Test 1 on Chapters 1 – 3 Name: Sewon Choi ID Number:1031663 On a separate sheet of paper, type your answers or use a computer. Your answers may be sent by mail or e mail, or they may be uploaded to our Internet server at www.setonhome.org. Click on MySeton, then click on Courses, then click on Send Assignments. Be sure you use information from the text and the lesson plan. Anything copied from the internet will receive a zero grade; our teachers can identify internet copying immediately. I’m an ESL student. So there might be nessary mistakes that you can’t understand very well. Please score my grade because I am a student who lacks English. I worked hard on my own. A. Identify all of the following and list three important points FROM THE TEXTBOOK AND/OR LESSON PLAN MANUAL showing their significance in American History. Be sure to include dates. 3 points each answer

1. Vasco Balboa: 1475-1517 Europe's first Pacific discoverer. As a Spanish explorer and colonial ruler, he became governor of Panama in 1512. Balboa reports that he first crossed the Panama Canal in 1513 and saw the Pacific Ocean in San Miguel Bay for the first time as a European. But he did not know that this wide ocean in front of him was Pacific ocean.

2. Juan Ponce de Leon:Spanish explorer and conqueror. In 1508, he first explored the island of Puerto Rico, served as colonial governor (1509-1512), and in 1513, he sought the Florida peninsula in the southeast of the United States, naming it "Florida," meaning flowers. 1474 - July 1521

3. Hernan DeSoto:1539 Soto landed in Florida peninsula was the north west of Tampa Bay (Tampa Bay) was expected to be an ancient civilization that moves along the Mississippi River comparable to the Inca and Mayan civilizations who found in South America. Georgia had contact munmyeongreul Aboriginal residents of the North American objective to Texas gold and the was not found. Soto continued cruising to find gold while cruelly killing or enslaving Aboriginal peoples. However, due to the attack of the Aborigines, his expedition suffered enormous damage, and Soto died of a fever in May 1542 1496 ? ~ 1542

4. Cabeza de Vaca In 1527, Governor Panfilo de Narabes, who was governed by the king to conquer and rule the newly discovered areas, left Spain. The expedition, consisting of five sailboats, 600 soldiers, and noble adventurers, departed from San Lucas Port in 1527. Baka joined the treasurer of this expedition. He landed on the Florida peninsula with Narva S.He traveled with them along the Florida peninsula to Mexico City, walking across Mississippi, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. He walked across the continental United States.The Spanish king appointed him governor of the region of Rio de la Plata, in the southeastern part of South America. He has actively cooperated with the indigenous peoples who cooperate with his peaceful conquest method, and punished other indigenous peoples who attacked the native peoples who cooperated with him. This way of governing was naturally inevitably involved in conflicts among the indigenous peoples. In the end, the reign of Cabeza de Baka was not long lasted, and after being arrested in 1545 and sent to Spain, he was found guilty of corruption in office and was deported to Africa. 1490-1559 5/ 27

5. Ferdinand Magellan:Pioneer of the Sea of ​​Silk Road. In 1517, the Portuguese sailor Magellan moved to the southern end of Spain in 1517, assuming that there would be a route to India, and with the approval of the Spanish king Carlos I, on September 20, 1519, with 265 sailors, (Sevilla) port. Crossing the Atlantic Ocean, along the Brazilian coast, spent the winter of 1520 at the southern end of South America and the next spring, passing through a rough strait between this place and the island of Puego (later called the Strait of Magellan), the sea was serene and widened, Pacific Ocean

He arrived in Guam in three months, while aiming for the Molucca Islands on the eastern Pacific Ocean. At that time, the ship was reduced to three ships. He continued to slow down and came to Cebu in the Philippines by chance in March 1521. However, in the fight against the indigenous people, he lost 40 attendants and died himself. 1480 ~ 1521

6. Vasco da Gama 1469 ~ 1524 Portuguese sailor and pioneer of 'India route'. Gama, a voyager officer, was uphold command by the king and led the fourteen 120 - ton sailboats (160 soldiers) armed with cannons in 1497, leaving Lisbon and went to the west coast of Africa. He sailed the deep sea far from the land, avoiding the go to calm area bypassed Cape of Good Hope in the south of Africa, and headed along the east coast to arrive in Malindi, Kenya, in April 1498. From there, the Arab sailors came to Calicut on the west coast of India on the 20th of May, 10 months after departure, following instructions from Ibn Majīd. This is the pioneering of the 'Indian route' by so-called da-gama.

7. Pedro Cabral 1467-1520 The navigator of Portugal in the early 16th century. It was the first Indian captain of the fleet of ships after the discovery of the Indian route of the kiln. Arriving on the west coast of Brazil in 1500 BC, it became the territory of Manuel I.

8. Juan Diego 1474-1548 He was a member of the relatively culturally mature Chichimeca in the Anahuac valley. He was ordained a farmer and was baptized by the petition of John Didakus, a priestess of Petrus da Gand, a small brotherhood who left the early Mexican missions around the age of 50. After his baptism, he worked faithfully in the day, and he attended the mass of the Franciscan monastery near Mexico City on December 9, 1531, just 10 years after Spain conquered Mexico, where Maya and Aztec civilization flourished. It was over the Mount Tepeyac. On that day there was a mysterious aura on the top of the mountain, which was the only dawn-thorn bush in the early hours. In the sudden glittering cloud, a lady showed up and called St. John Didakus. At that time, his lady revealed that she was a virgin Mary full of grace, and told her to inform the bishop of the message of setting up a church in that place. But the first bishop of Mexico, Juan de Mara, who heard these words, did not believe him. After that, St. John Didakus, with the permission of the bishop, lived in a small hut next to the cathedral and showed the sanctification to the pilgrims who came to Guadalupe and explained the process and meaning of the Virgin Mary. Finally, thousands of people converted every day. Almost seven million Mexican people, who had been in idolatry and humanitarian service seven years after their appearance, became almost Catholics. Missionary activities alone could not have imagined. On April 27, 1709, a second large cathedral for the Lady of Guadalupe was reestablished on the Tephe Peak, and a ceremony was held to proclaim the Lady of Guadalupe as the protector of Mexico. Since then, the Virgin of Guadalupe has been deeply embedded in the faith of the Mexicans, and believers have deeply believed that they have taken care of your people at important times of the state

9. Panfilo Narvaez The expedition, which was due to depart from Cuba to Florida, was delayed due to the hurricane destruction, and due to the harsh weather that lasted throughout the year, it could re-emerge in February of the following year. In mid-April, I lost five ships when I arrived in Florida. But even after I finally arrived in Florida, the misery of the Narvaez expedition continues. Because Florida was not has enough gold as they could find, it was easy enough to find gold. Narvaez, who could not find the gold, entered the continent more slowly, but the only people waiting for them were hunger, endemism, and hostile indigenous people. Nara Baez is trying to conquer the Apalachee tribe, which is building its own forces in Florida, with the surrounding tribes, and it is a disastrous blow. 1478 -1528

10. Gonzalo Pizarro Francis Pizarro’s half-brother, who helped his brother in the conquest of the Inca Empire, but was later fought against the Spanish royal family who disagreed and was beheaded in 1548. In 1530 Francis Pizarro's third expedition to conquer the Inca Empire, along with other brothers Hernán Pizarro and Juan Pizarro, left for Peru. In 1533, the Inca and Cazamarca battles in Spain captured the last monarch, Atta Alpha, and executed the inhabitants of Cuzco in the Incas, battling the Quaququiz army of Ata Alpha, And then completed the conquest.

B. Short Answers. Give three or four important points FROM THE TEXT AND/OR LESSON PLAN. 4 points each

What is the dual significance of Quetzalcoatl to history? ① The name of the god who carries the culture to the people in the religion of Astec · Toltec, ② The historical person who existed in the kingdom of Tula, ③ The title of literature in the poetry in Kauritlán. The most famous of them is Quetzalcoatl, the King of the Priests, who ruled the kingdom of Tula from 873 to 875, but were defeated by the struggle with the domestic military class and left Mexico. According to the legend that this king will someday return to Mexico, the Mexican saw the conqueror H. Cortes as an incarnation of Quetzalcoattle

2.Briefly describe the conquest of the Incas. Why was Francisco Pizarro able to defeat the Incas? Why was his victory important? After receiving the help of the Queen of Spain, in 1531, he went on an expedition to Peru. Just before he arrived there, a civil war broke out in the Incas and caused him to fall easily by Spain. The civil war in 1525 when the Inca king and Inaka Park died, the king Prince Wascar and his half brother, Taou Alpha, won the throne, Pizarro of Spain conquered the Incas with only 186 soldiers and a total of thirteen sacks. In other words, the Incas did not have an iron weapon, so they could not be shot in Spain. But why would the Inca Empire, which had 200,000 troops, simply be conquered by Pizarro? Pizarro deceived the king of Ataufa and made a plot. In November 1532, Pizarro arrived in the city of Cajamarca, inviting the king of the city of Ottawa. The Spanish priest who was there gave the king the Bible. The king for a moment threw the Bible on the floor. The King of the Altau, who could not read the words, was angry. Pizarro arrested and slaughtered him with the pretext that Atau Alpha blasphemed God. Thousands of Indians were murdered. This massacre shocked the Incas, and their loyalty to the Empire shook. Pizarro thus easily captured the capital Cusco. So It’s important because Spain gained a lot of treasures easily.

3.Give the evidence for the miraculous character of the Guadalupe portrait; discuss its significance in American History. As the Spanish army entered Mexico, Christianity was introduced, but the indigenous people formally accepted Catholicism and still worshiped their native gods. In the Catholic denomination, when they were constrained by the spread of Christianity, they worked for Syncretism, and the Virgin of Guadalupe is considered as a representative example. On December 9, 1531, the Virgin Mary appeared to Aztec Juan de Diego, who was crossing the Mount Tephesyk to attend the Mass at the Franciscan Monastery Cathedral in the immediate vicinity of Mexico City. The appearance of the Virgin Mary at this time was the appearance of a brown skin indigenous woman. He declared that he was a virgin Mary, and told him to build a church named Coatalxope, meaning a woman who defeated a snake, and disappeared. But the bishop of Mexico, who had heard this, did not believe it. He told Juan de Diego to go home . But that Virgin mary re-emerged and said that the bishop should build the church. The second time that Bishop met Diego again said, "If Mary shows a sign, we will build a church." This, John Diego, told her, and she orderd Diego to climb Mount Cephas, and picked up a rose and see the bishop. However, it was cold in December, and it seemed impossible because there were many stones at the top. With doubt, the boy, Diego, climbed to the top of the mountain, there were rose flowers, and the boy Diego picked it up and showed his own Tilma to his bishop. At that moment the bishop knelt. In the winter, the rose was suprising but even more remarkable was the picture of the Virgin Mary carved on the Tilma of Diego. It was the same picture that appeared to the boy Diego. Thus a cathedral was built on the summit of Mount Tephesyk and the sanctuary was taken to the cathedral. Coatalxope, pronounced by the Virgin Mary, was pronounced Guadalupe in Spanish. The conversion of Mexicans also proceed quickly, in just seven years after the Marian apparition of 800 million Mexicans jinaedeon idolatry , the people become almost entirely Catholic. On April 27, 1709, a second cathedral for the Virgin of Guadalupe was established on the hill of Tepayach, and the Virgin of Guadalupe was proclaimed the guardian of Mexico.

4. Describe the first voyage of Christopher Columbus. What was the result of the first voyage of Christopher Columbus? Columbus was the captain of the 100-ton Santa Maria and his younger brother was the captain of the 40-ton Nina. They left Spain's port of Palos and sailed to the first destination, the Canary Islands of the Atlantic. It was Columbus's idea of ​​sailing in a trade wind west of the Canary Islands, but the sailors did not know it, so they would have a crush on Columbus going west. The crew stopped the sail on the third day of departure and deliberately broke the key of the Pin Tahoe. After persuading the crew to stay for three weeks in the Canary Islands, they will repair the key and depart again on September 6th. After a few weeks, the fleet, which sailed smoothly through the trade winds, sailed to the endless sea, and even crew members rebelled against Columbus's words. But Columbus convinced the crew and sailed, and a crew of 10/7 pin Tahoe found twigs and grass leaves floating in the sea. 1492. 10/12 They found San Salvador. The group arrived at the island and exchanged goods with each other, maintaining friendly relations with the Aztecs. Columbus did not find the promised gold with Queen Isabel, left the 36 crew, and made colonies. After exploring Cuba and Haiti, he returned to March 1493 to report the sailing to Queen Isabel .Coulumbus lied to Queen Isabel that there were a lot of gold they didn;t discover yet. So Queen Isabel promised to sponser Coulumbus another voyage

5.Why did Columbus set sail for his second voyage? What happened on the second voyage? What did Columbus find on his third voyage? On September 25, 1493, Columbus once again sailed the New World with 17 vessels and 1,500 crew. Two months later he discovered the island on Sunday and named it Dominican in Spanish, which means Sunday. Before long, Columbus searched the island of Hispaniola for 36 sailors on the voyage, but all the crew were killed and the town turned to ashes. Columbus was frustrated, but he began exploring again, building a new colony in the De Graaches Bay, building a house, a governor general, a church, a warehouse, and named the city "Isabella". But as the conditions of the crew worsened due to tropical climate, epidemics and hunger, Columbus continued to sail and eventually found gold. Columbus and his crew went out to collect gold from the Indians through forced labor, and when gold was not available, they made the Indians their slaves. Fellows who are disappointed by the small amount of gold, want to return to their home country, and Columbus sends back some sick people and people who want to return. After many crews left, Columbus proceeded to explore the gold and found the island of Jamaica south of Cooma. But Columbus, who found no gold in Jamaica, returns to Isabella. Because of the outcome of sailing without consequences, Columbus was entrapped. However, Queen Isabel believed until the end of the second voyage, returning to her homeland in 1496. Two years later, in 1498 Columbus began her third expedition, accompanied by 300 immigrants and crew, Another colony was built in Domingo. On the third voyage, they found a new land, such as Trinidad and Tobago, but because of the absence of gold, the Spanish accusations against Columbus grew, and Queen Isabella forced her to extradite Columbus to his home country.

6.What is the significance of Coronado in American history? 1510 ~ 1554.9.22 A Spanish conquistador and explorer who organized an expedition in Mexico in the 16th century and was the first European to travel through the Grand Canyon of the United States and the Colorado River to the Kansas region. In 1540, he led 400 European, 1,500 locals, 4 priests, and black slaves to the present US land. Following the Sina River and the Saki-Sonora River in Mexico, they crossed the Dos Cabbasas in Arizona and the Mount Chicca Hua, through New Mexico, and then through Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. This journey is called Coronado's Route. The gold went out in anticipation of treasures, but disappointed that only the villages of the Zuni could not find their valuable assets. To make things worse, the expedition conquered the Hopi and Apaches, including the Zuni, and used them for food supply, porterage, and road guidance on the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon expedition. In addition, he heard that there was a rich civilization called Quivira when he advanced from the locals to the eastern end, and went to Qivira in Kansas and returned to Mexico after a total of two years of expedition. There were no gold cities that they dreamed of, but they were rich in water and food.

7.Why is the Francican Juan de Zumarraga so important in Amercan history? He appointed bishop on August 20, 1530 as a first bishop of Mexico. He became a protector of Indian in 1534. He supported the voyage and improved that indians doesn’t have to be the slave. And against Spanish gov.

8 After 1535, how did the early viceroys of New Spain rule the people?The viceroys governed the new spain ,They had many authority to rule the new colony but small governer and royal authority, was greater than power of viceroys so they didn’t really united the colony to make their words to listen. So the citizens were reduced of dieases, and many different reasons.

9.Describe the adventures of Francisco de Orellana. Why were his explorations so important? How did he treat the Indians? Pizarro, who was running along the river of the Napo River, ordered people to talk to Francis de Orellana, an aide, when he was tired and the food was falling, to scout the jungle and get food. Francis de Orellana, who drove 885km along the canal from the canoe (which was called a sailboat) with 50 men, met a large river over 3km in width. It was the Marathon River joining the Napa River. They tried to turn the canoe back, but they did not have the power to go back up the rapids. Francis de Orellana decided to explore the river and went along the river. So in December 1541, Francis de Orellana went on an expedition with fifty members. But soon I could not find food and it was hard to come back. Then I thought that I should see it all the way to the end of the river. One day he was following the river, he was attacked by Aboriginal people. And to my amazement, everyone who shoots the bow was a woman. Francis de Orellana barely escaped the arrows of the natives. However, when I got out of danger, I saw the Amazon tribe in Greek mythology. The Amazon tribes are brave and well-bowed fighters. He thought maybe he might have met the tribe. So I decided to call the river that he explored the Amazon River. In August 1542, Orelana finally slipped into the Atlantic Ocean. After all our hardships, we were the first to explore the Amazon River in history. The distance he explored was 5,860 kilometers. Meanwhile, Gonzalo Pizarro and the rest of the crew were tearing the leather outsole and barely returned home. The story of Francis de Orellana went into the ears of Carlos I, King of Spain. Francis de Orellana asked Carlos I to have the authority to explore and develop near the Amazon River. But the king did not answer immediately. It was a land that had to be shared with Portugal under the Treaty of Tordesiyas. But after a long wait Francis de Orellana finally got permission. In May 1545, Orellana went on an expedition. The last expedition came out of the Andes, along the river, into the Atlantic Ocean. But he decided to go up the Amazon River from the Atlantic this time. But it was a big mistake. He just could not find the way he was before. In the meantime Thee native people did attack them too. Eventually he was swept away by a big wave in the Amazon estuary. The expedition of Francis de Orellana informed Europe of the Amazon river basin, which was an unknown land. As a result, the villages of Aboriginal peoples that flourished in Brazil at that time were disappearing into the infectious disease that Europeans drove.

10.How did the missionaries win the trust and confidence of the Indians? They give nice new styles of food and clothes, they worked with indians in mines too, They treated indians as their child , they taught spanish, they got improvement of indian welfare, they taught Christanity and if they against it, the indians are punished.

C. Essay Questions. Answer in 150 to 250 words. ANSWERS SHOULD BE FROM THE TEXT AND/OR LESSON PLAN. 10 points each

1. Summarize the nature of the regime of the Aztecs.In Mexico, a number of highly developed cultures have been formed, the most influential of which is Teotihuacan culture, which fell in the 7th century, followed by Toltec culture in the 12th century from the capital city of Tula to the Texaco lakes of the central highlands of Mexico When I moved, I was influenced by many cities. The most powerful of them were Texco and Tacuba. The Aztec, a hunting people who moved from northern Mexico in the 13th century, built the city of Tenochititlan (1325), receiving divine revelation on a small island in Lake Tex. And instead of Aztec, the name Mexicara was used. At this time, the revelation of the god was that when an eagle with a serpent was sitting on a cactus, the city had to be settled there and settled. Tenochititlan, built at the spot where the eagle descended, became stronger with the Texco and Takubawa and signed a military alliance with the third. The three men cooperated with each other to conquer cities centered on the central highlands of Mexico, receive tribute from them, and divide their wealth into three parts and developed into the Aztec empire. Textuko, Taku-bar and Mokta (Aztec), who was the axis of the triangular alliance, gradually expanded the surrounding territory as it ruled the empire. From the end of the 15th century, Astec suddenly increased its military and political power to become a capital city, merging the commercial city of Toratero, north of the island, in 1473 and then completely depressing Texco and Trakopan until 1500, Became sovereign. In 1502, when Moktze Suma II was on the throne, he was transformed into an absolute monarchy in the Three Kingdoms Alliance, and ruled a wide area around him. The Aztec empire was maintained with abundant offerings and labor from the surrounding multinational countries. In order to secure these tribute and labor power, the Aztec empire gradually moved far away. It was the driving force for the empire to flourish, but it also led to the destruction of the empire. Because the Aztec were hunting people, their cultural level was low. They learned a lot from the surrounding cultures. In particular, the religious system, astronomy, regime, and literature that they created after the formation of the state were based on the Toltec system, which was mainly adopted by Texaco. Their universe is rooted in the Tolche civilization of the Tula, which divides the world into four parts and sets up a celestial world and a subterranean world of nine tiers as a vertical plane. The sky formed a kind of barrel-shaped ceiling with the water surrounding the earth and thought that there was a layer of orbits separated by large girders and that the moon, stars, and comets passed by . And above all, there is the realm of the gods. On top of that, there is Omejokan, a place of duality, in which Ometeol, the dual god, was the best. Such a cosmopolitan place has regulated Aztec's social life as a whole. In other words, the ometeotol has many gods as children, and they have the power equivalent to the four elements of earth, air, water, and fire. And it thought that it constitutes each era of history by repeating the cycle of birth and death, bringing change, conflict and evolution to the world by acting as the sun and the four zones of the universe. The Aztecs believed that the world had four creative activities and that each world had a sun that kept the world and that the suns were all renowned and that they were living in the world of the fifth sun god. Astec thinks that they are living in the fifth solar age, which represents the earthquake, and that the sun is dead and prevents the universe from destruction, and that the universe created by God must continue its life, It was a sacrifice for humanitarian service. In other words, we have been giving the human blood and heart to the sun fighting the darkness of the world which is the essence of the world, and we gave vitality to this and tried to continue the Astec era forever. Thus, Astec set up several Buddhist temples in the capital to perform human sacrifices, and performed various ceremonies by setting the first (national holiday) by the strictly guarded calendar. He also built a mighty military organization to capture the sacrifices and offer them without breaking. They captured the people who conquered the war and took the heart out of the heart of a living person and sacrificed a living heart as a sacrifice for God. In one year, he captured about 20,000 prisoners and distributed them as treasures. Aztec was also an important controlling factor in doing this. The enormous amount of tribute received by the full taxation system from many subordinate cities has been used to expand and extend such religious and social institutions. In terms of social organization, Aztec formed a class society based on a community organization called Karfri. Therefore, while there is a form of collective land holding, in the urban life, the administrative organization of the residential area was established according to the social class and function, and the autonomous police and judicial organization were developed. The professions were divided into several branches, notably the merchant class called porchetka. They opened a large market in the cities of Torre-La-Roca, Chlor and others, and their group traveled widely in Mexico and Central America. Educational institutions of nobles and commoners also developed. This developed Aztec civilization was destroyed by diplomatic bargaining and fierce battles for several months due to the invasion of several hundred troops by Hernán Cortés of Spain, which suddenly appeared in 1520. However, the form of the culture was recorded by the maintenance of the Catholic priests who came after conquest and by others, and some of the paintings of Indio made in the Aztec period, such as Texoco, were extinguished and also reproduced in the Spanish colonial period, As a result, the details of the Aztec culture and the history of the dynasty have been restored.

2. Discuss the events of the conquest of the Aztecs by Cortes. Why was he able to defeat the Aztecs? What was the most important result of his victory?On February 18, 1519, when he finally left for the Yucatan coast, he had 11 boats, 508 soldiers, about 100 crew and 16 horses. Moreover, he bought a grudge that would never disappear for Velasquez. As a result, there were people in the fleet who were dissatisfied. The immediate solution to this problem was to expel the Velezes fleet commander, Diego de Ordas, on the looting expedition. Cortes landed on the mainland and did what no other Expeditionary Commander had ever done. The army was trained and rigorously trained and integrated into a cohesive group. Above all, he dramatically expressed his determination to respond to dissatisfaction by burning all the ships on board. With this simple act, he was playing with the ship. In order for him and his troops to survive, they had no choice but to give up their efforts to conquer Aboriginal people. The key to its conquest was in the political crisis inside Astec Empire. It is the fact that the ability of Cortes as a conductor was most clearly revealed, that he quickly grasped the situation. Thanks to this ability, he eventually got over 200,000 Aboriginal allies. It was fortunate that he first caught the princess. This princess, using the language of the Astec tribe Nawtur, became his "tongue", became an adviser to the Aboriginal problem, and later became his government. It was the princess who eventually moved to the captivity of Cortes, by moving the complex and enigmatic mind of the Monte Suma, the last emperor of the Astec. To properly evaluate the two battles of Cortes against the Astes, we should pay attention to his ability to capture this extraordinary woman and make it loyal to the end. However, the political maneuver and jealousy of Spain had tormented him all the while Cortez was in the limelight. His problem at first was about Velazquez, and Cortés dealt with this problem by being elected chief commander and chief judge of the city of Veracruz, which he himself had built on the shores of Mexico. This was a simple shortcut, but it would not have appreciated it unless it was experienced in law and urban issues. From then on, his power was not dependent on the appointment of the governor of Cuba, but on the rights of a city owned by the Spanish king. However, these legal safeguards did not prevent the Cuban Spanish forces, led by Panfilo Narbas, from threatening Cortes when Cortes almost alone occupied the Astec capital, Te Nocititlan (mid-1520). Cortes defeated Narva-es by a rainstorm, but Pedro de Alvarado, the most reckless commander, left Te nocititlan and marched to the shores of Nocice Triste (the Spanish army retreated from Tenochititlan to a collapsed state A disaster). However, Cortes was able to cope with these disasters. A more serious disaster was a political attack initiated by Velasquez in Spain through Bishop Juan Rodriguez de Fonseca and the West Indies advisory committee. When Cortes conquered the streets and canals of Tenochititlan in turn, eventually destroying the city and becoming the absolute ruler of that huge territory extending from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean (1521), it was slowly eroding and destroying him It was a political and bureaucratic society in Spain. Even if he succeeded as a conqueror, Cortes fully knew how vulnerable his position was to political attacks if his operational area was 8,000 kilometers from the center of political power. So he responded by sending five noteworthy letters to Carlos I, the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, a detailed long report. He could have made Mexico an independent kingdom because he was supported by indigenous people and popular as a relatively merciful ruler. In fact, this was what the West Indies advisory board was afraid of. But he grew up in a feudal world devoted to the king's absolute allegiance, so he felt resisted by the independence of the kingdom. After destroying the Empire, Spain ruled the region for over 300 years. Many of the asters were killed and all the precious things like gold and silver were moved to España. The descendants of the Aztec empire did not become independent until the 1800s and set up today's Mexico. Cortes was an adventurer who gave Spain a new land, but he was a conqueror who gave a great deal of pain to the descendants of the Astaque Empire.

3.Why was Catholic Spain able to lead the way in explorations?

The Spanish conquistador made their actions legitimate because they carried out the recommendation (Réquelimiento) set by Spain. But this recommendation was only read aloud through an interpreter away from the entrance of the village before the dawn of attacking the village of Indio, what the conquistadors were only in the form to justify their atrocities In the Burgos conference held in 1512, the relationship between the colonist Spain and the colony Indio and the legitimacy of the conquest were discussed, and as a result, the Burgos method which is the first indias-related colonial law "Was enacted (December 27, 1512). At this time, since the Dominican organizations of the Indio advocate demanded that the dispatch of a new expedition to be suspended until the decree issuing a discontinuance of the unjust conquest war was issued, the Aragonese king Fernando (Regency of Castile) We summoned and let us consider how conquest is right. As a result, Huwan Lopez de Palacios Rubios, who was said to be the most prestigious law scholar at the time, created a document to legally justify conquest (1513). That is a document called a demand (lequelimient).The remarks (Lekerimiento) preached the creation of the world according to the Bible and Christ said that Saint Peter was placed on all people. In addition, the Roman pontiff Alexander V, the ruler of the world, says Indias to the Spanish king Describe the circumstances given.The Conquistador (Conquistador) informed Indio about the Spanish king as the chief being the supreme authority of the world and the papacy and the ruler of Indias, persuading Indio to persuade him, to make it understood by Indio, I had to give time to deliberate. If Indio does not obey or deliberately try to extend the decision, the Spaniard invades the territory of Indio, catches them, takes property and land and can add as much harm as possible

Test 2 on Chapters 4 – 7 A. Identify each of the following and list three important points from the text and/or lesson plan showing their significance in American History. Be sure to include dates. 3 points each answer. Material copied from the internet will receive a zero; our teachers can identify copied material immediately.

1. St. Rose of Lima (1586-1617). First Canonization of the Americas

 At the age of 20 he became a Third Order of St. Dominic. had a vengeance and a very strict life. He suffered persecution from his family and friends. He died of illness and ended his life of self-discipline. In 1671, Glemens 10 was the patron saint of Sicheng, South America and the Philippines, the patron saint of wounds, childbirth, eczema

2. St. Martin de Porres 1579 ~ 1639 Dominican father of Peru. He was an assistant under a surgeon called Cirujano in Spanish. After several years of working in the medical ministry of the poor, he asked the Dominican monasteries of Rosario to work as a layman. It was not possible to say to him that the sense would be an investigation because of his inferior status. He was accepted as requested.

But nine years later, monasteries and monks were impressed by his prayer life, his perseverance, humility, and virtue practice, and urged him to become a full-time saint. He continued to live the same way he did before after his vows.

3. Verrazzano 1485 ~ 1528 In 1523 he sponsored by Francois I, organized an expedition, and explored the North American coast from North Carolina to Newfoundland. In 1524, he discovered the New York Bay and the Ganesan Bay. In July of that year, he returned to France and gave his ownership of the New World to Francois I. He explored Brazil in 1527, sailed back to Florida and the Bahamas the following year, and was killed by an indigenous people on an island in the Lesser Antilles Islands.

4. Cartier From April 1, 1534, Francois I was commissioned to explore the Atlantic route, and on two boats, 60 crew members were flew, launching Saint Malo and landing in Newfoundland on October 10. He then sailed along the Belizean Strait and found two islands of Magdalen and Prince Edward. He also landed on the Canadian shore discovered by G. Cabot in 1497 and declared this turf is belonged to French king by setting up a cross. In 1535, he crossed the Atlantic again, moved to Montreal, and in 1541, he explored again in 1544 and laid the foundations for later French rule over Canada. 1491 ~ 1557

5. Queen Anne’s War The war between England and France in the colonies of North America in parallel with the war in continental Europe during the war of succession of Spain in 1701-13.One of the colonial wars of many years between the two countries, the main battleground was around New England in the land, and the French troops, who were supported by Indians, tormented the British. At the same time, maritime evangelism over trade supremacy with the West Indies was fierce, and an Englishman who almost became a pirate threatened commercials in Spain and France. The Treaty of Utrecht establishes the consolidation. In North American relations, Britain has acquired Hudson Bay, Newfoundland and Acadia provinces from France.

6. Sir Walter Raleigh He joined the Huguenot war as a mercenary in 1569, and in 1578 he took part in the exploration with Gilbbert in North Africa. In 1580, after a crushing Irish rebellion, he received the favor of Elizabeth I and became a knight. In 1587, he was appointed as a royal guardin cheif and gained a vast manor and commercial privilege, empowering himself in court. Exploring North America, naming northern Florida as "Virginia" and colonizing, but failed. It is also famous for introducing potatoes and cigarettes into the UK. He was later imprisoned after losing Queen's favor. During James I, he wrote "The History of the World" (1614) in prison and imprisonment for treason. In 1616 he attempted to explore the Orinoco River the following year, but failed, returning to his homeland in 1618. He was executed on charges that his men had committed violent acts in the Spanish Empire 1552? ~ 1618

7. The Toleration Act It was a decree that allowed the Church and other denominations under certain conditions to oppose the Catholic King James II, who had been abdicated by William III under the Protestant forces. Those who do not adhere to the Catholic and Trinity do not benefit from this statute. 1689

8. The Stamp Act The first taxation law enforced by the British in the colonies of North America in 1765. It was demanded to attach the recognition to the printed matter ranging from various certificates and securities, newspaper, advertisement, calendar, etc., and the main purpose was to cover the maintenance expenses of the British army station which was stationed in North America with the income. The cognitive law was already carried out in the country at that time, and the tax rate in the colonies was lower than that, but it was a compulsory taxation of the government of the home country that ignored the colonial parliament, causing a strong opposition. The colonies declared the right of the colonists by declaring the nullification of the Covenant Ordinance (Virginia Resolve), the Covenant Ordinance Meeting, with the slogan "No tax without representation" and the secret society "The Son of Freedom" I was disturbed by my ability. In response to such a resistance movement, the British government abolished it in about three months after its implementation in early 1766, but the colonial mistrust of the government of the home country did not cease to exist and the partial resistance to the former home country spread to the colonial anti-colonial movement Became an incentive for the American Revolutionary War.

9. Townshend Acts A series of laws enacted by the British Parliament in 1767. The establishment of customs for the collection of imports taxes on paper, glass, tea, etc., was proposed by British Minister of Finance C. Townsend. In response to strong opposition from the American colonies, it was abolished in 1770, leaving only the tea tax, but the opposition movement against this charge continued to attract the American independence movement.

10. Boston Massacre In the United States, a March 1770 conflict between a Boston citizen and a British soldier in Britain. The battle between the crowd gathered in front of the garrison and the garrison of the garrison started, and five soldiers killed and six people were wounded. In response, S. Adams demanded the withdrawal of the garrison, and Massachusetts Massachusetts Colonel Lieutenant General T. Hutchinson moved the troops to the islands in the Boston Harbor to prevent the spread of turmoil, but this event was a major event . Eight fired soldiers and chief T. Preston were sent to the colonial court but were acquitted of all . ( without 2 soldiers)

B. Short Answers. Give three or four important points from the text or lesson plan. 4 points each.

1.What was the significance of Peter Claver? (1580-1654). A Jesuit missionary saint called Saints' saints, born in Spain, died in Colombia Cartagena. When he joined the Jesuits in 1602 and studied philosophy, he became acquainted with Alfonso Rodriguez, and with his encouragement he had aspirations for the whole New World. In 1610 he was dispatched to Cartagena, Colombia. Here they went into the villages of Indios with merchants and slave merchants. I met Alonso de Sandoval, who was helping slaves in Cartagena.

These slaves were blacks who were caught in Africa and tied up in chains to be sold here in South America, and were brought to the ship without knowing where and why they were going in a miserable environment. Here Clever was resentful with Sandoval. There are two books written by Sandoval about these blacks. Naturaleza, policía sagrada y profana, costumbres, ritos y supersticiones de todos los Etíopes (natural appearance of Ethiopians, holy and degenerate politics, customs, rituals, superstitions, 1627); De instauranda aethiopum salute (to save the Ethiopians, 1641). In 1616, Claver was sent to Bofotá, where he was the first member to receive Jesus products. As Sandoval moved to another location, Claver returned to Cartagena, where Sandoval did his work, teaching teachers not only as missionaries but also slaves. Every time he reached the slave ship, he accompanied a few interpreters and greeted him, lifting a crucifix in his hand, exhausted by long voyages, and a black man in despair entered the plague. He brought these blacks not only spiritual medicines but also medicines and bandages to bind the wounds, and slaves who could not keep their bodies on their shoulders. In this way he became the first friend of the black slaves and laid the foundation for the whole school. In 1615, 300,000 converts were obtained. A miraculous thing happened here and there, and he was already respected as an adult. In his ten thousand years, he lived with his slave, who was afflicted with self-sacrifice, leaving his body. He experienced Christian patience as he suffered a thousand years, heard the news of his friend Alfonso Rodriguez, and canonized out that in 1639 Pope Urban VIII issued a decree to condemn the slave trade. Claver was canonized in 1888 by Leo XIII.

2.When and where did Marquette and Joliet explore? Why did they turn back?Jolie is the first white man to cross the Mississippi River with Jacques Marquette from the confluence of the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers to the Arkansas River in Arkansas. In 1672, the governor of New France was ordered to explore Mississippi with Marquette and five other travelers. On May 17, 1673, he and his colleagues departed Lake Michigan on a canoe from Greenwich to Mackinac in St. Continuing to explore the upper and lower reaches of the Fox River in central Wisconsin, he entered Mississippi a month later. While collecting and recording information from the Indians, I arrived in Kuapau Indian Village at the mouth of the Arkansas River in July, which is now 64km north of the city of Arkansas, Arkansas. Jolie concludes by personal observation and information from friendly Indians that the Mississippi River flows southward toward the Gulf of Mexico, not towards the Pacific Ocean. Due to the threat of Indians, he returned home via the Illinois River and Green Bay in July. The journey to the present is described in the journal of Marquette

3.Why is Champlain known as the “Father of New France”? known to have founded Quebec in 1608 and has made many achievements in pioneering the French colonies in the new continent. In 1609, he discovered the Lake Plain named after him. He also explored northern New York, the Ottawa River, and the eastern part of the Great Lakes (New France and Canada). Estimated to be a commoner-born, he attended the expedition of the West Indies and Central America, gained fame as a sailor, and was given the title of an unofficial honorary nobility by the royal family of Henry IV. In 1603 he took part in the exploration of the Canadian River (now the St. Lawrence River). He departed on a large boat from the ship's anchored ship at Tadzac Port, which was used as a trade port during the summer, and he went up the highway and explored the current torrents of Montreal and the river. His expedition report was soon published in France. In 1604 we arrived there with settlers from Arcadia surrounding the Bay of Fundy. He spent three winter months in Arcadia. In the first winter of the St. Croix, half of the settlers died of scurvy. During the second and third winter months in the Annapolis Basin, there were relatively few casualties, and in the summer we searched for an area suitable for colonial construction (Annapolis Royal). He explored south to the Atlantic coast and reached the Gulf of Massachusetts. Where he carried out a detailed map of the harbor where Britain, at the time, was a French competitor. In 1607, the British arrived in the southern part of Arcadia, the present main owner, Kennebec. The British were only sent there in the middle of the winter, but with concern over the British collision, France became interested in colonizing the area. In 1608, his French expedition departed from France and promoted the establishment of his ambitious plan, Quebec. In previous expeditions he participated as a member of the expedition, but he then directly directed 32 colonists. He and the remaining eight survived during the first winter in Quebec. But in June they accepted more colonial pioneers. Allied with them based on a treaty with the Northern Indian tribes that France had made before, they also engaged in small battles with the Iroquois Indians at Lake Plain (Eastern Forestland Indians). This battle and the victory in the battle of 1610 helped raise France's credibility among the allied Indian tribes. As a result, fur trade between France and Indians increased. In 1610 he returned to France and married Ellen Boulay, the daughter of the French royal family. In 1611 the fur trade caused many financial losses, and supporters of Quebec showed a move to give up the colony. However, Champlain persuaded Louis XIII to become interested in the colony. Eventually, the French king appointed the governor of Québec, and the appointed governor appointed Chancellor as the commander of New France. In 1613 Champlain returned to his social authority in Quebec again, and immediately made his way to the Ottawa River to resume the disrupted fur trade. The following year he organized a company of French merchants to raise funds for trade, missions and his own exploration. He was then asked to go to Lake Huron and take command of the chiefs of the Indians there from fighting units against the Iroquois in southern Ontario. He was wounded in the battle with the Iroquois, and his Hurren-Al-Kokkin units, which were not well organized but loyal, were defeated in combat. After escaping safely by his men, he returned to France after spending winter in their territory. The French policy at the time was to make the future of the colonies very unstable. In 1620 the king again strengthened Chancellor's authority in Quebec. However, he no longer allowed personal explorations, and was only committed to administrative work. Colonies were still dependent on fur trade, and agriculture was only experimental farming, which was dependent on him and the sponsorship of several companies. However, pioneers who were accredited by the British government attacked Quebec in 1628, when France and Britain were at war. He used the fort until the following summer, but the food and gunpowder fell and he had to give up the fortress.

But he did not give up the colony. As a prisoner, he was sent to England. He claimed that the transfer of colonies should take place after the end of the war between France and Britain, and in 1632 the colonies were reassigned to France. His seventh book was published in 1633, and one year later he went to Quebec last. When he anchored in Quebec, there were only a few settlers, but a number of settlers migrated each year. Until his death in 1635, he extended the frontier along both sides of the St. Lawrence River

4.What were the successes and failures of LaSalle? La Salle, who has gained huge fur trading rights in the Fortress of Trnnak, succeeded in business. In 1677, he visited France once again and received from the king the privilege of exploring the "West of New France" and building the number of fortresses he desires, as well as the valuable monopoly of bison leather trade. However, because of the need to run this plan with equity capital, we were in debt to many in Paris and Montreal, and eventually all of our subsequent projects failed. In addition, his plans were a result of angering the antipathy of the Jesuits and they stubbornly opposed all plans of La Salle. In 1678 LaSalle returned to Canada with Henri de Tonti, the wealthiest Italian soldier who was the most faithful friend and ally. The following year he built the first commercial sailboat "Griffon" on Lake Erie. He expected the sailboat to be able to finance the inland exploration of the Mississippi River. La Salle learned from the Seneca Indians living up the Niigara Falls, how to travel long distances while hunting with hunted meat and some corn. Louis, who was a member of the expedition and was critical of his expedition, also praised La Salle for a walking trip from Niagara to the Fortress of Frunnak in the middle of the winter. His grand vision of carrying a cargo from the lake down the Mississippi River with a sailing ship like Griffon was frustrated by the destruction of the Krebkur fort on the Illinois River, where the Griffon ship was wrecked and the second ship was built in 1680. He was naturally prideful and did not know how to bend, and he tried to bring others to his will, and he demanded too much for others, albeit the same for himself. After several failures, he finally arrived at the junction of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers and for the first time saw the Mississippi River, which he had long dreamed of. However, he gave up the opportunity to explore this river. Because I had to hear back that Tonti and his colleagues were in danger and had to go back to help them. After many twists and turns, La Sal and Tonti went down the Mississippi River in their canoes and succeeded in reaching the Gulf of Mexico. On April 9, 1682, La Salle proclaimed that the entire Mississippi River was owned by France and named it "Louisiana." At least nominally, half of the most fertile land on the continent of North America was for France. The following year, La Salle built the St. Louis Fortress at Starbuck Rock (now a state park) on the Illinois River and built a colony where thousands of Indians live. To maintain his new colony he asked Quebec for help. However, Prantnak was replaced by a governor with a different interest in Lassal, and he was ordered to give up the St. Louis Fortress. La Salle, who refused this, left North America to appeal directly to the king. Lassal, who was welcomed in Paris, bore Louis XIV who favored him, and the king sent a command to the governor to restore all his ownership of Lassalle. The last part of his life was focused on fortifying the mouth of the Mississippi River and planning to punish some of the Spanish territories in Mexico. With the help of pirates and 15,000 Indian troops, he planned to carry out all these plans with only about 200 Frenchmen. His opponents thought that the adventure was reckless and drove him into a psychotic. However, Louis XIV, who was in war with Spain, accepted the plan and offered La Salle a number of people, ships and money, thinking it was an opportunity to harass the Spaniards. As soon as he left France, a dispute arose between La Salle and the Navy Commander. Due to pirate piracy and wreckage, ships were lost and many migrants were lost due to disease. Eventually, due to large miscalculation, the ship settled in Mata Gorda Bay, Texas, 800 kilometers west of the destination. After several voyages that ended up looking for lost Mississippi, but in vain, La Salle was murdered by rebels near the River of Brazers. His fantasy of the French Empire also ended with death. La Salle has caused much controversy even after his death. Those who knew him praised him generously. Tonti, one of the few who could understand the prideful spirit of the stubborn Normans with Prnntak, saw him as "one of the greatest men of his day." Henri Jutel, who worked with him under the tragedy of the Texas colony until LaSalle's death, wrote not only about his great merit, but also about the excessive arrogance of the underbelly. In his view, this arrogance was a real cause of La Salle's death. La Salle was disturbed by his personality flaws and lacked the qualities of a leader. On the other hand, he had an amazing vision, strength, and courage. His claim that Louisiana was a French territory was a blasphemy at the time, but in the end it was a sign of the French colonial empire that other people had realized.

