

APUSH Review Packet of Doom

Informational material in this packet is a compilation of work by Keith Wood at Murray High School, Margaret Bramlett at St. Paul's Episcopal School, and Lizz Bramlett at Bayside Academy, Tim Cullen at Leonia High School and Paul Savage at the Academy for Information Technology.

Planning Your Score Goal

In order to figure out how well you need to do in order to “pass” the AP exam, use the following steps.

1. Multiply the number of *correct* multiple-choice answers by 1.125.
2. Take the total and subtract 0.25 for each *incorrect* multiple-choice answer.
3. Multiply the DBQ score (1-9) by 4.5 and add it to the total.
4. Multiply each of the FRQ scores (1-9) by 2.75 and add it to the total.

3 = 65-73 points 4 = 100 points 5 = 117-122 points

Please note that this formula is not exact, nor is it sanctioned by the AP Board. This is just a rough formula developed by teachers!

Reviewing The Material

It is recommended that you take the following steps to review for the AP U.S. exam. They are listed in order of importance. Remember that every student is different – some may find certain tasks more helpful than others. Do what feels right to you.

1. Review the format of the AP exam so that you know what is expected of you.
2. Study the charts at the beginning of each unit in your textbook (there are six units total). These charts are the equivalent of the AP European SPERMA.
3. Read the unit summaries at the beginning of each unit in your textbook. These summaries cover the main trends and ideas for each period in American history.
4. Learn the information on the charts and lists in this packet, as well as the charts and lists you developed (or were given) during the school year.
5. Do the activities in this packet.
6. Take all the practice tests and do all the review activities you can find. This is the best way to find out where your weaknesses are.
7. Review your lecture notes from class.

AP U.S. Exam Overview

On the day of the test, bring a watch, multiple pens, multiple pencils, and nothing else. The test will last 3 hours and 15 minutes. Your final score of 1-5 will be assigned based on how you performed in comparison to other students. *You will not know everything on the test. This is normal.*

I. Section One: Multiple Choice: 55 Minutes: 80 Questions: 50% of Score

A. Question Spread

1. Questions are divided into groups based on difficulty level
2. About 17% of the questions will cover 1600-1789
3. About 50% of the questions will cover 1790-1914
4. About 33% of the questions will cover 1915-present
5. Typically, 35% of the questions are on political themes
6. Typically, 35% of the questions are on social change
7. Typically, 15% of the questions are on diplomatic relations and international affairs
8. Typically, 10% of the questions are on economic themes
9. Typically, 5% of the questions are on cultural and intellectual themes

B. What Isn't on the Test

1. Obscure Trivia
2. Military History

II. Section Two: Free-Response Questions: 130 Minutes: 3 Essays: 50% of Score

A. General Advice

1. The first 15 minutes are a mandatory reading period for all questions. Plan your essays during this time.
2. Read each question multiple times to make sure that you understand what it is asking. Even the most brilliant essay in the world will not receive credit if it does not address the specific question asked.
3. Most questions have two parts. Find and underline them so you do not miss them.
4. Use standard five-paragraph form whenever you can. This is not the time to experiment.
5. The most important part of any essay is the thesis statement.
 - a. Put it in your first paragraph.
 - b. Make it *explicit and detailed*. Your thesis should basically answer the essay question in a single sentence.
 - c. Underline it so the readers cannot possibly miss it.

B. Document-Based Question: 45 Minutes

1. This is the single most important question on the test.
2. It counts as 45% of the free-response section score.
3. Take notes on the documents as you read them.
4. Try to find bias in as many documents as possible.
5. Remember that the bulk of the essay should come from your own knowledge. If your essay is based only on the documents, it will not earn a high score.

C. Two Regular FRQ Questions: 70 Minutes

1. Together these count as 55% of the free-response section score.
2. You are given two groups of two questions each. You must select and answer one question from each group.
 - a. Group 1: Before the Civil War
 - b. Group 2: After the Civil War
3. Pack as many relevant facts as possible into the essays to show that you know the material. Be explicit. Give examples for everything you can. **Being vague is a death sentence.**

Before you answer a DBQ/FRQ, answer this question: Where am I standing? (What is the topic/period?)

The Prompt:

	What it says	What it means
A	Analyze	Apprise or evaluate
B	In what ways...	Provide a narrative
C	Compare and contrast	What's the same? What's different?
D	Assess the validity	Is it true or false
E	Evaluate	You must decide the success or failure
F	To what extent	Accept validity of premise and then rank
G	Assess the influence of	Rank the significance of
H	Explain	List the events and explain the significance
I	Identify	Who are they and why is each significant
J	...making clear the criteria	Establish clearly defined parameters

Rule of Three:

Tell me what you're going to say.

Say it.

Tell them what you said.

Steps:

0	Steps
1	Take Inventory
2	Note the Prompt
3	Outline
4	Foundation
5	Setting the scene
6	The evidence
7	The concession statement—demonstrate command of an alternative view
8	Closing Arguments
9	Summarize

...And skip a line at the end of each paragraph.

Here's a typical DBQ question:

Analyze the ways in which technology, government policy, and economic conditions changed American agriculture in the period 1865-1900.

In your answer be sure to evaluate farmers' responses to these changes.

PART 1: Before you write spend 3-5 minutes on the following:

Where are you standing? (What historical period is it?)

1. Take Inventory

- List all relevant information that comes to mind about the topic at hand.
- Agriculture: 1865-1900
- Personalities:
- Major Events:

- Significant Dates:
- Historians, Titles, etc.

2. The Prompt (see chart above)

- Read the question.
- What the DBQ is asking for from the student?

Analyze the ways in which technology, government policy, and economic conditions changed American agriculture in the period 1865-1900.

In your answer be sure to *evaluate* farmers' responses to these changes:

1. Technology
2. government policy
3. economic conditions

The key words are *Analyze* and *evaluate*

3. The Outline

- Write down your basic plan of attack as you begin your investigation.
- A Basic Outline
- Introduction
- Set scene
- Example –A
- Example –B
- Example -C

4. Concession statement

5. Conclusion

Part 2 : The Foundation. This is the architecture of your essay

Thesis Statement

- “Tell them what you are going to say, ...”
- (3 - 5 sentences)

Set the Scene

- Why is this paragraph important?
- (4 - 6 sentences)

The Benefits:

- Places question in context.
- Establishes parameters.
- Demonstrates credibility

Part 3. Presenting Your Case

The Evidence

- “The Rule of Three.”

Guidelines:

- Note the prompts.
- Develop your essay in linear fashion.
- Cite your sources.
- Provide Supporting Evidence
 - Names / major events
 - Cultural references

- Specific historians

“My brain is fried!”

- Return to Step 1.
- The Inventory may help trigger your memory.

Question: *Should I...high-light?*

- No. It’s a distraction. It’s patronizing.

Question: Is it wise to take a controversial position on a question?

- It’s probably not a good idea. The readers do not know the student and such essays often read poorly.

Concession Statement

- Explain the fundamental argument of the opposing position..... Then refute it.
- A good concession statement will ...
 - Demonstrate command of an alternative view on the issue
 - Allow for a smooth transition into the conclusion.

Closing Arguments

- “Tell them what you said”
 - Benefits:
 - Build on your concession statement.
 - Reiterate the strengths of your position.

The Intangibles

- “You never get a second chance to make a first impression.”
- “What is the impact of an impression on the student’s final grade for the essay?”
- Common Errors
 - Spelling
 - Punctuation
 - Arrows / lines
 - Ink Color
 - Readers will expect your students to write properly and punish those who don’t
 - Arrogant or immature commentary. There is a time and a place for this. The A.P. Test is not one of these. Use good judgment.
 - Fatigue Factor
 - It is hard to describe how tired the readers get while reading these essays. Anything which acts as an irritant can have an adverse impact the score.

Famous American Authors

James Fennimore Cooper – First great American author; wrote in the early 19th century; wrote *The Last of the Mohicans*; popularized naturalist literature; explored the line between civilization and nature.

Washington Irving – Another famous American author writing in early 19th century; often wrote about New York or the Hudson River Valley; created “Rip Van Winkle” and “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow.”

Ralph Waldo Emerson – Transcendentalist essayist and philosopher from New England; icon of the Romantic Age; wanted people to embrace change and value individuality; wrote “Self Reliance.”

Henry David Thoreau – Follower of Emerson and a believer in the power of the individual to triumph over evil social pressures; wrote “Civil Disobedience” and *Walden*.

Nathaniel Hawthorne – Romantic Age writer of the mid-19th century; often wrote about colonial New England; most famous for *House of Seven Gables* and *The Scarlet Letter*.

Edgar Allan Poe – Romantic Age writer and poet; wrote about the dark side of mid-19th century society; famous short stories include “The Tell-Tale Heart” and “The Pit and the Pendulum.”

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow – Poet of the mid-19th century; wrote “Hiawatha” and “Paul Revere’s Ride.”

Herman Melville – Writer of late 19th century; most books had a nautical theme; wrote *Moby Dick*.

Walt Whitman – Romantic poet and essayist of the mid-19th century; most famous work is *Leaves of Grass*, a free verse collection reveling in emotions and sensations.

Harriet Beecher Stowe – Northeastern political writer; her international hit *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* dramatized slave society and became a weapon used by abolitionists to alert people to the evils of slavery.

Mark Twain – Perhaps the most famous American author; rooted in the realist tradition, Twain used humor and satire to dramatize life during the Gilded Age; works include *Huckleberry Finn*, *Tom Sawyer*, *The Innocents Abroad*.

Henry James – A contemporary of Twain, James depicted the complexities of characters in sophisticated post-bellum society; works include *The Portrait of a Lady* and *The Bostonians*.

Upton Sinclair – Used novels to alert readers to social ills; *The Jungle* sensationalized and dramatized the lack of safety and sanitary conditions in the meatpacking industry.

Edith Wharton – First great female writer of the modern era; her 1920 book *The Age of Innocence* details the vanishing world of “old money” New York society. **F. Scott Fitzgerald** – The most famous of the Jazz Age authors; hard-working and hard-partying; chronicled the reckless abandon and spiritual hollowness of the twenties; famous works include *The Great Gatsby* and *This Side of Paradise*.

Sinclair Lewis – A contemporary of Fitzgerald; his work *Main Street* focused on exposing the provinciality and middle-class meanness of small-town society.

William Faulkner – Described complexities of life in the South; first to succeed with the modern technique of multiple points of view; famous works include *The Sound and the Fury* and *Absalom, Absalom*.

John Steinbeck – Most important of the Depression Era authors; most famous book *The Grapes of Wrath* chronicled the Joad family’s migration from Oklahoma to California.

Ernest Hemingway – Famed for his hard living, his masculine prose, and his spare writing style; wrote *A Farewell to Arms*, *The Sun Also Rises*, and *The Old Man and the Sea*.

J.D. Salinger – Reclusive author; careful and studious style; most famous work is *The Catcher in the Rye*, a story about youth and disillusionment in postwar America.

Jack Kerouac – Most famous of the "beat" generation of writers, who were violent and free-spirited youths wandering in postwar America; books include *On the Road* and *The Dharma Bums*.

Joseph Heller – Author of *Catch-22*, which typifies postwar disillusionment by satirizing war.

Famous American Artists



John White – Leader of the lost colony at Roanoke; his pictures of Native Americans and vegetation convinced many to invest in or settle in Virginia colony.



Paul Revere – One of the Sons of Liberty; published a rabble-rousing but historically dubious account of the Boston Massacre.



John Trumbull – First great American nationalist painter; painted battle scenes and portraits depicting Americans as heroic and noble.



Frederic Edwin Church – Famous painter of the mid-19th century; part of the Hudson River School; specialized in large landscapes depicting the unspoiled beauty of the wilderness; believed in manifest destiny and westward migration.



Hudson River School – Distinctly American movement in art in the mid-19th century; focused on large landscapes and natural settings; artists included Thomas Cole and Frederic Edwin Church.



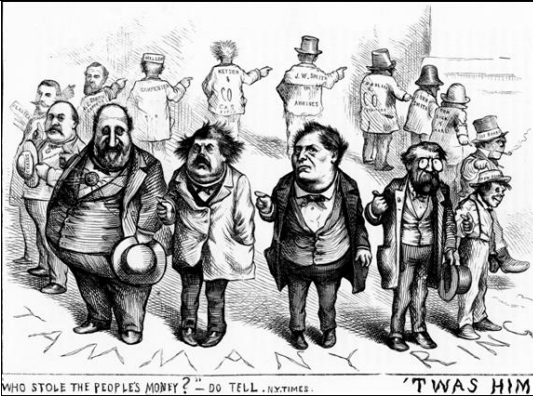
Thomas Eakins – Realist painter of the post-bellum period; contemporary and friend of Walt Whitman; focused on the ordinary; most famous work is *The Gross Clinic*.



John Singer Sargent – Outgrowth and reaction to the realist movement; added elements of nature and Impressionism in his works; example shown is *Carnation, Lily, Lily, Rose*.



Winslow Homer – Another realist of the post-bellum period; focused on making the painted image as close as possible to reality; most famous work is *Gulf Stream*, depicting a black sailor in boat surrounded by sharks.



Thomas Nast – Artist of the Gilded Age; famous for his cartoons depicting corporate greed and excess; also created the enduring image of St. Nicholas.

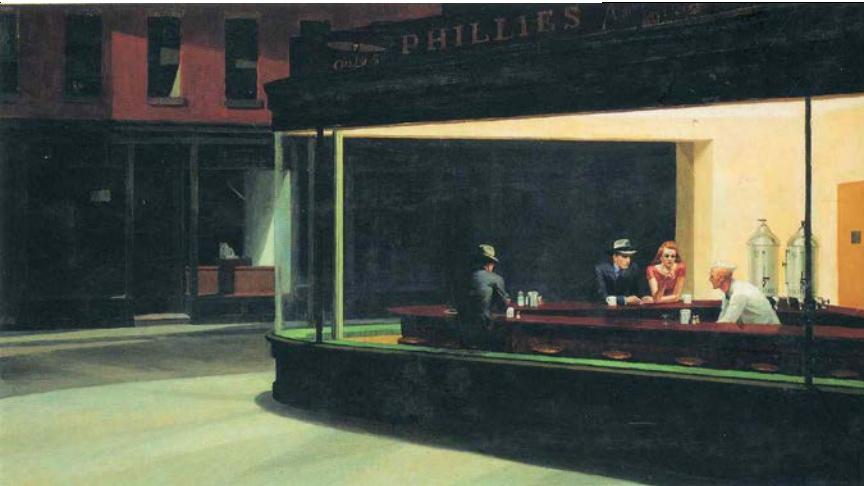


Mary Cassatt – Considered one of the finest painters of the 19th century; Cassatt's work was largely overlooked in her country and time; part of the realist movement but with shades of Impressionism.

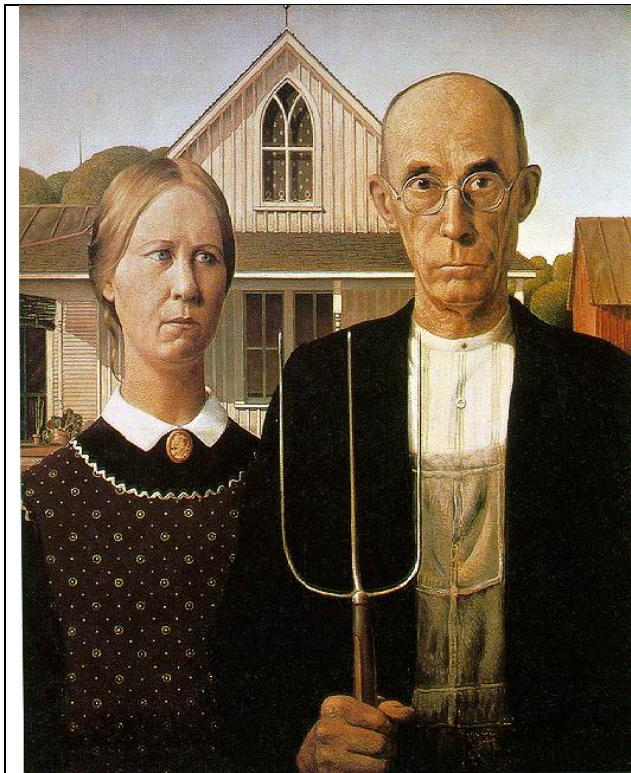


Ernest Lawson, "Queensborough Bridge" 1909

Ashcan School – New York movement in the early 20th century in which artists sought to depict the emotional realities of urban life; example shown is *Queensborough Bridge* by Ernest Lawson.



Edward Hopper – A realist of the early 20th century; focused on distinctly American images of society; subjects included loneliness and isolation; most famous work is *Nighthawks*.



Grant Wood – Most famous for his painting *American Gothic*, a depiction of agrarian Americans at the beginning of the Depression Era.



