

us history eoc review

us history eoc review is an essential guide for students preparing for the United States History End-of-Course (EOC) exam. This comprehensive article covers the most important eras, concepts, and skills needed to excel on the test. From the foundations of American democracy to key social, political, and economic developments, you will find detailed explanations and study tips designed to boost your confidence and knowledge. We discuss significant historical periods, major amendments, influential figures, and strategies for answering multiple-choice and essay questions. Whether you are reviewing Reconstruction, the Civil Rights Movement, or U.S. foreign policy, this guide offers practical insights and organized content to make your study sessions efficient and productive. Explore vital themes and practice with proven techniques to maximize your performance. Use this article to reinforce your understanding of U.S. history, clarify difficult concepts, and get ready for exam day with expert advice. The following sections provide a structured overview of all the critical topics you'll encounter on the EOC, ensuring a thorough and focused review.

- Foundations of American Democracy
- The Civil War and Reconstruction
- Industrialization and the Gilded Age
- Progressive Era and Reforms
- The Great Depression and New Deal
- World Wars and American Foreign Policy
- The Cold War and Postwar America
- Civil Rights Movement and Social Changes
- Modern America: Recent Trends and Challenges
- Essential EOC Test-Taking Strategies

Foundations of American Democracy

Colonial Roots and Independence

Understanding the colonial beginnings of the United States is crucial for the us history eoc review. The 13 colonies developed distinct social, economic, and political structures that laid the groundwork for American democracy. Events such as the French and Indian War, colonial protests against British taxation, and the drafting of the Declaration of Independence are foundational. The ideas of Enlightenment philosophers, such as John Locke, influenced the push for self-government

and individual rights.

The Constitution and Bill of Rights

The U.S. Constitution established America's government framework, emphasizing checks and balances, federalism, and separation of powers. Key amendments, especially the Bill of Rights, guarantee fundamental freedoms such as speech, religion, and due process. Students should review the Articles of Confederation's weaknesses, the Constitutional Convention's debates, and the impact of landmark Supreme Court cases on American society.

- Articles of Confederation
- Federalism and Separation of Powers
- Major Amendments (1st, 5th, 14th, etc.)
- Key Supreme Court Cases (Marbury v. Madison, McCulloch v. Maryland)

The Civil War and Reconstruction

Sectionalism and the Road to War

Sectional tensions over slavery, states' rights, and economic differences fueled the conflict between the North and South. The Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, and Kansas-Nebraska Act are pivotal in understanding the causes of the Civil War. Review the significance of abolitionist movements and the election of Abraham Lincoln.

Major Battles and Emancipation

Key battles such as Gettysburg and Antietam, along with the Emancipation Proclamation, shifted the course of the war. Students should understand the military strategies used, the role of African American soldiers, and the impact of wartime leadership.

Reconstruction Policies and Impact

After the war, Reconstruction aimed to rebuild the South and integrate freed slaves into society. The passage of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments were landmark achievements. The era saw resistance in the South, emergence of Jim Crow laws, and debates over federal versus state power.

Industrialization and the Gilded Age

Economic Transformation

The late 19th century saw rapid industrial growth, marked by the expansion of railroads, rise of big business, and technological innovations. Entrepreneurs like Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller shaped the economic landscape, while labor unions began advocating for workers' rights.

Urbanization and Social Issues

The migration to urban centers led to crowded living conditions, the growth of tenements, and increased immigration from Europe and Asia. Political machines, such as Tammany Hall, and social reformers like Jane Addams played significant roles in addressing urban problems.

1. Growth of Railroads
2. Labor Unions (AFL, Knights of Labor)
3. Immigration Patterns
4. Social Reform Movements

Progressive Era and Reforms

Political and Economic Reform

The Progressive Era aimed to address corruption, monopolies, and social injustices. Key reforms included antitrust legislation, regulation of food and drugs, and the expansion of voting rights through amendments like the 17th and 19th. The rise of muckrakers exposed corporate and government abuses.

Social Justice Movements

Progressives fought for child labor laws, women's suffrage, and improved living standards. Figures such as Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson promoted reform through government action, shaping the modern regulatory state.

