

USHAP FLUENCY FACTS (2024-2025)

Unit I - 1491 to 1607

Term	Who	What	Where	When	Why Significant
<p>1. Maize</p>	<p>Aztec and Maya</p>	<p>Corn along with beans and squash became known as the 3 Sisters and were crucial to Native American development as it allowed for food surpluses.</p>	<p>Mexico, American Southwest</p>	<p>6000 BCE to Today</p>	<p>Transformed nomadic hunting bands to settled agricultural villages due to less emphasis needed on hunting and gathering; leads to increase in health and population</p>
<p>2. Columbian Exchange</p>	<p>Settlers and New World</p>	<p>Exchange of goods between Europe and the New World. Corn, potatoes, livestock, etc.</p>	<p>Europe, New World</p>	<p>1492 to 1500s</p>	<p>Disease; unintended consequence that decimated natives. Animals changed native way of life. Led to the demand for slaves due to the demand of cash crops like sugar.</p>

3. Encomienda System	Native Americans, Spanish, and Las Casas	Spanish system where settlers were given authority over Native American land and gold; forced labor from natives.	Spanish colonies	1490s to 1512	Led to the enslavement, exploitation and killing of Native Americans.
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Unit II - 1607 to 1754					
Term	Who	What	Where	When	Why Significant
4. Pueblo Revolt	Pueblo Indians, Pope, and Spanish	Native rebellion against Spanish overlords, killed over 400 and drove out 2000 settlers. Took 12 years for the Spanish to reconquer the area.	Mexico, American Southwest	American Southwest	Most effective instance of Native American resistance to colonization. Rejected Catholicism and killed priests; return to traditional religious practices

<p>5. Virginia Company</p>	<p>London investors, and British explorers</p>	<p>Joint stock company formed to establish the Jamestown colony.</p>	<p>Jamestown</p>	<p>1607</p>	<p>First successful British settlement in North America. As a corporation, empowered to govern themselves, established the precedent of self-government.</p>
<p>6. City Upon a Hill</p>	<p>John Winthro and Puritans</p>	<p>Speech given on ship Arbella. Stated that colony would be a city on a hill watched by the world</p>	<p>Arbella, Massachusetts Bay Colony</p>	<p>1630</p>	<p>Model of Christian charity for Puritans. Beginning of American exceptionalism. Referenced by future U.S. presidents: John F. Kennedy and Reagan. Centrality of religion.</p>

<p>7. Ann Hutchinson</p>	<p>Roger Williams and John Cotton</p>	<p>Puritan banished from Massachusetts Bay Colony for heresy in 1637. She preached the idea that God communicated directly to individuals instead of through the church elders. Real issue was gender roles, not religious heresy.</p>	<p>Massachusetts Bay</p>	<p>1637</p>	<p>Challenged colonial gender roles and Church authority. Led to the foundation of more tolerant colonies like Rhode Island (founded with Roger Williams). Ideas contributed to framework of separation of church and state in the Constitution.</p>
<p>8. King Philip's War</p>	<p>British, and NAI led by Metacom</p>	<p>War over land encroachment by British colonists</p>	<p>New England</p>	<p>1675 to 1676</p>	<p>Destroys the power of the native tribes. Continual disputes will be over land. Most destructive war in U.S. History in regard to population.</p>

<p>9. Frame of Government</p>	<p>William Penn</p>	<p>Written constitution for Pennsylvania colony that supported religious tolerance, and fair trade with Native Americans</p>	<p>Pennsylvania</p>	<p>1682</p>	<p>Laws established in accordance with Penn's Quaker beliefs. Reflected Enlightenment beliefs. Advocated religious freedom, civil rights, and self-government.</p>
<p>10. Navigation Acts</p>	<p>British Parliament, colonies, and colonial merchants</p>	<p>Defined colonies as suppliers of raw materials and markets for Great Britain. No foreign merchants could trade in colonies. Colonial goods could only be carried on British merchant ships.</p>	<p>British Colonies</p>	<p>1651</p>	<p>Mercantilism. Enumerated goods (sugar, rum, tobacco, and rice) must be shipped to Great Britain for re-export. Salutary Neglect. Benefits England economically. Leads to resentment when enforced.</p>

<p>11. Covenant Chain</p>	<p>Iroquois Confederacy</p>	<p>Alliance and trade agreement that gave Iroquois tribal supremacy and New York favorable trading terms</p>	<p>New York</p>	<p>1677</p>	<p>Established advantage for both: iroquois over other tribes, New York over other colonies. Demonstrates the agency of Native Americans using European powers for their own ends.</p>
<p>12. Enlightenment</p>	<p>Locke, Montesquieu, Rousseau, and Hobbes.</p>	<p>Intellectual movement of thinkers that tried to apply principles of reason and methods of science to all aspects of society</p>	<p>Europe, Spread to American colonies</p>	<p>1600s to 1700s</p>	<p>Widespread ideas separate from religion. Influenced American political leaders and documents such as the Declaration of Independence, U.S. Constitution, and Bill of Rights. Basis of Republicanism and American Revolution.</p>