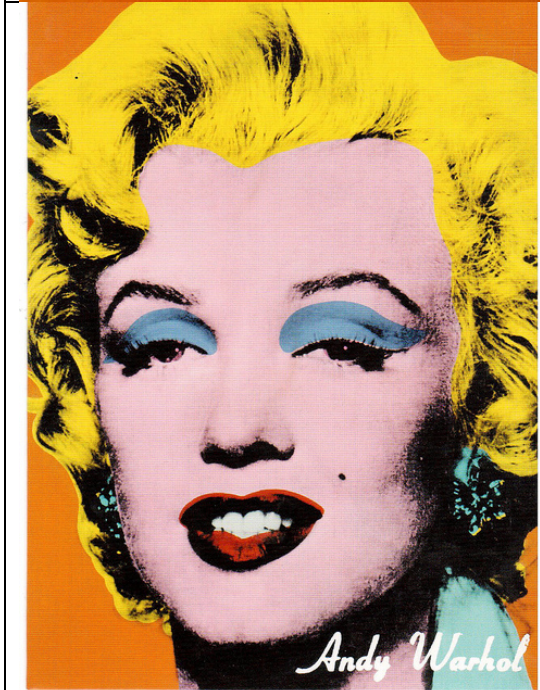
WPA Art – Artistic works commissioned by the Works Progress Administration, designed to give jobs to artists willing to create works for public consumption; emphasized classic American values of hard work and ingenuity; example shown is *Hay Making* by Marguerite Zorach.



Jackson Pollock – Greatest of the American abstract expressionists; artwork is non-representational and often involves dripping paint on canvas for effect.



Mark Rothko – Another famous abstract expressionist; often used bright colors and geometric shapes to influence tone and mood; example shown is *Orange & Yellow*.



Andy Warhol – Greatest of the pop artists; used the mass production technique of silk-screening to produce and reproduce images; commented on fame, consumerism, identity, and conformity.



Roy Lichtenstein – Pop artist who used fanciful comic strips to comment on mass consumerism and conspicuous consumption.

Supreme Court Cases

Marbury v. Madison (1803, Marshall) – The court established its role as the arbiter of the constitutionality of federal laws, the principle is known as judicial review.

Fletcher v. Peck (1810, Marshall) – The decision stemmed from the Yazoo land cases, 1803, and upheld the sanctity of contracts.

McCulloch v. Maryland (1819, Marshall) – The Court ruled that states cannot tax the federal government (i.e. the Bank of the United States); used the phrase “the power to tax is the power to destroy;” confirmed the constitutionality of the Bank of the United States.

Dartmouth College v. Woodward (1819, Marshall) – New Hampshire had attempted to take over Dartmouth College by revising its colonial charter. The Court ruled that the charter was protected under the contract clause of the U. S. Constitution. Upheld the sanctity of contracts.

Johnson v. McIntosh (1823, Marshall) – Established that Indian tribes had rights to tribal lands that preceded all other American law; only the federal government could take land from the tribes.

Gibbons v. Ogden (1824, Marshall) – Clarified the commerce clause and affirmed Congressional power over interstate commerce.

Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831, Marshall) – “The conditions of the Indians in relation to the United States is perhaps unlike that of any two people in existence,” Chief Justice John Marshall wrote. “Their relation to the United States resembles that of a ward to his guardian... (they are a) domestic dependent nation.” Established a “trust relationship” with the tribes directly under federal authority.

Worcester v. Georgia (1832, Marshall) – Established tribal autonomy within their boundaries (the tribes were “distinct political communities, having territorial boundaries within which their authority is exclusive”).

Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge (1837, Taney) – Declared that the interests of the community are more important than the interests of business.

Commonwealth v. Hunt (1842, Taney) – Said that labor unions were lawful and that the strike was a lawful weapon.

Scott v. Sanford (1857, Taney) – Speaking for a widely divided court, Chief Justice Taney ruled that the slave Dred Scott was not a citizen and had no standing in court; Scott's residence in a free state had not made him free; Congress had no power to prohibit slavery in a territory (based on the 5th Amendment right of a person to be secure from seizure of property); effectively voided the Missouri Compromise of 1820.

Ex Parte Milligan (1866) – Ruled that a civilian cannot be tried in military courts when civil courts are available.

Civil Rights Cases of 1883 (single decision on a group of similar cases) – Legalized segregation in regard to private property.

Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Railway Co. v. Illinois (1886) – Declared that state-passed Granger laws regulating interstate commerce were unconstitutional.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Co. v. Minnesota (1890) – Found that Granger law regulations were violations of the 5th Amendment right to property.

Pollock v. Farmers' Loan & Trust (1895) – Declared income taxes unconstitutional.

U. S. v. E. C. Knight Co. (1895) – Due to a narrow interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, undermined the authority of the federal government to act against monopolies.

Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) – Legalized segregation in publicly owned facilities on the basis of “separate but equal.” “Insular Cases” / **Downes v. Bidwell (1901)** – Confirmed the right of the federal government to place tariffs on goods entering the U.S. From U.S. territories on the grounds that “the Constitution does not follow the flag.”

Northern Securities Co. v. U. S. (1904) – Re-established the authority of the federal government to fight monopolies under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Lochner v. New York (1905) – Declared unconstitutional a New York act limiting the working hours of bakers on the basis of 14th Amendment rights.

Muller v. Oregon (1908) – Recognized a 10-hour workday for women laundry workers on the grounds of health and community concerns.

Hammer v. Dagenhart (1918) – Declared the Keating-Owen Act (a child labor act) unconstitutional on the grounds that it was an invasion of state authority.

Schenck v. U. S. (1919) – Unanimously upheld the Espionage Act of 1917, which declared that people who interfered with the war effort were subject to imprisonment; declared that the 1st Amendment right to freedom of speech was not absolute; free speech could be limited if its exercise presented a “clear and present danger.”

Adkins v. Children's Hospital (1923) – Declared unconstitutional a minimum wage law for women on the grounds that it denied women freedom of contract.

Schechter v. U. S. (1936) – Unanimously declared the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) unconstitutional on three grounds: that the act delegated legislative power to the executive; that there was a lack of constitutional authority for such legislation; and that it sought to regulate businesses that were wholly intrastate in character.

Korematsu v. U. S. (1941) – Upheld the constitutionality of detention camps for Japanese-Americans during WWII.

Ex Parte Endo (1944) – Forbade the internment of Japanese-Americans born in the U. S.

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas (1954, Warren) – Unanimous decision declaring “separate but equal” unconstitutional.

Gideon v. Wainwright (1963) – Extended to the defendant the right of counsel in all state and federal criminal trials, regardless of ability to pay.

Escobedo v. Illinois (1964) – Ruled that a defendant must be allowed access to a lawyer before questioning by police.

Miranda v. Arizona (1966) – The court ruled that those subjected to in-custody interrogation must be advised of their right to an attorney and their right to remain silent.

Roe v. Wade (1973) – The court legalized abortion by ruling that state laws could not restrict access to it during the first three months of pregnancy. Based on 4th Amendment rights of a person to be secure in their persons.

U. S. v. Richard Nixon (1974) – The court rejected Richard Nixon's claim to an absolute “executive privilege” against any judicial process.

Bakke v. Regents of the University of California (1978) – Ambiguous ruling by a badly divided court that dealt with affirmative action programs using race as a basis for selecting participants. The court in general upheld affirmative action, but with a 4/4/1 split, it was a very weak decision.

Land Acquisitions

Louisiana Purchase: Purchased by the United States from France in 1803. Some 800,000 square miles in area, the territory included present-day Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota west of the Mississippi River, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, most of Kansas, the portions of Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado east of the Rockies, and Louisiana west of the Mississippi River (but including New Orleans).

Florida: In 1810, American settlers in the western part of Florida rebelled against Spanish rule and declared their independence as the Republic of West Florida. This area, and other territory between the Mississippi and Perdido rivers, was subsequently annexed by the United States. After long negotiations, Spain agreed in 1819 to cede Florida to the United States through the Adams-Onís Treaty. A state constitution was drafted in 1838, and Florida was admitted to the Union on March 3, 1845.

Texas: In 1836, Texas became a separate Republic after the rebelling from Mexico. The United States Senate rejected a treaty to annex Texas in 1844, but it reversed that decision the following year, and Texas joined the Union on December 29, 1845.

Mexican War / Gadsden Purchase: The 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican War and ceded California, New Mexico, and Utah Territories to the U.S. in exchange for \$15 million. The Gadsden Purchase was made in 1853 to obtain Mexican land for a route for the transcontinental railroad.

Alaska: Russia sold its colony to U.S. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, on March 11, 1867. Russian Ambassador Baron Eduard Stoeckl drew up the Treaty of Cession and sent it to the government for ratification. The agreed price was \$7.2 million.

Puerto Rico: As a result of the Spanish-American War (1898), Puerto Rico was ceded to the U.S. in the Treaty of Paris. In 1900, Congress established a civil government on the island. Citizenship was granted to Puerto Ricans in 1917, and the U.S. instituted measures designed to solve various economic and social problems in the overpopulated area.

Guam: In 1898, by the terms of the Treaty of Paris, the island was ceded by Spain to the United States.

Philippines: By the terms of the Treaty of Paris of 1898, Spain ceded the entire archipelago to the United States in return for \$20 million. In December of that year the U.S. proclaimed the establishment of military rule.

Wake: Wake Island was formally occupied by the U.S. in 1898. In 1834, it was placed under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of the Navy, and in 1935, a commercial air base was established on the atoll to serve planes on flights between the U.S. and Asia.

Hawaii: President McKinley signed a resolution on July 7, 1898, and the formal transfer of Hawaiian sovereignty to the United States took place in Honolulu on August 12, 1898. In 1900, Hawaii became a U.S. territory, making its citizens U.S. citizens. Hawaii was proclaimed the 50th state on August 21, 1959.

Panama Canal Zone: 1904-1979. Territory in Central Panama governed by the United States for the operation of the Panama Canal. The Canal Zone was created under the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty. It was signed in 1903 by the newly independent nation of Panama and the United States. The treaty gave the United States the right to build and operate the Panama Canal, to control the Canal Zone as if it were U.S. Territory, and to annex more land if necessary for canal operations and defense.

Virgin Islands: During the Civil War (1861-65) the Union began to negotiate with Denmark for the purchase of the Virgin Islands in order to establish naval bases in the Caribbean. Nothing came of the negotiations until World War I. In 1917, the U.S. bought the Virgin Islands for \$25 million and built a naval base in order to protect the Panama Canal and prevent Germany's seizure of the islands.

Political Parties

First Two-Party System (1780s-1801)

Democratic-Republicans	Federalists
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States' rights. • Strict interpretation of the Constitution. • Agriculture and rural life. • Strongest in South and West. • Sympathy with France. • Civil liberties and trust in the people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong central government. • Loose interpretation of the Constitution. • Commerce and manufacturing. • Strongest in Northeast. • Close ties with Britain. • Order and stability.

Second Two-Party System (1836-1850)

Democrats	Whigs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Party of tradition. • Looked backward to the past. • Spoke to the fears of Americans. • Opposed banks and corporations. • Opposed state-legislated reforms. • Preferred individual freedom of choice. • Were Jeffersonian agrarians who favored farms, rural independence, states' rights, and the right to own slaves. • Favored rapid territorial expansion. • Believed in progress through external growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Party of modernization. • Looked forward to the future. • Spoke to the hopes of Americans. • Promoted economic growth, especially transportation and banks. • Advocated state-legislated reforms such as temperance, public schools, and prison reform. • Favored industry, urban growth, and federal government. • Favored gradual territorial expansion. • Believed in progress through internal growth.

Mid-19th Century Parties Opposing the Democrats

Liberty Party	Free Soil Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolitionist party that ran candidate James Birney for President in 1844. • Won only 2% of the vote but drew votes away from the Whigs, especially in New York. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not abolitionist, but opposed to the expansion of slavery in the territories. • Won 10% of the popular vote with Martin Van Buren as their candidate in 1848. • Lost 50% of their support in 1852, when they repudiated the Compromise of 1850.
American Party	Whigs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The "Know Nothing" Party. • Nativist party based on opposition to immigration and a focus on temperance. • Ran Millard Fillmore in 1856 and won 21% of the popular vote. • Republican Party absorbed them in 1856. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern "Cotton" Whigs eventually drifted into the Democratic Party. • Northern "Conscience" Whigs moved to new parties such as the Free Soil Party, and later, the Republican Party.
Republican Party	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formed in 1854 by a coalition of Independent Democrats, Free Soilers, and Conscience Whigs united in opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. • Stressed free labor and opposed the extension of slavery in the territories. • Moderates like Abraham Lincoln opposed slavery on "moral" grounds, while admitting that slavery had a "right" to exist where the Constitution originally allowed it to exist. • John C. Fremont was the first Republican candidate in the election of 1856. 	

The Election of 1860

Democrats	Republicans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Split at the 1860 party convention, when a platform defending slavery was defeated and Deep South delegates walked out. • At a splinter convention, Stephen Douglas of Illinois was nominated as a candidate on a platform opposing any Congressional interference with slavery. • Deep South delegates met and nominated John Breckenridge of Kentucky as a candidate on a pro-slavery platform. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Republicans, by this time decidedly opposed to slavery, drew in northerners with a platform favoring the Homestead Act, protective tariffs, and transportation improvements. • Opposed the extension of slavery but defended the right of states to control their own "domestic institutions." • Abraham Lincoln was nominated as the candidate on the third ballot.

Politics in the Gilded Age

Republicans & Democrats

- The main parties blur during this period, with loyalties determined primarily by regional, religious, and ethnic differences as opposed to political platforms.
- Voter turnout for elections averaged over 78 percent (60 to 80 percent in off years).
- Both parties were pro-business, opposed to any type of economic radicalism or reform, and supportive of "sound currency" and the economic status quo.
- Federal government and, to some extent, state governments tended to do very little.
- Republicans dominated the Senate; Democrats dominated the House of Representatives.
- Republican splinter groups include the Stalwarts, Halfbreeds, and Mugwumps.

Populist Party

- Formed in 1891 by remnants of the Farmers' Alliances.
- Sported a long list of demands that included the free coinage of silver, government ownership of the railroads, telegraphs, and telephone lines, a graduated income tax, the direct election of U.S. senators, and the use of initiative, referendum, and recall.
- The party eventually faded because the farmers' situation improved in the late 1890s, and also because its political agenda was absorbed by the Republicans and Democrats.

Progressive Era Politics (1900-1920)

- There were three "Progressive" Presidents – Theodore Roosevelt (Republican), William Howard Taft (Republican), and Woodrow Wilson (Democrat).
- Believed that the laissez-faire system was obsolete, yet supported capitalism.
- Applied the principles of science and efficiency to economics, social institutions, and politics.
- Viewed government as a key player in creating an orderly, stable, and improved society.
- Generally positive in outlook. Believed that the government had the power to combat special interests and work for the good of the community, state, and nation.
- The political party system was singled out as corrupt, outmoded, inefficient, and undemocratic.
- Believed corruption could be diminished by putting more power in the hands the people, as well as non-elected professional officials.
- Adopted many Populist causes, including the referendum, the initiative, and the direct election of Senators.
- Progressive Amendments to the U.S. Constitution = 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th Amendments.

The Republican Era (1921-1933)

- Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover.
- Position of the government was decidedly pro-business. Though conservative, the government did experiment with new approaches to public policy.
- Supported an American culture that was increasingly urban, industrial, and consumer-oriented.
- Conflicts surfaced regarding immigration restriction, Prohibition, and race relations.

The Democratic Political Legacy of the New Deal (1933-1952)

- Democrats established a power base with the support of ethnic groups, city dwellers, organized labor, blacks, and a broad section of the middle class.
- Increased expectations and acceptance of government involvement in American life.
- Made the federal government a protector of interest groups and a mediator of competition.
- Regulated American business to protect it from the excesses and problems of the past.
- Fair Deal of the post-war Truman administration continued the trend in governmental involvement with expanded Social Security benefits, an increase of the minimum wage, a full employment program, slum clearance, public housing, and government sponsorship of scientific research.
- In 1948, the liberal Democratic coalition split into the two branches detailed below.

States' Rights

- Were Southern conservative Democrats, known as Dixiecrats.
- Opposed the civil rights plank in the Democratic platform.
- Nominated South Carolina Governor Strom Thurmond for President.

Progressive Party

- Were liberal Democrats who favored socialist policies, the abolition of racial segregation, and a conciliatory attitude toward Russia.
- Nominated Henry A. Wallace for President.

Post-World War II Politics

Democrats	Republicans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintained their power base of organized labor, urban voters, and immigrants. • As the post-war period progressed, advocated larger roles for the federal government in regulating business. • By the 1960s, advocated extensive governmental involvement in social issues like education and urban renewal. • Became associated with the civil rights movement and championed the Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Republicans accused the Democrats of being "soft" on Communism. • Promised to end the Korean War. • Conservative Southern Democrats, the "Dixiecrats," increasingly associated themselves with Republican candidates opposing civil rights legislation.

Nixon's New Federalism

Democrats	Republicans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the 1960s, was fragmented and seemingly incapable of dealing with the social and political turmoil caused by the Vietnam War. • In the post-Vietnam period, Democrats advocated the extension of civil rights, "reproductive rights" (birth control and abortion rights), fair housing legislation, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposition to the Vietnam War and growing federal social programs "converted" Democrats in increasing numbers. • Defended the supposed "silent majority." • Advocated a policy of cutting back federal power and returning that power to the states. This was known as the "New Federalism."

Reagan and the New Right

Democrats	Republicans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported environmental legislation, limits on economic development, and an end to the production of nuclear weapons and power plants. • The pro-choice movement emerged during the 1980s to defend a woman's right to choose. • Affirmative action – the use of racial quotas to "balance" the workforce – was supported by the Democrats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spurred on by the rise of Evangelical Christianity, the South began voting Republican. • Ethnic suburbanites and young conservatives formed a "New Right" supporting Reagan on a "law and order" platform. • Advocated stricter crime, drugs, and porn laws, opposed abortion, supported an increase in defense spending, and supported tax cuts. • Reagan curbed the government expansion but did not reduce its size or the scope of its powers.

