

#APUSH PERIOD REVIEW!!!

August -- Before APUSH:

May 9th -- After APUSH:

Period 1: 1491 – 1607 (5%) Era of Conquest Beginning = Pre-Columbian America, pre-Columbian Exchange, Native American life without European explorers/colonizers running around. What do I need to know?

1. Native American life pre and post European contact.

a. Examples: Maize production, nomadic hunter/gathering, Pueblo, Northeast

& Atlantic tribes like Algonquin, Powhatan, & Iroquois developed permanent villages, THEN horses, guns, disease, Columbian Exchange

a. Spain: New World a source of precious metal and religious conversion,

Native Americans = people to be converted to Christianity...settled central and South America, Caribbean b. England: New World a source of precious metal and raw material – settler

colonies – Native Americans = savages...settled Atlantic seacoast c. France: New World = source for raw materials like fur – Natives = friends

and trading partners....settled Canada and Ohio River Valley 3. Interactions between Natives and European people.

a. Examples: Encomienda System, Mestizos, Fur Traders, Columbian Exchange,

Columbus vs. Las Casas, Trade, Smallpox End of Period 1 = Founding of Jamestown in 1607. First Permanent English colony in the New World. Period 2: 1607 – 1754 (10%) Colonial America BEGINNING = Founding of Jamestown in Virginia, 1607. What do I need to know?

1. Success and Failures of European colonization, (interaction between Natives and European colonists, Europeans and Africans, Work Systems, etc.)

a. Examples: Pueblo Revolt, King Phillip's War, Slave Trade, Middle Passage,

Stono Rebellion, Bacon's Rebellion 2. How did England become the dominant colonial power? What were the

regional DIFFERENCES among English colonies!?

a. Examples: New England Puritans, City Upon A Hill, , Middle Colonies

Merchant class, Quakers, Chesapeake Tobacco, Southern Colonies, Cash Crops, slavery 3. Effects of major social movements Enlightenment and Great Awakening on

colonial American identity

a. Examples: John Locke "Natural Rights", Benjamin Franklin, Jonathan

Edwards "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God", George Whitefield, Reason END = Start of the French & Indian War 1754 between England and France for control of the Americas and the Ohio River Valley (George Washington starts it)

Period 3: 1754 – 1800 Revolutionary Era (12%) Beginning = French & Indian War (AKA 7-Years War) France and England fight over control of the North American continent and rights to colonize interior, COLONISTS FOUGHT FOR THE BRITISH! What do I need to know?

1. How and Why the French and Indian War was a major turning point in US

History. Were colonists more “American” or “British”?

a. Examples: End of salutary neglect, Rise of Taxation (Stamp Act, etc),

Resistance to Revolution (Sons of Liberty) 2. Causes and consequences of American Revolution

a. Examples: Pauline Meier, “From Resistance to Revolution” Describe the process, Gordon Wood, “Radicalism of the American Revolution” How radical? b. Why did colonists win? 3. Compare and Contrast the Articles of Confederation to the Constitution

a. Examples: NW Ordinance, LAaaaand Ordinance, Shays’s Rebellion,

Weaknesses of AOC, Federalists, Great Compromise, 3/5 Compromise, checks and balances, Whiskey Rebellion 4. Why POLITICAL PARTIES FORMED & regional identities

a. Examples: Hamilton’s economic plans, Jefferson’s agrarian ideology,

Washington’s presidency, French Revolution, Washington’s Farewell Address & Foreign Policy Effect END = Election of 1800! Thomas Jefferson elected PRESIDENT! (First, kind of, peaceful transition of political power) Period 4: 1800 – 1848 – The Rise of Democracy (10%) Beginning = Election of Thomas Jefferson (Rise of the Republicans) in 1800. Peaceful transition of power from Federalists to Republicans. What do I need to know?

