

It's About Time:

Preparing for the

AP U.S. History Exam

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<http://whyteachhistory.com/apush/review>

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Lists miscellaneous topics in U.S. history, including Supreme Court cases, books and writings, speeches, compromises, territorial expansion, treaties, and the Cold War

The AP U.S. History Exam

Exam Date: _____

- ☞ Students should take a pencil, eraser, pen (blue or black ink), and watch to the exam.
- ☞ Do not use cell phones or any other electronic devices during the exam.

SECTION ONE

Part A: Multiple Choice Questions55 minutes – 40%

55 questions organized in sets of 2-6

- Each set asks students to respond to a primary or secondary source, a historian’s argument, or a historical problem.
- While a set may focus on one particular period of U.S. history, individual questions within the set may ask students to make connections to thematically linked developments in other periods.

Part B: Short Answer Questions45 minutes – 20%

4 questions

- Students must identify and analyze examples of historical evidence relevant to the historical source or question.
- Short-answer questions *may not* require students to develop and support a thesis statement.

SECTION TWO

Part A: Document-Based Question60 minutes – 25%

1 question (5-7 documents)

- Students must analyze and synthesize historical data and assess the relevance of documents as historical evidence.
- Students must formulate a thesis and support it with relevant evidence.

Part B: Long Essay Question35 minutes – 15%

1 question (students choose between two questions)

- Students must formulate a thesis and support it with historical evidence.

How to Pass the AP U.S History Exam

1. Write well.
2. Think analytically.
 - a. Make an assertion.
 - b. Defend the assertion with specific, accurate, and relevant information.
 - c. Anticipate and destroy counterarguments.
3. Think historically (see page 2)
4. Know a significant amount of historical information.

Historical Thinking

I. Chronological Reasoning

1. Historical Causation

Examine the relationships between the causes and consequences of events. Analyze multiple cause-and-effect relationships. (*Why did stuff happen, and what was the impact?*)

2. Patterns of Continuity and Change over Time

Identify and analyze patterns of continuity and change over time and connect them to larger historical themes. (*What has stayed the same, and what has changed? Why?*)

3. Periodization

Investigate and construct different models of historical periodization? (*How and why is information organized into time periods, and what were the turning points?*)

II. Comparison and Contextualization

4. Comparison

Compare historical developments across or within societies in various chronological and geographical contexts. Analyze multiple perspectives on a single historical experience. (*How are things the same, and how are they different?*)

5. Contextualization

Connect historical developments to specific circumstances of time and place, as well as to a broader regional, national, or global experience. (*When and where did something happen, and what else was going on?*)

III. Crafting Historical Arguments from Historical Evidence

6. Historical Argumentation

Develop coherent written arguments that have a thesis supported by relevant historical evidence. Create questions about the past and answer those questions by constructing an analytical argument. (*What position should I take on a historical question, and what evidence will support my position?*)

7. Appropriate Use of Historical Evidence

Analyze evidence about the past from diverse sources, such as written documents, maps, images, quantitative data (charts, graphs, tables), and works of art. Assess the relevancy and reliability of historical evidence. (*How reliable is the evidence that supports my position?*)

IV. Historical Interpretation and Synthesis

8. Interpretation

Identify and evaluate diverse interpretations of the past. (*What are the various explanations of what happened?*)

9. Synthesis

Combine disparate, sometimes contradictory evidence from primary sources and secondary works in order to create a persuasive understanding of the past, and to apply insights about the past to other historical contexts or circumstances, including the present. Apply all historical thinking skills and draw upon different fields of inquiry and academic disciplines. (*Can I bring together various perspectives and pieces of information to explain my historical assertion? For example, can I relate Jim Crow to imperialism when writing about the 1890s?*)

Themes in U.S History

1. Identity

- In what ways and to what extent have debates over national identity changed over time?
- In what ways and to what extent have gender, class, ethnic, religious, regional, and other group identities changed in different historical eras?

2. Work, Exchange, and Technology

- In what ways and to what extent have changes in markets, transportation, and technology affected American society?
- In what ways and to what extent have different systems of labor developed over time?
- In what ways and to what extent have debates over economic values and the role of government in the U.S. economy affected politics, society, the economy, and the environment?

3. Peopling

- To what extent and why have people have migrated to, from, and within North America?
- In what ways and to what extent have changes in migration and population patterns affected American life?

4. Politics and Power

- In what ways and to what extent did different political and social groups compete for influence over society and government in colonial North America and the United States?
- In what ways and to what extent have Americans agreed on or argued over the values that guide the political system, as well as who is a part of the political process?

5. America in the World

- In what ways and to what extent have events in North America and the United States correlated with contemporary events in the rest of the world?
- In what ways and to what extent have military, diplomatic, and economic concerns influenced U.S. involvement in international affairs and foreign conflicts, both in North America and overseas?

6. Environment and Geography – Physical and Human

- In what ways and to what extent have interactions with the natural environment shaped the institutions and values of various groups living in North America from prior to European contact through the Civil War?
- In what ways and to what extent have economic and demographic changes affected the environment and led to debates over use and control of the environment and natural resources?

7. Ideas, Beliefs, and Culture

- In what ways and to what extent did moral, philosophical, and cultural values affect the creation of the United States?
- In what ways and to what extent have changes in moral, philosophical, and cultural values affected U.S. history?

Writing AP U.S. History Essays

Essay Organization

1. Introduction
 - a. Provide a thesis statement that states the central argument of the essay.
 - Make sure the thesis is a single sentence that answers the question.
 - Make sure the thesis passes the “show me” test. (Someone reading your thesis should think, “show me, prove it to me.”)
 - b. The introduction may also be used to provide background information, definitions of terms, or points of validation. (optional)
2. Body
 - a. Defend the thesis with specific, accurate, and relevant historical information.
 - b. Analyze historical information.
 - Explain the significance of the information.
 - Make inferences from the information.
 - Anticipate and destroy counterarguments.
3. Conclusion
 - a. Provide a closing statement.
 - b. The conclusion may also be used to provide postscript information. (optional)

Commonly Used Phrases in Essay Questions

1. Support, modify, or refute
2. Evaluate the relative importance
3. Compare and contrast
4. To what extent
5. Analyze, Examine, or Discuss

Categorizing Historical Information in an Essay

1. Political
2. Economic
3. Social
4. Cultural
5. Intellectual / Ideological
6. Diplomatic
7. Legal
8. Military
9. Geographical

Answering Short-Answer Questions

Although short-answer questions may require students to make an assertion and defend it, they will not require an overall thesis that applies to all parts of the question. The questions will ask students to “select,” “choose,” “describe,” “explain,” “provide information,” etc. Students should simply answer the question directly and write in complete sentences.

Answering the Document-Based Question

1. Follow a six-step process in planning the DBQ essay.
 - a. Read the question, making sure you understand all parts of the question and can break it down into its component parts and categories.
 - b. Construct a *preliminary* thesis statement. The thesis statement should be a single sentence that answers the question.
 - c. Create a “Yes / But” chart for each component part and category of the question. Use the Yes / But chart to test your thesis against each of the component parts and categories.
 - d. Read and analyze all documents using APPARTS. Circle information that catches your attention. Jot down outside information. Fill in the “Yes / But” chart.
 - Author (Author)
 - Place and Time (Context)
 - Prior Knowledge (Outside Information)
 - Audience
 - Reason (Purpose)
 - The Main Idea
 - Significance
 - e. Put everything together. Make final adjustments to your thesis. Select information to defend your thesis. Acknowledge and prepare to destroy counterarguments.
 - f. Write the Essay. The DBQ should take 60 minutes to answer. Spend 15-20 minutes on the first five steps. Writing the essay should then take 40-45 minutes.
2. Elements of a good DBQ essay.
 - a. Refers to documents by citing relevant information in the text of the essay (“FDR’s speech to the 1936 Democratic Convention demonstrates ...”).
 - b. Includes an analysis of the documents used to support the thesis.
 - c. Includes outside information (information not taken from the documents).
 - d. Avoids quoting long passages from the documents.
 - e. Avoids a laundry-list description of the documents.

Answering Long Essay Questions

1. Students will choose one of two long essay questions to answer. Choose the question that best allows you to demonstrate your knowledge of U.S. history and a high level of analysis of that knowledge.
2. The long essay requires that students demonstrate their ability to use historical evidence in crafting a thoughtful historical argument and address a specific historical thinking skill.
3. Take five to ten minutes to jot down all historical information that you can remember about the topic of the question.
4. After examining the historical information you have jotted down, form a thesis statement that you can defend and develop with the historical information you jotted down.
5. Give yourself twenty-five to thirty minutes to write the essay.

DBQ Rubric

Maximum Possible Points: 7

A. THESIS (Skills Assessed: Argumentation plus the Targeted Skill)

_____ 0 POINTS

_____ 1 POINT

- States a thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question. The thesis must do more than restate the question.

B. ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL EVIDENCE AND SUPPORT OF ARGUMENT (Skills assessed: Use of Evidence, Argumentation, + targeted skill)

_____ 0 POINTS

_____ 1 POINT

- Offers plausible analysis of the content of a majority of the documents, explicitly using this analysis to support the stated thesis or a relevant argument.

_____ 2 POINTS

- Offers plausible analysis of the content of a majority of the documents, explicitly using this analysis to support the stated thesis or a relevant argument.
- Contains at least one of the following for the majority of the documents:
 - intended audience
 - purpose
 - historical context
 - the author's point of view

_____ 3 POINTS

- Offers plausible analysis of the content of all or all but one of the documents, explicitly using this analysis to support the stated thesis or a relevant argument.
- Contains at least one of the following for all or all but one of the documents.
 - intended audience
 - purpose
 - historical context
 - the author's point of view

_____ AND / OR (1 POINT)

- Offers plausible analysis of historical examples beyond/outside the documents to support the stated thesis or a relevant argument

C. CONTEXTUALIZATION (Skill Assessed: Contextualization)

_____ 0 POINTS

_____ 1 POINT

- Accurately and explicitly connects historical phenomena relevant to the argument to broader historical events and/or processes.

D. SYNTHESIS (Skill Assessed: Synthesis)

_____ 0 POINTS

_____ 1 POINT (Accomplishes at least ONE of the following.)

- Appropriately extends or modifies the stated thesis or argument.
- Recognizes and effectively accounts for disparate, sometimes contradictory evidence from primary sources and/or secondary works in crafting a coherent argument.
- Appropriately connects the topic of the question to other historical periods, geographical areas, contexts or circumstances.

Long Essay Rubric

Maximum Possible Points: 6

A. THESIS (Skills Assessed: Argumentation plus the Targeted Skill)

_____ 0 POINTS

_____ 1 POINT

- States a thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question. The thesis must do more than restate the question.

B. SUPPORT FOR THE ARGUMENT (Skills Assessed: Argumentation / Use of Evidence)

_____ 0 POINTS

_____ 1 POINT

- Supports the thesis (or makes a relevant argument) using specific evidence.

_____ 2 POINTS

- Supports the thesis (or makes a relevant argument) using specific evidence.
- Clearly and consistently states how the evidence supports the thesis or argument.
- Establishes clear linkages between the evidence and the thesis or argument.

C. APPLICATION OF TARGETED HISTORICAL THINKING SKILL (Skill Assessed: The Targeted Skill)

Continuity and Change over Time

_____ 0 POINTS

_____ 1 POINT

- Describes historical continuity AND change over time.

_____ 2 points

- Describes historical continuity AND change over time.
- Analyzes specific examples that illustrate historical continuity AND change over time.

Comparison

_____ 0 POINTS

_____ 1 POINT

- Describes similarities AND differences among historical developments.

_____ 2 POINTS

- Describes similarities AND differences among historical developments.
- Analyzes the reasons for their similarities AND/OR differences OR, DEPENDING ON THE PROMPT, evaluates the relative significance of the historical developments.

Causation

_____ 0 POINTS

_____ 1 POINT

- Describes causes AND/OR effects of a historical development.

_____ 2 POINTS

- Describes causes AND/OR effects of a historical development.
- Analyzes specific examples that illustrate causes AND/OR effects of a historical development.