A Review of Elections (1789-2012)

Year	Parties	Issues
1789	No Parties – Washington	Washington was elected unanimously by the 69 electors.
1792	No Parties – Washington	
1796	Democratic-Republicans – Thomas Jefferson Federalists – John Adams (Electoral)	The electoral system resulted in Adams as President and Jefferson as Vice-President.
1800	Democratic-Republicans – Thomas Jefferson (Electoral) Federalists – John Adams	Jefferson and Burr both received 73 electoral votes. House of Representatives elected Jefferson in the “Revolution of 1800.”
1804	Democratic-Republicans – Thomas Jefferson (Electoral) Federalists – Thomas Pinckney	Jefferson’s re-election was ensured because of his success and the Louisiana Purchase.
1808	Democratic-Republicans – James Madison (Electoral) Federalists – Thomas Pinckney Independent Democratic-Republicans – George Clinton	The “Quids” tried to work against Madison, Jefferson’s handpicked successor, but failed. Federalists protested the Embargo Act.
1812	Democratic-Republicans – James Madison (Electoral) Federalists – DeWitt Clinton	The major issue was the War of 1812.
1816	Democratic-Republicans – James Monroe (Electoral) Federalists – Rufus King	Opposition to the War of 1812 by the Federalists practically ended the Federalist party. King was an early opponent of slavery.
1820	Democratic-Republicans – James Monroe (Electoral)	There was no organized opposition.
1824	Democratic-Republicans – Andrew Jackson (Popular) Democratic-Republicans – Henry Clay Democratic-Republicans – William Crawford Democratic-Republicans – John Q. Adams	Because no candidate received a majority of the electoral votes, the election was sent to the House of Representatives. Adams won thanks to the “corrupt bargain.”
1828	Democratic-Republicans – Andrew Jackson National Republicans – John Q. Adams	In a campaign filled with mudslinging, Jackson’s win was declared a victory for the common man.
1832	Democrats – Andrew Jackson National Republicans – Henry Clay Anti-Masonic – William Wirt	Party conventions were used for the first time. Jackson saw his win as a mandate to dismantle the Bank of the United States.
1836	Democrats – Martin Van Buren Whigs – Daniel Webster Whigs – William Harrison Whigs – Hugh White	Jackson supported Van Buren. Each Whig candidate represented a different region and hoped to prevent Van Buren from gaining a majority in the Electoral College. The plan failed.
1840	Democrats – Martin Van Buren Whigs – William Harrison	Harrison won with the “log cabin and hard cider” campaign, but was dead a month later. This was the first election to use slogans and appeal to the masses. “Tippecanoe and Tyler, too!”
1844	Democrats – James Polk Whigs – Henry Clay Liberty Party – James Birney	The main issues were slavery, Manifest Destiny, the annexation of Texas, and the addition of Oregon.
1848	Democrats – Lewis Cass Whigs – Zachary Taylor Free Soilers – Martin Van Buren	Both major parties tried to avoid the slavery issue. The Democrats ran without an established platform.
1852	Democrats – Franklin Pierce Whigs – Winfield Scott Free Soilers – John Hale	Not all Whigs supported Scott. Election was marred by insults and allegations about the candidates. In the end, the disgusted voters elected the dark-horse Pierce.
1856	Democrats – James Buchanan Republicans – John Fremont Know Nothings – Millard Fillmore	Buchanan was nominated because he had a low profile. He supported the Compromise of 1850 and opposed federal intervention in slavery.
1860	Southern Democrats – John Breckenridge Northern Democrats – Stephen Douglas Republicans – Abraham Lincoln Constitutional Unionist – John Bell	Republicans opposed slavery in the territories, but upheld slavery in the southern states. Lincoln won when the other candidates split the vote on a regional basis.
1864	Democrats – George McClellan Radical Democrats – John Fremont Republicans / Union Party – Abraham Lincoln	Democrats wanted a cease-fire. For a while it looked like it might be close, but significant Union victories allowed Lincoln to win easily.

1868	Democrats – Horatio Seymour Republicans – Ulysses Grant	Republicans swore to continue Reconstruction. Grant did not really campaign but was able to win the election because of his military record.
1872	Democrats – Horace Greeley Republicans – Ulysses Grant	Republicans called for more rights for women and an end to racial discrimination. Greeley campaigned against the corruption of Grant.
1876	Democrats – Samuel Tilden Republicans – Rutherford B. Hayes (Electoral)	Most Republicans wanted to continue control of the South. The House gave the disputed election to Hayes after he promised to end Reconstruction.
1880	Democrats – Winfield Hancock Republicans – James Garfield Greenback Party – James B. Weaver	Garfield was assassinated after six months in office. Chester A. Arthur became the new President.
1884	Democrats – Grover Cleveland Republicans – James Blaine	Arthur wanted the Republican nomination but had little support. The main campaign issue was the integrity of the candidates.
1892	Democrats – Grover Cleveland Republicans – Benjamin Harrison Populists – James Weaver	The issue of tariffs dominated the election. Weaver was supported for his campaign to mint silver.
1896	Democrats – William Jennings Bryan Republicans – William McKinley	Democrats supported the coinage of silver. Bryan toured while McKinley stayed at home. Bryan was portrayed as a socialist and a radical.
1900	Democrats – William Jennings Bryan Republicans – William McKinley Prohibition – John C. Wooley	McKinley's running mate was Theodore Roosevelt. The big issue was the independence of newly acquired territories.
1904	Democrats – Alton B. Parker Republicans – Theodore Roosevelt Socialist – Eugene Debs Prohibition – Silas Swallow	In an election almost without issues, the focus was on the personality of the candidates.
1908	Democrats – William Jennings Bryan Republicans – William Taft Socialist – Eugene Debs Prohibition – Eugene Chafin	Taft was Roosevelt's handpicked successor.
1912	Democrats – Woodrow Wilson Republicans – William Taft Socialist – Eugene Debs Bull Moose (Progressive) – Theodore Roosevelt	It had taken over 400 ballots to nominate Wilson. Roosevelt left the Republicans to form the Bull Moose party. Splitting the Republican vote meant an easy win for Wilson.
1916	Democrats – Woodrow Wilson Republicans – Charles Hughes Socialist – Allan. L. Benson Prohibition – J. F. Hanley	Wilson ran with the slogan, "He kept us out of the war!"
1920	Democrats – James Cox Republicans – Warren Harding Socialist – Eugene Debs Farmer-Laborer – P. P. Christensen	Harding was selected by party bosses and supported Prohibition. Cox selected Franklin Roosevelt as his running mate. Cox opposed Prohibition and supported the League of Nations.
1924	Democrats – John Davis Republicans – Calvin Coolidge Progressives – Robert La Follette	The first election to use the radio. Coolidge won despite revelations of corruption in the Harding administration.
1928	Democrats – Al Smith Republicans – Herbert Hoover	Smith was the first Catholic to run for President. Hoover promised, "A chicken in every pot, a car in every garage."
1932	Democrats – Franklin D. Roosevelt Republicans – Herbert Hoover Socialists – Norman Thomas	Roosevelt promised to work on ending the Great Depression. The people were tired of Hoover.

1936	Democrats – Franklin D. Roosevelt Republicans – Alfred Landon Union – William Lemke	Roosevelt ran on the New Deal platform, which was attacked by Landon. Roosevelt won easily.
1940	Democrats – Franklin D. Roosevelt Republicans – Wendell Wilkie	Wilkie ranted about Hitler, called Roosevelt a “tired, old man,” and created drama over the issue of a third term. Roosevelt won because he carried most of the larger cities.
1944	Democrats – Franklin D. Roosevelt Republicans – Thomas Dewey	In the middle of the war, there was no doubt Roosevelt would be re-elected. He made Truman the new Vice-President.
1948	Democrats – Harry Truman Republicans – Thomas Dewey Progressives – Henry Wallace States’ Rights Democrats (Dixiecrats) – Strom Thurmond	Democrats supporting Civil Rights legislation caused a faction led by Strom Thurmond to desert the party and become Dixiecrats. Truman was the underdog, but ran a populist campaign that proved to be successful. Truman was not declared the winner until the following day.
1952	Democrats – Adlai Stevenson Republicans – Dwight Eisenhower	Both parties considered Eisenhower a possible candidate. Most of the Republican attacks came from Vice-Presidential nominee Richard Nixon, who gave the famous “Checkers” speech.
1956	Democrats – Adlai Stevenson Republicans – Dwight Eisenhower	Eisenhower was a very popular President and there was little the Democrats could do to oppose him. Eisenhower won in a landslide.
1960	Democrats – John Kennedy Republicans – Richard Nixon	Kennedy was the first Catholic to be elected President. Nixon ran on an anti-Communist platform and criticized Kennedy for being inexperienced. The election saw the first use of televised debates. Kennedy won a tight race.
1964	Democrats – Lyndon Johnson Republicans – Barry Goldwater	Goldwater called for deep cuts in social programs. He was against civil rights legislation, and called for the possible use of nuclear weapons in Vietnam. Johnson promised more social reform and won in a landslide.
1968	Democrats – Hubert Humphrey Republicans – Richard Nixon American Independent – George Wallace	Nixon promised to restore law and order, which was appealing after the problems of the 1960s. Democrats were split on the issue of Vietnam. The Chicago riots really hurt the Democrats.
1972	Democrats – George McGovern Republicans – Richard Nixon	McGovern promised to end the Vietnam War. Publicity associated the Democratic party with blacks, women, and radicals. Nixon stressed foreign policy and at first managed to avoid the problems of Watergate. When Nixon resigned, Ford became the only President who was not elected President or Vice-President.
1976	Democrats – Jimmy Carter Republicans – Gerald Ford	Carter promised “no more secrecy” in government.
1980	Democrats – Jimmy Carter Republicans – Ronald Reagan Independent – John Anderson	Carter was hurt by the Iranian hostage situation and high inflation. Reagan appealed to those who wanted less government.
1984	Democrats – Walter Mondale Republicans – Ronald Reagan Libertarian – David Bergland	Despite his age, Reagan enjoyed enormous popularity. Mondale selected Geraldine Ferraro as his running mate – the first time a woman ran on a major ticket.
1988	Democrats – Michael Dukakis Republicans – George Bush Libertarian – Ron Paul	Vice-President under Reagan for 8 years, Bush benefited from Reagan’s popularity. Dukakis was accused being soft on crime.

1992	Democrats – William Clinton Republicans – George Bush Independent – Ross Perot	Perot promised to fix the deficit and won 19% of the popular vote, ensuring a Democratic win. Clinton and Gore were the first “baby-boomer” ticket. Bush was popular after the Gulf War, but was hampered by a poor economy.
1996	Democrats – William Clinton Republicans – Bob Dole Reform Party – Ross Perot	Perot won 8% of the popular vote but no electoral votes. The over 7 million votes for Perot could have changed the result. Clinton called for a balanced budget and “values.”
2000	Democrats – Al Gore Republicans – George W. Bush (Electoral) Green Party – Ralph Nader	The result of the election hinged upon the state of Florida, which had used ballots that could not be counted. The Supreme Court decided the issue and Gore conceded the election.
2004	Democrats – John Kerry Republicans – George W. Bush	Iraq War was heated issue. Bush supported it, Kerry, a Vietnam Veteran, was against it.
2008	Democrats – Barack Obama Republicans – John McCain	Obama held key support over energy issues, the Iraq War, social issues and healthcare.
2012	Democrats – Barack Obama Republicans – Mitt Romney	The role and size of government, taxes, business and the wars were key issues.

Major Government Scandals

Tweed Ring:

1869-1871. Embezzled money from the New York State government created a mob presence within the government.

Credit Mobilier:

1872. A dummy construction company was created to skim money from the Union Pacific Railroad. Government officials were bribed.

Whiskey Ring:

1872-1876. Grant and his Secretary of State put an excise tax on whiskey, bringing more money into the government for the President's use.

Teapot Dome:

1921. Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall secured the transfer of several naval oil reserves to his jurisdiction. Then he leased the holdings at Teapot Dome to Harry Sinclair and Edward Doheny. Sinclair and Doheny, in turn, gave Fall illegal loans amounting to \$405,000.

Sherman Adams:

1958. The Chief of Staff received an oriental rug and fur coat for helping a Boston industrialist deal with the federal bureaucracy.

Watergate:

1973. Nixon wanted information about the Democrats for the upcoming election. His advisors tried to bug the Democratic headquarters at the Watergate Hotel. The Republican buggers were caught in the act. As a result, McCord, the head of the operation, confessed and admitted the plot involved the President. This initiated a series of events that caused Nixon to resign from his post to avoid impeachment.

Iran-Contra Affair:

1985-86. The people involved were William Casey, head of CIA; Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North of the National Security Council; Admiral John Poindexter, National Security Advisor; and Robert McFarlane, former National Security Advisor. They sold arms to Iranians to encourage their aid in releasing American hostages in Lebanon. The profits from these deals were diverted to the Nicaraguan Contras to get around Congressional restrictions on funding the revolution there. Hearings were held in May 1987, during Reagan's presidency.

Plamegate:

2003. During the administration of George W. Bush, a conservative reporter, Robert Novak, printed the name of CIA operative Valerie Plame in a story about her husband, Joe Wilson, a State Department officer. Wilson had debunked reports that the government of Saddam Hussein obtained yellowcake uranium from Africa. Yellowcake is a key component needed to manufacture a nuclear weapon. A member of Vice president Dick Cheney's staff, Scooter Libby, leaked Plame's name to Novak, a violation of federal law. Wilson's research disproved administration claims that Hussein was building a nuclear weapon. Wilson's and his wife was the target of Iraq War proponents. Libby was convicted of revealing Plame's name but his prison sentence was commuted on President Bush's last day in office in 2009. The conviction, however, was not pardoned.

American Involvement in Wars

The Pequot War:

1637-1638. The English settlements at Plymouth and Massachusetts encroached Pequot land in Eastern Connecticut. Tensions were brewing over trading and land. Alliances between English and various tribes led to divisions among several of the tribes. The Pequot were forced from their villages by English and their allies. The resulting massacres nearly wiped out the Pequots.

King Philip's War:

1675-1676. An Indian chief, King Philip, led a war to exterminate the whites. Over 2,000 settlers and Natives died before the rebellion was subdued in the 14-month-long conflict. This war led to a series of other English-Native conflicts.

French & Indian War:

1754-1763. A war between the French and the British over control of North America. It was called the Seven Years' War in Europe. The American theater of the war started in 1756. The French lost all claims to land they occupied in North America to the British, except for two small islands off the coast of Nova Scotia. The French held onto a few islands in the Caribbean while the British controlled the rest of the continent.

Revolutionary War:

1776-1781. The American colonists fought for their freedom from the "tyrannical and treacherous" rule of the British. Animosity had developed over many years of taxing and arbitrary rule by the British. Eventually, with the help of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the Americans gained the confidence and the motivation to separate themselves from the British. The Revolution ended with the surrender of General Charles Cornwallis at Yorktown on October 17, 1781.

Barbary Pirates:

1801-1805. The pirates attacked American ships in the Mediterranean and were met by the American naval fleet. The conflict ultimately ended in 1805.

War of 1812:

1812-1815. The ultimate cause of the war was the issuing of the Non-Intercourse Act in 1809 (replaced by Macon's Bill in 1810) prohibiting trade with France and Great Britain. In response, the British issued "Orders in Council" and the French issues decrees, in which both claimed the right to impress foreign vessels entering their harbors. No change in power or land came from the war. It was not officially ended until 1824 with the Treaty of Ghent.

Mexican-American War:

1846-1848. Fought over the American annexation of Texas in 1845, claims against the Mexican government by Americans for property damage, and the American desire to acquire California. The U.S. destroyed the Mexicans. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo established the boundary of Texas at the Rio Grande River and ended the war.

The Civil War:

1861-1865. Fought over states' rights, the treatment of slaves, and the "black question" in general. Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, Virginia on April 9, 1865. The war led to a period of extensive Reconstruction in which the government tried to rebuild the nation and create "liberty, fairness, and justice for all."

Spanish American War:

1898. The inability of Spain and Cuba to resolve the revolution in Cuba, and the loss of American markets led to the declaration of war. Americans supported the Cubans in ousting the Spanish, and also seized the Philippines.

World War I:

1914-1918. Known as the Great War. American was at first neutral, but by 1917 declared war. The Treaty of Versailles, which was rewritten several times before being passed by the Senate, ended the war and forced the Germans to pay reparations to all countries affected.

World War II:

1939-1945. The Allied Powers (United States, Soviet Union, France, England) fought the Axis Powers (Germany, Japan, Italy). Germany began conquering the world with its takeover of Poland. During this period Japan was invading several of its neighboring islands. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the Americans took action

and declared war on Japan. The Americans created the first atomic bomb and dropped it on Hiroshima and then again on Nagasaki.

Korean Conflict:

1950-1953. North Korea vs. South Korea, with the United Nations intervening on behalf of South Korea. With the help of the American force that landed at Inchon, the North was pushed to the Yalu river in North Korea. Here they were met by Chinese soldiers and were driven back to just below the original dividing line. The war ended with no change in land or power.