<p>13. Great Awakening</p>	<p>George Whitefield, John Edward, Young Individuals</p>	<p>Religious movement that emphasized emotional aspects of religion</p>	<p>Northern Colonies, Spread to the South</p>	<p>1730s to 1760s</p>	<p>Opposite the spread of Enlightenment ideas. First national movement. Questioned authority. Marked the first time that slaves were introduced to the Christian religion.</p>
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<p align="center">Unit III - 1754 to 1800</p>					
<p>Term</p>	<p>Who</p>	<p>What</p>	<p>Where</p>	<p>When</p>	<p>Why Significant</p>
<p>14. Salutary Neglect</p>	<p>British, Colonists</p>	<p>British Policy under which trade regulations for the colonies were laxly enforced and imperial supervision of internal colonial affairs was loose as long as the colonies remained loyal to the British and contributed to its economic profitability.</p>	<p>North American colonies</p>	<p>1607 to 1763</p>	<p>Salutary neglect contributed involuntarily to the increasing autonomy of colonial legal and legislative institutions, which ultimately led to American independence.</p>

<p>15. Albany Plan of Union</p>	<p>Benjamin Franklin, Native Americans, Albany Congress Representatives</p>	<p>Franklin attempted to pass a plan of intercolonial cooperation for defense. Final proposal was initially favored but shot down due to fears of losing power.</p>	<p>Albany, New York</p>	<p>1754</p>	<p>Demonstrated diverse interests and sectionalism. First attempt at unification. Not unification.</p>
<p>16. French and Indian War</p>	<p>British, British Colonists, French, Native Americans</p>	<p>Vicious conflict over the Ohio River Valley between the British and the French. Both sides had Native American allies. Resulted in loss of all French Power in North America.</p>	<p>Ohio River Valley, between French and British colonies</p>	<p>1754 to 1763</p>	<p>Signaled end of French power. Native Americans lost the ability to play European powers off each other. Resulted in some colonial unity and nationalism, set the stage for the American Revolution because of effects — British debt, troops remain, etc. Major shifting of property.</p>

<p>17. Pontiac's Rebellion</p>	<p>Pontiac, General Thomas Gage</p>	<p>Ottawa Chief, Pontiac, led an uprising in the wake of the French and Indian War to oppose British expansion into West Ohio Valley. Led to Proclamation of 1763. Use of smallpox blankets against Native Americans at Fort Pitt.</p>	<p>Great Lakes Region, Michigan</p>	<p>1763</p>	<p>Demonstrates the difference in Native American relations between English and French. NAI loss of agency. Viability of NAI alliances in struggle against European expansion in question. Contributed to deteriorating relations between Great Britain and the colonies. Led to the formation of vigilante groups such as the Paxton Boys.</p>
<p>18. Sons and Daughters of Liberty</p>	<p>American Colonists</p>	<p>Sons used threats, protests, and acts of violence to intimidate those loyal to the British crown, and make their grievances clear to the British. They helped organize and carry out the Boston Tea Party.</p>	<p>American Colonies</p>	<p>1765 to 1776</p>	<p>Sons and Daughters of Liberty were influential in orchestrating effective resistance movements against British rule in colonial America on the eve of the Revolution, primarily against what they perceived as unfair</p>

		Daughters bolstered the cause by staging boycotts and producing homemade versions of products affected by non-importation.			taxation and financial limitations imposed upon them.
19. Stamp Act	Parliament, Sons of Liberty, Colonists	Tax on all legal and official papers and publications circulating in the colonies.	Colonies, Great Britain, Boston	1765	To raise revenue and pay off debt accumulated for the French and Indian War. Colonists use non-importation to hurt Britain. Act was repealed in 1766 along with passing of Declaratory Act. Increases tension between Britain and the colonists, who claim they cannot be taxed without representation in Parliament.

<p>20. Republican Motherhood</p>	<p>Abigail Adams, Women</p>	<p>Attitude toward women's roles present in the emerging United States before, during, and after the American Revolution. It centered on the belief that the patriots' daughters should be raised to uphold the ideals of republicanism, in order to pass on republican values to the next generation.</p>	<p>Early United States</p>	<p>Early 18th Century</p>	<p>Reinforced the idea of a domestic women's sphere separate from the public world of men; however, it also encouraged the education of women and invested their "traditional" sphere with a dignity and importance that had been missing from previous conceptions of Women's work.</p>
<p>21. Coercive Acts</p>	<p>Parliament and Colonists</p>	<p>Series of acts that put an unnecessary strain on colonists, such as the Administration of Justice, Quartering Act, etc.</p>	<p>British Colonies in the Americas</p>	<p>1774</p>	<p>To punish the colonies, especially Boston after the Tea Party, confirms colonial fears that Great Britain wants to destroy American liberty. This unifies the colonies to a great extent. Other colonies come to the aid of Boston.</p>