The Great Depression and New Deal

Causes of the Great Depression

Economic instability, overproduction, stock market speculation, and banking failures contributed to the onset of the Great Depression. The crisis affected millions, leading to widespread unemployment and poverty.

FDR's New Deal Programs

Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal introduced reforms to stabilize the economy, provide relief to the unemployed, and prevent future depressions. Programs like Social Security, the CCC, and FDIC transformed the federal government's role in American life.

- Relief, Recovery, Reform
- Social Security Act
- Banking Reforms
- Government Work Programs

World Wars and American Foreign Policy

World War I and Its Impact

The U.S. entered World War I in 1917, influenced by unrestricted submarine warfare and the Zimmerman Telegram. The war promoted changes in society, such as the Great Migration and women's increased workforce participation.

World War II: Causes and Consequences

World War II began after the rise of totalitarian regimes in Europe and Asia. The attack on Pearl Harbor led the U.S. to join the Allies. The war ended with the defeat of Axis powers and the emergence of the U.S. as a global leader. The GI Bill and suburbanization shaped postwar America.

Shifts in Foreign Policy

Isolationism gave way to internationalism, with the creation of the United Nations and involvement in global affairs. The Marshall Plan and NATO solidified America's role in world politics.

The Cold War and Postwar America

Origins of the Cold War

Tensions between the U.S. and Soviet Union led to an era of competition known as the Cold War. Key events include the Berlin Airlift, Cuban Missile Crisis, and Korean War. The policy of containment sought to limit the spread of communism.

Domestic Changes and the Red Scare

Postwar America experienced economic growth, the rise of suburbs, and a baby boom. The Red Scare and McCarthyism fueled fears of communist infiltration, affecting civil liberties and public life.

1. Containment Policy
2. Major Conflicts (Korea, Vietnam)
3. Space Race
4. Social and Cultural Changes

Civil Rights Movement and Social Changes

Struggle for Equality

The Civil Rights Movement sought to end racial segregation and discrimination. Landmark events include the Brown v. Board of Education decision, Montgomery Bus Boycott, and the March on Washington. Leaders like Martin Luther King Jr., Rosa Parks, and Malcolm X inspired change.

Expanding Rights for All

Legislation such as the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of 1965 transformed society. Other movements, including women's rights, LGBTQ+ advocacy, and disability rights, further expanded equality in America.

Modern America: Recent Trends and Challenges

Political and Economic Developments

Since the 1970s, the U.S. has faced economic shifts, political polarization, and advancements in technology. The end of the Cold War, globalization, and recent events such as the 9/11 attacks have shaped national priorities and foreign policy.

Contemporary Social Issues

Modern America continues to address challenges including immigration, healthcare reform, climate change, and civil liberties. Debates over government policy, social justice, and economic inequality remain central to current events.

- Technological Innovation
- Globalization
- Healthcare and Environmental Policy
- Modern Social Movements

Essential EOC Test-Taking Strategies

Effective Study Techniques

Success on the us history EOC exam requires organized study habits and focused review. Summarize each historical era, create timelines, and use flashcards for key terms. Practice answering multiple-choice and essay questions to improve skills.

Analyzing Primary and Secondary Sources

The exam often includes source-based questions. Learn to interpret maps, graphs, political cartoons, and historical documents. Identify author's purpose, bias, and context for better analysis.

Time Management and Stress Reduction

Allocate study time wisely, review regularly, and take practice tests. Stay calm during the exam by reading instructions carefully and pacing yourself. Use process of elimination for challenging questions.

1. Review major themes and amendments
2. Practice source analysis

3. Create study guides and timelines
4. Take regular practice tests
5. Maintain a balanced study schedule

Q: What are the main topics on the US History EOC exam?

A: The main topics include foundations of American democracy, Civil War and Reconstruction, industrialization, the Progressive Era, Great Depression, World Wars, Cold War, Civil Rights Movement, and modern American developments.

Q: How can I prepare effectively for the US History EOC?

A: Prepare by reviewing key historical periods, creating timelines, studying major amendments and Supreme Court cases, practicing essay and multiple-choice questions, and using flashcards for important terms.

Q: What types of questions are on the US History EOC exam?