Vietnam War:

1968-1975. Communist North Vietnam wanted to take over South Vietnam. Thanks to an alliance with China and Russia, the North was able to get the resources, weapons, and materials it needed to fight. The Americans sent several thousand advisors to aid the South. Later, America stepped in to fight directly. Nixon's policy of Vietnamization handed the chore of fighting back to South Vietnam, allowing the U.S. to withdraw entirely by 1973. North Vietnam took Saigon in 1975, thus ending the war and uniting the country under Communism.

Persian Gulf War:

1990. Saddam Hussein of Iraq invaded Kuwait and threatened Saudi Arabia. By taking over these regions, Hussein would have been able to control much of the world's oil. He was stopped by the intervention of America in Operation Desert Storm. In 1991, Bush issued an ultimatum for Hussein to pull out of Kuwait or face invasion. Saddam failed to comply and the Americans declared war. Iraq was defeated within 100 hours.

Afghanistan:

2001-present. America invaded Afghanistan less than two months after the 9/11 attacks. Afghanistan was under the control of the Taliban, which supported the mastermind on the 9/11 attacks, Osama Bin Laden. Bin Laden escaped to neighboring Pakistan, and the Taliban was overthrown, but fighting remains to this day.

The Iraq War:

2003-2011. Saddam Hussein was accused of having stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction. Pres. George W. Bush convinced the congress to declare war on the dictator in 2003. Within a few weeks the dictator was overthrown but an insurgent war started that lasted until 2011.

Rebellions / Controversies

Bacon's Rebellion:

1676. Nathaniel Bacon and his men burned Jamestown, but Bacon died during the rebellion. Resulted in no significant change. The former indentured servants versus the establishment.

Pontiac's Rebellion:

1763. Led by Chief Pontiac, Indians attacked white settlements. This led to the creation of the Proclamation Line of 1763, which prohibited white settlements to the west of the Appalachian Mountains.

Paxton Boys:

1763. A group of men from Pennsylvania, upset that they weren't receiving any aid to stop Indian attacks, murdered a village of Conestoga Indians. They were talked out of continuing their rampage by Benjamin Franklin.

Shays' Rebellion:

1786. Caused by high taxes and economic hardships. Daniel Shays, an upset farmer, led a force to close courthouses so that no more proceedings could take place to condemn people to jail for not paying taxes. This rebellion led many to call for a stronger government to protect them.

XYZ Affair:

1798. Three men from America were sent to persuade the French to stop harassing American ships. Each American was met by a French advisor (X, Y, Z) to solicit bribes. All three Americans refused. Public resentment of the French ran high when this incident became public knowledge.

Coxey's Army:

1894. Populist businessman Jacob Coxey led a march of millions of unemployed people into Washington, demanding a work relief program.

Bonus Army:

1932. A group of 14,000 unemployed military veterans (the Bonus Expeditionary Force) went to Washington to lobby Congress for immediate payment of a bonus approved in 1926. The Bonus Army was removed by federal troops headed by MacArthur, Eisenhower, and Patton.

Watts Riot:

1965. A race riot in Los Angeles. Several people were killed. Three-hundred race riots followed.

My Lai Massacre:

1968. Reports that an American unit had massacred civilians, including dozens of women and children, in a Vietnamese hamlet called My Lai stirred controversy over the purpose of the war.

Government Crises

Nullification Crisis:

1832-1833. Resulted from the passage of the "Tariff of Abominations" in 1828. Calhoun issued the Ordinance of Nullification, ordering customs officials to stop collection taxes at the Port of Charleston. Andrew Jackson, in turn, issued a Force Bill giving him the power to use federal troops to collect taxes.

Venezuelan Boundary Dispute:

1893-1895. Dispute over the boundary of British Guiana in South America. Britain agreed to respect the Monroe Doctrine and back down on its position in deference to the United States.

Little Rock Confrontation:

1957. About 10,000 federal troops and 100 paratroopers were used to stop white attacks on blacks enrolling in Central High in September of 1957. A small number of federal troops remained at the school for the rest of the year.

Bay of Pigs:

1961. The CIA trained men to invade Cuba and overthrow the Communist government of Fidel Castro. A force landed at the Bay of Pigs and was immediately subdued and forced to surrender.

Cuban Missile Crisis:

1962. An American U-2 spy plane revealed the Soviet construction of missile silos in Cuban territory in October of 1962. Kennedy called for Khrushchev to dismantle the sites and remove all weapons. Khrushchev complied on the condition that America remove its missile sites in Turkey.

Oil Crisis:

1973. The Arabs cut oil supply to the United States, Japan, and most of Europe in an effort to compel Israel to withdraw from lands gained during the Six Day War of 1967. The Americans would have suffered due to their dependence on oil for petroleum. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger negotiated a deal to avoid the continuation of the oil crisis.

Iran Hostage Crisis:

1979. A 1978 revolution in Iran forced the Shah to flee. The U.S. had supported the Shah with arms and money. The revolutionaries invaded the American embassy in Iran, threatening to kill the hostages if the Shah was not returned to Iran to face trial for his actions. Carter rejected the demand, froze all Iranian assets in the United States, and issued an embargo on trade. All hostages were released in 1980, once the Shah had died and Reagan had been sworn in as President.

Grenada Action:

1983. Reagan sent troops to Grenada to overthrow a new Cuban-backed regime.

Invasion of Panama:

1989. President Bush sent troops to overthrow General Manuel Noriega, who refused to yield power when his figurehead of a candidate was defeated in a national election. Noriega was under indictment in United States for drug trafficking.

Acts & Laws 1649-1774

Act / Law	Date	Identification
Toleration Act	1649	Guaranteed freedom of religion to anyone in the colony of Maryland "professing to believe" in Jesus Christ. Purpose was to ensure toleration for Catholics in Maryland.
Navigation Acts	1650-1673	Series of acts to enforce mercantilist policy in the colonies. All trade was to be carried on English ships (or colonial ships with English crews). Imports to the colonies were required to go through English ports. Certain colonial goods were to be sold only to England (tobacco originally, expanded later).
Proclamation Act	1763	Made at the end of the French & Indian War. Prohibited the settlement of British settlers west of the Appalachian Mountains. Goal was to restrict settlement until peace negotiations with Indians could be completed. Colonists were upset because it restricted their freedom.
Sugar Act (Revenue Act)	1764	Purpose was to raise revenue. Duties were placed on sugar and molasses imported into the North American colonies from the West Indies.
Quartering Act	1765	Required colonists to provide food and living quarters for British troops.
Stamp Act	1765	Required all legal documents, licenses, commercial contracts, newspapers, pamphlets, and playing cards to carry a tax stamp. These items had long been taxed at higher rate in England. This was the first direct tax to be paid by buyers in the colonies.
Declaratory Act	1766	Passed at the same time the Stamp Act was repealed. Proclaimed that Parliament had a right to tax and make colonial laws "in all cases whatsoever."
Townshend Acts	1767	Called for the suspension of the New York Assembly for defiance of the Quartering Act. Placed import duties on tea, glass, and paper. Revenue raised was to be used to pay crown officials, who were independent of the colonial government.
Townshend Acts (Repealed)	1770	The Townshend Acts were repealed, but a small, symbolic tax on tea was retained.
Intolerable Acts (Coercive Acts)	1774	Reaction to Boston Tea Party. Many laws passed at the same time. The port of Boston was closed. Reduced the power of Massachusetts legislature. Royal officials were to be tried in England. Expanded the Quartering Act. Led to the call for the First Continental Congress.
Quebec Act	1774	Called a "good act in bad company." Organized Canadian lands received from France and allowed Canadians to continue their established traditions. Angered the colonists, who viewed the Quebec Act as favoritism.

Acts & Laws 1774-1850

Act / Law	Date	Identification
Land Ordinance Act	1785	Provided for the surveying of western territories into six-square-mile townships before sale. Townships were to be subdivided into 36 sections of 640 acres each.
Northwest Ordinance	1787	Set the rules for achieving territorial status and then statehood. Outlawed slavery in the Old Northwest.
Hamilton's Financial Program	1790	Proposed the federal assumption of state debts and the establishment of a national bank. Included an extensive program for the federal stimulation of industrial development through subsidies and tax incentives. Funding came from an excise tax on whiskey and from tariffs on imports.
Alien & Sedition Acts	1798	The Alien Act raised new hurdles in the path of immigrants trying to obtain citizenship – to become a citizen one now had to live in the country for 14 years instead of 5. The Sedition Act broadened the powers of the Adams administration to muzzle newspaper critics.
Virginia & Kentucky Resolves	1798- 1799	Madison and Jefferson came up with these resolves in response to Alien and Sedition Acts. They proposed that states be empowered to nullify federal laws. The resolves were only adopted in Kentucky and Virginia, and thus died.
Missouri Compromise	1820	Henry Clay proposed that the Louisiana Purchase be divided at 36°30' – the north for non-slave states and the south for slave states. Meanwhile, Missouri would become a slave state and Maine a free state, thus balancing representation in the Senate.
Tariff of Abominations	1828	Increased the import tariff to levels deemed intolerable by the South, which relied on foreign trade.
Tariff of 1832	1832	Lowered the tariff rates, but South Carolina protested because the reform was not extensive enough.
Compromise Tariff	1833	Henry Clay's compromise tariff provided a gradual reduction of rates over time to 1816 levels and was accompanied by the Force Bill.
Compromise of 1850	1850	Compromise over admission of states from the Mexican Cession. California became a free state, the slave trade was abolished in Washington D.C., the Fugitive Slave Act was passed, and the territories of New Mexico and Utah were established on the basis of popular sovereignty, which would allow the people in the territory to decide if the territory should be slave or free.

Acts & Laws 1850-1890

Act / Law	Date	Identification
Kansas-Nebraska Act	1854	Turned lands west of Missouri and Iowa into the Kansas and Nebraska territories. The slavery issue in the new territories was to be decided by popular sovereignty. This overturned the Missouri Compromise.
Homestead Act	1862	Declared that any head of a family who was a U.S. citizen could acquire 160 acres of land in new territories by paying a small registration fee and living on the land for 5 years.
Pacific Railway Act	1862	Authorized land subsidies and money subsidies for the construction of a transcontinental railroad.
Morill Land Grant Act	1862	Provided states 30,000 acres for each member of Congress. The land was to be used to support state mechanical and agricultural colleges.
Wade-Davis Bill	1864	Said that a majority of those who had been alive to vote in 1860 would have to swear an "ironclad" oath that they were loyal to the federal government, and had never been disloyal. Lincoln vetoed the bill.
Timber & Stone Act	1878	Allowed any person to acquire forest at \$2.50 an acre if the land was "unfit for cultivation."
Bland Allison Act	1878	Authorized the Treasury Department to purchase \$2 to \$4 million worth of silver bullion per month to coin silver.
Pendleton Act	1883	Provided the President a way to determine the fitness of applicants for office by way of a competitive exam.
Interstate Commerce Act	1887	Provided for the creation of a commission to oversee rates on railways, end discriminatory practices, and require annual reports and financial statements.
Sherman Anti-Trust Act	1890	Made to prevent corporations from engaging in monopolistic practices that were seen as "combination in restraint of trade." Used to shut down several businesses. Found unconstitutional in the case of <i>E.C. Knight vs. United States</i> .
Sherman Silver Purchase Act	1890	Silver interests passed legislation authorizing Congress to buy 4.5 million ounces of silver each month at market price and issue treasury notes redeemable in gold and silver. This act was repealed in 1893.
McKinley Tariff	1890	This protective tariff promised by the Republicans in 1888 extended to industrial and agricultural goods. The act also included reciprocal trade provisions that allowed the President to retaliate against nations that discriminated against U.S. products and reward countries that opened their markets to American goods.

Acts & Laws 1900-2013

Act / Law	Date	Identification
Pure Food and Drug Act	1906	Forbade the manufacture, sale, or transportation of "adulterated" or mislabeled foods or drugs in interstate commerce. This was a direct response to Upton Sinclair's <i>The Jungle</i> .
Meat Inspection Act	1906	Aimed to eliminate the dangerous and unsanitary conditions in the meat-packing industry. This was a direct response to Upton Sinclair's <i>The Jungle</i> .
Clayton Antitrust Act	1914	Strengthened the Sherman Antitrust Act, was more specific as to what actions constituted a "trust". Samuel Gompers called the act the "Magna Carta of organized labor" because it removed the restrictions on labor unions put into place by the Sherman Antitrust Act.
Espionage Act	1917	Provided severe penalties for persons found guilty of aiding the enemy or refusal to serve in the US military. Charles Schenck's violation of this law was the subject of the 1919 case of <i>Schenck v. US</i> .
Volstead Act	1919	Provided for the enforcement of the 18th Amendment (Prohibition)
Adjusted Compensation Act	1924	Provided for the payment of adjusted compensation (bonus) to all veterans of WWI. It was payment of this bonus that the Bonus Army was after when they marched on Washington in 1931.
Hawley-Smoot Tariff	1930	Sharp increase of tariff rates on more than 20,000 imported goods. President Hoover thought that this would alleviate the pains of the Great Depression, but most economists blame the Hawley-Smoot
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	1932	An attempt by Herbert Hoover to address the problems of the Great Depression by giving billions of dollars in loans to banks and businesses. The act was criticized because it did not give direct relief to the poor. Tariff with sinking the U.S. deeper into the Depression.
Norris-LaGuardia Act	1932	Also known as the "Anti-Injunction Act", it barred federal courts from issuing injunctions to halt labor disputes. The act also outlawed the "yellow-dog contract".
National Industrial Recovery Act	1933	Created the National Recovery Administration (NRA) and the Public Works Administration (PWA). The NIRA was later ruled unconstitutional in the 1935 case of <i>Schechter Poultry v. U.S.</i>
Federal Emergency Relief Act	1933	Created the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) to aid the states through grants
Agricultural Adjustment Act	1933	Established the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) which paid farmers subsidies to farm less land and therefore drive crop prices up.
Glass-Steagall Act	1933	Created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) for guaranteeing individual bank deposits
Wagner Act	1935	Also known as the National Labor Relations Act, created the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)
Lend-Lease Act	1941	Enabled any country whose defense is deemed necessary to the nation to acquire arms and other war supplies from the US. This arrangement to help the UK during the Battle of Britain followed the earlier "Cash and Carry" and "Destroyers for Bases" programs.

Taft-Hartley Act	1947	Passed over Truman's veto, this act heavily restricted the actions of Unions including banning the "closed shop" and forbidding union contributions to political campaigns. Allowed the federal government to apply for injunctions to stop strikes.
National Security Act	1947	Combined all military departments into a single department, Defense. James Forrestal was the first Secretary of Defense
Civil Rights Act	1964	Among other provisions, it outlawed discrimination in employment on the basis of race, religion, or sex. It created the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) to investigate claims of discrimination.
Voting Rights Act	1965	Eliminated literacy and other tests as requirements for voting
Occupational Safety and Health Act	1970	(OSHA) mandated that employers provide employment "free from recognized hazards to employees"
War Powers Act	1973	Set a sixty day limit on the presidential commitment of troops to hostilities abroad without Congressional approval. Passed over Nixon's veto, the act is considered by many to be a reaction to LBJ's actions with the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.
Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act	1985	Required Congress to balance the budget.
McCain-Feingold Act	2002	Regulates campaign financing. Specifically, it targets "soft money" contributions and "issue ads" not financed by a specific candidate.
Affordable Health Care Act	2011	Also known as Obamacare, the act authorizes universal health coverage.

Foreign Policy 1763-1820

Foreign Policy	Date	Identification
Treaty of Paris	1763	Ended French & Indian War. Ceded all French lands in North America to Britain. Britain was now in control of everything east of the Mississippi.
Treaty of Paris	1783	Ended the Revolutionary War in America. The United States was recognized as an independent nation. Territorial boundaries were set at the Great Lakes, the Mississippi River, and Spanish Florida. Florida was given back to Spain.
Jay's Treaty	1794	A negotiated treaty with the British that attempted to settle conflict at sea and curtail English involvement in Indian attacks. Britain agreed to evacuate posts on the U.S. western frontier, but nothing firm was determined about British seizures of U.S. merchant ships. An unpopular treaty.
Pinckney Treaty	1795	The Spanish opened the Mississippi River to American traffic, including the right of deposit at the port city of New Orleans. Florida's northern boundary at 31° was established.
Washington's Farewell Address	1796	Washington warned the new nation to avoid "inveterate antipathies" and "passionate attachments" to any foreign nation. Said that permanent alliances should be avoided, although temporary alliances were OK. Warned against the use of political parties.
Louisiana Purchase	1803	The Louisiana Territory was purchased from France for \$15,000,000. The original goal was just to secure the port of New Orleans. Jefferson viewed the purchase as unconstitutional, but did it anyway.
Embargo Act	1807	Jefferson forbade any American ship to leave port for any foreign nation. Hoped that British trade would be hurt so they would stop violating the neutral rights of the U.S. The act backfired and resulted in a brief economic depression.
Non-Intercourse Act	1808	Modified the Embargo Act. Forbid trade only with Britain and France. Macon's Bill 1810 Opened trade with all nations once again. Provided that if either Britain or France would formally agree to respect the neutral rights of the U.S., the U.S. would embargo trade with that nation's foe. Napoleon accepted this offer, but never upheld his end of the agreement.
Treaty of Ghent	1814	Ended the War of 1812. Signed before the Battle of New Orleans. Territories were restored to their pre-war boundaries.
Rush-Bagot Agreement	1817	First "disarmament" agreement. The United States and Britain agreed not to maintain an armed fleet in the Great Lakes. Treaty of 1818 1818 British-U.S. border fixed along 49° from Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. Oregon would be held jointly by the two nations for 10 years.
Adams-Onis Treaty	1819	Spain ceded Florida and gave up all claims to Oregon. In return, the U.S. gave up claims to Texas and assumed \$5,000,000 worth of civilian claims against Spain. The western boundary of the Louisiana Purchase was formalized.