<p>22. Articles of Confederation</p>	<p>Second Continental Congress, Representatives from the 13 original states of the United States.</p>	<p>Agreement among the 13 original states that served as its constitution.</p>	<p>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</p>	<p>Created in 1777; Ratified 1781.</p>	<p>Original constitution of the United States. Framed to to preserve the independence and sovereignty of the states. Failed due the lack of a strong central government. Eventually replaced by the U.S. Constitution.</p>
<p>23. Northwest Ordinance</p>	<p>Congress of the Confederation</p>	<p>Act chartered a government for the Northwest Territory, provided a method for admitting new states to the Union from the territory, and listed a bill of rights guaranteed in the territory.</p>	<p>Northwest Territory (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota)</p>	<p>July 13, 1787</p>	<p>Established the precedent by which the federal government would be sovereign and expand westward with the admission of new states, rather than with the expansion of existing states. Prohibition of slavery set the stage for later conflicts during the 19th century until the Civil War.</p>

<p>24. Shay's Rebellion</p>	<p>Daniel Shays, Indebted Farmers</p>	<p>Armed march to courthouse attempting to shut the debtor's prison. Banks were repossessing their farms and property.</p>	<p>Massachusetts</p>	<p>1887</p>	<p>Country in depression because of inflation induced by over-printing of money. Rebellion put down by privately hired guards. Showed the inability of the government formed by the Articles of Confederation to deal with crises.</p>
<p>25. Great Compromise</p>	<p>Congress: small states v. large states, James Madison</p>	<p>Creates a Bicameral legislature, compromise between Virginia and New Jersey Plans</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>1787</p>	<p>Compromise between the large and small states, North and South, commerce and slavery</p>

<p>26. Federalist Papers</p>	<p>Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, John Jay</p>	<p>Collection of essays that supported ratification of the Constitution</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>1788</p>	<p>Division between Federalists and Anti-federalists. Addressed fears about the Constitution. Stated that it would strengthen the government and preserve natural rights.</p>
<p>27. Hamilton's Economic Plan</p>	<p>Alexander Hamilton, George Washington, Angry Farmers</p>	<p>Set of measures. Assumption of state and federal debt. Establish a national bank. Encourage manufacturing in the United States through taxation</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>1790</p>	<p>First real test of opposition to federal power. Reinforced the lines drawn between Federalists and Anti-federalists resulting in the formation of the first political parties. Strengthen the federal government's role in the national economy.</p>

<p>28. Jay's Treaty</p>	<p>British Government, U.S. Government</p>	<p>Great Britain was to withdraw all ships from U.S. territory, U.S. to pay debt incurred before the Revolution, dual "most favored nation" status, opposed by Thomas Jefferson.</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>1794</p>	<p>Averted war with Great Britain over impressment (seizure of U.S. ships); required passage of the Pinckney treaty to appease Democratic-Republicans</p>
<p>29. Washington's Farewell Address</p>	<p>George Washington</p>	<p>Letter written by Washington at end of his second term. Advised for preservation of union, the danger of factions, and that the U.S. should trade with foreign countries but avoid political connections and alliances.</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>1796</p>	<p>Influenced U.S. foreign policy until the end of the 19th century.</p>

<p>30. XYZ Affair</p>	<p>John Adams, American and French Diplomats</p>	<p>Caused by Jay's Treaty. Incident which involved an American peace delegation in France, three agents of the French Foreign Minister (labeled as X, Y, and Z in President John Adams' initial communication s with Congress), and the French Foreign Minister's demand for a bribe from the American delegation.</p>	<p>United States, France</p>	<p>1797 to 1798</p>	<p>Resulted in a limited, undeclared war known as the Quasi-War. Raised anti-French sentiment which caused the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts and the establishment of Department of the Navy to oversee naval affairs.</p>
<p>31. Alien and Sedition Acts</p>	<p>Congress, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson</p>	<p>Four acts passed by congress. Curtailed freedom of press, and restricted the rights of immigrants and foreigners.</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>1798</p>	<p>Suppression of civil liberties. Attempt by the Federalists to defeat Jeffersonians.</p>

Unit IV - 1800 to 1848

Term	Who	What	Where	When	Why Significant
32. Market Revolution	American People, Entrepreneurs	Major economic transformation as the result of the transportation revolution, commercialization, and industrialization.	United States, Primarily in the North	1800 to 1840	Movement from an agrarian republic to an industrialized and commercial nation. Changed middle class. Divide between rich and poor widened.
33. Marbury v. Madison	William Marbury, James Madison, John Marshall	Midnight judges instated by Adams; Secretary of State Madison refuses to deliver commission; Marbury sues.	United States	1803	Established the power of the Supreme Court and Judicial Review: The Court has the duty and responsibility to declare a law constitutional, but cannot enforce it.