Periodization

_____ 0 POINTS

_____ 1 POINT

- Describes the ways in which the historical development specified in the prompt was different from OR similar to developments that preceded and/or followed.

_____ 2 POINTS

- Describes the ways in which the historical development specified in the prompt was different from AND similar to developments that preceded and/or followed.
- Provides specific examples to illustrate the analysis.

D. SYNTHESIS (Skill Assessed: Synthesis)

_____ 0 POINTS

_____ 1 POINT (Accomplishes at least ONE of the following.)

- Appropriately extends or modifies the stated thesis or argument.
- Explicitly employs an additional appropriate category of analysis (e.g., political, economic, social, cultural, geographical, race/ethnicity, gender) beyond that called for in the prompt.
- Contains an argument that appropriately connects the topic of the question to other historical periods, geographical areas, contexts, or circumstances.

Websites and Printed Resources for Helping Students Prepare for the AP U.S. History Exam

1. http://www.collegeboard.com/student/testing/ap/history_us/samp.html?ushist
Sample AP questions and scoring guides from the College Board.
 2. http://www.collegeboard.com/student/testing/ap/prep_hist.html
Study skills and test-taking tips from the College Board.
 3. <http://books.google.com/books?q=AP+US+history+study+guide>
A list of AP U.S. History study guides.
 4. <http://www.apstudent.com/ushistory/cards.php>
This site provides over 1600 notecards for AP U.S. History students.
 5. <http://home.comcast.net/~mruland/APUS/ExamReview/index.htm>
The website for Mrs. Ruland's AP U.S. History Class offers links to information and resources that will help students prepare for the AP exam.
 6. <http://memorize.com>
Students can use this website to create lists of questions and answers that will help them memorize historical information.
 7. <http://www.kitzkikz.com/flashcards/>
Students can create their own flash cards as a PDF file that can then be printed and folded with questions on one side and answers on the other.
 8. <http://flashcarddb.com/leitner>
The Leitner System is a method of studying flash cards based on the premise that the easier it is to recall the material on a flashcard, the less often that flashcard should be repeated in the future. The more difficult it is to recall the material on a flashcard, the more often that flashcard should be repeated.
- Note: AP U.S. History Flash Cards can be purchased from Kaplan AP, Barron's AP, and CliffNotes.
9. <http://www.theflippers.biz/index.php?p=product&id=63&parent=14>
Christopher Lee Publications, Inc. a *U.S. History Baseball Game* and a *U.S. History Timeline Game* that can bring a little fun into helping students review for the AP exam.

Dates to Memorize When Preparing for the AP U.S. History Exam

Schlesinger's Cycles of American History

Historian Arthur Schlesinger believed the U.S. entered a period of public action and political reform approximately every thirty years. The beginning of each period of reform is listed below.

1. _____ Thomas Jefferson became president
2. _____ Andrew Jackson became president
3. _____ Abraham Lincoln became president
4. _____ Theodore Roosevelt became president
5. _____ Franklin Roosevelt became president
6. _____ John Kennedy became president

Presidents Elected in a Year ending in Zero

As a result of what some people call the "Curse of Tippecanoe," every president elected in a year ending in zero from 1840 to 1960 died in office.

1. _____ Thomas Jefferson elected president
2. _____ James Monroe re-elected president
3. _____ William Henry Harrison elected president
4. _____ Abraham Lincoln elected president
5. _____ James Garfield elected president
6. _____ William McKinley re-elected president
7. _____ Warren Harding elected president
8. _____ Franklin Roosevelt re-elected president (third term)
9. _____ John Kennedy elected president
10. _____ Ronald Reagan elected president
11. _____ George W. Bush elected president

Wars in United States History

1. _____ American Revolution
2. _____ War of 1812
3. _____ Mexican-American War
4. _____ Civil War
5. _____ Spanish-American War
6. _____ World War I
7. _____ World War II
8. _____ Korean War
9. _____ Vietnam War
10. _____ Persian Gulf War
11. _____ Afghan War
12. _____ Iraqi War

Miscellaneous Dates to Remember

1. _____ Christopher Columbus sailed to the Americas
2. _____ Jamestown established
3. _____ French and Indian War ended
4. _____ Declaration of Independence
5. _____ Constitutional Convention
6. _____ George Washington became president
7. _____ Era of Good Feelings
8. _____ Reconstruction Era
9. _____ Progressive Era
10. _____ Great Depression
11. _____ Cold War

Quiz - Dates in U.S. History

Directions: Match the event with the time period listed below and receive 1 point. Receive a bonus point for knowing the year the event occurred.

- A. 1607 – 1762
- B. 1763 – 1788
- C. 1789 – 1816
- D. 1817 – 1839
- E. 1840 – 1859
- F. 1860 – 1876
- G. 1877 – 1900
- H. 1901 – 1919
- I. 1920 – 1938
- J. 1939 – 1959
- K. 1960 – 1979
- L. 1980 – present

**Time
Period Date**

1. _____ _____ Washington become first president of the United States
2. _____ _____ Progressive Era began when Theodore Roosevelt became president
3. _____ _____ Attack on Fort Sumter began the Civil War
4. _____ _____ Jamestown founded
5. _____ _____ Era of Good Feelings began
6. _____ _____ Thomas Jefferson became president
7. _____ _____ John Kennedy became president
8. _____ _____ U.S. entered World War I
9. _____ _____ Franklin Roosevelt became president (first term)
10. _____ _____ Reconstruction Era ended
11. _____ _____ Edmond Genet challenged U.S. neutrality
12. _____ _____ Purchase of Alaska
13. _____ _____ Camp David Accords signed
14. _____ _____ Martin Luther King, Jr., assassinated
15. _____ _____ 19th Amendment ratified
16. _____ _____ Transcontinental railroad completed
17. _____ _____ Dawes Indian Severalty Act
18. _____ _____ Shays' rebellion
19. _____ _____ Trail of Tears
20. _____ _____ Republican Party created
21. _____ _____ *Dred Scott v Sandford*
22. _____ _____ Vietnamization began
23. _____ _____ Scopes trial

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|----------------|-------------------|
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| B. 1763 – 1788 | H. 1901 – 1919 |
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| D. 1817 – 1839 | J. 1939 – 1959 |
| E. 1840 – 1859 | K. 1960 – 1979 |
| F. 1860 – 1876 | L. 1980 – present |

24. _____ _____ Salem witch trials
25. _____ _____ Nat Turner’s revolt
26. _____ _____ Sherman Anti-Trust Act
27. _____ _____ Clayton Anti-Trust Act
28. _____ _____ John Brown’s raided Harper’s Ferry
29. _____ _____ Franco-American Treaty of Alliance signed
30. _____ _____ Treaty of Ghent signed
31. _____ _____ NAACP created
32. _____ _____ Fourteen Points introduced
33. _____ _____ Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombed
34. _____ _____ INF Treaty signed
35. _____ _____ Adams-Onis Treaty signed
36. _____ _____ James Oglethorpe established Georgia
37. _____ _____ President Jackson destroyed the Bank of the United States
38. _____ _____ Knights of Labor created
39. _____ _____ American Federation of Labor (A.F. of L.) created
40. _____ _____ Congress of Industrial Organizations (C.I.O.) created
41. _____ _____ Seneca Falls convention for women’s rights
42. _____ _____ Chinese Exclusion Act
43. _____ _____ Atlantic Charter signed
44. _____ _____ Monroe Doctrine announced
45. _____ _____ Mayflower Compact signed
46. _____ _____ Pearl Harbor attacked
47. _____ _____ NATO created
48. _____ _____ Marshall Plan announced
49. _____ _____ *The Jazz Singer*
50. _____ _____ Soviet Union dissolved
51. _____ _____ Thomas Paine published *Common Sense*

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| D. 1817 – 1839 | J. 1939 – 1959 |
| E. 1840 – 1859 | K. 1960 – 1979 |
| F. 1860 – 1876 | L. 1980 – present |

52. _____ Stamp Act
53. _____ 13th Amendment ratified
54. _____ Wounded Knee massacre
55. _____ Sputnik launched by U.S.S.R.
56. _____ Good Neighbor Policy announced
57. _____ Bay of Pigs invasion failed
58. _____ Homestead Act
59. _____ Jonathan Edwards sparked the Great Awakening
60. _____ John Adams appoints “midnight judges”
61. _____ Spanish-American War began
62. _____ Lyndon Johnson signed Civil Rights Act
63. _____ Joseph McCarthy censured by U.S. Senate
64. _____ Rosa Parks sets off a bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama
65. _____ Hawley-Smoot Tariff
66. _____ Stock market crash marks the beginning of the Great Depression
67. _____ Battle of Little Big Horn
68. _____ California gold rush
69. _____ *Plessy v Ferguson*
70. _____ Emancipation Proclamation
71. _____ The term “manifest destiny” is first used
72. _____ Yalta Conference
73. _____ Iran-Contra scandal
74. _____ Tet Offensive
75. _____ Invasion of Normandy
76. _____ Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg
77. _____ Apollo 11 landed on the moon
78. _____ Nixon opened U.S. relations with China
79. _____ Gulf of Tonkin Resolutions

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|----------------|-------------------|
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| B. 1763 – 1788 | H. 1901 – 1919 |
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80. _____ Cuban Missile Crisis
81. _____ Bonus March of World War I veterans on Washington, D.C.
82. _____ Betty Friedan published *The Feminine Mystique*
83. _____ Harriet Beecher Stowe published *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
84. _____ Upton Sinclair published *The Jungle*
85. _____ Roger Williams established Rhode Island
86. _____ French and Indian War ended
87. _____ Boston Tea Party
88. _____ Cotton gin invented
89. _____ Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
90. _____ Mexican-American War ended
91. _____ Wright brothers fly the first airplane
92. _____ Federal Reserve System created
93. _____ Charles Lindbergh flew solo across the Atlantic Ocean
94. _____ Truman Doctrine announced
95. _____ Jackie Robinson signed with the Brooklyn Dodgers
96. _____ *Brown v. Board of Education*
97. _____ Little Rock High School integrated by federal troops
98. _____ Malcolm X assassinated
99. _____ American Indian Movement (AIM) created
100. _____ Martin Luther King, Jr., delivers his "I Have a Dream" speech

250 Things Every AP Student Should Know About U.S. History

1. Jamestown, 1607
2. First Africans brought to Virginia, 1619
3. Mayflower Compact, 1620
4. Great Migration of Puritans to Massachusetts, 1630's and 1640's
5. Roger Williams established Rhode Island, 1636
6. William Penn established Pennsylvania, 1681
7. James Oglethorpe established Georgia, 1732
8. Jonathan Edwards sparked the Great Awakening, 1734
9. French and Indian War, 1754-63
10. Proclamation of 1763
11. Stamp Act, 1765-66
12. Declaratory Act, 1766
13. Townshend Acts, 1767
14. Boston Tea Party, 1773
15. First Continental Congress, 1774
16. Lexington and Concord, 1775
17. Second Continental Congress, 1775
18. Thomas Paine published *Common Sense*, 1776
19. Declaration of Independence, 1776
20. Treaty of Alliance, 1778
21. Battle of Yorktown, 1781
22. Articles of Confederation went into effect, 1781
23. Treaty of Paris, 1783

24. Northwest Ordinances of 1784, 1785, 1787
25. Shays' Rebellion, 1786
26. Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, 1787
27. *The Federalist Papers* published, 1787-8
28. Creation of a new government, 1789
29. Alexander Hamilton appointed Secretary of the Treasury, 1789
30. Samuel Slater established the first textile mill, 1790
31. Bill of Rights, 1791
32. Cotton Gin, 1793
33. Washington's Proclamation of Neutrality, 1793
34. Whiskey Rebellion, 1794
35. Washington's Farewell Address, 1796
36. XYZ Affair, 1797-98
37. Alien & Sedition Acts, 1798
38. Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, 1798-99
39. Election of 1800
40. Midnight judges, 1801
41. *Marbury v. Madison*, 1803
42. Louisiana Purchase, 1803
43. Lewis and Clark expedition, 1804-6
44. Trial of Aaron Burr, 1807
45. Jefferson's embargo, 1807
46. War of 1812, 1812-1815
47. Hartford Convention, 1814
48. Battle of New Orleans, 1815
49. The American System, 1815

