

Advanced Placement US History Terms List 2023 - 2024

	1450-1600	
1.	Triangular Trade	The primary avenue of trade for West Africans before European traders connected them to the Atlantic World. It carried slaves to the New World sugar plantations in the Spanish West Indies, Rum and Molasses to the English Colonies, and commodities sent from England.
2.	Encomiendas	A grant of Indian labor in Spanish America given in the 16th Century by Spanish kings to prominent men.
3.	Columbian Exchange	The massive global exchange of living things, including people, animals, plants, and diseases, between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres that began after the voyages of Columbus
	1600-1775	
4.	Mercantilism	Economic philosophy or practice in which England established the colonies to provide raw materials to the Mother country; the colonies receive manufactured goods in return.
5.	Fundamental Orders of Connecticut	First constitution in the colonies drafted that stated a government's authority rests upon the consent of the governed and expressed the will of the majority.
6.	Navigation Acts	English laws passed beginning in the 1650s requiring that certain English colonial goods be shipped through English ports on English ships, manned by English sailors in order to benefit English merchants, shippers, and seamen.
7.	Salutary Neglect	British colonial policy during the Reign of George I and George II. By relaxing their supervision of internal colonial affairs, royal bureaucrats inadvertently assisted in the rise of self-government in North America
8.	Virginia House of Burgesses	First of the many mini legislatures created by the Colonies that started the tradition of Salutary Neglect and home rule.
9.	Halfway Covenant	Used by Puritan Churches to bolster attendance but also keep political leadership under the control of respectable families. Conversion needed but not "regeneration" to be a member of the congregation.
10.	Bacon's Rebellion	Disgruntled Virginia (Chesapeake) colonial farmers attempted to overthrow the Governor. Berkeley in 1676 because of economic hardship and perceived failure with Indian raids and lack of women that could be married.
11.	Iroquois Confederation	The league of Indian tribes in the Northeast that fought with the English in the French-Indian War and supported the Loyalists in the American Revolution.
12.	Old Lights/New Lights	Old: Conservative ministers opposed to the passion displayed by evangelical preachers. New: Evangelical preachers who emphasized the importance of spiritual rebirth. Established Princeton, Columbia, Brown, and Rutgers Universities.
13.	Puritan Dissenters	Banished dissenters who questioned the laws mandated by the church. Including Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson
14.	Albany Congress	During the French and Indian war, Ben Franklin attempted to unify the colonies behind Great Britain in its war against France.
15.	Proclamation of 1763	A line drawn by the British government that forbade colonists from settling the western lands won after the French and Indian War.
16.	Stamp Act	Prior to the American Revolution, the British instituted this act which taxed all transactions involving paper without colonial consent. No other act outraged all 13 colonies than this one.
17.	Boston Massacre	1770, street clash between townspeople and Irish soldiers ordered to guard British custom houses. Led to the deaths of 5 colonists
18.	Committees of Correspondence	Organized by Massachusetts in 1772 its purpose was to keep a close watch on the British and report any violations on individual rights.