5.How did Maryland differ from the other English colonies?When the Europeans first arrived in this area, the main Indian tribes were the Nakticok tribes and the Piscataway tribes, which were part of the Alkongkind. The Sue Qua Hana tribe of the Iroquois, who were further north, was very aggressive and troubled the colonial pioneers. After the treaty was signed in 1652, peace was sought. Captain John Smith from Virginia made a chart of the Chesapeake Bay area in 1608. Maryland is included, even though British King Charles I gave it to Baltimore's second governor, Cecil Calvert. His sister, Leonard Calvert, first settled in 1634 in St. Mary's City, which later became the first capital. The Roman Catholic family of Calvert, though within the confines of Christianity that adheres to trinitarianism, has a policy of fully guaranteeing the freedom of religion in this colony. This area soon became the shelter for those who opposed the strict sectarianism of the British Catholics, the persecuted, and other colonies. The economic activity that the early migrants paid the most attention to was tobacco farming, which was done by the annual contract workers and African slaves. As more farms were pioneered, the population rapidly grew to the north and west. The colonial capital was moved to Annapolis in 1694, and the city of Baltimore was built in 1729. The Paris Treaty (1783), ending the Revolutionary War and endorsing the independence of the colonies, was ratified at the Continental Congress in Annapolis (Paris Peace Treaty). In 1788, Maryland approved the US Constitution and became the seventh state. In 1791, the state spent the District of Columbia as the new federal capital. There was an incident in 1814 when Britons who fired government offices in Washington, D.C., tried to do similar damage in Baltimore. The incident was resolved by the force of a cannon set up at the fort in MacKenzie. As peace recovered, Maryland turned its attention to development. The first intercity telegraph line was constructed between the National Highway through the Appalachian Mountains, Chesapeake - Ohio and Chesapeake - Delaware Canal, and Baltimore to Washington, D.C. In 1845, the US Naval Academy was established in Annapolis. During the Civil War, Maryland continued to support the Northern Commonwealth, but overall martyrdom was overtaken by a strong southern nature. Major military operations and battles of the Civil War took place here.

6.Give two reasons why the Mayflower Compact was significant.A pledge signed by the Pilgrim Fathers on November 11, 1620, in the cabin of the Mayflower prior to the landing of Plymouth. When they were unable to reach the original destination, Virginia, and were unable to use the patents granted by the Virginia company, they decided to establish an autonomous colonial government with the pledge of all adult men of the fleet and to operate them in accordance with the majority rule. And signed a contract. This puritan social contract became the basic law of the Plymouth Colony and lasted until the region was incorporated into the Massachusetts colony in 1691 and subsequently had a profound impact on American political thought.

7.Discuss the Treaty of Paris. What war did it end? On what date was it signed? What were its provisions? List 3 important long term effects of the Treaty. 1) Treaty signed between England, France and Spain as a result of the 7th War on 10 February 1763. As a result, France lost its territory in the North American continent by firing British troops from Canada and the Mississippi River (later east) to England. Britain also gained Florida from Spain, and Spain instead gained Louisiana from the Mississippi River from France. France has abandoned all colonies except for the trade centers of Chandernagor and others in India. 2) The Treaty of Helsing, which ended the American Revolution on September 3, 1783. With this treaty, Britain approved the full independence of the United States and recognized the land of the Mississippi River (east) except for Canada and Florida as its territory. 3) Treaty signed by the European empires and the Louis XVI government, which joined the French alliance on May 30, 1814, after the defeat of Napoleon in France. The treaty had a public part and a secret part. In the treaties promulgated, France abandoned all Napoleon-occupied territories and maintained the borders of January 1, 1792, and no compensation was imposed. As a result, Britain gained several islands from France, Ceylon in India, Cape Colony in South Africa and Malta in the Netherlands. And it was promised to hold a conference on implementation details of the Treaty. The secret clauses were Treatments of Northern Italy and Belgium and Swiss permanent permanent neutralization arrangements. However, Napoleon's "hundred days" was in the midst of the conference, so on November 20, 1815, the second Paris treaty was signed again, the French border was restored to 1790 and the reparations of 700 million francs . And that the allied forces would occupy northern France for five years. 4) On 30 March 1856, the Treaty of England, France, Prussia, Russia, Ottoman Turks, Austria and Sardinia concluded the Crimean War. (1) guarantee of the independence of the Turks and territorial integrity, (2) the prohibition of the passage of foreign ships by the Bosphorus and Dardanelles Yangtze Strait, (3) the neutralization of the Black Sea and the obstruction of foreign warships, Freedom of navigation, ⑤ Russia relinquishes Besarabia to Moldavia, and Moldavia, Wallachia and Serbia gain autonomy. This treaty has prevented Russia 's southward policy and the penetration of forces within the Turkish territory. 5) The Treaty of Unification signed between the United States and Spain as a result of the US - Spanish war on December 10, 1898. España recognized the independence of Cuba and settled provisions such as the transfer of Puerto Rico and other islands of the West Indies, Guam and Philippine Islands to the United States and the payment of 20 million dollars in return. 6) The Treaty of Peace signed by the five nations of Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, and 21 Allied Powers, which belonged to the German army in World War II on February 10, 1947. With this treaty, Italy abandoned all colonies abroad and transferred some territories to France, Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece, etc., and the army was limited and repayment obligation was $ 360 million. Countries other than Italy also had limited armaments and were given compensation, and the border was modified by transferring some territory. 7) Manufacturing drug about the restoration of sovereignty of Germany (then West Germany) signed in Paris on October 20-23, 1954. It is generally referred to as the Paris Agreement and refers to the agreements adopted at the 14 foreign ministers' meetings. As a result, the restoration of the sovereignty of West Germany was recognized, the occupation of the coalition was concluded, and West Germany became a member of the North Atlantic Treaty. It also enlarged the Western European Union, joining West Germany and Italy, and West Germany was revived by the Organization. This treaty formed a European anti-suicidal united front, which became a factor that intensified the international confrontation between East and West. 8) On January 27, 1973, in Paris, North Vietnamese Foreign Minister Leydogi and US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger signed an agreement for the end of the Vietnam War and peace. As a result, Vietnam's inter-Korean government ceased and the US troops withdrew from Vietnam.

8.How did Charles Carroll help Catholics gain religious freedom? Why did he support American independence?

He fundraise them and he wanted to be america unnitied spirituouslly than before.

9.Describe the American & British conflict in Boston from April 18, 1775 to March 17, 1776. How did it end?

The American Revolutionary War was an eight-year war until strengthening, and it was a war that would determine whether to continue as colonial or independent. This war was a British colony of 2.5 million people, at least one-third of which was in the war. The imperialist British army was a prepared army of clothes, weapons, and training, but the colony was initially a guerrilla army with people carrying guns. The colonial army convenes the continental conference and assembles the continental army by recruiting. The battle took place in southern Canada for 13 weeks, and most of them were guerrilla warfare, but their resistance was often a fatal blow to the British. On the night of April 18, 1775, six British forces commanded by Major General Pitgeen under British commander General Geige in the US colonies left Boston to annihilate the rebels in the Conch. The American rebels had destroyed the British arsenal. On the 19th, when British forces crossed Lexington Square, they met 70 miniteman commanded by Captain Parka of the United States. Captain Parka, who knew that British troops were dominant, ordered retreat. By the way, someone on the miniteman said, 'Fire!' The miniteman killed eight people and wounded 10, and the British did not have a single wounded. The British, who had maintained the formation, advanced again to Concord. He entered the Concord without any resistance. The rebels who destroyed the arsenal did not hit and run already. Moreover, all weapons and ammunition were not dealt with. American soldiers also seized military supplies from their enemies. The British were on their way back to Boston. However, the rebels who were hiding in the farmhouse raided the retreating British troops and flee the British troops. As a result of this chase, the British army suffered great damage: 70 dead, 165 injured, and 26 missing. The rebels, on the other hand, were 93 casualties. It was the first time that American colonists did such an armed uprising against their homeland in Britain over 170 years of British subordination. It may seem surprising, but until 1774, a year before this war, I could hardly think of independence and hoped to stay under British rule. But in the fall of 75 and spring of 1976, public opinion was leaning toward independent independence. In other words, the characteristic of the American Revolutionary War was not to cry out independence from the beginning, but to realize that independence was necessary when we fought sporadically. It was a surprise that many British soldiers were sacrificed for their independence because of their resistance to the unilateral detainment of American security. The scandal of the US military that defeated the British forces in the battle of Lexington and Concord was enough. The US Army recruited new guards for generations and surrounded Boston, the home of the British army, to block the land supply. The British easily transported troops and military supplies through the harbors. And there was no artillery to defeat them in the local guards. As a result of the British government's banning the metalworking industry, the colonies could not produce cannons. The defenders eventually used the cannon to capture the enemy. The US forces attacked the British Taikondirra garrison and obtained 60 cannons, demonstrating their power in the early siege of Boston in the 76th century. Finally, the British withdrew from Boston and moved south. American colonists who won the battle on July 4, 76, before the siege of Boston or the British forces on the southern front, resolved their independence in imperialist Britain and immediately declared their independence. Thus, the United States stood in the position of a sovereign state, and two years later signed a treaty of trade and alliance with France and solidified its position as a benevolent armed neutral with Russia and Prussia. But the war with Britain continued. The British forces for a year since the beginning of the war were fighting against each other in accordance with the conventional method of division of colonies. On the other hand, according to each province, the US organized a regular army under the guidance of the Continental Congress, and 13 colonies opened a joint front. In order to suppress the colonial insurgency, they had to defeat the common front. The British attempted to break the north and south in the middle of the 13 colonies. We were going to deploy operations to weaken the attack power by dispersing the US troops. It is the best port in the Atlantic Ocean. As an operation base for the British Navy, we decided to pursue the best conditions in New York. The strategy the British took was as follows. After the first withdrawal from Boston, the main force of Howe was moved to escort the main force of the British fleet, led by Admiral Howe, his younger brother, and the Cleanton troops withdrawn from Charleston and the British fleet joined forces to attack New York As shown in FIG. Then he would complete the division of the confederacy with Carlton, who is south of Canada, by hovering the Hudson River basin under the arc of the fleet. So the British and US forces were confronted in New York.

10.Compare and contrast the Liberal and Catholic beliefs about the source of a government’s authority. The 19th century liberal theology was both a response to Protestantism and a product of that era. Protestantism has undergone many changes in the eighteenth century. Politically, a number of conflicts and struggles such as the 100 Year War, the British Civil War, the French Revolution and the American Revolutionary War have taken place and modern democracy has emerged through this process. Economically, capitalism was born, the industrial revolution took place, and social classes emerged. As science and technology developed, the belief that science can solve all problems has spread. In response to these changes and challenges, liberal theology attempted to reinterpret Christian faith in harmony with the Enlightenment or from the perspective of the Enlightenment. The Enlightenment began in the 17th century and enjoyed its heyday in the 18th century and was a mainstay of all Europe's ideology, characterized by its unlimited confidence in and emphasis on individual freedom and the power of reason. In addition, pietism and German Romanticism in the early nineteenth century had a considerable impact on the formation of liberal theology, and liberal theology became a growing and developing soil. 1. Enlightenment: Professor Bernard Ramm pointed out seven things in his essay in the book Tensions in Contemporay Theology, the impact of the Enlightenment on modern psychology and theology. Historicalism, scientificism, criticism, rationalism, tolerance, optimism and Kantianism. These are both the emphasis and the features of the Enlightenment. I would like to briefly review the impact of these on liberal theology based on Ram's writings. Historicalism is an idea that recognizes only objective and accurate historical facts as truth. This has consistently raised questions about the authenticity and reliability of the Biblical historical data. The development of science and technology facilitated the emergence of liberalism. These have changed the way of life and value standards that determine social ethics and spiritual values ​​to date and raised the question of the relationship between the biblical worldview and the scientific worldview. The Enlightenment is better than the Bible when it collides with modern science. I preferred science. Thus, the Bible story of creation and fall could no longer be accepted uncritically. Liberal theology not only accepted scientific inquiry results on the natural world, but also trusted the scientific inquiry method and used it in scriptural and religious studies. Criticism is the idea that all facts and data must be questioned or analyzed or reviewed. Therefore, the Bible was also subject to re-examination, and the Bible criticism began under the name of Higher Criticism. Biblical criticism was an attempt by Christianity to adapt to new disciplines and ways of study in the Enlightenment Era. Rationalism emphasizes the full power of reason, treating reason as a measure of final authority and truth, and acting in accordance with reasoning. All Christian doctrines are also attitudes to be judged by reason. As a result, the doctrines of the divine virgin birth miracle of Christ were questioned. For example Paulus, a professor at the University of Heidelberg at the time, interpreted the Bible's account of miracles as originating from the misunderstandings of the authors. Jesus walked on the water because the disciples mistakenly saw the resurrection that Jesus really died. The resurrection described the Ascension article as a farewell greeting before Jesus really died. It is the naturalists who introduced this rationalism into theology and created rationalistic religion. The 18th-century naturalism and natural religion sought compromise between rationalism and Christianity by reducing religion to a rational understanding. Tolerance emphasizes the principle of continuity without claiming absolute truth. This led liberism to claim the continuity of man and God, the commonality of Christianity and other religions, and the treatment of Christianity as one of the other religions. Optimism is the belief that trusting the future of humans and humans, seeing everything positively and constantly improving the world. This was due to the peaceful atmosphere of the time and the trust in evolutionary interpretive science of the progress of rapid industrialization and democratic political history. Based on this optimistic mind, liberal theologians have vigorously argued for the possibility of rejecting traditional doctrine of original sin and overcoming sin. The representative idea of ​​the Enlightenment is Kant's critical philosophy. Kant doubted the possibility of supernatural religion and moralized religion by merely discussing possible religions within the limits of reason. Kant's philosophy has become the theoretical foundation of liberal theology. It was Kant's influence that liberal theology emphasized the ethical aspect of religion, especially to Schleiermacher Lichtstedt and many other theologians. The influence of the Enlightenment on Christian faith can be summed up in three ways. The possibility of biblical authority and miracles, and the development of natural religion. The development of rationalistic science in the Enlightenment era and the historical and critical study of the Bible raised questions on the orthodox biblical view of the Bible as God's revealed Word and supreme authority. When the authority of the Bible was questioned, the defenders appealed to the miracle as a guarantee of truth, while the Enlightenment denied the possibility of miracles that God supernaturally intervened in everyday events based on scientific discoveries of the orderliness of the natural order. As a result, rationalistic religions such as naturalism and natural religion, which opposed to Christian orthodoxy developed in the time of enlightenment, but because they tried to interpret everything with reason, they lost the Christian understanding of revelation or gospel. 2. Pietism: Another ideological movement that influenced the Protestant churches and theologians of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is pietism. The orthodox Protestantism of the 17th century lost the vitality of the Reformation and became form and doctrine. While the authority of the Bible was weakened, the Baptist group, the pulpit, and the confession room became silent idols. It is pietism that comes out as a reaction to this phenomenon. Pietism is a system of emotions rather than a system of ideas, a theological atmosphere and a religious revival movement. The founder of German paganism, Philipp Jakob Spener, 1635-1705, has an awareness of the need for church reform and has a meeting in his house that combines prayer, Bible study and free discussion of religious issues, while An Earnest Desire for a Reform, Pleasing to God, of the True Evangelical Churches. In this book he points out that the practical life of Christians involved in Church administration in a serious study of the Bible is an essential supplement to the knowledge of the doctrine. Instead of generous treatment of heretics, they offered harsh attacks and punishments. They suggested replacing prayer, godliness, and rhetorical preaching in the university with pure and devout preaching. Many people responded to this appeal and became a movement. In the aftermath of Spener, August Hermann Franke (1663-1727), Graf Nicholas Zinzendorf (1700-1760) became leaders, and Frederick III of Prussia actively assisted in pietism and founded the Halle University in 1694 This university became the center of the pietism movement. Then the influence of rationalism weakens the forces. At the end of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, neuroticism arose (Gottfried Menken, 1768-1831). The characteristics of pietism can be summarized as follows. First, it stressed religious feelings and experiences. I considered the righteous rebirth sanctification not to be treated as a doctrine but as a real experience. Christianity is not a doctrine, but a life and a knowledge. But rather that it exists in practice. The second emphasized the ethical aspect. He emphasized good deeds to be criticized for claiming salvation by action. Thirdly, we aimed to personalize religion based on individualism. The main concern of the pietists was not to christen the world but to save their own souls. Fourth, he emphasized the principles of communion, which emphasizes intimate communion with Christ and a strong commitment to life. Unlike the local church system and its principles, the church was regarded as a group of devotional herds, and those who emphasized the experience of inner union with God and regeneration sought to realize a special community of people who were secluded from the world and lived together. Pietism has contributed greatly to restoring vitality to formalized orthodox Christianity, but its fundamental weakness was the individualistic faith that devoted itself only to the salvation of souls. Pietism not only influenced various people, such as Kantheer Schleiermacher Hegel, but also played an important role in the reconstruction of Protestant thought in the nineteenth century. It is the influence of pietism that liberal theology is subjectivist, empirical, and ethical. 3. Romanticism: There was another flow of rationalism and a mechanistic universe that ruled the 18th century. Romanticism, which began in Germany in the 1790s by Rousseau and Lesines and spread widely in various fields such as art and literature, from the late 18th century to the 19th century. The romantic movement is not only diverse in form and motivation, it is also too easy to make a unified definition because it is too freely used. According to Alasdair I. C. Heron, romanticism is "more natural than something artificial. It's cooler than rationality that is voluntary. Experience and feelings are more external and formal than. Internal and imaginary ". According to Claude Welch, romanticism is a resistance to formalism and structuralism in the name of freedom and dynamism, characterized by emphasizing the immediacy of individual sentiment and the interest in history.

C. Essay Questions. Answer in 150 to 250 words. 10 points each.

1. Explain the three criticisms against the Spanish called the Black Legend. Describe the work of the following to refute the Black Legend: Father Jose de Anchieta in Brazil, St. Francis Solano in the Andes, the Franciscans in New Mexico, the Jesuit reductions in Paraguay, and Father Serra in California.It was an unfavorable opinion of Spain that was not based on historical facts, and it had been circulated since the days of the 16th century unified empire. It focuses on the era of Felipe II, the golden age of the Spanish Empire, which ruled Europe, including Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria, and Italy, in the Habsburg period of the New World. This prejudice against Spanish history spread rapidly to Europe, especially by rival nations throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. In the 16th century, the cruelty of the Habsburg family policy was questioned in the process of suppressing and suppressing the ruthless rebellion against the Flemish province of Spain, the notorious trial of the intellectuals, the conquest of the New World, and the colonization of America. Especially, the source of evil was derived from the political tyrant Felipe II . The supporting argument is that the writings of Bartolome de Las Casas, who accused the Spanish conqueror of 1567, and Guillermo de Orange, 1581, portrayed him as an angry tyrant, a murderer, and an adulterer, spread throughout Europe. The Relaciones, written by Antonio Perez, the King's Secretary in 1591, was circulated to further the European interest. In the twentieth century, inclusive perspectives emerged, creating a tendency to approach different aspects of Spanish history and the dark side of Felipe II. In the "Black Legend and the Historical Truth," published by Julian Fuderias in 1914, the historical record based on prejudice described how the positive developments and achievements of Spain were neglected and developed negatively . Rather than understanding the situation at the time in an ethical and cultural context, it emphasized the cruel and dark side. The term 'white legend' has emerged from historians. In response to the black legend, it was an effort to create an idealized image of the Spanish colonial realm. This approach was characteristic of the nationalist Spanish historiography during the Franco Franco regime in the mid 20th century. Historians interpreted the black legend as a propaganda propaganda from the standpoint of political interests, simply showing the world view of Spanish mythology at the time.

The apostle of Brazil. Born in Tenerife, San Cristobal de la Laguna, Portugal, Death in Reitiba (now Anchieta) in Brazil. Relations with Ignatius de Loyola. After joining the Jesuits in 1551 and finishing the training, he was appointed as a former Brazilian teacher and left for Brazil in 1553. One of the founders of São Paulo. I set up a school there and taught humanities. He studied the Tupi language in the mainland, which is widely used in coastal areas, and published it by writing a grammar book. He also taught Indians faith education by writing Tupi and Portuguese Catechisms, chapels, dialogues, and religious dramas. In 1567 he received a priestly ordination and became the priest of the Jesuit leadership of São Vincente. In 1577 he became the fifth president of the Brazilian district, and ten years later spent his life in the Espíritu Santo leadership. Bishop Bahia preached his funeral and named him "The Apostle of Brazil". Among his devoted and heroic activities are the elimination of the abuse of natives as they take prisoners by grabbing prisoners and the keeping of the Christian woman's cleansing by preventing the Christian indio women from being harassed by pagans is. He left many miraculous accomplishments, and in Brazil he was admired as an adult, an apostle, and a miraculous ruler. Indio, who baptized him, is said to have reached 2 million, and in 1960 his birthplace, La Laguna, was crowned with many statues of his pilgrims. In 1615, the Jesuits in Brazil requested his Beatification, and in 1736 the order was announced, but the Jesuits were closed in the late 18th century, so the procedure was abandoned and only relevant documents were kept in Rome. In 1980, Pope John Paul II put him on the boss. It was called "the apostle of California" in North America. After joining the Franciscan Order in 1730, he received a priestly ordination in 1738 and taught philosophy at the Rulian University in Palma, Mallorca. In 1750 he arrived in Mexico City for missionary work to Indians, and in 1750-58 he worked in Sierra Gorda Mission in 1758-67 in South Central Mexico. When Spain began occupying Alta California (now California), Serra accompanied Commander Gaspard de Portola. On July 16, 1769, he organized the first San Diego mission in California. In 1770-82, eight more missions were organized in California, including the following eight. 1777 Missionary headquarters in Monterrey, 1771 San Gabriel (near Los Angeles) Mission and San Antonio Mission, 1772 San Luis Abyss Mission, 1776 San Francisco Dolores Mission and San Juan Capistrano Mission, 1777 Year Santa Clara Mission, and 1782 San Buenaventura Mission. Sera's mission helped Spain strengthen Alta California's rule. There is a lot of controversy about the way he handled the Indians. His advocates assert that he has protected the Indians hard, and that he first told them of Mexican cattle, sheep, grain and fruit. Some Native Americans of the twentieth century have accused Sera of enslaving their ancestors and being part of the colonial system themselves. Sera was married on September 25, 1988

2. Give three differences between the French and English in the New World. What were the advantages of each side?The most common languages ​​in Africa are French and English. It is because of the fact that Britain and France are representative countries that colonize and occupy Africa. The French West African region, which was nine times larger than the French mainland, was occupied by France in turn between 1875 and 1904. France began at the French base in Senegal and began to occupy Guinea, Cotied Bour, and Dahome. The slogan of France was 'everything north of the equator'. It was to colonize the entire African region north of the equator, but it did not fulfill its dream because of the friction with England. This was because there was a lot of friction with the British, who had dominated the coast, in determining the border of the West African colonies. As you can see from the colonial controversy and the border map of Africa, the borderline between the country and the country is often made by diplomats with little knowledge of Africa. It is not. It was nothing but a diplomatic graffiti and a graffiti of those who had it. The problem is that the colonial border setting of a dismal attitude ultimately led to the division and conflict of the African tribes. Along with trade in West Africa, the local policies determined at the Berlin meeting in 1885 by the European nations that had plunged into colonization, namely, that the coastal occupation also occupied the inland areas related to the area, the principle of effective occupation, And to gain the right to trade and transport freely to the region. The reason why the division of the Western powers into Africa was fierce was the competition psychology that the opponent had possession of the unexplored resources of Africa which is one of them. In other words, the decisive reason for the intensification of African colonization and fragmentation was due to greed toward the resources of the Western powers and European countries. It is a policy known as "assimilation" of colonialism in France. The French believed that the civilization and culture of France had reached the highest possible level, so that countries with inferior civilization and culture had to reach a certain level.

The French considered it civilizing mission with the belief that other peoples could be assimilated into French culture and thought that benefiting France would also benefit other countries. It is easy to say that from the standpoint of France, the yellow men of Asia and the African black men

It should be transformed into a French citizen who speaks, lives, behaves and thinks like a Frenchman. The territories in which these people live are administrative, economic and political

It becomes equal with the French local administration unit. Therefore, assimilation was a colonial policy theory designed to influence the way of life of all the peoples of the French colonies in various angles and to change the colonies and societies in the French perspective. However, between 1890 and 1914, the French criticized the assimilation policy and in 1920 the assimilation policy was revised to the Association policy. Assimilation was a left-wing demand of France, and the union policy came from the demands of the French right-wing. Union policy was raised in the rapid expansion of the French Empire under the Third Republic of France. The Union policy is that the French

It is based on a patriarchal belief that it protects, protects and protects the backward peoples of Africa. In the process of bringing French culture to the African masses, it is the policy of the Union that it respects and mutually assists the cultivation of African elites who can work together and the religion, customs and lifestyles of the colonists. Union policy was the mainstream of French colonial policy until World War II. However, the coalitionists did not leave the edge of assimilation. It shows a cross-section of African colonial policy in France. The union policy of respecting African culture and customs was a mixture of 'assimilationism' with a French perspective. The French, who said they had changed the policy, but who practically devastated the African continent, applied the assimilation. It did not abolish the goal of creating French citizens in the African continent. Second, the centralized French system of administration, which can not be reconciled with Union policy, remained intact. Third, the mission of French civilization did not disappear. Fourth, they did not acknowledge the particularities of individual African colonies, but gave them the same administrative system. Fifth, African colonies were regarded as an extension of French economic units. Sixth, the coalitionists themselves used to express the tendency of assimilation policy. French policy was brutal. The culture of the country should be understood from the perspective of the country. That is what respect is. Self-culture supremacy, selfish ideas, trample the culture of other countries. The way France chose was extremely selfish. French colonial policy was dominated by the logic of their own power. The French way of civilization left a huge irreparable wound on the African nations that ruled it. They used the Africans to intimidate themselves with guns, to trample them in power, and for their benefit. The colonialism method of assimilation policy itself has produced 'stupid policy'. It was easy to suck all the nutrients to suck,

3. Compare and contrast, that is show the political and religious similarities and differences, between the ideas of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.

One day in 1800 during the midst of conflict, Thomas Jefferson wrote in a private letter: "I swear to fight forever against all sorts of dictatorship that dominate the human mind in front of the altar of sacred gods." Thomas Jefferson, an avid liberal advocate, was born in Albany, Virginia in 1743. He inherited over 5,000 acres of farms from his father, a surveyor and surveyor, and inherited a high social rank from his mother, a prominent Randolph family. He graduated from William and Mary University and studied law. In 1772, he married Martha Welsh Skelton, a widow, and settled in the mansion "Monticello" on the hill that was under construction. Jefferson, who had a light brown hair in his freckled face and a tautness in a somewhat bigger height, was an excellent writer, but not an orator who buckled the audience. Even when he participated in the Virginia House and the Continental Congress, his patriotic loyalty to the nation and to the people was expressed in pen ends, not voices. At the age of 33, Jefferson founded the Declaration of Independence as the "silent member" of the Continental Congress. Over the next few years, he devoted himself to making the statements of the Declaration of Independence real in Virginia. The most famous of these is the law that defines freedom of religion, passed in 1786. Jefferson was appointed to the French corporation in 1785 as Benjamin Franklin's successor. Jefferson, who was sympathetic to the French Revolution, clashed with Alexander Hamilton during his tenure as Secretary of State in the George Washington administration. He resigned in 1793. Political conflicts between the two factions have intensified, and two major political forces have begun to form, namely the federalist and the democratic Republican. Jefferson gradually took control of the leadership of the Republic, which was in line with the spirit of the French Revolution. He criticized the policies of the federalists and opposed the powerful centralized government and defended the autonomy of each state. Jefferson, who reluctantly ran for the 1796 election, chased the elected candidate to within three votes. In this election, Jefferson was a contender for President - elect Adams, but became a vice president with a constitutional loophole. In the 1800 presidential election, these loopholes caused more serious problems. The Republican, who tried to win both the president and the vice president in their party, tied the votes of Jefferson and Aaron Berry. Eventually, the Constitution led to a decision by the House of Representatives, and Hamilton of the Commonwealth elected Jefferson as president, even though he did not like both Jefferson and Berry. By the time Jefferson was inaugurated, the dispute with France was in a state of solving. He cut spending on the naval army, reduced government budgets, abolished whiskey tax, which was the biggest complaint in the West, and reduced the national debt by more than a third. He also dispatched a naval fleet in the Mediterranean to ward off the barbarians who had interfered with American trade. One step further, although the Constitution did not specify provisions for the purchase of new territory, in 1803 Napoleon took the opportunity to purchase the Louisiana region and took the remedy of conscience as to whether it was constitutional. Jefferson sought to avoid the situation in which the United States was involved in the Great Britain war during his second term. However, both Britain and France did not recognize the neutral status of US merchant ships, and Jefferson 's embarrassment was also adversely affected and the public was encouraged. John Adams, rich in scholarship and thoughtful, made more accomplishments as a political philosopher than as a politician. His belief that "the nation and the people are born through the flames of a furnace of conflict" is undoubtedly a reflection of his personal experience as well as American history. Adams was born in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1735. As a graduate of Harvard University, he embodied his early patriotism to serve the country and the people, and he led the American independence movement as a representative on the first and second continental meetings. During the War of Independence, he was dispatched to France and the Netherlands as diplomats, and participated in the negotiation process of the peace treaty. From 1785 to 1788, he served as a resident corporation and returned to the George Washington administration to serve as vice president. It was a very disturbing time for the two vice presidents to have the same impetus, intelligence and honor as John Adams. He complained to his wife, Abe Gail, that "My country has given me the slightest position I can imagine and create without humanity." When Adams was inaugurated as president, the United States was struggling to operate its own vessels on the high seas as a result of the Great Britain war, and the US political system was showing signs of bogged down in strife - The Adams administration was concentrating its diplomatic efforts on the ruling cabinet, which was then the French ruling force, which refused to visit the US envoy and cut off bilateral trade. The Adams administration sent three envoys to France, but in the spring of 1798, French foreign minister Tarelian and the Cabinet of Ministers announced that they were refusing to negotiate with a huge amount of bribes as preconditions. Adams reported this offensive to Parliament and the Senate marked the names of the French parties as 'X', 'Y', and 'Z' in the process of releasing the letter. As a result, throughout the United States, Jefferson was described as "XYZ fever". This national culmination was boosted by Adams' fanfare, and the crowd shouted support for the crowd everywhere the President appeared. It was not early that the popularity of the federal government was as high as this time. Congress approved the cost and expenditure for building additional vessels, including three frigates. In addition, the Parliament passed the "foreigner crackdown and security maintenance bill" to push the foreign spies infiltrated into the country and to suppress the criticism of the pro-Republican journalists. Adams did not ask for a declaration of war, but the fighting between the two countries began at sea. In the early days, American ships were virtually defenseless from the attacks of French naval vessels, but by 1800 US armed merchant ships and warships had secured sea routes. Several times in the battle against the French Navy, the American support for the war has gradually diminished. At this time, President Adams was informed that the French government would have no intention to take part in the war, and that the US envoy would be graciously accepted. Long-term negotiations between the two countries followed, and the status quo finally came to an end. The Hamiltonists have vigorously condemned the Adams administration for sending peace envoys to France. In the 1800 presidential election, the Republican Party was effective and concentrated, while the Federal Democratic Republican Party was in bad shape. Despite these harsh conditions, Adams reduced his vote count to Jefferson, the next president. On November 1, 1800, just before the election, Adams arrived in the new capital and settled in the White House. In a letter to his wife on the second night in a humiliating room at the White House, where the construction is not over, "I wish the White House and the future White House masters to share the grace of God before finishing this letter. Under this roof, only an upright and wise leader will rule .... "

Test 3 on Chapters 8 – 11 A. Identify each of the following and list three important points from the text and/or lesson plan showing their significance in American History. Be sure to include dates. 3 points each answer

1. Valley Forge In the winter of 1777, the winter of Valley Forge near Philadelphia was cold. George Washington, the commander in chief of the US Independent Army, decided to flee the tired army with a losing streak throughout the year and then winter. Philadelphia, where the 'Founding Fathers' declared independence, was already in the hands of British troops. With the repeated defeat, the scam of the independence arm was not a horse, and the food and the weapon were exhausted, and there was no soldier who had to remove the foot from the statue because there was no shoes. Despite Washington 's appeal, the Continental Congress stopped supporting munitions and even worse, thousands of soldiers were killed by the plague. After the announcement of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, the path of the independence forces for the past year and a half was indeed a 'march of hardship'. In December 1776, Washington crossed the Delaware River and defeated British troops in Trenton and Princeton, New Jersey, but this was a symbolic victory and not a military decision. The fate of the war was no different from the wind. The new country America seemed to be buried in the ground as soon as it was born. Washington, however, encouraged the soldiers and made the era of suffering a stepping stone to a resurgence. Prussian instructor Friedrich Stoiben, who calls himself "Baron", came here to train the military properly. As winter passed, resource bottles and supplies began to arrive. Best of all, it was news that France decided to fight the British on the US side. In 1777, an independent army that had crawled here in the form of a mansard left the area in June 1778 as a skilled elite.

2. Battle of Yorktown In 1781, when Cornwallis commanded the British Army to retreat to Yorktown, Virginia, in anticipation of the support of the fleet from New York and the Marines from New York, the Colonial Army of Washington surrounded it on land and the French fleet sailed By defeating the British fleet, the colonial army won. This is an important battle in that the military victory of the colonial army was confirmed and the war was concluded.

3. Benedict Arnold 1741 1/ 14 ~ 1801 6/14 When Arnold first joined the war, he was an ideal patriot. He excelled in his courage and won a military battle, receiving George Washington's respect, friendship and devoted support. Arnold, a merchant, was capable in many ways, but he was dissatisfied that he had not been well acknowledged for his merits because he was a lot of enemies. There was also an unfairly missing promotion. It is said that it has become debt with luxury. His strong anti-Catholic sentiment was also a problem. It supports the Anglo-American War but it can not support the alliance with France. There is also the story that I saw the future of the United States pessimistic. For this and other reasons, he became a British army general on the continental army wall on October 9, 1780.

4. New Jersey Plan The proposal by W. Patterson of the State of New Jersey in the United States Constitutional Congress of 1787 to represent the United States' firefighting interests. The federal parliament is a one-house system in which each chamber has one vote, and unlike the federation, it is given a right of taxation, trade regulation, As a matter of setting up the Supreme Court, it is in conflict with the Virginia Plan submitted by EJ Randolph.

5. Federalist Papers written by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison. Constitutional commentary published in 1788. It is an invaluable resource to learn about the political thought of the founding leaders of the United States, and consists of 85 papers that defend the Constitution of the United States.

6. St. Elizabeth Ann Seton American Sisters of Charity Sisterhood founder, widowed mother, educator, social worker, spiritual leader. First American (1975) in adult worship. Among the ancestors of Elizabeth Sheton, the second daughter of a British church family, was the French Huguenots scholar. When Elisabeth's mother died in 1778, the father, who was a doctor, remarried and gave birth to seven children and divorced. One of his sons converted to Catholicism and became a bishop of Newark and later became Archbishop of Baltimore.

Elizabeth married William Magee Seton (1768-1803) in 1794. Antonio Filicchi married an American widow, Elisabeth, and converted them to Catholicism. For the first time, Elizabeth had a serious religious sense and studied Catholic doctrines including Catholic liturgy and adult doctrine. Antonio, who was trading with the United States, accompanied the Setonites when they returned to the United States and established their faith in Elizabeth. When Elisabeth returned with a firm Catholic faith in 1804, she had the anger of her relatives and friends, and even her closest sister Rebecca died. Boston bishop John Cheverus (1768-1836) and his counselor Francis Matignon (1753-1818) listened to the pain of Elizabeth and led them well. In 1805, Elisabeth was baptized in St. Peter's Basilica in Manhattan. In the following year, Elizabeth added the name Mary and used the name Mary Elizabeth Ann Seton, signing it as the abbreviation "MEAS". In 1806, the hand of God's providence reached Elisabeth and she happened to meet Louis William Dubourg (S.S.). He invited Elisabeth to Maryland, promising Elisabeth responsibility for their children's education. Elizabeth came to Maryland and worked as a teacher for one year in Baltimore. In response to this recruitment, Elisabeth made a vow of one year for the vows of purification and purity in 1809. A renowned seminary student, Samuel Sutherland Cooper, bought land for the new convent in Emmitsburg, Maryland. Elisabeth arrived here with the sisters, naming the area Saint Joseph's Valley, in 1809 the Sisters of Charity of Saint Joseph began the convent and in 1810 Saint Joseph's Free School opened. Soon he built Saint Joseph's Academy. Elisabeth 's educational convent, which had begun with difficulty, attracted a large number of volunteers, and from 1809 to 1820, 98 applicants came in, 70% of whom had vowed for a lifetime as a nun. The priests helped Elisabeth. Elisabeth led the nuns in the spirit of Louise de Marillac (1591-1660) and Vincent de Paul. Elizabeth was elected general president and ruled the nunnery until she died. Sister Elisabeth sent nuns to Philadelphia to run the Saint Joseph Shelter. It was the first Catholic orphanage in the United States in 1814. The following year, Mount Saint Mary's also opened a convent to serve the seminary and college near the clinic and Emmitsburg. In 1817, he established an orphanage in New York. Simon Gabriel Bruté (S.S.) The bride was the bride of Mount Saint Mary's convent and led the spiritual instruction of Sister Elisabeth to the path of holiness. Bruté Brinette had Elisabeth translate the biographies of St. Louise de Marillac and St. Vincent de Apolo and their spiritual books. Elisabeth's educational philosophy of love spread throughout the world, and James Gibbons (1834-1921, later Cardinal), the Archbishop of Baltimore, applied for Elisabeth's poetry in 1882. Venerabilis in 1959, Blessed in 1963, and Pope Paul VI in 1975, received three miraculous healings with the conveyance of Sister Elisabeth, and brought Elisabeth Ann Seton to be saint.

7. Bish bishop John England Roman Catholic Bishop 1808 october he became a priest. He went to St. Patrick 's College.North Presentation Convent, and the city prison was his first work. first bishop of Charleston in August of 1820. He opened the first seminary in the South, St. John.(1825) The Sisters of Charity of Our Lady of Mercy was opened by him at 1829. He became a delegate at 1833. On January 8,1826 he became first Catholic bishop to give speech at congress.

8. Alien and Sedition Acts In 1798, just seven years after the Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution, Congress passed a bill restricting freedom of speech. The so-called Alien and Sedition Acts. The Foreigners' Regulation Act blocked immigration and allowed foreigners to leave the United States. French immigrants, in particular, were sympathetic to the revolution in their homeland and were suspected of trying to spread revolutionary thinking in American society, and the fear of them developed into hysteria. The aggravation act made the main content of the treaty of the federal government as "criminal, dishonest, malicious". It was the purpose of the Federal Parliament to secure the opposition of the Republican Party, which secured more consciousness in 1798 by the conflict with France and secured its status as a majority party. Since the attacks of the republican newspapers were so violent that they were ruthless at the time.

9. Louisiana Territory Louisiana is a land bought by the United States from France, and in fact it has become a member of the United States federal territory, including Louisiana and most Louisiana territories. At the time, the United States was expanding its official territory by forming the United States Federal Constitution in turn. In the meantime, the New Orleans port played a crucial role in the car trade as the people continued to trade in the West, but when French sanctions were strict and even blocked by harbor use, President Jefferson would take over the French ambassador to purchase the port . At the time, France was in a stalemate with secret negotiations to resolve the Louisiana territorial dispute with Spain, and the United States would sell out the harbors at that time. At that time, France was paying off debt to the United States, and France was not able to make big profits.

10. Lewis and Clark Expedition Expedition conducted in the United States between 1804 and 1806 under the orders of President T. Jefferson on the occasion of the "Louisiana Purchase" of the United States. With M. Lewis and W. Clark as the chiefs, the waterways, fauna and flora and Indian conditions in the area were investigated. The expedition team climbed the Missouri River in St. Louis, and, with the cooperation of the Indians, crossed the Rocky Mountains and crossed the Columbia River to the Pacific coast (1805.11). They spent the winter in the present state of Astoria, Oregon, then went back to their homes and returned to St. Louis on September 23, This expedition later became the basis for Oregon's claims, while contributing to existing scientific knowledge and promoting migration and trade to the West.