A: The exam typically features multiple-choice questions, source analysis, and sometimes short essay or constructed-response questions focusing on key events, figures, and historical concepts.

Q: Which amendments should I focus on for the EOC review?

A: Focus on the Bill of Rights (1st-10th Amendments), 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, as well as the 17th, 19th, and 26th Amendments related to voting rights and civil liberties.

Q: What are some effective test-taking strategies for the EOC?

A: Use process of elimination, pace yourself, read instructions carefully, analyze all sources, and manage your time well during the test. Regular practice with sample questions also helps.

Q: Why is the Civil Rights Movement important in US history?

A: The Civil Rights Movement is crucial because it led to the end of legal segregation, expanded voting rights, and promoted equality for all Americans through landmark legislation and Supreme Court decisions.

Q: How did the New Deal change the role of the federal

government?

A: The New Deal expanded the federal government's role in the economy and welfare by introducing programs for relief, recovery, and reform, including Social Security and banking regulations.

Q: What is the significance of the Cold War in American history?

A: The Cold War shaped US foreign and domestic policies, led to major conflicts like Korea and Vietnam, and influenced technological advancements such as the Space Race.

Q: How do primary and secondary sources appear on the EOC exam?

A: Students may be asked to interpret historical documents, cartoons, graphs, and maps, analyze the context, author's purpose, and draw conclusions based on evidence.

Q: What social and economic trends define modern America?

A: Modern America is defined by technological innovation, globalization, economic shifts, political polarization, and ongoing debates over issues like healthcare, immigration, and social justice.

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US History EOC Review: Ace Your Exam with This Comprehensive Guide

Are you facing the daunting task of preparing for your US History End-of-Course (EOC) exam? Feeling overwhelmed by the sheer volume of information? Don't panic! This comprehensive US History EOC review guide is designed to help you conquer your exam with confidence. We'll break down key topics, offer effective study strategies, and provide resources to ensure you're fully prepared. Let's dive in and make sure you're ready to ace that test!

1. Understanding the US History EOC Exam Format

Before we delve into the content, understanding the exam structure is crucial. Knowing what to expect will significantly reduce anxiety and allow for more focused preparation. Most US History EOC exams follow a similar format, incorporating:

Multiple-choice questions: These test your knowledge of facts, dates, and concepts. Practice identifying key terms and understanding their context.

Short-answer questions: These require you to synthesize information and demonstrate your understanding of historical events and their significance. Practice formulating concise and accurate responses.

Essay questions (sometimes): Some EOC exams include essay sections that demand a deeper analysis and evaluation of historical periods and figures. Practice structuring well-supported arguments with evidence.

Knowing your specific exam's format, including the number of questions and time constraints, is paramount. Consult your teacher or review materials for this crucial information.

2. Key Eras and Topics to Focus On

The US History EOC covers a vast amount of material. Prioritizing key eras and themes will allow for efficient and effective study. While the specific emphasis varies by state and curriculum, some common areas of focus include:

Colonial America and the Revolution: Understand the motivations behind colonization, the growth of colonial society, and the causes and consequences of the American Revolution. Key figures like George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin are essential.

The Early Republic and Westward Expansion: Explore the challenges faced by the newly formed nation, including the creation of the Constitution, the development of political parties, and the westward expansion with its attendant conflicts (e.g., Manifest Destiny, Mexican-American War).

The Civil War and Reconstruction: Analyze the causes of the Civil War, the key battles and figures, and the challenges and successes (and failures) of Reconstruction. Understand the lasting impact of slavery and its legacy.

Industrialization and Progressive Era: Examine the rapid industrial growth, its social and economic consequences, and the Progressive movement's attempts to address these issues. Understand the rise of monopolies, labor movements, and immigration.

The World Wars and the Cold War: Study the US involvement in World War I and World War II, including the significant events and their global implications. Understand the emergence of the Cold War, the space race, and the ongoing struggle against communism.

The Civil Rights Movement and Beyond: Analyze the struggle for civil rights, the key figures and events, and the ongoing efforts towards equality. Understand the impact of the Civil Rights Movement on American society and its continued relevance.

3. Effective Study Strategies for Success

Cramming won't cut it. Effective study requires a structured approach:

Create a Study Schedule: Break down your study time into manageable chunks focusing on specific eras or topics.