50. Era of Good Feelings, 1815-24
51. *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 1819
52. Adams-Onis Treaty, 1819
53. Missouri Compromise, 1820
54. First Lowell factory opened, 1823
55. Monroe Doctrine, 1823
56. Election of 1824
57. Indian Removal Act, 1830
58. Maysville Road Veto, 1830
59. Nat Turner's revolt, 1831
60. Nullification Crisis, 1832-33
61. Jackson destroyed Bank of the United States, 1833-36
62. Panic of 1837
63. Horace Mann began school reform in Massachusetts, 1837
64. Trail of Tears, 1838
65. Election of 1840
66. Term "Manifest Destiny" first used, 1845
67. Annexation of Texas, 1845
68. Mexican-American War, 1846-48
69. Wilmot Proviso, 1846
70. Mormons migrated to Utah, 1847-48
71. Seneca Falls convention, 1848
72. Mexican Cession, 1848
73. California gold rush, 1849
74. Compromise of 1850
75. Harriet Beecher Stowe published *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, 1852

76. Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
77. Creation of the Republican Party, 1854
78. *Dred Scot v. Sandford*, 1857
79. Lincoln-Douglas debates, 1858
80. John Brown's raid, 1859
81. Election of 1860
82. Southern secession, 1860-61
83. Fort Sumter, 1861
84. Homestead Act, 1862
85. Morrill Land-Grant Act, 1862
86. Emancipation Proclamation, 1863
87. Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, 1863
88. Appomattox Court House, 1865
89. Abraham Lincoln assassination, 1865
90. Freedman's Bureau, 1865
91. 13th Amendment, 1865
92. Purchase of Alaska, 1867
93. Radical Reconstruction began, 1867
94. Andrew Johnson impeachment trial, 1868
95. 14th Amendment, 1868
96. Transcontinental railroad completed, 1869
97. Standard Oil created, 1870
98. Knights of Labor created, 1869
99. Wyoming gave women right to vote, 1870
100. Battle of Little Big Horn, 1876
101. Election of 1876

102. Great Railroad Strike, 1877
103. Chief Joseph surrendered, 1877
104. James Garfield assassinated, 1881
105. Booker T. Washington founded Tuskegee Institute, 1881
106. Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882
107. Pendleton Civil Service Act, 1883
108. Haymarket Square Riot, 1886
109. American Federation of Labor created, 1886
110. Dawes Severalty Act, 1887
111. Jane Addams founded Hull House, 1887
112. The “Gospel of Wealth” 1889
113. Jacob Riis published *How the Other Half Lives*, 1890
114. Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 1890
115. Wounded Knee massacre, 1890
116. Ellis Island opened, 1892
117. Homestead Strike, 1892
118. Panic of 1893
119. Pullman Strike, 1894
120. *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 1896
121. Election of 1896
122. Spanish-American War, 1898
123. Open Door policy, 1899
124. Filipino rebellion, 1899-1901
125. William McKinley assassinated, 1901
126. Theodore Roosevelt mediated coal miner’s strike, 1902
127. Wright Brothers flew first airplane, 1903

128. Northern Securities Company broken up, 1904
129. Roosevelt Corollary, 1904
130. Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty, 1904
131. Upton Sinclair published *The Jungle*, 1906
132. Model T introduced, 1908
133. NAACP organized, 1909
134. Election of 1912
135. 16th Amendment, 1913
136. 17th Amendment, 1913
137. Federal Reserve System created, 1913
138. Clayton Anti-Trust Act, 1914
139. *Birth of a Nation*, 1915
140. Pancho Villa's raid, 1916
141. United States entered WWI, 1917
142. The Fourteen Points, 1918
143. 18th Amendment, 1919
144. Versailles Treaty defeated, 1919
145. Palmer Raids, 1920
146. 19th Amendment, 1920
147. National Origin Act, 1924
148. Teapot Dome Scandal, 1923-24
149. Scopes Trial, 1925
150. KKK marched on Washington, 1925
151. Charles Lindbergh's flight, 1927
152. Sacco and Vanzetti executed, 1927
153. *The Jazz Singer*, 1927

154. Stock Market crash, 1929
155. Hawley-Smoot Tariff, 1930
156. Stimson Doctrine, 1932
157. Bonus march, 1932
158. First New Deal, 1933
159. Good Neighbor Policy, 1933
160. Dust Bowl, 1935
161. Second New Deal, 1935
162. Wagner Act, 1935
163. Social Security Act, 1935
164. Huey Long assassinated, 1935
165. Congress of Industrial Organization created, 1935
166. FDR's court-packing plan, 1937
167. Roosevelt recession, 1937-38
168. Lend-Lease Act, 1940
169. Atlantic Charter, 1941
170. Pearl Harbor, 1941
171. Japanese-American internment, 1942
172. Normandy invasion, 1944
173. G.I. Bill, 1944
174. Yalta Conference, 1945
175. Potsdam Conference, 1945
176. Hiroshima and Nagasaki, 1945
177. "Iron Curtain" speech, 1946
178. Truman Doctrine, 1947
179. Marshall Plan, 1947

180. Taft-Hartley Act, 1947
181. Brooklyn Dodgers sign Jackie Robinson, 1947
182. National Security Act, 1947
183. Berlin Airlift, 1948
184. Election of 1948
185. NATO formed, 1949
186. Joseph McCarthy attacked the State Department, 1950
187. Korean War, 1950-1953
188. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg executed, 1953
189. *Brown v. Board of Education*, 1954
190. Geneva Accords, 1954
191. Joseph McCarthy condemned for misconduct, 1954
192. Montgomery bus boycott, 1955-56
193. Interstate Highway Act, 1956
194. Integration of Little Rock H.S., 1957
195. Sputnik, 1957
196. U-2 aircraft shot down by USSR, 1960
197. Greensboro sit-ins, 1960
198. Eisenhower's Farewell Address, 1961
199. Bay of Pigs, 1961
200. Freedom Riders, 1961
201. Peace Corps, 1961
202. Cuban Missile Crises, 1962
203. Betty Friedan published *The Feminine Mystique*, 1963
204. March on Washington, 1963
205. John F. Kennedy assassinated, 1963

206. The Great Society, 1964-65
207. Civil Rights Act of 1964
208. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, 1964
209. Malcolm X assassinated, 1965
210. Vietnam War escalated, 1965
211. Voting Rights Act, 1965
212. Watts riots, 1965
213. *Miranda v. State of Arizona*, 1966
214. Tet Offensive, 1968
215. Johnson withdrew from presidential race, 1968
216. Martin Luther King, Jr. assassinated, 1968
217. Robert Kennedy assassinated, 1968
218. Anti-war riots at the Chicago Democratic Convention, 1968
219. AIM created, 1968
220. Election of 1968
221. Neil Armstrong walked on moon, 1969
222. Vietnamization, 1969
223. My Lai massacre made public, 1969
224. Kent State, 1970
225. Pentagon Papers, 1971
226. Nixon visited China, 1972
227. Watergate break-in, 1972
228. SALT I and the policy of detente, 1972
229. *Roe v. Wade*, 1973
230. OPEC oil embargo, 1973
231. Nixon resigned, 1974

232. Panama Canal Treaty, 1977
233. Camp David Accords, 1979
234. Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, 1979
235. Iranian hostage crises, 1979-81
236. Reaganomics began, 1981
237. Beirut embassy bombed, 1983
238. Invasion of Grenada, 1983
239. Iran-Contra scandal, 1987
240. INF Treaty, 1988
241. Berlin Wall torn down, 1989
242. Persian Gulf War, 1991
243. Soviet Union dissolved, 1991
244. Oklahoma City bombing, 1995
245. Balanced Budget Agreement passed, 1997
246. Clinton impeachment trial, 1999
247. September 11th terrorist attacks, 2001
248. War in Afghanistan, 2001
249. Invasion of Iraq , 2003
250. Election of Barack Obama, 2008

Religion in U.S. History

Theme: Ideas, Beliefs, and Culture

- In what ways and to what extent did moral, philosophical, and cultural values affect the creation of the United States?
- In what ways and to what extent have changes in moral, philosophical, and cultural values affected U.S. history?

Period 1: 1491-1607

1. European attempts to change American Indian beliefs and worldviews on basic social issues such as religion, gender roles and the family, and the relationship of people with the natural environment led to American Indian resistance and conflict.
2. In spite of slavery, Africans' cultural and linguistic adaptations to the Western Hemisphere resulted in varying degrees of cultural preservation and autonomy.
3. Spanish Mission System
4. African American Colonial Religion

Period 2: 1607-1754

5. The New England colonies, founded primarily by Puritans seeking to establish a community of like-minded religious believers, developed a close-knit, homogeneous society and — aided by favorable environmental conditions — a thriving mixed economy of agriculture and commerce.
6. Several factors promoted Anglicization in the British colonies: the growth of autonomous political communities based on English models, the development of commercial ties and legal structures, the emergence of a trans-Atlantic print culture, Protestant evangelism, religious toleration, and the spread of European Enlightenment ideas.
7. Resistance to imperial control in the British colonies drew on colonial experiences of self-government, evolving local ideas of liberty, the political thought of the Enlightenment, greater religious independence and diversity, and an ideology critical of perceived corruption in the imperial system.
8. Puritans
 - Calvinism
 - Great Migration
 - City upon a Hill
 - Community of Saints
 - Congregationalists
 - Halfway Covenant
 - John Winthrop
 - Harvard, 1639
 - Salem Witch Trials, 1692

9. Roger Williams and Providence, Rhode Island

10. Quakers

- Inner Light
- Society of Friends
- William Penn
- Pennsylvania, 1681
- Holy Experiment

11. Anglicans

- established church

12. Catholics

- Maryland Toleration Act, 1649

13. Great Awakening, 1730s-1760s

- George Whitefield
- Jonathan Edwards
- Old Lights / New Lights

Period 3: 1754-1800

14. During the 18th century, new ideas about politics and society led to debates about religion and governance, and ultimately inspired experiments with new governmental structures.

15. Protestant evangelical religious fervor strengthened many British colonists' understandings of themselves as a chosen people blessed with liberty, while Enlightenment philosophers and ideas inspired many American political thinkers to emphasize individual talent over hereditary privilege.

16. The Enlightenment

17. Deism

Period 4: 1800-1848

18. The Second Great Awakening, liberal social ideas from abroad, and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility fostered the rise of voluntary organizations to promote religious and secular reforms, including abolition and women's rights.

19. Various groups of American Indians, women, and religious followers also developed cultures reflecting their interests and experiences, as did regional groups and an emerging urban middle class.

20. Second Great Awakening, early 1800s

21. Charles Finney

22. Reform Movements (stemming from the Second Great Awakening)

- public education (Horace Mann)
- prison reform (Dorthea Dix)

- Utopian Socialism (Brooke Farm, Onieda Community, New Harmony)
- women's rights
- temperance
- abolition of slavery

Period 5: 1844-1877

23. Asian, African American, and white peoples sought new economic opportunities or religious refuge in the West, efforts that were boosted during and after the Civil War with the passage of new legislation promoting national economic development.
24. Substantial numbers of new international migrants — who often lived in ethnic communities and retained their religion, language, and customs — entered the country prior to the Civil War, giving rise to a major, often violent nativist movement that was strongly anti-Catholic and aimed at limiting immigrants' cultural influence and political and economic power.
25. Mormons
- Joseph Smith
 - Brigham Young
 - Utah Territory, 1850
26. Anti-Catholic Nativism
27. American Party (Know Nothings)

Period 6: 1865-1898

28. A number of critics challenged the dominant corporate ethic in the United States and sometimes capitalism itself, offering alternate visions of the good society through utopianism and the Social Gospel.
29. Social Gospel
30. Salvation Army
31. Josiah Strong, *Our Country*, 1885
32. Charles Sheldon, *In His Steps*, 1897

Period 7: 1890-1945

33. Technological change, modernization, and changing demographics led to increased political and cultural conflict on several fronts: tradition versus innovation, urban versus rural, fundamentalist Christianity versus scientific modernism, management versus labor, native-born versus new immigrants, white versus black, and idealism versus disillusionment.
34. Fundamentalism vs. Modernism
35. Scopes trial, 1925
36. Charles Coughlin (radio priest)

Period 8: 1945-1980

37. Nation of Islam

- Elijah Muhammad
- Malcolm X

38. The New Right

- Right-to-Life Movement
- Phyllis Schlafly

Period 9: 1980 to the Present

39. Reduced public faith in the government's ability to solve social and economic problems, the growth of religious fundamentalism, and the dissemination of neoconservative thought all combined to invigorate conservatism.