B. Short Answers. Give three or four important points from the text and/or the lesson plan. 4 points each.

 1.Explain the problems General George Washington had with General Charles Lee. Charles Lee, originally a British soldier, was a member of the Seven Years' War, but it has been reported to have done quite well for a while, and is said to have married a daughter of the Mohawk Aboriginal, surprisingly at this time. By the end of the Seven Years' War, the war was over before the Canadian advance by buying a caste class. Since then, through the Portuguese and Poland, the class has risen and has gained a war experience. Before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, he returned to the United States and continued to pursue his position as the top commander of the US Independent Army. However, his opponent was George Washington, and eventually George Washington becomes the supreme commander by Congress and many supporters. Since then, Charles Lee has constantly made a rhetoric about George Washington and insulted him in the same way as "he is not even a chief of staff." Finally, he sends a letter to the US Congress asking him to make himself the chief commander instead of Washington. At that time, George Washington seemed quite promising because he did not have much power on the front lines. Charles Lee became a British prisoner in Pennsylvania and the agenda on the letter was lost. He constantly criticizes George Washington after his release, and Charles Lee constantly had a chance to death to the duel of George Washington's men, who are tired of his criticism.

2.Why did France enter the war on the side of the Colonies? How did France help the Colonies? After winning the Saratoga, France became an ally of colonists. The Americans are more likely to win. Even before the Declaration of Independence, the Continental Congress sought to obtain American independence from France. So the Continental Congress sent Silas Dean to France in the spring of 1776 and again Arthurie and Benjamin Franklin in the fall. But France offered only secret aid and did not intend to intervene any further. But since Saratoga won, the attitude of France has changed. The American Revolutionary War seems to be worth supporting. As a result, France declared war on England in June 1778, and in February 1779 the two countries signed an alliance treaty. The alliance treaty consisted of two treaties. One was the Treaty of Friendship and Trade, which France endorsed the independence of the United States of America and acknowledged the status of the most - favored - nation for each other. The other was a military and political alliance that stipulated that the two countries alone would not be able to enter into a treaty of solidarity with the United Kingdom until the War of Independence won. Other European countries were also sympathetic to the Americans. They were all afraid of the excessive expansion of Britain. So Spain and the Netherlands provided loans, and Russia and other nations held a "neutral armed alliance" to protect friendly neutrality. The alliance with France became a great force for the continental army. As a result, British troops began to move northwards from Philadelphia to New York. In June of 1778, the continental armies of Washington, following them, hit the British forces in Monmouth, New Jersey. In the West Indies, the French fleet defeated the British fleet. In the South, the continental army of Gen. Daniel Green defeated British troops at Kings Mountain and Cowpines and drove them to the Virginia colony. At that time Virginia was Thomas Jefferson. The Virginia militia was being assisted by the French army of Lafayette and the Prussian assistant Stoiben. Finally, in September 1781, the continental army and allies of the French army received surrender of the British army at Yorktown on the Virginia coast. Still, the British were not much of a military disadvantage. But the United Kingdom chose to negotiate because it felt it important to remove the Americas from France. A peace conference was held in Paris in 1783. At that time, 13 colonies were already turned into 13 independent countries, and the republics gathered to form the Confederacy. The American Confederation sent Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and John Jay to the Paris Peace Conference. Britain endorsed the independence of the new republics, while recognizing the Mississippi River to the west and Spanish Florida to the south. As a result, the Americans occupied a large territory. Thirteen independent nations in North America were the first republics to arise in colonial revolt. And they were to become an example of the countries that would arise through colonial uprisings in the future.

3.List the four strengths and the four weaknesses of the Constitution based on the Essay in the Lesson Plan.

Checks&Balance, division of power, power to amend, power to impeach

God’s Law isn’t the over riging basis of the constitution, The constitution is weakened by lifetime tenure of supreme court justices, an ultimate evil of constituionality, flexibility is no longer a strength and becomes a weakness.

4.What were James Madison’s main political views? Madison tried to avoid the war, but eventually he decided to declare war because he was deeply concerned about the intense agitation of Henry Clay and John Calhoun. It was 1812. In the northern part of the country, which opposed the war, there was a once-out-of-federal move, Congress refused to increase taxes on the war, and in 1814 Washington was burned to British troops. There was a crisis, but the victory eventually became of the United States. There was a story that Madison got the name "White House" by painting the building white when it was built back and forth. In the course of the war, the army generally grew, while the navy made great strides and set the stage for the United States to move to the Navy, and as a result of this "Second Independence War" America's identity as a nation was strengthened It was the result of the US-Young war that no one could interfere with the will of the United States to go further west, above all, "forever". The United States, which has become a national power in this war, has begun to affect the situation of the whole American continent beyond North America. Especially in Spain, which avoided the confrontation with Spain, which had dominated South America, it took an indirectly pressing line. In the Spanish command of North America actively sponsored rebellion, independence, and reverence to the Commonwealth, and immediately after the departure of Madison, It could become the territory of. This position has been passed down to Madison's successor, Monroe, and is called 'Monroeism'. But the need to increase the power of the country and the federal government that led to it was so great that Madison was once again struggling with the distribution of power between the federal and state governments. Although he seemed to be part of the federal government by creating a federal bank against Jefferson's opposition, the federal government opposed the construction of national infrastructure such as roads and canals, contrary to the spirit of the Constitution But the Congress ultimately passed the bill). In his last speech as president, he stressed that the federal government should provide funds for national education and support the establishment of the school. When he came to the end of his second term in 1817, he was popular all over the country, and therefore heard the story of challenging his third term everywhere. But he decisively refused. The tradition that the president can only be re-elected is not common in the Constitution, but he believed that it was a common sense in his day to prevent dictators and that he could not break his common sense with his own hands. Between the theory of centralization and decentralization There is no criticism that he acted without a pledge. From the viewpoint of today, it can be pointed out that it is insufficient to move the sympathies to actual policies while sympathizing with slaves or Indians. However, he contributed more than anyone to lay the foundations of the United States through theory and practice. And I have always wisely dealt with the dilemma faced by all politicians, whether they are faithful to reality or pursued ideals. In most of history, the person who takes a moderate stance in the turbulence and the transition period is the first to be sacrificed. However, there is no "successful middle". And it leaves long-term good impacts beyond successful extremists.

5.Discuss the Representation Controversy at the Constitutional Convention, and how it was resolved. George Washington described the period between the Paris Treaty and the Constitution, and wrote that many states in the United States were simply "sand ropes." The relationship between them was loose. Maryland and Virginia invested in the rights of the Potomac River, and in 1786, representatives from five states gathered in Annapolis, Maryland. Alexander Hamilton, one of the delegates, persuaded his colleagues that the situation was too complicated and serious for the limited representatives who gathered there, too, in spite of being a commercial problem, too deeply connected with political or economic problems. He urged all states to elect representatives to take part in a meeting to be held in Philadelphia next spring. The 'Colonial Council' resented the first proposal. However, their indignation quickly subsided. It was reported that Virginia picked George Washington as a representative. Elections were held in all states except Rhode Island during the next fall and winter. In May 1787, representatives from each state gathered at the Federal Conference in Philadelphia. Each delegate was a person who had accumulated experience in colonial government, state government, parliament, or army. George Washington, who was highly regarded for his leadership and leadership during the War of Independence, was elected chairman of the conference. Two of these representatives were particularly active. And James Wilson, who worked tirelessly to form the state. In Pennsylvania, Benjamin Franklin, who had just completed his civil service and scientific discovery, was elected. In Virginia, a practicing young politician, James Madison, was represented. He was both a politician and a historian, and according to his colleagues, "he was diligent and sincere in spirit, ready for all knowledge, no matter what subject he was discussing." Madison is today referred to as the "Father of the Constitution." Massachusetts sent Lupus King and Elbridge Gary. Both were competent and experienced. Roger Sherman, a shoemaker and judge, came from Connecticut. In New York, Alexander Hamilton came and he was the one who proposed the meeting. Thomas Jefferson could not attend this meeting, and he was in France as a corporation. John Adams also had a construction work in England. Most of the representatives who attended the meeting were young people whose average age was 42. The authority given to this federation was limited to modifying the Union's covenant, but as Alexander Madison wrote later, the delegates "believed in the citizens of their state and were confident" I have discussed the issue of establishing They realized that it is imperative that the local and central government powers already existing in the 13 semi-independent states are coordinated to avoid conflict. So they adopted a resolution that they should carefully approve the universal and general functions and powers of the new government to come, and that other functions and powers should be understood as belonging to the state. But to realize such a central government, the central government had to have realistic strength. That is why delegates accepted and agreed that the government should have the power to issue currencies, coordinate trade, declare war and conclude peace treaties.

6.Discuss the other two controversies at the Constitutional Convention. How were they resolved in the Constitution?During the meeting, delegates embarked on building a new government system, abandoning their original intention to revise the Alliance charter. However, the delegates expressed their disagreement over the problem of allocating delegates, divided into large states (states that can not claim ownership of the US occupied western regions) and small states. Edmund Randolph proposed a so-called Virginia proposal or a major provincial proposal to elect representatives from each state based on their population or property, and to form a bilateral Congress with these representatives. William Patterson, on the other hand, submitted New Jersey or Suzhou proposals (states proposals), in which each state sent an equal number of representatives to form a parliament. Oliver Ellsworth and Roger Sherman came up with a compromise: the House of Representatives would be constituted in proportion to the population, and the Senate would be called the "Connecticut Compromise" or " This is what the Great Confucian idea is. In this case, the bill for all revenues of the state was made available in the House of Representatives. On July 16, the compromise was finally approved. In the compromise plan, the slaves were also included in the calculation of the proportion of the population to allocate more seats to each state, equivalent to three-fifths of the slave population. The debate over the abolition of slave imports was settled by agreement to allow slave imports before 1808. The conference also stated the powers of the federal administration and the judiciary and proclaimed that the new Constitution was the "highest national law”

7.What were John Carroll’s views on the separation of Church and State? Why did he hold these views? Be specific.Just like the government, the church has also revolutionized the organization, leading to the emergence of national church organizations for the first time. In 1784, Methodists held a conference in Baltimore, renamed Episcopal and united in 1789 to unite diverse dioceses to open federeal unions. In 1789, Presbyterians also held a General Assembly in Philadelphia. In 1790 Jhon Carroll was appointed bishop of Baltimore, and the Catholic Church became the first bishop of the United States. Carol contributed to reorganizing the Roman Catholic Church in the United States after the end of the Revolution. Of course, he did not belong to the jurisdiction of the Church of England, but tried to have a satisfactory relationship with the Vatican. In 1790 he was appointed bishop of Baltimore, at which time the Baltimore parish was the only parish covering the entire United States. He tried to set up a school to train and emit native priests to the United States, and in 1791 he founded the Sulfikius seminary in Baltimore. At the same time, he encouraged Roman Catholic congregations to establish branches in the United States, and with the support of George Washington, they obtained federal funds for missionaries working for the West Indians

8.What were the causes of the War of 1812 with Great Britain?As the British and French blockade operations were strengthened after the edict of Berlin, it was often the case that American ships and seamen were captured by the British Navy, which worsened the British emotions.

9.What were some of the main sea battles of the War of 1812?The massive attack of 1813 was concentrated on Lake Erie. William Henry Harrison (who later became president) led Kentucky's militia, volunteers and regular army to capture Detroit. On September 12, when he was still in the north of Ohio, Admiral Oliver Hazard Perry flew the news that he had defeated the British fleet on Lake Erie. Harrison pushed Detroit back and fled to Canada, defeating British fleeing British and Allied Indians on the River Thames. The entire area was again under US control. Another decisive battle in the war was that a year later, Admiral Thomas McDonnell won the British fleet and direct hit in the sample lane Lake in northern New York. 10,000 British troops who were not supported by the Navy retreated to Canada. At about the same time, the British fleet was carrying out indiscriminate destruction operations on the coast. On the night of August 24, 1814, a special unit of the British entered the city of Washington, the heart of the federal government, and set fire to the fire. President James Madison evacuated to Virginia. As the war continued, Britain and the United States, facing each other at the table, demanded concessions from each other. However, the British corporation had no choice but to make concessions when he heard that his troops had been plundered by Admiral McDonough in the sample lane. The British negotiating team was forced to accept the Treaty of Ghent in 1814 when the British Treasury Department, which had been forced to terminate the negotiations from Wellington, and had to face a tremendous cost of war in war with Napoleon, was under financial depletion. This ended the war and ended the border dispute. However, the two camps continued to fight in New Orleans and Louisiana for a while, not realizing that a peace treaty had been signed. The unit led by General Andrew Jackson won the British troops in this battle.

10.What were the results of the War of 1812? The intermittent fighting between Britain and France over a long period of time, from 1793 to 1815, eventually infringed on the rights and interests of the neutral nations. Napoleon avoided the hostility of neutral nations by agreeing that the United States would not engage in trade with England. However, Britain was convinced that its naval power was dominant and, in 1807, ordered the Conquest Order. In accordance with this mandate, Britain sealed all ports in France, and neutral ships forced them to dock first in the ports of England. Britain hurt US feelings by insisting that US ships could not navigate in the high seas and that US sailors were soldiers from the British Navy. The new nation, the US, opposed the 1807 ban on import and export and the 1809 ban on trade. The third measure, which was announced in 1810, stipulated that trade restrictions would be lifted, but for those nations that did not withdraw the blockade, they would resume normal trade restrictions. The United Kingdom was unable to respond appropriately to this measure, resulting in the June 18, 1812, signing of a declaration of war by US President James Madison. On the other hand, international tensions have increased because the United States was hostile to military operations in the United Kingdom. The British government supplied and encouraged the Shouni chief Tequusse, a weapon to investigate the white people who entered the Indian territory. When the Shonies attacked the whites and finally the Battle of Tipickanu (Nov. 7, 1811), western settlers appealed to the British to drive Britain out of Canada and strengthen the border defense. Expansionists in Congress, called "hawks," enthusiastically supported this claim. They also embraced Florida in the federal ambitions to expand their territory. The United States was on the verge of war without proper preparation. An ambitious plan to attack Canada has never been realized. The US warship fought British frigate in 1812 and won three notable victories including 'Constitution' against 'Gary Er', but the other three victories in the war went to England. Several small engagements took place to take control of Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, and Lake Plain. The United States was successful in several operations, including Detroit's recapture, but until 1814, the British dominated the access to Lake Michigan and newly occupied the northern basin of the Mississippi River. The British navy devastated the coast of the Chesapeake Bay and won the battle of Bledagesburg and then burned up public buildings in Washington, D.C., to get back at the operation of York in the United States. When American ships interfered with British merchant ships, the morale of the US military rose, but it did not disrupt the British maritime control or even block the US seas. The two countries, tired of wartime wars, signed a treaty to return to their pre-war status at Ghent, Belgium, on December 24, 1814 (Ghent Treaty). This treaty prevented the New England separatist movement in advance, as the New England movement seeks to isolate itself at the Hartford Conference (1814-1815), which was held in response to a war that had received little public support. . Although the United States did not achieve the goals it set out, the legend among the public turned defeat into an illusion of victory. Several situations helped in this process. First of all, the success of the United States at the end of 1814 brought victory. The strongest victory was in the New Orleans battle, when the United States won the peace treaty here. Also, as the Napoleonic Wars ended in Europe, the problem of drafting and the end of the blockade of operations were also stopped. Lastly, this war was to subside the resistance of Indians who died of Teckum's death in 1814, when Andrew Jackson chief defeated the Creek crew in the south (this battle became an indirect impetus for Florida acquisition in 1819). will be. With this war, the United States gradually began to stand on its own in Europe, and it was able to encourage its nationality

C. Essay Questions. Answer in 150 to 250 words. Material copied from the internet will receive a zero. Use information from the text and lesson plan. 10 points each.

1. Describe the Battle of Saratoga. Why was it important? What did the British hope to accomplish? How were they defeated? What were three major results of the American victory?The war phase is often referred to as a turning point in favor of the colonists. When the Canadian invasion of the United States in 1775-76 failed, a large number of surplus British troops were formed in the St. Lawrence River. These troops moved south in 1777 and joined forces with Sir William Howe along the Hudson River. Gen. John Burwood, who led some 8,000 British troops to the south, captured the fortress on the 6th of July and the Edward Fortress on the Hudson River on July 31st.

He left almost 1,000 troops in the tie - chadro fort in the fortress, gathered 30 days of food, and led the rest of the forces across the Hudson River to the Saratoga area of ​​New York. Commander Horatio Gates, commander of the colonial army, was stationed about 6.5 km away from his 12,000 troops and received reinforcements each day. On September 19, the Burugans' troops moved southward to battle the forces of the colonial forces at the Battle of Primmans Farm (the first battle of Saratoga). Burrows advanced to Albany because he failed to break through Gates' line of defense. On October 7, he led a reconnaissance led by 1,500 troops and received a fierce counterattack by Colonial forces led by General Benedict. This engagement was known as the Battle of Bemis Gogi (Battle of the Second Premen's Palm or Battle of the Second Saratoga). At this time, Burgo's troops were reduced to about 5,000 troops and supplies were falling. On October 8th, Burrows began his retreat, but Gates' unit, which grew to 20,000, surged him in Saratoga. On October 17, the Burrows surrendered with the unit and signed the Saratoga Agreement, which allowed his troops to return to the United Kingdom on condition that they would not serve again in North America during the war. Inspired by Saratoga's triumphant colonial victories in the battle, France endorsed American independence and provided open military aid. Because of this, this battle is a turning point in the American Revolutionary War and is considered a battle for the ultimate victory of the colonists.

2. What is the significance of the ruling in Marbury versus Madison? Why did John Marshall make this ruling?The Marbury-Madison judgment, which is the most important verdict in the Supreme Court's history in 1803, established the principle of unconstitutional judicial review and empowered the Supreme Court to determine the constitutionality of legislative and executive actions. The incident was triggered by a political debate just after the presidential election of 1800. Thomas Jefferson, who was a Democratic Republican at the time of the presidential election, became president after defeating John Adams, a federal and current president. On the day the Adams administration ended, the Congress, which was dominated by federal members, has created a number of judicial positions, including a 42-member magistrate for the District of Columbia. Under the Senate's approval, the President signed the appointment, and the Secretary of State was responsible for sealing and delivering the appointment. The Secretary of State, prior to his retirement, missed delivering the appointment to four magistrates, including William Marbury, as the administration rushed to the end. But James Madison, the new Secretary of State for the Jefferson administration, refused to deliver the appointment. The new administration was upset that Federal members were trying to contain their party members within the judiciary. When this happened, Marbury filed a lawsuit with the Supreme Court for the appointment. If the Supreme Court had adhered to Marbury, Madison would have continued to refuse to deliver the appointment, and Congress would have had no means of enforcing the order. If the Supreme Court had ruled against Marbury, it might have given them jurisdiction by allowing Jefferson supporters to deny Marbury, who was legally entitled. John Marshall, then chief justice of the Supreme Court, resolved the dilemma in that the Supreme Court ruled that the Supreme Court was not authorized to take any action. Marshall stated that Section 13 of the Judiciary Act, which grants such authority to the Supreme Court, is unconstitutional. The reason for this was that the Constitution itself extended the jurisdiction to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court could keep the position of the Supreme Court, the ultimate defender of the law, by not ruling on the case.

3. Why did America win the War for Independence? What were the Americans fighting for? What were they fighting against?The interests of the 13 colonists who want freedom to freely trade and the interests of the trade had to conflict with the understanding of the British home country that they had to switch to wealth. The War of Independence did not happen suddenly one day, but it was already sprouting from this British colonial policy. In 1721, when there were no signs of independence, the 13 colonies publicly criticized their mercantilist policies. Though some mercantilism was inevitable to keep up with the competition from other countries, the 13 colonists complained that Britain was taking all the money they had made to London, and the voice of grumbling against the country grew. The war began with a civil war inside the British Empire concerning the original colonial problem, but after the French joined the colony in 1778, it was transformed into an international exhibition by Spain in 1779 and the Netherlands in 1780. In the land, colonies consisting of colonial militia and continental armies sporadically engaged in battle, with the vast majority of them reaching 20,000 as peasants. In contrast, the British Army consisted of well-trained 42,000 regular army troops with 30,000 German mercenaries.

The war began when General Thomas Gage of England dispatched an army in Boston to destroy the colony ammunition depot in Concord, Massachusetts. After the battle in Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, the colonial army launched a siege attack on Boston (→ before the siege of Boston). The siege ended when General Colonel Henry Knox attacked British forces under Gen. William Howe, a successor to General Gage, a cannon captured at the fortress in Taichung Road, leaving British forces on March 17, 1776. . Colonials commanded by General Richard Montgomery invaded Canada in the fall of 1775, took control of Montreal, and attacked Quebec, but failed. In this process, General Montgomery died. Colonies continued to siege to Quebec, but the following year, when a British reinforcements arrived, the siege was resumed and the Taanderardo retreated to the fortress. The British government sent a large fleet under the command of Admiral Richard Howe, brother of Howe, and joined New York in New York. The British government gave them the authority to build a dialogue with the colonies and convinced them that the colonies would tolerate them when surrendering. On July 4, 1776, colonists who declared independence rejected the British offer of peace, and General Howe landed on Long Island and defeated George Washington, the commander of the Colonial Army, on August 27. After Washington's troops retreated to Manhattan, General Howe chased to the north and defeated Washington on October 28 at Chatterton, near White Plains, and captured the soldiers that Washington had left in Manhattan, captured the soldiers, I took it. Connolly, who attacked another garrison in Washington, in Lee's Fortress, moved the colony from New Jersey to the west coast of the Delaware River and lent his troops to a New Jersey outpost during the winter. But on Christmas night that night, Washington attacked the garrison of Cornwallis in Trenton across Delaware, capturing over 1,000 prisoners (→ Trenton and Princeton battle). Cornwallis soon regained Trenton, but Washington's troops left Trenton and defeated British troops in Princeton. Washington's ex-prisoners in Transton and Princeton fostered colonial scam and independent struggle. In 1777, a British army commanded by General John Burwood moved southward from Canada. A small army of Colonel Barry St. Leisure came down the St. Lawrence River and past the Mohawk valley and joined the General of Burgoin in Albany. General Burgo sent a German mercenary unit to Bennington in Vermont to save more horses after occupying the fortress on 5 July, but the German mercenaries were almost wiped out by New England colonists. Colonel St Leisure's British army was defeated by colonial forces led by General Benedict Arnold on August 6 in Oris Canyon. Berggoin, approaching Albany, was defeated two times by General Horatio Gates' colonial army and could not help surrendering from Saratoga on 17 October 1777. That fleet of Admiral Chagalluhow departed from New York and sailed to the Chesapeake Bay, defeating Washington's forces on the Brandywine River on September 11, and occupying the colonial capital of Philadelphia on September 25. After some success in the Germantown attack on October 4, Washington lent his 11,000 troops to the Forge Valley during the winter. In the Pori Valley, the weather was cold and the food was scarce, but the colonists learned to use their weapons more effectively, along with a very valuable maneuvering training from Prussian Friedrich Wilhelm von Schutohenbuch, an officer from Prussia. With the help of Baron Stoeven, Washington was victorious on June 28, 1778, in Monmouth, New Jersey. Since the battle, British troops in the north have remained largely in New York City and its environs. Since 1776, France has been secretly supplying supplies and financial aid to the colonies. In 1778, France began to prepare its fleet and army troops. Finally, in June of that year, it declared war on Britain. The charter of the northern area was generally stuck in a deadlock, so the French army mainly contributed to the south. The French participated in the attack on Savannah, which was under British rule, and the decisive siege of Yorktown. On August 16, 1780, the British troops under the command of Cornwallis in Camden, South Carolina, defeated General Gates' colonies, but on 17 January at Kings Mountain, and on January 17, 1781 at Cowpence, . The British troops of Cornwallis entered Virginia on March 15, 1781, to join other British troops after winning many casualties at Guildford Court House in North Carolina, and set up base in Yorktown. A troop of the army of Washington and the Count of Rothschamber of France sieged Yorktown, and 7,000 British troops led by Cornwallis surrendered on October 19, 1781. The battle was over but the battle of the land was over with the fall of Yorktown. The Continental Navy was founded in 1775, but as the war continued, it fell to the level of private practice, and since 1780 the naval war has become a battle between the European Union and the British Navy, mainly in the colonies. John Paul Jones, a captain of the colony and a prominent war criminal, appeared around the mainland of England, and by the end of the war he had captured 1,500 British merchant ships and 12,000 British sailors. Since 1780, Spain and the Netherlands were able to take control of much of the maritime area around the British mainland, and the British Navy was tied to Europe. Explaining the course of the American Revolution, scholars point out that Britain has never been able to establish a comprehensive strategy for victory and lacks cooperation and understanding within the military. Colonies, on the other hand, were never inattentive even when they were trained in Poseidon in Poseidon, and the militia was rated as having performed well with the continental army. Following the French supplies and funding in 1776-78, with the direct support of the French Navy, after 1778, the colonial army defeated the entire British army in Saratoga and Yorktown, making full use of the divisions of the British army, November 13 was able to gain independence of 13 states.

Test 4 on Chapters 12 – 15. A. Identify each of the following and list three important points from the text and lesson plan showing their significance in American History. Be sure to include dates. 3 points each answer

1. Agustin de Iturbide 1783 ~ 1824 Emperor of Mexico. From the Mexican nobility, he entered the army and later became the governor. In the Revolution of 1821, he escaped from Spain 's foundations and proclaimed the complete independence of Mexico, and he was named to the Order of the First Gentry in the following year. His constitutional politics bought the antipathy of the people and flew to Europe after being abolished in 1823, but returned home the following year and was shot.

2.Sam Houston 1793.3.2 ~ 1863.7.26 He moved to Tennessee and served as a soldier in the US-British War. He was elected Governor of Tennessee in 1827, after which he resigned as governor two years later and then moved to Coahuila y Tejas, Mexico. It was the present Coalition of Mexico and the United States of America. He became the leader of the Texas Revolution (1835-1836) and in 1836 won the Battle of San Jacinto in Mexico to achieve independence and to create the Republic of Texas. He served as the first president (from 1836 to 1838) and the third president (from 1841 to 1844). Mexico did not regard Texas as an independent republic, but in 1845 it won the United States during the Mexican-American War, and after Texas was voluntarily merged into the United States, it was recognized as belonging to the United States. After the merger in 1845, he became a member of the United States Senate, and in 1859 he was elected governor of Texas. When the American Civil War broke out in 1861, several southern states, which opposed slavery, withdrew from the United States and joined the Confederacy. He then retired without joining the northern part and died in Huntsville, Texas at the age of 70 on July 26, 1863, before the Civil War ended. The city of his name, Houston, was merged into the city of the Republic of Texas in 1837 and grew into the fourth largest city in the United States

3.Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna In 1810 he joined the Spanish army, but in 1821 he turned to A. Iturvide as an independent army. But in 1822 itur bidete, in 1828 V. Guerrero, and in 1832 the President revolted against Vistamante and became president (1833-1836). In 1836, he took over the Alamo to crush the Texas army, but in the Battle of San Goto in April, he was stunned by S. Houston of the United States. However, he defeated the French army in 1838 and regained its popularity. In 1841, he returned to the presidency in the coup, but in 1844 he was defeated and exiled. He returned home during the US-Mexico War in 1846 and served as interim president in 1847, but he defeated Buenavista, Chero Gordo and Puebla, and was driven out of Mexico City by the American general, W. Scott. (1848). In 1853 he returned home and assumed office. In 1855, he was defeated by the Ayuttha Revolution and fled to Cuba, Venezuela, and the United States (1855-1874). He returned to Mexico City in 1874 and died in silence. He made many duties, including the battle of Alamo (1835), while halting (half-cutting) territory with the approval of Texas independence (1836), the defeat of the Mexican war in America and the disposal of territory and the partial sale of Arizona, New Mexico (1853) And it has left the greatest blot in Mexico's history by revealing the political stalemate of selling the Indio of the Yucatan Peninsula to Cuba 1794 2/ 21 ~ 1876 6/ 21

4. Transcontinental Treaty In 1819, the United States paid Spain $ 5 million and bought Spanish Cession(part of Alabama), which was the territory of Spain, The whole Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Colorado.

5.Captain John Fremont 1813 1/20 =1890 7/13 He served as an American explorer and officer in the 19th century. In 1847 Freemont led 60 armed groups and climbed to assess the military value of the peaks at Freemont Peak. Mexico's General José Castro ordered Freemont and his men to leave California in preparation for the threat, but Freemont ignored it and set up a temporary fence and pinned the american flag on the peak. However, as Thomas O. Larkin of the US side supported Castro's decision, Fremont withdrew as ordered. When Freemont peak collapsed and a flagpole that temporarily erected the American flag collapsed, Freemont took it as a providence of God and led his men to hurry down the peaks. He was first Republican presidential candidate.

6. General Zachary Taylor He joined the army in 1808 and set up the 1812 British War (2nd Independence War) and Indian subjugation, and spent 25 of his life at the forefront of the Indian battle. He also ran into the Mexican war and won a decisive victory in the battle of Monterey and especially in Buena Vista in 1847. With a victory in Buena Vista, the Whigang nominated him for president in the 1848 election, followed by Democratic Lewis Kass and former President Martin Van Buren who advocated anti-slavery and jumped again. In February 1850, the Southern leaders who advocated withdrawing from the Union declared a tough response through intense debate. On the other hand, in order to prevent the controversy of slavery in the newly-introduced New Mexico and California, it is necessary to take the opposition of the southern states and allow the residents to apply for their position based on their state constitution, So that he could acquire his position right away. On July 4, 1850, he attended the Independence Day ceremony held in a heat wave and died suddenly after five days of acute food poisoning (cholera morbus). 1784.11.24 ~ 1850.7.9

7.Bishop John Hughes one of the most representative American Roman Catholic priests of the day. Hughes immigrated to the United States in 1816 and studied at Mount St. Mary's University in Emmettburg, Maryland, where he was appointed a priest in 1826. After many years of ministry in the Philadelphia sub-parishes, he founded the newspaper Catholic Herald, was built in 1838 as an assistant priest of Duchess of New York, and in 1842 Duchy's successor, Bishop of New York, The state created a parish school system in the United States by claiming to support parish schools. He defended the Catholic faith against the "agnostic" movement against the Catholic Church and argued with Irish political prisoners in a radical Newspaper in New York. In the Civil War (1861-65), he helped to calm down the rebellion against conscription (1863) in New York, and visited Europe with President Abraham Lincoln's personal envoy to France, Rome and Ireland, I succeeded in making a shout. He founded St. John's College, established the Saint Joseph Provincial Theological Seminary in Troy, New York, and helped build the University of North America in Rome. In 1866 John R. G. Hadh's Life of the Most Reverend John Hughes was published1842-1864

8.Americanist Heresy Church modernization movement. In the latter half of the nineteenth century, America's Isaak T. Hecker claimed that the movement, led by a bride, would break the tradition and modernize it. I got this name because I woke up in America. It was his claim that he emphasized the external life rather than the inner life of the church and adapted it to the modern sense. He insisted on adapting active or behavioral virtues, such as human rights, welfare, poverty eradication, eugenic reform, and the realization of democratic ideals, to the cultural sense rather than the passive virtue of humility and obedience. He has accused the church of being too strict with its adherents and believers, urging them to relax as much as possible. The French theologians were the first to oppose this movement, and on January 22, 1899, the testimony Benevolentiae (sign of affection) of Pope Leo XIII made a determination that the movement was non-Catholic, It disappeared by not acknowledging the movement

9.Compromise of 1850 At this time, Henry Clay, a western man, stepped in to mediate the conflict between the two Koreas. He was from Kentucky, the border guard of the South and the North, so he seemed to set a compromise on a fair ground. Clay was most afraid of the disintegration of the Commonwealth due to slavery. Therefore, the following compromise was proposed. In other words, California, where federal subscription conditions are established, joins the free state and the federal state. But in Utah and New Mexico territories, which are not yet ready to join the federal government, they will be allowed to vote for slavery. In the capital, the District of Columbia, slavery is left as it is, but slavery is forbidden. And the escaped slave who escaped from the slave state to the free state was to be repatriated to the slave. However, both the northern and southern sides rejected Clay's agenda. President Zachary Taylor also objected. But when President Zachary Taylor dies and Miller Fillmore, vice president of Clay's supporters, succeeds the presidency, a clue of compromise begins to emerge. President Fillmore was supported by a young Senator from Illinois, Stephen A. Douglas. Instead of trying to pass the entire clay, Douglas put forward a segregation strategy that deliberates and passes the clause one by one. His strategy was right, and as a result the clay was accepted. This was the so-called 'compromise of 1850'. The crisis of the dismantling of the federal government once disappeared by the satisfaction of the South Korean lawmakers who publicly insisted on withdrawing from the federal government. However, both radicals were not satisfied. Complaints were more on the northern side. The North Koreans resented the Fugitive Slave Act, which was enacted according to the compromise plan, to be too harsh. Because this law does not just hold slaves who are running away, but also allow slaves to escape long ago. Therefore, when the law of repatriation of slaves was enacted, the entire northern province sank. Blacks flee to Canada for fear of arrest. As a result, there was a movement to help the black people.

10. Dred Scott Decision Dred Scott filed a complaint with the federal court in February 1857 to claim that he and his family were free, based on the fact that he lived in Illinois and Minnesota, the free states, along with an army surgeon who was his master. However, the Supreme Court chief judge RB Tony (1777-1864) ruled that the Missouri treaty was unconstitutional in that it could not recognize slavery in the sub-province north of 36 ° 30 ', and the Constitution of the United States recognized the black people as citizens Slaves can not have citizenship, and slaves have no right to file lawsuits, because blacks can not be recognized for their freedom even if they live in free state. This ruling intensified the debate on racial issues, including slavery, and the serious inter - Korean confrontation worsened and greatly affected the outbreak of the Civil War. This decision was effectively invalidated in Article 14 of the 1867 Constitution.

B. Short Answers. Give three or four important points from the text and lesson plan. Material copied from the internet will receive a zero. 4 points each

1.What was the legacy of the independence movements in Latin America? The discovery of Indies (New World) by Columbus coincided with the end of Iberian medieval times, the collapse of the Islamic kingdom of Granada. However, even after an era of history, the crusader mentalities and values ​​of the Christian Spaniards who survived the struggle did not disappear, but rather rose to a greater degree than before, deeply rooted in their psychology as a strong tradition. In the development of modern Spain, beginning with the joint rule of King Fernando II of Aragon and the two Catholic kings of Queen Isabel I, the first stage of the Indies Company has taken medieval form of conquest and mission It was a matter of course that the church played a very important role. When Pope Alexander VI, who was born in an Iberian household, acknowledged the right of newly discovered land to the two Catholics, at the same time the Christianization of the inhabitants was imposed on the two kings as an obligation. For the next three centuries, the mission of Indies was accepted as a highly political act that was brought to the responsibility of the Spanish kingdom. Therefore, after the two Catholic monarchs, the Spanish king made a concession in succession at the Vatican to establish a kingship protection system. In fact, all of the Indies' churches were completely subordinated to the kingship, . In short, the Church became part of the state institution for the Indian rule. It should be noted, however, that the Church was allowed to criticize the King and his deputies on occasional criticisms of various admission of Indies. The role and existence of the Church in Indies was never consistent, nor uniform. As for the doctrine, a rocky church - not to mention the church here, but also to the Catholic church - has various variations in time and space, and its interior is always a continuation of violent conflict. The first thing in the Church's Indies was the conversion of many Aboriginal people. However, mission quickly encountered many obstacles. The acquisition of new indigenous languages, the confrontation with worldly activities such as the indigenous people consignment system that pursues the opposite interests to missions, the resistance of indigenous religions to the root, and the creation of a new colonial society. Yet the missionary, inspired by the eschatology after the Middle Ages, the humanism of Erasmus widely accepted in the Spanish Church, and the utopian thought of Thomas Moor, was one of the greatest things in church history. They created a number of indigenous language dictionaries in this process and left the precious technology of today's aboriginal indigenous culture, for example, a printing press that was only recently invented, while it was introduced in Europe School education was also attempted. Especially the abuse of Spanish nuns under the indigenous consignment system was vigorously rescued from many missionaries and eventually developed into the first touching debate of modern history surrounding human dignity and rights.

In the 16th century, the church was changed along with the decline of the Aboriginal population and the development of the colonial society centering on the stockers. Early enthusiasm for hot missions led to the loss of the object and retreat. Instead, the organization of the church, centered on the city department, led to the bishop or archbishop. Among these trends, instead of the Franciscans and Dominicans, who took charge of the mission of the early mission, the subordinate priesthood minister took control of the Indian Church. In the meantime, both sides vigorously opposed the transition of the pastoral rights, but the victory and defeat of the uprising became clear because the kingship of the independence of the congregation was joined to the side of the priesthood minister who is easier to handle than the manpower. In this way, the Order, which was expelled from the bureaucracy in the city, came back to the mission in the change or in the outback. Today's exploration of southern Chile and the southwestern United States, as well as large-scale and peculiar indigenous colonization by Jesuit companies in Paraguay, are examples of typical activities by the convent. At this stage the monks show contrasts with the monks of the first half of the sixteenth century who were adamantly opposed to armed intervention in terms of their actions with the armies of change. In the early days of the mission, the congregation vigorously rejected secular wealth as a purported purport. However, this attitude began to shake in the latter half of the 16th century, and in the 17th century, the whole church of the congregation, including the Priory, was rapidly advanced by donation or purchase. As a result, at the beginning of the 18th century, the Church was the largest landowner in the Indies, and of course it was organized with enormous capital. On this economic and financial basis, a baroque leftist church or monastery was built in the major cities of the region. These scale and overwhelming ornamental qualities are often unacceptable as colonial myths. In addition to this, the church's wealth has also been spent on social work such as hospitals, orphanages, school management, and religious events and rituals for the whole of the population, but the income of the church was never monopolized by priests. On the other hand, during the War of Independence, the church underwent severe trials, and while most of the high priests supported the reign of the Spanish king, it was not uncommon for the clergy to throw themselves in the independence forces, as in the example of Mexico. Once independence was achieved, however, the church became one of the pillars of the new national system. The Catholic faith seems to have been a tradition that transcended political power, as a religion of the overwhelming majority of the Spanish-Indian population of the past. However, on the other hand, the vast wealth of the church has sometimes tensions between the church and the government, which are struggling with the almost chronic financial crisis after independence, and even violent civil war in Mexico. As a result, in some of the upper echelons of society, profound antipathy toward the church and religious indifference were recognized. Still, the church is involved in the life of most Ispano Americans from birth to death today.

2. What was President Andrew Jackson’s policy toward the Indians? Why did the Cherokees go to the Supreme Court? What were the results? Jackson rejected the reappointment of a federal bank, considered an institution for minority capitalists and foreign investors, and took a position to strengthen the state's authority over the federal government. However, in the latter half of the first term, "the question of nullification of the customs law", the Federal Government made a choice. Jackson saw that the tariff rate was too high and the principle was that the state had the right to set tariffs, but the tariffs were inevitable for the maintenance of the federal economy. And in 1832 when South Carolina declared not only to reject the customs laws but also to withdraw from the Commonwealth, the federal forces were pearlized in Charleston and treated hard. It was barely concluded with the acceptance of Henry Clay's suggestion to compromise on a tariff line, but he left Jackson's reputation as a hard-fought hard-core person. Jackson's most criticized future was his policy of Indian immigration. He helped him during the US-Young War and made agreements to secure land ownership for the Cherokee who fought the Creek, and he was so familiar with the Indians that he adopted the Creek's orphans. But he was a politician, and he thought that the Indians living in the West were a potential security threat and a stumbling block to the West. Also, as a white man, the Indians considered him an inferior race that he did not deserve to enjoy the rights of the 'ordinary American' he advocated. He ignored the Supreme Court's decision to recognize the land ownership of the Indians and encouraged the western provinces to drive the Indians so that the federal government would not be bound by the various agreements signed with the Indians. And the Indians who lived east of the Mississippi River in 1830 were forced to move to a "protected area" in Arkansas and Oklahoma. The tariff problem remained unresolved after 1832, I tried to make a compromise on the line. However, South Carolina was not satisfied with this and declared the tariff legislation in effect in 1828 and 1832 null and declared a resolution to prohibit the enforcement of these two tariff laws within the state borders after February 1, (Rejection of federal law). Jackson denied the logic of declaring tariff abandonment and asked Congress to send troops to South Carolina to enforce tariffs. Jackson, however, thought the tariff was too high and urged Congress to cut tariffs passed by Congress a few months ago. On March 1, 1833, Congress presented two laws to Jackson (sovereignty, compromise of 1833). One was to cut tariffs across a variety of items, and the other was a so-called Force Bill, which allowed the President to mobilize troops for federal law enforcement. South Carolina withdrew its decision to revoke the customs laws, but at the same time declared the enforcement of the law invalid. Whatever the motive, Jackson maintained the Union against the most serious threats ever faced. However, in contrast, when Georgia came out against the federal government, it seemed half - hearted. In 1829, Georgia expanded its jurisdiction over some nine million acres of land within the state's borders, which were still occupied by Indians. The ownership of Indians for the land was recognized through an agreement with the US government. The Indians sued the federal courts, and in two separate judgments, the Supreme Court ruled that the state of Georgia was a loser. But Georgia ignored the Supreme Court's ruling and continued to jurisdiction over the Indians' territory. In contrast to the strong response to South Carolina, Jackson did not impose any sanctions on Georgia. More than 45,000 Indians went west along the "Tear Path", and in the course of the cold and plague More than a thousand people visited. The Semnolans refused the immigration policy and listened to their weapons, and the Second Seminole War continued for eight years. Some conscientious Americans who helped the Indians like Samuel Worcester were arrested and punished

3.Why was the Siege of the Alamo significant?At that time, Texas had a lot of American immigrants, so the US government was also in the process of buying the land, and Mexico, fearing to lose it, refused to accept US immigration. After the American Confederate rebellion in Texas in the aftermath of the Mexican independence (1821), Mexican general Santa Anna dispatched to suppress it. The American Congregation ran aground in the old missionary fortress and resisted 3,000 Mexican troops for two and a half hours on March 6, However, by defeating the Battle of San Antonio, Santa was forced to admit Texas independence.