<p>34. American System</p>	<p>Henry Clay (Republican from Kentucky), James Madison</p>	<p>New national bank, tariff on imported goods, and Federal financing of roads and canals. Madison vetoes funds for roads and canals, but other two pass.</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>1816 to 1830</p>	<p>Government sponsored economic development (economic nationalism). Establishes new industries; thus, in turn, reduces American dependence on foreign produced goods.</p>
<p>35. Missouri Compromise</p>	<p>Slave States and Free States</p>	<p>Missouri added as a slave state, Maine as free state. Line established by Congress dictates states of slavery added in the future.</p>	<p>United States, Missouri, Maine, 36°30' line</p>	<p>1820</p>	<p>Senate stayed balanced between free states and slave states.</p>

<p>36. Monroe Doctrine</p>	<p>John Quincy Adams, James Monroe</p>	<p>Proclamation issued stating that western hemisphere was closed off to further European colonization.</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>1823</p>	<p>U.S lacked the strength to enforce this proclamation. Enforced by Britain. ““Big bark from small dog”</p>
<p>37. Second Great Awakening</p>	<p>Southerners: slaves, white owners, Finney, Cartwright</p>	<p>Religious revival begins in the Burned Out District of New York and spread south amongst slaves and white southerners. Leads to new Protestant sects.</p>	<p>New York, Southern States</p>	<p>1790s to 1840s</p>	<p>Created a distinctly African American brand of Christianity, which was used by slave owners to control their slaves.</p>

<p>38. Indian Removal Act</p>	<p>Andrew Jackson, Congress, Southern Native American tribes</p>	<p>Relocation of Native American tribes either by purchase of land, or by force if necessary.</p>	<p>Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida to Oklahoma</p>	<p>1828 to 1854</p>	<p>Jackson ignores two SCOTUS decisions that ruled that Native American tribes were “domestic dependent nations”. Led to the Trail of Tears.</p>
<p>39. Nat Turner’s Rebellion</p>	<p>Nat Turner</p>	<p>An armed rebellion of enslaved people led by Nat Turner.</p>	<p>Virginia</p>	<p>1831</p>	<p>Ultimately unsuccessful. Turner was executed. Organized emancipation efforts dwindled and harsher punishments were instituted toward enslaved peoples.</p>

<p>40. Nullification Crisis</p>	<p>South Carolina, Andrew Jackson, John Calhoun</p>	<p>South Carolina responds negatively to the Tariff of 1832 and nullifies it.. Jackson issues Force Bill. Eventually a compromise was reached with Tariff of 1833. South Carolina ends nullification, but nullifies the Force Bill to spite Jackson.</p>	<p>South Carolina, United States</p>	<p>1832 to 1833</p>	<p>States rights, economic downturn</p>
<p>41. Bank War</p>	<p>Andrew Jackson, Nicholas Biddle, Henry Clay</p>	<p>Jackson opposed the rechartering of the Second Bank of the United States. Vetoes bill.</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>1832</p>	<p>Effectively ended the American System. Led to the formation of the Whigs who were opposed to Andrew Jackson and the Democratic Party.</p>

<p>42. Second American Party System</p>	<p>Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, Democrats, Whigs</p>	<p>Term used to describe the party system during Jacksonian era</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>1828 to 1854</p>	<p>Reflected and shaped the political, social, and cultural attitudes that existed during Jacksonian era.</p>
<p>43. Seneca Falls Convention</p>	<p>Women, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton</p>	<p>Women's rights convention</p>	<p>Seneca Falls, Upstate New York</p>	<p>1848</p>	<p>First women's rights convention. Resulted in Declaration of Sentiments. Part of national reform response to Market Revolution.</p>

Unit V - 1844 to 1877

Term	Who	What	Where	When	Why Significant
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<p>44. Manifest Destiny</p>	<p>American settlers, John O'Sullivan, James K. Polk</p>	<p>Belief that the U.S. was destined to expand from coast to coast.</p>	<p>Western United States</p>	<p>1845 to 1900</p>	<p>Justified aggressive expansion. Resulted in the forced removal of Native Americans from their territories. Brought about the Mexican-American War.</p>
<p>45. Mexican-American War</p>	<p>James K. Polk</p>	<p>War of expansion between Mexico and the U.S.. The U.S. gains the American Southwestern territories, including California.</p>	<p>California, New Mexico, Texas, United States</p>	<p>1846 to 1848</p>	<p>New piece of foreign policy. Aggressive. Politically divisive. Sets precedent for territory acquisitions. Reignites slavery issue.</p>

<p>46. Compromise of 1850</p>	<p>Millard Fillmore, Henry Clay, Stephen Douglas</p>	<p>Set Texas's northern and western borders. California admitted. Popular sovereignty in acquired territories. Stringent Fugitive Slave Law. Banned slave trade in D.C.</p>	<p>United States, Territories acquired from the Mexican-American War</p>	<p>September 1850</p>	<p>Defuses confrontation between slave and free states. Free State Majority in Congress. Effectively postpones Civil War.</p>
<p>47. Republican Party</p>	<p>Anti-slavery Conscience Whigs and Free Soil Democrats, Lincoln.</p>	<p>Founded by opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Opposed the expansion of slavery. Promoted the modernization of the U.S.</p>	<p>Wisconsin, Northern United States</p>	<p>1854</p>	<p>Main opposition to the Democratic party. Dominant throughout the Civil War and Reconstruction . Party of Lincoln.</p>