40. The rapid and substantial growth of evangelical and fundamentalist Christian churches and organizations, as well as increased political participation by some of those groups, encouraged significant opposition to liberal social and political trends.

41. Rise of the Religious Right

- Moral Majority
- Focus on the Family

American Indian History

Theme: Identity

- In what ways and to what extent have gender, class, ethnic, religious, regional, and other group identities changed in different historical eras?

Period 1: 1491-1607

1. European overseas expansion and sustained contacts with Africans and American Indians dramatically altered European views of social, political, and economic relationships among and between white and nonwhite peoples.
2. In the economies of the Spanish colonies, Indian labor, used in the *encomienda* system to support plantation-based agriculture and extract precious metals (e.g., silver), and other resources (e.g., sugar), was gradually replaced by African slavery.
3. With little experience dealing with people who were different from themselves, Spanish and Portuguese explorers poorly understood the native peoples they encountered in the Americas, leading to debates over how American Indians should be treated and how “civilized” these groups were compared to European standards.
4. Many Europeans developed a belief in white superiority to justify their subjugation of Africans and American Indians, using several different rationales.
5. European attempts to change American Indian beliefs and worldviews on basic social issues such as religion, gender roles and the family, and the relationship of people with the natural environment led to American Indian resistance and conflict.
6. Native American Societies
 - Pueblo
 - Chinook
 - Iroquois
 - Algonquin
7. Racially Mixed Populations
 - Mestizo
 - Zambo
8. smallpox
9. *encomienda* system
10. Juan de Sepúlveda
11. Bartolomé de Las Casas
12. Acoma Pueblo Uprising, 1858

Period 2: 1607-1754

13. Spain sought to establish tight control over the process of colonization and to convert and/or exploit the native population.
14. French and Dutch colonial efforts involved relatively few Europeans and used trade alliances and intermarriage with American Indians to acquire furs and other products for export to Europe.
15. Unlike their European competitors, the English eventually sought to establish colonies based on agriculture, sending relatively large numbers of men and women to acquire land and populate their settlements, while having relatively hostile relationships with American Indians.
16. Reinforced by a strong belief in British racial and cultural superiority, the British system enslaved black people in perpetuity, altered African gender and kinship relationships in the colonies, and was one factor that led the British colonists into violent confrontations with American Indians.
17. Conflicts in Europe spread to North America, as French, Dutch, British, and Spanish colonies allied, traded with, and armed American Indian groups, leading to continuing political instability.
18. Continuing contact with Europeans increased the flow of goods and diseases into and out of native communities, stimulating cultural and demographic changes.
19. By supplying American Indian allies with deadlier weapons and alcohol, and by rewarding Indian military actions, Europeans helped increase the intensity and destructiveness of American Indian warfare.
20. Spanish colonizing efforts in North America, particularly after the Pueblo Revolt, saw an accommodation with some aspects of American Indian culture; by contrast, conflict with American Indians tended to reinforce English colonists' worldview on land and gender roles.
21. Late 17th-century efforts to integrate Britain's colonies into a coherent, hierarchical imperial structure and pursue mercantilist economic aims met with scant success due largely to varied forms of colonial resistance and conflicts with American Indian groups, and were followed by nearly a half-century of the British government's relative indifference to colonial governance.
22. King Phillip's War, 1675-1676
23. Pueblo Revolt, 1680

Period 3: 1754-1800

24. After the British defeat of the French in 1763, white-Indian conflicts continued to erupt as native groups sought to continue trading with Europeans and to resist the encroachment of British colonists on traditional tribal lands.

25. The French withdrawal from North America and the subsequent attempt of various native groups to reassert their power over the interior of the continent resulted in new white–Indian conflicts along the western borders of British and, later, the U.S. colonial settlement and among settlers looking to assert more power in interior regions.
26. During and after the colonial war for independence, various tribes attempted to forge advantageous political alliances with one another and with European powers to protect their interests, limit migration of white settlers, and maintain their tribal lands.
27. The Constitution’s failure to precisely define the relationship between American Indian tribes and the national government led to problems regarding treaties and Indian legal claims relating to the seizure of Indian lands.
28. The Spanish, supported by the bonded labor of the local Indians, expanded their mission settlements into California, providing opportunities for social mobility among enterprising soldiers and settlers that led to new cultural blending.
29. French and Indian War, 1754-1763
30. Pontiac’s Rebellion, 1763
31. Proclamation Line of 1763
32. Paxton Boys, 1764
33. Iroquois Confederation
34. Battle of Fallen Timbers, 1794
35. Treaty of Greenville, 1795

Period 4: 1800-1848

36. Resistance to initiatives for democracy and inclusion included proslavery arguments, rising xenophobia, anti-black sentiments in political and popular culture, and restrictive anti-Indian policies.
37. Various groups of American Indians, women, and religious followers also developed cultures reflecting their interests and experiences, as did regional groups and an emerging urban middle class.
38. Whites living on the frontier tended to champion expansion efforts, while resistance by American Indians led to a sequence of wars and federal efforts to control American Indian populations.
39. Tecumseh
40. Battle of Tippecanoe, 1811
41. Indian Removal Act, 1830

- 42. Black Hawk
- 43. *Worcester v. Georgia*, 1832
- 44. Trail of Tears. 1838
- 45. Seminole Wars, 1814-1819, 1835-1842

Period 5: 1844-1877

- 46. The desire for access to western resources led to the environmental transformation of the region, new economic activities, and increased settlement in areas forcibly taken from American Indians.
- 47. As the territorial boundaries of the United States expanded and the migrant population increased, U.S. government interaction and conflict with Hispanics and American Indians increased, altering these groups' cultures and ways of life and raising questions about their status and legal rights.
- 48. Sand Creek Massacre, 1864
- 49. Crazy Horse
- 50. Sitting Bull
- 51. Little Big Horn, 1876
- 52. Chief Joseph's surrender, 1877

Period 6: 1865-1898

- 53. As transcontinental railroads were completed, bringing more settlers west, U.S. military actions, the destruction of the buffalo, the confinement of American Indians to reservations, and assimilationist policies reduced the number of American Indians and threatened native culture and identity.
- 54. Post–Civil War migration to the American West, encouraged by economic opportunities and government policies, caused the federal government to violate treaties with American Indian nations in order to expand the amount of land available to settlers.
- 55. The competition for land in the West among white settlers, Indians, and Mexican Americans led to an increase in violent conflict.
- 56. The U.S. government generally responded to American Indian resistance with military force, eventually dispersing tribes onto small reservations and hoping to end American Indian tribal identities through assimilation.
- 57. Great Sioux War, 1876-1881
- 58. Helen Hunt Jackson, *A Century of Dishonor*, 1881

59. Geronimo's surrender, 1886

60. Dawes Severalty Act, 1887

61. Ghost Dance

62. Massacre at Wounded Knee, 1890

Period 7: 1890-1945

63. Snyder Act, 1924

64. Wheeler-Howard Act, 1934

Period 8: 1945-1980

65. Latinos, American Indians, and Asian Americans began to demand social and economic equality and a redress of past injustices.

66. American Indian Movement (AIM), 1968

67. Dennis Banks

68. Russell Means

69. Alcatraz, 1969

70. Wounded Knee, 1973

71. Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, 1974

Women in U.S. History

Theme: Identity

- In what ways and to what extent have gender, class, ethnic, religious, regional, and other group identities changed in different historical eras?

Theme: Politics and Power

- In what ways and to what extent have Americans agreed on or argued over the values that guide the political system, as well as who is a part of the political process?

Period 1: 1491-1607

1. European attempts to change American Indian beliefs and worldviews on basic social issues such as religion, gender roles and the family, and the relationship of people with the natural environment led to American Indian resistance and conflict.

Period 2: 1607-1754

2. Spanish colonizing efforts in North American, particularly after the Pueblo Revolt, saw an accommodation with some aspects of American Indian culture; by contrast, conflict with American Indians tended to reinforce English colonists' worldview on land and gender roles.
3. Reinforced by a strong belief in British racial and cultural superiority, the British system enslaved black people in perpetuity, altered African gender and kinship relationships in the colonies, and was one factor that led the British colonists into violent confrontations with American Indians.

Period 3: 1754-1800

4. Enlightenment ideas and women's experiences in the movement for independence promoted an ideal of "republican motherhood," which called on white women to maintain and teach republican values within the family and granted women a new importance in American political culture.
5. republican motherhood
6. Mercy Otis Warren
7. Abigail Adams

Period 4: 1800-1848

8. The Second Great Awakening, liberal social ideas from abroad, and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility fostered the rise of voluntary organizations to promote religious and secular reforms, including abolition and women's rights.
9. Various groups of American Indians, women, and religious followers also developed cultures reflecting their interests and experiences, as did regional groups and an emerging urban middle class.

10. Increasing numbers of Americans, especially women in factories and low-skilled male workers, no longer relied on semi-subsistence agriculture but made their livelihoods producing goods for distant markets, even as some urban entrepreneurs went into finance rather than manufacturing.
11. The market revolution helped to widen a gap between rich and poor, shaped emerging middle and working classes, and caused an increasing separation between home and workplace, which led to dramatic transformations in gender and in family roles and expectations.
12. Seneca Falls Convention, 1848
13. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
14. Lucretia Mott
15. Dorothea Dix
16. Lowell system
17. cult of domesticity

Period 5: 1844-1877

18. The women's rights movement was both emboldened and divided over the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution.
19. Susan B. Anthony
20. Victoria Woodhull

Period 6: 1865-1898

21. Immigrants sought both to "Americanize" and to maintain their unique identities; along with others, such as some African Americans and women, they were able to take advantage of new career opportunities even in the face of widespread social prejudices.
22. In a urban atmosphere where the access to power was unequally distributed, political machines provided social services in exchange for political support, settlement houses helped immigrants adapt to the new language and customs, and women's clubs and self-help groups targeted intellectual development and social and political reform.
23. Challenging their prescribed "place," women and African American activists articulated alternative visions of political, social, and economic equality.
24. Wyoming grants women the right to vote 1870
25. National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), 1869
26. American Women Suffrage Association (AWSA), 1869

27. Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), 1874

28. Jane Addams

29. Lillian Wald

30. Ida Wells-Barnett

31. Mother Jones

Period 7: 1890-1945

32. In its transition from a rural, agricultural society to an urban, industrial society, the U.S. offered new economic opportunities for women, internal migrants, and international migrants who continued to flock to the United States.

33. The mass mobilization of American society to supply troops for the war effort and a workforce on the home front ended the Great Depression and provided opportunities for women and minorities to improve their socioeconomic positions.

34. Despite U.S. contributions to the victory over fascism and new opportunities for women and minorities during the war, other wartime experiences, such as the internment of Japanese Americans, challenges to civil liberties, debates over race and segregation, and the decision to drop the atomic bomb raised questions about American values.

35. 19th Amendment, 1920

36. Margaret Sanger

37. flappers

38. Rosie the Riveter

Period 8: 1945-1980

39. Activists began to question society's assumptions about gender and to call for social and economic equality for women and for gays and lesbians.

40. Although the image of the traditional nuclear family dominated popular perceptions in the postwar era, the family structure of Americans was undergoing profound changes as the number of working women increased and many social attitudes changed.

41. *The Feminine Mystique*, 1963

42. Equal Pay Act, 1963

43. Title VII, 1964

44. National Organization for Women (NOW), 1966

45. Equal Rights Amendment, 1972

46. *Roe v. Wade*, 1973

47. Phyllis Schlafly

48. Right-to-Life Movement

Period 9: 1980 to the Present

49. Demographic changes intensified debates about gender roles, family structures, and racial and national identity.

50. glass ceiling

51. Nancy Pelosi

African American History

Theme: Identity

- In what ways and to what extent have gender, class, ethnic, religious, regional, and other group identities changed in different historical eras?