4.What is the meaning of Manifest Destiny? Justification of US territorial expansionism in the 1840s. JL O'Sullivan (1813-95), the author of "Democratic Review" magazine at the time of the Texas merger in 1845, wrote in an article in the July and August issue of the comic " Our apparent destiny to do has come from the deity that God has given for the free development of millions of people who are increasing each year. " It was then used as a ground for US territorial expansionism, such as the merger of New Mexico, California and Oregon following the merger of Texas. List three reasons for the expansionist fever.The last decades of the nineteenth century were the period of imperial expansion in America. The United States not only influenced a wide area of ​​the Atlantic, Pacific, and Central America, but also dominated these regions directly. But the United States has taken a different path from other European competitors. It was because of the unique history of America that achieved independence and developed democracy in the struggle with the European powers. There are several factors that led the United States to expand at the end of the nineteenth century. Internationally, the period was a period of imperial expansion. The European powers competitively eroded Africa, and in Asia, they struggled to acquire and influence exclusive trade rights. A new competitor, Japan, was also involved in this rally. Numerous Americans, including influential figures such as Theodore Roosevelt, Henry Cabot Lodge, and Eli Hugh Root, believed that in order to protect the interests of the United States, they had to compete with other powers to secure economic clout. This view was greatly influenced by the strong position of the Navy. In order to ensure the political and economic security of the country, the Navy argued that it needed to build a fleet and secure a maritime network connecting the ports of the world across the sea. I once again raised the word 'inevitable destiny' that I used to rationalize when I was driving the Indians out of the East to the West. The United States had the right and duty to extend its influence and civilization not only from the West but also beyond the Caribbean and beyond the Pacific. At the same time, however, a voice against imperialism resonated vigorously and loudly among Democrats and reformist Republicans in the north. As a result, American colonies were fragmented and unstable, and colonial administration paid more attention to economy and trade than to political problems. The adventure, when the United States first crossed the border of the continent, was the purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867. In Inca, only the Inuit people and some indigenous tribes lived infrequently. Most Americans were resentful or indifferent to this behavior of William Seward, the Secretary of State. So Alaska was called 'Sword of Fool' or 'Sword of Icebox'. Thirty years later, when gold was found on the Klondike River in Alaska, thousands of Americans headed north, and many of them were seated in Alaska. Alaska became America 's forty - ninth state in 1959, pushing Texas and becoming the largest state in the United States. The Spanish-American War of 1898 became a turning point in American history. A few years after the war, the United States began to take control of the Caribbean, the Polynesia of the Pacific, and the Asian continent. In the 1890s, Cuba and Puerto Rico remained the last territory of Spain, which once formed a vast empire on the new continent. But the Philippine archipelago of the Pacific has emerged as a new core colony of Spain. There were three major factors in the background of the war in 1898. These were the inflammation of aristocratic Spanish domination, the compassion of Americans for those countries aspiring to independence, and the decisive and firm patriotic attitude that began a new era, stimulated by "jingoism" or patriotic media. In 1895, the Revolutionary War broke out in Cuba. The United States looked at the trend with deep interest. Most Americans were sympathetic to Cuban aspirations of independence. However, the President of Cleveland decided to keep neutrality. Three years later, during McKinley's tenure, the US battleship Maine was docked at the Port of Havana and was destroyed (yet the exact ending of this incident was not yet clear). The voice of anger broke out among the people, and the anger deepened by the agitated newspaper spread throughout the country. McKinley tried to keep the peace for a while, but eventually decided to delay the time and judge that there was no benefit and declared a bedside armed intervention. The war with Spain ended with a rapid and decisive blow to Spain. During the four months of war, the United States did not lose a single important battle. A week after declaring the war, Admiral George Dewy in Hong Kong headed the Philippines with a fleet of six warships. He defeated the entire Spanish fleet in the Philippines without the sacrifice of a single American. Meanwhile, in Cuba, US troops landed near Santiago and attacked Santiago by winning several rounds of victory. In this attack, the four Spanish armored cruisers in the Bay of Sant'Angil were turned into shipwrecks in a few hours. When the news of occupation of Santiago was announced, the stars and feathers wave from Boston to San Francisco and the cheering sounded in the sky. The newspapers sent reporters to Cuba and the Philippines, which reported dogs made by American heroes. The most prominent of these heroes were George Dewey of Manila and Theodore Roosevelt, who led the resource ranks

5. Discuss how the Americans raised the American flag in Mexico City in 1847?The United States advanced southward towards Mexico. Many young soldiers died when Santa Anna, the self-proclaimed Emperor of the time, escaped and tried to stop the US troops invading Chapultepec province. At the entrance of the park are memorials to honor them, with the names of six of the cadets, "Ninos Heroes." In 1847, Chapulteppe won an American flag and the United States gained California, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas and Florida. When the Mexican government stopped repaying foreign debts and paying interest due to the impoverished state of affairs, France sent troops along with Britain and Spain

6.List the reasons some Americans were hostile to the Irish immigrants.In the nineteenth century, non-British immigrants flooded the United States. From 1820 to 2000, some 66 million immigrants came to the United States. Many early immigrants shed tears of joy when they finally saw the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, beyond all kinds of hardships and hardships. They sought to find their identity actively in a new country that gave work, freedom, and hope. People who migrated to the United States in the early nineteenth century were mostly farmers in continental Europe. Those who had never escaped more than 20 miles from their native places moved to strange land America after a tough adventure to find a new life. Newly displaced people in 'strange lands' initially became inclined to observe their own language, schools and churches for their spiritual relief and life and property safety. This racial 'manor' played a role in the rallying and basic training before entering into a larger, dangerous American life. These newcomers came mainly from Western Europe and Northern Europe, and the English-speaking people who had been living for a long time disliked these new-timers and despised their strangers, who were entirely different from themselves, and their exotic religion (eg, Irish Catholicism) And the customs. Newcomers therefore had to face considerable discrimination in their employment and experience the contempt of the upper classes. As the wave of immigration grows, naturally, the anger between older-timers has increased. In the 1850s, American-born American organizations such as the Supreme Order of the Star-Spangled Banner and its political avant-garde American Party created an extension of the naturalization process of foreign-born people and restricted political rights. Thereafter, such political parties did not appear again, but the anti-immigrant anti-immigration movements were sometimes repeated. After that, people who migrated before the Civil War gradually became 'Americans'. Frederick Jackson Turner, a well-known historian of the frontier, said in his book The Frontier in American History: "The frontier promoted the formation of a mixed population. In the frontier's crucible, immigrants became Americanized, liberated, Also melted into a mixed race that was not British ", stressed the influence of the frontier on the 'formation' of Americans. Of course, in the crucible of the city, racial assimilation took place rapidly. After the Civil War, so-called 'new' immigration came from southern Europe and eastern Europe. In about 50 years from 1865 to 1917, more than 27 million people moved to the United States. The different customs, costumes, language, and religion of these newcomers, Italians, Polish, Hungarians, Czechoslovakians, Russians, and Jews, have raised anxiety among indigenous Americans. Migrants who have set foot on American soil have suffered a lot due to social prejudice, but they have not been excluded from public participation, such as election or office of public office, and such public involvement has infused them with the fundamental principles of "America's creed" . They changed the racial makeup of the United States, but never abandoned the idea of ​​becoming an American.

7.How did the Know-Nothings attack the Catholic Church?Know-Nothings is a political party that was active in American politics in the mid-1800s. They banded together in the wake of the immigration wave that began in the 1840s to guard their land. They had a secret meeting and showed a move to stick to the American perspective they believe. The reason they are called Know-Nothings is because they were consistent with "I do not know" when asked about Know-Nothings. Know-Nothings strived to encourage American-born citizens to work in politics, and even restricted access to the party if they were not citizens of the United States for more than 25 years. Since most of the immigrants at the time were from Europe and believed in Catholic Orthodoxy, Know-Nothings took a stand against Catholic Orthodoxy. In 1843 Know-Nothings formed the Republican Party of the United States. Allied with the Whigs in 1854, he won an overwhelming victory in Massachusetts and Delaware in that year's election, even though he did not win, but was promoted in New York and Pennsylvania, and gained great support in the South. The following year, Know-Nothings abandoned its existing secret strategy and turned it into an American party. However, after the election in 1856, the party was divided due to the slave issue, which was then dissolved. Those who opposed slavery in the American party were included in the newly formed Republican Party

8.Discuss Lincoln’s views on slavery and the Union. Include his stance on States’ Rights and Secession.Along with his election, the South had separated from the United States one after another and formed the Southern Allies. Lincoln had no intention of unconditionally releasing the slaves of southern Jeju, which already had slavery, but urged them to liberalize the territories or states to be made in the future. When he took office on March 4, 1861, Lincoln insisted, "My best goal is to keep the Commonwealth and to rescue it, not slavery," but the April attack on the Sumter Fortress finally resulted in a felon The Civil War began. During the war, he called on the Parliament to strengthen the presidential authority, to impose dictatorial powers, to stop the leader of human rights, to limit the freedom of press rallies, and to be criticized by opposition parties. His purpose, however, was to adjust the various forces, gradually pushing the liberation of the slave by pressing hard-oners in the north. The battlefield was initially disadvantageous to the North Korean army, but in September 1862, when the South troops were pushed to defile, they announced the abolition of slavery, It succeeded in developing. In order to prevent the withdrawal of the federal states from the southern states, Congress presented several compromises. The most important is a compromise of Creighton, which would have allowed slavery for states already under slavery, but that the new federal territory would divide slavery for slavery and freedom for slavery. Lincoln did not object to the first part of this compromise, but he decisively rejected the second part. He believed that allowing the principle of slavery expansion would cause regional fragmentation and would encourage large farmers to spur new slave stocks beyond the southern US border. The Confederacy said that Lincoln had to make the first firing by cleverly adjusting himself to erase the heavy burden of war criminals. There is a historian who has given Lincoln the responsibility of the cause of war, but this accusation appears to be a complete distortion of the facts. Lincoln, who had a strong position to defend the Commonwealth, decided to fight hard against the Confederacy and concluded that it would be better to stick to that position in Sumter. Lincoln's original purpose was neither to cause war nor to maintain peace. He thought it would be desirable to keep peace if it was to defend the Commonwealth, but he thought that he would not go to war, and he thought if war would happen, it would be a short-term war. From the outset, Lincoln had been convinced that the main purpose of the war was to make "so-called secession states" as early as possible, as before, to have "proper and practical relations" with the Union. But at the end of the war, he could not establish a concrete and unified policy for the defeated South. For states such as Louisiana and Tennessee, he called for a new state to be established within 10% of his war during the war, but for states like Virginia and North Carolina, I tried to make it. According to the records, he opposed giving the "Gentiles" (carpenters) from the northern part of the postwar south to the southern government. Lincoln wanted the South himself to establish a new state government, and in the process he hoped that white and black people would gradually break away from each other's old relationships and establish new relationships. He thought that education on liberation slaves was crucial to helping a black man adapt to his newly acquired status.

9. What were the four terms of the Missouri Compromise?The Missouri settlement was the beginning of a longstanding regional conflict after the expansion of slavery, which eventually led to the American Civil War. Missouri first filed a federal application in 1817 as a new state, and in early 1819 the Federal Parliament considered whether laws would be enacted to allow Missouri to form a state constitution. But when New York State Assemblyman James Talmies tried to add a constitutional amendment to the law that abolished slavery, the tough and malicious controversy followed the government's right to limit slavery and slavery. The amnesty of Tellme said that the slaves in Missouri were freed when they turned 25. This amendment was passed by the House of Representatives, which had been controlled by the Northern States, but not by the same Senate of Freedom and Slave Citizens (→ Talmies Amendment). Eventually, Congress failed to resolve the Missouri issue and was postponed. When Congress reopened in December 1819, Maine asked for state membership. In doing so, the Senate passed legislation allowing Maine to enter the Commonwealth, and Missouri to enter the Union without restrictions on slavery. Later, Illinois Senator J. B. Thomas accepted Missouri as a slave and added amendments to prohibit slavery in the Louisiana Purchase Area north of 36 ° 30 'N. As Henry Clay, a well-known compromise leader, led a compromise on March 3, 1820, Maine recognized Freedom as a slave, Missouri as a slave, and Banning all societies in North West 36 ° 30 ' It was passed in favor. But a new crisis arose when the Missouri Constitutional Convention created a state constitution that excluded free blacks and mulattoes. Many northern legislators were opposed to this racism clause, and Henry Clay was asked by them to write a second companion to Missouri. On March 2, 1821, the federal legislature stipulated that the exclusion clause should not be construed as depriving the citizens of the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the state of Missouri to enter the Union. Missouri agreed here and became the 24th state of the United States on August 10, 1821. Maine was previously approved as a state on March 15. Slavery has been a dispute in the United States for decades, but there has never been a clear and threatening confrontation of local feelings as in the Missouri crisis. Thomas Jefferson expressed the uneasiness of the situation as "a fire alarm in the middle of the night." The Missouri Compromise seemed to have solved the problem of slavery expansion, but after the compromise was effectively abolished by the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854 and the Irish Constitution in 1857, the conflict became bigger and the United States became censored.

10.What was the Kansas-Nebraska Act? What was its fundamental error?The proposer is US Senator S.A. Douglas of the Democratic Party of Illinois from Illinois. Two sub-provinces of Nebraska and Kansas were established in the central region (now north of Kansas) of the Mississippi River, and the siblings of these two territories were delegated to the decisions of the inhabitants. This was a de facto denial of the Missouri Agreement, which was effective in preventing the North-South conflict for more than 30 years. It was a representative policy symbolizing the expansion of the Democratic Party in the 1850s and the power of the South Central Party. After the enactment of the law, in Kansas, intentional immigrants flowed from the South and North Korean provinces in order to find the majority of the inhabitants, resulting in two years of bloodshed by the North and the South. In addition, with the formation of this law, the Whig Party and the Democratic Party split up, and those opposed to the expansion of slavery formed a new Republican Party around 1854-1855, mainly in the northern part of the Democratic and Republican Party (The two great political era).

C. Essay Questions. Answer in 150 to 250 words. Any material copied from the internet will receive a zero. 10 points each

1. What were the provisions of the Monroe Doctrine? What were the results of the United States’ role in Latin America? Europe and the New Continent declared that they would have to remain separate because they have different political systems. ① The United States does not intervene in the domestic problem of the European powers or the power struggle between the powers. ② The United States recognizes and does not interfere with existing colonies and protectorates of the Americas. ③ I will strictly prohibit colonization in the Americas in the future. ④ If the European powers try to oppress and control any country of the Americas, it will be considered hostile to the United States. At that time, a large number of Spanish colonies emerged as new independent states, which came from British and American concerns about the European powers trying to regain control of the region. Britain hoped to trade with the new independent states of the Americas region, and if Spain were to re-colonize it, the countries would not open their doors to them. As a result, British Foreign Secretary George Canning proposed a US-UK joint declaration that prohibits the construction of colonies in Latin America in the future. Monroe was favorable at the outset, and Jefferson and Madison agreed, but Secretary of State John Quincy Adams refuted that the United States should promulgate its own policies, and ultimately received great favor. Monroeism, which declared America's one-sided protection of the entire American continent, was a foreign policy that was not maintained in the military in 1823. At that time, the United States did not reach the level of major powers, and because the continental powers did not have much serious intentions to re-colonize Latin America, Monroe and Adams expected the British fleet to intercept Latin invaders . For nearly three decades, Monroe's policy declarations have been completely ignored outside the country. After that, it became known as 'Monroeism'. When the British occupied Falklands in 1833 and then gradually invaded Latin America, the United States did not protest or oppose it. However, in 1845 and 1848, when Britain and Spain sought to secure a base in Oregon, California, and the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico, President James K. Polk cautioned against re-enacting Monroe principle and breaking into England and Spain. At the end of the Civil War, the United States accepted the request that France withdraw their puppet kingdom from Mexico and sent troops to Rio Grande. In some ways, France withdrew in 1867 as a result of this US pressure. Since 1870, Monroeism has been gradually expanded. When the United States entered the ranks of the world powers, Monroeism was recognized for its influence. President Roosevelt added 1904 to Roosevelt's interpretation of Monroe, declaring that if any Latin American country is notorious for its notorious and habitual flight, the United States could intervene even if it is a national problem of the country. Roosevelt's claim to being a police officer in the Americas was to prevent the European powers from violating Monroeism with the pretext of resolving complaints against Latin American countries that were in a state of misery and reality (Roosevelt Amendment). From the time of President T. Roosevelt until the reign of President F. Roosevelt, the United States frequently intervened in Latin America, particularly the Caribbean. Since the 1930s, the United States has established American foreign and Latin American foreign policy in consultation with the individual states of the Americas and with the Organization of American States (OAS). It still plays a decisive role in Latin America when it appears to be a threat to its national security, and the Americas remains overwhelmingly under American power.

Spain and Portugal, which lost their colonies in America, were seeking support from the Holy Allies in Europe for the restoration of their colonies. Then President James Monroe of the United States will be considered an invasion of the United States in 1823 to intensify its dominance policy on the Americas of the European powers and to accept the future colonization of the Americas by the European powers. I declare that I can not do that. In the Monroe Doctrine, the United States blocked the intentions of the Holy Allies, Fernando VII, Portugal, and pointed to the interest in British Cuba and the intentions of Russia in Alaska. Thus, the Monro doctrine, which the United States espoused, was to solidify America's independence, along with American moral support for the newly-born Latin American countries. Latin American countries that achieved independence quickly faced many difficult problems. All countries except Brazil have adopted a republic form, mimicking the case of the United States. Latin American countries have begun to reform the constitution and basic statutes, deeming that the establishment of the republic itself has achieved the greatest democracy. In the new countries, the principles of the Constitution were the ideal of democracy and liberalism. Thus, the neo - nations have committed the mistake of expecting the Constitution to guarantee order, freedom and prosperity. Their constitution was too theoretical and imitated the American constitution. However, the reality of Latin American countries was so different from the US that it was impossible to apply such a constitution. As a result, the Constitution was often amended or replaced. Such frequent amendments to the Constitution reveal how difficult the reform measures have been since independence. Latin American countries that achieved independence were mostly poor because of the devastation of rural areas by the war of independence. Moreover, the absence of national collective consciousness has also resulted in a lack of common patriotism for the country. Thus, each group had only a very emotional interest in local interests. In addition, the patriotic Cryo Yodel that did not participate in the colonial administration lacked preparation in the governance and administration of the newly independent countries. Their only experience was to participate in local administration except for very few, and the mixed race and indigenous peoples, who occupy the majority of the population, were generally marginalized. On the other hand, the War of Independence led to the militarization of society, so that various groups of society formed the military for combat. After independence, confusion followed in the process of reorganization of these armed groups into the armed forces. As a result, constitutionalism was an unattainable ideal, and the nineteenth century was the age of Caudillismo, the Dictaduras, the confrontation between political parties and the Oligarchy. Kaudi Yoshi was a leader who controlled the political life of the republic through the power of struggle and the mobilization of the masses. The National Kaudi Yoshi became the president through elections with the support of the armed group. Local provincial governments have taken control of the central government or have fallen by force. In Latin America, the domination of the Kauddy Yoods continued into the 1860s after independence. Naturally, early Kaudi Yoshi were generals who participated in the Revolutionary War. Kaudi Yoshi had different characteristics and different ideals. Some were centralist and others preferred federalism. Some of them are white, some are mestizo, or indigenous, some of them clerical, some of them are planners, and some are ignorant and cruel. Moreover, some of them had personal ambitions, and some of them had pure national weather. The National Cowdies also had positive aspects that contributed to the nation's construction and integration, as well as negative aspects that prevented and impeded the development of democracy. Some of the Kaud Yos have created violent customs rather than rational methods, and have resorted to force rather than rights and statutes, when it comes to keeping up with their ideas. Kaudi Yodo was an unusual phenomenon in Latin America, even though it worked in different situations and ideologies in the 19th century. When the crisis grew, they were often turned into dictatorships to strengthen their interests and power. However, the typical dictators who acted in the late 19th and early 20th centuries were mostly from the military rather than from Kawadi. Although many Koody Yodels were dictators, they should be distinguished from Koodyos and dictators. Kauduyu is either a leader or a representative of the public or a part of the class, who exercises administrative power in a vast region and the dictator exercises sovereignty over the entire state in the form of a personal government. In addition, the national state of Kaudi, in the existing constitutional order, ruled the parliamentary parliament, but the dictatorship exterminated all liberties and ruled the legislature, on the basis of military forces, or almost entirely autocratic or authoritarian cruelty. Thus, the rise of dictators in the early years of independence in Latin America could be said to be a problem in that, even if the anarchy saved the country in anarchy and became popular with the masses, it had made political low development more secure. Since the independence, the hostile tendencies between centralism and the federal government have led to the formation of political parties and private organizations centered on Kaudy to pursue profits. In the nineteenth century, the Conservative Party and Liberal Party emerged and confronted. They adopted only the name of the existing political party from the UK. Thus, political parties were initially used only as a tool of political power rather than as a manifestation of the leadership ideology or will of Latin America. However, as the years passed, the political parties came to organize the ideology and politics of politics. Liberals understood the development of all the political processes and technologies achieved in Europe and demanded the separation of church and state while defending intellectual freedom. Also, they are federalists and the administration has refused to take over all power. Conservatives, on the other hand, insisted on the integration of the church and the state while maintaining a traditional value system similar to the colonial period. They also, as centralists, anticipated that the administration would take strong control of the state power. Unfortunately, confrontation between political parties has led to political and economic problems, not only in elections, but also in most countries, leading to civil war. In Central America, in some countries, traditional political parties have been given only symbolic names, leaving the conservatives with the Serviles, the liberals with the Febres, the Uruguayan conservatives with the Red Roses, In Chile, conservatives were called Pelucones and liberals were called Pipioles. They occasionally formed two large political parties, and sometimes were given various names after their names. In the early years of independence, conservatism prevailed in almost all countries, except in the case of the United States of America. Liberals have come to power in the late nineteenth century, eager for federalism, except for some countries. By the end of the century, however, the confrontation between the two parties had entered a period of tranquility as they were reduced or terminated. The confrontation between Kaudi, dictatorship, and political parties is closely related to the rise of the Oli Gaki ruling system. The term oligo kyra originated from the Greek 'government in the minority' or 'the government of the rich'. The independence movement was dominated by Cryo Yods, a member of the landowner 's family, and most of the presidents and key officials of emerging nations emerged from these families. The vast majority of the Kauddies that emerged during the Independence and Confusion periods were clearly rich farmers, ranchers and miners. They have become federal or centralist, depending on the area they are from, or where their assets and businesses are located. The reason for their emergence as leaders was that they established the conditions of ownership of the assets so that they could be elected to the president or the legislature when the first constitution was enacted based on the existing political power. Moreover, voting rights have even paid a certain amount of the tax concept. Thus, only the wealthy stratum was able to access public office, and the poor could not vote.

2. Summarize the accomplishments of St. John Neumann.

In 1831 he entered the parish seminary of Bohemia, and two years later transferred to the Bohemia, Prague, Charles Ferdinand University Theological College. Even after I finished my studies, I was not able to receive new articles because there were many brides in the parish. I hoped for an American whole school and crossed over to the United States before getting a new product. He entered the New York Diocese and received a new product in 1836. He spent four years at Buffalo, attending the Savior Conference, and practicing a vocation in Baltimore (1842). He then worked in the pastoral office of the parish and was appointed to serve as deputy director of the US Savior Conference. In 1852, the bishop of Philadelphia (1852) built 80 new cathedrals in the parish, and each parish was devoted to school education. He carried out 40 hours of Holy City movement within the parish, and frequently visited the parish. The teaching congregations he invited into the diocese are the Holy Cross, the Holy Cross Brotherhood, the Namur's Notre Dame Congregation, the Immaculate Congregational Sisterhood, and the Christian Brotherhood. He also founded the Third Congregation of St. Francis in Philadelphia and established a preparatory seminary in Glen Riddle, Pennsylvania. Bishop of St. Peter's Basilica of Philadelphia began his construction. Written in Catholic newspapers and magazines, Kleiner Katechismus (1846); Katholischer Kathechismus (Catholic Catechism, 1846); Biblische Geschichte des Alten und Neuen Testamentes zum Gebrauch der katholischen Schulen (History of the Old Testament and New Testament in Catholic Schools, 1849). Bishop Neumann was a modest little man, modest in character, fluent in six languages ​​and excellent in organizational skills. I have received many people 's reverence for the holy life. After his death, his hidden virtues were revealed and he received many blessings from his preliminary prayers. The Philadelphia parish authorities began his life study, and in 1897 the Vatican investigation began. In 1921, Pope Benedict XV declared that his life was heroic. In 1963, Neumann became the first American bishop to be baptized.

3. Give at least three differences between the North and the South before the War Between the States/Civil War.In the 1850s the United States underwent fragmentation. The lifestyle of the northern region and the lifestyle of the southern region were very different. One of the important differences between the north and south was the attitude toward slavery. Many in the south owned black slaves. Cotton farms were the main industry in the South. The large farms that bore many workers were owned by wealthy families. The farm owner needed a labor force of slaves to make a profit. However, northern states were opposed to slavery. Living in the north was based on manufacturing. Many people worked at factories instead of farms. Life in an industrialized city was often difficult. In the north, however, even the poor have rights and are more liberal than the South slaves.

Test 5 on Chapters 16 – 18 A. Identify each of the following and list three important points from the text and lesson plan, showing their significance in American History. Be sure to include dates. 3 points per answer

1.George McClellan Gen. George McClellan, general commander of the Northern forces used by Lincoln, did not become General Lee's opponent. He shouted himself as the successor of Napoleon, but in the actual action it was the opposite of Napoleon. He was not confident, always being attracted to the enemy, overestimating the enemy and fearing the preemptive attack. Lincoln used McPhlanon as his successor and used John Pope, Ambrose Burnside, Joseph Hooker, and George Meade as his successors, but they were not all satisfied

2.Edwin M. Stanton What was surprising about this figure was the appointment of Edwin Stanton, a Democrat who insulted Lincoln as a "nerd" gibbon, to war ministers. . When Lincoln ordered his move to the military, he refused, saying, "It's a fool's command that you do not even know." Lincoln then told Stanton that he had been misjudged, and withdrew the order. He was a enemy of Lincoln, but he was so patriotic that he was kept secret until Lincoln's death.

3. Ulysses S. Grant 1822.4.27 ~ 1885.7.23 In 1843, he graduated from the West Point Military Academy. In 1862 he recaptured Forts Henry & Donelson with Henry's Fortress, and he was promoted to the rank of armor in recognition of this battle. Subsequently, by taking the city Vicksburg, located at the heart of Mississippi, it divided the Confederacy and broke the grip of the Confederate troops against Chattanooga. In March 1864, Lincoln appointed Grant as the Commander-in-Chief. Finally, on April 9, 1865, the Civil War was virtually concluded by the surrender of General Lee, General, to the Battle of the Appomattox Courthouse. In 1868, the Republican Party nominated him, who was a symbol of the Civil War victory, as the 18th President. However, when he became president, he suffered from extreme social problems such as the gap between rich and poor and racial discrimination. To make matters worse, a massive financial crisis began to take place in 1873, as the government scandals and his secretaries exchanged bribes. After re-election, he retired from the presidency in 1877 and wrote his memoir in 1885

4.Robert E. Lee It was the outstanding commander of the South during the Civil War. He graduated from the West Point Academy in 1829, joined the Mexican War in 1847, and was appointed Principal of West Point in 1852. From 1856 to 1857 and from 1860 to 1861, he served as chief of the Texas garrison, and in 1859 during the Brownian revolt of Harper Sperry in Virginia, he established the battalion as commander of the battalion. When the outbreak of the Civil War broke out, all the states opposed the withdrawal of federalism and were not interested in slavery, but when his hometown Virginia joined the Southern Confederacy, he retired from the Federal Army in the United States, joined the southern army, I was in charge of. From 1861 to 1862, he served as a military adviser to the Confederate President J. Davis, and in 1862 he was appointed commander of the military. He struggled to fight against each other and gave a deep impression to the American people as a "southern hero". In February 1865, he became Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Army, but was defeated in the last inter-Korean war and surrendered to U.S. General Grant (later the 18th President) From 1865 to 1870 he became a dean of the University of Washington and devoted himself to education and was a war general, but his reputation was very high. 1807.1.19 ~ 1870.10.12

5. “Stonewall” Jackson In the spring of 1862, the northern forces tactically squeezed the southern provinces. George McClellan, commander of the North, landed near Richmond using his predominant naval force. Approximately 60,000 US troops under his command, such as General Niel Prentice Banks, I came to the valley. At this time, Jackson was stationed in the Shenandoah Valley, with only about 4,500 early soldiers and only 17,000 afterwards. Even in simple terms, the armed forces were tripled in number. It was so hard for the government to tell the government to return to Richmond. But Jackson shows off his marvelous maneuvering command and plays with all the commanders of the North. Jackson's aggressive military offensive, psychologically depressed the commander of the North through surprise, clutched his troops, climbed up to the suburbs of Washington, broke the battlefield quickly and retreated to defeat the warlords and defeat dispersed forces. Lincoln has put in an army to send to McClellan to defeat Jackson, but he fails to defeat Jackson. Jackson succeeded in capturing 60,000 US troops with less than 20,000 troops, which allowed Robert Lee to focus entirely on McClellan in front of the peninsula, not worrying about his future. The Stonewall Brigade fought five battle fights with the Forces in March, marching over 1000 kilometers in 48 days, and the defeated US forces withdrew from the Shenandoah Valley. Given that the South was marching barefoot due to lack of shoes, Napoleon was a good maneuver. The stonewall brigade was called a walking cavalry and the reputation of General Shock Wall increased. When the danger of the Shenandoah Valley disappeared, Jackson joins Lee and, unlike his own, McCluren decided to join the army's new reserve forces when more troops joined Lee. At this time, Jackson takes part in defeating McClellan in a seven day battle under Lee. However, due to the fatigue of the valley battle, the mistake continued because it was not the same as usual, and at the end of the battle on the 7th, the war was allowed to escape from the network due to the fatigue caused by the valley battle. This was the biggest mistake in Jackson's career. Lee heightened his ability as a global commander in Jackson's Battle of the Shenandoah Valley, appointing him to the Northern Virginia Army Corps of Engineers and using it as his right arm. Although it showed a disappointing command in the 7th battle, in the second battle of battle, he succeeded in the siege operation after occupying the supply window through the detour maneuvering to General John Pope of the army. In the battle of Antietam, In the aftermath of the crisis, Lee is boosted at a tremendous speed in line with his reputation as a walking cavalry, and succeeds in turning the battle, which could have ended in extinction, close to a draw. Later in the battle of Fredericksburg, Lee gave great command under his command to win the South. In order to defeat the situation in Northern Virginia, which is against the serious threat posed by President Joseph Hooker's Chancellor in the Battle of Chancellor, Lee decides to divide the troops under his command, while Jackson's troops assume the starboard side. Jackson left Fitzgerald's headquarters to the front and rear of the Northern forces, and Lee knew that the starry of the Northern forces was in the middle of the nozie, and that he was almost defenseless in the two doors, and then reported it to Jackson, Jackson, based on this scout, attacks the area and achieves a successful operation. But at night after the operation, the 18th North Carolina Infantry Regiment fired Jackson 's unit into the army, returning to his station and launching the attack, and Jackson was shot at this time. And he was away from the stretcher because of the bombardment in the middle of moving him to safety. Eventually, the injured injured his left arm, but he was already suffering from pneumonia at the time, resulting in serious injury and death from complications of pneumonia. And his remains were buried in Lexington, Virginia. He heard about Jackson's death and Robert Lee was very sad and heartbroken 1824-1863

6.Cardinal Gibbons ninth archbishop of the Baltimore parish of the United States and is a cardinal. He was born in 1834 in Baltimore, Maryland as the eldest of the Irish parents. Been ordained as priests in 1861 through the curate and parish priest in the Diocese of Baltimore was the secretary of the Archbishop of Baltimore in 1865, it is the secretary general of the Archdiocese of next year to prepare the second national council in 1866. As a result of this council 's recommendation, it was designated as a North Carolina National Memorial Campus and became a bishop in 1868. He attended as the youngest bishop in the First Vatican Council in Rome from 1869 to 1870. After the Bishop of the Diocese of Richmond died in 1872 was acting as a diocese has been vacant, soon becomes Tomoki North Richmond Stadium while at the same time, Bishop had developed enough to be remarkable both of these parish. In 1877, the Bishop of Baltimore appointed him as a patriarch. In October of that year, he became a bishop of Baltimore and became a principal leader of the American church at the age of 43. When in 1884 the third national council were the role of Chairman to the Pope refused, received recognition from many bishops during the Council period up to the successor mulmang of McCloskey bishops in 1885 to Cardinal by Pope Leo XIII in 1886 I was fired. Gibbons soon faced problems caused by the influx of European migrants. He planned all these matters as a high priest of the church, and as the authoritative leader of the church and state. After another snag as it exits wisely deal about the secret society of the problem and the various churches internal problems in American society as roseoppunman leaders of the American Church performed admirably role as a social leader was killed three won 24, 1921. He Genealogical the Catholics on the basis of mission experience in North Carolina and Virginia in 1876 and written to teach converts and Protestant believers book "Faith of the Fathers" is regarded as the work of the best content from hogyo theoretical writings of American Catholicsicm is. 1834 ~ 1921

7. Father De Smet became a "black law" that pioneered efforts to preach the gospel to the Indian tribes living in the west of the Mississippi River and to Christianize them, and to make the land of the Indians a white settlement He also acted as an arbiter. He arrived in the United States in July 1821 and entered the Jesuit Training Center in White Marsh, Maryland. In 1823, he went to Missouri with eight of his colleagues and was appointed a priest in 1827, where he became involved with the Roman Catholic University of St. Louis (later a university) and this relationship was maintained throughout his life. He entered among the Pota and Tomi tribes and established the first mission headquarters near the Council Bluffs of Iowa today (1838). In 1839 he traveled along the Missouri River to Christianize the Yangtons and the Pota and Tommy. This was his first recorded deal, and through these activities he had a brilliant career as a mediator. During the negotiations, they made friendly Flathead Indians and traveled to their homeland around 1840 in Montaña, knowing that they wanted a priest. This was the first of his many missionary trips. He set up the St. Mary's Mission Headquarters for them in 1841 near today's Missoula, Montana. In 1842-44 he traveled to Europe to raise funds. In 1844 he helped build St. Ignatius's mission headquarters 48 kilometers north of Missoula. From the summer of 1845, Smet spent nearly a year looking for the Black people, who had plundered the Flatheads and other weak tribes. Mules, snow shoes, dog sleds, small boats, walking, and all sorts of hardships, and traveled thousands of kilometers to the Edmonton Citadel in Alberta, Canada today. They did not meet the Black Pit even after such a dangerous journey, but in September 1846 they came to visit Smet himself. It was not to know Christianity, but to find a "good medicine" that would help to obtain the hides and horses of more enemies. Smith lived among the Indians and took the time to take the administration of the University of St. Louis. He traveled 290,000 kilometers, including crossing Europe 16 times throughout his lifetime. As a result of raising funds, recruiting college students, and obtaining grant funds, he became a familiar figure in the U.S. District of Columbia and many other cities and abroad. A friend of the Indians, Smethe was invited by the federal government to attend the Laramie Fortress (now in Wyoming) and attend the Peace Conference (1851), in which the government finances. At the meeting, the Indian chiefs of the plains allowed white people the right to travel along major roads and the right to build military fortifications. When the Treaty was abolished, the Indians revolted. Feeling disillusioned with what he had been doing, Smet became a warrior priest, and in 1858 went to the Fortress of Vancouver (now British Columbia, Canada) following a retaliation expedition led by General William S. Hani. Where he finally released his usual favorite Flatheads after he released the Kedal Rangs, who were arrested for killing several US Army officers. When I arrived there, the St. Mary's Mission headquarters was ruined, and all the people I knew who had died in the past were dead, and their children were slaves to white people. The federal government once again used this talented old missionary in Indian diplomacy to visit the Chief Sitting Fire of the Horkupapas in 1868. The United States wanted to build a road to the Montana gold mine through the Powder River region, where the fire ruled. The fire did not come out of that negotiation and sent messengers. They, along with other tribal leaders, have the right to build roads on the condition that the United States abandons the fortifications of the area. But the negotiations were also abandoned. Smet died before seeing all the last Indians who had been exiled and nomadic life embodied in a protected area. His books include Western Missions and Missionaries: A Series of Letters (1863) and New Indian Sketches (1865). 1801-1873

8.The Gilded Age The etymology itself was derived from the novel "The Gilded Age: A Tale of Today" by Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner, published in 1873. Although the novel's work was not great, the political corruption of the United States, the greed of the politician and the act of buying it, which the novel wanted to satire, soon became popular and popular with the time of the publication. This novel title refers to the period from about 1870 to 1900. The problem is that the period of the plating era reminds us of a faint, negative image that is not real or covers some dirty as the term suggests. These images continue to be made in the middle of the twentieth century, and as a result, this sort of age tends to miss the more complex contents of this period and the fundamental shift of American society during this period. This period is a period of industrialization that began in the 1820s, and it is also the period of urbanization that saw the birth of a new industrial city or the shift from rural to urban due to industrialization. In the 1880s, hundreds of thousands of immigrants were pouring in a year. Demographically, the population of the United States doubled from 1865 to 1900, when the Civil War ended. Not only did the population increase, but population migration and immigration to the cities and western regions fundamentally changed the composition of the population itself. Economic growth was also striking, for example, the length of railways increased four times during the plating period and the manufacturing sector grew 4.8 times. Growth in communications and energy was almost revolutionary. New technologies of telegraphy and telephony have been connected all over the United States like a net, and Edison invented a new nighttime culture by lighting city nights. Throughout this period, some people almost exclusively owned tremendous wealth in the fields of railways, oil, banking, and tobacco. They were accused of being "robber barons" in the sense that they filled their boats with the exploitation of the workers and the poor. The problem is that this economic concentration and distortion became a moment of depression in the 1890s. The collapse of financial markets and banknotes triggered by the bankruptcy of a giant railroad company in 1893 has long stalled the US economy. As a result, up to four million workers lost their jobs during this period. Workers made unions to survive by strikes, including the railroad strike in 1886, the Homestead strike in 1892, and the Pullman strike in 1894. The peasants of the Midwest also understood themselves as the true people of America and opposed the gold standard and attacked the eastern financial capital. In 1892, they created their own Populist Party (People's Party) and showed off their wealth. Meanwhile, this period was also the period when the separation policy called 'Jim Crow System' was established. In the south, white people and black people lived their lives completely separated from public space as well as private space. It was also the period when the United States embodied imperialism policies externally. Through the American - Spanish War of 1898, the United States incorporated Cuba into its own sphere of influence and made the Philippines a new colony. All these things happened at this time. In some ways, this period was a period of chaos as a mixture of old and new, and the center of this confusion was the (big) city. Political corruption, corruption and bribery have made the city the epicenter of voices calling for social reform. This gave rise to the start of the revolutionary movement aimed at reforming the state, expelling corruption, giving order and rationality by the so-called "Progressive".

9.Fourteenth Amendment Section 1:Everyone born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the sovereignty of the United States is a citizen of the United States of America and its resident states. No state can enact or enforce laws depriving the citizens of the United States of the privileges and immunities. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property from any person, except under a due process of law, and shall be entitled to equality protection by law to any person within its sovereignty . Section 2:Members of the House of Representatives are assigned to each state in proportion to the population of each state. The population of each state is the total population excluding Indians who are not taxed. In any election to elect a member of the United States President and Vice President, a member of the United States Congress, a governor of a footnote, a judge or a member of the Legislative Legislature, a male citizen who has reached the age of twenty- (Voting right) shall not be denied or restricted. The number of citizens whose voting rights are denied or restricted shall not be included in the population as a basis for calculating the number of congressmen assigned to the state. Section 3: In the past, if a person who has pledged to defend the Constitution of the United States of America as a member of the United States Congress, a member of the United States, a member of the State Legislature, or a state administrator or a judge has been involved in an uprising or insurrection or assisted or inspired the enemy, , Electors of the President and Vice-Presidents, or any other United States or State. However, the United States Congress may rehabilitate by a two-thirds vote of each member. Section 4:Government bonds, such as debts incurred to pay wages and compensation for work to suppress riots or insurrections, are not valid. However, it shall not bear or pay any liability or other obligation arising out of or in connection with the alleged revolt or rebellion against the United States or any of the United States of America, or claims arising from the loss or release of slaves. These liabilities, debts and claims are illegal and void (effective 1868).

