**Example: Identify Pacific Railroad Act**

The Pacific Railroad Act of 1863 provided the territory and a method of financing the first American transcontinental railroad. By issuing land grants to the railroad companies involved in the construction, the federal government provided the economic incentive necessary to stimulate construction. The railroads construction sparked further land grants and led to a wave of railroad building. The railroads sped transportation and communication, provided a means for the agricultural development of the Great Plains,connected new national and global markets, and helped to expand the American economy through its use of coal, iron, and steel.

1. **IDENTIFY:**

**NOTE: THE IDENTIFICATION SHOULD BE SIMILAR TO THE TOP ONE BY TALKING ABOUT THE WHOLE IDEAS IN A SHORT WAY.**

1.The Open Door Notes

2.War Industry Board

3.Palmer Raids

4.Federal Reserve Act

5.Scopes Trial

6.Theodore Roosevelt

7.Clayton Anti-Trust Act

8.W.E.B. Dubois

9.Meat Inspection Act

10.Keating-Owen Child Labor Act

**Write a complete essay for these 3:**

**THE IMPORTANT THING IS THE FULL ANSWER FOR THE QUESTIONS IN EACH ONE.**

1. The continued industrialization and urbanization of the United States led tosignificant population and demographic changes. By 1920, more than half of allAmericans lived in an urban environment. How did these changes affect race andethnic relations in the United States? What new challenges didAfrican-American, Mexican-American, and immigrant groups face after 1900? Howdid they organize to meet these new challenges? What were some of the eventsand issues that significantly changed or reinforced the differences in race andethnic relations inthe United States in the period 1890-1930? Be sure toexamine more than one group in your discussion and look at those who challengedthem.

2. Throughout this course we have witnessed the emergence of coalitions thatchallenged the status quo and sought to increase the government's role inprotecting its citizens. Consider how the Populists, Socialists, andProgressives pushed for reforms between 1890-1930. What were the guidingprinicples for each group? How did each group propose to use government toaddress the problems that they had identified in American society? Be sure toidentify key proposals, presidential actions, and Congressional legislationthat were passed during the period. What was the central effect of theseactions? Did they meet the goals of the various political groups and what didthey fail to achieve in the eyes of each group?

3. Examine how the United States emerged as a global power during the period1898-1930. What were the main goals of American foreign policy during thisperiod? What documents, organizations, or actions show these goals in bothwords and deeds? How did the ideals of democracy and freedom clash withconcepts of empire and racial superiority? Be sure to give specific examplesthroughout the period. How did the goals and ideals of United States foreignpolicy shape the response to events like World War One and its immediateaftermath?