Utilize Multiple Resources: Don't rely solely on your textbook. Explore supplementary materials like online videos, interactive timelines, and reputable websites.

Active Recall: Test yourself regularly using flashcards, practice questions, and quizzes. This is far more effective than passively rereading notes.

Form Study Groups: Collaborating with classmates allows for shared knowledge, different perspectives, and mutual accountability.

Practice Past Exams: If available, practice with past EOC exams to familiarize yourself with the format, question types, and pacing.

4. Recommended Resources for US History EOC Review

Numerous resources can enhance your preparation:

Your Textbook and Class Notes: These are foundational. Ensure you understand all concepts thoroughly.

Khan Academy: Offers free, high-quality videos and practice exercises covering various aspects of US History.

Crash Course US History: Engaging YouTube series offering concise and informative overviews of historical periods.

SparkNotes and CliffsNotes: These offer summaries and analyses of key historical events and figures.

Your Teacher: Don't hesitate to ask your teacher for clarification or additional resources. They are your best ally in this process.

Conclusion

Preparing for the US History EOC exam requires dedication and a strategic approach. By understanding the exam format, focusing on key topics, utilizing effective study strategies, and employing diverse resources, you can significantly increase your chances of success. Remember to stay organized, stay focused, and believe in your ability to achieve your goals! Good luck!

FAQs

1. What if I'm struggling with a particular historical period? Focus on identifying the specific concepts causing difficulty. Seek clarification from your teacher, use supplementary resources like Khan Academy or Crash Course, and break down the topic into smaller, more manageable parts.
2. How many hours should I dedicate to studying? There's no magic number. The required study time depends on your current understanding of the material and your learning style. Consistency is key. Regular, shorter study sessions are often more effective than infrequent, long ones.
3. Are there any specific skills I need beyond factual knowledge? Yes, critical thinking, analysis, and synthesis are crucial. Practice interpreting primary and secondary sources, drawing inferences, and forming well-supported arguments.
4. What's the best way to approach essay questions? Create a clear thesis statement, support it with evidence from your knowledge, and conclude by summarizing your argument. Practice writing outlines and timed essays to improve your speed and efficiency.
5. What should I do the day before the exam? Review your notes, practice some questions, get a good night's sleep, and eat a healthy breakfast. Avoid cramming or stressing. Confidence is your best asset!

us history eoc review: DynaNotes Modern U. S. History EOC Review and Intervention Program Activity Book DynaStudy, Incorporated, 2015-02-19

us history eoc review: The Buddha Pill Miguel Farias, Dr. Catherine Wikholm, 2019-02-19
Millions of people meditate daily but can meditative practices really make us 'better' people? In *The Buddha Pill*, pioneering psychologists Dr Miguel Farias and Catherine Wikholm put meditation and mindfulness under the microscope. Separating fact from fiction, they reveal what scientific research – including their groundbreaking study on yoga and meditation with prisoners – tells us about the benefits and limitations of these techniques for improving our lives. As well as illuminating the potential, the authors argue that these practices may have unexpected consequences, and that peace and happiness may not always be the end result. Offering a compelling examination of research on transcendental meditation to recent brain-imaging studies on the effects of mindfulness and yoga, and with fascinating contributions from spiritual teachers and therapists, Farias and Wikholm weave together a unique story about the science and the delusions of personal change.

us history eoc review: Gateway to American Government Revised Color Edition Mark Jarrett, Robert Yahng, 2019

us history eoc review: America's History James Henretta, Eric Hinderaker, Rebecca Edwards, Robert O. Self, 2018-03-09
America's History for the AP® Course offers a thematic approach paired with skills-oriented pedagogy to help students succeed in the redesigned AP® U.S. History course. Known for its attention to AP® themes and content, the new edition features a nine part structure that closely aligns with the chronology of the AP® U.S. History course, with every chapter and part ending with AP®-style practice questions. With a wealth of supporting resources, *America's History for the AP® Course* gives teachers and students the tools they need to master the course and achieve success on the AP® exam.