10. Battle Hymn of the Republic In November 1861, patriotic soldiers of northern Federal forces marching on the Potomac River in Washington, D.C., marched on a song by John Brown. And a middle-aged woman was looking at this scene with emotion. This woman was named Julia Ward Howe. As a social activist, missionary, and poet, she soon comes up with inspiration and writes impromptu poetry to praise God who comes to the Second Coming. Howe later wrote in his autobiography that he wrote this poem in favor of Pastor Clark, a close friend of mine. At the time, Pastor Clark thought that there must be more gracious lyrics to this song that would be more soul-raising than the crude lyrics of "The Body of John Brown sleeps in the grave" Anyway, this poem by Howe was published in The Atlantic Monthly, the title of 'Battle Hymn of the Republic' in 1862, the next year, and a poem written by Howe and written by William Steff, Glory, Glory, Hallelujah "was the favorite song of the citizens of Northern America as well as the soldiers of the Federal Army during the Civil War. The original melody of this song was John W.Steffe's 1856 Say, Brothers, and Will You Meet Us ("Say, Bummers, Will You Meet Us?"), Written by a friend at the request, ', And' John Brown's baby had a cold upon chest. 'In 1915 he was made in Chicago It was also called the "Solidarity Forever" song by the Anarchist World Industrial Workers' Federation (Battle Hymn of the Republic), which is played every time the Rev. Martin Luther King, a black civil rights activist who led the Freedom Ride movement in the 1960s This movement, initiated by black students as a seat occupation movement against the black and white segregation policy of bus seats, has spread to the United States like wildfire and is the fuse of the black human rights movement, which includes Bob Dylan, Joan Baez, Cigar and many other progressive singers are involved in this song, which is a symbol of the resistance movement with songs such as "We shall over come" and "Oh, Freedom"

B. Short Answers. Give three or four important points from the text and the lesson plan. Material copied from the internet will receive a zero. 4 points each

1.Explain how the Battle of Chancellorsville was an “absolute masterpiece.” After the "Fredericksburg Disasters" (December 13, 1862), General Robert E. Lee's soldiers and General George W. Hooker's forces were confronting each other across the Rafahanok River in Virginia. On April 27, General Hooker sent a cavalry squad to the rear of the South for the purpose of blocking the troops from retreating. Two days later, Hooker dispatched a small squadron to run the bipedal operation, crossing the Lafayanke River under Fredericksburg, and he led the main force and crossed the river upstream. On May 1, the numerically dominant Northern forces were gathered near Chan Slaughsville, an intersection of dense forest lowlands called 'Wilderness'. However, Hooker's troops, who lost their cavalry, did not notice the South's movements. On May 2, Lee ordered his troops to attack the right wing of the North army by turning to the "infantry cavalry" of General T. J. Jackson ("General Ironbridge"), and the right wing of the North army was defeated by this surprise attack. After General Hooker retreated, Lee continued to push the Forces for three days, eventually leaving his forces to the north of the river. The greatest victim of the South was General Jackson 's warrior, who died of injuries on May 10. About 17,000 of the 130,000 North troops participating in the Battle of Chancellorsville were killed and about 12,000 out of 60,000 South troops were killed.

2.Summarize the Battle of Gettysburg. Why did the South lose? What were the results of the Battle?It is generally regarded as an important battle that is the turning point of the Civil War. General Robert E. Lee of the Southern Allied Forces defeated General Joseph Hucker in May in Chancellesville, Virginia, and then defeated the war of war and approved the Confederacy from the European countries. decided. His army reached 75,000. The new commander of the Northern forces stationed on the Potomac River is Gen. George Meid. He commanded your generals to move their troops to Cathy Town or Gettysburg. However, Gen. John Bufferd, General Commander of the General's Army, decides that Gettysburg is a strategically important center of the road network and will defend it until a support army arrives. On the first day of the battle, there was a fierce battle, and the army used a new Spencer spear gun, and both sides had many casualties. At the same time, both commanders concluded that the same must be the case for Gettysburg anyway. On the second day, both sides have suffered a great deal of casualties due to a series of aggressive attacks and counterattacks to occupy places such as Little Round Top, Semi Terry Hill, Devilsden, Whitfield, and Pitch Orchard. On the third day, Lee made an aggressive decision. More than 15,000 Southern allied fighters attacked the Semiteri ridge guarded by more than 10,000 US troops. The Military Vanguard who surpassed the defense advanced to the ridge but could not move forward anymore. During the time of the impetus, the South army was hit hard by the bombardment and the train was disturbed. In the lack of support, it was fiercely attacked on three sides and retreated leaving 19 battle flags and hundreds of prisoners. On July 4, Li waited in preparation for the attack but there was no attack from the Northern forces. That night he began to retreat to Virginia using the heavy rain. The reason Lee was defeated was that he had too much faith in the military forces of the South, and that the General did not have the capacity to replace the South 's General' Ironwood 'Jackson, and failed to reconnaissance. Although General Mide was accused of chasing the South to the end, he was able to defeat the South's attacks and win the decisive battle for three days. The loss at that time was the largest in the Civil War, with 23,000 casualties among the 88,000 casualties in the North army, and more than 20,000 casualties among the 75,000 South troops. This battleground was named National Cemetery when President Lincoln addressed Gettysburg in November 1863, became a National Military Park in 1895, and in 1933 the jurisdiction passed to the National Park Service.

3.Why was the Battle of Vicksburg important? How did the North finally capture the city?Memphis, on the banks of the Mississippi River, and the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi, midway between New Orleans. In this battle, the Union succeeded in splitting the Confederacy into two, and proved to be a military genius of the General of the North, Ulysses S. Grant. In the spring of 1862, the Confederacy lost the Henry Fort and Nelson Fortress in Tennessee, and then New Orleans, Vicksburg became a major base of South Defense. The main goal of the Northern Commonwealth was to cross the Mississippi River and divide the South into two. The Southern forces used the city's terrain and installed a turret to strengthen the riverside. These measures were able to withstand the naval bombardment of the North forces in June. The army of the army was able to break through the attack of the turret, but it was not able to inflict damage on the city and withdrew after a month. The Southern forces, anticipating offensive attacks, forcibly recruited or hired slave laborers from nearby farms and built fortifications at the back and near strategic base. During the winter, most of the Northern forces moved only on the outskirts of Vicksburg, and no units could reach the city. As General Grant's popularity was falling away, he set up an operational headquarters on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi River above Vicksburg City and envisioned a bold move. On April 16, 1863, a portion of the fleet on the river topped the battalion in Vicksburg, and two days later four boats followed the big ship. Meanwhile, General Grant marched south across the river and met the ships in Bruinsburg. On the night of the 29th, the fleet succeeded to break through the turret to meet with General Grant and placed the unit 15 kilometers below the river. General Grant swiftly moved before the enemy forces gathered to occupy the Gibson Harbor on May 2 and arrived at the Grand Gulf on May 3, where the army of Joseph E. Johnston near Jackson joined the army at Vicksburg I was able to stop it. At that time, the Southern Command had made a grave mistake in making contradictory decisions. Southern President Jefferson Davis has sent a special message to General John C. Pemberton to use Vicksburg at any cost. However, General Johnston, who had already been kicked out of Jackson on May 14 by General Grant, decided that it would be advantageous to give up Vicksburg until the reinforcements arrived. General Pemberton left Vicksburg to help the Johnston army, but returned to Vicksburg after encountering the army of General Grant, who advanced to the west. On May 18, General Grant placed troops and military supplies behind Vicksburg, which resulted in the isolation of the Pemberton army. When the attack was not easy, General Grant decided to use siege tactics. On July 3, when the siege force was approaching the Southern Front, General Johnston could not expect salvation from Pemberton, and General Pemberton could not retreat to Louisiana across the river. On July 4, Pemberton surrendered with about 30,000 troops. In this battle, the Mississippi River was opened to the Northern forces and the Confederacy was divided into two. The Battle of Vicksburg became a turning point in the Civil War, and Lincoln took note of General Grant in this battle.

4.What was the significance of the Battle of Chickamauga?During the American Civil War, important battles between several military campaigns and fights (June 19, 1960 to 1960) to capture important rail connection points near Chattanooga, Tennessee. General William S. Rooskrens of the Northern Army deployed troops in Chikamoga, Georgia, 19 kilometers southeast of Chattanooga. General Braston Bragg of the Southern Army recruited reinforcements and was ready for battle with the help of General James Long Street. Two days of intense fighting took place in the dense forests along the Chikamogawa River, and the main force of the Confederate forces, perplexed by the fierce attacks of the Southern forces, retreated in confusion. General George H. Thomas, known as the "chunk of Chikamoga rocks," recreated defensively and resisted the attack of the South, and retreated to Chattanooga with the help of reserve forces. In the most intense battle of the Civil War, 120,000 people participated in the battle, bringing about 16,000 casualties in the North and 18,000 casualties in the South. In this battle, the South captured a decisive victory, but General Bragg did not push the moment of victory anymore. Eventually, two months later, Chattano was defeated in the battle, and all the previous missions went into vain. In 1890, according to the council's decision, the two battlefields were designated as national military sites.

5.What was the real reason why President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation? What did it proclaim? What was his true underlying purpose, according to the Essay in the lesson plan?Before the Civil War, many in northern leaders, including some in the western provinces that would enter the Union with state qualifications, were concerned only with preventing slavery expansion. However, as southern states withdrew from the Union and the Civil War began, the northern people believed it was politically no longer beneficial to continue allowing slavery in the South. The liberation of slaves, which seemed to have little possibility in this way, was rapidly changed to feasible and urgent. Lincoln has already said federal maintenance is the most important thing, and maintaining or eliminating slavery, or removing it only in some areas. Shortly after the Antitham battle (September 17, 1862), he declared that the states of the Confederacy would declare their slaves freedoms unless they returned to the Commonwealth before the year. However, when no state returned to the Commonwealth, Lincoln declared the decree on January 1, 1863. In fact, this was not something Lincoln could do. He was commander in command of the United States Navy and Navy, but he had been controversial about whether the Emancipation Order was indeed binding, since the Emancipation Proclamation was a territory outside the jurisdiction. Therefore, this decree could not be regarded as a policy announcement to govern the military, or a declaration of liberation that would have come into effect as the jurisdiction expanded. The Emancipation Proclamation was much more important internationally. The southern coalition government expected the British and French governments to intervene in the war because it was a major disaster for Europe to block the southern part of the world's cotton supply, but when the war turned into a crusade against the slavery, Became impossible. The Emancipation of the Slave acted to raise the Civil War beyond the crusade for human liberation. This resulted in very real results as a signal to recruit black soldiers. A large number of blacks responded to the invitation, and during the remainder of the war, close to 180,000 blacks were dressed in blue uniforms. On August 26, 1863, Lincoln wrote in a letter to James C. Baking, "The liberation of slaves and the use of black soldiers are hurting rebels more than anything else." Two months before the end of the war (1865. 2), Lincoln told portrayer Francis B. Carpenter that the Emancipation Proclamation was "the decree that became the center of my rule and the greatest event of the 19th century." It was clear to Lincoln and the American people that the Emancipation Proclamation was a rescue of human bondage. The Emancipation Proclamation was officially approved by the December 13, 1865 amendment of the Constitution, and has since continued to have a life-giving effect on the founding ideology of freedom and equality in the United States. Goal: preserve the union.

6.What were the consequences of the Union victory at Antietam?The Battle of the American Civil War (September 17, 1862). Also called Battle of Sharpsburg. The victory of the Northern forces in this battle prevented the Marines' attempt to secure military supplies and thus one of the greatest threats to Washington, DC, disappeared. The name of the battle is derived from the Antietam River that flows from Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to the Porter Mack River, near Harpers Ferry, in western Virginia. General Robert E. Lee of the Southern Army wins the second Bull Run battle and then advances to Maryland with the aim of occupying the Southeast Federal Capitol. On September 17, 1862, his army fought with a reorganized Northern Army led by George B. McClellan at Antietam. General McClellan succeeded in blocking Lee's advance, but allowed General Lee to retreat to Virginia. Most warlords have strongly condemned the actions taken by General McLellan in this battle, one of the most intense battles in the Civil War. In this battle, the South captured 9,000 to 10,000 people and the North captured 12,000. The victory in this battle was not only a matter of saving the federal parliament from the crisis, but also influencing Britain's failure to endorse the Confederacy. Encouraged by the victory of the Antietam battle, President Abraham Lincoln declared a preliminary slave emancipation order that the Union would free all slaves in the South if it did not surrender until January 1, 1863. (September 22, 1862)

7.Describe the strategy in the battles between General Grant and General Lee’s armies at The Wilderness and in Spotsylvania? Why were these battles significant?The willderness: This is the first battle that took place in the deliberately planned US military action to capture the southern United States capital in Richmond, Virginia. In early May, across the Lafayanke River near Fredericksburg, Virginia, Ulysses S. Grant advanced with 115,000 Northern forces. On May 5, he met with the South's 62,000 under the command of General Robert E. Lee. The fighting took place in a dense forest called Wilderness, where normal troop movements were not possible and cavalry and artillery were almost useless and many wounded by the bush burning operation. Two days of fierce fighting, but victory and defeat was not obvious. General Grant moved the battlefield to the Spot Sylvania Court House near Richmond, believing it was futile to battle any further in the area. Battle of Spotsylvania Court House: Battle of Spotsylvania Court House: Battle of Spotsylvania Court House defeats the Southern soldiers defending Richmond in Virginia It failed. After the Battle of Wilderness, General Ulysses S. Grant of the Northern Army moved the leftist unit forward and then crashed into the Southern Legion of General Robert E. Lee in the Spot Silence Court House in Virginia. The battle lasted for about a week and a half, and on May 20, General Grant turned to the southeast. There were 17,000 victims in the Northern Army and 8,000 victims in the Southern Army.

8.Summarize Garcia Moreno’s political philosophy and achievements. 1821.12.48 ~ 1875.8.6 He was well versed in political theory and was active in Ecuador's chaotic politics earlier and was convinced that a powerful leader must apply moral principles to overcome his country's political and economic difficulties.

With the support of General Juan Jose Flores, former President of the United States, he gained power in 1860. During his two presidencies (1861-65, 1869-75), he centralized the government and maintained corruption by reducing corruption.

In addition, he strengthened national finances, ensured that the Roman Catholic Church was in charge of education, and established a religious treaty with the Vatican (1863), which officially entrusted Ecuador to the Sacred Heart. In 1875 he was assassinated by a liberal youth member.

9.Describe the work of Bishop Lamy in the Southwest. Strengthen the church and sponsored hospital and orphanage.

10. In what way did Sister Blandina and the Sisters of Charity help the citizens during the difficult period after the Civil War?In 177 Marcus Aurelius era martyrdom in Lyon. As a young slave, he was arrested with his wife and endured torture. "I am a Christian believer. No matter how bad we can not be, "he said. She was later tied to a stake in the amphitheater, but the beasts did not approach her. On the last day of this torture she was taken with a 15-year-old boy, Ponticus, and saw other Christians tortured. Eventually, she saw the others die, and at the end she was martyred, wrapped in a net and thrown to the bull, and the bull dies at the expense of picking her up high in the sky. Witnessed pagans have never seen a woman who has endured such a long and tortured torture so far. The story of Saint Blindi and his companions is recorded in a letter from the Church of Lyon and the Church of Vienne quoted in the Church History by St. Eusebius (Hist. Eccl., 5, 1). BLANDIE is mentioned as the first of 48 Lyon martyrs in the martyrdom. These martyrs are considered to be factors in the whole development of Lyon.

C. Essay Questions. Answer in 150 to 250 words. Material copied from the internet will receive a zero. 10 points each.

1. Describe Sherman’s March to the Sea. Is he guilty of all the destruction people claim? Who else was involved, and why?Sherman 's March to the Sea is the name of Sherman' s march to the southern main city. After Sherman's fall of Atlanta on September 3, 1864, the city of Atlanta, in November of that year, Sherman stepped up to the coast of Banners with an "action" operation. At that time, Sherman's 60,000 troops thoroughly destroyed the railroads, factories, and warehouses where they were advancing. It was only the rails of railways that did not burn as they passed through 500 kilometers of Georgia. Sherman's march was a unique creative law that was unprecedented. He opted for a very vague attack, without knowing where the South would defend itself. The army was in turmoil and the line of defense was split. According to the war history, Sherman marched along the halfway line of the city he actually intended. Sherman's unit, which departed from Atlanta, advanced to four generations. The north expansions seemed to be aiming at Augusta, and the south extensions operated as if they were advancing to Macon. In the case of the Southern forces, it was difficult to determine the true attack target of the North Korean army. When Sherman advanced to both Charleston and Augusta, the South military divided the troops and deployed a defense line. However, Sherman was not the only place where he intended to be, but Columbia 's largest distributor. Sherman took Columbia through the middle of both points, not anywhere else. Sherman stepped north to siege Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy, from north to south. In the end, Sherman's successor, Richmond, was cut off from the southern states. The following year, in February 1865, he entered South Carolina, where he and General Grant surrendered General Lee in April. After the end of the war, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army in 1869 and served until 1882. His memoir was published in 1875 and is referred to as a masterpiece. Sherman, who passed on to his men (Old Billy), had many majors as a soldier, but he said that he left these words before he died. "There are many young people who think of war as honorable. But young people. It was all hell. You must give this warning to the coming generation. I see war as a terror. "After Sherman's death, his reputation revives in World War II. It's not the M4 Sherman tanks. This tank was named Sherman by his name as a US mid - car in World War II. In the Civil War, the M4 Sherman tanked the German army, as well as the reputation of General Sherman, who was afraid to call his "demon." The M4 tanks were used as the main tanks of Allied armored units from the Italian battle, and by the end of the Second World War, they were overwhelmed by German armored units.

2. Explain Reconstruction. What were the motives of the leaders? What were the main laws passed? What actually happened in the South? What were the results? When and why did it finally end?American Civil War and the period after that (1865-77). It was the time of seeking to resolve the political, social and economic problems associated with the reintegration of the 11 states of the Confederacy, which left the Commonwealth during and immediately before the outbreak of war (South America). In 1862, President Abraham Lincoln appointed a temporary governor in Louisiana, Tennessee, and North Carolina. The first step was taken to reestablish the province where more than 10 percent of the voters who were just occupied by the armed forces the following year made a prescribed oath of allegiance. The Republican radicals in Congress, who found out that the President's plan lacked provisions for social and economic reconstruction, resented the administration alone to take generous steps. As a result, in 1864, a more stringent Wade - Davis bill was passed by Congress, but the president vetoed it. President Andrew Johnson, who succeeded him after Lincoln was assassinated (April 18, 1865), succeeded Lincoln's moderate policy and became farther away from the Congress. The Fourteenth Amendment, granting citizenship to blacks, was passed by Congress in June 1866 and finally ratified (despite the opposition of most southern states) on July 28, 1868. The northern opposition to Johnson's tough attitude to the opposition and some reactionary events in the South (such as racial rioting, racist black racism that severely restricts the rights of blacks), won the Republican radical in the 1866 Senate . This victory opened the era of parliamentary reconstruction (usually called radical reconstruction) and continued for ten years, beginning with the reconstruction law of 1867. The ten remaining Southern states (Tennessee was reintroduced to the Commonwealth in 1866) were reintroduced to the federal government in 1868-70 under federal military supervision, divided into five counties. Each state had to accept Article 14 of the Constitution, which granted citizenship rights to free people, and the State that was reintroduced after the amendment was passed by Parliament had to accept Article 15 of the Amendment Constitution designed to guarantee the citizenship of the liberating slaves. The new state was generally governed by a Republican party and a political coalition of blacks, 'carpet batterers' (northern migrants to the South) and 'Scallaghgues' (blacks or southerners who agreed with immigrants). Most southern whites considered the Republican government established in the former Confederate states to be artificially created by external forces, and the conservative forces in the South continued to hostile to the new government. The Southern people were especially dissatisfied with the activities of the Freedmen's Bureau, which was created by the Parliament to feed, protect and educate the liberated black people. With this hostility, they organized secret terrorist groups such as Ku Klux Klan / KKK and Knights of the White Camelia. The South conservatives reasserted the state government through crime, violence, and intimidation, and by 1877, when the federal forces were finally withdrawn, the Democratic Party was re-elected in each state. By 1900, many American historians supported the theory of black racial inferiority. At the same time, we saw the reconstruction government as a vortex of corruption, including the vengeance of the northern people and political and economic dominance. However, later revisionist historians pointed out that many public and private injustices were rampant across the country at the time, but many structural reforms were introduced in the South during this period. For example, the courts have been reorganized, judicial procedures have been improved, the public school system has been established, and more realistic taxation methods have been created. Many provisions of the State Constitution adopted immediately after the Civil War remain today. However, the experience of reconstruction not only heightened dissent among the factions, but deepened racial issues as well as making one party politics in the South. According to academics, the most fundamental reason for the failure of reconstruction is that land allocation, which is an economic basis for maintaining the newly acquired political rights of black citizens, has not been achieved in the South.

3. What was the U.S. Government policy toward the Indians during and after the War Between the States/Civil War? What was the Church policy? Explain and give examples. In the eastern part, miners, cattle and migrants were gradually pushed to the west, and the friction between the Indians lived to deepen the conflict. Numerous Indians, from the Ute in the western part of the Great Basin to the Nezpus in Idaho, fought against white people. Among them, the Sioux in the northern plains and the Apache in the southwestern region made the most impressive resistance to pioneers. The Sioux leaders, led by great leaders such as the 'red clouds' and 'crazy horses,' were particularly well-placed in horse racing and fast-running combat. The Apache tribe also skillfully treated horses and attacked white people persistently using the terrain of valleys and deserts. The conflict with the Great Plains Indians began in 1862 when a white man massacred the Suu and continued throughout the Civil War. In 1876 the Siu were at war. It's because Dakota's gold rushes are focused on black heels. The army was supposed to protect Sui hunting grounds from miners. But the army was slow and slow to protect the Indian land. Then, when I was ordered to attack the Indians, I moved very quickly. In 1876, General George Custer found several Sui tribes and other Indians camps near the Little Bighorn River to help them. Custer and his men killed the Indians. And in 1890, in a protected area in South Dakota's "wounded knee," the Suu ritualized for the dead, leading to an uprising against the white man. Thousands of people, including men, women and children, were massacred in this uprising. It was the last miserable death the Suu greeted. But long before this, the lives of the Great Plains Indians were seriously destroyed. The tragedy began when white people indiscriminately slaughtered buffalo for ten years after 1870. Meanwhile, in the southwestern region, the battle between the Apache tribe and the white continued for a long time, and after the last chief of 1885, Geronimo, was taken captive. Since Munroe, American policy has been to drive Indians out of the border. But the places where the Indians can go are limited, and they are getting narrower and more crowded. Many people began to oppose the government's Indian policy. For example, the eastern man from the West, Helen Hunt Jackson, wrote a book called "100 Years of Disgrace" (1881), introducing the devastation of the Indians, exposing the brutality of government policy and appealing to the conscience of Americans. Most reformers believed that the Indians had to abandon their culture and enter into the dominant culture. Even the federal government set up schools in Carlyle, Pennsylvania, and attempted to infuse Indian youth with values, beliefs and religions of white. In 1887, the "DOS law" turned US indigenous policy into an American way of life. This law allowed Indians to have 65 hectares of land per household. The land was leased by the government with a 25 - year time limit, and when the lease deadline was over, the land could be fully self - owned and at the same time acquire US citizenship. This policy, however, in spite of the original goodness, has resulted in a disastrous situation that plundered the land of the Indians more. In addition, the traditional culture of the Indian tribes was irrevocably destroyed during this process. In 1934, the American Reorganization Act changed America 's policy again. It was the purpose of this law to house Indians in protected areas and protect the tribal autonomous life. When a meeting is formed, several people have to operate together. Therefore, it is a policy to make a policy document that defines what should be kept among members. As church policy is a group of people gathered for religious reasons, it is possible to set the rules according to the nature of the church. In particular, it consists of a study on the gospel movement and a purpose of goodwill between the church and its members. Depending on the nature of the meeting, the contents of the rules may vary, but basically, the purpose of the meeting, membership, membership level and authority, meeting rules, meeting activities, membership (forced withdrawal), membership fees, It consists of contents. Members are members of the meeting in accordance with the policy of the meeting.

Test 6 on Chapters 19-21

A. Identify each of the following and list three important points from the text and lesson plan showing their significance in American History. Be sure to include dates. 3 points each answer

1. Seward’s Folly Alaska is a seemingly ice-covered area but contains coal, oil, gold and ore. But in 1867, the US Secretary of Defense, Seward, When I tried to buy $ 7.2 million from the former Soviet Union, many opposed what I would buy for the useless land covered with ice.So the term that Seward Folly came up. At that time, Defense Minister Seward exclaimed. I do not know what to expect after a hundred years. One hundred years later, the evaluation was revealed. So, for those who have lived in this Alaska state for two years, they will pay a bonus of $ 1000 per person per Thanksgiving time each year. The Soviets did not know that there was a tremendous treasure buried there, so they sold it to the United States for $ 7.2 million.

2. Sanford B. Dole He served as a lawyer and politician in Hawaii, and in 1887 he was a judge on the Hawaii Supreme Court. In 1893 he led a revolution for King Zeta, and was elected President of the Republic of Hawaii at the Constitutional Council the following year. In 1898, he went to Washington, hoped to merge Hawaii in the United States, and in 1900 the merger was realized, and he was appointed governor-general of the Hawaii Territory by US President W. McKinley. From 1903 to 1915 he served as a federal district judge in Hawaii. 1844.4.23 ~ 1926.6.9

3. Mother Cabrini first American citizen to be admitted as an saint. In 1880, he founded the Sacred Missionary Congregation and planned to build a nunnery in China, but Pope Leo XI ordered "go to the west instead of the east," and in 1889 he led several nuns to the United States. They have been working with Italian immigrants, mostly marginalized in the United States. Cabrini had traveled to Europe several times through South and North America, starting with this trip. In 1909 he became a citizen of the United States. Despite suffering for a lifetime of ill health, he built 67 nunneries in Buenos Aires (1896), Paris (1898), Madrid (1899) and Rio de Janeiro, all of whom built one convent each year 1850-1917

4.Sixteenth Amendment The United States Congress has the power to impose and collect taxes on income, regardless of the type of financial resources, regardless of national taxation or number of population, and not to each state. Effective since 1913. )

5.Fourteen Points After the outbreak of the First World War, the United States maintained its traditional neutrality policy, but in 1917 Germany declared an unlimited submarine war, and with the outbreak of the Russian Revolution, it was anticipated that the war of the Allies would be disadvantageous. . However, President Wilson publicly declared 14 principles of peace in November 1918, because it was necessary to declare to the outside world that the purpose of the US invasion was to establish a fair peace in the international community.(1) the liberation of the high seas; (2) the establishment of fair international trade; (3) the reduction of military expenditures; (5) the unequivocal settlement of the issue of colonization; (6) the withdrawal from Prussia; ⑦ Restoration of the sovereignty of Belgium ⑧ Return of Alsace Lauren to France ⑨ Self-determination of the border issue of Italy ⑩ Self-determination of various nations in the Austro-Hungarian Empire ⑪ National independence of the Balkans , ⑫ autonomy of various peoples under the Turkish empire, ⑬ reconstruction of Poland, ⑭ establishment of the International Federation.

6. Clemanceau Although he was a physician, he was elected mayor of Montmartre in the 18th district of Paris just before the Paris commune was established in 1871, and on the basis of it, he entered the parliament as a radical Republican in July 1871. In 1876 he was elected to the 18th Presidential Council, and then in 1885 he entered the Parliament for the third time. In 1893 Panama had once left politics, but as a result of his efforts to defend Dreyfus in the Dreyfus case of 1894-1906, he became a senator in 1903 with the recovery of his personal honor. In March 1906, he became the Minister of Interior of the Cabinet of Sariang, and then Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior. He promised 8 hours of labor, life improvement, democratization, and established cooperation with both the UK and Russia. However, he resigned his prime minister in 1909 and did not slow down the attack on the government, with the help of many South American countries. He served as the chairman of the army when the First World War took place. In 1917, he became prime minister and army minister in an unfavorable league, leading France to victory as a tougher measure to hand over the traitors and defeats to the trial. After the war, he attended the Paris Conferences as a full-fledged French representative, took revenge against the US President W. Wilson's national self-determination and enforced the Treaty of Versailles. He was elected to the presidential election in January 1920 but failed.1841.9.28 ~ 1929.11.24

7.Lloyd George British politician, self-taught and became a lawyer (1884). At the age of 27, he became a member of the House of Representatives (1890), established the Asquid Cabinet, took office in finance, submitted a major budget bill including taxation on unearned income, and received a fierce opposition from the Senate. After the victory, the Senate was succumbed by the establishment of the Parliamentary Act (1911), which included the reduction of the Senate's powers. After the outbreak of the First World War (1914-18), he was transferred to the Prime Minister of the Asquido coalition cabinet (1915). In 1918, he criticized the war map of Asquid, organized the coalition cabinet in place of this, (the same year), sold himself to the war as a prime minister, and won the general election as an opportunity to inherit. He attended as a UK representative to the Strengthening Conference and joined the Treaty of Versailles, leading the meeting with President of the United States of America and Prime Minister Clemenceau of France. In 1921, the Treaty of Ireland was established, but the coalition cabinet was dissolved (1922). After the retirement of Asquid, he became a Liberal Party (1926), tried to regain power but failed to resist the Labor Party's advance and retired from politics in 1932. 1863-1945

8. League of Nations established in 1920 with the aim of maintaining international peace and security and promoting economic and social international cooperation with the Allied Powers that won in the First World War. Although the initiative was already in progress in England and France during World War II, President Thomas Woodrow Wilson came to the surface in January 1918, proposing in 14 Provisions for Peace. At the Paris Peace Conference in Paris in January 1919, the Covenant of the League was established on the principle of collective security and international dispute mediation, arms reduction and open diplomacy, and the headquarters was located in Geneva, Switzerland. It has been running smoothly and effectively for ten years of international peace and security, and has achieved considerable achievements in the field of international cooperation. However, in the 1930s, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Soviet Union, and other aggressive actions have been weakened to the extent that reasonable measures can not be taken. In other words, the United States, the United States of America, did not attend from the beginning due to the refusal of the Parliament to approve the Treaty of Versailles. There were many disagreements between Britain and France and did not have collective sanctions against the provocations of emerging militarist forces. The League of Nations, which failed to prevent Japan's invasion of Manchuria and China, Italy's invasion of Ethiopia, and the rejection of the Treaty of Versailles in Germany, collapsed with the outbreak of World War II. At the General Assembly held on April 18, 1946, it decided to dissolve and launched the United Nations, which succeeded the structure, form and purpose of the League of Nations. At the time of its establishment, there were 42 countries, including the belligerent states of the First World War and the invited neutral countries, and the additional countries joined by two-thirds or more majority of the General Assembly on condition of compliance with international obligations and arms reduction. The largest number of member countries were 63 countries, including Ethiopia, Liberia, Iraq, Afghanistan, Egypt, India, and other countries. The defeated countries of World War I, including Germany, were also ratified in 1926 and the Soviet Union joined in 1934. A total of 16 countries have withdrawn from the Federation during the federation period. In particular, Japan, which was a powerful country at the time, withdrew in March 1933 due to the Manchuria Incident. In October of that year, Germany withdrew and in 1937, Italy withdrew. The Soviet Union was exiled in 1939 due to the Finnish invasion. The United States, which stands for isolationism, did not join from the beginning, only the United Kingdom and France were the great powers. The main bodies are the General Assembly, the Council and the Secretariat. The related organizations are the Permanent Court of International Justice and the International Labor Organization. The General Assembly addressed all the countries involved, the overall issue of the purpose and mission of the League of Nations, the major issues were decided unanimously, and only the procedural matters were majority. The Board of Directors consisted of the permanent members of the five powers of the United States of World War I (the four non - members) and the non - permanent members of the four countries elected by the General Assembly. The number of non-permanent members increased to six in 1922 and nine in 1926. The term of office of the non-permanent members is three years, but re-election was also recognized. As with the General Assembly, the main way of voting was the unanimous decision-making process, and the procedural issues followed the majority. It has stronger authority than the General Assembly on security, disarmament, and protection of ethnic minorities. This is because the board is much more efficient and swift than the general assembly, and it is composed only of the great powers. The permanent International Court of Justice is noted for its protection of international peace by law. In addition, by having international organizations through partnerships with international federations such as the International Labor Organization and the Universal Postal Union, they contributed not only to resolving disputes but also to promoting international cooperation. However, the most important mission of the Federation, the war prevention function, was weak. For this purpose, it introduced a collective security system that focused on peaceful settlement of disputes, prevention of aggression war, and reduction of armaments, but economic sanctions only partially worked. There was a federation agreement with them concerning the prohibition of secret treaties and the peaceful amendment of treaties

9. Padre Pro Miguel Agustin Pro, a Mexican Jesuit priest, who was ordained in Belgium in 1925, was granted permission from the priest to return to Mexico. In fact, in Mexico, the persecution of Catholics has been increasing by President Plutarco Elias Calles. In July 1926, a month after Pro's arrival, President Calles repressed all public praise and closed all church doors. All Catholic priests became criminals. Miguel Pro, who lived with his family in Mexico City, was able to keep the priestly secrets with the help of his two brothers, Humberto and Roberto Pro. They were passionate about printing and distributing literature for religious protest. On Sunday, November 13, 1927, there was an assassination attempt against General Alvaro Obregon, the former president of Mexico. The car used in the attempt was one of the Brothers of Pro Brothers in the past and was sold. The three brothers hid and planned to flee to the United States. On the night of November 22, however, the police found them hiding in a Catholic home. President Calles seized the opportunity to deal with the rebellious priest. So on the morning of November 23, 1927, he invited the press to the execution. At 10:30 am, the soldier brought Miguel Agustin Pro to the prison yard. He did not know that he was going to die, but when he stood before the soldiers pointing his gun at him, he knew it and stretched out his arms in the form of a cross and shouted "Viva Cristo Rey" at the same time with a firing order. And since that day, every child in Mexico has learned it from a very young age. His brother, Humberto, was executed on the spot just before Roberto was forgiven on the scene at about 11 am and returned home. Luis Segura, who reconciled the assassination of former President Obregon, heard about Pro Brotherhood and surrendered himself. And he was executed as the next.

10. Emiliano Zapata Leader of the Mexican revolution and leader of land reform. The motel is a small farmer in the state of Rhodes in the south. He led the poor peasants and community farmers (Indio) in 1911 and participated in the Mexican revolution and contributed to the victory. But the revolutionary leader E.I. Madera (1873 ~ 1913) and the land reform, the following year, November the following year, the redistribution of land to the peasant farmers and community farmers, the "Ayara Plan" announced, and then Madero V. Uerta (1854-1916) continued the armed struggle against the central government that led to Karan. In 1914, he occupied the capital in alliance with Billah, a northern poor farmer, but was kicked out in 1915 by a counterattack by Karan Safa, who continued his guerrilla activities in Morelos and was assassinated. His claim later led to the military and political pressures of the Zapatta wave that forced Karan to commit to land reform and the Ayara Plan also had a major impact on Article 27 of the Constitution, which stipulated land reform in 1917 1880-1910

B. Short Answers. Give three or four important points from the text and lesson plan. Material copied from the internet will receive a zero. 4 points 1.What were the causes, the events, and the results of the Spanish American War?The war that broke out between the United States and Spain over Cuba's interests. It originated in the Cuban rebellion against Spain in 1895. This rebellion was directly attributable to the tack of the Cubans in Spain and the economic depression due to tariffs on sugar. These Cuban revolts in Spain were in 1868 and 1878, but ended in failure at that time because the United States did not sponsor the Cubans. But as we entered the 1990s, the situation changed dramatically. First, the American interest in Cuba has soared, and it has been a loss for many US investors to hurt Cuba's sugar production. Second, in the United States, thinking that the idea of ​​a "clear heaven" in the 1840s arising from the re-emergence of the United States in the undeveloped area gave the Americans a culture that was given by God to the Americans, The atmosphere of having to help the Cubans who have suffered from the violence spread strongly among Americans. Third, along with the development of the press, newspapers such as Pulitzer's "New York World" and Hurst's "New York Journal" are fiercely competing to increase circulation, exaggerating the facts, or carrying out militarism And gradually promoted the energy of overseas advancement nationwide. Therefore, on the occasion of the Cuban revolt in 1895, the United States was swept into the midst of the problem from the beginning. Many medicines went to Cuba to help the Cubans, as well as bonds sold by Cuban revolutionary groups based in New York. Even Americans opposed to overseas advancement favored the liberation of Cuba itself, and Americans with property in Cuba, as well as their protection. However, monopoly capital opposed the Cuban interference of the United States because it affects favorably the favored economy. There has not been an important incident that has caused a direct war between Spain and the United States, but the Spanish attitude to the Cubans is reported in the newspaper as an abuse or tack, resulting in Americans having negative feelings in Spain . Despite Congress's resolution, Cleveland maintained its policy of non-intervention, but McKinley made Cuba's independence a promise of a presidential election in 1896. In February 1898, a Spanish government official, de Rome, accused McKinley of being a deputy, and was sent to protect the lives and property of Americans in Cuba. As a result of the sinking incident in the port, public opinion was sharply inclined to war. As a result, on April 11, the President sent a letter to the Congress calling for the opening of the Spanish Republic, and on the 20th, Congress declared war on the two countries. The US troops won victories in Manila Bay and Santiago, and the war ended in just a few months. As a result of the war, the Treaty of Paris was signed on December 10, Cuba became independent, and Puerto Rico, Guam and Philippines became US territories.

2.Summarize the domestic policies of Theodore Roosevelt.Equity Policy: In 1902, Theodore Roosevelt took three administrative measures that made his reelection virtually possible. He submitted an offer to establish a corporate body that exercises its accounting authority over the state interstate trading company, and even this slight measure proved repulsive to conservative Republicans. By asserting that Sir Roosevelt would have no further regulatory action, I passed. Roosevelt, however, expanded administrative measures regardless of his promise, resurrecting the almost forgotten "Sherman Antitrust Law" by filing a lawsuit against Northern Corporation on February 18. Roosevelt, who has sued 43 monopolies over the next seven years, gets the nickname "Trust Destroyer" (Antitrust Law). In 1902, Roosevelt made one important precedent. When the anthracite strikes deepened and the whole nation became concerned about the cold, the president invited capitalists and trade union representatives to the White House. He expressed his willingness to immobilize the army for the normalization of mining, and he reached agreement on the adjustment plan reflecting the right wage increase. Excluding the case of securing governance and protecting property, the federal government has never been involved in labor disputes. Roosevelt called Square Deal a series of measures to shrink large corporations and indirectly support workers. From a long-term viewpoint, the most important meaning of these administrative measures is that the administration has provided grounds for intervening in the labor dispute on the premise of public interest. After being elected president in 1904, Roosevelt demanded parliament a real authority to regulate weekly rail freight rates. The Hepburn Act of 1906 created the first regulatory body by giving the ICC a maximum fare setting function and became a milestone for America to become a welfare state in the future. The Food and Drug Regulation Act, passed by Congress in 1906 under the pressure of Roosevelt, laid the foundations for modern consumer protection concepts (the Beef Inspection Act). Congress also gave the president the authority to convert the remaining land into a national forest for 15 years as a measure against the rapid decline of the federal government. Roosevelt not only accelerated the pace of national forestry, but expanded the interpretation of the statute to preserve oil, coal, parks and hydroelectric power for later generations. did. Thus, in the next seven years, 781.52 million hectares of federal property were added to the prohibited area. Foreign Policy: In international affairs, Roosevelt believed that weak countries were ruined and strong countries survived. He also felt that the previous relatively peaceful age was turning into an age of power domination. Each year, the president demanded an increase in naval budgets and exaggerated the severity of international disputes to get the building permission from Congress. At the end of his tenure, Roosevelt raised the US Navy to world class levels. During Roosevelt's tenure, the European powers threatened Venezuela twice to intervene in the Dominican Republic. It seems that the European powers are protecting the bonds of their own people. War ministers Elihuroot and Roosevelt adorned the policy statement in 1904, which became known later in the Monroe revision of Roosevelt. The content of the amendment was to prohibit non-Americans from intervening in the Latin American affairs and to be responsible for the United States' security and compliance with international treaties by those countries. This amendment was actually binding in 1905. That year Roosevelt pressed the Dominican Republic without Congressional consent to appoint Americans as "economic advisers," who soon became the financial superintendent of this small country. Citing the proverb, the correct way to carry out diplomatic issues is "to speak softly and lift a big stick," he said. Roosevelt had a big-stick diplomacy in 1903 when he acquired the Colombia's Panama Canal Zone, when he founded the Provisional Government of Cuba in 1906, and when he was fighting Canada on the Alaska-Canada border issue. He also played a major role in stimulating the Panamanian revolution that followed. With this revolution, the United States surely took control of the canal district and was able to begin construction of the canal before the start of the presidential election in 1904. If Roosevelt's attitude to the weak countries was rude, negotiations with the powers were much more cautious. In 1903, Roosevelt proclaimed peaceful control over the Pacific region, but Japan's steadily increasing power has changed these judgments. Roosevelt 's intention to mediate between the two countries after the Russo - Japanese War was to organize the Portsmouth talks was to promote American interests through the balance of power in East Asia (Portsmouth Treaty). In 1907, Roosevelt signed a so - called "gentleman agreement" to limit the friction caused by anti - Japanese sentiments in California and restricted Japanese immigration to the United States. In the Root-Takahira Agreement, the privilege of the Philippines was recognized in recognition of Japan's superiority in Manchuria and Joseon (Root-Takahira Agreement). In 1910, Roosevelt realized that the Philippine islands could not stop Japan's expansion and that there was no "hope" that the US could control in East Asian waters. In the last years of his rule, Roosevelt was concerned about the outbreak of a full European war. He believed that the interests of Britain and America were generally the same, so he was always willing to support the British Empire as long as he did not break neutrality. Violations of neutrality policies have received strong protests from Congress and the public. Thus, when the Algeciras Conference (1906) was convened to prevent the outbreak of the war caused by the Moroccan crisis, the order issued to the US representatives was very vague. The delegation's instructions were to keep the United States neutral and not take any action that would jeopardize the existing British-French harmony. The continuation of friendly relations between Britain and France has helped the American interests. But no matter how neutral he was, Roosevelt was already out of the traditional posture of neutrality in the non-American problem. The delegation of the United States attended strictly political meetings in European countries, and their actions were against England against England and France. And the signing of the agreement was nothing less than the responsibility of the US to maintain the agreement. The Algeciras talks were enough to convince the United States to join the Allied forces in World War I.