1. Why REGIONAL IDENTITIES arose between North, South, and West and how the MARKET REVOLUTION affected each region.

a. Examples: Eli Whitney Cotton Gin, Transportation Revolution (Steamboats,

National Road, etc), immigration and nativism, early factory system, support/opposition to slavery 2. How American society became more DEMOCRATIC (for white men) in the Jacksonian Age and how various social movements attempted to improve society.

a. Examples: Second Great Awakening, Abolitionist Movement, Temperance,

Seneca Falls Conference, Public Education, Jackson’s actions as president (Indian Removal, Death of B.U.S., etc.) 3. Reasons for Growth of POLITICAL PARTIES

a. Examples: First Party System (Republicans and Federalists) changes to

Second Party System (Democrats and Whigs), Loose vs Strict interpretation of Constitution, Anti-Jacksonians become Whigs, various third parties arose

4. The rise of the SLAVERY issue, and how slavery divided the country economically, socially, and politically beginning of SECTIONALISM

a. Examples: American System, Tariff of Abominations, B.U.S., Missouri

Compromise, Gag Rule 5. How States challenged FEDERAL authority, supremacy of federal government over the states

a. Examples: Hartford Convention, Nullification Crisis, Marshall Supreme Court,

Nullification, Force Act 6. America as a world power...or at least trying to be. =)

a. Examples: Barbary Wars, War of 1812, Monroe Doctrine End = Mexican/American War and Treaty of Guadalupe...HIDALGO! 1848! Beginning of Sectionalism Period 5: 1844 – 1877 – The Civil War & Reconstruction Era (13%) Beginning = Manifest Destiny, Movement West (Oregon Trail), Election of James K. Polk (Young Hickory) What do I need to know?

1. The belief in Manifest Destiny led to territorial expansion of the U.S.

a. Examples: Texas Revolution, Mexican/American War, Oregon Trail,

California, et 2. How slavery (and attempts at Compromises) ultimately failed to prevent Civil

War. What sectional tensions existed (economic, social, political) between the North & South

a. Examples: Wilmot Proviso, Compromise of 1850, Kansas/Nebraska Act, Dred

Scott Case, John Brown's Raids, Election of 1860 3. The North won the Civil War due to a variety of factors (military leaders,

industrial capacity, political action, population, resources, key victories) and the war had a devastating impact on the country as a whole (death rates, widows, Sherman's March, Total War)

a. Examples: Lee vs. McClellan, Emancipation Proclamation, Suspension of

Habeas Corpus , wartime Executive Powers, Antietam, Sherman's March to the Sea, Gettysburg, Fall of Atlanta, Appomattox Ct. House, 4. How was Reconstruction a failure? How was

Reconstruction a success? Did

Reconstruction improve the lives of African Americans?

a. Examples: 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments, Radical Republicans, KKK, Jim Crow Laws, Black Codes, Sharecropping, Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, Freedmen's Bureau, Andrew Johnson, Thomas Nast's Cartoon "Worse Than Slavery" End = Compromise of 1877 ended Reconstruction – ended 5 military districts, return South to "Home Rule" (Redemption) Lost Cause etc.

Period 6: 1865 – 1898 (13%) The Industrial Revolution/Rise of Capitalism Beginning = Second Movement West. Americans settled the prairie & fight Native Americans. Capitalism trumps democracy as “Captains of Industry” like Rockefeller, Morgan, and Carnegie fight for control of the nation’s business. This led to the Populist backlash. Gilded Age Politics What do I need to know?

1. How the government encouraged westward expansion and eventually destroyed Native American culture in the prairie

a. Examples: Homestead Act, Dawes Act, Battles of Little Bighorn and

Wounded Knee (End of Native American resistance 1890), assimilation/annihilation of Native Americans b. Land Grants from the government (Homestead Act) used by railroads 2. The rise of capitalism & big business permanently transformed America from a farming (agrarian) society into an industrial powerhouse and brought many problems economically, socially, politically, and environmentally a. Examples:

i. Economic: Bessemer Process, Monopolies & Trusts, Laissez-

Faire Economics, Sherman Anti-Trust Act, Bonanza mining and farming ii. Social: Low wages led to urban slums/dumbbell tenements

increased crime and poverty, Settlement House movement (Jane Addams), immigration increased (New Immigrants) iii. Political: Political Machines (Tammany Hall/Boss Tweed),