us history eoc review: *How the Other Half Lives* Jacob Riis, 2011

us history eoc review: Louisiana EOC US History Vocabulary Workbook Lewis Morris, Learn the Secret to Success on the Louisiana EOC US History Exam! Ever wonder why learning

comes so easily to some people? This remarkable workbook reveals a system that shows you how to learn faster, easier and without frustration. By mastering the hidden language of the subject and exams, you will be poised to tackle the toughest of questions with ease. We've discovered that the key to success on the Louisiana End of Course US History Exam lies with mastering the Insider's Language of the subject. People who score high on their exams have a strong working vocabulary in the subject tested. They know how to decode the vocabulary of the subject and use this as a model for test success. People with a strong Insider's Language consistently: Perform better on their Exams Learn faster and retain more information Feel more confident in their courses Perform better in upper level courses Gain more satisfaction in learning The Louisiana EOC US History Exam Vocabulary Workbook is different from traditional review books because it focuses on the exam's Insider's Language. It is an outstanding supplement to a traditional review program. It helps your preparation for the exam become easier and more efficient. The strategies, puzzles, and questions give you enough exposure to the Insider Language to use it with confidence and make it part of your long-term memory. The Louisiana End of Course US History Exam Vocabulary Workbook is an awesome tool to use before a course of study as it will help you develop a strong working Insider's Language before you even begin your review. Learn the Secret to Success! After nearly 20 years of teaching Lewis Morris discovered a startling fact: Most students didn't struggle with the subject, they struggled with the language. It was never about brains or ability. His students simply didn't have the knowledge of the specific language needed to succeed. Through experimentation and research, he discovered that for any subject there was a list of essential words, that, when mastered, unlocked a student's ability to progress in the subject. Lewis called this set of vocabulary the "Insider's Words". When he applied these "Insider's Words" the results were incredible. His students began to learn with ease. He was on his way to developing the landmark series of workbooks and applications to teach this "Insider's Language" to students around the world.

us history eoc review: The Federalist Papers Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, 2018-08-20 Classic Books Library presents this brand new edition of "The Federalist Papers", a collection of separate essays and articles compiled in 1788 by Alexander Hamilton. Following the United States Declaration of Independence in 1776, the governing doctrines and policies of the States lacked cohesion. "The Federalist", as it was previously known, was constructed by American statesman Alexander Hamilton, and was intended to catalyse the ratification of the United States Constitution. Hamilton recruited fellow statesmen James Madison Jr., and John Jay to write papers for the compendium, and the three are known as some of the Founding Fathers of the United States. Alexander Hamilton (c. 1755-1804) was an American lawyer, journalist and highly influential government official. He also served as a Senior Officer in the Army between 1799-1800 and founded the Federalist Party, the system that governed the nation's finances. His contributions to the Constitution and leadership made a significant and lasting impact on the early development of the nation of the United States.

us history eoc review: Cracking the TExES Princeton Review, 2005-01-25 This guide prepares prospective teachers for the Texas Examinations of Educator Standards test, mandatory in order to teach in the state of Texas.

us history eoc review: Cracking the AP U.S. History Exam, 2017 Edition Princeton Review, 2016-11-15 EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO HELP SCORE A PERFECT 5! Equip yourself to ace the AP U.S. History Exam with The Princeton Review's comprehensive study guide—including thorough content reviews, targeted strategies for every question type, access to our AP Connect portal online, and 2 full-length practice tests with complete answer explanations. This eBook edition has been optimized for on-screen viewing with cross-linked questions, answers, and explanations. Written by the experts at The Princeton Review, Cracking the AP U.S. History Exam arms you to take on the test and achieve your highest possible score. Techniques That Actually Work. • Tried-and-true strategies to help you avoid traps and beat the test • Tips for pacing yourself and guessing logically • Essential tactics to help you work smarter, not harder Everything You Need to Know to Help Achieve a High Score. • Detailed coverage of the short-answer questions and source-based

multiple-choice questions • In-depth guidance on the document-based and long essay questions • Up-to-date information on the 2017 exam • Access to AP Connect, our online portal for helpful pre-college information and exam updates Practice Your Way to Excellence. • 2 full-length practice tests with detailed answer explanations • End-of-chapter review questions to test your retention of the material • Pacing drills to help you maximize your points