Foreign Policy 1820-1867

Foreign Policy	Date	Identification
Monroe Doctrine	1823	Proclaimed the United States' opinion that European powers should no longer colonize the Americas or interfere with the affairs of sovereign nations located in the Americas. In return, the United States planned to stay neutral in wars between European powers.
Webster-Ashburton Treaty	1842	Conflicting claims over the Canada-Maine boundary were resolved.
Oregon Treaty	1846	Boundary with Canada extended from Rockies to the Pacific along 49° (extending the line established by the Treaty of 1818). The cry for "Fifty-Four Forty or Fight" was abandoned.
Wilmot Proviso	1846	A bill was passed that provided \$2 million for President Polk to settle boundary disputes with Mexico. Wilmot added an amendment to the bill stating that any land acquired from Mexico in the Mexican War should be free of slavery.
Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo	1848	Ended Mexican War. Mexican Cession included California, New Mexico, and Utah Territories. U.S. paid Mexico \$15 million for the land and assumed Mexican debts owed to U.S. citizens to the tune of \$3.25 million. The Rio Grande was recognized as southern border of Texas.
Clayton-Bulwer Treaty	1850	U.S. and Britain agreed that neither would attempt to take exclusive control of any future canal route in Central America. Voided in 1901.
Gadsden Purchase	1853	Purchased sections of present-day new Mexico and Arizona from Mexico for \$10 million. The goal was to establish a cheaper route for a transcontinental railroad. This completed acquisitions on the U.S. mainland.
Ostend Manifesto	1854	Pierce sought to buy Cuba from Spain. A secret document revealed plans to take Cuba from Spain if Spain refused to sell. It caused so much public embarrassment that the issue was dropped.
Emperor Maximilian Incident	1867	French troops established Maximilian as a puppet Mexican Emperor. In response to U.S. protests over this violation of the Monroe Doctrine, the French withdrew support and Maximilian was executed.
Alaskan Purchase	1867	Russia was paid \$7.2 million for "Seward's Folly."

Foreign Policy 1867-1922

Foreign Policy	Date	Identification
New Manifest Destiny	Late 1800s	America was overcome with the idea of imperialism, in which it was seen as America's duty to rule the hemisphere. Hawaii and the Philippines were the first victims.
Pan-American Conference	1889	Established an International Bureau, later called the Pan-American Union, to promote cultural and commercial exchange between nations in Western Hemisphere.
Teller Amendment	1898	Sponsored by Republican senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado, this statement denied any intention to exercise control over Cuba and pledged that the government of the island would be left to its inhabitants as soon as peace had been restored there.
Treaty of Paris	1899	Secured independence for Cuba from Spain and ceded the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam to the U.S. Ended the Spanish-American War.
Open Door Policy	1899	Guaranteed equal opportunity of trade and the sovereignty of the Chinese government.
Hay-Pauncefote Treaty	1901	The U.S. and Britain voided the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. The U.S. was free to construct, maintain, and fortify a canal across the isthmus of Central America as long as it was open to all ships.
Platt Amendment	1901	The U.S. made Cuba a protectorate. Cuba could not make a treaty with a foreign nation. Cuba was to allow the United States to issue orders and lease a base at Guantanamo Bay for 99 years.
Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty	1903	Phillipe Bunau-Varilla, a former engineer with the French Panama Canal Company and Panamanian minister to the United States, negotiated a treaty in which the U.S. paid Panama \$10 million up front and an annual fee of \$250,000 in exchange for rights to a zone five miles wide on either side of the Panama Canal route.
Roosevelt Corollary	1904	The U.S. reserved the right to intervene in Latin America affairs, presumably to keep European powers from collecting debts by force.
Taft-Katsura Agreement	1905	Japan promised that it had no interest in the Philippines, and the United States agreed to approve of Japanese domination of Korea.
Big Stick Diplomacy	1905	America became involved in the affairs of Venezuela, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Cuba. The U.S. brandished a "big stick" like a policeman to beat Europeans out of Latin America.
Dollar Diplomacy	1914	The concept that economic penetration would bring stability to other nations, as well as profit and power to the United States, without having to use troops or special funds.
Treaty of Versailles	1919	President Woodrow Wilson introduced his "Fourteen Points" for world security, but only one, the League of Nations, was approved. Failed to pass the U.S. Senate.
Five-Power Treaty	1922	This naval limitation treaty, signed by the U.S., Great Britain, Japan, France, and Italy, set a ship ratio for the countries involved and called for the scrapping of 1,900,000 tons of warships.

Foreign Policy 1922-1945

Foreign Policy	Date	Identification
Dawes Plan	1924	Agreement made regarding German WWI reparations payments. Involved extensive loans to Germany. It softened the burden of reparations and stabilized German currency, but made the German economy dependant on foreign markets.
Clark Memorandum	1928	Stated that America would not intervene in the internal affairs of Latin American countries. A repudiation of the Roosevelt Corollary.
Kellog-Briand Pact	1928	First proposed as a treaty between France and United States. Invited all nations to renounce war as an instrument of national policy. Outlawed aggression, not self-defense. Few signed the agreement.
Young Plan	1929	Scaled down the German reparations bill when it became clear that the Dawes Plan was not sustainable.
London Naval Conference	1930	The U.S., Great Britain, and Japan agreed on a fixed number of cruisers, destroyers, and submarines.
Stimson Doctrine	1931	Said that America would not recognize any agreement that hurt the integrity of China and the Open Door Policy.
Good Neighbor Policy	1930s	Policy to avoid foreign entanglements while still advancing American economic interests. Essentially, America would play the good neighbor by heeding the complaints of Latin American nations.
U.S.S.R. Recognition	1933	Formal recognition was finally given to the Soviet Union.
Neutrality Acts	1935-1937	1935: In the outbreak of war, all exports of American arms and munitions would be restricted for six months. 1936: Gave the President the authority to determine when a state of war existed, and prohibited any loans or credits to belligerents. 1937: Prohibited all arms sales to belligerents and established cash-and-carry rules for non-military goods.
Panay Affair	1937	Japanese planes bombed the American gunboat <i>Panay</i> . The matter was resolved after a formal apology was issued by the Japanese.
Cash and Carry	1939	Revised the Neutrality Acts so that a belligerent could buy U.S. arms under cash-and-carry terms. Technically neutral, but favored Britain.
Destroyers for Bases	1940	Gave Britain 50 destroyers in return for a 99-year lease on air and naval bases in British Territories.
Lend-Lease Act	1941	Authorized the President to sell, lend, lease, transfer, or exchange arms and supplies to any nation needing American help to defend itself.
Atlantic Charter	1941	Described a postwar world based on self-determination for all nations.
Casablanca Conference	1943	FDR and Winston Churchill agreed that WWII would continue until the "unconditional" surrender of the Axis nations was obtained.
Dunbarton Oaks Conference	1944	The U.S., Britain, the Soviet Union, and China met to discuss an international association (United Nations) after World War II.
Yalta Conference	1945	The U.S., Britain, the Soviet Union, France, and China would be permanent members of the future United Nations Security Council. Germany was divided into occupational zones and a coalition government was agreed upon for Poland.
Potsdam Conference	1945	Truman ordered the dropping of the atomic bomb on Japan. Established a Council of Foreign Ministers to draft peace treaties for the Balkans

Foreign Policy 1945-1990

Foreign Policy	Date	Identification
United Nations	1945	Created a General Assembly composed of all member nations which would act as the ultimate worldwide policy-making body. A Security Council of 11 members was created. Permanent members given veto powers.
Cold War	1950-1990	The name given to heated relations between the United States and the Soviet Union after WWII. Several confrontations occurred, including the blockade of Berlin, Korean War, Cuban Missile Crisis, and Vietnam War.
Containment	1946-1947	Soviet expert George F. Kennan wrote an article in which he called for counter-measures to "contain" the spread of Communism.
Truman Doctrine	1947	Said that it is the responsibility of the United States to support free peoples resisting Communist domination.
Marshall Plan	1947	An recovery program designed to rebuild Europe's economy after World War II. It was also called the European Recovery Program.
NATO	1949	Short for North Atlantic Treaty Organization. All signatories pledged that an attack against one would be against all of them. The Warsaw Pact was formed by the Soviets to oppose NATO.
OAS	1948	Short for Organization of American States. Created following a mutual defense pact with Latin America. Decisions were reached by a 2/3 vote with no special weight given to the United States.
SEATO	1954	An attempt by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to organize a group of Southeast Asian countries to parallel NATO. It failed due to lack of interest.
Geneva Accords	1955	France, Britain, the Soviet Union, and China signed this agreement dividing Vietnam along the 17th parallel.
Peaceful Coexistence	1955	Khrushchev's response to the Eisenhower-Dulles policy of massive retaliation.
Eisenhower Doctrine	1957	Announced that the U.S. was prepared to use force in the Middle East to preserve democracy. U.S. Marines entered Lebanon to ease the change in governments.
Alliance for Progress	1961	Kennedy provided \$20 million of aid to Latin America.
Domino Theory	1964	Said that if one country falls to Communism then other countries will fall and Communism will rule the world. Vietnam was the first domino.
Gulf Of Tonkin Resolution	1964	An alleged attack on an American boat in the Gulf of Tonkin caused President Johnson to ask for authorization to "repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression."
Detente	1972	Defined as a relaxation in the tensions between two governments. This policy sought to establish set rules to govern the rivalry between the United States, China, and the Soviet Union.
SALT Talks	1972-1979	SALT I signatories agreed to stop making nuclear ballistic missiles. SALT II set a ceiling of 2,250 bombers and missiles for Americans and Soviets, placed limits on warheads, and established new weapons systems.
Desert Storm	1990	In the Persian Gulf War, America launched Operation Desert Storm to stop Saddam Hussein and Iraq from monopolizing the world's oil industry by annexing Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.
War on Terror	2001-present	Following the 9-11 attacks, the United States attacked Afghanistan, who had harbored terrorists. This resulted in the longest war in U.S. History.
The Iraq War	2003-2011	The United States overthrew the government of Saddam Hussein claiming he had weapons of mass destruction.

Tariff Chart

Year	Name	Description
1789	Tariff of 1789	Mainly for revenue; some protection for "infant industries" (Washington).
1816	Tariff of 1816	First protective tariff; Clay and Calhoun supported it as part of the American System; Southern cotton growers opposed it (Madison).
1824	Tariff of 1824	Raised tariff rates; opposition from South grew (Monroe).
1828	Tariff of Abominations	Protective measures for New England mills; Southerners outraged (Adams).
1832	Tariff of 1832	Moderate reform returned rates to 1824 levels; South Carolina was unmoved and started Nullification Crisis (Jackson).
1833	Tariff of 1833	Clay compromise; gradual reduction of rates over time to 1816 levels; New England states opposed it (Jackson).
1842	Tariff of 1842	Tariffs raised following the Panic of 1837 (Tyler).
1846	Walker Tariff	West supported tariff reduction in hope of selling grain abroad (Polk).
1857	Tariff of 1857	Tariff lowered to almost free-trade status; North opposed it (Buchanan).
1861-1865	Wartime Tariff Acts	Increased protectionism to fund Union war costs (Buchanan/Lincoln).
1872	Tariff of 1872	Reduced rates on some manufactured goods (Grant).
1875	Tariff of 1875	Average rates reduced by 10 percent (Grant).
1883	Mongrel Tariff	Republicans abandoned reform; compromise satisfied no one (Arthur).
1890	McKinley Tariff	Highest protective tariff to date; averaged 48 percent (Harrison).
1894	Wilson-Gorman Act	Reform measure crippled by Senate amendments (Cleveland).
1897	Dingley Tariff	Blatantly protective measure; some rates set at 57 percent (McKinley).
1909	Payne-Aldrich Tariff	Attempted to lower duties; little effect; Progressives angered (Taft).
1913	Underwood-Simmons Tariff	General duty reduction was soon negated by outbreak of WWI; federal income tax provision made (Wilson).
1921	Emergency Tariff	Republican response to mini-depression; raised agricultural rates to protect farmers; only a stopgap measure (Harding).
1922	Fordney-McCumber Tariff	Increased rates sharply; President empowered to adjust rates; Tariff Commission created to advise the President (Harding).
1930	Hawley-Smoot Tariff	Raised U.S. duties to an all-time high; foreign retaliation (Hoover).
1934	Hull Trade Pacts	Reciprocal treaties to reduce tariffs and stimulate trade (FDR).
1948	GATT	United Nations organization created to seek tariff reductions (Truman).
1962	Trade Expansion Act	President received authority to negotiate tariff reductions up to 50%; aimed primarily at EEC (Kennedy).
1963-1967	Kennedy	Round GATT talks for a 33% tariff reduction with Western Europe (Johnson).
1973-1979	Tokyo	Round GATT talks regarding non-tariff trade barriers; included non-GATT members (Nixon).
1974	Trade Act of 1974	President allowed to end tariffs aimed at developing nations (Ford).
1993	NAFTA	U.S., Canada, and Mexico removed most trade barriers (Clinton).
1994	WTO	New GATT agreement; World Trade Organization formed (Clinton).

Things To Have Down Cold For The AP Test

This is **NOT** an exclusive list of the things you may need to know for the multiple-choice section of the AP test, but these are the things that most often appear on the test. If you have these things down cold you should score well. As you review, try to memorize as much as you can on each of these topics and you will be on your way to a very good score.

- Jamestown
 - Reason for establishment
 - Tobacco
 - Headright system
- Pilgrims/Puritans
 - City on a Hill
 - Religious Tolerance
 - work ethic
 - Mayflower compact
 - Halfway Covenant
- Bacon's Rebellion
 - and slavery
 - and Indentured servants
- Mercantilism/Salutary Neglect
- French and Indian War effects
 - End of Salutary Neglect
 - Proclamation Line/Proclamation of 1763
 - —what it is, what consequences
 - Stamp Act; other revenue acts
- Great Awakening
 - What
 - When
 - effects on established churches
- Deism
- Declaration of Independence
 - Contents
 - Purpose
- Revolutionary War
 - Importance of French Aid
- Article of Confederation
 - and weak central government
 - and Shay's Rebellion
 - and flaws
- British violations of Treaty of Paris
- Land Ordinance of 1785; Land Ordinance of 1787
 - Orderly creation and admission of states
- Constitution
 - How it strengthened the federal government
 - Ratification fight and who supported and who opposed
 - Major Amendments to it
- Founding Fathers attitude toward political parties
- Bill of Rights—Purpose and timing
- Hamilton economic policies
 - funding and assumption
 - tariffs
 - Bank of US
 - and Jefferson reaction
 - and growth of political parties
- Washington's Neutrality Proclamation
- Washington's Farewell Address
- Alien and Sedition Act
 - and Kentucky and Virginia Resolves
- Election of 1800, significance
- Louisiana Purchase; why Jefferson wanted it
- Marbury v. Madison
- Cult of Domesticity
- War of 1812; causes
- Hartford Convention
- Lowell System
- Compromise of 1820/Mo. Compromise
 - purpose, terms and how it changed the map
- Eli Whitney
 - and Cotton Gin impact
 - and interchangeable parts
- Monroe Doctrine
 - reasons
 - philosophy
 - development
 - and Roosevelt Corollary
- American System/Clay-Whig policies
 - Canal building and their effects
- Emerson, Cooper and other early 19th century authors
- Tariff of Abominations/Nullification crisis
 - What
 - Calhoun
 - effects on later secession
- Jackson's reaction
- Andrew Jackson
 - and Indian policy
 - and expansion of suffrage
 - and Bank of US
 - and Pet Banks
- Irish Immigration
 - and Know-Nothing (Nativist) party
- Transcendentalism
- Mexico
 - Election of 1844 and Whig policy
- Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo
- Manifest Destiny
 - Whig policy
 - Democratic policies
- Popular Sovereignty
- Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - and Popular Sovereignty
 - and Missouri Compromise
- Compromise of 1850
 - California
 - Fugitive Slave Act
- Seneca Falls Convention
 - Stanton and Anthony
- William Lloyd Garrison
- Dred Scott case
 - and Constitutionality of Missouri Compromise
 - and reaction in the North
- John Brown
 - and Harper's Ferry
 - and Reaction in the North and South
- Lincoln/Republican policy on Slavery in 1860
 - and secession
- Civil War
 - Causes
 - Strengths and Weaknesses of the North and South
 - Foreign Policy of Britain and France
- Emancipation Proclamation;
 - purpose,
 - terms
- Republican Reconstruction
 - Terms
 - Election of 1876

- Post Civil War southern society
 - sharecropping
 - Black Codes
- Dawes Act
- Transcontinental RR
 - and Government subsidies
 - and land grants
 - and effect on industry
- Social Darwinism
- Gospel of Wealth
- Laissez faire economics
- Titans of Industry
 - and business combinations
 - and horizontal and vertical integration
- Gilded-Age business cycles
- Sherman Anti-Trust Act
 - and use against Unions
- Populism
 - Policies
 - Why it failed
 - and southern racism
 - farmer discontent—why
- Southern and Eastern European immigrants—1880s
- Growth of the Cities
 - and machine politics
 - and sanitation
 - and stratification of classes
- Frederick Jackson Turner Thesis
- Spanish American War
 - and Yellow Journalism
 - and Philippines
- Open Door Policy
- Frederick Douglas compared to Du Bois
- Progressivism
 - Reforms
 - Muckrakers
 - and city government
- League of Nations
 - Terms
 - Reason Senate defeated
- Mellon economic policies
- Kellogg-Briand Pact
- Naval Building limitations
- World War II draft and difference from WWI draft
- Post WWI attitude of Americans
- Ford/Model T/assembly line
- Scopes Trial and cultural conflict
- 1920s literature
 - Lost generation
 - Sinclair Lewis
- Plessy v. Ferguson—Brown v. Board of Education
- 1930s Isolationism
 - and European debt issue
 - and causes
 - and consequences
- Great Depressions
 - Causes
- Hoover attitude toward welfare and handouts
- Labor Unions
 - and Gompers
 - and Lewis
 - and AFL
 - and CIO
 - and Wagner Act
 - and Taft Hartley Act
 - and immigrants
 - and Sherman Anti-Trust Act
- Neutrality Acts
- FDR
 - 100 days legislation
 - differences with Hoover
 - court-packing
 - Good Neighbor Policy
 - lend-lease
- World War II
 - and Japanese Internment Camps
 - and Women in the workforce
 - and racism
- McCarthyism
- 1950s
 - and suburbs
 - and baby boom
 - and nuclear war scare
 - and domestic tranquility
 - and Rock and Roll
 - and consumerism
 - and economic boom
- Truman
 - and Fair Deal
 - and Republican Congress
 - and Korean War
 - and Containment
 - and Cold War
 - and Berlin Airlift
 - and Greece
- Sputnik
- Cuban Missile Crisis
- Vietnam
 - and Gulf of Tonkin
 - and Johnson
 - and Nixon
 - and Protests
- Lyndon Johnson
 - and Great Society
 - Civil Rights
- Civil Rights Movement
 - and Sit-Ins
 - and School Desegregation
 - and Martin Luther King
 - and March on Washington
 - and Radical Black Leaders
- 1960s Protests
 - and Vietnam
 - and counter-culture
 - and women’s movement

Decade Association

Place the correct decade, or group of years, beside each group of specific factual information. Remember, some items can fit into more than one decade so be sure to read through and consider the entire group. Don't simply go through the exercise mindlessly.