3.What was the Progressive Movement? What political changes did they bring about? How did they influence education?Another common feature of the innovation movement is that it is a political reform movement. Progressiveists have sought to establish an urban city that is clean and reasonably operational since Lincoln St. The biggest obstacles to the reform at the time were political bosses in the organization of the district. They were responsible for the organization of each district, and they dominated the municipal government in concert with local bar managers, entrepreneurs and journalists. These political bosses gathered their votes at will during the election in exchange for arranging jobs for poor people. Progressors have determined that the most urgent political task is to return the municipal government, which is struggling on the palms of these rotting "bosses," to the citizens' hands. The initiative of the municipal government reform movement spread throughout the country, starting with Galveston in Texas. Citizens of Galveston left the municipal government to a five-member committee to oversee the municipal administration. These committee plans were adopted in several cities, including the city of Des Moines in Iowa in 1907. In some cases, it also adopted a plan to manage the city by a professional manager, which employed the city to hire administrative experts to take care of the city just as a company hired professional managers. This system spread to each city since its first adoption by the City of Stanton in 1908. By the end of the era of innovation, there were about 400 cities operated by the committee and 45 cities operated by professional managers. As a result, in cities such as Cleveland, Ohio, where Tom Johnson is the mayor, progressives have succeeded in removing the privileges and privileges of politicians and businessmen who have committed corruption. Since then, the wave of reform has expanded from the municipal government level to the state level. For example, California progressive Hiram Johnson has succeeded in eliminating the influence of the South Pacific railway company on the state. In other states, progressives have tried to make the state more friendly to the people. The democratization of politics has weakened the powers of the state, which has become the advocate of special interest groups, and instead went to strengthen the governor's authority. As a democratization device, the initiative and the method of referendum were first adopted in 1902 in Oregon. Citizens' initiatives allow citizens to vote directly on the issue, if it is not viable, as a right to petition the Legislature to enact or amend the law of their choice. The referendum was a way to appeal the residents' vote or opposition to the existing law. By 1918, 20 states adopted this method. In addition, progressives have adopted a primary election to elect better public officials. In the meantime, it was a democratic way of breaking down the practice of selecting a few candidates for a handful of executives and directing candidates to the general members. Another way to achieve democratization of politics is to grant women the right to vote. The women 's suffrage was first granted by Colorado in 1897 and gradually expanded. In 1914, 12 western states were adopted. In 1916, for the first time in Montana, women were elected to the Bundestag. The recall of public officials was another way to realize political democracy. When voters who elected officials such as the mayor or the governor were dissatisfied with the official, they were given special elections and deprived of their posts. All of these devices have contributed greatly to promoting democratization at the provincial level. However, in order for these to spread nationwide, the federal government needed a movement, which was made possible by the emergence of a progressive president, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson.

4.Describe the Presidential election of 1912. [Progressive Education Movement] This is an educational movement that began in 1919 when American educators and psychologists who advocated child-centered education formed the "Progressive Education Association." Progressivism has been associated with the "New Education Movement" of Europe in the 19th century, influenced by JJ Rousseau's naturalistic educational thought, and the rise of studies on psychology and children developed in the late 19th century, to be. The philosophical basis of progressive education was supported by John Dewey's pragmatic philosophy. For Dewey, education is based on the principle of pragmatism that pursues renewal of ideas constantly through experience. In this sense, education is defined as 'modification of experience' or 'growth'. The three streams of the progressive education movement are summarized as child - centered education, social reconstruction education, and the social efficiency movement of education. Child-centered education, on the other hand, criticized the traditional and school-centered traditional school education. Progressive school education generally organized the curriculum very differently based on the needs, interests, and voluntary activities of the children, and used the surrounding communities in the classroom. Generally, the classroom was pleasant, with plenty of facilities and teaching materials, And so on. In particular, I respect the intuition and experience of the child and emphasized the child 's self - activity, play and interest. As the Progressive Educational Association (1919 ~ 1955) became a nationwide organization, the purpose of education was to promote maximum free and complete personal development based on scientific research on the physical, mental and social characteristics and needs of the child. The seven initiatives adopted by the association in 1920 included freedom of the child's natural development, interest as a learning motive, scientific research as a teacher as a guide, interest in physical development, cooperation between schools and families, He is holding a liberal school as a leader.

5.List President Wilson’s four principles of government. Wilson conducted several reforms to meet the expectations of a "progressive president." But there were some things that were inconsistent with each other or far from progress. The cuts in tariffs (1913), the establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank (1913), and the Clayton Anti-trust Act (1914) were meant to curb the power of big business and financial capitalists around Wall Street. However, in 1914 Rockefeller was not able to use his hand in the "Ledrou Massacre", which was used as a machine gun to attack the Lodrow 's coal mine strikes. Because of the consequences of the war, a large amount of capital invested in Britain and France could see losses. Wilson was the president who emphasized the ideals of freedom and equality, and he also took a lot of progressive measures such as prohibition of child labor and shortening of working hours. However, racial discrimination against black people was severe because it was from the South. Still, many blacks believed in his progressive image and voted for him, but as soon as Wilson took office he held an intense racist in the office. And the new government - owned buildings were thoroughly constructed according to the principle of black - and - white separation, and many black civil servants were fired. In the First World War, blacks were included in the draft as the troops were exhausted, but the white and black barracks could not be separated, the blacks could not be officers, the black troops would be led by whites, Some black angry soldiers were rioting, forcing them to take precedence over blacks. He also praised the white rightist group Que Klecks Klan (KKK Dan), who had murdered and assaulted blacks in his book, The History of American History, as "a noble organization to keep the South on its own." In addition, the issue of granting women suffrage was also lukewarm against the progressive image, and after World War II, it suppressed the anti-war movements. He criticized Roosevelt 's policies in foreign policy and he seemed to clarify the "anti - imperialism" line, allowing autonomy in the Philippines. However, it was declared that "only a government guaranteed by democracy and the rule of law deserves respect," and declared that it would "intervene by force and bring democracy and freedom rooted" to a country that is not considered to be. It was a pioneer of the recent "US military force intervention in the poor countries" problem. He showed in 1916 that such an intervention route was not enough to help the Karan regime, and to infiltrate the expedition camp deep in the Mexican territory to punish Panco Villa, who had been hostile to Karan and the US. But Wilson's decisive breakthrough in America's long-standing isolationist tradition was something anyone decided to intervene in World War I. In fact, he was initially passive. His own foreign policy officer, who originally preferred isolationism, was also the reason, but because the United States was made up of immigrants from various countries, there was a reason why it was difficult to get on either side between the German and English-French communities. When the British passenger ship Lucitania, which was aboard the US in May of 1915, was sank by the German submarine, Wilson tried to avoid the claim that he should go to war immediately and to avoid the apology and compensation of Germany. And he succeeded in re-election, saying "I will never participate in the war in Europe" as a major commitment. But after that, Germany did not stop hostile action (March 1916), attacking the unarmed merchant ship Sussex, and demanded "surrender" to the coalition forces in January 1917, and eventually decided to participate . But Wilson packed the war as a holy sacrifice to follow any noble ideals, not for the benefit of the national interests or Wall Street. At least he himself believed it. This war should be "a war to end all wars", and after defeating Germany and Austria, which are the axes of evil, everyone can establish an ideal international order to enjoy freedom and peace. Such an ideal was expressed in the "14th Peace Principles" published on January 8, 1918, and the fact that this principle was announced is based on Article 6, "withdrawing troops from all over Russia territory ... · Providing all forms of assistance to Russia ... . " Russia, which was founded by the October Revolution as a socialist government, offered to withdraw the anti-revolutionary forces that had infiltrated Russia to appease them and to provide aid. Since Russia finally concluded a readership agreement, its immediate goal was to fail, but the 14 higher levels of content made a big repercussions. Article 1 prohibits all secret diplomacy, Article 5 stipulates equality of sovereignty and national self-determination, Articles 6 through 13 set forth its specific tasks, and Article 14, which proposes the creation of the League of Nations, "Shook the common sense of the existing international order. At the end of the 14th Declaration, Wilson said: "Justice must be realized in all nations and nations, whether the forces are strong or weak. All of them have equal rights to freedom and security and have the right to live together. "However, the Paris Strengthening Conference, which started on January 18, 1919 (the German Empire was established on the same day 48 years ago) In spite of the principle of national self-determination, Germany had to give a half of its territory, lost all foreign colonies, paid astronomical reparations, and had only the smallest army. In Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia were separated, and Turks also lost most of their European territories. This harsh disposition of the defeated nations, especially Germany, led to the Nazis' rule and World War II. Regardless of the wishes of the weaker nations, the surviving countries retained their original colonies, Wilson was able to take comfort in the decision to establish the League of Nations in the Treaty of Versailles, but it soon came to face the reality that domestic politics was suddenly turning to isolationism Four million veterans who lost their jobs one morning went back to society as unemployed unemployed, and the price of farmland, which soared during the war, The economy was suddenly unsettled as the workers who had been suppressed suddenly became stifled, "So what is Japan doing on the Korean peninsula and China, Jar will go to Germany to go to France? What do you care about the United States? "In the end, in March 1920, Won rejected the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles.

6.Why did the U.S. enter World War I? In the First World War, which began on July 28, 1914, the United States declared neutrality in the early days, but when the German submarine attacked the American ship Lusitania, It stood. After the end of World War I in the surrender of Germany on November 11, 1918, Woodrow Wilson, the 28th President of the United States, adopted the principles of national self-determination and the League of Nations, And to participate actively in the international community. However, the United States could not join the League because of the Senate rejection. Nevertheless, through World War I, the United States increased its voice in the international community by consolidating economic growth and leaping into a global powerhouse.

7.What was the conflict between President Wilson and Charles, the Emperor of Austria-Hungary?Graf Zerrin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was only interested in negotiating general peace, including Germany, but he proposed to express his will for independence. As news of the news was announced in April 1918, Charles Clements refused to intervene until he published a letter signed by French Prime Minister Georges Clemens. This led to the resignation of Chernia, which gave the Austro-Hungarian Empire a more dependent position on the German allies that seemed wrong. The Austro-Hungarian Empire has been raging in racial tensions as a result of civil war over the past few years. Of his 14 articles, US President Woodrow Wilson demanded that the empire allow autonomy and self - determination of his people. In response, Prince Charles has convened the British Parliament and allowed him to form a coalition with each ethnic group that exercises confidence. However, ethnic minorities fought for independence as an independent nation. They decided to leave Vienna as soon as possible.

8.What role did the U.S. play in the military victory? On January 22, 1917, the German government announced that it would resume unrestricted submarines. When five American ships were sunk in April, President Wilson asked Congress to declare war. Immediately the US government began to mobilize the military resources industry, labor, and agriculture. In October 1918, just before the Allies were victorious, more than 1.75 million US troops were deployed in France. In helping Britain break down the German submarine blockade, the US Navy was very important, and while the long-anticipated German offensive began in the summer of 1918, new arriving US forces were under the command of General John J. Parsing It played a decisive role in the war. For example, in November, the US military played an important role in the Great Outbreak of Mojaz - Argon, which crushed the "Hindenburg Line" of Germany. President Wilson made a clear announcement of the war objectives of the Allies and contributed greatly to his early endeavor by claiming that this war was being carried out against their dictatorial government, not against the German people. His famous 'Fourteen Ports', submitted to the US Senate in January 1918 as a basis for fair peace, are the renunciation of secret international agreements, the guarantee of freedom of the high seas, the elimination of tariff barriers between nations, And to coordinate the needs of the colonies with due regard to the interests of the people concerned. Others have sought to ensure the autonomy and unhindered economic development of European citizens. Section 14 has laid the basis for the formation of a coalition of nations capable of guaranteeing Wilson's peace proposal, "equally between political independence and territorial integrity for both large and small countries." When the German army was defeated and retreating in the summer of 1918, the German government pleaded with President Wilson to negotiate on the basis of the "14th Port". President Wilson had consulted with the Allies, and the Allies agreed to the German proposal. A treaty of armistice was signed on November 11.

9.What three events proved that Theodore Roosevelt spoke softly but carried a big stick?This phrase, quoting an African proverb that says, "Soften words, but press them, and things will be done well," is the same as Roosevelt himself and other political leaders and regulating monopolies and trade union demands. It was also used to describe his approach to dealing with problems. When the word "big stick" was used in the press, especially cartoons, it was generally a phrase referring to Roosevelt's foreign policy, particularly his foreign policy in Central America and the Caribbean, where he established absolute priorities for America.

10.What was President Wilson’s attitude toward Mexico? What was the Vera Cruz Incident? What was the result?On April 9, 1914, US Dolphin crewmembers who were docked at Tampico port were arrested for detention at the forbidden area and detained for one and a half hours. US President Woodrow Wilson demanded Mexico to shoot 21 shots on the US flag as a sign of apology. When President Nicolas Sarkozy rejected this, President Wilson sent a fleet to the Gulf of Mexico. Wilson, who was stimulated by reports that Germany had dispatched the merchant ship "Epirangar" to Beracruz to support his weapons, ordered the capture of the harbor. The resistance of Mexico failed to prevent the invasion of the United States Marine Corps and there were about 200 casualties. Both Uertha and his queen, Venus Tianokaran, blamed the occupation. With the US military seaport occupation, Uertha was barred from supplying the necessary supplies (although the weapons on Lake Ipiran were in the hands of President Uerther), while the United States allowed weapons for the Uerta opposition. In July 1914, the Constitutional under Karansa was able to overthrow the government and Uertha was deported. On November 14, the US Marines withdrew. Wilson was a liberal idealist as a political science professor. As soon as he was inaugurated as president, he declared that he would open a new human rights foreign policy to Latin American dictatorships. The first test was Mexico. In Mexico, the 1911 revolution took place and the dictator Porphyio Dias, who was representing the interests of the great rulers and foreign capitalists, was defeated and the progressive Francis Madero took power. Not long after the revolution was successful, Franciscan Madero was assassinated by the opposition led by Victoria Nouerta, and power was again handed over to the dictator. The European powers quickly approved the Uerta regime, primarily because of economic benefits, and American capitalists also wanted Wilson to endorse the Uerta regime. Granna Wilson refused the approval of the government of Uerta. This meant a revision of the policy of Thomas Jefferson, which acknowledged a regime that virtually governed, regardless of legality, which had become a custom of US diplomacy. Wilson went one step further and used the military to block the coast of Mexico and openly support anti-government leader Poncho Villaya. He said the United States was "just watching and waiting" for the civil war situation in Mexico, but the US was supporting the anti-government forces. By 1914, the US's 'watch and wait' policy turned to a more direct intervention policy. In 1914, when the government of Uerta redeemed a group of American sailors "without just cause", the US Navy immediately attacked the port of Veracruz in Mexico. Uerther expected European aid, but no country could support him. Ultimately, Uertha exiled to the outside world, and Karanja, a moderate, took office on behalf of Uerta. Then Ponchoviah began to trouble. He began to commit suicide in Mexico and the United States to kill Americans in order to bring about American armed intervention. President Wilson, who was pushed into domestic polls, sent troops to Mexico across the border in the name of arresting him. From Mexico's point of view, this was clearly an infringement of sovereignty and a declaration of war. However, Mexico had no power to prevent such illegal activities in the United States. Wilson also did not want to collapse the Karan government again, so he did not try to expand the battle beyond tracking the villagers. But there was an uneasy battle between the United States and Mexico. It was the outbreak of World War I that solved this crisis. When the Great War was over, the US was no longer able to consume its national power by hanging on the Mexican issue. Wilson hastened to approve the Karan government and withdraw troops. The Mexican government, which achieved independence, adopted a new constitution and confiscated illegal property of foreign companies under this constitution and distributed it to farmers. The Mexican intervention in the United States is the first example of the US policy of not allowing hostile government in Central America. Despite the humanitarian cause of diplomacy, the US's coercive policies have stimulated anti-American sentiment not only in Mexico, but throughout Latin America as well. However, there was not much that Latin American countries could do against the United States. On the other hand, the deliberate action of the Wilson government did not expand the interference of the United States into a total war, which eventually led to the democratic government in Mexico.

C. Essay Questions. Answer in 150 to 250 words. Material copied from the internet will receive a zero. 10 points each

1. Who was Oliver Wendell Holmes? How long was he in office? What was his philosophy? What were the long-term results?The United States Supreme Court judge, judge scholar, and law philosopher who advocated judicial self-defense. The Great Dissenter. When the Civil War broke out, he joined the 4th Battalion of Infantry as a soldier and began training in the Fortress of Independence in Boston without expecting that he would finish his studies and receive his degree. However, the battalion was not mobilized, and after graduation, Homs was assisted by the Lieutenant General of the 20th Army in Massachusetts. He was 20 years old at the time. In his letters and diaries, the war experience is vividly depicted. He was severely injured in the battle of the Bolves Bluff Antietam Chancellorsville, and three years later he was discharged to the rank of Captain, but was appointed Colonel. Holmes described the war as "organized boredom," and said, "I think I did a great job as a soldier, but I did not leave a criminal record because it was not a military constitution."

But in a Memorial Day speech to his fellow veterans in 1884, he said, "It was a great luck that our hearts were burning when we were young, so we learn early on what life is so profound and hot. I was able to "gave a certain value to the experience of the war. This is part of his belief that "people should share their passion and actions in the age of their own, even in dangerous situations where they will never survive." In the fall of 1864 he entered the Harvard Law School without a firm will to become a judge. He thought to be a doctor, but he opposed it. Holmes felt a sense of dullness when he discovered that the tradition of law that appeared in boring curriculum at law schools was stagnant and narrowly centered around precedents. However, he was fascinated by forensic science, law and science and law, which had been neglected at the time, and he became immersed in his own profession which he did not like at first. In 1866, after completing his law school, he came to the customary overseas 'pilgrimage' road and visited many famous people in England, France and Switzerland. He became a lawyer in 1867 and spent 15 years in law practice with several companies. In 1870-73 he worked as an editor of the American Law Review. He edited the 12th edition of the Commentaries on American Law by James Kent (1763-1847), a classic study of early American law (1873). He also taught law at Harvard University. In 1880-81, Holmes was assigned to the Common Law lecture at the invitation of the Lowell Institute in Boston, and his book The Common Law (1881) was developed from the lecture. Here, the genius of Holmes was clearly revealed for the first time and the consistent tendency of his ideas became clear. He expressed in fresh tone: "The life of the law was an experience, not a logic," he said. "In determining the rules that should govern the people, it is more important than the syllogism, the demands of the day, the general moral and political theory, The immediate reaction and the prejudices that lawyers share with their peers have contributed much more: the law embodies the development of a nation over the centuries and treats the law as if it contained only the axioms of the mathematics books and the consequences In order to know what the law is, we have to look at the process of creation and evolution, history and existing legislative theories, but the most difficult thing is that history and existing legislative theories combine to create new products at every stage. In any age, the reality of the law is that at the time when the law exists, It corresponds very well to what is understood to be convenient, but the degree to which the form, mechanism and law can produce desirable results is highly dependent on the past of the law. " In January 1882, Homs became a professor of law at the Harvard Law School, a place for him. In December of the same year, he accepted the appointment of the Massachusetts Supreme Court judge, realizing that the judge was his own vocation and the greatest influence on the development of the law. He has been in office for 20 years and became the same chief justice in 1899. He became a Supreme Court justice by the appointment of President Theodore Roosevelt in 1902, and he retired from the Supreme Court on January 12, 1932, after leaving his 91st birthday for as long as he could until he was older than any other. As a longtime Supreme Court justice, he became recognized as one of the most remarkable lawyers of the day (with the greatest number of opinions). Often he calls him a "great opponent" because of his outstanding objections, but his expression is a negative emphasis, and his insight and ingenuity, as well as the opinion he expressed in his majority opinion It is clear. Holmes believed that the legislation was not the judiciary but the legislature, and within the limits of the Constitution, the people believed that they had the right to do whatever they wanted through their elected representatives. He introduced the notion of 'clear and existing danger' as the only basis for restricting the freedom of the press. "Even if we protect the freedom of the media the most, we will not be protected from those who cause frenzy by shouting" false "in the theater.

"The best thing to verify the truth is the power of thought that makes us accept it in market competition ...... which is the theory of our constitution anyway," he said. He also states that "if there is a constitutional principle that demands that it be stricter than any other principle, it is the principle of free thought, not only the idea for those who agree with us, did. He was strictly involved in his work, but he was vulgar and humorous. He loved Labele. Sometimes in Washington, he goes to a comedy show and says, "I thank my god for my hobbies." When President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt visited the retired judge, he was reading Plato. The president replied, "Why are you reading Plato?" The 92 - year - old replied, "Sir, to increase my diet." Holmes is a lawyer and judge who has been loved and respected for generations. When he retired from the Supreme Court, he sent him a letter signed by all his brothers (he always called his fellow judges)

2. What was Wilson’s slogan for entering World War I? Why was his slogan invalid at the time? What happened later in Russia which provided how invalid was his slogan?When the First World War broke out in 1914, it became a neutrality. In 1916, the presidential election was reelected. With the commencement of the First World War, US trade and production became more active, and relations with Britain and France became more closely linked, and the United States became profitable in the war. However, despite Germany's numerous occasional provocations against the United States, Wilson was willing to negotiate everything and tried to end the war, but in February 1917 Germany declared war on the United States and resumed unlimited submarine attacks Wilson's efforts to negotiate peace have been frustrated. As a result, public opinion in the United States began to deteriorate. In addition, Germany's Zimmermann Telegram was acquired by Germany, Mexico, and Japan to reveal their alliance, and Mexico to hand over Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona when they started the war. Americans 'public opinion got worse when the incident of the American people' Wilson could not resist this pressure and abandoned George Washington's isolationism of "Do not engage in European affairs." He became the first American president to begin full-fledged involvement in European affairs. War to end war ". In January 1918, he published the 14th Peace Principles, which included the abolition of secret diplomacy and the Principle of National Self-determination. And in November World War I ended with a victory for the Allies. At the Peace Conference at Paris in 1919 for post-war follow-up, we worked on the creation of the League of Nations based on the 14 principles of peace. Russia, which was founded by the October Revolution as a socialist government, offered to withdraw the anti-revolutionary forces that had infiltrated Russia to appease them and to provide aid. Since Russia finally concluded a readership agreement, its immediate goal was to fail, but the 14 higher levels of content made a big repercussions.

3. What happened at the Versailles Peace Conference? What were the provisions of the Versailles Treaty? What were the overall results in Europe? Why did the U.S. Senate reject the Versailles Treaty?The main decision of the Versailles meeting, which took place from 12 January to 28 June 1919, with representatives from more than 30 countries, took place at the Supreme Council. The Supreme Council was the organization that succeeded the Supreme War Council during the war. Initially, a ten-person board of directors representing the heads of governments and traffickers from five countries in the United Kingdom, France, the United States, Italy and Japan represented the Supreme Council. W. Wilson, R. Lansing, D. Lloyd George, AJ Balfour, GEB Clemenceau, SJM Pichon, VE Orlando, S. Sonnino, Saionji Temple in Japan, and Makino Nobuaki, among others. The five members of the board, apart from the casualties, were also made up to make major decisions. From the end of March, however, a four-person board of directors consisting of four heads of government, excluding Italy, addressed major political issues. Several committees were formed under these boards to conduct research and report on specific issues. Only five committees were set up at the time of the Versailles meeting: war responsibilities, the war crimes commission, the compensation committee, the port, waterway and rail committee, the labor committee and the international federation committee. According to H. Nicolson of the UK, who was an expert on the Territorial Affairs Committee at the time, these 52 committees held 1,646 meetings, 72 of which were from 10 members, 39 from 5 members, It was discussed 145 times at the four-member board. This demonstrates that the composition of the meeting at that time was inconsistent and that the four-member board played a very important role. It was a characteristic of European politics that the great powers decided on international politics regardless of the will of the weak countries. Minor representatives were invited to the ball only at the Vienna meeting. However, this custom was no longer supported by the First World War at the very least. It is because the Allied Powers themselves declared the adoption of the secret diplomacy and the open diplomacy. In addition, the principle of equality by democracy has become political or international politics. Therefore, the five-person board or the four-person board were not able to handle all the problems arbitrarily without hearing the opinion of the public opinion or the weaker countries. Thus, a single measure has been adopted, but countries other than the five great powers have submitted materials to the BOD that reveal their positions and assertions, allowing the representatives to directly attend the BOD and speak out. However, this democratic approach has also had the adverse effect of hindering the rapid progress of the conference. Not only did the representatives of the weak countries recapitulate the data already submitted, but the board had to spend considerable time listening to conflicting and conflicting interests. The principle of the meeting was Wilson's 14 items that the German government accepted as a precondition for the signing of the armistice. These principles reflected Wilson's idealism and were conceived of a global reorganization of the international community. Wilson came to France and said, "Tell me what is right. I will fight for it. " However, there is a gap between his ideals and the reality of European politics, and various problems have begun to arise when he tried to apply Wilson's principle to political reality. Wilson's principles first conflicted with French security issues. France focused on making Germany impossible to revive, and extreme right-wing groups in France insisted that France should merge the left bank of the line. A. Tardieu and F. Foch published a line of military plans for the border study between November 1918 and February 1919. According to this, the left eye of the line is divided into one or more countries and administered by the League of Nations, which means that the French army permanently occupies the left eye of the line. Clemenceo also supported this proposal. It goes without saying that separating the left eye of the line from Germany is contrary to Wilson's principle of national self-determination. Wilson could not accept France's claim to realize the idea of ​​permanent occupation of territory without any solid title in the core areas of European politics. British Prime Minister Lloyd George also opposed the French occupation of the Left Bank line. As a UK, it was not desirable for France to take control of hegemony in this region. Moreover, in order to prevent the spread of Bolshevism, a somewhat strong German presence was needed. In the end, Clemenau could not but agree with the British and American compromise despite the opposition of Tar Diau and Poche. In addition, complex issues such as compensation, arms control, and eastern border issues have been raised with the application of the Wilson principle in relation to the German problem. The impact of World War II on Europe was indeed tremendous. First of all, it was an unprecedented devastation. Except for the Russian civil war, more than 8 million combatants were killed. And the death toll of civilians in France and Germany alone exceeded 1.3 million. If you combine the number of casualties here, you can not imagine what Europeans could have imagined before the war. In addition, the destruction of nature was more severe. In particular, the Northeast region of France, the Northeast region of Belgium, Italy and Russia suffered extreme damage. In Europe as a whole, 30% of the agricultural production potential and 40% of the industrial production potential were reduced. Beyond this loss of human life and the destruction of nature, Europe can no longer dominate the world in politics, economics, and culture. O. Spengler, and A.Demangeon, among others. Let's look at the transformation of Europe in political and economic terms. (1) Politics: The post-war situation seems to be an apparent victory of liberalism and democracy. Germany and Austria adopted the republic, and Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, and others adopted the French political system and elections were held in all parts of Europe. The minority problem has also improved so much that the number of ethnic minorities under foreign rule has declined from 60 million in 1914 to 20 million in the postwar period. However, this liberal democracy was challenged from left and right. It goes without saying that the emergence of Bolshevism by the Russian Revolution is one of the greatest threats to liberal democracy. Along with this, liberal democracy was challenged more seriously by the right. As seen from the revolutionary suppression of Germany and Hungary, the right wing has a tendency of totalitarianism. This tendency has already begun to appear in the criticism of the inefficiency of parliamentary democracy that took place before the war, but it has been remarkably expressed in the postwar war of losers. And this tendency has received positive support from the middle class who has fallen into inflation. They also supported the emergence of the totalitarian regime as a pretext for preventing the communist revolution. With such political changes in Europe, Europe's share in world politics has fallen sharply, and Europe's influence has declined dramatically. This historical phenomenon can be easily understood from the economic point of view. (2) Economy: In 1914, Europe dominated the world completely in terms of capital, technology, and industrial productivity. However, this situation has completely changed in the postwar period. First, trade in Europe declined. Before the war, eastern Europe and the Danube region were agricultural supplies. However, after the war, agricultural products were imported from the United States, Canada, and South America. Product exporters such as the United Kingdom, France and Germany have lost many markets outside Europe, while the US and Japanese market share has increased significantly. Above all, the US economy has grown dramatically. During the period 1914-1918, the national income of the United States doubled, and in the past it was a debtor, but in the postwar years it was transformed into a $ 10 billion creditor. In addition, the United States has 50% of the world's stock. Japan began exporting its inexpensive products to the existing markets of Northeast Asia and Southeast Asia in the UK and France, and Canada also exported wood and chemicals to Europe. Europe has also fallen in financial terms. Europe, of course, was at the center of global finance, but during the war, Britain, France and Italy became debtors, especially to the US government and the US banks. These debts amounted to 32 billion francs in Britain, 33 billion francs in France and 20 billion francs in Italy in 1919. This debt is linked to the problem of compensation for Germany, and it becomes complicated. The European powers were forced to increase currency issuance as a way of repaying public debt, which of course led to inflation and devaluation of the European currency against the dollar. Thus, the US dominated the world economy and the era of world domination of Europe was over. It was signed in the 'Room of Mirrors' in Versailles, France. It is a meeting with a definite definition of international relations after the First World War. China also attended, but did not sign up against the Shandong issue. The US Senate also refused to ratify the treaty.

With this treaty, Germany lost its foreign colonies, returned Alsace Lauren to France, and cut down European territory (13% in area and 10% in population). In addition, it was charged with the responsibility for provocation of war and the payment of compensation for the damage of the Allied powers was imposed. Army troops were limited to 100,000 army troops, naval vessels were limited to 100,000 tons, · Submarine possession was also banned, and the army of the army and navy was also subject to strict restrictions and surveillance. The left bank of the Rhine (left bank) is under the control of the Allies as a demilitarized zone for fifteen years, and the province of Zar is under the control of the League for 15 years. Thus, the League of Nations Convention became the first part of the Treaty of Versailles. In Germany, the treaty was called a "mandate" because of the unilateral operation of the Paris Strengthening Council and the pressure on the people of Germany because of this treaty. It is the Nazis who used this technique to capture them.

Test 7 on Chapters 22 – 23 A. Identify each of the following, and list three important points from the text and lesson plan showing their significance in American History. Be sure to include dates. 3 points each answer

1.Stock Market Crash of 1929 The US stock market expanded rapidly in mid-and-late 1929, but stock prices began to decline in early September and early October, and the actual stock market collapse first appeared on October 24. The day's trading volume, known as "Thursday of Darkness," reached 12,849,650. The price plunge continued on Monday and on dark Tuesday, 16 million shares were traded. This has completely disrupted the securities market. The collapse of the stock market was caused by the spread of speculation, the conviction of holding companies and investment trust companies that are inevitably creating debt, and an increase in large-scale bank loans that can not be liquidated. An economic disaster in the United States that has sparked the Great Depression that has had a profound impact on Western industrialized countries for over 10 years. Also known as The Great Crash

2.Tennessee Valley Authority It refers to the public corporation of the United States established in 1933 to promote multi-purpose development projects adopted as part of the New Deal. TVA, which is both a regulatory agency and an economical business that performs regulatory and quasi-legal functions, is responsible for improving flood protection and canals, improving farming methods, managing soil and mineral resources, and managing forests in the Tennessee River Basin over seven states. And the development of power resources.

3.Principle of Subsidiarity This principle is not unique to the EC / EU, but it is explicitly stated in Article 3 (b) of the Maastricht Treaty to prevent the enlargement of the EU and its inefficiency due to the intensification of integration, And that the EC / EU should act only if it can not achieve its objectives sufficiently and can be achieved in terms of size and effectiveness for the parts not belonging to the exclusive jurisdiction. I was attracted by something. In the process of ratification of the Treaty of Maastricht, various further interpretations were made to deal with civil unrest in the transfer of excessive powers to the European Union (EU), and detailed provisions were laid down in the Protocol to the Treaty of Amsterdam. However, there are still differences between member countries in interpretation, so actual operation is often based on political judgment. It is very important now that the role of the state, which has been recognized as self-evident, is shaken, as the problem proposed by this principle of determining which stage actor is best suited to problem solving and how to distribute authority among actors

4. Dust Bowl It is a mountainous basin east of the Rocky Mountains of North America where dust storms occur frequently. It is a bowl-shaped Great Plains. As a semi-arid zone with low rainfall, strong winds occur frequently. Originally, it was able to avoid windsurfing due to natural vegetation, but since the Civil War, the area has been developed into agricultural land and the crops have been cultivated. In the 1930s periodic winds and strong winds caused large winds, resulting in the loss of large amounts of topsoil, as well as respiratory illnesses caused by windy dust, damaging human health and so on. This led to the establishment of the National Land Concession Bureau at the US Department of Agriculture and strongly promoted measures for soil conservation.

5.Calvin Coolidge Calvin Coolidge, who was in Vermont at 2:30 am on August 3, 1923, was informed that he was succeeding the presidency. Under the light of kerosene lamp Coolidge listened to his father laying his hand on the Bible and reading his oath of the presidential inauguration. Coolidge's Democratic follower, Alfred E. Smith, described him as "the president, remembered as a noble character, not a heroic achievement." "His greatest achievement is that the honor of the President ... has restored his former dignity and authority in the age of luxury and waste ... unprecedented grounds. He began his career as a politician slowly and thoroughly until he became a governor of Massachusetts as a Republican. In this process, he became a conservative proponent. During his tenure, Coolidge showed his willingness to defend traditional moral and economic principles in the midst of material prosperity that many Americans enjoyed. He refused to take steps to control the pace of economic growth through federal intervention, or to mitigate the difficulties of certain industries, including agriculture. In his first annual conference in December 1923, Coolidge called for isolationism in foreign policy, tax cuts and government efficiency in domestic matters, and limited farmer support. His support grew rapidly. Thanks to the economic growth that was labeled 'Coolidge prosperity', he won more than 54% of the total votes in the 1924 general election. In his inaugural address, Coolidge vowed that the United States had "reached a state of fulfillment that had never been experienced in the past" and pledged to remain in the status quo. Over the next several years, he vetoed the farm support bill twice, and the federal government became a business entity and also scrapped plans to produce electricity from the hydroelectric power of the Tennessee River and provide it to the public at low cost.1872-1933

6.Herbert Hoover Hoover began his presidential career on the back of his brilliant career from a long career as an engineer, administrator, and humanitarian. He married Lu Henry, Stanford's motive, and went to China to work for a private company as China's top engineer . In 1900, the Hoover married in Tianjin, China. For nearly a month, an onslaught was poured into the village where they lived. While the attack continued, his wife took care of the patient in the hospital, Hoover led the work of hitting the barricades, and he had lost his life trying to save Chinese children. When Hoover left his 40th birthday for a week during his stay in London, Germany declared war against France. The United States Consul General in London called for Hoover's help to return American-bound American travelers to their homeland. Within six weeks of that, Hoover organized a commission to return 120,000 Americans. Next, Hoover turned his eyes to a more difficult task and was tasked with feeding the Belgian, who had been invaded by the Germans. After the US invasion, President Wilson appointed Hoover as Food Commissioner. He succeeded in reducing the amount of food needed abroad and prevented the food rationing on the mainland, while at the same time keeping the people of the Allied countries from starvation. After the armistice agreement, Hoover served as a member of the Supreme Economic Council and as director of the US relief agency, responsible for the food aid project for millions of Central Europeans suffering from post-hunger hunger. He reached out to Russia in the Soviet Union, which suffered famine in 1921. Asked if it supports Bolshevism through food aid, Hoover said, "Twenty million people are hungry. No matter what their political ideology is, should not they eat rice? " Hoover, who has performed well as a Secretary of Commerce in the Harding Administration and the Coolidge Administration, was nominated for the Republican presidential nomination in the 1928 presidential election. "Today, America is one step closer to the final conquest of poverty that has never been achieved anywhere in the world in history," he said. When he was elected, prosperity seemed to be guaranteed. But a few months later the stock market plunged and the US fell into recession. Shortly after the collapse of the stock market, he announced that he would promote tax cuts and increase public works spending while maintaining a balanced budget through a public statement. In 1931, President Hoover announced the establishment of a reconstruction finance corporation to support businesses, additional support for farmers under pressure to foreclose mortgages, financial reforms, loans to support unemployment and grocery distribution at the state level, Although the council presented measures to the government to overhaul its operations, the storm after the Great Depression of Europe made the situation worse. At the same time, he repeatedly emphasized the need for the voluntary responsibility of the region to be the subject, although it is essential that the people are saved from the cold and hunger. The opponents within the parliament that Hoover believed were braking his remedy solely for their own political interests, sold Hoover to a senseless and ruthless president without any grounds. Hoover overthrew the responsibility of the economic crisis and was largely defeated in the 1932 presidential election. In the 1930s, he strongly criticized the New Deal, warning of the tendency for government policy to flow into state control. In 1947, President Truman appointed Hoover as a member of a special committee to revamp government departments, where he was elected chairman. He led a committee of similar nature in 1953, called by President Eisenhower. According to the recommendations of the two committees, the gangs of government organizations were largely eliminated. Over the years, he wrote many articles and books, and he did not stop writing until October 20, 1964, when he was 90 years old in New York City. 1874-1964

7.Day of Infamy Despicable Japan attacked Pearl Harbor in the US without sentencing. On the following day, December 8, 1941, President Franklin Roosevelt gave the intense 'The Day of Infamy Gave a speech at the National Assembly and asked the Japanese empire to declare war. This was the beginning of the 'Pacific War Fight' that blew for four years. Pearl Harbor Attack 12/7/1941 Battle of Guadalcanal 8/7/1942 - 2/9/1943: Battle of Midway 6 / 4-7, 1942 Battle of Iwo Jima 2/19 - 3/26, 1945,Atomic Bombs in Japan 8/6 & 8/9, 1945:

8.Battle of Guadalcanal The Japanese army landed on Guadalcanal Island on July 6, 1942 and began building an airfield. On August 7, 6,000 US troops landed on Guadalcanal Island as one of the first major allied forces in the Pacific to attack 2,000 Japanese military garrisons I took control of the airfield. Immediately, both sides began to send reinforcements through the sea, and a fierce battle ensued in the jungle. In October, the number of Japanese troops reached 36,000, but it did not break down the US defense front and did not recapture the airfield. Six naval battles took place while both navies attempted to reinforce ground units. In November, the US Navy 's reinforcements landed on the island faster than the Japanese, and in January of the following year, 44,000 US troops were stationed. In February 1943, the Japanese army, which was extremely inferior in numbers, had to withdraw 12,000 troops from Guadalcanal. In the Guadalcanal battle, Japanese soldiers killed 24,000, while the US military killed 1,600, wounded 4,200, and killed thousands of malaria and tropical diseases. In several naval battles, the Japanese lost two warships, four cruisers, one light aircraft carrier, 11 destroyers, and six submarines, and the US military had eight cruisers, two strikers and 14 destroyers, I lost 24 warships. During the Second World War, a series of ground warfare and naval battle between the Allied forces and the Japanese forces in and around Guadalcanal Island in the South Pacific Solomon Islands (1942-1943)

10.Operation Keelhaul In 1946-47, the United Kingdom and the United States carried out an operation of forcibly repatriating Soviet POWs captured by Nazi Germany. Winters Churchill, Franklin Roosevelt, Joseph Stalin, in a February 1945 Yalta meeting, concluded a secret agreement and decided to forcibly repatriate all Soviet POWs found in the territories of the Allied Powers to the Soviet Union. In return, Stalin decided to repatriate all prisoners liberated by the Soviet Union in Nazi German prison camps. According to Julius Epstein, later this agreement was extended not only to the Soviet Union but also to all the civilians who escaped the Union to escape the Soviet tyranny. Most of the people returned to the mainland were murdered by murderous Bolsheviks. The figure of 6 million victims is not the Holocaust, but the number of Killhole operations. This was done for the purpose of defending the Soviet Union and the fact that the Soviet Union, established by the Bolshevik Revolution, was created as part of the plan to conquer the Illuminati world and that Nazism ultimately was to achieve the ultimate goal of Illuminati, it means.

B. Short Answers. Give three or four important points from the text and lesson plan. Material copied from the internet will receive a zero. 4 points 1.Describe the moral climate in America in the 1920’s. Republican candidate Warren G. Harding won the overwhelming victory in the 1920 presidential election. This election result ultimately confirmed that Wilson's internationalism and idealism were not supported by the people. As the journalist William Allen White explained, Americans "were tired of talking about justice, sick of idealism, and did not want to live as noble beings anymore." It was also the first election to vote in the presidential election. Congress in 1919 proposed Article 19 of the Constitutional Amendment, and each state in the United States accepted the proposal. In the 1920s the US remained generally prosperous. At least in urban areas. Throughout the 1920s, government policy was strongly conservative. At the bottom of such a policy was the belief that if the government protects private enterprises and companies enjoy prosperity, the effects will spread to other areas as well. The Republican policy therefore focused on creating the most favorable conditions for US industry. New tariff laws in 1922 and 1930 further heightened tariff barriers, and American companies in turn could enjoy a monopoly position domestically. In particular, the Smoot-Hurley Act of 1930 set tariffs so high that more than a thousand economists appealed to Herbert Hoover to veto the president. Later, as they expected, the US had to suffer from high tariffs from other countries. In addition to raising tariffs, the federal government has implemented a series of policies to cut taxes. This was largely due to the belief of finance minister Andrew Mellon, who said that if the income tax is raised, more and more people are willing to invest in new businesses. Several bills between 1921 and 1929 significantly reduced or eliminated wartime income tax, excess income tax and corporation tax. "A major concern for Americans is business," said Calin Coolidge, a stubborn president from Vermont. He was elected president in 1924 after President Harding died in 1923, when he was vice president. Coolidge faithfully carried out Republican conservative economic policies. Harding had to fall into the swamp of corruption several months before his death, but Coolidge was a much more capable administrator than Harding, who was unfortunate. Throughout the 1920s, private entrepreneurs received direct and indirect support from countries other than state subsidies. For example, the Transportation Act of 1920 voted to transfer the government-controlled national rail network to the private sector during the war. The shipping companies owned and operated by the government from 1917 to 1920 were also sold to individuals. But Republican policies in the agricultural sector have been criticized extensively. It is because the peasants hardly shared fruit of prosperity in the 1920s. From 1900 to 1920, agriculture was generally prosperous due to high agricultural prices. Demand for the US agricultural products was unprecedented. This demand also stimulated the industrial sector. The farmers cultivated the land that they had stayed for a long time and cleared the wasteland. As the price of agricultural products has increased and imports have increased, American farmers have bought goods and machinery that they had not been able to do before. But by the end of 1920, as the demand for war suddenly ceased, the commercial cultivation of major crops such as wheat and corn started drastically downhill. We can explain the factors behind the slowdown of US agriculture in many ways, but the most important one is the loss of foreign markets. American farmers were unable to export agricultural products there because the countries affected by the high import tariffs imposed retaliatory tariffs. The doors of the world market began to close slowly. By the time the recession began in the 1930s, the agricultural sector was already fragile and fragile.