us history eoc review: *Florida EOC US History Vocabulary Workbook* Lewis Morris, Learn the Secret to Success on the Florida EOC US History Exam! Ever wonder why learning comes so easily to some people? This remarkable workbook reveals a system that shows you how to learn faster, easier and without frustration. By mastering the hidden language of the subject and exams, you will be poised to tackle the toughest of questions with ease. We've discovered that the key to success on the Florida End of Course United States History Exam lies with mastering the Insider's Language of the subject. People who score high on their exams have a strong working vocabulary in the subject tested. They know how to decode the vocabulary of the subject and use this as a model for test success. People with a strong Insider's Language consistently: Perform better on their Exams Learn faster and retain more information Feel more confident in their courses Perform better in upper level courses Gain more satisfaction in learning The Florida EOC US History Vocabulary Workbook is different from traditional review books because it focuses on the exam's Insider's Language. It is an outstanding supplement to a traditional review program. It helps your preparation for the exam become easier and more efficient. The strategies, puzzles, and questions give you enough exposure to the Insider Language to use it with confidence and make it part of your long-term memory. The Florida End of Course United States History Exam Vocabulary Workbook is an awesome tool to use before a course of study as it will help you develop a strong working Insider's Language before you even begin your review. Learn the Secret to Success! After nearly 20 years of teaching Lewis Morris discovered a startling fact: Most students didn't struggle with the subject, they struggled with the language. It was never about brains or ability. His students simply didn't have the knowledge of the specific language needed to succeed. Through experimentation and research, he discovered that for any subject there was a list of essential words, that, when mastered, unlocked a student's ability to progress in the subject. Lewis called this set of vocabulary the "Insider's Words". When he applied these "Insider's Words" the results were incredible. His students began to learn with ease. He was on his way to developing the landmark series of workbooks and applications to teach this "Insider's Language" to students around the world.

us history eoc review: *Mastering U. S. History* James Killoran, Stuart Zimmer, Mark Jarrett, 2005

us history eoc review: *Mesophotic Coral Ecosystems* Yossi Loya, Kimberly A. Puglise, Tom C.L. Bridge, 2019-05-22 This book summarizes what is known about mesophotic coral ecosystems (MCEs) geographically and by major taxa. MCEs are characterized by light-dependent corals and associated communities typically found at depths ranging from 30-40 m. and extending to over 150 m. in tropical and subtropical ecosystems. They are populated with organisms typically associated with shallow coral reefs, such as macroalgae, corals, sponges, and fishes, as well as specialist species unique to mesophotic depths. During the past decade, there has been an increasing scientific and management interest in MCEs expressed by the exponential increase in the number of publications studying this unique environment. Despite their close proximity to well-studied shallow reefs, and the growing evidence of their importance, our scientific knowledge of MCEs is still in its early stages. The topics covered in the book include: regional variation in MCEs; similarities and differences between mesophotic and shallow reef taxa, biotic and abiotic conditions, biodiversity, ecology, geomorphology, and geology; potential connectivity between MCEs and shallow reefs; MCE disturbances, conservation, and management challenges; and new technologies, key research questions/knowledge gaps, priorities, and future directions in MCE research.

us history eoc review: *Big Ideas in U.S. History* , 2005

us history eoc review: *Draft of the Declaration of Independence* John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, 2014-10-29 John Adams (October 30 1735 - July 4, 1826) was the second president of the