Think about

- what each item is
- how it relates to that particular decade
- what other terms could be associated with it

Use the following groups of years in place of decades for the colonial period

- 1600-1650
- 1650-1700
- 1700-1750s
- After the 1750s use normal decades

____ ("long hot summers", Freedom Summer, Greensboro sit-ins, U-2 incident, détente)

____ ("lost generation", Warren G. Harding, Henry Ford, Sacco and Vanzetti, Marcus Garvey)

____ (Agricultural Adjustment Adm. (AAA), phony war, Congress of Industrial Organization, brain trust, Huey Long (Kingfish))

____ (Alger Hiss, NSC 68, NATO, Casablanca Conference, Henry Wallace)

____ (American Colonization Society, Missouri Compromise, Era of Good Feelings, Tariff of Abominations, South Carolina Exposition)

____ (American Federation of Labor, Dawes Act, Alfred Thayer Mahan, horizontal integration/vertical integration, Haymarket Square Incident)

____ (baby boomers, Sputnik, beat generation, Brown v Board of Education, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg)

____ (bank holiday, National Recovery Administration, destroyer deal, Scottsboro boys, Wagner Act)

____ (Bank of the United States, Virginia-Kentucky Resolutions, XYZ Affair, Whiskey Rebellion, Jay Treaty)

____ (Bank war, spoils system/rotation in office, Second Great Awakening, Transcendentalism, gag rule)

____ (Battle of Saratoga, Thomas Paine/Common Sense, Coercive/Intolerable Acts, Olive Branch Petition, Boston Tea Party)

____ (Bay of Pigs, Malcolm X, War on Poverty, Warren Commission, Ralph Nader (Unsafe at any Speed))

____ (Bland-Allison Act, Thomas Nast, Henry George (Progress and Poverty), Munn v Illinois, "Crime of '73")

____ (Dingley Tariff, Coxey's Army, Frederick Olmstead, Teller Amendment, Wounded Knee)

____ (Chataugua movement, Freedmen's Bureau, Battle of Little Bighorn, "waving the bloody shirt", Boss Tweed)

____ (Committee on Public Information, League of Nations, Federal Reserve System, International Workers of the World, 16th, 17th, 18th Amendments)

____ (Connecticut (Great) Compromise, Virginia/New Jersey Plans, disestablishment, Barbary Pirates, Treaty of Paris)

____ (Creel Committee, Henry Cabot Lodge, "Birth of a Nation"/D.W. Griffith, Article X, Wobblies)

____ (cult of domesticity/true womanhood, Manifest Destiny, James K. Polk, Neal Dow, Lucretia Mott)

____ (Dred Scott v Sandford, Fugitive Slave Law, Gadsden Purchase, bleeding Kansas, Sumner-Brooks Affair)

____ (Emancipation Proclamation, Trent Affair, Homestead Act, Battle of Antietam, Crittenden Compromise)

____ (F. Scott Fitzgerald, cultural isolation, quota system, Harlem Renaissance, Washington Naval Conference)

____ (Fair Deal, Japanese interment, Truman Doctrine, Yalta Conference, Taft-Hartley Act)

____ (Fair Labor Standards Act, New Deal, Bonus March, 21st amendment, dole)

____ (Federal Highway Act, Montgomery bus boycott, Eisenhower Doctrine, Korean War, Alan Ginsberg (The Howl))

____ (Freeport Doctrine, Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, Lincoln-Douglas debates, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Nashville Convention)

- ____ (French and Indian War, Albany Plan, mercantilism, Salutary neglect, William Pitt)
- ____ (Georgia O'Keeffe, Edward Hopper, normalcy, "Back to Africa movement", Albert Fall)
- ____ (Hinton Helper/Impending Crisis, Stephen Douglas, popular sovereignty, Ostend Manifesto, Lecompton Constitution)
- ____ (hundred days, America First Committee, Elijah Mohammad (Black Muslims), Keynesian economics, National Labor Relations Act)
- ____ (Insular Cases, "good and bad" trusts, Charles and Mary Beard, Great White Fleet, Square Deal)
- ____ (Jackie Robinson, GI Bill of Rights, Berlin Airlift, Marshall Plan, San Francisco Conference)
- ____ (Jacob Riis, Northern Securities Case, Samuel "Golden Rule" Jones, Muller v Oregon, Robert LaFollette)
- ____ (Jimmy Carter, Watergate, Roe v Wade, affirmative action, Gerald Ford)
- ____ (John C. Calhoun, abolitionists, Charles River Bridge case, DeTocqueville/Democracy in America, removal of deposits)
- ____ (Kellogg-Briand Pact, Herbert Hoover, H.L. Menken, Charles Lindbergh, Scopes trial)
- ____ (Know Nothing/American Party, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Republican party/3rd Am. Party Sys., antebellum, Underground Railroad)
- ____ (Langston Hughes, Andrew Mellon, National Origins Act, Ku Klux Klan, Calvin Coolidge)
- ____ (Lewis and Clark, Orders in Council, yeomen farmers, Gabriel Prosser's Rebellion, Judicial Review)
- ____ (Little Rock school crisis, National Defense Education Act, dynamic conservatism, Jack Kerouac (On the Road),
- ____ (loose/strict constructionism, cotton gin/Eli Whitney, Citizen Genet, Bill of rights, Alien and Sedition Acts)
- ____ (Marbury v Madison, Embargo Act, Louisiana Purchase, impressment, interchangeable parts)
- ____ (Margaret Sanger, Thomas Hart Benton, Teapot Dome/Elk Hills Scandals, Universal Negro Improvement Assc., "Spirit of St. Louis)
- ____ (Miranda v Arizona, John F. Kennedy (New Frontier), Huey Newton (Black Panthers), Michael Harrington (The Other America, Cuban Missile Crisis)
- ____ (Molly McGuire, "forty acres and a mule", National Labor Union, crop lien system, Granger Laws)
- ____ (Monroe Doctrine, corrupt bargain, Erie Canal, Lowell/Waltham System/Lowell girls, Gibbons v Ogden)
- ____ (Morrill Land Grant Act, National Banking Act, nature of the union, 13th, 14th, 15th amendments, radical reconstruction)
- ____ (National Industrial Recovery Act, Federal Deposit Insurance Corp (FDIC), TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority), Franklin Roosevelt, bonus march)
- ____ (new immigrants, Plessy v Ferguson, Joseph Pulitzer, Populist (People's) Party, Turner (Frontier) Thesis)
- ____ (New Nationalism, Mann-Elkins Act, "Black Jack" John Pershing, insurgent's revolt, New Freedom)
- ____ (open range, Interstate Commerce Act, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, Mugwumps)
- ____ (Oregon Territory, John Slidell, Commonwealth v Hunt, Horace Mann, Webster-Ashburton Treaty)
- ____ (Palmer Raids, Schenck v U.S., Clayton Anti-trust Act, Keating-Owen Child Labor Act, preparedness)
- ____ (Panama Canal, W.E.B. DuBois (Niagara movement), Dollar Diplomacy, Open Door Policy, Roosevelt Corollary)
- ____ (Peace Corps, Betty Friedan (The Feminine Mystique), Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, Stokely Carmichael (Black Power), Great Society)
- ____ (Pendleton (Civil Service) Act, Samuel Gompers, Gilded Age, Farmer's Alliances, Chinese Exclusion Act)
- ____ (Peter Zenger trial, Great Awakening, James Oglethorpe, George Whitefield, Jonathan Edwards)
- ____ (Pilgrims/Separatists, Anne Hutchinson, headright system, Freedom of conscience, city on a hill)
- ____ (Platt amendment, Louis Sullivan, Progressive movement, Russo-Japanese War, Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty)

____ (pragmatism (William James), Salvation Army, John Dewey, Young Men's Christian Association, Edward Bellamy (Looking Backward))
 ____ (Prigg v Pennsylvania, Mexican American War, Mormons, free soilers, American Anti-slavery Society)
 ____ (Quartering Act, Stamp Act, Paxton Boys, Sugar Act, no taxation without representation)
 ____ (SALT I Treaty, hippies, Camp David Accords, Mayaguez incident, Bakke v Board of Regents)
 ____ (Samuel Slater, Federalist/First American Party System, Pinckney Treaty, undeclared naval war, full funding/assumption)
 ____ (Securities and Exchange Commission, Neutrality acts, court packing scheme, "share the wealth", Indian Reorganization Act)
 ____ (Seneca Falls Convention, Maine Laws, Irish immigration, Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, Wilmot Proviso)
 ____ (Servicemen's Readjustment Act, Ralph Bunche, George Kennan, United Nations, Korematsu v U.S.)
 ____ (settlement house movement, William Jennings Bryan, Atlanta Compromise, jingoism, Sherman Silver Purchase Act)
 ____ (Shay's Rebellion, Northwest Ordinance, Three-fifths Compromise, Articles of Confederation, Annapolis Convention)
 ____ (Social Gospel, Knights of Labor, Jim Crow Laws, A Century of Dishonor, social Darwinism)
 ____ (Spanish-American War, Booker T. Washington, Gospel of Wealth, yellow journalism, Sherman Anti-trust Act)
 ____ (spheres of influence, Big Stick Policy, Lochner v New York, Gentlemen's Agreement, muckrakers)
 ____ (Stamp Act Congress, Sons of Liberty, non-importation agreements, Pontiac's Rebellion, Townshend Acts)
 ____ (supply-side economics, Iran-Contra, Geraldine Ferraro, Oliver North, "evil empire")
 ____ (Tea Act, Boston Massacre, Gaspee Affair, First/Second Continental Congress, Crisis Papers)
 ____ (the Grange, Crédit Moblier Scandal, long drives, Horatio Alger, Chief Joseph)
 ____ (Theodore Roosevelt, Upton Sinclair (The Jungle), Emilio Aguinaldo, Pure Food and Drug Act, Anthracite Coal Strike)
 ____ (Trade and Navigation Acts, Bacon's Rebellion, King Philip's War, Salutary neglect, Halfway Covenant)
 ____ (Trail of Tears, Dorothea Dix, nullification, William Lloyd Garrison/Liberator, Worcester v Georgia)
 ____ (Treaty of Ghent, Hartford Convention, Adams-Onis Treaty, War Hawks, American System)
 ____ (Treaty of Versailles, Federal Trade Commission, irreconcilables, Keating-Owen Child Labor Act, Ballinger-Pinchot Affair)
 ____ (triple wall of privilege, Sussex/Arabic Pledges, Food Administration, Zimmerman Note (Telegram))
 ____ (Underwood-Simmons Tariff, Bull Moose Party, Federal Reserve Act, "he kept us out of war", Triangle Shirtwaist fire)
 ____ (Volstead Act, Woodrow Wilson, reservationists, Fourteen Points, insurgents revolt)
 ____ (Voting Rights Act, Barry Goldwater, Rachel Carson (Silent Spring), Cuban Missile Crisis, Vietnamization (Guam/Nixon Doctrine))
 ____ (War Powers Act, Equal Rights Amendment, OPEC, Helsinki Accords, Kent State)
 ____ (Whigs/2nd American Party Sys., Apologist's view of slavery, Force Act, Independent Treasury, Specie Circular)
 ____ (William Randolph Hearst, Pullman Strike, J.P. Morgan, Cross of Gold speech, Plessy v Ferguson)
 ____ (Works Progress Administration (WPA), cash and carry, sit-down strike, John Steinbeck (Grapes of Wrath), Social Security)
 ____ (indentured servants, Mayflower Compact, Roger Williams, Great Puritan Migration, House of Burgesses)
 ____ (Seward's Folly, sharecropping, Tenure of Office Act, redemption (redeemers), scalawags)

Acts & Laws












	1649	Lord Baltimore, Maryland guaranteed freedom of religion to anyone "professing to believe in Jesus Christ" = Catholics & Protestants
	1650	designed to bring money into the Royal Treasury, develop imperial merchant fleet, channel the flow of colonial raw materials into England, and keep foreign goods and vessels out of colonial ports.
	1763	prohibited settlement of British settlers to the west of the Appalachian Mountains. Thus it reserved the vast area west of the Appalachian Mountains for the Indians.
	1765	means of raising revenue in the American colonies, required all legal documents, licenses, commercial contracts, newspapers, pamphlets, and playing cards to carry a tax stamp.
	1767	called for suspension of the New York Assembly, & Revenue Act, imposed customs duties on colonial imports of glass, red and white lead, paints, paper, and tea.
	1774	punitive measures against the colony of Massachusetts; also called Coercive Acts; Port Act closed the port of Boston to trade; the Massachusetts Government Act revoked the colony's charter and forbade town meetings; Quartering Act required the colonists to provide billets for British soldiers; and the Impartial Administration of Justice Act removed British officials from the jurisdiction of Massachusetts courts.
	1795	provided for surveying and distribution of land in townships six miles square, each composed of 36 one-square-mile(640 acre) sections, of which one should be set aside for the support of education.
	1787	Provided a bill of rights for settlers and forbade slavery north of the Ohio River. Organized a way for territories to become states with the same status as existing states.
	1798	Alien Act raised new hurdles in the path of immigrants trying to obtain citizenship (to become a citizen you had to live in the country for 14 years not 5). The Sedition Act widened the powers of the Adams administration to muzzle its newspaper critics.
	1799	Madison and Jefferson came up with these resolves which would empower the state bodies to "nullify" federal laws within those states. The issue died since the resolves were only adopted in Kentucky and Virginia.
	1820	Louisiana Purchase would be divided among the latitude 36 degrees 30', the north for non-slave states and the south for slave states. Missouri would become a slave state, since the North applied Maine as a free state, thus balancing the representation in the Senate. After this all states would be admitted in pairs—one free/one slave.
	1828	new tariff bill included higher duties for many goods which were bought by Southern planters, so they bitterly denounced the law as the "Tariff of Abominations". Part of the conflict over South Carolina's Nullification.
	1830	forced removal of all tribes living east of Mississippi River, resulted in Cherokee Trail of Tears.
	1850	California would be admitted as a free state; New Mexico and Utah territories would not be specifically reserved for slavery, but its status there would be decided by popular sovereignty; and the slave trade would be abolished in the District of Columbia. tougher Fugitive Slave Law would be enacted;
	1854	Made territory west of Missouri and Iowa into the Kansas and Nebraska territories. Slavery in the new found territories was to be decided by popular sovereignty. The Missouri Compromise would be replaced by this act.
	1862	Any head of family who was a citizen could acquire 160 acres of land by paying a small registration fee and living on the land for 5 years
	1962	Provide states 30,000 acres for each member of Congress to support state agricultural colleges.
	1864	The Radical's form of Reconstruction: a majority of those who had been alive to vote in 1860 would have to swear an "ironclad" oath that they were now loyal and never disloyal. Lincoln vetoed this bill.
	1878	treasury department to purchase \$2-4 million worth of silver bullion per month and to coin silver.
	1883	created civil service program for federal government after Garfield assassinated