Control of local politicians by big business iv. Environment: Placer mining changed to industrial strip

mining, destruction of natural resources, oil boom towns, conservation movements began (Sierra Club) v. Farmers: The Grange and People’s Party...Becomes Populist

Party...liked silver and inflationary policies, income tax, regulation of railroads 3. Workers UNIONIZED during this time period and fought capitalists for

better standard of living

a. Examples:

i. Unions: Knights of Labor (too disorganized), IWW (“Wobblies” – too radical, American Federation of Labor (Samuel Gompers) used collective bargaining and the strike. ii. Labor Unions Struggles: Skilled vs. unskilled workers,

immigrants, African Americans, hostility from employers and government, court injunctions (In re Debs) iii. Major Strikes/Events: Homestead Strike (Carnegie Steel),

Haymarket (Unions painted as radical), Pullman Strike (effect of Depression of 1893) all ended with government intervention on behalf of business against labor

4. How various groups struggled for equality

- a. African Americans: Post Civil War “window of sunshine” closed as southern states were redeemed, Jim Crow Laws, Black Codes, Plessy vs. Ferguson legalized Jim Crow, Lynching
- b. Immigrants: “New” immigrants arrived from eastern Europe through

Ellis Island, Catholic & Jewish immigration, Asian immigration increases in the West, Angel Island, Chinese Exclusion, return of nativism End = 1898 Spanish/American War and American imperialism Period 7: 1890 – 1945 – Progressive, Imperialism, World War I, Twenties, Great Depression, World War II (17%) Beginning = End of “Indian Wars”, The Progressive Era – an attempt to fix the problems of the Gilded Age and Populist Movement What do I need to know?

1. Motives for U.S. expanded overseas (imperialism) and examples

- a. Examples: Hawaii, Panama Canal, Spanish/American War, Open Door

Policy in China, Roosevelt Corollary b. Reasons: New Markets post Depression 1893, Turner’s Thesis, neo-- Manifest Destiny, Resources/Raw Materials, Spread Christianity (Civilizing Mission), Military (Alfred Thayer Mahan) 2. How the Progressive Movement attempted to force the FEDERAL

government to improve society and fix the problems of the Gilded Age

- a. Examples:

- i. Economic: Trust Busting, Sherman Antitrust Act, Hepburn Act, Clayton Antitrust Act (Wilson), Federal Reserve Act, The Jungle, Socialism’s rise and fall, Gold Standard
- ii. Social: Temperance Movement, Women’s Suffrage Mvt,

Settlement Homes, Tenement Reform, Child Labor Reforms iii. Political: Rise of democracy (Wisconsin Idea, LaFollete, 17th

Amendment [direct election of senators], Referendum, Recall elections, 19th Amendment [women’s suffrage]

- 3. Reasons why the U.S. moved from neutrality to intervention in World

War I and how the U.S. (under Woodrow Wilson) played a leading role in the peace process

- a. Examples: Neutrality To War – “A boat, a note, and a Revolution”

Sinking of the Lusitania (boat), Note (Zimmermann Note), Revolution (Russian Revolution), Wilson “Make the World Safe For Democracy” b. WWI Homefront:

- i. Economic: Government purchased wheat and food, industry

flourished ii. Social: Great Migration (African Americans flee Jim Crow South for jobs in northern cities, Anti--Immigrant (especially German) treatment, WEB DuBois "Returning Soldiers"

iii. Political: Espionage & Sedition Acts, 19th Amendment, Restructuring of Govt (CPI, War Labor Board, etc.) c. Post War: Woodrow Wilson “14--Points” Speech, League of Nations

rejected by US Senate (return to isolationism) 4. How the “Roaring Twenties” represented a time of prosperity in American cities, but also a time of increased cultural tension

a. Tensions: Sacco & Vanzetti, Red Scare, Wall St. Bombing, Palmer

Raids, Quota Act, Scopes Monkey Trial, Racism, Nativism, Prohibition b. Prosperity: Growth of auto industry, homeownership, radio, sports 5. How the “New Deal” attempted to solve the problems of the Great