Theme: Peopling

- To what extent and why have people have migrated to, from, and within North America?

Theme: Politics and Power

- In what ways and to what extent have Americans agreed on or argued over the values that guide the political system, as well as who is a part of the political process?

Period 1: 1491-1607

1. Spanish and Portuguese exploration and conquest of the Americas led to widespread deadly epidemics, the emergence of racially mixed populations, and a caste system defined by an intermixture among Spanish settlers, Africans, and Native Americans.
2. Spanish and Portuguese traders reached West Africa and partnered with some African groups to exploit local resources and recruit slave labor for the Americas.
3. In the economies of the Spanish colonies, Indian labor, used in the *encomienda* system to support plantation-based agriculture and extract precious metals (e.g., silver), and other resources (e.g., sugar), was gradually replaced by African slavery.
4. Many Europeans developed a belief in white superiority to justify their subjugation of Africans and American Indians, using several different rationales.
5. In spite of slavery, Africans' cultural and linguistic adaptations to the Western Hemisphere resulted in varying degrees of cultural preservation and autonomy.
6. Zambo
7. Columbian Exchange

Period 2: 1607-1754

8. Unlike Spanish, French, and Dutch colonies, which accepted intermarriage and cross-racial sexual unions with native peoples (and, in Spain's case, with enslaved Africans), English colonies attracted both males and females who rarely intermarried with either native peoples or Africans, leading to the development of a rigid racial hierarchy.
9. The abundance of land, a shortage of indentured servants, the lack of an effective means to enslave native peoples, and a growing European demand for colonial goods led to the emergence of the Atlantic slave trade.
10. Reinforced by a strong belief in British racial and cultural superiority, the British system enslaved black people in perpetuity, altered African gender and kinship relationships in the

colonies, and was one factor that led the British colonists into violent confrontations with American Indians.

11. Africans developed both overt and covert means to resist the dehumanizing aspects of slavery. Resistance to slavery included rebellion, sabotage, and escape.
12. The demographically, religiously, and ethnically diverse middle colonies supported a flourishing export economy based on cereal crops, while the Chesapeake colonies and North Carolina relied on the cultivation of tobacco, a labor-intensive product based on white indentured servants and African chattel.
13. The colonies along the southernmost Atlantic coast and the British islands in the West Indies took advantage of long growing seasons by using slave labor to develop economies based on staple crops; in some cases, enslaved Africans constituted the majority of the population.
14. The presence of slavery and the impact of colonial wars stimulated the growth of ideas on race in this Atlantic system, leading to the emergence of racial stereotyping and the development of strict racial categories among British colonists, which contrasted with Spanish and French acceptance of racial gradations.
15. The growth of an Atlantic economy throughout the 18th century created a shared labor market and a wide exchange of New World and European goods, as seen in the African slave trade and the shipment of products from the Americas.
16. First Africans brought to American, 1619
17. middle passage
18. triangular trade

Period 3: 1754-1800

19. During and after the American Revolution, an increased awareness of the inequalities in society motivated some individuals and groups to call for the abolition of slavery and greater political democracy in the new state and national governments.
20. The constitutional framers postponed a solution to the problems of slavery and the slave trade, setting the stage for recurring conflicts over these issues in later years.
21. The expansion of slavery in the lower South and adjacent western lands, and its gradual disappearance elsewhere, began to create distinctive regional attitudes toward the institution.
22. Massachusetts Body of Liberties makes it the first colony to legalize slavery, 1641
23. Pennsylvania Gradual Emancipation Law, 1780
24. Northwest Ordinances
25. Three-Fifths Compromise and Slave Trade Compromise, 1787

26. Invention of the Cotton Gin, 1793

27. Toussaint L'Ouverture, 1797

Period 4: 1800-1848

28. Despite the outlawing of the international slave trade, the rise in the number of free African Americans in both the North and the South, and widespread discussion of various emancipation plans, the U.S. and many state governments continued to restrict African Americans' citizenship possibilities.

29. Resistance to initiatives for democracy and inclusion included proslavery arguments, rising xenophobia, anti-black sentiments in political and popular culture, and restrictive anti-Indian policies.

30. Many white Americans in the South asserted their regional identity through pride in the institution of slavery, insisting that the federal government should defend that institution.

31. Enslaved and free African Americans, isolated at the bottom of the social hierarchy, created communities and strategies to protect their dignity and their family structures, even as some launched abolitionist and reform movements aimed at changing their status.

32. Southern cotton furnished the raw material for manufacturing in the Northeast, while the growth in cotton production and trade promoted the development of national economic ties, shaped the international economy, and fueled the internal slave trade.

33. With expanding borders came public debates about whether to expand and how to define and use the new territories. (Should the territories be designated "slave" or "free"? Should the territories be designated Indian territory?)

34. The 1820 Missouri Compromise created a truce over the issue of slavery that gradually broke down as confrontations over slavery became increasingly bitter.

35. African Slave Trade outlawed, 1808

36. southern defense of slavery

37. Calhoun's Speech in the U.S. Senate, 1837

38. Slave Codes

39. American Colonization Society, 1817

40. Missouri Compromise, 1820

41. Denmark Vesey, 1822

42. Nat Turner, 1831

43. American Anti-Slavery Society, 1833
44. Liberty Party, 1840
45. William Lloyd Garrison
46. Sojourner Truth
47. Elijah Lovejoy
48. Frederick Douglass

Period 5: 1844-1877

49. Asian, African American, and white peoples sought new economic opportunities or religious refuge in the West, efforts that were boosted during and after the Civil War with the passage of new legislation promoting national economic development.
50. The acquisition of new territory in the West and the U.S. victory in the Mexican-American War were accompanied by a heated controversy over allowing or forbidding slavery in newly acquired territories.
51. The North's expanding economy and its increasing reliance on a free-labor manufacturing economy contrasted with the South's dependence on an economic system characterized by slave-based agriculture and slow population growth.
52. Abolitionists, although a minority in the North, mounted a highly visible campaign against slavery, adopting strategies of resistance ranging from fierce arguments against the institution and assistance in helping slaves escape to willingness to use violence to achieve their goals.
53. States' rights, nullification, and racist stereotyping provided the foundation for the Southern defense of slavery as a positive good.
54. National leaders made a variety of proposals to resolve the issue of slavery in the territories, including the Compromise of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the *Dred Scott* decision, but these ultimately failed to reduce sectional conflict.
55. Lincoln's decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation changed the purpose of the war, enabling many African Americans to fight in the Union Army, and helping prevent the Confederacy from gaining full diplomatic support from European powers.
56. The 13th Amendment abolished slavery, bringing about the war's most dramatic social and economic change, but the exploitative and soil-intensive sharecropping system endured for several generations.
57. Although citizenship, equal protection of the laws, and voting rights were granted to African Americans in the 14th and 15th Amendments, these rights were progressively stripped away through segregation, violence, Supreme Court decisions, and local political tactics.

58. peculiar institution
59. Free Soil Party, 1848
60. Compromise of 1850
61. Fugitive Slave Law, 1850
62. Underground Railroad, 1850-1860
63. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, 1852
64. Kansas-Nebraska Act
65. *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 1857
66. Harper's Ferry, 1859
67. Emancipation Proclamation, 1863
68. 13th Amendment, 1865
69. Black Codes
70. Freedman's Bureau, 1865-1872
71. 14th Amendment, 1868
72. 15th Amendment, 1870
73. Civil Rights Act of 1875
74. sharecropping (tenant farming)
75. Black Reconstruction
76. Ku Klux Klan
77. Redeemers
78. Compromise of 1877

Period 6: 1865-1898

79. Increased migrations from Asia and from southern and eastern Europe, as well as African American migrations within and out of the South, accompanied the mass movement of people into the nation's cities and the rural and boomtown areas of the West.

80. Immigrants sought both to “Americanize” and to maintain their unique identities; along with others, such as some African Americans and women, they were able to take advantage of new career opportunities even in the face of widespread social prejudices.
81. Increasingly prominent racist and nativist theories, along with Supreme Court decisions such as *Plessy v. Ferguson*, were used to justify violence, as well as local and national policies of discrimination and segregation.
82. Challenging their prescribed “place,” women and African American activists articulated alternative visions of political, social, and economic equality.
83. Colored Farmers’ Alliance, 1886
84. Jim Crow Laws
85. grandfather clause
86. *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 1896
87. Booker T. Washington
88. Atlanta Compromise, 1895
89. Ida Wells-Barnett

Period 7: 1890-1945

90. Although most African Americans remained in the South despite legalized segregation and racial violence, some began a “Great Migration” out of the South to pursue new economic opportunities offered by World War I.
91. The rise of an urban, industrial society encouraged the development of a variety of cultural expressions for migrant, regional, and African American artists (expressed most notably in the Harlem Renaissance movement); it also contributed to national culture by making shared experiences more possible through art, cinema, and the mass media.
92. The mass mobilization of American society to supply troops for the war effort and a workforce on the home front ended the Great Depression and provided opportunities for women and minorities to improve their socioeconomic positions. Despite U.S. contributions to the victory over fascism and new opportunities for women and minorities during the war, other wartime experiences, such as the internment of Japanese Americans, challenges to civil liberties, debates over race and segregation, and the decision to drop the atomic bomb raised questions about American values.
93. W.E.B. DuBois and the Niagara Movement, 1905
94. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), 1909
95. Birth of a Nation, 1915

- 96. Harlem Renaissance
- 97. jazz
- 98. Marcus Garvey
- 99. A. Philip Randolph
- 100. Mary McLeod Bethune
- 101. Congress of Racial Equality, 1942

Period 8: 1945-1980

- 102. Following World War II, civil rights activists utilized a variety of strategies — legal challenges, direct action, and nonviolent protest tactics — to combat racial discrimination. Continuing white resistance slowed efforts at desegregation, sparking a series of social and political crises across the nation, while tensions among civil rights activists over tactical and philosophical issues increased after 1965.
- 103. Decision-makers in each of the three branches of the federal government used measures including desegregation of the armed services, *Brown v. Board of Education*, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to promote greater racial justice.
- 104. Desegregation of the Armed Services, 1948
- 105. *Brown v. Board of Education*, 1954
- 106. Southern Manifesto, 1954
- 107. Rosa Parks
- 108. Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1955-56
- 109. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- 110. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), 1957
- 111. Integration of Little Rock High School, 1957
- 112. Civil Rights Act of 1957
- 113. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), 1960
- 114. sit-ins
- 115. freedom rides, 1961
- 116. public order laws

- 117. James Meredith
- 118. March on Washington, 1963
- 119. Mississippi Summer Project (Freedom Summer), 1964
- 120. Civil Rights Act of 1964
- 121. March from Selma to Montgomery, 1965
- 122. Voting Rights Act of 1965
- 123. Watts, 1965
- 124. Black Power
- 125. Nation of Islam (Black Muslims)
- 126. Malcolm X
- 127. Stokely Carmichael
- 128. Black Panthers
- 129. Martin Luther King assassinated, 1968
- 130. race riots, 1968
- 131. Kerner Commission Report, 1968
- 132. George Wallace
- 133. *Bakke v. University of California*, 1978

Period 9: 1980 to the Present

- 134. Demographic changes intensified debates about gender roles, family structures, and racial and national identity.
- 135. cultural pluralism
- 136. Barack Obama

Immigration and the “Peopling” of the United States

Theme: Identity

- In what ways and to what extent have gender, class, ethnic, religious, regional, and other group identities changed in different historical eras?

Theme: Peopling

- To what extent and why have people have migrated to, from, and within North America?
- In what ways and to what extent have changes in migration and population patterns affected American life?

Theme: Politics and Power

- In what ways and to what extent have Americans agreed on or argued over the values that guide the political system, as well as who is a part of the political process?

Period 1: 1491-1607

1. The arrival of Europeans in the Western Hemisphere in the 15th and 16th centuries triggered extensive demographic and social changes on both sides of the Atlantic.