	1887	created commission to oversee rates on railways, prohibit rebates, end discriminatory practices
	1890	prevent corporation from engaging in monopolistic practices that were seen as "combination in restraint of trade".
	1906	Provided sanitary regulations and inspections in meat-packing facilities
	1906	Prohibited manufacture, sale and transportation of adulterated or fraudulently labeled foods and drugs in accordance with consumer demands.
	1913	Divided nation into 12 regions with a Federal Reserve Bank in each region. Allowed Federal Reserve to control interest rates by raising or lowering the discount rate.
	1916	Barred goods manufactured by the labor of children under 16 from interstate commerce, and a workers' compensation for federal employees.
	1917	Imposed fines up to \$10,000 and jail sentences ranging on persons convicted of aiding the enemy or obstructing recruiting. It also authorized posts-master general to ban from the mails any material that seemed treasonable or seditious.
	1918	Government authorized any form of dissent that it deemed a hindrance to the war effort. Heavy penalties for talking about American stuff in a "disloyal" manner.
	1924	Total number of immigrants from outside the Western Hemisphere restricted to 150,000 annually. Immigration quotas established by ethnicity.
	1932	Provided government loans to banks, railroads, insurance companies, building, loan associations, and agricultural credit corporations.
	1930	Congress raised duties on manufactured products to prohibitive levels, destroyed foreign trade and deepened Great Depression.
	1933	government subsidies to growers of wheat, cotton, tobacco, and a few other staple crops.
	1933	It was the cornerstone of the New Deal. In 1935, it was declared unconstitutional in the Supreme Court Case <u>Schechter vs. United States</u> . This law sought to stabilize the economy by prevention extreme competition, labor-management conflicts, and over-production.
	1933	Built public works, made important cultural contributions, developed the Federal Theatre Project.
	1935	affirmed labor's right to unionize, prohibited unfair labor practices, and created the National Labor Relations Board to oversee and insure fairness in labor-management conflicts.
	1935	build dams along Tenn. R. to provide Appalachian region with electricity.
	1935	It was insurance for the old-aged. Financed by tax on wages and tax on payrolls.
	1938	It abolished slave labor, raised the national minimum wage to 40 cents per hour, maximum hours work per week was 40, and time and half was given for overtime.
	1947	Outlawed the closed shop and declared illegal secondary boycotts and strikes as a result disputes.
	1958	Allocated funds for upgrading work in the sciences, foreign language and other subjects.
	1964	Outlawed discrimination by employers against blacks and against women. Broke down legal barriers to black voting in Southern States and outlawed racial segregation in place of public accommodation.
	1965	Federal intervention to protect black registration and voting in 6 states (southern).
	1965	Supplied federal funds to school districts, the money to be devoted to improving the education of poor children including free & reduced lunch program.

Colonial America

	New England	Middle	Southern
Colonies		New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware.	
Geography		Moderate Climate Fertile Soil Largest Colonial cities	
Economy	Fishing, shipping, trading, small-scale manufacturing, ship building		
Population	English, White		Mostly English & African Scots-Irish on the Frontier Some French Huguenots
Social			
Political			
Religious			Anglican & Catholic

Coming of the American Revolution

Act or Action	Date	Colonial Motive/Action/Reaction	British Motive/Action/Reaction
	1754-63	Colonists expect access to west	
Pontiac's Rebellion		Colonists Angered at Closing of Frontier	
Writs of Assistance		Angered at Invasion of Privacy	
Sugar Act			 British reduce but enforce tax
Stamp Act		Hold Congress & Boycott	
	1765	Angered at Invasion of Privacy	 Saved expense of provisions for troops
	1767		 Taxed imports—glass, paint, lead, paper, tea
		Citizens threw rocks & snowballs at soldiers	 British soldiers fired on mob, 5 killed
Boston Tea Party		Sons of liberty threw 342 cases of tea into Boston Harbor	
	1774	Met to respond to Intolerable Acts	 Sent more troops into colonial cities.
2 nd Continental Congress	1775-76		 American Revolution Began

Timeline of American Political Parties

	Election	Jefferson	P	3 rd Parties	P	Hamilton	Details			
Federal -ist Era	1788	Democratic- Republicans				Federalists	Washington opposed to political parties			
	1792						Alien & Sedition Acts			
	1796						Federalists lose Congress & Presidency			
Jeffersonian Era	1800									
	1804									
	1808									
	1812									Hartford Convention Federalists Branded Traitors: Party Dead
	1816									
	1820									Corrupt Bargain splits Democratic-Republicans; Jackson reshaped D-R
Age of Jackson	1824									
	1828					National Republicans	Opponents of "King Andrew"			
	1832									
M D	1836					Whigs	Tippecanoe and Tyler Too			
	1840						(MD=Manifest Destiny) 54° 40' or Fight!			
Road to Civil War- Reconstruction	1844						Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men, Fremont!			
	1848			Free Soil Party						
Road to Civil War- Reconstruction	1852									
	1856									
	1860								Lincoln's Election led to Civil War	
	1864									
	1868									
	1872									
Gilded Age	1876						Compromise of 1877			
	1880									
	1884						Cleveland			
	1888						Harrison			
	1892			Populists			Cleveland Again			
Progress-ive Era	1896						Bryan's Cross of Gold Speech			
	1900									
	1904									
	1908									
WWI - WWII	1912			Bull Moose			T.R. Challenged Taft, Lost, formed party			
	1916						He kept us out of War!			
	1920						Back to Normalcy!			
	1924						Keep Cool with Coolidge!			
	1928									
	1932									
	1936						FDR runs & is elected for 4 terms			
	1940						Happy Days are Here Again!			
Cold War	1944									
	1948			Dixiecrats			Southern Democrats walk out over desegregation of the Army			
	1952						I Like Ike!			
	1956						Kennedy Wins Nixon-Kennedy Debates			
	1960									
	1964									
	1968			Amer. Independent			George Wallace White Supremacy			
	1972									
	1976									
	1980			Libertarians						
1984										
1988										
	1992									

Democrats

Republicans

Comparisons of Political Parties

Time	Democratic	Republican
1790-1824	Democratic-Republican Influenced by Jefferson Favored Farmers Feared Tyranny of Elite Low Tariffs Pro-Immigrant	Federalist Influenced by Hamilton Favored Businesses Strong Central Government High Protective Tariffs Pro-British
1824-1850	Democrat Strong Executive Branch Pro-Common Man States Rights	Whig Weak Executive Branch Strong Central Government Anti-Slavery
1865-1932	Democrat Pro-Farmer Pro-Immigration Anti-Imperialist	Republican Nativists Imperialists High Tariffs, Against Income Tax, For Gold
1932-1945	Democrat Government Intervention in Society Social & Labor Reforms	Republican Pro-Big Business Rugged Individualism
1946-1990	Democrat Influenced by FDR Increased Spending on Domestic Programs For Social Diversity & Tolerance For Consumer Rights & Environmentalism	Republican Influenced by William F. Buckley Jr. (Conservative) Against Affirmative Action Defend Traditional Family Values Law & Order

Elections of Significance

Year	Candidates	Significance
1788	George Washington	
1796	John Adams (F) over Thomas Jefferson (DR)	
1800	Thomas Jefferson (DR) over John Adams (F)	
1824	John Quincy Adams (DR) over Andrew Jackson (DR) Henry Clay (DR) William Crawford	
1828	Andrew Jackson (D) over John Quincy Adams (NR)	

1860	Abraham Lincoln (R) over Stephen Douglas (ND) John Breckenridge (SD) John Bell (CU)	
1876	Rutherford B. Hayes (R) over Samuel Tilden (D)	
1896	William McKinley (R) over William J. Bryan (P & D)	
1912	Woodrow Wilson (D) over Theodore Roosevelt (P) William H. Taft (R)	
1932	Franklin Roosevelt (D) over Herbert Hoover (R)	
1960	John Kennedy (D) over Richard Nixon (R)	
1968	Richard Nixon (R) over Hubert Humphrey (D)	
1980	Ronald Reagan (R) over Jimmy Carter (D)	

Most Important American Presidents

President	Term	Party	Major Events
George Washington	1789-1797	None	
John Adams	1797-1801	Federalist	
Thomas Jefferson	1801-1809	Democratic-Republican	Promoted Rights of People over Strong Federal Government
James Madison	1809-1817	Democratic-Republican	
Andrew Jackson	1829-1837	Democrat	
James K. Polk	1845-1849	Democrat	

Abraham Lincoln	1861-1865	Republican	
William McKinley	1897-1901	Republican	
Theodore Roosevelt	1901-1909	Republican	
Woodrow Wilson	1913-1921	Democrat	
Franklin D. Roosevelt	1933-1945	Democrat	
Harry Truman	1945-1953	Democrat	
Dwight Eisenhower	1953-1961	Republican	
John F. Kennedy	1961-1963	Democrat	
Lyndon B. Johnson	1963-1969	Democrat	
Richard Nixon	1969-1974	Republican	
Ronald Reagan	1981-1989	Republican	

America At War Review Guide

	French & Indian War	American Revolution	War of 1812
Dates			
Presidents	x	x	
Causes	Imperial Rivalry Land		
Important Military Events	Braddocks Defeat		Defeat of Tecumseh
Treaty			
Terms		No Recognition of Native American Rights	No territorial Gain
Importance		1 st Modern Democracy	

	Mexican War	Civil War	Spanish American War
Dates			
Presidents			William McKinley
Causes			
Important Military Events	Mexico City		

Treaty		Appomattox	Paris
Terms			
Importance	Reopen Slavery Expansion		

	World War I	World War II
Dates		
Presidents		
Causes		
Important Military Events	Belleau Wood	Leyte Gulf
Treaty		
Terms		
Importance		

	Korean War	Vietnam War
Dates		
Presidents		
Causes		
Important Military Events	Chinese Enter the War	
Treaty		Paris Accords
Terms		U.S. Withdrawl
Importance		Distrust of American Government

U.S. Foreign Policy Positions

Foreign Policy Position	Time Frame	Person or Event Responsible For	Explanation of Policy & Why It Was Needed
Neutrality	1789-1812		In response to the French Revolution, the Napoleonic Wars and the ongoing European confrontation between England and France.
Manifest Destiny	1840-1850	Louis Sullivan coined the term. James K. Polk followed it during his Presidency	
Big Stick Diplomacy	1900-1917		

Isolationism	1918-1941	American Veterans of World War I	
Containment	1947-1973		
Massive Retaliation/ Brinkmanship	1953-1960		
Détente	1969-1980		Decrease the risk of nuclear war by economic and cultural exchanges with Communist nations. Corrupt communism with Capitalism

Important U.S. Treaties, Deals, & Alliances

Treaty/Date	Nations Involved	Provisions/Significance
Jay Treaty 1795		Failed to Settle Problems of Payment of Debts owed before Revolution, impressments, & their occupation of forts in the Northwest Territory.
Pinckney's Treaty 1795	Spain	
Louisiana Purchase 1803		
Adams-Onis Treaty 1819		U.S. acquisition of Florida, settled western boundary of Louisiana territory.
Monroe Doctrine 1823	Europe & Latin America	
Webster-Ashburton 1842	England	
Roosevelt Corollary 1904		
Washington Conference 1920		Limited the building of battleships in the countries involved to 5:5:3 ration in tonnage.
Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928	15 Nations	
Atlantic Charter 1941	England	
Truman Doctrine 1947		
NATO 1949		

African American Leaders					
	Time Period	Message	Supporters/Represented	Methods	Significance
Frederick Douglas	1838-1880		Anti-Slavery Societies American Slaves	Speeches, Writings, Public Appearances	Most important black Abolitionist leader
Booker T. Washington	1880-1915	Accept Social & Political Inequality in exchange for economic equality.	Rural Southern Blacks Wealthy, white Industrialists	Speeches, Writings, Public Appearances	Raised money for black schools in the south
WEB du Bois	1900-1950	Talented 10 th must lead fight for Equality Must have political & social equality to achieve economic equality	Intellectuals Urban Northern Blacks White Progressives	Speeches, Writings, Public Appearances NAACP	Challenged B.T. Washington Founded NAACP
Marcus Garvey	1920's	Black Self-sufficiency Opposed Integration Expand black economic power by owning businesses	Urban Northern Blacks	Speeches, Writings, Public Appearances Create economic and cultural ties to Africa	Formed Black Star Shipping Line
Martin Luther King	1954-1968	Non-violent Civil Disobedience Jim Crow must end Arouse white sense of justice	Southern Church-going Communities White Northern Liberals All Religious Groups	Speeches, Writings, Public Appearances, Demonstrations	Responsible for passage of Civil Rights Act of 1964 & Voting Rights Act of 1965
Malcom X	1960-1965	Violence justified when used for Self-Defense	Northern Urban Black Youth	Speeches, Writings, Public Appearances Militant Speeches, Confrontations with white establishment	Spoke for the frustrations of Black Ghetto and attacked de facto racism in the north

Immigration Law Timeline

- _____ Alien & Sedition Acts made it more difficult for immigrants to become citizens & allowed government to deport immigrants who spread radical beliefs
- _____ Chinese Exclusion Act_Suspended immigration of all Chinese.
- _____ Ellis Island_opens in New York City as a federal immigration inspection station
- _____ Immigration Restriction League formed. Between 1896 and 1915, this group waged a half dozen attempts to pass a literacy requirement for entry to the U.S.
- _____ Gentlemen's Agreement_President Theodore Roosevelt made a deal in which Japan agreed to deny passports to its laborers who wished to come to the United States.
- _____ Literacy Test_is finally enacted. Every immigrant aged 16 or older must be able to read. It keeps out very few immigrants.

____ National Origins Act reduces the annual total to 164,000. It also drastically reduced the number of southern and eastern Europeans allowed entry. Italy's quota, for example, was reduced from 42,000 to 4,000 persons.

____ Quota System ended as part of Great Society

Women's Timeline

____ First national women's suffrage convention meets in Seneca Falls, NY. Attendees include Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Frederick Douglass. Issued the "Declaration of Rights and Sentiments" which called for political equality, specifically property and voting rights for women.

____ NAWSA, Carrie Chapman Catt (begun by Stanton, Anthony) Highly organized, centrally managed, grassroots group. "The Winning Plan" state campaigns to pressure congress for an amendment.

1896-1912 Nine western states grant women the right to vote
Why?

____ National Woman's Party, Alice Paul, militant faction splits off from NAWSA, uses C.D. Arrests embarrass Wilson who urges passage of amendment to Congress.

____ The 19th Amendment gives women suffrage.

____ Betty Friedan's Feminine Mystique restarts the Women's Movement

____ Gloria Steinem and Betty Friedan start NOW

____ Roe v. Wade, extremely controversial, ruled that laws prohibiting abortion in the first six months of pregnancy are unconstitutional because the first amendment implies a right to privacy, which in this matter applies to a woman's choices regarding her own body. This ruling has been narrowed in recent years by further Supreme Court challenges.

Native Americans

____ Fort Laramie Treaty grants Indians their territory forever; Indians, in turn, guarantee safe passage of Oregon Trail travelers.
1860s First Sioux War. Transcontinental railroad construction and westward movement of Americans begin widespread encroachment on Plains Indian lands.

____ Sand Creek Massacre: 300 peaceful Indian men, women & children attacked and slaughtered by U.S. Army under Colonel Chivington.

1867 Reservation policy established for the Black Hills & Oklahoma.

1880s Second Sioux War, Nez Percé, Apache Indian Wars with U.S.

1871 End of treaty-making by U.S.; Indians subject to U.S. policy.

____ Custer's Last Stand: 264 soldiers killed by 2,500 Sioux & Cheyenne at Little Bighorn River, Montana.

1877 The Sioux surrender; Crazy Horse killed. The Nez Percé captured at Canadian border after 1,700 mile flight under Chief Joseph.

1885 Of an original 60 million, only 1,000 buffalo remain in the U.S.

1886 Apache's Geronimo surrenders.

____ Dawes Act breaks up remaining tribal lands; enforces "Americanization" policy of settlement on reservations.

____ Wounded Knee, South Dakota massacre of Native Americans. Symbolic end of Frontier & Indian Wars

Amendments to the Constitution	
1	
2	
3	Prohibits quartering of troops in private homes
4	No unreasonable searches & seizures
5	
6	
7	Right to trial by jury
8	Prohibits excessive bail, fines, cruel & unusual punishment
9	Nonenumerated rights reserved to people
10	
13	
14	
15	
16	Federal income tax
17	
18	
19	
21	Repeals 18 th Amendment
24	
26	18 years or older allowed to vote

Colonial Religions

	Puritans Congregational Church	Anglican	Quakers Society of Friends
<i>Leaders</i>			
<i>Areas of Influence</i>			
<i>Beliefs</i>			
<i>Details</i>			

Famous Rebellions

	Date	Cause	Events	Significance
	1676		Stormed & burn Jamestown Rebellion collapsed when leader died of Fever	Revision of indentured Servant system put more reliance on slavery
		Farm foreclosures & farmers imprisoned as debtors	1200 men attack courts	

			Washington led 13,000 troops to suppress the rebellion	
				Frightened the South Tighter Slave codes

Presidential Administration with Historical Significance

Write the last name of the presidential administration(s) most associated with each of the following terms in the blank to the left. On the right explain the historical significance of the term.