2.What kind of president was Warren G. Harding? What were the scandals of his term?Warren G. Harding declared before being nominated as a presidential candidate: "What Americans need now is healing, not heroic behavior, normal, non-revolutionary, non-revolutionary restoration, non-agitated coordination, stability rather than surgery, calmness rather than dramatic events, William Gibbs, a leader of the Democratic leadership, pinpointed Harding's speech, saying, "The words of a soldier dressed as a deterrent can not find the subject, "He said. But the ambiguity conveyed by Harding's speech was effective in the presidential election itself. Harding's position on the League of Nations was unclear, as opposed to Democratic presidential candidates James M. Cox Governor and Franklin D. Roosevelt's passionate reformist tendencies. The 31 powerful Republican people signed a statement assuring voters that a vote on Harding was a sign that he was soon tossed into the League of Nations. However, Harding interpreted his presidential election as the will of the people opposing joining the League of Nations. Harding was born in 1865 near Marion, Ohio, and became a newspaper publisher. He married a divorced woman, Florence Cling de Wolfe. He was a trustee of the Trinity Baptist Church, responsible for almost all important affairs, and represented in various social groups and charities. He organized a civil cornet band to participate in both Republican and Democratic rallies. He once said that he played all instruments except "slide trombone and E-flat Cornet." With his strong Republican spirit and strong voice, as well as his political philosophy of making policymaking more willing to be part of the party leadership, Harding made a strong showing in the Ohio political scene. He served in the House of Representatives, served as vice-governor, ran for the governor's election, but failed in the election. He also served as nominee for the Taft presidential nomination in the Republican National Convention in 1912. In 1914 he was elected to the Senate and expressed the Senate as "a very pleasant place." Harry Doerty, an Ohio admirer, went on to work for Harring as a Republican nominee in 1920, and he later said he was "because Harring was like a president." As nominations among the major candidates became more difficult, a group of senators, who were in control of the Republican National Convention in 1920, turned to Harding. Harding was elected president by winning 60% of the vote in unpopular vote. Republican members of Congress easily accepted the president 's signature on the bill. In addition to abolishing exhibit regulations, cutting taxes, establishing a federal budget system, reviving high-rate protection tariffs, and imposing strict immigration restrictions. In 1923, the post-war recession seemed to place a new stage of prosperity. The media set Harding as a wise politician who put the electoral pledge into action, and said, "By reducing government interference "I praised it. However, looking at the back of these successes, not all the ministries in the Harding administration were doing such impressive accomplishments. Some of his friends in the president's ears began to hear information that they were being misled by public office. Harding felt a sense of crisis, "My friends ... · · · · I am able to walk around the night safely, I think they are not." Harding and depressed, Harding traveled to the West in the summer of 1923, accompanied by his upbeat Secretary Herbert Hoover. He asked Hoover: "If you have discovered a huge scandal in our administration, would you disclose it or bury it for the future of the state and the party?" Hoover insisted on publicity, but Harding was afraid of the political aftermath. He closed his eyes without seeing how public opinion reacted to the scandals within his administration.

3 List four causes of the Depression. The economic depression that struck the United States in 1929 was called the Great Depression in that it was not only an industrial crisis due to overproduction, but also a wide and long-term, ranging from agricultural crises, financial crises, and currency crises that shook the roots of capitalism. The United States experienced a brief recession in the aftermath of the war in 1920, but with its tremendous resources and technological prowess, it has become a center of the world economy in just a few years. The western countries that destroyed the land of war were not American competitors. Since 1922, there has been a rapid development of new industries and new production technologies in Korea. The mechanization of the industry, the enormous corporate structure, the introduction of new corporate management methods, I started to. By 1927, the US economy had the greatest boom ever. Despite this prosperity, however, the US economy has begun to reveal serious structural problems. The most serious was income inequality among the tiers. The neglect of economic growth was confined to only a few classes, and the upper class, which is 5% of the people, accounted for one third of the income. The purchase power of the majority of the population did not increase so much, and goods that were not consumed in the factory warehouse began to accumulate. With the prosperity of the 1920s, overall income grew and savings increased. However, as growth stagnated, funds could not find investment sites and grew into the speculative markets such as securities. Of course, buying securities is not a speculation, but the problem is that the tremendous amount of money flowing into the company through the securities market can not be turned into investment. On the other hand, the so-called stock market bubble phenomenon in which the stock price is higher than the real value of the corporation as surplus funds are overflowing into securities has appeared. As the share price rises, a vicious cycle has been repeated in which more money is pumped into the stock market. As the stock market overheated, the stock market plummeted. However, the opening of securities investment did not last a bit in 1929. These concerns ultimately led to the Crash in October 1929, when the stock market plummeted on the New York Stock Exchange. The collapse of stock prices has caused companies to suffer tremendous loss of assets and failing to pay off their bank borrowers. The sudden collapse of the economy caused the Great Depression.

However, the collapse of the stock market is not the cause of the Great Depression. The collapse of the stock market is nothing but a prelude to the Great Depression, and the direct cause of panic has been accumulating contradictions in economic growth. Overcapacity that has been so large that consumption can not keep up or lack of effective demand to keep up with production was the structural and essential reason for the Great Depression. In just a few months after the collapse of the stock market, tens of thousands of companies went bankrupt and foreign trade shrank sharply. Workers who were enjoying the stock price recording day after day in the large factory fell to the street unemployed one day. There were a lot of beggars dressed up in clothes around the street. The unemployment rate in the spring of 1932 was a record 35%.

In this situation, farmers increased their production to raise their incomes even slightly, despite the plunge in agricultural prices, which resulted in another price drop. Unlike in the case of industrial products, the price of agricultural products is very volatile. Even if a little overproduction occurs, prices will plummet, and even if the production is short, the price tends to surge. Therefore, as farmers increase production, the price of agricultural products has fallen sharply more than the rate of increase in production, resulting in a further drop in farm income. It was also impossible for the government to donate farm products to the urban unemployed and the poor. Not only was there no proper way, but the mediator's rebellion was intense. Despite the hungry people in the city, the farmers had a strange phenomenon that they gave up livestock because they did not have enough money to feed. The economic depression that started in the late 1920s was a worldwide phenomenon, but its impact was much greater in the United States, where economic growth was relatively rapid. The impact of the panic was not so severe in Brazil, where the people were already in poverty, Norway, where they had experienced declining prices for decades, and Ireland, which was accustomed to long-term poverty. The shock of the panic was the most painful for the Americans who had the greatest abundance because of the remarkable economic growth. The Great Depression did not show signs of overcoming it even after experiencing the economic downturn from 1929 to 1933. Until then, economic theorists believed that the capitalist economy experienced a recession from time to time, but the economy was automatically restored by the functioning of the market over time. The experience of the Great Depression shook this liberal economic theory from its roots. The claims of modified capitalist economists, including Keynes, that governments must intervene in the market in some way to overcome panic, have become strong persuasive. The Great Depression could only be overcome by the government's strong intervention policy, symbolized by the 'New Deal', and the government's intervention in the market became firmly established as an irrefutable principle of the capitalist economy.

4Why did Franklin Delano Roosevelt win in 1932?When he was nominated for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1932, he addressed the New Deal policy in the nomination acceptance speech. At the time when the entire nation was suffering from the Great Depression that had driven since 1929, the United States had hoped for the New Deal policy and ultimately defeated Herbert Hoover. As part of the New Deal policy after the inauguration of the presidency, the government strengthened the government 's intervention in the economy, and Parliament gave the president much power and facilitated the implementation of the policy. In order to normalize recoverable banks, the Emergency Banking Act was enacted. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) was established to prevent the decline in prices of agricultural products due to restrictions on the production of major agricultural products. In order to secure stable employment and wages for workers, National The Industrial Recovery Act, NIRA was enacted, and the Tennessee Valley Authority, TVA, expanded the labor market with regional development. Federal Emergency Relief Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps. Through CCC, I wrote the Unemployment Support Plan. From the summer of 1935, the economy rose and was reelected in 1936. In 1937, the economy began to worsen again, and in the late 1939 the Second World War broke out. In 1941, the military industry was supported by the war, and the US economy began to recover and the unemployed rate fell.

5.What was the conflict between Roosevelt and the Supreme Court?President Roosevelt said that when the Supreme Court ruled unconstitutionally on the New Deal policy of his reform policy, "nine of the Supreme Court destroyed America." Since then, Roosevelt's reform legislation has been judged by the Constitutional Court, and the New Deal is now regarded as a policy that saved the United States from the Great Depression

6.Give three reasons why the attack on Pearl Harbor was not a surprise to American leaders. Refer to the essay on Pearl Harbor.From the summer of 1941, the relationship between the US and Japan was at its worst. The United States and Japan established diplomatic relations with the inner port of the US Admiral Perry, and Japan had received various US assistance in modernizing the country. After the Russo - Japanese War ended with Japan 's victory, the two countries virtually set up their counterparts across the Pacific and prepared for a war they might not have, but it was still not bad between the two nations. However, when the Manchurian Incident occurred in 1931, and the Sino-Japanese War broke out in 1937, western countries such as the United States and the United Kingdom reported that the Japanese aggression policies were threatened by Malaya, the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, . The conflict between Japan and the United States deepened, but the control of Hideki Tojo, who had been overwhelming the Japanese government, led to a widening of the situation and exacerbated the situation. Japan, which oppressed Chiang Kai-shek, formed a treaty of alliance with Germany and became more self-reliant, dispatched troops to the Saigon area in southern Vietnam, the French colonial government of Germany at that time. The United States, Britain and the Netherlands believed they were the center of Southeast Asia It was considered a serious threat because the Japanese army was at the price. The United States, Britain, and the Netherlands declared the sale of oil, rubber and scrap to Japan in July 1941. In particular, the ban on oil exports was a lethal sanction that could not even maintain Japan's fleet and war, nor even the industry. Japan negotiated a negotiation delegation led by Admiral Kurusu Saburo, a former friend of Roosevelt, to the United States, but failed to make concessions. As a result of the US embargo, the public opinion of the US began to boom in Japan, and the aggressive policy was led by warlords such as Hideki Toki and the army. Despite the opposition led by the Navy, it was inevitable that the war was inevitable. With the participation of the United States, World War II entered a new phase. The relationship between the US and Japan was not good before the Pearl Harbor raid. At the time of Japan's invasion of China, the United States supported the Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek and Chiang Kai-shek and banned Japan from exporting major commodities such as oil and scrap metal. Japan conquered the Chinese mainland and wanted to become the prince of Asia by completing the so-called "Greater East Asia Co-op" in Indochina. The biggest obstacle preventing this kind of Japanese ideal was the United States. In order to submerge Asia under Japan, it had to cross the US wall. The United States was not only preventing the supply of war supplies for continental invasion, but also because it was the biggest obstacle to entry into the Allied colonies in Indochina. War was just a matter of time. In fact, the United States, in November 1941, obtained a Japanese cipher text and knew that the Japanese invasion had come to the fore. But I could not decipher the password correctly, so I could not know the exact point of attack. Perhaps Japan did not anticipate such a quick and surprise attack. The US military could significantly reduce the damage. On the day of the air raid, a signal was heard that many flying objects were quickly approaching the radar network of the US Air Force battalion stationed in Fort Shafter, Hawaii. It was a Japanese fighter and bomber. However, Lt. Gen. Kermit Tyler, who received the report, handed it over. It was because I was totally unbelievable that the radar, which had just been used for the time, was unbelievable. In addition, bombers from the US mainland were scheduled to land at the Hawaiian base. There is no family in history, but if Lieutenant Tyler sent a warning beforehand in a relaxed manner, US soldiers would not have been asleep at least. Americans who had heard of this terrible surprise on the holiday were overwhelmed with anger and shock. President Roosevelt said at the parliament after the bombing. "Yesterday, the United States was subjected to a planned attack by the Japanese Navy and the Air Force. But the United States will be victorious in this war. God, please give us a favor. "All but one of the 389 lawmakers in the US Congress voted for war with Japan. And on December 11, the United States declared war on Japan and its ally Germany and Italy. Germany also declared war on the United States. Italy followed suit. It was the moment when the United States plunged into the middle of World War II. The antiwarists who had opposed the American invasion in front of a huge tragedy had to shut their mouths. The Pearl Harbor raids were like beating the cheek of the US that wanted to cry. The United States tied the people together and got the right to join the Second World War. For Japan, he was touching the sleeping lion's nose. However, the Japanese exhibition cabinet, captivated by the madness of militarism, did not realize how reckless they were.

7. Describe the Battle of Midway. Why was this battle important? What did the Japanese hope to accomplish?What were the consequences? Refer to the essay on Midway. On June 5, the Japanese army mobilized 350 combat troops, including 11 warships under the command of the Yamamoto commander, eight aircraft carriers and 18 cruisers, combined with the Combined Forces' He launched an operation to attack and destroy the US military base in Midway Island and US Navy maneuvers. Japan was expecting the expansion of the detention waters in this operation when Tokyo [Tokyo] first attacked by the expectation of the bombing of J.H. Dullet in April when it was planning the operation. However, because of the neglect of color and the American dive bombers who were waiting for the cipher to be deciphered in the US, the fleet had lost four main aircraft carriers, 3,500 troops and 300 aircraft. They had no choice but to stop the operation due to loss of provision. Since the Pacific War, Japan's naval maneuvers, which have maintained their dominance in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, have given the U.S. leadership all over the world since the Battle of the Sea. In this battle, the United States collapsed most of Japan 's most important aircraft carriers and most of the navy' s most advanced naval pilots, making it impossible for Japan to invade the Pacific. In May 1942, the Japanese continued to pursue plans to occupy the bases of Midway Island and Aleutian Islands, though they were not decisive in the Coral Sea battle but were defeated. Admiral Yamamoto Iso-roku of Japan sent a large fleet including four submarines and three light aircraft carriers to combat the US fleet and destroy Midway to fight against the inferior US Pacific fleet. I ordered an invasion. However, after deciphering the Japanese naval code, the US intelligence agency, which anticipated Japan's intentions, gathered three contestants of the Pacific Fleet in advance. These ships awaited the Nishijin of the Yamamoto Fleet at 563 kilometers northeast of Midway. While the Japanese were unable to receive air support from the land base, the US military was able to reroute about 115 planes at Midway and Hawaiian Athletic Grounds. On June 3, US bombers fired an attack on the Japanese fleet of 354km southwest of the US fleet, but the attack did not work. Early in the morning the Japanese fleet repeatedly bombarded the airplanes that ran from the US ground base while Japanese air strikes were bombarding Midway. In the morning, however, the Japanese fleet sailed zigzag to avoid bombardment of US air raids, sending out a second bomber squadron to neutralize the Midway runway, and launching more airplanes As soon as I was out, I was confused by the logistics business. The US submarine was attacked at 9:20 am and was almost completely destroyed. But at 10:30 am, 36 dive bombers from American aircraft carrier found Japanese aircraft carriers full of fighter aircraft and fuel, Three sinkers and one heavy sinker were sunk. Late in the afternoon, American planes destroyed the 4th Joint Chiefs of Staff, but Japanese planes also damaged US aircraft carrier Yorktown. On June 6, the Japanese submarine fired a deadly torpedo attack on one of the Yorktown and escort destroyers. However, the Japanese army abandoned the Midway after losing its aircraft carrier, and began to withdraw fully from the 4th to 5th of June. The Midway Battle was a turning point in the battle between the two countries in the Pacific that allowed Japan and the United States to have similar naval powers.

8.Summarize the Normandy Invasion. Why was the invasion a timely one?The D-day of the Normandy landing operation was originally decided on June 5, 1944. As D-day approached, the Allied forces launched more and more fierce air attacks, and landing units began to embark in various harbors in southern England. Suddenly, however, the diary became impure and a rough storm swept the sea. General Eisenhower worried about how he would play D-day. "If you smoke, you'll have to wait at least a month considering the tide conditions on the Normandy coast ..." After a long disturbance, General Eisenhower made the final decision. "We will enforce this operation, and the attack is on June 6th tomorrow." On the 6th, the first pyramid units landed on the coast at dawn. At the same time, an engineer unit landed on the glider. The German defenders followed the air bombing and gun firing, and a short time later, five division troops landed on over 4,200 vessels. Finally, 120,000 soldiers set foot in France. Stalin, who kept silent at all times, admired. "Operations that have been developed on such a large scale and magnificent scale have never been seen before in the history of war."

In the Second World War, as the lease leaned toward the Allied forces, Dwight D. Eisenhower of the United States took on the task of organizing the largest advance fleet to undertake landing operations on the northern coast of France through a joint naval, air and air force. If the landing was successful, a large coalition of forces would advance eastward and pass through France to the heart of Nazi Germany. In the United Kingdom, when US and British commanders were planning a move, the German Marshal Erwin Romel was responsible for the defense of the expected invasion and was installing underwater obstructions, defenses and land mines on the French coast to reinforce German defense facilities. The attack on the French north of England began on June 6th of the famous D-Day of World War II, not the first set May. 1,200 ships, 10,000 aircraft, 4,126 landing crafts. A large army of 804 transport ships and hundreds of amphibious special armored vehicles landed in Normandy with 156,000 troops (73,000 US troops and 83,000 United Kingdom-Canada troops) And 23,500 were transported by air. The shoreline from the mouth of the Upper River to the southeastern edge of the Cotentin Peninsula was chosen as the landing point, and the British and Canadian Joint forces landed on the East Coast and US forces landed on the West Coast. The ground forces, led by Sir Bernard Montgomery, commander of British forces, were the first in Canada to be led by HDG Kryira, the British Second Army and British First and Sixth Air Forces, led by Sir Mills Dempsey, And the 82st and 101st airborne divisions of the United States. The US 82 and 101 air combat divisions, while the English storm weather was the worst in 25 years and the operation was postponed 24 hours, and before June 6, the British surprise forces took over the main bridge and cut off the Nazi network, The attack landed at night near the city of Saint-Mer et Gleiz. That morning, Allied attack units landed at five locations on the Normandy coast, code-named Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno, Sword. Four of them quickly took over easily, but the Allied troops landing on "Blood Omaha" met with German resistance. At sunset, the Allies secured a sizable bridgehead in all five coastal areas and were in a final battle to defeat the German forces (Omaha Beach). The allied forces have played a key role. The Air Force bombarded almost all of the legs in the eastern Seine and the Loire River in the south, so the reinforcements of the Germans' According to the original plan, the British had to capture Caen on the first day of landing. But the British defeated the coast guard at 9 am, but the traffic on the coast was very complicated and the conductors on the scene were too cautious and did not advance to Caen until afternoon. Finally, when attempting to advance to Caen, the only German armored division in the invaded area arrived at the coast, blocked the advance of the British army, and the second day the second armored division arrived. Eventually, after more than a month of fighting, the British occupied Caen on July 9. Meanwhile, the US troops in the western combat district faced strong German resistance in Coatang, but eventually occupied an important port, the Sherbrook, on June 26. The main weakness of the German army was to protect 4,828 km of the coastline of Western Europe and half of the Dutch side of the Italian mountain borders. The 59 German divisions of Western Europe were stationed and nailed to the battlefield of the long coastline. The other half, however, was the Field Division, of which the 10 armored divisions were more maneuverable. Thus, the Germans could gather overwhelmingly troops and push them into the sea before the Allied forces took hold of the base. However, the German command did not have immediate and strong backlash because they did not agree on the best countermeasures against the attack area. Before the attack, Hitler's intuition was right more than the general's calculations in determining the Allied landing point. From the beginning of the landing, Hitler strictly controlled the actions of the generals, and Germany missed the opportunity to regain the premises, and the coalition bound in some areas advanced across the country.

9.Describe the Battle of Leyte Gulf. Why was this battle important? Refer to the essay in the lesson plans.The navy and air force army that changed the course of World War II on October 23rd to 26th, 1944. In this battle, the Japanese fleet collapsed, the US succeeded in vacuuming the Philippines, and the Allies became dominant in the Pacific. The battle began on October 20 with an American landing attack on Leyte Island in central Philippines. The Japanese military responded with the Shogo operation. The Japanese operation was to urge the US Third Fleet to the north of the San Bernardino Strait and to assemble the three armies in Leyte to attack the US Landing Army. The first attack group of Japan crossed the Shibuya Sea from the north through the San Bernardino Strait, and the second and third attack groups crossed the Mindanao Sea from the south to the north through the Suqiao Strait.

While the Japanese were moving southwest of Leyte, submarines of the US 7th Fleet found the first offensive group and on October 23, they attacked two heavy cruisers west of Palawan. The ground and air fights continued in the Shibuya Sea, and the US 3rd Fleet pursued the Japanese fleet. On October 25th, the Battle of Leitman finally took place at about the same time. In Surugao Strait, warships and cruisers belonging to the 7th Fleet destroyed the 3rd attacking army and repulsed the 2nd attacking army. On the other hand, the first attacked the ship through the strained San Bernardino Strait, causing massive damage to the 7th Fleet 's aircraft carriers off the coast of Samar, but suddenly retreated as soon as the US lander' s attack was expected. In the north, a portion of the Third Fleet submerged Japan's lunar aircraft carriers off the coast of Engago, and the remaining part of the fleet moved south to attack the first attackers.

10.What was the firebombing of Dresden? Why did the Allies bomb Dresden? What was the result? Were important military goals achieved?The bombing of Allied bombers drove all over Germany, but in the case of Dresden, they were also bombed. In the early part of the war, there were not many industrial facilities compared with other cities, but in 1944 it was not bombed, so there were many industrial facilities. According to the German Supreme Command (OKH), there are 127 factories with more than medium-sized supplies. On the other hand, according to a report of US troops deported in 1978, about 110 factories were in operation, including a factory for manufacturing aircraft parts production plants, poison gas production plants, anti-aircraft guns, It was located in a German barracks and ammunition depot. This location was also a key point for Czechoslovakia, and the railway was also a key transport link between Berlin-Prague-Vienna. In fact, even the testimony of American prisoners held in Dresden at that time, Dresden was a military city that produced materials and military training for the Eastern Front.

When the bombing operation was planned, the bombing command was based on designating Dresden as a goal, "to crush the resistance of the German army and to help the Soviet army advance through it." In fact, it was a precise analysis because the city was producing goods to the eastern front, and the Soviet Union was also asking for strategic bombardment of eastern German cities. The problem, however, is that the area where the bombardment was hit was not in the periphery where the factories were located but in the city center. However, strategic bombing in the total force field included workers who worked in military factories as well as factories. In addition, there were cases of bombing in the city due to weather problems. Some believe that the allied forces, which are relatively far away from the ever-waning Soviet Union, have been largely bombarded by force, but the possibility of bombardment is far less than that of cities such as Berlin and Hamburg.

The first bombing on February 13 was carried out by the US Army Air Corps, which had already bombed the railway facility near the city twice. The purpose of the bombing of the US military at this time was to bombard the railway facility again. However, if the 14 day weekly weather is not good, most bombing operations are canceled and the British army goes over the turn. Despite the bad weather, the bombing of the RAF was done, and it was concluded that at least two hits were required due to the weather. Eventually, two bombings took place over a three-hour time frame, which caused the city to be hit again when the first bombing of the city was being restored. In addition, the operation of bombarding the surrounding factory area was expected to cause the confusion of the German air force that night. During the first bombing, the main striker was the Ostrake Hege Stadium, which was close to the old town, and the old town was damaged by a massive fire as it had many wooden planks, as did London's city center. The incident, which had reached 60% of the bomb's payload, was a huge disaster. They were called 'blockbusters.' The bombing began at 22:00 at night. On the morning of the 14th, the US Air Force's 8th Air Force departed for the weekly bombing. In addition to the city, they started with the aim of the surrounding small towns (mainly industrial areas). The group, which once bombed the city, decided to bomb the railway facilities in the city, but the city was planned to bombard the industrial area when the weather was cloudy. If both were not satisfied, it was planned to bomb the city. The bombing of the US military was similar to that of the British army, with 40% of the total bombardment being coal. Bombardment of railway facilities has been successful, but bombardment of factory areas has resulted in the abandonment of bombs in urban areas due to deteriorating weather conditions. At that time, we used H2X radar to find suitable ground water, but the accuracy was almost negligible as it was a step-by-step technology. At this time, it was argued that the escort fighters were commanded by the indiscriminate gun siege on the road near the city to increase the confusion, but there was no confirmation, and above all, the person who claimed was the Holocaust lady, David Irving Reliability is less. German witnesses say this has not happened. On the 15th, he tried to bomb the Böhlen Synthetic Oil Plant, which was his main purpose, but it was also blocked by clouds and attacked Dresden !!! At this time, however, the cloud was deeply caught, and it was not able to match properly, and the bomb was dropped nearby and returned.

C. Essay Questions. Answer in 150 to 250 words. Material copied from the internet will receive a zero. 10 points each

1. Discuss the effects of the New Deal on American society. Use specific examples, including the good actions taken, and the harmful actions taken. What was the overall effect of the New Deal on America? What were the long-term benefits and the long-term harms resulting from the New Deal?

The subject of the 'new deal' was in his post-inaugural 18-nation economic legislation and the 'relief and revival' policy based on it. The main contents are as follows: First, to stabilize the prices of industrial products through production restraints; Second, restricting the prices of agricultural products to pre-World War I levels by restricting cultivation of major agricultural products based on the Agricultural Adjustment Act; (PWA), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (PERA), and the Commodity Finance Corporation (CCC). These policies were expected to restore private purchasing power and stimulate consumer goods production under the cooperative system between the government and industry, leading to an increase in private investment. Roosevelt also pursued a policy of artificially creating effective demand and expanding the domestic market by engaging in large-scale public works. To this end, a large amount of deficit bonds were issued, causing the funds that were tied up to enter the public service to find the way out and the machines that were stopped to start operating. But the Roosevelt government's intervention policy on the national economy was dissatisfied with both conservatism and progress. From the standpoint of conservatives, it was dissatisfied that the New Deal policy was too socialistic, and on the contrary, the progressive camp was too conservative to regard the New Deal as unsatisfactory to satisfy the needs of the poor. By 1935, the New Deal policy was beginning to show its limits. In the name of generating effective demand, the currency was oversupply, which led to inflation. In order to curb inflation, this time again, tightening budgets were organized and government policy turned toward financial tightening. As a result, the economy that had just entered the recovery period collapsed immediately, causing a panic in 1937. The Roosevelt administration was therefore faced with the need to establish a government spending policy as a permanent fiscal policy. The Fair Labor Standards Act was enacted to increase government spending through employment promotion, expansion of public works, and implementation of the New Agriculture Promotion Act, while at the same time preventing the labor-management conflict from intensifying. A series of economic policies carried out by Roosevelt from 1938 to 1939 to overcome the panic of 1937 is called "late New Deal". However, as the international situation worsened, the US economy rapidly began to shift to the wartime economy with the Second World War. Later New Deal policies were sucked into the vortex of World War II before they could see concrete results. Although the controversy of the New Deal policy is still controversial today, it is indeed important to note that capitalism, without the abandonment of the capitalist economy, without the communist way, showed the possibility of self- It is meaningful. In fact, the New Deal policy was not consistently pursued according to some structured theory. There were frequent conflicts between the various policies and many policies were failed. However, as experience gained, it became increasingly possible for consistent and coherent policy implementation, and with this clear achievement, the US economy could effectively overcome the crisis without fascism or Bolshevism's prescription, just like in Europe. Since the New Deal, the capitalist economy of the United States has fundamentally changed to a mixed economic system with socialist elements, abandoning liberal economic management that excludes government interference.

2. What mistakes did the U.S. make at Yalta? What were the agreements made at Yalta? What were the long-lasting results?In February 1945, Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin met and met in Crimea Yalta to discuss the defeat and post-war treatment of Nazi Germany, and in 1946 the Yalta agreement was announced. All three Allied leaders reaffirmed Germany's principle of split occupation. He promised to supply commodities to Germany, shut down and control the German army industry, refer the main war criminals to international trials, and set up a commission to set up a reparations issue in Moscow. For Poland, a provisional government was formed, free elections were held, and the Soviet Union agreed that Poland would take over the western border. For the Far East issue, a secret protocol was adopted to return the territories lost in the Russo-Japanese War and recognize the independence of the Outer Mongolia, Stalin also agreed to sign an alliance and friendship treaty with China. Allied leaders, Franklin D. Roosevelt of the United States, Prime Minister Winston Churchill of the United Kingdom and the Supreme People's Committee of the Soviet Union Stalin held talks in the Crimea Yalta to discuss the final defeat and occupation of Nazi Germany. The principle that the US, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union took over was already determined. In addition, the Allied Powers adopted the principle that they do not have any obligations other than to provide the least livelihood to the Germans, declared that they would shut down or confiscate the German army industry, and agreed that the main war criminals should be referred to an international trial in Nuremberg . The issue of compensation was decided to form a commission. But the difficult question was how to deal with other defeated and liberating countries. Yalta agreed to "build a temporary governmental organization by people who represent a broad spectrum of all democratic forces in the region and to establish a government that will be responsible for the will of the people through free elections as soon as possible" Stalin agreed. However, while the United Kingdom and the United States had maintained relations with the Polish exiles in Poland, the Soviet Union was endorsing the Communist Party-led Polish People's Liberation Committee in Lublin. None of the Western Allies and the Soviet Union were willing to give up their Polish-backed organization. Thus, the new Polish government agreed to organize and operate a provisional government until the two organizations form a consultative and free election. Meanwhile, discussions on the future Polish border proceeded, but no decision was made. In the Far East issue, a secret protocol was adopted, in which the Soviets must go to war within two to three months after German surrender, in return the Allied Powers return to the Soviet Union the territories lost in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05, . Stalin agreed to sign an alliance and friendship treaty with China. With the drafting of the United Nations (UN) Charter already in place, participants at the Yalta Conference have compromised on the way the Security Council votes. All of the 16 Soviet republics withdrew their previous claim that they should have membership at the UN General Assembly. The Yalta agreement, promulgated in 1946, became a fierce criticism in the United States, especially from those who support the Nationalist government of Poland, Germany and China. It was argued that Roosevelt was influenced by a group of state ministers and that he was ill at the time of the talks and was incapacitated. In 1949, when the Communist Party won the victory in China in 1949, it was also accused of being the result of the Yalta talks. The testimonies of historians and the attendees of the talks revealed that these accusations were largely unfounded. Roosevelt and Churchill trusted Stalin and believed he would keep his promise. No one thought Stalin was planning to accept all the People's Front governments of Europe in the Communist Party. Some of the provisions of the Yalta agreement were based on the assumption that the Soviet Union was desperately needed to defeat Japan in the Pacific and Manchuria. However, within five days of the Soviet invasion, Japan surrendered.

3. Why did the U.S. decide to use the atomic bomb? Which cities were bombed? What were the short-terms results in Japan? What were the long-term results in America? Explain the reasons for the immorality of the atomic bombing? Refer to the essay in the lesson plan.

The B-29, Bockscar (Gas No. 44-27297), which took off with Patman, belongs to the same 509 hybrid group 393 bombing battalion as the Enola Gay, and is responsible for the atomic bombing of Fukuoka Prefecture (Ogura), but the clouds were so crowded that Vowska 's crew could not confirm the location of the bombing. The atomic bombs cost a lot of time and money to manufacture, and this was the only nuclear bomb that the United States had at that time, so it was necessary to bombard it with the most precise aim and with the greatest damage possible. To make matters worse, So, while failing to take pictures of Kokura City, the bombers were forced to confirm and drop by the naked eye and agreed to enter the Kokura City over the time of the operation. The problem, however, is that the Japanese army is a foolish group of dogs, but it was desperate to defend against the air because it had already hit the atomic bomb once. Of course, there was no way to bombard US bombers with old Japanese fighters or anti-aircraft guns. However, without any interruption, it is hard to see through the eyes of the Japanese, and the Japanese can not catch the drop position in the chase that they continue to pursue. Eventually, Voxuka turned his nose to Nagasaki on the way back, but Nagasaki was also covered by clouds. As the fuel was getting smaller, it could not wait any longer, and it could not carry it back because of the weight of the atomic bomb. Eventually, the bombs were dropped by the radar aiming, or the bombs had to be thrown away, but in a short time of about 30 seconds, there was a large clear area between the clouds where the city of Nagasaki could be seen. On August 9, 1945, at 11:02 am Nagasaki mushroom cloud bloomed and 40,000 to 70,000 citizens died that day. The power of the plutonium bomb Patman was 21kt, bigger than the 16kt little boy of uranium in Hiroshima, but the damage was relatively small compared to Hiroshima. Compared to Hiroshima, a full-scale plaza, the population is relatively small, and the hot springs and storms that occur in the western part of the ward are blocked by mountains and valleys, and the loss of lives is one quarter lower than that of Hiroshima. In addition, since it was difficult to aim, the amount of power that has been deviated by more than 4 km from the original dropping point has been reduced by that much. In addition, after the bombing, the United States released a bomb for the time being to urge the implementation of the declaration of Potsdam declaring the unconditional surrender of Japan and the achievements of the Soviet Union. Stopped. And even if you wanted to bomb it, there was no bomb. At the time, the plutonium bomb lens was hand made by explosives designer Kishakovsky, and plutonium extraction for the elderly bombs was ongoing, and there were no nuclear explosives (beryllium and polonium), a must for plutonium bombs . Uranium bombs have to be further enriched for more than three to four months before bombs can be made. Because of this, the third bomb was plutonium, and it was not ready until August 20th. For reference, even 10 months after the first nuclear bombing, US atomic bombs stayed at seven and plutonium at nine. Even after 22 months, only 13 bombs were available. There are many people who know that the Soviet Union has quickly declared propaganda to Japan in order to get their share, and that they will advance to Manchuria, but the preparation of the Soviet attack on Japan was very good in quantity and quality, Was not. In fact, the United States was constantly asking the Soviet Union to enter Japan, and it was not until the time of the war. And the Soviet Union, on the promise, brought hundreds of thousands of troops and tens of thousands of equipments from the European fronts to the East Asian fronts on the other side of the globe, and started the invasion on the last day of the war. And as many efforts as the Soviet Army prepared, hundreds of thousands of Japanese Kwantung armies were shattered in just a few days and pushed to the Korean peninsula. [18] According to scholars, there is a different opinion as to which of the atomic bombings and Soviet invasion had more influence on surrender. It is natural to consider surrendering after the Taisho era, when the northern part of the empire's absolute defensive line collapsed overnight in the event of such an attack. At the time, however, the Japanese front had already reached ten, and the Kwandong army was no longer the old Kwantung army. All elite Kwantung divisions were in the mainland defense and southern operations. On the other hand, the Soviet Union was only aiming at Japan, and it came down urgently, leaving a week in fact. The surrender was broadcast at noon on August 15, 1945, the so-called Okwon Broadcasting. The Japanese people, because they recognized Tenno as a divine being, have caused a great deal of influence. The octave broadcast was broadcast through the repeater, so the radio voice was not clean. If the contents were not educated, they were written in Japanese, which is very hard to understand. This is often known as the Imperial Language, but in fact it was a declaration made up of Japanese literary texts. See the Octo broadcast document. So, when it was first broadcast, I did not know what it was. After that, the broadcast agent interpreted it as a daily language (Japanese colloquial language) and broadcasted it again. Finally, the fact of surrender could be known to the public. Even the determined surrender is a Hirohito Gonabal who attempted to kill the peacekeepers and kill them, such as a coup d'etat due to the rebellion of young officers, the death of the captain, the occupation of the queen by the rebels, happened. Those who did not participate in the coup were rebellious in their own way or participated in the Kamikaze attack, and in the meantime the declaration of surrender was announced. The day when the surrender was decided is also called the longest day in Japan.

Test 8 on Chapters 24 – 26

A. Identify each of the following, and list three important points from the text and lesson plan showing their significance in American History. Be sure to include dates. 3 points each answer

1.Marshall Plan After the Second World War, the American aid plan for the Western empire was to promote economic growth in the Western Empire and to prevent further expansion of communism. This plan was proposed by the US Secretary of State (Marshall, G.) in 1947. This plan, also called ERP, was enacted in 1948. The new plan aims to encourage domestic policies to promote financial stability by assisting the necessary imports of equipment and munitions, and by promoting closer economic cooperation among European countries to increase the lives of the countries concerned. This plan has reduced the dependence of European countries on US trade, and 16 European countries (OEEC) have formed. This was to integrate the revival plan of the countries concerned. The United States has provided the necessary assistance and has been assured the granting of means to control the monetary and fiscal policies of the countries concerned. Through the four years of ERP implementation, US aid to the West expanded to $ 11.4 billion, of which 90% was provided in the form of complete transfer. The main recipients were the United Kingdom (24%), France (20%), Germany (10%) and Italy (10%). As a result, aid from the Marshall Plan has resulted in substantial expansion of the production of the Soviet Union. In 1951, the industrial production of the Savior increased about 40% from 1938. Also, the Western communist movement was stopped. The US economic assistance to Europe continued after the completion of Marshall Planen (June 1952)

2.Konrad Adenauer First prime minister of Germany after World War II. He served as mayor of the Cologne Mayors and Legislators before the war but was deprived of his position when he was in the age of the Nazi regime and from 1944 he was taken to concentration camps. He was active in post-war British occupied territories. He was elected as the first president of the Christian Democratic Alliance (CDU). When the CDU became the first party in the general election in 1949, he became chief of the coalition government. He was mainly active in diplomatic field. They insisted on anti-communism and supported NATO, and emphasized the improvement of relations with the former war. Diplomatic achievements were highly appreciated, and the Christian Democratic Alliance (CDU) won the elections in 1953 and 1957, but retreated in 1961. The Liberal Democratic Party (FDP) resigned from office in 1963 because it proposed the resignation of Adenauer as a condition for organizing a coalition regime. He created an economic revival, called the "miracle of the Rhine", promoted foreign policy such as NATO membership, US-Japan cooperation, friendship and western European Union, and unfairly legalized the Communist Party in aversion to the Soviet Union 1876 ​​~ 1967

3.Truman Doctrine The general principle of foreign policy declared by US President Truman in 1947. When the United States and the Soviet Union were fighting for a balance of power during the Cold War, following the Second World War, when the United Kingdom announced that it could no longer provide aid to Mediterranean countries such as Turkey and Greece, As was the case, these countries were at risk of being placed under the influence of the Soviet Union. In response, the US Congress has funded $ 400 million to assist these nations at the request of President Truman. This dualistic grasp of liberal versus communist world situation has fostered a Cold War atmosphere among the people, in line with federal staff loyalty review orders (dated March 21, 1947, loyalty review system). This policy also evolved into the creation of the European Revival Plan and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

4.NATO It was signed in April 1949 and became effective on August 24 of the same year. NATO then continued as a basic collective defense treaty of western European countries that had formed anti-communist forces in Europe. Members include Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, the United States and France. Greece and Turkey in February 1952, West Germany in May 1955, Spain in May 1982 and Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary in March 1999. France remained a member of NATO, but in 1966 it withdrew from NATO integration. Western Europe around 1945 was economically devastated and politically vulnerable. Allied nations such as Britain, America, and France were weakened by the war. In this situation, the Communist Party was gaining power in France and Italy. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union began to expand communist forces in Eastern Europe and began to threaten Western Europe. As a result, the exhibition cooperation of the Western European Union and the Soviet Union was completely collapsed. The two sides set up their own activity areas in German occupied territories and Germany was separated from each other. The United States planned a European Revival Plan (Marshall Plan) to provide aid to Europe. On the military side, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands signed a collective defense alliance in accordance with the Treaty of Brussels, but with the need for US forces, they began negotiations to expand their forces and reached the Treaty of North Atlantic Treaty in Washington in 1949 . The organization consists of the Board of Directors, the Military Commission, the Military Representative Committee, the Nuclear Defense Task Force, the Secretariat, and the North Atlantic High Command. The highest resolution body, the board of directors, shall be composed of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the participating countries or their representatives, and may be convened as necessary. However, as the scope of activities expanded, the Board of Directors in Ottawa, Canada, in 1951, also included Ministers of Defense, Economy and Finance. Since May 1950, the board of directors has established a permanent charter in London, as the US Ambassador acts on behalf of foreign ministers in each country. Here, the activities of the institutions belonging to the Treaty Organization are coordinated and opinions on common political interests are exchanged. However, it was established a month before the June 25 war, and at the same time, drafted a defense plan for Western Europe against the Soviet invasion. At a board meeting in Lisbon, Portugal, in 1952, he established a permanent board of directors in Paris and gave him more powers. Members serve as the central ministers of all NATO member states. The Military Committee, which monitors the activities of military organizations, is a permanent body of the BOD and consists of the Chiefs of Staff of all the countries except Iceland and holds one annual meeting. During the recess period of the Military Committee, the Military Committee will act on it. The Standing Committee, the subsidiary body, is composed of the chiefs of the three countries of the United States, Britain and France and coordinates and integrates the plans of each military command. The Headquarters Secretariat was established in Paris in 1952 and relocated to Castro, near Brussels, Belgium, after the French army withdrew from the Combined Forces. NATO was originally intended as a collective security for the Soviet Union, but a radical change in the Cold War era occurred with the extensive reforms of the Soviet Union in the late 1980s. As a result, NATO has evolved from a military alliance into a political institution for the international stability of Europe. The collapse of the Soviet Union resulted in the abolition of the Warsaw Treaty, and in March 1999, Eastern Europe, including Czechoslovakia, Hungary,

5.Joseph McCarthy McCarthy was the man who made McCarthy a whirlwind in the United States in the early 1950s, when he was accused of infiltrating the high-ranking US government and attempting to overthrow the regime. He was officially criticized by his senatorial fellow lawmakers for acting out of the Senate's outrageous behavior (Dec. 12, 1954). The era of McCarthyism, which had a flavor of this era, came to an end. McCarthy, a Wisconsin attorney, served as a trial judge for three years before joining the Navy in the outbreak of World War II (1940-42). In the primary election of 1946, he overwhelmed Senator Robert M. LaPorte II and won the Republican nomination. He was elected Senator in the autumn of that year, and was re-elected in 1952. McCarthy was a quiet and ordinary senator. In February 1950, however, 205 communists publicly accused the State Department of infiltration, causing the entire United States to flood the country and appear as headlines in major newspapers. Shortly afterwards, he testified at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he did not reveal the names of any of the departments or the "communist registrants" at this time. Nonetheless, he gained more public support for his accusation by feeling frustrated in the June 25 war and fleeing the fears and frustrations of the nation, surprised by the victories of Communists in Eastern Europe and China. McCarthy continued to stir up nationally aggressive anti-communist movements. For those who support him, McCarthy was seen as a devoted patriot, a true guardian of the American spirit, and for those who blamed him, he seemed to be an irresponsible and selfish stubborn persecutor who destroyed the American tradition of respect for civil liberties. McCarthy was reelected in 1952 and served as chairman of the Senate Administrative Steering Committee and the Permanent Investigative Committee of the Commission. Over the next two years, McCarthy continued to attract attention as he surveyed various government ministries and examined numerous sources of evidence about people suspected of being communists. Although McCarthy did not bring convincing suits against anyone, he criticized people with brilliant and clear arguments and drove some people out of office and made the public judge certain people. This practice of persecuting innocent people for the crime of communism and creating forced compliance in the American public life was subsequently called McCarthyism. Government agencies, on the other hand, actually confirmed the communist infiltration cases and charged the suspects. McCarthy 's irresponsible attacks grew more and more, eventually blaming President Eisenhower and other Republican and Democratic leaders as communists. His influence began to diminish after a televised 36-nation nationwide hearing of a 1954 US Army officer and civil servant accusation of system overthrow. Through television, McCarthy 's brutal and brutal questioning strategy was revealed in detail, which reduced trust in him and public opinion turned against him. As the Republican party lost control of the Senate in the November election that year, McCarthy had to step down from the position of chairman of the investigation committee. Soon after, the Senate officially condemned McCarthy for having committed a "violation of the Senate's tradition," 67 to 22, after which McCarthy did not regain his previous powers and popularity 1908-1957

6.Hungarian Freedom Fighters In 1956 10/23, the Hungarian uprising ended in futile hopes that the Soviet rule would be over. The Hungarian government was adamantly forbidden to protest, but it could not stop the concentration of students, workers, and local soldiers. In October 1956, the crowd publicly resisted the power of Soviet rule and demanded "to send the Red Army home" and "to hold elections". A new dictator, Ernoghre, condemned protesters on the radio, which soon led to the occupation of radio stations. Then a huge Stalin statue erected in Budapest was pulled down. Surely there was a new dawn in Hungary, or Soviet-dominated Eastern Europe? Stalin's Red Army incorporated Hungary into the Soviet Union after the end of World War II. As Khrushchev criticized Stalin and Prime Minister Imran Nagy pursued progressive reforms, the Soviet blur was somewhat weakened, but in the end, the oppression was succeeded and the victorious party was evicted. The city was a confusion itself. Khrushchev withdrew Soviet troops from Budapest to calm the shaking. A new Cabinet was formed, but when Moscow announced that Hungary would withdraw from the Warsaw Pact, Moscow's patience was at the bottom. On November 4, 200,000 Soviet troops rushed to Hungary with 2,500 tanks in front of them. The Hungarian uprising killed 3,000 people and injured 13,000. He was arrested and questioned by the KGB.