Depression AND forever changed the role of the federal government by stressing 3 R’s: RELIEF, RECOVERY, and REFORM

a. Examples: Bank Holiday/FDIC, Social Security, Agricultural

Adjustment Administration (fix depression on the farm [dust bowl], NERA/NRA [beginning of federal relief [welfare], Wagner Act [minimum wage], TVA/CCC/WPA (public works) b. Challenges to New Deal and FDR:

i. From the Left: Huey Long “Share the Wealth” Clubs, Father

Charles Coughlin (wanted social justice programs) ii. Supreme Court: Ruled New Deal programs unconstitutional,

(NRA, AAA, etc.), Court Packing Scheme (The switch in time that saved nine) 6. Reasons why the U.S. moved from neutrality in World War II to war

after Pearl Harbor

a. Examples: Pacifism, Neutrality Acts, Cash & Carry, Lend--Lease Act 7. How World War II impacted life on the homefront

a. Ends Great Depression

i. Examples: wartime production, women/Mexican/African

American labor force b. Social:

i. Mexican Americans: Bracero Program “Zoot Suit Riots” in LA ii. Japanese Americans: Relocation, Internment Camps, Executive Order, “Farewell to Manzanar”, Reparations under George HW Bush, Korematsu vs. US iii. African Americans: “Double V Campaign” (Victory over fascism overseas, racism at home), Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), A Philip Randolph threatened March on Washington for jobs iv. Women:

leverage industrial labor (Rosie the Riveter) into

meaningful, if limited, political and economic gains 8. Why the Allies won World War II

a. Examples: War production (Ford Willow Run plant, LA Ship works,

etc), technological innovations (Atomic Bomb/Manhattan Project) End = World War II Victory! VE/VJ Days

Period 8: 1945 – 1980 – Cold War America (15%) Beginning = Victory in World War II and the rise of America as a global superpower What do I need to know?

1. The various methods used to try to CONTAIN (George Kennan)

Communism

a. Examples: Truman Doctrine (\$ to Greece and Turkey), Marshall Plan

(\$ to European countries to rebuild), NATO (first permanent peacetime alliance), Korean War (United Nations), Vietnam War 2. The relation between U.S and the Soviet Union fluctuated between

hostility and “détente”

a. Examples of conflict: Berlin Blockade & Airlift, Warsaw Pact, NSA--68, Mutually Assured Destruction, Cuban Missile Crisis, U--2 Crisis, Korean War, Vietnam War b. Examples of détente: Geneva Convention, United Nations, SALT

Treaties, Nixon goes to China 3. Ways the U.S. supported undemocratic governments, so long as the were not Communist

a. CIA in Iran and Guatemala, Support for the Diem regime in Vietnam,

support for Augusto Pinochet in Chile 4. Cold War led to conflict at home between liberty & order, war & peace,

a. Examples:

i. Order vs. Liberty: 2nd Red Scare (compare/contrast to 1920's

Red Scare), HUAC, McCarthyism, Alger Hiss, Rosenbergs ii. Arms Race & Space Race: Ike's "Military/Industrial Complex",

Sputnik, NASA, increase \$ for science education, H--Bomb iii. Rise of anti--war Movement: Anti--Vietnam War 1968, Tet

Offensive, Bombing Cambodia, My Lai Massacre, college protests (Kent State, Berkeley, Michigan St.) 5. The Supreme Court's Brown vs. Board of Education decision in 1954

began the Civil Rights movement while also leading white southerners to close ranks around their racial order

a. Examples: Brown v. Board, Montgomery Bus Boycott 1955--56,

Freedom Riders 1961, Freedom Summer 1964 b. How federal government acted to encourage an end to Jim Crow

i. Executive Branch: Truman desegregates military 1948, LBJ's

Great Society ii. Legislative: Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act 1965 iii.
Judicial: Brown vs. Board Warren Court expanded rights of the

accused (liberal court) iv. Southern White Reaction: Closed ranks/white supremacy:
Southern Manifesto, Little Rock 9, “Solid South”, George Wallace “Segregation
Now, Segregation Forever”, KKK (3rd Gen)