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19.	Great Awakening	Major religious revival (1740-1750) prior to the American Revolution that furthered individualism, opposed established authority and furthered American nationalism.
20.	Townshend Acts	Named after the British political leader who wrongly believed that this external “tax” or “duty” would be accepted by the colonies.
21.	Boston Tea Party	Organized by the Sons of Liberty, it involved the willful destruction of crates of British tea. It was a direct response to British taxation policies in the North American colonies. This group eventually forced the British to pass the Coercive Acts in 1775.
22.	The Sons of Liberty and Minutemen	A secret organization that was created in the Thirteen Colonies to advance the rights of the European colonists and to fight taxation by the British government.
23.	Olive Branch Petition	American colonists sent this to King George III in hopes of reconciliation. It was rejected when he branded all colonists as rebels. The King sent Hessian and British troops to America.
24.	1st Continental Congress	This body drafted their Declaration of Rights and Grievances. Brought back the Association and oversaw the relief of Boston and boycott of English goods.
25.	2nd Continental Congress	This body formed the Continental Army, sent the Olive Branch Petition to Britain during the blockade of Boston, and eventually drafted the Declaration of Independence
	1775-1800	
26.	Saratoga	Important turning point battle of the Revolutionary War. The American victory encouraged France to aid colonial independence from Britain.
27.	Yorktown	The final battle of the revolution; won by George Washington and his French allies who trapped Gen. Cornwallis in Virginia.
28.	Articles of Confederation	First US government which was ineffectual in dealing with the nation’s financial and political problems because it lacked coercive power.
29.	Shays’ Rebellion	Debt-ridden farmers mounted a protest to foreclosures led by revolutionary war veterans; that demonstrated the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.
30.	Great Compromise	Also known as the Connecticut Compromise, it established a bicameral legislature with proportional representation in the lower house (House Representatives) and equal representation in the upper house [2 Senators each state].
31.	The Federalist Papers	Jay, Madison, and Hamilton published a series of letters under the pseudonym “Publius” to help grow support for the ratification of the Constitution.
32.	National Bank	Established by Alexander Hamilton to improve the national economy, but it also created a constitutional crisis on interpretation of the U.S. constitution.
33.	Alexander Hamilton	Sec of Treasury under Washington and perhaps the greatest administrative genius in U.S. history. He was the father of the 1st National Bank, pro industry, nationalist and founder of the Federalist Party.
34.	Pinckney’s Treaty	1795 Treaty with Spain fearful of Jay Treaty with Great Britain might threaten Spanish holdings in the West. Spain permitted U.S. navigation rights on the Mississippi and conceded U.S. right to lands east of the Mississippi.
35.	Jay Treaty	The unpopular treaty with Great Britain 1794-95 that was supposed to stop British impressments but did not. The British did withdraw soldiers from the Northwest Territory.
36.	Whiskey Rebellion	Western Pennsylvania Farmers failed uprising against the Washington administration. They took up arms as a result of Hamilton’s excise tax on whiskey in 1794
37.	Midnight Judges	John Adams’ last minute appointment of Federalist Party members to federal courts before Thomas Jefferson took office in 1800.

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38.	Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions	Issued by Jefferson and Madison in response to President Adam's passage of the Alien & Sedition Acts, the resolution advocated States rights to nullify laws they considered to be unconstitutional.
39.	Embargo Act 1807	Jefferson's least popular action taken. It did not allow American shipping to carry European goods to the U.S. It furthered American industry and wrecked the shipping business in the Federalist New England area.
40.	Republican Motherhood	After the election of 1800, Jeffersonians promoted this as the ideal for women to raise their children with the idealism of the American nation.
	1800-1820	
41.	Hartford Convention	Meeting of New England Federalists who were opposed to the War of 1812 and wanted to seek a separate peace with Britain even if it meant seceding from the Union.
42.	War Hawks	Henry Clay and John C Calhoun were members for their support of the war of 1812 (Now a common term used for pro-war sentiment)
43.	Old National Road-(Cumberland Road)	First of the internal improvements provided by congress in 1806 to help the colonization of the west. A toll bill linked to the road was vetoed by Monroe.
44.	Second Great Awakening	Religious revivals and growth of Baptist and Methodist membership between 1800-1840 that lead to rise of major reform movements and utopian/religious sects like the Shakers & Mormons. Focus was on connecting the frontier families, and on Romanticism and Perfectionism
45.	American System 1819	This was Henry Clay's three part plan to improve the national economy through a 2nd National Bank, Internal Improvements, and Protective Tariffs.
46.	Missouri Compromise	A Bill passed in 1820 to solve the divisive issue of the expansion of slavery which threatened to upset the political balance in the Senate. This bill set the tone for the congressional actions prior to the Civil War.
47.	Henry Clay	Senator from Kentucky called the Great Compromiser because he was credited with the Missouri Compromise and other major political compromises between 1820 and 1850.
48.	Alexis De Tocqueville	French liberal politician who observed the evolution of American political thought, customs and social interaction in the 1830's. His book <u>Democracy in America</u> is still considered one the most accurate primary sources on American culture.
49.	Era of Good Feelings	Brief period of nationalism and patriotism that followed the American victory over the British in the War of 1812. It was marked by a spirit of cooperation on economic matters, internal improvements and westward expansion
50.	Monroe Doctrine	Announcement made during the Era of Good Feelings because the U.S. feared that the Concert of Europe might intervene in Latin American revolutions-U.S. stood opposed to any further colonization in western hemisphere and would not intervene in European affairs.
51.	John Marshall	Most important Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who kept the Federalist ideals alive long after the party faded into history.
52.	<i>Marbury v. Madison</i>	John Marshall's landmark supreme court case that established the principle of judicial review.
53.	<i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>	Supreme Court case that established the principle of implied powers and upheld the constitutionality of the bank "the power to tax is the power to destroy".
	1820-1850	
54.	Corrupt Bargain	The alleged deal between John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay in the Election of 1824 that stole the election from Andrew Jackson.
55.	Whig Party	The political party formed as the anti-Jackson party by Henry Clay and supporters of the American System, and southern "States rights" advocates.