<p>48. Kansas-Nebraska Act</p>	<p>Stephen Douglas, Franklin Pierce</p>	<p>Act that created and organized Kansas and Nebraska. Established popular sovereignty in those territories.</p>	<p>Kansas and Nebraska territories.</p>	<p>1854</p>	<p>Repealed Missouri Compromise. Led to a series of conflicts over the issue of slavery known as "Bleeding Kansas"</p>
<p>49. Know Nothing Party</p>	<p>Whigs, Disaffected Northern Democrats</p>	<p>Nativist; anti-Catholic, anti-immigration, populist, and xenophobic party. Participates in Bloody Kansas. Later split due to the slavery issue. Many members joined the rapidly emerging Republican Party.</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>1854</p>	<p>Intense nativist anti-immigrant sentiment due to increased immigration of the 1840s and 1850s.</p>

<p>50. Dred Scott Decision</p>	<p>Dred Scott, U.S. Supreme Court</p>	<p>Landmark decision. Ruled that Africans cannot be and were never intended to be citizens under the U.S. Constitution.</p>	<p>Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin</p>	<p>1857</p>	<p>SCOTUS attempt to resolve the issue of slavery. Intensely decried. Leads to further conflict between and within the North and South.</p>
<p>51. Homestead Act</p>	<p>Abraham Lincoln</p>	<p>Congressional act offering 160-acre plots of land in the west for a small fee and the promise to improve land.</p>	<p>Western United States</p>	<p>1862</p>	<p>Led to Western Expansion. Allowed for all citizens — including former slaves, women, and immigrants — to become landowners; however, most of land went to speculators, cattlemen, miners, lumbermen, and the railroads. Native Americans were forced off of their ancestral lands.</p>

<p>52. Emancipation Proclamation</p>	<p>Abraham Lincoln</p>	<p>Presidential executive order issued during the Civil War that freed only those slaves living in states not under Union control.</p>	<p>United States, Confederates States</p>	<p>September 22, 1862</p>	<p>Changed the focus of Civil War; prevented foreign involvement; crippled the Confederacy's use of slaves in the war effort.</p>
<p>53. Gettysburg Address</p>	<p>Abraham Lincoln</p>	<p>At a dedication ceremony for the Gettysburg ceremony and to honor those who died at Gettysburg, Lincoln gives speech to rally morale in the Union to preserve the union and its freedoms.</p>	<p>Gettysburg, Pennsylvania</p>	<p>1863</p>	<p>First time that Lincoln relates the Civil War to the fight for freedom and equality, rather than simply a conflict to preserve the Union. Invokes connections to the Declaration of Independence, and that "all men are created equal"</p>

<p>54. Reconstruction Amendments</p>	<p>Radical Republicans, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 13th Amendment - Abolished slavery and involuntary servitude, except for those duly convicted of a crime. ▪ 14th Amendment - Defines all people born in the U.S. as citizens, requires due process, and equal protection. ▪ 15th Amendment - Prohibits discrimination in voting rights on the basis of race, color, or previous servitude 	<p>United States, Confederates States</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 13th Amendment, 1865 ▪ 14th Amendment, 1868 ▪ 15th Amendment, 1870 	<p>Intended to guarantee and safeguard the freedom of former slaves, and to establish and prevent discrimination in the United States. Promises of these amendments were gradually eroded by state laws and federal court decisions throughout the late 19th century.</p>
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<p>55. Sharecropping</p>	<p>Andrew Johnson, Southern Landowners, Freedman, and Small White Farmers</p>	<p>Type of farming in which families rent small plots of land from a landowner in return for a share of their crop, given to the landowner at the end of each year.</p>	<p>Southern United States (Former Confederate States)</p>	<p>Reconstruction Era (1863 - 1877)</p>	<p>During Reconstruction , former slaves — and many small white farmers — were trapped within this system of economic exploitation. Lacking capital and land, they were forced to work for large landowners.</p>
<p>56. Jim Crow Laws</p>	<p>African Americans, State and Local Governments</p>	<p>State and local laws legalizing discrimination and segregation throughout the United States.</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>Reconstruction Era (1863 - 1877)</p>	<p>Upheld and enforced a system of white supremacy and entrenched racism in structures of U.S. society.</p>

<p>57. Compromise of 1877</p>	<p>Rutherford B. Hayes, Radical Republicans, Southern Democrats</p>	<p>Unwritten deal, informally arranged among U.S. Congressmen, that settled the intensely disputed 1876 presidential election.</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>1877</p>	<p>Hayes became president on the understanding that he would withdraw troops from the South. Black Republicans felt betrayed as they lost political power, and were subject to discrimination and harassment to suppress voting rights. By 1905, virtually all blacks were disenfranchised by state legislatures in every Southern state.</p>
<p>58. National American Women's Suffrage Association (NAWSA)</p>	<p>Carrie Chapman Catt, Susan B. Anthony, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton</p>	<p>Merging of two opposing suffrage factions. Worked on a state by state campaign to ratify a constitutional amendment to grant women the right to vote.</p>	<p>Washington, District of Columbia</p>	<p>1890 to 1920</p>	<p>Despite being part of a segregated movement, especially after passage of the 14th Amendment, NAWSA, along with other women's suffrage reform groups such as the National Women's Party, was successful in getting the 19th</p>