	March on Washington	
	Whiskey Rebellion	
	Bank War	
	Pendleton Act	
	Spanish-American War	
	XYZ Affair	
	Federal Reserve Act	
	13 th amendment	
	Fair Deal	
	Integration of Armed Forces	
	Missouri Compromise	
	Homestead Act	
	Interstate Highway Act	
	National Defense Education Act	
	Embargo	
	Acquisition of Oregon	
	End of Reconstruction	
	Watergate	
	Square Deal	
	Panama Canal	
	California admitted as free state	
	Corrupt Bargain	
	Marbury v Madison	
	Antietam	
	Open Door policy	

	U-2 Incident	
	Teapot Dome	
	McCarthyism	
	Pinckney Treaty	
	Hartford Convention	
	Tenure of Office Act	
	Monroe Doctrine	
	Louisiana Purchase	
	Montgomery Bus Boycott	
	Fourteen Points	
	New Frontier	
	Dollar Diplomacy	
	Annexation of Texas	
	Nullification Crisis	
	Treaty of Ghent	
	Worcester v Georgia	
	19 th amendment	
	New Deal	
	Tet Offensive	
	Jay Treaty	
	American System	
	Sputnik	
	Camp David Accords	
	Manifest Destiny	
	Korean War	
	CCC	
	Iran-Contra Scandal	
	New Freedom	
	Homestead Strike	
	Brinkmanship	
	Voting rights act	
	Quasi war with France	
	Dred Scott	
	Mexican Cession	
	Brown v Board of Education	
	Lend-Lease Act	
	Baby Boom	
	Scopes Trial	

	Gulf of Tonkin Resolution	
	Bay of Pigs	
	Cuban Missile Crisis	
	Tennessee Valley Authority	
	Pure Food and Drug Act	
	Log Cabin & Hard Cider Campaign	
	NATO	
	Transcendentalism	
	Reservationists	
	United Nations	
	Bank Holiday	
	Marshall Plan	

Acts & Laws

Agricultural Adjustment Act
Alien and Sedition Acts
Bland Allison Act
Civil Rights Act of ____
Compromise of ____
Elem. and Secondary Education Act
Espionage Act
Fair Labor Standards Act
Federal Reserve Act
Hawley-Smoot Tariff
Homestead Act of 1862
Indian Removal Act
Interstate Commerce Act
Intolerable Acts
Kansas-Nebraska Act
Keaten-Owen Act
Land Ordinance of ____
Meat Inspection Act
Missouri Compromise
Morill Land Grant Act of 1862
National Defense Education Act
National Industrial Recovery Act
National Origins Act
Navigation Acts
Northwest Ordinance
Pendleton Act
Proclamation of ____
Pure Food and Drug Act
Reconstruction Finance Corp. Act
Sedition Act
Sherman Anti-Trust Act
Social Security Act
Stamp Act
Taft-Hartley Act
Tariff of Abominations
Tennessee Valley Act
Toleration Act
Townshend Acts
Virginia and Kentucky Resolves
Voting Rights Act
Wade-Davis Bill
Wagner Act
Work Progress Administration

Colonial Period

Almost no Slavery or Indentured
Servants
Cash crops
Commercial family grain farming
Connecticut
Direct Democracy
Diverse Population
Dutch & Swedes
English
Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
Georgia

German (Pennsylvania Dutch)
Hell fire & damnation
High literacy rate
House of Burgesses
Independent Wives of Seamen
Institutionalized Slavery
long harsh winters.
Long hot summers, fertile soil
Long Life Expectancy
Many East-West Rivers
Maryland
Massachusetts
Mayflower Compact
Meeting House
Most Indentured servants
Most Religious Toleration
New Hampshire
North & South Carolina
Only Wealthy Educated
Planter Aristocracy
Poor, rocky soil
Primogeniture
Property Qualifications for Voting
Puritan (Congregationalist)
Quakers
Rhode Island
rice, indigo, tobacco
Royal Governors & colonial
legislatures
Shipping
Short Life Expectancy
Small towns
small-scale manufacturing
Theocracy
Tidewater v. Piedmont
Virginia

Coming of American Revolution

**Complete the Dates
1st Continental Congress
Boston Massacre
Boycott of British Goods
British Issue Proclamation of 1763
Colonist Continue to Smuggle
Molasses
Declaration of Independence
End Salutary Neglect
French & Indian War
Increase Taxes to Pay for War
Intolerable Acts
Quartering Act
Repealed law, issued Declaratory Act
Search homes to uncover smuggling
Townshend Acts

Comparison of Political Parties (add 2 to each box)

Anti-Immigrant
Collective Security
Feared Mob Rule
For Civil Rights & War on Poverty
Hardline Anti-Communism
Influenced by FDR
Influenced by Henry Clay
Influenced by Jackson
Internationalism & Containment
Isolationism
Laissez-faire
Low Tariffs, for Income Tax, for Silver
Pro-French
Pro-Market Revolution
Proslavery
Small Government
Solid South
States Rights
Tax Cuts & Increased Defense
Spending
Waving the Bloody Shirt

Most Important American Presidents

54^o 40 or Fight
AAA
Alien & Sedition Acts
Annexation of Texas
Assassinated
Assassinated
Assassinated
Bank War
Bay of Pigs & Cuban Missile Crisis
Berlin Airlift
Big Stick Diplomacy
Brinkmanship/Massive Retaliation
Civil Rights & Voting Rights Acts
Civil War
Containment
Desegregation of the Army
Détente
Emancipation Proclamation
Embargo Act
End of Korean War
End of Vietnam War
Established New Government
Expanded Presidential Power & Use of
Veto
Fair Deal
Farewell Address
FDIC
Federal Reserve Board
Four terms in Office
Great Society
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
American Presidents Cont.
Hamilton's Economic Program
Hungarian Revolt

Imperialism
Indian Removal Act
Interstate Highway
Iran Contra
Jay Treaty
Keynesian Economics
Korean War Began
League of Nations
Little Rock Crisis
Louisiana Purchase
Mexican American War
New Deal
New Frontier
NRA
Nullification Crisis
Panama Canal
Pinckney Treaty
Preserved the Union
Progressive Movement Began
Progressive Reforms (New Freedom)
Quasi-War with France
Recognition of China
Resigned from Office
Shift to Conservatism
Social Security
Spanish American War
Square Deal
Supply Side Economics
Trail of Tears
Trust Busting
War of 1812
War on Poverty
Watergate
Whiskey Rebellion
World War I
World War II

America At War
13, 14, 15th Amendments
1754-1763
1775-1781
1812-1815
1846-1848
1861-1865
1898
1917-1918
1941-1945
1950-1953
1965-1973
1st Limited War
1st War of Containment
4 Empires Destroyed
Abraham Lincoln
Accords with Axis Powers
Allied Occupation of Germany &
Japan
American Intervention Latin America

Americans Question U.S. Involvement
in World Affairs
Anti-War Demonstrations
Antietam
Articles of Confederation
Bear Flag Republic
Bombing of Cambodia
Bombing of Pearl Harbor
British War Debts
California
California Gold Rush
Capital Burned
Cease Fire
Cease Fire
Coercive Acts
Cold War Began
Colonists Lost Respect for British
Communist North Invaded South
Compromise of 1850
Containment
Cuban Independence
Cuban Revolt
D-Day
De Lome Letter
Declaration of Independence
Defeat of Tecumseh
Desire for Canada
Eisenhower
End of Federalist Party
End Salutary Neglect
Fall of Quebec
FDR
Freedom of the Seas
French lose North American Empire
Fur trade
Geneva Accords
Gettysburg
Ghent
Guadalupe Hidalgo
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
Hiroshima
Imperialism
Impressments
Inchon Landing
Increase in American Nationalism
Independence for 13 Colonies
Industrialization of New England
Influenza Outbreak
Isolationism
James K. Polk
James Madison
Japanese Expansion
Land East of Mississippi River to U.S.
LBJ
League of Nations
Maine Explosion
Make the World Safe for Democracy

Manifest Destiny
Manila Bay
Mercantilism
Mercantilism
Mexican Cession
Mexico City
Midway
My Lai
Navigation Acts
New Orleans
Nixon
Nuclear Age Began
Operation Rolling Thunder
Panmunjom Accords
Paris
Paris
Preservation of the Union
Proclamation of 1763
Pusan Siege
Reconstruction
Religion
Rise of Fascism
Russian Revolution
San Juan Hill
Saratoga
Sinking of Lusitania
Slavery
Slavery Abolished
Spread of Democratic Ideals in Europe
& Latin America
Stamp Act
States' Rights
Taxation
Tet Offensive
Texas Boundary Dispute
Trench Warfare
Truman
Truman
U.S. #1 World Power
U.S. acquire Philippines
U.S. acquire Puerto Rico
U.S. Became World Power
U.S. Troops Stationed in South Korea
U-boat Attacks
Unconditional Surrender
United Nations Founded
Versailles
Vicksburg
War Guilt Clause
War Hawks
Woodrow Wilson
Yellow Journalism
Yorktown
Zimmerman Note

African American Leaders
Abolish Slavery
Atlanta Compromise

Autobiography
Black Power
Boycotts
Created Universal Negro
Improvement Association
Ended segregation
Influenced Lincoln to allow Blacks to
fight in Civil War
Initiated Harlem Renaissance
Marches,
Nation of Islam/Black Muslims
Niagara Movement
Published Northern Star
SCLC
Separation of the Races
The Crisis
Tuskegee Institute

Colonial Religions

John Cotton
John Winthrop
Cotton Mather
King of England
William Penn
New England
Virginia
Most Colonies
Pennsylvania
Man in by nature sinful
Predestination
Visible Saints
Banishment
Book of Common Prayer
Keep Catholic liturgy
All People Equal
Pacifism
Religious Toleration
Lost Political Influence after
Witchcraft Hysteria
"City Upon A Hill"
Being a Member carried great status
in colonies
"Holy Experiment"

Famous Rebellions

1786-1787
1794-1795
1831
70 slaves & 55 whites killed
Articles of Confederation seen as too
weak and thrown out
Bacon's Rebellion
Clash between east/west and
rich/poor
Farmers in Western Pennsylvania
refused to pay federal excise tax
Frontiersmen demanded help from
government
Hamilton places tax on grain farmers
Nat Turner's Rebellion
Proved that new Constitutional
Government would enforce its
laws
Shay's Rebellion
Slaves wanted freedom
State Militia puts down rebellion
Unfair taxes in Massachusetts
Uprising Threat to property
Virginian frontiersmen clashed with
Indians
Whisky Rebellion

American Presidents	
The Revolutionary Era	
George Washington John Adams Thomas Jefferson James Madison James Monroe John Quincy Adams	Theme:
The Jacksonian Influence	
Andrew Jackson Martin Van Buren William Henry Harrison John Tyler James K. Polk Zachary Taylor	Theme:
Civil War and Reconstruction	
Millard Fillmore Franklin Pierce James Buchanan Abraham Lincoln Andrew Johnson Ulysses S. Grant	Theme:
The Less Than Magnificent Seven	
Rutherford B. Hayes James A. Garfield Chester A. Arthur Grover Cleveland Benjamin Harrison Grover Cleveland William McKinley	Theme:
Progressives and Conservatives	
Theodore Roosevelt William Howard Taft Woodrow Wilson Warren G. Harding Calvin Coolidge Herbert Hoover	Theme:
New Deal and Great Society	
Franklin D. Roosevelt Harry S. Truman Dwight D. Eisenhower John F. Kennedy Lyndon B. Johnson Richard Nixon	Theme:
The Reagan Era	
Gerald Ford Jimmy Carter Ronald Reagan George H. W. Bush Bill Clinton George W. Bush	Theme:
America at Mid-Life	
Barack Obama	Theme:

Supreme Court Cases			
1	<i>Marbury v. Madison</i>	1803	<i>Judicial Review</i>
2	<i>Dartmouth College Case</i>	1818	<i>The sanctity of a contract</i>
3	<i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>	1819	<i>The right of the state to tax</i>
4	<i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i>	1824	<i>Interstate commerce</i>
5	<i>Worcester v. Georgia</i>	1832	<i>Cherokee Indians 'State within a state'</i>
6	<i>Dred Scott v. San(d)ford</i>	1857	<i>Rights of slaves</i>
7	<i>Exparte Merryman</i>	1861	<i>Writ of habeus corpus</i>
8	<i>Munn v. Illinois</i> <i>The Wabash Case</i>	1877 1886	<i>Railroads & interstate commerce</i> <i>Limited states regulating commerce</i>
9	<i>U.S. v E.C. Knight</i> <i>Swift & Company</i>	1895 1901	<i>Monopoly & commerce sugar industry</i> <i>Broadened definition of I.C.C.</i>
10	<i>Lochner v. New York</i> <i>Muller v. Oregon</i> <i>Adkins Children's Hospital</i>	1905 1908 1923	<i>Bakers and hours on the job</i> <i>Women and the 'Brandeis Brief'</i> <i>Women's rights after 19th Amendment</i>
11	<i>Schenck v. United States</i> <i>Gitlow v. New York</i>	1917 1925	<i>First Amendment Speech during war</i> <i>State's right to limit free speech</i>
12	<i>Schechter v. U.S.</i> <i>U.S. v. Butler</i>	1935 1936	<i>'Sick chicken' and the New Deal</i> <i>Agricultural Adjustment Act</i>
13	<i>Mapp v. Ohio</i> <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>	1957 1963	<i>Evidence & the Fourth Amendment</i> <i>Rights of the accused & 6th Amendment</i>
14	<i>Brown v. Board of Ed.</i>	1954	<i>Education and implied rights</i>
15	<i>15. Griswold v. Connecticut</i> <i>Roe v. Wade</i>	1965 1973	<i>The implied right of privacy</i> <i>Reproductive rights</i>

Constitutional Amendments			
#	Amendment	Year	Key Issue
1	The Bill of Rights	1791	
11	Suits Against a State	1798	
12	Election Revision	1804	
13-15	The Civil War Amendments	1865-70	
16-19	The Progressive Movement	1913-20	
20-21	New Deal Amendments	1933	
22	President Limits	1951	
23	District of Columbia	1961	
24	Abolition of Poll Tax	1964	
25	Presidential Disability and Succession	1967	
26	Eighteen Year Old Vote	1971	
27	Congressional Salaries	(1789), 1992	

Geographical Expansion			
	<i>Area</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>The Key Issue</i>
<i>A</i>	<i>The Original 13 Colonies</i>	<i>1785</i>	
<i>B</i>	<i>The Northwest Territory</i>	<i>1803</i>	
<i>C</i>	<i>The Louisiana Purchase</i>	<i>1819</i>	
<i>D</i>	<i>Florida (Adams-Onis Treaty)</i>	<i>1821</i>	
<i>E</i>	<i>Texas</i>	<i>1836</i>	
<i>F</i>	<i>Oregon</i>	<i>1843</i>	
<i>G</i>	<i>Mexican Cession</i>	<i>1848</i>	
<i>H</i>	<i>Gadsden Purchase</i>	<i>1852</i>	
<i>I</i>	<i>Alaska</i>	<i>1867</i>	
<i>J</i>	<i>Hawaii</i>	<i>1898</i>	
<i>K</i>	<i>Cuba and Philippines</i>	<i>1899</i>	

<i>Wars and Treaties</i>				
	<i>The War</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>	<i>Treaty or Final Battle</i>	<i>The Impact</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>The French and Indian War</i>	<i>1754-1763</i>	<i>Paris</i>	<i>The Colonies change status</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>The American Revolutionary War</i>	<i>1775-1783</i>	<i>Paris</i>	<i>Governments are instituted</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>The War of 1812</i>	<i>1812-1815</i>	<i>Ghent</i>	<i>British recognition of U.S.A.</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>Texas War for Independence</i>	<i>1836-1837</i>	<i>San Jacinto</i>	<i>The Lone Star State</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>Mexican American War</i>	<i>1846-1848</i>	<i>Guadalupe-Hidalgo</i>	<i>Expansion and the reopening of slavery</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>Bleeding Kansas</i>	<i>1854</i>		<i>The prelude to civil war</i>
<i>7</i>	<i>The Civil War</i>	<i>1861-1865</i>	<i>Appomattox</i>	<i>The slave issue answered</i>
<i>8</i>	<i>The Plains Wars</i>	<i>1840-1890</i>	<i>Wounded Knee</i>	<i>Collision of cultures</i>
<i>9</i>	<i>Hawaii</i>	<i>1892</i>		<i>Imperialism</i>
<i>10</i>	<i>Spanish American War The Philippine Insurrection The Panama Canal</i>	<i>1898-1899</i>	<i>Paris</i>	<i>Big Stick; A presence in the Caribbean</i>
<i>11</i>	<i>The Mexican Incursion</i>	<i>1914-1917</i>		<i>Not in my backyard</i>
<i>12</i>	<i>World War I (Europe) World War I (United States)</i>	<i>1914-1918 1917-1918</i>	<i>Versailles</i>	<i>Prelude to WWII</i>
<i>13</i>	<i>World War II (Asia) World War II (Europe) World War II (United States)</i>	<i>1931-1945 1939-1945 1941-1945</i>	<i>USS Missouri Potsdam</i>	<i>Japan pacified; China born; Cold War Starts; Super Power</i>
<i>14</i>	<i>The Cold War The Korean War The Vietnam War</i>	<i>1945-1989 1950-1954 1954-1975</i>	<i>Berlin Wall 30th Parallel Paris Peace Talks</i>	<i>Containment</i>
<i>15</i>	<i>The War on Terror</i>	<i>2001</i>		<i>Iraq, Afghanistan</i>