7.The Roe vs. Wade decision The United States was illegal in most states until the early 1970s, except for maternal life - saving measures (abortion when the life of a pregnant woman was at risk). In 1969, 22-year-old Norma McCorby of Dallas, Texas, requested an abortion operation, claiming she was pregnant with three men gangbanged. However, the law does not permit abortion in cases other than maternity welfare abortion, and abortion is rejected because there is no police report on rape cases. Then, in 1970, I filed an unconstitutional lawsuit against Texas. There are two women activists who have taken Nomar McCove 's case to unconstitutional suits to secure abortion rights. (Sarah Weddington) and Linda Coffee. The manuscript was Nomar McCobie, who used the alias Jane Roe for protection and Henry Wade, Dallas District Attorney, for the defendant. So the title of the lawsuit or the name of the ruling became Roe vs. Wade. This unconstitutional case eventually went to the Supreme Court of the United States and on January 22, 1973, nine Supreme Court judges will be unconstitutional with 7: 2. In the United States Constitution, the definition of a person is not specified, but it is interpreted that the person after childbirth is regarded as a person, abortion in the early stages of pregnancy does not cause much damage to women, The decision to decide abortion by the month was a woman's right to privacy. According to the ruling, the next day, January 23, 1973, the abortion was decriminalized, and most states saw legal abortion for up to six months, and according to the law, abortion was possible until just before the birth. Nomar McCove lived a hard life since adolescence. I married at the age of 16 and gave birth to two babies. My husband was beaten and severed. The older daughter was left to her grandmother, and the second baby was taken by her husband. The third baby, a case of unconstitutional lawsuits, was actually a pregnant baby in a relationship with another man, and it was a lie by two feminist lawyers who insisted that she was sexually assaulted. During the lawsuit, the baby was born at the end of the pregnancy and gave birth without abortion. In 1997, Nomar McCovey was misled by the words of the feminist activists surrounding him and declared his conscience to be wrong. Since then, we have switched to 180 degrees, leading to activities against abortion.

8.Watergate Scandal A political event in the United States that was discovered and arrested in June 1972 when a covert delegate for President R.M. Nixon's re-election broke into the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee in the Watergate Building in Washington, This incident has revealed the Nixon regime's interference with the election, the denial of the political offerings, the busting and tax evasion, and in 1974 Nixon resigned from the presidency. Initially Nixon denied the torture case and the relationship with the White House, but as the facts became clear, it became apparent that the president's aides were involved, and the fact that the president himself had made a duel with Mumma was revealed, raising public opinion of mistrust among the people. Nixon was forced to step down as president in August 1974 when the House of Representatives Judicial Committee passed a resolution to impeach the president. The resignation of the President during his tenure was the first of its kind in history, and was a flaw in American history, but the tradition of democracy was defended by the congress and the Supreme Court's fulfillment of that position. And the question of whether or not to pursue his criminal responsibility after Nixon's resignation remained, but this incident was over when President G. Ford issued a special envoy to Nixon on September 8 for all his sins.

9.President Carter & the Afghan Freedom Fighters President Carter criticized the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and demanded immediate withdrawal from the Soviet Union and declared his refusal to participate in the 80th Moscow Olympics. The Soviet Union dismissed US warnings, further advancing the six divisions already deployed in the border area, and taking control of major strategic positions and bases with a force of 80,000 troops in seven divisions. But the resistance of the rebels was not easy. The war has developed into a long-term war against the opposition of anti-government guerrillas who claim themselves as mujahideen, the "freedom fighters of Islam", and the counter-anti-government allied forces who have escaped from the government forces. The embarrassed Soviet Army and the Karmar government tried to gain support from the people while they were using counterterrorism such as "political amnesty" and "devoting to Islam." The resistance was even more intense. The 100,000 rebels were supported by the guerrilla war Mainly against the Soviet army and government forces. They had a strong will to fight against foreign powers and a strong will to fight. The Soviet Union once increased its troop strength to 135,000, and projected the total power to add 30,000 Afghan government troops to fight the rebels, but eventually withdrew from Afghanistan with nine years and four months, The Soviet Union exhausted its national power for a long period of 10 years, and in the wake of the Olympic boycott of the West, and economic sanctions.

10.John Foster Dulles He became an international lawyer in New York City. He then attended various international conferences, including the Paris Peace Conference, as a representative of the United States, and also acted in the conference of the American Church. In 1944, he became a Republican candidate for Republican presidential candidate T.E. Dewey. He attended the United Nations charter, general meeting, and foreign ministerial meeting held in San Francisco in 1945. He was advisor to the State Department in 1950 and visited the 38th Korea War before the Korean War. In 1951, he worked as a special envoy to the United States to sign the Treaty of Peace with Japan and laid the foundation for the US-Japan security regime. In 1953, he became Secretary of State for the DD Eisenhower administration. As anti-publicist, he asserted a roll back policy and a new look policy. In some cases, the possibility of using local . However, on the other hand, it strived to strengthen the collective security system and to establish the SEATO and the METO. He resigned as Secretary of State in April 1959 and died in May. His books include "War, Peace and Change" (1939) and "War or Peace" (1950). 1888.2.25 ~ 1959.5.24

B. Short Answers. Give three or four important points from the text and lesson plan. Material copied from the internet will receive a zero. 4 points

1.How did the U.S. contribute to the loss of China to the Communists?In China in 1911, the Qing Dynasty was overthrown and the Republic of China was born. After 2,000 years of imperial politics, a new political system, the Republic, was established. This is the New Sea revolution. After the revolution was completed, the Grand National Party (GNP) Son Moon, who laid the cornerstone of modern China, took office. At that time, the great hero and dictator, Mao Zedong, who led the communization of China in the future, was eighteen years old and joined the revolution as a veteran. Mao Zedong, who accepted communist ideas, attended the first National Congress of the Communist Party of China held in Shanghai in July 1921. It was a ridiculous meeting in which 13 people attended the national convention. However, the party, which had only 57 members, became the largest Communist Party in the world, ruling the vast continent of China only 28 years later. In 1924, the Communist Party of China took a boat with the National People ' At that time, China's biggest problem was local warlords who built their own kingdom and exploited the people in each region. It was proposed to join forces with the Communist Party to counteract them. Mao Zedong and other members of the Communist Party are members of the National People 's Party with personal qualifications. The anti - imperialist unification front is called the "first public - private cooperation". The Korean - American joint venture actually contributed greatly to the overthrow of the army. In the following year, however, the coalition between the Nationalist Party and the Communist Party started to shake. Jang Kwang-seok, who became the commentator of the Nationalist Party after his death, was a thorough anti-publicist. He felt a sense of crisis after the Communist Party expanded the forces and spread the labor movement and the peasant movement. It was anxiety that he was being robbed by the Communist Party. Landowners, capitalists, and imperialist powers also disliked the Communist Party, which grew a different day. In April 1927, the first Korean-Japanese joint venture ended with Chiang Kai-shek launching a anti-communist coup in Shanghai. The Nationalist army indiscriminately killed workers and communists in Nanjing and Shanghai. Eight out of 10 Communists were killed. Imperialist powers called for delight and actively supported the National Party. The Communist Party suffered a fatal blow. Mao Zedong broke into the countryside. Unlike Russia, he thought farmers would be the center if the revolution took place in China. The feudal society, in which the overwhelming majority of the people are peasants, was his idea that in China, the main forces of the revolution must be farmers, and therefore concentrate revolutionary capabilities in rural areas rather than in cities. This unique revolutionary theory, distinct from orthodox Marxism-Leninism, is called Maoism after Mao Zedong. Maoism then had a considerable impact on revolutionaries in the Third World and on the left in the West. As a result, Mao's idea was right, but the Communist Party leadership was burying the prospect of his "Marx-Leninism," the center of the revolution, a city worker. By this time, Mao was not the mainstream of the Communist Party. Mao Zedong gathered the fugitives from Chiang Kai-shek's and set up a Soviet on his own in the Jinggang Mountain in Jiangxi Province, and against the government of Chiang Kai-shek. The Jiangxi Soviet was a red island floating on the Chinese mainland and warlord-controlled mainland, and was a kind of independent country operating in a completely different way from the Nationalist government. The people, who were troubled by the tyranny of the Nationalists and warlords, flocked to the Soviets. The Communist Party accepted them into the Red Army, and they were invited to be invited. It was not possible for Chiang Kai-shek to leave Mao Zedong's Soviet army growing into a threat. As Chiang Kai-shek led the large army, the full-scale civil war began. The Communist Party has defeated the Nationalist Party several times in the unilateral bureaucracy, but it was moderate. In the end, the Communist Party made a 'grand junta' to move to the coast to avoid the pursuit of the National Party, and the Communist Party built a new Soviet in the northwest of China. It was because there was an enemy outside the country that the Communist Party could revive the story. Since the Manchurian Incident, Japan has been advancing into China continually. Although the Nationalist government had to go to war with Japan for the time being, Chiang Kai-shek only worked on the Communist Party, saying that "Japan is a skin disease and the Communist Party is a heart disease." It was blocking the ears of the people's demand that "stop the civil war and go to the anti-Japanese struggle." Amazing things happened at this time. A scholarship student who joined the Nationalist Party from the Manchu warlord arrested Chiang Kai-shek during a visit to Xi'an in the middle of the night and detained him. The scholarship encouraged Chiang Kai-shek, who was caught in a pajamas suit, to defeat Japan by joining forces with the Communist Party. It was a coup d'état, but it showed that the desire for the anti-Japanese front was bigger. This Xian incident changed the course of history. I missed all the fish I caught, but it was not the case for Chiang Kai - So, in 1937, the angry men took their hands again. The second Korean-American joint venture was formed. Thus, the Sino - Japanese War began in July 1937. In July of that year, the Japanese occupation of Nanjing made an unimaginable massacre and atrocities. The Kuomintang reluctantly defeated the army in preparation for a fight with the Communist Party while fighting against Japan, but the Communist Party fought bravely, holding hatred against the Japanese army, grasping the bosses of the farmers. As the war continued, the public mind leaned toward the Communist Party. The second Korean - American joint venture ended with the impatient attack on the Hong Kong army in 1940. Since 1945 when Japan surrendered and the Sino-Japanese War ended, the two forces began a full-scale civil war over the hegemony of China. The power was overwhelmingly dominant by the Nationalists. There was also full support from the United States. However, the corruption of the bureaucrats and officers caused the military fraud, and the overwhelming majority of the people, tired of rising prices, unemployment, and excessive taxes, had already turned their backs. On the other hand, the mood of the region dominated by the Communist Party was different. The land reform gave the land to the peasants, and there was no exploitation of corrupt officials. From 1947, the premises began to lean toward the Communist Party. In 1949, Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalist government fled to Guangdong, Chongqing and Chengdu, abandoning the capital, Nanjing, after being driven by the Communist Party. On October 1, 1949, Mao proclaimed the establishment of the People's Republic of China in Tiananmen. It was the moment when the longest-running revolution in history was completed. The evaluation of Mao Zedong after the revolution is mixed. In the first three years, the massive movement to achieve industrialization caused a total of 30 million people to starve to death. The Cultural Revolution, which promoted polar extremist lines to purge opposition and capture power, has also caused controversy. The mad warfare, interrogation and destruction of cultural property were mainly caused by the red guards, and the bloodshed and confusion caused by them were left as a scar on Chinese society for a long time. Still, in Tiananmen Square, his enormous portrait is firmly guarded and overlooks the Chinese people. As a leader who liberated the people from oppression for thousands of years and gave them the light of hope, the respect and love of Chinese people for Mao Zedong remains.

2. Why did Whittaker Chambers call himself a “witness”? Who opposed him? How did they oppose him? What were the results of the witness of Whittaker Chambers? American journalist. His real name is Jay Vivian Chambers, a member of the Communist Party (1923-38). In the 1920s, he wrote the name Whittaker, the name of his mother 's maid, and later used many aliases. He was the editor of New Masses, The Daily Worker, and Time Time. In 1948, he was a member of a parliamentary committee, testifying that Algerian was a member of the Communist Party Spy Nets in Washington, DC, in the 1930s. Chambers had copied a copy of the State Department 's records as a Heath typewriter and handed over a "pumpkin document" to federal investigators. The amber document was a microfilm copy of a government document that Lanthis had handed him, and these films were hidden in a pumpkin on Chambers' farm. In 1952 Chambers' autobiography, <Witness>, was published. In 1964, Cold Friday, a collection of Duncan Taylor's diaries and letters, was published. When the House of Representatives Non-American Activities Committee held a hearing in August 1948, FBI intelligence Whitaker Chambers accused Heath of giving the Secretary of State's secret eye to the Soviet control in 1938. He was indicted under penalty of perjury by denying the fact that he had been convicted of perjury. (According to the law on exile, his espionage could not be prosecuted for more than ten years.) He was convicted and sentenced in January 1950. In this case , The symbol of the New Deal reformer being judged rather than the espionage that Heath was supposed to have done, and the influence of the person who worked at the side of Presidential Order on the President. Heather's advocates argued that his trial was unfair.The case caused a false debate syndrome, and the leftist and rightist (left) and rightist (rightist) Under the premise that he can win political debate as a result of a trial, In the 1990s, the code name "Aless" of the Soviet intelligence agency, supposed to have been used by Heath when Verona data was unconfirmed in the 1990s, has finally been proven to be true, but Heath's advocates have argued that neo-conservatist scholars He questioned the interpretation of the proposed Verona case and dragged Russian intelligence experts on their side, even attacking the honesty of the person who defended the conviction. And evidence that some New Deal Liberals who led the expansion of the late 1930s were displaced from the FBI.

3.Explain judicial activism and how the Warren Court practiced it. Give three examples of judicial activism decisions.Judicial activism refers to the attitude of the judiciary, which is not bound by the existing precedents but leads the progress of the society by flexibly interpreting the constitution and the law. Warren, the former chief justice of the Supreme Court, was a former Justice of the Supreme Court, who served as chief justice of the US Supreme Court in 1953-1969 and established the so-called "Brown Judgment" and "Miranda Principle" He became the chief justice of the Supreme Court, with the appointment of President Howard, until his retirement in 1969. In 1954, in a judgment of the Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (347 US 483), a key example of racial discrimination at school, he argued that it is unconstitutional to state that racial segregation of children in public schools is unconstitutional . He rejected the principle of "separate but equal", which had been recognized since 1896, and declared that "isolated educational facilities are unequal in nature". Also, in 1957, Watkins v. United States (354 US 178), the court recognized the right of witnesses to refuse to testify on the council committee, and in comments on federal and state loyalty and security investigations, Did not acknowledge the threat of overthrow of the communists throughout the United States in the 1950s. In Reynolds v. Sims (377 US 533, 1964), which is known as the "one man, one vote" verdict, Legislative seats must be evenly allocated based on population rather than geographical area , "The lawmaker is representative of the people, not the land or the tree". In Miranda v. State of Arizona (384 US 436), the 1966 judgment of the Supreme Court of Warin James on the criminal case, he said that before police interrogate a criminal suspect, he is given the right to remain silent (If the accused is not self-sufficient, he / she shall be appointed a counsel), and that the confessions collected in the absence of these requirements have lost the ability of evidence in court

4.Summarize the campaign of John F. Kennedy. What was his famous statement before the Protestant ministers? What was the quote associated with his New Frontier?Kennedy, above all, wanted to avoid Wilson's mistake of misrepresenting the American people and the Senate. Since the start of his peace campaign, everything that has been signed in the negotiations has also been ratified by the Senate. The campaign for peace first gained public support for the treaty, and then pushed it to agree with the Senate. So Kennedy began his campaign with a public address. After informing the public through a press conference, he reported the result of the trip to Europe and gave a television speech on July 26th. It was the very next day when the treaty was first signed in Moscow. In addition, Kennedy met with state public opinion leaders and actively encouraged the formation of the "Citizens' Committee for the Prohibition of Nuclear Tests." Finally, I believe in an America where religious intolerance will someday end; where all men and all churches are treated as equal; where every man has the same right to attend or not attend the church of his choice; where there is no Catholic vote, no anti-Catholic vote, no bloc voting of any kind; and where Catholics, Protestants and Jews, at both the lay and pastoral levels, will refrain from those attitudes of disdain and division. new frontier policy] In 1961, the 35th President of the United States, J.F. The slogan of Kennedy's domestic and foreign policy. The change pioneer spirit is called the frontier spirit, and President Kennedy called the new frontier in his inaugural speech, because in the past Americans overcame the dangers of life and all hardships with patience and indomitable endeavors The United States, in the face of any difficulties in the future, this sacrifice spirit and the indomitable pioneer spirit to break through the used to mean. And <new> also includes the succession of <newdeal> used by President Roosevelt of the Democratic Party. The slogan was embodied in a resolute response to space development and the Cuban missile crisis. The intention of this speech, which called for more people to wear the belt, was to carry out the mission of promoting democracy in the backward regions of the world as a 'world police state', based on the faithful military power backed by the increase of the defense budget.

5.Describe President Lyndon Johnson’s “Great Society” program.Political propaganda used by the President of the United States to refer to his national reform legislation, Lyndon B. Johnson (1963-69). In his first State of the Union speech on January 4, 1965, after the election victory, Johnson declared his ideal of a "great society" and declared a "war on poverty." His proposed social welfare legislation included federal support for education, elderly medical assistance through expanded social security schemes, and federal legal protection for those deprived of their right to vote under state registration laws. This legislation was largely passed by the Democratic Party in the November 1964 election.

6.What were the problems the Catholic Church in America faced during the l960’s and l970’s?Robert D. pertnam pointed this out at American Grace with David E. Campbell. He noted that conservative churches in the United States are becoming more powerful and more politically relevant. The Republican Party, the US Conservative Party, has a tendency to become increasingly conservative, sharing common political and social issues with conservative evangelical churches. Putnam emphasizes that the opposition to this politics tends to leave young people. Explain the religious situation in the United States. In the United States, the response to the social situation of the 1960s suggests that postwar generations became conservative religious beliefs in order to preserve the existing social culture, and evangelical churches began to revive. In addition, anti-communism and patriotism in the Cold War era naturally led to the politics of the church and political corrections.

7.What were the causes of the riots of l968 in America?On April 4, 1968, a murder of Martin Luther King, a symbol of the black human rights movement in Memphis, Tennessee, occurred. In response, the black community rallied in 125 cities across the United States. One of the most violent aspects of this is Baltimore. The Baltimore protest turned into a riot just six days after the assassination two days later. About 300 people marched peacefully to the King's Day until day 6, but when it was evening, a thousand people gathered and turned violent, such as smashing the windows and burning the buildings. Baltimore Mayor Thomas D. Alessandro has ordered 6,000 National Guard troops and banned the sale of alcohol and guns. General George Gellston, commander of the state National Guard, received command of over 1,900 state and municipal police officers. By 11 pm there was a ban on the return of the house. However, after failing to stop the violent demonstrations, the governor of Spiro Agnew declared a state of emergency at 8 pm on the day and asked Lyndon Johnson to put a federal force on him. The soldiers stationed in Fort Bragg, North Carolina, arrived at the scene tonight. From this moment on, all the situation in the field was directly led by the President. In the Baltimore rioting scene, the number of troops and casualties was the highest of 9 days, reaching 11,570. Five people were killed during the night and 404 were arrested, according to a report to the White House on Wednesday. The situation deteriorated as White protesters rallied, but they were disbanded by the State Guard. The riot showed strong bullishness from the 9th, and the federal arm pulled out of the emergency guards on 14th and Governor Agnew withdrew the state defense forces on the 14th. A total of 6 people were killed, 700 were injured and 1,000 shops were damaged during the week. There were 1,200 reported cases of arson and 5,500 arrested. A total of 3488 people were arrested for curfew, 955 for theft, 665 for plunder, 391 for assault, and 5 for fire. The damage amounted to $ 13.5 million at the time and $ 79 million at the present time. Baltimore had a dramatic increase in the black population from World War II until 1968. According to the records, 200,000 white people left Baltimore during this period, and 200,000 black people moved in. In 1968, the Baltimore population was about 900,000, and now it has dropped to 600,000. The city of Baltimore had a sharp fall in the manufacturing market, leading to a surge in unemployment and poverty rates

8.Describe the Iranian hostage crisis.The United States favored the use of techniques to induce pro - American forces to take control of resources and to create a coup. For example, Pinochet bought Chilean copper in order to destroy the Allende regime. The United States wrote the same method to Iran. In 1951, Mossadeck became prime minister by introducing anti-foreign nationalism. As he nationalized the oil industry, the United States bought a military coup to demolish Prime Minister MacDeek and set him up as King of Paleb Rule. It was actually a mandate. The king of Perevy carried all kinds of bad deeds on the back of the United States, and the lives of the Iranians became depraved. But in 1979, the Iranian revolution turned the US - Iranian relationship into a rivalry. In the United States, the rule of the Islamic fundamentalist Khomeini was a painful mistake. When the Pelvis dynasty collapsed by the Islamic Revolutionary forces, the King ascended the American way of exile. The US had no choice but to approve the exile of Palevi. If not, it is because the dictators who turn to the United States turn to the United States, who are supported by the United States. The people of Iran, who suffered from the oppression of the Palestinian people, were angry. They shouted in front of the US embassy every day to hold a rally and to offer Palevi. People's debate eventually spread to hostage drama. Protesters have taken hold of the US embassy staff as hostages and demanded the Pahlavi's complete revolt. CIA agents are rescue experts. In Iran, he was also familiar with the situation in Iran by carrying out several operations. The situation in Iran was imminent. At the US embassy in Iran, 52 hostages were detained. Fortunately, six people left the embassy before the protesters took control. Iranian Revolutionary Army was confirming the identity of the embassy by repeating the documents it had destroyed, and when the work was finished, six people would know that it existed, so that six lives could not be guaranteed. While he was watching TV, he invented a brilliant idea. The reason for the filming is that they will infiltrate Iran and escape six people to the airport. It seems like a strange idea, but it is dangerous for everyone to lose their lives if the revolutionary forces take control of the airport. The agent goes into Iran for operations. But top policymakers cancel their operations at a crucial moment. Nevertheless, he succeeded in ending the operation

9.What were President Ronald Reagan’s policies to weaken the Soviet Union?After his presidency, his policy is described as Langeromics, which is characterized by tough foreign policy on the United States and hostile nations, economic stabilization through tax cuts, and the development of a terrible super weapon. Reagan had a tough policy against the Soviet Union, and the result was the war in space, also called Star Wars, and the missile defense, which is still the main means by which the United States checks Russia. In addition, the tax cut policy was the beginning of a new economic policy called neo-liberalism, and the US economic policy at this time was mainly the weakening of regulations on corporations, the reduction of government spending such as welfare, and the reduction of taxes

10What were the messages of Pope John Paul II on his visits to America It was a mourning statement expressing the deep sadness of the pope over the terrorist attacks in the United States, where thousands of victims were killed. Violence will not solve human problems, and terror is a terrible insult to human dignity. People do not believe that atrocities that destroy people's lives should be prevented. Encourage the wounded and survivors and encourage many volunteers. I pray that God will not let the innocent people do any more of this and will give the courage that everyone needs.

C. Essay Questions. Answer in 150 to 250 words. Material copied from the internet will receive a zero. 10 points each

1. Describe Fidel Castro’s regime. What was the Bay of Pigs invasion? Why did it fail? What were the results? What were the results of the Cuban missile crisis?

Castro's main activity at that time was also in politics, when the organized violence group was engaged in activities that combined sentimental goals, political goals, and personal ambitions. He partly participated in the Dominican Republic invasion plan organized in Cuba in 1947 and the urban riots in April 1948 in Bogota, Colombia. He was indicted for assassinating a famous student leader, but the authenticity of the case was not revealed. Castro entered the Cuban People's Party (called Orthodox Sauce) in 1947. He was nominated for the Cuban People 's Party in the House of Representatives election to be held in 1952, but on March 10, 1952, the House of Representatives election was canceled when C. P. Socaras government was overthrown by former President F. Batista. In early 1953, Castro began to organize revolutionary forces, and on July 26 of that year, he led a small organization and attacked the Monkada military barracks in Santiago. However, this attack failed. His self-defense, which he had arrested during his trial, became known gradually and was published as a book in the 1950s. This affirmation, famous for its "history will pardon me," demanded political freedom and civil liberties, attacking the Batista government's unconstitutional, oppressive acts and corruption. He also insisted on land reform and rural development plans, opposition to new taxes, fair distribution of profits between shareholders and workers, and industrialization policies. Castro's argument, however, became increasingly unclear as the need for a large united front emerged to overthrow the Batista government. In other words, full-scale reform proposals were not mentioned anymore, and reform proposals such as the confiscation of foreign-owned public-interest business owners were abolished. However, many of the reform proposals that were pending at this time were thoroughly pursued after he was in power. Castro, released in 1955, headed to Mexico in preparation for the next phase of the revolution by crossing into Mexico. On December 2, 1956, he led a group of forces and landed on the yacht "Granma" in Cuba's Oriente. However, after failing in the early battles, he retreated to the southwestern Maestra Mountains of Oriente with his siblings Raul, Ernesto (Che) Guevara and several members. There he conducted guerrilla warfare against the batista government, which faced fraud, lack of equipment, and confusion in the command system. Apart from Castro, there were many attempts to overthrow the Batista government, but neither of them succeeded. In 1958, as the economic crisis in Cuba accelerated, the Batista government lost confidence and many Cubans joined Fidel Castro's revolutionary army. On Dec. 31, Batista could not help but leave Cuba when his political support for the country weakened and military defeat continued. The Batista government collapsed and Castro, commander of the Cuban army, took office as prime minister in February 1959, leading the Cuban government (Cuban revolution). He was the chief executive of Cuba, the secretary of the Cuban Communist Party. The Cuban Communist Party, which was incorporated into the revolutionary forces of Castro in 1961, is the only legal party operating under the Cuban Constitution of 1976. He also served as a member of the Politburo and Central Committee, the supreme agency of the Cuban Communist Party. The Castro government, which seized power, confiscated all assets owned by American companies in Cuba during 1959-60. In the early 1960s, all economic exchanges between Cuba and the United States were cut off. The US government provided weapons to thousands of Cuban refugees who were trying to overthrow the Castro government, but in April 1961, Cuban refugees failed to land in Cochinos (Piggs Bay) . When the Soviet Union deployed ballistic missiles in Cuba in 1962, the world faced a nuclear war (Cuban missile crisis). The crisis ended with the Soviet withdrawal of nuclear weapons from Cuba on condition that the US no longer wants to overthrow the Castro government, but the activities of the CIA to assassinate Castro continued for a while. The attack on the US government's financial support has further aggravated the hostile relations between the United States and Cuba, which had already been in a serious state, and further heightened the tension of the global Cold War. Six months after Cuban Fidel Castro collapsed the dictatorship of Fulgentio Batista (1959), relations between the Castro government and the United States began to deteriorate. The Cuban government has foreclosed private property (most of which were owned by North American property owners), dispatched an instructor to boost the revolution of some Latin American countries, and established diplomatic and economic ties with the representative socialist powers, particularly the Soviet Union and China. did. In May 1960, the Soviet Union pledged to support Cuba. Castro often vigorously accused the United States of plotting to overthrow his government. The French ship "La Cubreho" carrying a weapon from Belgium to Cuba exploded in Havana harbor in March 1960, killing more than 70 sailors, Castro denounced the American destruction and refused to accept other US diplomatic documents In addition, he did not acknowledge the statement of the US wife. Since the early 1960s, some Congressmen and Senators from the United States Congress have condemned Cuba. In June, the US Congress passed the bill, allowing President Eisenhower to take retaliatory measures. In other words, the United States stopped sugar imports from Cuba and banned all exports to Cuba, excluding food and medicine. Castro responded by accelerating the nationalization of North Americans' property. In January 1961 Eisenhower cut off diplomatic ties with Cuba as a last resort, when Castro ordered boldly reducing the staff of the US embassy in Havana. Since May 1960, the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has begun to plan the invasion of Cuba. Just before the plan was finally approved and put into action, there was a controversy surrounding the invasion within the new John F. Kennedy administration. On April 15, 1961, three American planes controlled by Cubans exploded a Cuban air base. Two days later, Cubans trained in the United States and armed with American equipment landed in several areas. The main landing area was Piggs Bay, located on the south - central coast. The invading troops did not become the enemy of the Castro army. Nearly 1,100 people were arrested on the arrest of the last main force on April 19. In the aftermath of the invasion, critics questioned the CIA's responsibility for providing false information to the new president, and despite the Kennedy order, Batista supporters were included in the invading troops, while the "people" - the most influential anti- Revolutionary movement 'was excluded. Moreover, even the Cuban government and some US sources have been questioned in advance of the invasion plan. The prisoners of the invading troops were imprisoned. In May 1961, the Kennedy administration ransomed the prisoners and made unofficial contacts to release them. Despite Elinor Roosevelt 's slogan, however, $ 28 million was not available for Castro' s compensation. The terms of the negotiations surrounding the ransom have changed several times over the following months. At the end of the hard negotiations with James B. Donovan, Castro finally agreed to release the prisoner for $ 53 million worth of food and medicine. From December 1962 to July 1965, survivors returned to the United States. Some critics thought that the United States was not very active in supporting the invasion of Pigmas Bay, leaving only a depressing impression. Eventually, this incident had a significant impact on the development of the Cuban Missile Crisis in October 1962.

2. Summarize the problems faced by the South Koreans and the U.S. forces in the early days of the Korean War. What were the causes of the problems? How were the problems overcome? What happened when the Red Chinese attacked? What were the results of the war?

The Cold War expansion to Asia brought the Korean War in June 1950. With the surrender of Japan in August 1945, the US and Soviet forces pearled south and north, respectively, bounding the 38th parallel north to disarm the Japanese army on the peninsula that was the colony. In each occupied territory, two countries were established: the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The US and Soviet forces then withdrew in 1949. The United States withdrew without leaving any weapons, considering that the Republic of Korea had no strategic value. On the other hand, the Soviets raised the People 's Republic armed with heavy weapons such as tanks and airplanes and then withdrew them. As a result, there was a big difference in the military power of the two countries. Kim Il Sung of the People's Republic, inspired by communism in mainland China, attacked the Republic of Korea at dawn on June 25, 1950. The speed of the attack was so fast that the Rhee government could not help but leave Seoul the next day. As Korea was on the verge of collapse, the United States decided to intervene directly in defense. Because the Government of the Republic of Korea was created by the United Nations' election, US forces intervened in the United Nations. The Commander of the United Nations, consisting of 16 nations, was appointed General MacArthur of the United States. MacArthur imitated the Landing Operation in Incheon by imitating the Normandy landing operation at the time of World War II. With the success of the rearward attack, the United Nations forces restored Seoul in September 1950. And continued to advance northward, occupying Pyongyang in October, and part of it to the Yalu River. As a result, the communist regime seemed to be completely collapsed. However, Mao Zedong's Communist China sent troops to the peninsula to prevent the collapse of the Communist regime. The dispatch of Chinese troops was so large that it was called "tactics due to it," so the United Nations and ROK forces could not help but retreat. As a result, the war became a kind of international war that was different from the first one. Among the Chinese army, many of them came from the Nationalist Army, which seemed to hide the intentions of destroying civil war enemies. As the war entered a new phase, violent conflicts arose over the war objectives in the United States. MacArthur and the military, representing the conservative forces, thought that there was nothing more than a victory over intervention in the war. For this reason, they demanded war measures such as the bombing of the Manchurian military base, the blockade of China, and the involvement of the Taiwanese Longjay army. On the other hand, President Truman and civilian officials representing advancing forces sought to reduce the limited war of the Republic of Korea. Therefore, Truman tried to negotiate with the Communist Party. MacArthur countered and submitted to Congress a letter condemning the Democratic administration. As a retaliation against him, Truman dismissed MacArthur as commander of the United Nations. Truman rushed for a ceasefire to end the war quickly, but the Communist army did not readily respond. Therefore, the signing of the armistice agreement had to wait until the Eisenhower government came in.

3. Describe the conflict between North Vietnam and South Vietnam. What was the role of the U.S. in South Vietnam? Describe the overthrow of the South Vietnam government under Ngo Dinh Diem. What were the results of the overthrow of Diem’s government? In 1933, he became a free man in the kingdom of Annam, but dissatisfied and resigned to the pro-French attitude of the Baidai (Emperor), and after that he tried to rally the nationalist movement against the dynastic regime and communist regime. In 1950, he went to the United States with his eldest brother. After staying in France and Belgium, he returned to Japan in June 1954, became the prime minister, won the US support, and broke up the feudal forces first with military power. After the resignation of Emperor Baoda by the judgment of the people in 1955, he was elected to the first President of the Republic of Vietnam in 1956, but his regime collapsed with the coup d'état of General Thongbongmin in November 1963, He was killed. However, the construction of a welfare state could not but be stopped as the US deeply intervened in the Vietnam war. It was only after the Second World War that the Vietnam problem emerged as an international problem. It began with the withdrawal of Vietnam from the mainland by defeat in the 1954 Battle of Dien Bien Phu. Since Vietnamese were ideologically divided, it was difficult to establish a single government. For this reason, according to the Geneva Convention of 1956, Vietnam was divided into north and south with two governments standing on the 17th parallel. But the pro - Ngo Dinh Diem regime in South Vietnam was troubled by the revolt of communists known as 'Viet Kong'. The rebels were supported by the communist regime of Ho Chi Minh in North Vietnam. The Kennedy administration dispatched a military adviser to help the South Vietnamese government and provided military equipment such as helicopters. However, as the South Vietnamese government was pushed to the Communist rebels, the US became concerned about the communicatization of South Vietnam. Finally, when the United States destroyer Madox was attacked by North Vietnam patrols, the Johnson administration bombed North Vietnamese military bases and supply bases. By the end of 1965, they had sent ground troops, and by the end of 1968, the US military had reached 530,000. As the Vietnam War expanded, the forces of anti - war activists grew in the United States. As the US Embassy in Saigon was attacked by the "Chinese New Year" in early 1968, the anti-war movement in the United States became more and more ferocious as it seemed unlikely to win. Furthermore, it developed into a dissident movement that rejected the existing order of the United States. The age of resistance and violence was approaching. Since Kissinger's diplomacy was based on a balance of power centered on the great powers, Kissinger tried to recognize the status of Soviet and Chinese powers. As a result, the United States was trying to withdraw from Vietnam, a region with great influence in the Soviet Union and China. Therefore, in 1969, the United States announced the Nixon Doctrine. It is a strategy to reduce US involvement in world affairs, declaring that US intervention in defense of the alliance will only take place when there is national interest. Even if it intervenes, it declares that the primary responsibility of defense is in the Parties. This meant the "Vietnamization" policy of the United States withdrawing troops from Vietnam and leaving the defense to the Vietnamese army. Kissinger secretly began negotiations with North Vietnam to find the cause of the US withdrawal. The basic stance of the United States was to stop the fighting before the political conclusion was reached. However, the communist party rejected the proposal. They knew the weakness of US society being dominated by public opinion and wanted to keep the US government militarily. The United States felt an insult as a powerful nation and expanded its bombing to neutral nations Cambodia and Laos as a retaliation against it. These countries were the way for North Vietnam to supply weapons to the Viet Cong of South Vietnam. Therefore, the bombing of these neutral states meant the expansion of the Vietnam War. As a result, the anti-war movements that had been lost in the US lifted the head again. In 1970, four protesters were killed by the National Guard at Kent State University in Ohio. In the Vietnam front, soldiers often throw grenades at officers in protest. As a result, the morale of US soldiers and citizens has fallen to its worst. The Nixon government bombarded Hanoi and Haiphong in North Vietnam to bring communists to the negotiating table. The communist party, which failed to endure the bombing, finally agreed to negotiate. Accordingly, in January 1973, the Paris Convention was signed between the United States, Vietnam, Vietnam, and Viet Cong. The battle was halted and the US troops withdrew from Vietnam. The US military left, but the battle continued between South Vietnam and North Vietnam. Then in April 1975 South Vietnam surrendered to North Vietnam. Vietnam became unified, but communicated. In this war, the US lost 56,000 people. And suffered a catastrophic loss of national prestige. But the bigger loss was that Americans lost confidence in the power of their country. When the opposition to the GM regime expanded, in 1963, Dưong Van Minh, etc., caused a military coup under the auspices of the United States, killing O'Donnin GM and taking control of the regime. However, in 1964, Nguyen Khanh again caused a coup, and the South Vietnamese regime became largely unstable with subsequent coups. As the situation in South Vietnam deteriorated, the US government, Lyndon Baines Johnson, increased the number of US troops stationed in South Vietnam. And on August 7, 1964, the US destroyer was bombed in North Vietnam on the pretext of the so-called "Tongming Bay incident," in which it was attacked by North Vietnam, expanding the war into a full-scale war with North Vietnam. The United States then sent about one million tons of bombs to North Vietnam by 1968 and deployed some 550,000 ground troops. Korea, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, and the Philippines, as well as the Southeast Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO). However, the South Korean National Liberation Front occupied the major facilities of the United States and its allies in major cities on January 30, 1968, using the Lunar New Year holidays on the Lunar New Year holidays. On June 8, 1969, he established a temporary revolutionary government for the South Vietnamese. The US and South Vietnamese troops recaptured the cities and facilities that were immediately taken away, but this incident had a major impact on American public opinion. As the fact that it was hard to optimize the victory of the war became known, anti-war sentiment grew in the United States, and President Johnson finally won Nixon, who failed to re-elect and stopped military intervention. In 1969, Nixon announced plans to withdraw US troops, naming '(Nixon Doctrine)' a new security and diplomatic strategy. Since May 1968, after the Great War, the United States and North Vietnam began negotiations for power blackout, but they failed to achieve results until 1972. Rather, since 1970, the United States has been involved in the civil war in Cambodia, and the battlefield has been extended to Indochina, including Cambodia and Laos. In April 1972, when the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam caused massive uprisings in various parts of the world, the United States strengthened its offensive against North Vietnam, such as laying mines on all ports in North Vietnam and massive bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong. However, since the summer of 1972, the armistice negotiations between the United States and North Vietnam have been secretly resumed, and finally a peace treaty was signed in Paris on January 27, 1973. The Paris Peace Treaty contained the constitution of a unified government through inter - Korean truce and election, withdrawal of all US troops within 60 days. After the signing of the peace agreement, the US troops withdrew completely from South Vietnam, and exchange of prisoners took place between North Vietnam and the US military. The United States greatly reduced its aid to South Vietnam, and the conflict between the South Vietnamese national liberation front and the South Vietnamese government began to expand into armed conflict in January 1974, backed by the economic crisis triggered by oil shocks. In the end, North Vietnam attacked a massive offensive in 1975 and occupied the southern Vietnamese capital Saigon on April 30, and was surrendered by the President of South Vietnam, After the occupation of Saigon, South Vietnam was established. On July 2, 1976, South and North Vietnam merged to establish the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Vietnam became a single nation,