					Amendment passed in 1920.
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Unit VI - 1865 to 1898

Term	Who	What	Where	When	Why Significant
59. Gilded Age	Mark Twain, Upper Class Wealthy	Term coined by Mark Twain as a critique of upper class wealthy society in the U.S. Conspicuous consumption; displays of wealth; idolatry of a lavish lifestyle; excessive opulent wealth.	United States	Late 19th Century	Evidence of shifting morality and the excesses of the Second Industrial Revolution. Questioned what lied beneath the conspicuous consumption of upper class wealthy society.
60. Political Machines	Boss Tweed, Thomas Nast	Corrupt political entities like Tammany Hall who were controlled by a boss that wielded immense power over local and state politics. Controlled tax rates, and exchanged favors and votes for jobs.	New York, Chicago, Philadelphia	1830s to 1930	Prime example of fraud, political domination, and graft in the Gilded Age. Thrived off kickbacks and bribes from businesses. Made political participation difficult for qualified individuals. Embezzled

					millions from taxpayers.
61. Haymarket Riot	Knights of Labor	Peaceful protest (due to workers being injured and/or killed by Chicago police in a previous incident) for labor rights that turned violent when a bomb was thrown at police.	Chicago	May 4, 1886	Associates the labor movement with anarchy, violence, and radicalism. Major setback for unions.
62. The New South	Former Confederacy, American South	Term that described the post Civil War South's attempt to rebuild through industrialization and modernization; and, its new social, political, and economic systems.	Post Civil War South	1877	South was primarily a slave based economy. With the advent of emancipation, it had to establish a new way to generate revenue. Not very successful. Share cropping and segregation continued.

<p>63. Chinese Exclusion Act</p>	<p>Congress, Chinese Immigrants</p>	<p>Act prohibited immigration from China for 10 years, and the naturalization of Chinese who had already entered the country.</p>	<p>California, United States</p>	<p>1882</p>	<p>Nativist resentment of cheap Chinese labor available as a result of immigration. Placed new requirements and restrictions on Chinese who had already entered the country.</p>
<p>64. American Federation of Labor</p>	<p>Samuel Gompers, Skilled White Male Workers</p>	<p>Union bargained with management for better wages, conditions, and hours. Organized along craft lines.</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>1886</p>	<p>Established the use of collective bargaining as an effective tool in gaining workers rights and fair wages when employed by a union that maintained an exclusive membership.</p>

<p>65. Dawes Severalty Act</p>	<p>Congress, Native Americans</p>	<p>Act ending tribal ownership of lands. Allowed the government to divide reservations into small plots to sell to individual Native Americans. Intended to help assimilate Native Americans into white culture and improve their quality of life.</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>1887</p>	<p>Decreased land held by Native Americans by 50%, and opened the rest to white settlers and Railroads. Undermined the Native American tribal structure and destroyed their way of life.</p>
<p>66. Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)</p>	<p>Congress</p>	<p>Agency created to regulate the railroad industry to ensure fair rates and eliminate rate discrimination. Five member commission appointed by the president.</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>1887, Abolished 1895</p>	<p>Shift in power from state to federal. First independent regulatory body. First agency to regulate a large industry in the United States.</p>

<p>67. Gospel of Wealth</p>	<p>Andrew Carnegie</p>	<p>Article that describes the responsibility of the upper class wealthy to be philanthropic to society.</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>1889</p>	<p>Called into question the responsibility of the wealthy to society. Advocated individual philanthropy similar to idea of trickle down economics.</p>
<p>68. Wounded Knee</p>	<p>Sitting Bull</p>	<p>Began with the attempted arrest of Sitting Bull (killed in the process) in response to the Ghost Dance movement. Resulted in a massacre that left 150 Lakota Sioux dead. A third of all dead were women and children.</p>	<p>Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota</p>	<p>1890</p>	<p>Last major armed conflict between Lakota Sioux and the U.S. Army; end of NAI resistance in the Plains. A third of all dead at Wounded Knee were women and children. Will hasten the cultural genocide of NAI tribes forced onto reservations using practices of forced assimilation.</p>

<p>69. Populist Party</p>	<p>William J. Bryan, Farmers</p>	<p>Party platform: government ownership of railroads, banks, and telegraphs; graduated income tax; eight hour workday; subtreasuries; and free Silver. William J. Bryan is nominated as both the Democrat and Populist presidential candidate.</p>	<p>Western United States</p>	<p>1896</p>	<p>Farmers became involved in politics.</p>
<p>70. Plessy v. Ferguson</p>	<p>Supreme Court, African Americans</p>	<p>Supreme Court ruling that legitimized the legal doctrine of separate, but equal in law.</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>1896</p>	<p>Legal doctrine of “separate, but equal” legitimized. Entrenched Jim Crow in the South. Overturned later in 1954 by the Supreme Court decision in Brown v. Board of Education.</p>