Period 2: 1607-1754

2. The increasing political, economic, and cultural exchanges within the “Atlantic World” had a profound impact on the development of colonial societies in North America.
3. Great Migration of Puritans, 1630s and 1640s

Period 3: 1754-1800

4. English population growth and expansion into the interior disrupted existing French-Indian fur trade networks and caused various Indian nations to shift alliances among competing European powers.
5. Migrants from within North America and around the world continued to launch new settlements in the West, creating new distinctive backcountry cultures and fueling social and ethnic tensions.
6. Scots-Irish
7. Alien and Sedition Acts, 1798

Period 4: 1800-1848

8. Efforts to exploit the nation’s natural resources led to government efforts to promote free and forced migration of various American peoples across the continent, as well as to competing ideas about defining and managing labor systems, geographical boundaries, and natural resources.

9. With the opening of canals and new roads into the western territories, native-born white citizens relocated westward, relying on new community systems to replace their old family and local relationships.
10. Migrants from Europe increased the population in the East and the Midwest, forging strong bonds of interdependence between the Northeast and the Old Northwest.
11. Irish immigration, 1840s

Period 5: 1844-1877

12. Asian, African American, and white peoples sought new economic opportunities or religious refuge in the West, efforts that were boosted during and after the Civil War with the passage of new legislation promoting national economic development.
13. As the territorial boundaries of the United States expanded and the migrant population increased, U.S. government interaction and conflict with Hispanics and American Indians increased, altering these groups' cultures and ways of life and raising questions about their status and legal rights.
14. Substantial numbers of new international migrants — who often lived in ethnic communities and retained their religion, language, and customs — entered the country prior to the Civil War, giving rise to a major, often violent nativist movement that was strongly anti-Catholic and aimed at limiting immigrants' cultural influence and political and economic power.
15. nativism
16. Know Nothings

Period 6: 1865-1898

17. The industrial workforce expanded through migration across national borders and internal migration, leading to a more diverse workforce, lower wages, and an increase in child labor.
18. Increased migrations from Asia and from southern and eastern Europe, as well as African American migrations within and out of the South, accompanied the mass movement of people into the nation's cities and the rural and boomtown areas of the West.
19. Immigrants sought both to "Americanize" and to maintain their unique identities; along with others, such as some African Americans and women, they were able to take advantage of new career opportunities even in the face of widespread social prejudices.
20. In a urban atmosphere where the access to power was unequally distributed, political machines provided social services in exchange for political support, settlement houses helped immigrants adapt to the new language and customs, and women's clubs and self-help groups targeted intellectual development and social and political reform.
21. Post-Civil War migration to the American West, encouraged by economic opportunities and government policies, caused the federal government to violate treaties with American Indian nations in order to expand the amount of land available to settlers.

22. Increasingly prominent racist and nativist theories, along with Supreme Court decisions such as *Plessy v. Ferguson*, were used to justify violence, as well as local and national policies of discrimination and segregation.
23. Old Immigrants
24. New Immigrants
25. Ellis Island
26. assimilation
27. Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882
28. Jane Addams

Period 7: 1890-1945

29. In its transition from a rural, agricultural society to an urban, industrial society, the U.S. offered new economic opportunities for women, internal migrants, and international migrants who continued to flock to the United States.
30. Although most African Americans remained in the South despite legalized segregation and racial violence, some began a “Great Migration” out of the South to pursue new economic opportunities offered by World War I.
31. As labor strikes and racial strife disrupted society, the immediate period after World War I witnessed the first American “Red Scare,” which legitimized attacks on radicals and immigrants.
32. Several acts of Congress during the 1920s established highly restrictive immigration quotas, while national policies continued to permit unrestricted immigration from nations in the Western Hemisphere, especially Mexico, in order to guarantee an inexpensive supply of labor.
33. Technological change, modernization, and changing demographics led to increased political and cultural conflict on several fronts: tradition versus innovation, urban versus rural, fundamentalist Christianity versus scientific modernism, management versus labor, native-born versus new immigrants, white versus black, and idealism versus disillusionment.
34. Many Americans migrated during the Great Depression, often driven by economic difficulties, and during World Wars I and II, as a result of the need for wartime production labor.
35. Many Mexicans, drawn to the U.S. by economic opportunities, faced ambivalent government policies in the 1930s and 1940s.
36. Gentleman’s Agreement, 1907
37. Palmer Raids, 1919-1920

- 38. National Origins Act, 1924
- 39. Ku Klux Klan
- 40. Sacco and Vanzetti, 1927
- 41. Mexican Repatriation, 1929-1939
- 42. Bracero Program, 1942

Period 8: 1945-1980

- 43. Internal migrants as well as migrants from around the world sought access to the economic boom and other benefits of the United States, especially after the passage of new immigration laws in 1965.
- 44. McCarran-Walter Act, 1952
- 45. Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965

Period 9: 1980 to the Present

- 46. After 1980, the political, economic, and cultural influences of the American South and West continued to increase as population shifted to those areas, fueled in part by a surge in migration from regions that had not been heavily represented in earlier migrations, especially Latin American and Asia. The new migrants affected U.S. culture in many ways and supplied the economy with an important labor force, but they also became the focus of intense political, economic, and cultural debates.
- 47. Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986
- 48. Immigration Act of 1990

Economic History of the United States

Theme: Work, Exchange, and Technology

- In what ways and to what extent have changes in markets, transportation, and technology affected American society?
- In what ways and to what extent have different systems of labor developed over time?
- In what ways and to what extent have debates over economic values and the role of government in the U.S. economy affected politics, society, the economy, and the environment?

Economic Terms

- 1) mercantilism
- 2) laissez faire
- 3) tariff (revenue and protective)
- 4) recession (depression)
- 5) recovery (prosperity)
- 6) inflation (cheap money)
- 7) deflation (hard money)
- 8) specie
- 9) supply
- 10) demand

Period 1: 1491-1607

1. The spread of maize (corn) cultivation from present-day Mexico northward into the American Southwest and beyond supported economic development and social diversification among societies in these areas; a mix of foraging and hunting did the same for societies in the Northwest and areas of California.
2. In the Northeast and along the Atlantic Seaboard some societies developed a mixed agricultural and hunter–gatherer economy that favored the development of permanent villages.
3. The introduction of new crops and livestock (e.g. horses and cows) by the Spanish had far-reaching effects on native settlement patterns, as well as on economic, social, and political development in the Western Hemisphere.

4. In the economies of the Spanish colonies, Indian labor, used in the *encomienda* system to support plantation-based agriculture and extract precious metals (e.g., silver), and other resources (e.g., sugar), was gradually replaced by African slavery.
5. New crops (e.g., corn and potatoes) from the Americas stimulated European population growth, while new sources of mineral wealth facilitated the European shift from feudalism to capitalism.
6. Improvements in technology and more organized methods for conducting international trade helped drive changes to economies in Europe and the Americas.
7. Columbian Exchange
8. *encomienda* system
9. joint stock companies

Period 2: 1607-1754

10. The New England colonies, founded primarily by Puritans seeking to establish a community of like-minded religious believers, developed a close-knit, homogeneous society and — aided by favorable environmental conditions — a thriving mixed economy of agriculture and commerce.
11. The demographically, religiously, and ethnically diverse middle colonies supported a flourishing export economy based on cereal crops, while the Chesapeake colonies and North Carolina relied on the cultivation of tobacco, a labor-intensive product based on white indentured servants and African chattel.
12. The colonies along the southernmost Atlantic coast and the British islands in the West Indies took advantage of long growing seasons by using slave labor to develop economies based on staple crops; in some cases, enslaved Africans constituted the majority of the population.
13. The growth of an Atlantic economy throughout the 18th century created a shared labor market and a wide exchange of New World and European goods, as seen in the African slave trade and the shipment of products from the Americas.
14. Jamestown and the London Company, 1607
15. indentured servitude
16. headright system
17. mercantilism
18. triangular trade
19. Navigation Acts, 1651-1696
20. salutary neglect

Period 3: 1754-1800

21. The continued presence of European powers in North America challenged the United States to find ways to safeguard its borders, maintain neutral trading rights, and promote its economic interests.
22. As national political institutions developed in the new United States, varying regionally based positions on economic, political, social, and foreign policy issues promoted the development of political parties.
23. Sugar Act, 1764
24. Stamp Act, 1765
25. Declaratory Act, 1766
26. Townshend Acts, 1767
27. Adam Smith
28. Shays' Rebellion, 1786-1787
29. Hamilton's Financial Plan
 - raise revenue for assuming state debts and funding the national debt at par
 - sale of western land
 - excise tax
 - revenue tariff
 - First Bank of the United States, 1781-1811

Period 4: 1800-1848

30. With the acceleration of a national and international market economy, Americans debated the scope of government's role in the economy, while diverging economic systems meant that regional political and economic loyalties often continued to overshadow national concerns.
31. Innovations including textile machinery, steam engines, interchangeable parts, canals, railroads, and the telegraph, as well as agricultural inventions, both extended markets and brought efficiency to production for those markets.
32. Increasing numbers of Americans, especially women in factories and low-skilled male workers, no longer relied on semi-subsistence agriculture but made their livelihoods producing goods for distant markets, even as some urban entrepreneurs went into finance rather than manufacturing.
33. Southern cotton furnished the raw material for manufacturing in the Northeast, while the growth in cotton production and trade promoted the development of national economic ties, shaped the international economy, and fueled the internal slave trade.

34. Despite some governmental and private efforts to create a unified national economy, most notably the American System, the shift to market production linked the North and the Midwest more closely than either was linked to the South.
35. Efforts to exploit the nation's natural resources led to government efforts to promote free and forced migration of various American peoples across the continent, as well as to competing ideas about defining and managing labor systems, geographical boundaries, and natural resources.
36. The South remained politically, culturally, and ideologically distinct from the other sections, while continuing to rely on its exports to Europe for economic growth.
37. Regional interests continued to trump national concerns as the basis for many political leaders' positions on economic issues including slavery, the national bank, tariffs, and internal improvements.
38. Following the Louisiana Purchase, the drive to acquire, survey, and open up new lands and markets led Americans into numerous economic, diplomatic, and military initiatives in the Western Hemisphere and Asia.
39. market economy
40. Samuel Slater
41. Lowell system
42. interchangeable parts
43. Embargo of 1807
44. Henry Clay's American System, 1815
 - internal improvements at federal expense
 - protective tariff
 - Bank of the United States
45. Tariff of 1816
46. Second Bank of the United States, 1816
47. Erie Canal, 1817-1825
48. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 1828
49. Tariff of Abominations, 1828
50. Maysville Road veto, 1830
51. South Carolina Tariff Crisis, 1832-33

52. Destruction of the Second Bank of the United States, 1833

53. Panic of 1837

Period 5: 1844-1877

54. The desire for access to western resources led to the environmental transformation of the region, new economic activities, and increased settlement in areas forcibly taken from American Indians.

55. Asian, African American, and white peoples sought new economic opportunities or religious refuge in the West, efforts that were boosted during and after the Civil War with the passage of new legislation promoting national economic development.

56. The North's expanding economy and its increasing reliance on a free-labor manufacturing economy contrasted with the South's dependence on an economic system characterized by slave-based agriculture and slow population growth.

57. The 13th Amendment abolished slavery, bringing about the war's most dramatic social and economic change, but the exploitative and soil-intensive sharecropping system endured for several generations.

58. Development of a national economy

- turnpikes
- canals
- steamboats
- railroads

59. California gold rush, 1849

60. Homestead Act, 1862

61. Pacific Railway Act, 1862

62. Promontory Point, Utah, 1869

63. sharecropping (tenant farming)

Period 6: 1865-1898

64. Following the Civil War, government subsidies for transportation and communication systems opened new markets in North America, while technological innovations and redesigned financial and management structures such as monopolies sought to maximize the exploitation of natural resources and a growing labor force.

65. Businesses and foreign policymakers increasingly looked outside U.S. borders in an effort to gain greater influence and control over markets and natural resources in the Pacific, Asia, and Latin America.

66. Business leaders consolidated corporations into trusts and holding companies and defended their resulting status and privilege through theories such as Social Darwinism.