United States (1797-1801), having earlier served as the first vice president of the United States (1789-1797). An American Founding Father, Adams was a statesman, diplomat, and a leading advocate of American independence from Great Britain. Well educated, he was an Enlightenment political theorist who promoted republicanism, as well as a strong central government, and wrote prolifically about his often seminal ideas-both in published works and in letters to his wife and key adviser Abigail Adams. Adams was a lifelong opponent of slavery, having never bought a slave. In 1770 he provided a principled, controversial, and successful legal defense to the British soldiers accused in the Boston Massacre, because he believed in the right to counsel and the protect[ion] of innocence. Adams came to prominence in the early stages of the American Revolution. A lawyer and public figure in Boston, as a delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental Congress, he played a leading role in persuading Congress to declare independence. He assisted Thomas Jefferson in drafting the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and was its primary advocate in the Congress. Later, as a diplomat in Europe, he helped negotiate the eventual peace treaty with Great Britain, and was responsible for obtaining vital governmental loans from Amsterdam bankers. A political theorist and historian, Adams largely wrote the Massachusetts Constitution in 1780, which together with his earlier *Thoughts on Government*, influenced American political thought. One of his greatest roles was as a judge of character: in 1775, he nominated George Washington to be commander-in-chief, and 25 years later nominated John Marshall to be Chief Justice of the United States. Adams' revolutionary credentials secured him two terms as George Washington's vice president and his own election in 1796 as the second president. During his one term as president, he encountered ferocious attacks by the Jeffersonian Republicans, as well as the dominant faction in his own Federalist Party led by his bitter enemy Alexander Hamilton. Adams signed the controversial Alien and Sedition Acts, and built up the army and navy especially in the face of an undeclared naval war (called the Quasi-War) with France, 1798-1800. The major accomplishment of his presidency was his peaceful resolution of the conflict in the face of Hamilton's opposition. In 1800, Adams was defeated for re-election by Thomas Jefferson and retired to Massachusetts. He later resumed his friendship with Jefferson. He and his wife founded an accomplished family line of politicians, diplomats, and historians now referred to as the Adams political family. Adams was the father of John Quincy Adams, the sixth President of the United States. His achievements have received greater recognition in modern times, though his contributions were not initially as celebrated as those of other Founders. Adams was the first U.S. president to reside in the executive mansion that eventually became known as the White House.

us history eoc review: Sexual Harassment of Women National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Policy and Global Affairs, Committee on Women in Science, Engineering, and Medicine, Committee on the Impacts of Sexual Harassment in Academia, 2018-09-01 Over the last few decades, research, activity, and funding has been devoted to improving the recruitment, retention, and advancement of women in the fields of science, engineering, and medicine. In recent years the diversity of those participating in these fields, particularly the participation of women, has improved and there are significantly more women entering careers and studying science, engineering, and medicine than ever before. However, as women increasingly enter these fields they face biases and barriers and it is not surprising that sexual harassment is one of these barriers. Over thirty years the incidence of sexual harassment in different industries has held steady, yet now more women are in the workforce and in academia, and in the fields of science, engineering, and medicine (as students and faculty) and so more women are experiencing sexual harassment as they work and learn. Over the last several years, revelations of the sexual harassment experienced by women in the workplace and in academic settings have raised urgent questions about the specific impact of this discriminatory behavior on women and the extent to which it is limiting their careers. *Sexual Harassment of Women* explores the influence of sexual harassment in academia on the career advancement of women in the scientific, technical, and medical workforce. This report reviews the research on the extent to which women in the fields of science, engineering, and medicine are victimized by sexual harassment and examines the existing information on the

extent to which sexual harassment in academia negatively impacts the recruitment, retention, and advancement of women pursuing scientific, engineering, technical, and medical careers. It also identifies and analyzes the policies, strategies and practices that have been the most successful in preventing and addressing sexual harassment in these settings.

us history eoc review: Roadmap to the Virginia Sol: Eoc World History Laura York, Princeton Review, 2005

us history eoc review: The Thirteen Colonies Marc Tyler Nobleman, 2002 - Table of contents, index, and glossary- Additional resources, maps, important dates, and facts- Primary source documents and illustrations- Maps and timelines- Resources for more information

us history eoc review: The Fate of Their Country Michael F. Holt, 2005-06-20 How partisan politics lead to the Civil War What brought about the Civil War? Leading historian Michael F. Holt convincingly offers a disturbingly contemporary answer: partisan politics. In this brilliant and succinct book, Holt distills a lifetime of scholarship to demonstrate that secession and war did not arise from two irreconcilable economies any more than from moral objections to slavery.