Unit VII - 1890 to 1945

Term	Who	What	Where	When	Why Significant
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<p>71. Progressive Era</p>	<p>Women, Middle Class Reformers</p>	<p>Broad movement towards social consciousness and social justice in response to the changes brought on by the Civil War, industrialization, urbanization, immigration, and political corruption.</p>	<p>National Movement, United States</p>	<p>1900 to 1917</p>	<p>Period of widespread social activism and political reform. Unified and empowered many reformists. Brought out tensions between advocates for social justice and social control (i.e. temperance).</p>
<p>72. First Red Scare</p>	<p>A. Mitchell Palmer, Communists</p>	<p>National hysteria caused by the threat of communism in the United States in the aftermath of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>1917 to 1920</p>	<p>Leads to the scrutinization of many in the federal government for perceived affiliations with communists or radicals. Targeted labor unions. The Sedition Act targeted those who criticize the government. Fear and hysteria continued well into the 1940s and 1950s.</p>

<p>73. NAACP</p>	<p>African American Activists, W.E.B. Du Bois (Founder)</p>	<p>Advocated for racial equality on the national level.</p>	<p>National movement in the United States.</p>	<p>Established in 1909; Still in existence today.</p>	<p>One of the most effective and influential organizations fighting for racial equality.</p>
<p>74. Marcus Garvey</p>	<p>Garvey, African Americans, Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League (UNIA)</p>	<p>Black nationalist and leader of the Pan African movement who disagreed with the integration and accommodationist views of mainstream African American movements.</p>	<p>Liberia, New York</p>	<p>1887 to 1940</p>	<p>Advocated for “separate but equal” status for black Americans and pushed for a return to Africa. While the NAACP and many black leaders in America disagreed with his stance, he is credited for advocating for black pride and nationalism (“Black is Beautiful”). Influenced black power movement in the 1960 and 1970s.</p>

<p>75. Preservationism</p>	<p>John Muir, Gifford Pinchot, Theodore Roosevelt</p>	<p>Environmental policy, conservationist v. preservationist</p>	<p>National Movement in the United States</p>	<p>1870s to 1905</p>	<p>Advent of environmental policy in the United States; movement established national parks such as Yosemite National Park; heightened awareness of environmental issues such as the building of the O'Shaughnessy Dam in the Hetch Hetchy Valley.</p>
<p>76. Sherman Anti-Trust Act</p>	<p>John Muir, Gifford Pinchot, Theodore Roosevelt</p>	<p>Environmental policy, conservationist v. preservationist</p>	<p>National Movement in the United States</p>	<p>1870s to 1905</p>	<p>Advent of environmental policy in the United States; movement established national parks such as Yosemite National Park; heightened awareness of environmental issues such as the building of the O'Shaughnessy Dam in the Hetch Hetchy Valley.</p>

<p>77. Sedition Act</p>	<p>Eugene Debs, U.S. Government</p>	<p>Amendment to the Espionage Act allowing the federal government to seize radicals, socialists., and those who openly oppose the draft and/or criticize policies. Upheld by the Supreme Court.</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>1918</p>	<p>Expanded and increased federal control during World War I; limited freedom of speech.</p>
<p>78. Great Migration</p>	<p>African Americans in the South</p>	<p>Demographic shift. African Americans migrate to the north for work and to escape racial violence. Approximately 500,000 to 1 million.</p>	<p>Rural south to northern cities (i.e., Chicago, Detroit)</p>	<p>1914 to 1920</p>	<p>Migration changed the demographic make up of Northern cities and led to racial tension and violence.</p>

<p>79. Treaty of Versailles</p>	<p>Woodrow Wilson, European Representatives</p>	<p>Treaty that ends World War I. Centered around Wilson's 14 Points and the League of Nations. Fails to win approval from Congress due to the concern of a loss of autonomy to Europe.</p>	<p>Versailles, United States</p>	<p>1918</p>	<p>Ended World War I. Demonstrated the strength of isolationism in the U.S. after the war. Set the stage for World War II.</p>
<p>80. 18th Amendment</p>	<p>Congress, Woodrow Wilson</p>	<p>Amendment to the Constitution that banned the consumption, production, import, and sale of alcohol in the U.S.. Also known as "Prohibition".</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>1920</p>	<p>Bans alcohol in the U.S. Proves difficult to enforce. Number of speakeasies increased. Rise in organized crime. Repealed in 1933 with the 21st Amendment.</p>

<p>81. 19th Amendment</p>	<p>Congress, Woodrow Wilson, Alice Paul, Elizabeth Stanton, Susan B. Anthony</p>	<p>Amendment to the Constitution granting women the right to vote in the United States.</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>1920</p>	<p>Culmination of Women's Suffrage Movement. Political victory for feminists in the United States.</p>
<p>82. Scopes Trial</p>	<p>John Scopes, Clarence Darrow, William Jennings Bryan</p>	<p>High school teacher, John Scopes, violates Tennessee's Butler Act which prohibited the teaching of human evolution in any state funded school.</p>	<p>Dayton, Tennessee</p>	<p>1925</p>	<p>Trial publicized the Fundamentalist v. Modernist controversy. Continued the debate of the separation of church and state. Demonstrated that evangelical Christianity was still important in South.</p>