67. As cities grew substantially in both size and in number, some segments of American society enjoyed lives of extravagant “conspicuous consumption,” while many others lived in relative poverty.
68. The industrial workforce expanded through migration across national borders and internal migration, leading to a more diverse workforce, lower wages, and an increase in child labor. Labor and management battled for control over wages and working conditions, with workers organizing local and national unions and/or directly confronting corporate power.
69. Despite the industrialization of some segments of the southern economy, a change promoted by southern leaders who called for a “New South,” agrarian sharecropping, and tenant farming systems continued to dominate the region.
70. Government agencies and conservationist organizations contended with corporate interests about the extension of public control over natural resources, including land and water.
71. Business interests battled conservationists as the latter sought to protect sections of unspoiled wilderness through the establishment of national parks and other conservationist and preservationist measures.
72. Farmers adapted to the new realities of mechanized agriculture and dependence on the evolving railroad system by creating local and regional organizations that sought to resist corporate control of agricultural markets.
73. The growth of corporate power in agriculture and economic instability in the farming sector inspired activists to create the People’s (Populist) Party, which called for political reform and a stronger governmental role in the American economic system.
74. Cities dramatically reflected divided social conditions among classes, races, ethnicities, and cultures, but presented economic opportunities as factories and new businesses proliferated.
75. Cultural and intellectual arguments justified the success of those at the top of the socioeconomic structure as both appropriate and inevitable, even as some leaders argued that the wealthy had some obligation to help the less fortunate. A number of critics challenged the dominant corporate ethic in the United States and sometimes capitalism itself, offering alternate visions of the good society through utopianism and the Social Gospel.
76. Industrial Take-Off, 1865-1900
- improved standard of living
 - U.S. became a world power
 - problems: monopolies, uneven distribution of wealth, crime, corruption
77. Economic Theory
- laissez faire
 - William Graham Sumner (Social Darwinism)
 - Henry George

- Edward Bellamy
- Thorstein Veblen (conspicuous consumption)
- Andrew Carnegie (Gospel of Wealth)
- Social Gospel

78. The Gilded Age

- trusts and monopolies
- horizontal and vertical integration of business J.P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, J.J. Hill, Jay Gould, Cornelius Vanderbilt
- Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 1890

79. Growth of Labor Unions

- fought for collective bargaining to deal with the problems of long hours, low pay, and unsafe working conditions
- Knights of Labor, 1869
- Railroad Strike of 1877
- Haymarket Square, 1886
- American Federation of Labor, 1886
- Homestead Strike, 1892
- Pullman Strike, 1894
- Terence Powderly
- Samuel Gompers
- Eugene Debs
- Mother Jones

80. Farmers in the Late 1800s

- problems for farmers: railroad monopolies, high tariffs, deflation
- Grange, 1867
- Populist Party, 1891
- Omaha Platform, 1892

81. Monetary Policy in the Late 1800s

- Greenback Party
- Crime of '73 (Panic of 1873)
- Bland-Allison Act of 1878 and the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890
- Grover Cleveland and the gold standard
- Panic of 1893
- Free Silver movement
- Klondike gold rush, 1896

Period 7: 1890-1945

82. Large corporations came to dominate the U.S. economy during the late 1800s and early 1900s as businesses increasingly focused on the production of consumer goods, driven by new technologies and manufacturing techniques.

83. In its transition from a rural, agricultural society to an urban, industrial society, the U.S. offered new economic opportunities for women, internal migrants, and international migrants who continued to flock to the United States.

84. In the late 1890s and the early 1900s, journalists and Progressive reformers — largely urban and middle class, and often female — worked to reform existing social and political institutions at the local, state, and federal levels. Progressive reformers promoted federal legislation to regulate abuses of the economy and the environment, and many sought to expand democracy.
85. New technologies of the late 1800s and early 1900s contributed to improved standards of living, greater personal mobility, and better communications systems.
86. Even as economic growth continued during the early 1900s, episodes of credit and market instability, most critically the Great Depression, led to calls for the creation of a stronger financial regulatory system.
87. The liberalism of Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal drew on earlier progressive ideas and represented a multifaceted approach to both the causes and effects of the Great Depression, using government power to provide relief to the poor, stimulate recovery, and reform the American economy.
88. Although the New Deal did not completely overcome the Depression, it left a legacy of reforms and agencies that endeavored to make society and individuals more secure, and it helped foster a long-term political realignment in which many ethnic groups, African Americans, and working-class communities identified with the Democratic Party.
89. The dominant American role in the Allied victory and postwar peace settlements, combined with the war-ravaged condition of Asia and Europe, allowed the United States to emerge from the war as the most powerful nation on earth.
90. Developments in Technology
- Wright Brothers, 1903
 - Model T Ford introduced, 1908
 - KDKA in Pittsburgh, 1920
 - Charles Lindbergh, 1927
 - *The Jazz Singer*, 1927
91. Progressive Era, 1901-1917
- Square Deal
 - Northern Securities Company, 1904
 - Pure Food and Drug Act, 1906
 - Meat Inspection Act, 1906
 - New Nationalism (Theodore Roosevelt), 1912
 - New Freedom (Woodrow Wilson), 1912
 - Underwood Tariff, 1913
 - Federal Reserve Act, 1913
 - Clayton Antitrust Act, 1914
 - Federal Trade Commission, 1914
 - 16th Amendment, 1913
92. Return to Normalcy, 1921-1929
- Warren Harding, Calvin Coolidge, and Herbert Hoover

- “The business of America is business.”
 - protective tariffs
 - deregulation of business
 - Soak-the-Poor taxes
- rugged individualism

93. The Great Depression, 1929-1941

- Cause: too much supply, too little demand
- Stock Market Crash, 1929
- tightening of the money supply, 1930
- Smoot-Hawley Tariff, 1930
- Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 1932
- Bonus March, 1932
- Roosevelt’s New Deal, 1933
- New Deal programs to stimulate economic activity (alphabet soup)
- Glass-Steagall Act, 1933
- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), 1933
- Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), 1934
- Wagner Act, 1935
- Social Security Act, 1935
- Roosevelt Recession, 1938
- Congress of Industrial Organizations, 1938
- Keynesian Economics

Period 8: 1945-1980

94. A burgeoning private sector, continued federal spending, the baby boom, and technological developments helped spur economic growth, middle-class suburbanization, social mobility, a rapid expansion of higher education, and the rise of the “Sun Belt” as a political and economic force.

95. Public confidence and trust in government declined in the 1970s in the wake of economic challenges, political scandals, foreign policy “failures,” and a sense of social and moral decay.

96. Dwight Eisenhower and Keynesian economics during the 1957 recession

97. National Defense Student Loans, 1958

98. Lyndon Johnson and the Great Society (War on Poverty)

99. Medicare and Medicaid

100. Richard Nixon and Keynesian economics (“We are all Keynesians now.”)

101. OPEC and the energy crisis of the 1970s

102. stagflation, 1970s

103. Sun Belt

Period 9: 1980 to the Present

104. Conservatives enjoyed significant victories related to taxation and deregulation of many industries, but many conservative efforts to advance moral ideals through politics met inertia and opposition.
105. Although Republicans continued to denounce “big government,” the size and scope of the federal government continued to grow after 1980, as many programs remained popular with voters and difficult to reform or eliminate.
106. Economic inequality increased after 1980 as U.S. manufacturing jobs were eliminated, union membership declined, and real wages stagnated for the middle class. Policy debates intensified over free trade agreements, the size and scope of the government social safety net, and calls to reform the U.S. financial system.
107. The spread of computer technology and the Internet into daily life increased access to information and led to new social behaviors and networks.
108. supply-side economics (Reaganomics)
109. Economic Recovery Tax Act, 1981
110. increase in the budget deficit and national debt, 1980s
111. Rust Belt
112. North American Free Trade Agreement, 1993
113. The Third Way, 1990s
114. information technology
115. Medicare Modernization Act, 2003
116. Affordable Care Act (Obamacare), 2010

Political History of the United States

Theme: Politics and Power

- In what ways and to what extent did different political and social groups compete for influence over society and government in colonial North America and the United States?
- In what ways and to what extent have Americans agreed on or argued over the values that guide the political system, as well as who is a part of the political process?

Theme: Ideas, Beliefs, and Culture

- In what ways and to what extent did moral, philosophical, and cultural values affect the creation of the United States?
- In what ways and to what extent have changes in moral, philosophical, and cultural values affected U.S. history?

Period 2: 1607-1754

1. Conflicts in Europe spread to North America, as French, Dutch, British, and Spanish colonies allied, traded with, and armed American Indian groups, leading to continuing political instability.
2. Several factors promoted Anglicization in the British colonies: the growth of autonomous political communities based on English models, the development of commercial ties and legal structures, the emergence of a trans-Atlantic print culture, Protestant evangelism, religious toleration, and the spread of European Enlightenment ideas.
3. As regional distinctiveness among the British colonies diminished over time, they developed largely similar patterns of culture, laws, institutions, and governance within the context of the British imperial system.
4. Resistance to imperial control in the British colonies drew on colonial experiences of self-government, evolving local ideas of liberty, the political thought of the Enlightenment, greater religious independence and diversity, and an ideology critical of perceived corruption in the imperial system.
5. House of Burgesses, 1619
6. Mayflower Compact, 1620
7. Bacon's Rebellion, 1676
8. Establishment of the Dominion of New England, 1686
9. Leisler's Rebellion, 1689
10. John Locke, *Second Treatise of Government*, 1689

Period 3: 1754-1800

11. Protestant evangelical religious fervor strengthened many British colonists' understandings of themselves as a chosen people blessed with liberty, while Enlightenment philosophers and ideas inspired many American political thinkers to emphasize individual talent over hereditary privilege.
12. The movement for independence from Great Britain was fueled by established colonial elites, as well as by grassroots movements that included newly mobilized laborers, artisans, and women, and rested on arguments over the rights of British subjects, the rights of the individual, and the ideas of the Enlightenment.
13. The colonists' belief in the superiority of republican self-government was based on the natural rights of the people found its clearest American expression in Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* and in the Declaration of Independence.
14. Many new state constitutions and the national Articles of Confederation, reflecting republican fears of both centralized power and excessive popular influence, placed power in the hands of the legislative branch and maintained property qualifications for voting and citizenship.
15. Difficulties over trade, finances, and interstate and foreign relations, as well as internal unrest, led to calls for significant revisions to the Articles of Confederation and a stronger central government. Delegates from every state except Rhode Island worked through a series of compromises to create a Constitution for a new national government that would replace the government operating under the Articles of Confederation.
16. The American Revolution and the ideals set forth in the Declaration of Independence had reverberations in France, Haiti and Latin American, inspiring future rebellions.
17. Although George Washington's Farewell Address warned about the dangers of divisive political parties and permanent foreign alliances, European conflict and tensions with Britain and France fueled increasingly bitter partisan debates throughout the 1790s.
18. As the first national administrations began to govern under the Constitution, continued debates about such issues as the relationship between the national government and the states, economic policy, and the conduct of foreign affairs led to the creation of political parties.
19. As national political institutions developed in the new United States, varying regionally based positions on economic, political, social, and foreign policy issues promoted the development of political parties.
20. The Enlightenment (Age of Reason)
21. republican government
22. Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*, 1776
23. Declaration of Independence, 1776

24. Articles of Confederation, 1781-1789
25. Shays' Rebellion, 1786-1787
26. Constitutional Convention, 1787
27. Great Compromise, 1787
28. *Federalist Papers*, 1787-1788
29. creation of a new government, 1789
30. Judiciary Act of 1789
31. Bill of Rights, 1791
32. formation of political parties in the 1790s (Federalists vs. Democratic-Republicans)
33. Whiskey Rebellion, 1794
34. Alien and Sedition Acts, 1798
35. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, 1798

Period 4: 1800-1848

36. As various constituencies and interest groups coalesced and defined their agendas, various political parties, most significantly the Federalists and Democratic-Republicans in the 1790s and the Democrats and Whigs in the 1830s, were created or transformed to reflect and/or promote those agendas.
37. Supreme Court decisions sought to assert federal power over state laws and the primacy of the judiciary in determining the meaning of the Constitution.
38. Federal government attempts to assert authority over the states brought resistance from state governments in the North and the South at different times.
39. Election of 1800 (Revolution of 1800)
40. midnight judges
41. John Marshall Court, 1801-1835
 - *Marbury v. Madison*, 1803
 - *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 1819
 - *Gibbons v. Ogden*, 1824
 - *Worcester v. Georgia*, 1832
42. Hartford Convention, 1814