Short-sighted politicians were to blame. Rarely looking beyond the next election, the two dominant political parties used the emotionally charged and largely chimerical issue of slavery's extension westward to pursue reelection and settle political scores, all the while inexorably dragging the nation towards disunion. Despite the majority opinion (held in both the North and South) that slavery could never flourish in the areas that sparked the most contention from 1845 to 1861-the Mexican Cession, Oregon, and Kansas-politicians in Washington, especially members of Congress, realized the partisan value of the issue and acted on short-term political calculations with minimal regard for sectional comity. War was the result. Including select speeches by Lincoln and others, *The Fate of Their Country* openly challenges us to rethink a seminal moment in America's history.

us history eoc review: April 1865 Jay Winik, 2010-11-16 One month in 1865 witnessed the frenzied fall of Richmond, a daring last-ditch Southern plan for guerrilla warfare, Lee's harrowing retreat, and then, Appomattox. It saw Lincoln's assassination just five days later and a near-successful plot to decapitate the Union government, followed by chaos and coup fears in the North, collapsed negotiations and continued bloodshed in the South, and finally, the start of national reconciliation. In the end, April 1865 emerged as not just the tale of the war's denouement, but the story of the making of our nation. Jay Winik offers a brilliant new look at the Civil War's final days that will forever change the way we see the war's end and the nation's new beginning. Uniquely set within the larger sweep of history and filled with rich profiles of outsize figures, fresh iconoclastic scholarship, and a gripping narrative, this is a masterful account of the thirty most pivotal days in the life of the United States.

us history eoc review: Gateway to US History Color Edition Mark Jarrett, Robert Yahng, 2019

us history eoc review: Pentagon 9/11 Alfred Goldberg, 2007-09-05 The most comprehensive account to date of the 9/11 attack on the Pentagon and aftermath, this volume includes unprecedented details on the impact on the Pentagon building and personnel and the scope of the rescue, recovery, and caregiving effort. It features 32 pages of photographs and more than a dozen diagrams and illustrations not previously available.

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development of a new raw product, petroleum, which had made this change from wilderness to market-place. This product in twelve years had not only peopled a waste place of the earth, it had revolutionised the world's methods of illumination and added millions upon millions of dollars to the wealth of the United States. Petroleum as a curiosity, and indeed in a small way as an article of commerce, was no new thing when its discovery in quantities called the attention of the world to this corner of Northwestern Pennsylvania. The journals of many an early explorer of the valleys of the Allegheny and its tributaries tell of springs and streams the surfaces of which were found covered with a thick oily substance which burned fiercely when ignited and which the Indians believed to have curative properties. As the country was opened, more and more was heard of these oil springs. Certain streams came to be named from the quantities of the substance found on the surface of the water, as "Oil Creek" in Northwestern Pennsylvania, "Old Greasy" or Kanawha in West Virginia. The belief in the substance as a cure-all increased as time went on and in various parts of the country it was regularly skimmed from the surface of the water as cream from a pan, or soaked up by woollen blankets, bottled, and peddled as a medicine for man and beast. Up to the beginning of the 19th century no oil seems to have been obtained except from the surfaces of springs and streams. That it was to be found far below the surface of the earth was discovered independently at various points in Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania by persons drilling for salt-water to be used in manufacturing salt. Not infrequently the water they found was mixed with a dark-green, evil-smelling substance which was recognised as identical with the well-known "rock-oil." It was necessary to rid the water of this before it could be used for salt, and in many places cisterns were devised in which the brine was allowed to stand until the oil had risen to the surface. It was then run into the streams or on the ground. This practice was soon discovered to be dangerous, so easily did the oil ignite. In several places, particularly in Kentucky, so much oil was obtained with the salt-water that the wells had to be abandoned. Certain of these deserted salt wells were opened years after, when it was found that the troublesome substance which had made them useless was far more valuable than the brine the original drillers sought.

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(IET) Soldiers who join our Army Profession. It provides an introduction to being a Soldier and Trusted Army Professional, certified in character, competence, and commitment to the Army. The pamphlet introduces Soldiers to the Army Ethic, Values, Culture of Trust, History, Organizations, and Training. It provides information on pay, leave, Thrift Saving Plans (TSPs), and organizations that will be available to assist you and your Families. The Soldier's Blue Book is mandated reading and will be maintained and available during BCT/OSUT and AIT. This pamphlet applies to all active Army, U.S. Army Reserve, and the Army National Guard enlisted IET conducted at service schools, Army Training Centers, and other training activities under the control of Headquarters, TRADOC.

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