83. Immigration Acts	Congress, Immigrants	Law limiting immigration by region based on the 1910 census.	United States	1921	Passed by Congress to limit the immigration from Southeastern Europe and “undesirable” countries. Indicative of xenophobia, racism, and nationalism of United States during the early 20th century. Added two new features to U.S. immigration law: numerical limits on immigration and the use of a quota system for establishing those limits, which came to be known as the National Origins Formula.
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<p>84. Harlem Renaissance</p>	<p>African American Artists, Poets, Musicians, and Writers: Langston Hughes, Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong, Zora Neale Hurston, and Billie Holliday.</p>	<p>Cultural movement originating from Harlem that encouraged African Americans to embrace and cherish their unique culture and identity. Produced famous Artists, Poets, Musicians, and Writers.</p>	<p>Harlem, New York</p>	<p>1920 to 1930</p>	<p>Flowering of African American culture. Promoted identity, themes of racial pride, challenging racism and discrimination, and promoting integration; and produced culturally important individuals and work.</p>
<p>85. Social Security Act</p>	<p>Franklin D. Roosevelt. Congress.</p>	<p>Act that granted benefits to the elderly, unemployed, and dependent mothers.</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>1935</p>	<p>Law that created a social safety net by establishing the Social Security program as well as unemployment insurance in the United States. Critiqued by Right Wing Conservatives as an overstepping of the bounds of federal government.</p>

<p>86. New Deal Coalition</p>	<p>Political machines, labor unions, poor farmers, and African Americans.</p>	<p>Coalition composed of voting blocs who supported Roosevelt's response to the Great Depression.</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>1932 until the late 1960s</p>	<p>Promoted big government; resulted in many large enduring government programs; allowed President Franklin D. Roosevelt to push his agenda.</p>
<p>87. Lend Lease Act</p>	<p>United States, Britain, and Soviet Union.</p>	<p>Provided military aid to any country whose security was deemed vital to the United States with the understanding that the U.S. would be paid back.</p>	<p>International</p>	<p>1941</p>	<p>Furthers U.S. involvement in a growing global conflict on the side of France, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union against Nazi Germany.</p>

<p>88. D-Day</p>	<p>U.S., Allies v. Nazi Germany. Dwight D. Eisenhower.</p>	<p>Invasion of Normandy. Beginning of the end of Nazi Germany.</p>	<p>France. Western Europe.</p>	<p>June 6, 1944</p>	<p>Turning point where the U.S. enters World War II. Crucial to the Allied victory in Europe.</p>
<p>89. Bracero Program</p>	<p>Mexican agricultural workers</p>	<p>Agreement between the United States and Mexico to allow Mexican men to come to the U.S. for work</p>	<p>United States and Mexico</p>	<p>1942 to 1964</p>	<p>Largest U.S. contract labor system - employed four million workers over its duration. Wages were low. Led to advocacy from many groups for changes to the treatment of farm workers, including Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta and the United Farm Workers.</p>

<p>90. Code Talkers</p>	<p>Navajo, U.S. military</p>	<p>Navajo Marines who conveyed messages in Navajo code that was undecipherable by the Axis powers during World War II.</p>	<p>Pacific Theater</p>	<p>1940 to 1945</p>	<p>Provided a fast and secure line of communication on the front lines of World War II. One of the only codes not broken during the war, which led to the recruitment of 400 Navajo men.</p>
<p>91. Executive Order 9066</p>	<p>Franklin D. Roosevelt, Issei, Nisei</p>	<p>Japanese Americans on the west coast interned in camps. Upheld in Korematsu v U.S. (1944).</p>	<p>Utah, Colorado, Arizona, Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon, Washington, California.</p>	<p>February 19, 1942</p>	<p>Constitutional rights violated in a time of war. Reparations in 1988.</p>

Unit VIII - 1945 to 1980

Term	Who	What	Where	When	Why Significant
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92. Truman Doctrine					
93. Marshall Plan					

94. Military Industrial Complex					
95. McCarthyism					

96. G.I. Bill					
97. Korean War					

98. Vietnam War					
99. Brown v. Board of Education					

100. The Great Society					
101. Civil Rights Act of 1964					

102. Immigrati on Acts of 1965					
103. Black Panther Party					

104. Chicano Movemen t					
105. Stonewall					

106. Environmental Protection Agency					
107. Equal Rights Amendment					

108. Watergate e					
109. War Powers Act of 1973					

110. Roe v. Wade					
111. Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)					

112. Sunbelt					
113. Moral Majority					

114. Detente					
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Unit IX - 1980 to Present					
Term	Who	What	Where	When	Why Significant
115. Iranian Hostage Crisis					

116. Reaganomics					
117. Strategic Defense Initiative					

118. Operation Desert Storm					
119. North American Free Trade Agreement					

120. War on Terror					
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