6. The Civil Rights Movement was radicalized after 1968 deaths of RFK and Martin Luther King, Jr.

a. Stokely Carmichael, “Black Power”, Malcolm X, Black Panther Party 7. Other minority groups were inspired by the success of the Civil Rights Movement and pressed for their own freedom and equality

a. Examples: Cesar Chavez/Mexican Americans, La Raza, LGBT

(Stonewall Riot--NYC), American Indian Movement (AIM), Women’s Rights (ERA, Feminine Mystique, National Organization for Women, Roe vs. Wade,) 8. Liberalism under the Great Society (LBJ) continued to expand the

power of the federal government (Connect to Progressive Era and New Deal)

a. Examples: Medicare, Medicaid, Poverty programs (Head Start, Job

Corps) Civil Rights Act 1964, Voting Rights Act 1965, Immigration Act of 1965 ended Quotas 9. How the Great Society, Warren Court decisions, Hippie Movement,

Social change, and rise in sexual and drug experimentation led to a rise in CONSERVATIVE politics (Barry Goldwater--1964, Nixon--1968, Reagan-- 1980)

END: Election of Ronald Reagan in 1980 & rise of conservative revolution Period

9: 1980--Present -- Modern America (5%) Beginning = Election Ronald Reagan & Conservative backlash to social change What do I need to know?

1. Reasons for the rise of Reagan and Conservative (Republican) politics

a. Examples: Belief in social and moral erosion (including Roe vs.

Wade, Gay Liberation, etc.) gave rise to religious fundamentalism (opposed to abortion, gay marriage, etc.) b. Lack of faith in the government to solve real social problems after the Nixon, Ford, and Carter administrations

i. Examples: Inflation 1970’s, Oil Shock, Malaise, Watergate

Scandal, Huge deficits from New Deal/Great Society 2. Conservative Political Victories & Defeats

a. Examples of Conservative Victories: Reaganomics (trickledown

economics) reduced taxes, Deregulation of industry/limiting scope of EPA b. Examples of Conservative Defeats: Size of government grew (Medicare & Medicaid, Social Security popular and abortion remained legal), Recession hit in 1988 leading to criticism of

Reaganomics

3. Rhetoric VS Reality of Reagan's Cold War Philosophy

a. Examples of Rhetoric: Hardcore anti--Communist, Soviet Union =

“Evil Empire”, rejected détente, big increase in \$\$ for military b. Examples of Reality:
Reagan was friends with Gorbachev, Arms

Control Agreements 4. How the post--Cold War World led to challenges for US foreign & domestic policy

a. Examples: Terrorist attacks on US targets abroad and at home

i. Abroad: USS Cole Attack, Benghazi Attack, ii. At Home: Oklahoma City Bombing, Unabomber, World

Trade Center, 9/11 Attacks b. Bush Doctrine: War on Terror, Pre--emptive War against Iraq to

depose Saddam Hussein (Weapons of Mass Destruction) c. Concerns about violations of Civil Liberties via the Patriot Act d. President Obama continues War on Terror

i. Limits troops on ground in favor of Drone Strikes, death of

Osama bin Laden, rise of factious Islamic fundamentalism in Iraq and Syria 5. Changes in American society since 1970

a. Demographics: Changing population (graying of America, Hispanic/Latino immigration)

i. Still debating immigration reform? b. Continued debate over the role of the federal government

i. Examples: Attempts and successes of health care laws

[Affordable Care Act = “Obamacare” was an effort dating back to the Great Society]], Social Security and Medicare spending, Government surveillance c. Loss of manufacturing jobs to overseas (“post--industrialism”

NAFTA), rise in income inequality, Urban poverty d. Environment: Significant changes in pesticide use, concerns

over global warming & climate change Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) successes/failure, oil consumption

i. Historical View of Conservation: TR/Muir = National

Parks/Conservation, Rachel Carson "Silent Spring" (ban pesticides), Clean Air Act 1963, EPA 1970 End =What history will your generation make????????? (Cue dramatic outro music)

See ya, now go ace that APUSH Exam!!!