- 43. Era of Good Feelings, 1817-1824
- 44. Democrats vs. Whigs, 1820s-1850s
- 45. Jacksonian Democracy
- 46. Webster-Hayne Debate, 1830
- 47. Election of 1840

Period 5: 1844-1877

- 48. The second party system ended when the issues of slavery and anti-immigrant nativism weakened loyalties to the two major parties and fostered the emergence of sectional parties, most notably the Republican Party in the North and the Midwest.
- 49. Lincoln's election on a free soil platform in the election of 1860 led various Southern leaders to conclude that their states must secede from the Union, precipitating civil war.
- 50. Efforts by radical and moderate Republicans to reconstruct the defeated South changed the balance of power between Congress and the presidency and yielded some short-term successes, reuniting the union, opening up political opportunities and other leadership roles to former slaves, and temporarily rearranging the relationships between white and black people in the South.
- 51. Radical Republicans' efforts to change southern racial attitudes and culture and establish a base for their party in the South ultimately failed, due both to determined southern resistance and to the North's waning resolve.
- 52. Republican Party, 1854
- 53. Election of 1860
- 54. Radical Republicans
- 55. Impeachment of President Andrew Johnson, 1868
- 56. Southern Redeemers
- 57. Compromise of 1877

Period 6: 1865-1898

- 58. The growth of corporate power in agriculture and economic instability in the farming sector inspired activists to create the People's (Populist) Party, which called for political reform and a stronger governmental role in the American economic system.
- 59. In a urban atmosphere where the access to power was unequally distributed, political machines provided social services in exchange for political support, settlement houses helped immigrants adapt to the new language and customs, and women's clubs and self-help groups targeted intellectual development and social and political reform.

60. Corruption in government — especially as it related to big business — energized the public to demand increased popular control and reform of local, state, and national governments, ranging from minor changes to major overhauls of the capitalist system.
61. patronage (spoils system)
62. Tweed Ring (Tammany Hall)
63. Whiskey Ring
64. Mugwumps
65. Pendleton Act, 1883
66. Australian (secret) ballot
67. initiative and referendum
68. People's (Populist) Party, 1891
69. Election of 1896

Period 7: 1890-1945

70. In the late 1890s and the early 1900s, journalists and Progressive reformers — largely urban and middle class, and often female — worked to reform existing social and political institutions at the local, state, and federal levels. Progressive reformers promoted federal legislation to regulate abuses of the economy and the environment, and many sought to expand democracy.
71. Radical, union, and populist movements pushed Roosevelt toward more extensive reforms, even as conservatives in Congress and the Supreme Court sought to limit the New Deal's scope.
72. Although the New Deal did not completely overcome the Depression, it left a legacy of reforms and agencies that endeavored to make society and individuals more secure, and it helped foster a long-term political realignment in which many ethnic groups, African Americans, and working-class communities identified with the Democratic Party.
73. Progressive Era, 1901-1917
74. Election of 1912
75. New Nationalism (T. Roosevelt) vs. New Freedom (Wilson)
76. 17th Amendment, 1913
77. New Deal Democratic Coalition

78. Election of 1932

Period 8: 1945-1980

79. Americans debated policies and methods designed to root out Communists within the United States, even as both parties tended to support the broader Cold War strategy of containing communism.

80. Liberal ideals were realized in Supreme Court decisions that expanded democracy and individual freedoms, Great Society social programs and policies, and the power of the federal government, yet these unintentionally helped energize a new conservative movement that mobilized to defend traditional visions of morality and the proper role of state authority.

81. Groups on the left also assailed liberals, claiming they did too little to transform the racial and economic status quo at home and pursued immoral policies abroad.

82. Conservatives and liberals clashed over many new social issues, the power of the presidency and the federal government, and movements for greater individual rights. Conservatives, fearing juvenile delinquency, urban unrest, and challenges to the traditional family, increasingly promoted their own values and ideology.

83. House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), established 1938

84. McCarran Internal Security Act, 1950

85. McCarthyism

86. Earl Warren Court, 1954-1969

- *Baker v. Carr*, 1962
- *Engel v. Vitale*, 1962
- *Gideon v. Wainwright*, 1963
- *Griswold v. Connecticut*, 1965
- *Miranda v. Arizona*, 1966

87. Students for a Democratic Society

88. Berkeley Free Speech Movement, 1964-1965

89. Nixon's Southern Strategy

90. Watergate, 1972

91. New Right

- Right-to-Life Movement
- Phyllis Schlafly

Period 9: 1980 to the Present

92. Public confidence and trust in government declined in the 1970s in the wake of economic challenges, political scandals, foreign policy “failures,” and a sense of social and moral decay.
93. The rapid and substantial growth of evangelical and fundamentalist Christian churches and organizations, as well as increased political participation by some of those groups, encouraged significant opposition to liberal social and political trends.
94. Conservatives enjoyed significant victories related to taxation and deregulation of many industries, but many conservative efforts to advance moral ideals through politics met inertia and opposition.
95. Jimmy Carter’s “Malaise” speech, 1979
96. Election of 1980
97. Moral Majority
98. Focus on the Family sagebrush rebellion
99. Contract with America, 1994
100. Impeachment of Bill Clinton, 1998
101. Election of 2008

Party Systems in U.S. History

102. **First Party System: 1796-1824**
 - Federalist vs. Democratic Republicans
103. **Second Party System: 1828-1854**
 - Democrats vs. National Republicans (Whigs)
 - Significant third parties during this era included the Anti-Masonic Party, Free Soil Party, Liberty Party.
104. **Third Party System: 1854-1896**
 - Democrats vs. Republicans
 - Significant Third Parties: American Party (Know Nothings), Prohibition Party, Greenback Party, Populist Party.
105. **Fourth Party System: 1896-1932**
 - Democrats vs. Republicans
 - Significant Third Parties: Socialist Party, Progressive Party.
106. **Fifth Party System: 1932-1968**
 - Democrats vs. Republicans
 - Significant Third Parties: the short-lived Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (1964), American Independent Party (1968).
107. **Sixth Party System: 1968 to the Present**
 - Democrats vs. Republicans
 - Significant Third Parties: Black Panther Party, Green Party, Libertarian Party.

Miscellaneous Topics in United States History

Supreme Court Cases

1. *Marbury v. Madison*, 1803
2. *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 1819
3. *Gibbons v. Ogden*, 1824
4. *Worcester v. Georgia*, 1832
5. *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 1857
6. *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 1896
7. *Schenck v. United States*, 1919
8. *Schechter v. United States*, 1935
9. *Brown v. Board of Education*, 1954
10. *Baker v. Carr*, 1962
11. *Engel v. Vitale*, 1962
12. *Gideon v. Wainwright*, 1963
13. *Griswold v. Connecticut*, 1965
14. *Miranda v. Arizona*, 1966
15. *Roe v. Wade*, 1973
16. *Bakke v. University of California*, 1978
17. *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*, 1992
18. *United States v. Windsor*, 2013

Books and Writings

19. Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*, 1776
20. Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay, *The Federalist*, 1787
21. Joseph Smith, *The Book of Mormon*, 1830
22. Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America*, 1835-1840

23. Henry David Thoreau, *Resistance to Civil Government*, 1849
24. Harriet Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, 1852
25. Henry George, *Progress and Poverty*, 1879
26. Helen Hunt Jackson, *A Century of Dishonor*, 1881
27. Josiah Strong, *Our Country*, 1885
28. Edward Bellamy, *Looking Backward*, 1888
29. Alfred Thayer Mahan, *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783*, 1890
30. Frederick Jackson Turner, "The Significance of the Frontier in American History," 1893
31. Charles Sheldon, *In His Steps*, 1897
32. Booker T. Washington, *Up From Slavery*, 1901
33. Lincoln Steffens, *The Shame of the Cities*, 1904
34. Upton Sinclair, *The Jungle*, 1905
35. Charles Austin Beard, *An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution*, 1913
36. Rachel Carson, *Silent Spring*, 1962
37. Betty Friedan, *The Feminine Mystique*, 1963

Speeches

38. George Washington, Farewell Address, 1796
39. Thomas Jefferson, Inaugural Address, 1801
40. Daniel Webster, Second Reply to Hayne, 1830
41. Abraham Lincoln, "House Divided" Speech, 1858
42. Abraham Lincoln, Gettysburg Address, 1863
43. William Jennings Bryan, "Cross of Gold" Speech, 1896
44. Woodrow Willson, Call for Declaration of War against Germany, 1917
45. Franklin Roosevelt, Inaugural Address, 1933
46. Martin Luther King, "I Have a Dream," 1963

Compromises

- 47. Great Compromise, 1787
- 48. Three-Fifths Compromise, 1787
- 49. Missouri Compromise, 1820
- 50. Compromise of 1833
- 51. Compromise of 1850
- 52. Crittenden Compromise, 1860
- 53. Compromise of 1877
- 54. Atlanta Compromise, 1895

Territorial Expansion

- 55. Louisiana Purchase, 1803
- 56. Florida, 1819
- 57. Oregon, 1846
- 58. Mexican Cession, 1848
- 59. Gadsden Purchase, 1853

Treaties

- 60. Treaty of Paris, 1763
- 61. Treaty of Paris, 1783
- 62. Jay's Treaty, 1794
- 63. Pinckney's Treaty, 1795
- 64. Treaty of Ghent, 1814
- 65. Adams-Onís Treaty, 1819
- 66. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848
- 67. Treaty of Paris, 1898
- 68. Treaty of Versailles, 1919

69. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), 1949

70. Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), 1954

The Cold War

71. Harry Truman, 1945-1953

- Hiroshima and Nagasaki (World War II decision or Cold War decision?), 1945
- Truman Doctrine (George Kennan and the policy of containment), 1947
- Marshall Plan, 1947
- Berlin Airlift, 1948
- Chinese Revolution. 1949
- Soviet Union tests an atomic bomb, 1949
- Korean War began, 1950

72. Dwight Eisenhower, 1953-1961

- Korean War ended. 1953
- Nikita Khrushchev became leader of the Soviet Union after Joseph Stalin died, 1953 (“peaceful coexistence” began)
- Suez Canal crisis, 1956
- Eisenhower Doctrine, 1957
- U-2 incident, 1960 (“peaceful coexistence” ended)

73. John Kennedy, 1961-1963

- Bay of Pigs, 1961
- Alliance for Progress, 1961
- Berlin Wall, 1961
- Cuban missile crisis, 1962
- Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, 1963

74. Lyndon Johnson, 1963-1969

- Escalation of the Vietnam War, 1965
- Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, 1968

75. Richard Nixon, 1969-1974

- Vietnamization began, 1969
- Nixon Doctrine, 1970
- SALT and the policy of detent, 1972
- Nixon visited China, 1972
- U.S. pulls troops out of Vietnam, 1973
- Arab-Israeli War leads to confrontation with Soviet Union, 1973

76. Gerald Ford, 1974-1977

- Policy of detente continues, 1974-77
- South Vietnam fell to communist forces, 1975
- Request for aid to anti-Marxist forces in Angola denied by Congress, 1975

77. Jimmy Carter, 1977-1981

- Human Rights Policy announced, 1977
- SALT II, 1979

- Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Carter Doctrine, 1979
- U.S. boycott of Summer Olympics in Moscow, 1980

78. Ronald Reagan, 1981-1989

- Reagan Doctrine, 1981
- “Evil Empire” speech (SDI introduced), 1981
- Mikhail Gorbachev became the leader of the Soviet Union (glasnost, perestroika), 1985
- Geneva Summit, 1985
- Iceland Summit, 1986
- INF Treaty, 1987
- Washington Summit, 1987
- Moscow Summit, 1988

79. George H. W. Bush, 1989-1993

- Berlin Wall came down, 1989
- Soviet Union disbanded, 1991