

AP US History Vocabulary

The list below is all of the proper nouns pulled from the Curriculum Framework.

- **Bolded words** are taken directly from the Curriculum Framework verbiage and may be included on the AP exam.
- *Italicized words* are “illustrative examples” that can be used for historical evidence when supporting positions. These will not be on the AP exam since their use will vary by teacher.

Abolitionists

Adams, Abigail

Allen, Richard

American Expeditionary Force

American Federation of Labor

American Indians

American Protective Association

American Revolution

American system

Annexing Texas

Anthracite coal mining

Asian Americans

Articles of Confederation

Atlantic Charter

Atomic Bomb

Audubon, John

Axis Powers

Bakke vs. University of California

Baldwin Locomotive Works

Battle of Fallen Timbers

Beat Movement

Beaver Wars

Bellamy, Edward

Bill of Rights

Black Panthers

Boomtown areas of West

Braceros program

Brown vs. Board of Education

Bruce, Blanche

Common Sense (Thomas Paine)

Canals

Calhoun, John C.

Carson, Rachel

Caste system

Chief Joseph

Child, Lydia M.

China, trade with

Chinese Exclusion Act

Chinook

Civil Rights Act of 1964

Clayton Anti-Trust Act

Clean Air Act

Clipper Ships

Closing of the frontier

Cold War

Colored Farmer's Alliance

Columbian Exchange: horses, cows, sugar, silver, smallpox, corn, potatoes

Committees of correspondence

Compromise of 1850

Conspicuous consumption

Containment

Constitution (US)

Contract with America

Corridors

Cult of domesticity

Dawes Act

Declaration of Independence

Decolonization

Deficits, budget

De Las Casas, Bartolome

Democratic Party

Democratic-Republican Party

Department of Interior

Détente (mutual coexistence)

Dollar Diplomacy

Dominion of New England

Don't Ask, Don't Tell

Dred Scott

Dutch colonial efforts

Election of 1860

Emancipation Proclamation

Evangelical Christian churches

Federalism

Federalists

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

Federal Reserve Bank

Proclamation of 1763
Proclamation of Neutrality
Property qualifications to vote
Progressive reformers
Pueblo revolt
Reagan, Ronald
Referendum
Religious fundamentalism
Railroad building
Republicanism
Red Scare
Republican Party
"Republican motherhood"
Revels, Hiram
Rock and roll
Rockefeller, John D.
Roosevelt, Franklin
Rousseau, Jean
Sand Creek Massacre
Scots-Irish
SDI (Star Wars Defense Initiative)
Shays' Rebellion
Schlafly, Phyllis
Secession
Second Great Awakening
Seminole Wars
Seneca Falls Convention
Separation of powers
September 11, 2001 attacks
Sepulveda, Juan de
Settlement houses
Seven Years' War
sexant
Sharecropping
Shays Rebellion
Sierra Club
Slater, Samuel
Smallpox
Smalls, Robert
Smith, Adam
Social Darwinism
Socialism
Social Security Act
Sons of Liberty
Space race

Molasses Act
Monroe Doctrine
Moral Majority
Moreno, Luisa
Morgan, J.P.
Mormons
Mulatto
National Bank
National Parks
National Recovery Administration
Navigation Acts
NAWSA - National Woman Suffrage Association
Neutrality Acts
New Deal
New immigrants vs. native-born
North American Free Trade Agreement
Northwest Ordinance
Nuclear arsenal
Nullification
Nullification crisis
"Oregon Border dispute"
Parochial schools
Paxton Boys
Perry, Commodore Mathew
Pontiac's Rebellion
Praying towns
Proclamation of 1763
Proclamation of Neutrality
Pueblo
Oil crises
Oil Embargo
Onate, Juan de
OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries)
Patriot
Pearl Harbor
Pennsylvania, founding of
People's Party (Populists)
Pinckney's treaty
Planned Parenthood vs. Casey
Plessy vs. Ferguson
Portuguese Explorers
Positive good
Postwar optimism
Praying towns

Sun Belt
West (depends upon the period of time under study)
Trans-Appalachian West
Western Hemisphere
Northeast
Mid-west
Northwest Territory
West Indies
The Pacific
Caribbean
Latin America
Philippines
France
Haiti
Interior regions – the middle part of contemporary
United States (i.e. Great Lakes Region)
Frontier vs. Tidewater Va.

**Other “conceptual” terms present – groups, eras,
trends**

African Americans
African chattel
American Indians
Anglicization
Antebellum reform
Asian Americans
Atlantic slave trade
Autonomous political communities
Autonomy
Baby boom
Big government -
British colonies
British empire
Capitalism
Civil liberties
Civil rights movement
Civil War
Class
Cold War
Colonial independence movement
Colonization
Columbian Exchange
communism
conservation
conservatism

Confederacy
Confederate States of America
Communications revolution – increasing rapidness
of communication in antebellum period. Telegraph,
clipper ships and mail
constitutions
corporate growth
counterculture
culture
cultural blending
democratic ideas
demographic changes
Depression, Great
Desegregation
economies
economics
encomienda system
Enlightenment
European expansion (global perspective)
Evangelical religious fervor
Evangelical Christian Churches – modern
fundamentalist churches that rejected the liberalism
of post-World War II generation.
Expansion, expansion
Exploration and conquest of America
Federalism (make sure to define states’ rights)
foreign policy
free-labor manufacturing economy
fundamentalism, religion
gender
Gilded Age
Globalization, economic
Great Awakening, First
Great Awakening, Second
Great Depression
Great Migration
Great Society
Harlem Renaissance
Hereditary privilege
Hispanics
Imperialism (imperial system)
Independence movements (British colonies,
emergence of democratic ideals)
International migrants