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56.	Pet Banks	Andrew Jackson (Old Hickory) opposition to a National Bank (an idea by Henry Clay) prompted him to remove Federal deposits and place them in State Banks.
57.	Common Man	The idealized description political supporters of Jackson used to promote his candidacy for president.
58.	Nullification Crisis	1832-33 was over the tariff policy of the Fed. Government, during Jackson's presidency which prompted South Carolina to threaten the use of Nullification possible secession and Andrew Jackson's determination to end it with military force.
59.	Indian Removal Act 1830 /Trail of Tears	Act that directed the mandatory relocation of eastern tribes to territory west of the Mississippi River. Jackson insisted that his goal was to save the Indians and their culture. Indians resisted the controversial act, but in the end most were forced to comply.
60.	Horace Mann	During the age of reform 1825-1859 he was an outspoken reformer who focused on education
61.	Doctrine of Separate Spheres	19th century belief that men were superior in worldly pursuits and women were superior in their moral influences
62.	McGuffey Readers	1836-1870 these were used by schools to expose children to a common curriculum that preached honesty, industry (hard work), and patriotism.
63.	Cotton Whigs/ Conscience Whigs	Southern Whigs who supported slavery. Northern Whigs who opposed slavery
64.	Oneida Community	Socio-religious group of "perfectionists". Begun in 1848 its members shared property, complex marriage, and raising of the children in communal form to reach a utopian society.
65.	Free Soil Party 1847/48	Political movement that opposed the expansion of slavery into the western territories.
66.	Nat Turner	Slave who led a bloody revolt in 1831 and who believed he was divinely inspired to kill his master and other slave owners. 60 men, women and children were killed by his followers. Southern States wrote more restrictive slave laws limiting the movement of slaves
67.	Peculiar Institution	The historical term used to identify slavery prior to the Civil War
68.	Manifest Destiny	An almost religious belief prior to the Mexican American War that the U.S. should possess the North American continent from east to west.
69.	Wilmot Proviso (1846)	This bill was presented during the Mexican-American War. It stipulated that none of the territory acquired should be opened to slavery.
70.	Know Nothing Party	Secretive Nativist political party that opposed Immigration during the 1840's and early 1850's. Officially called the American Party.
71.	Seneca Falls	1st national meeting for women's suffrage held in 1848. Elizabeth Cady Stanton issued the "Declaration of Sentiments" calling for the equality of the sexes.
72.	1st Industrial Revolution	A burst of major inventions and economic expansion based on water and steam power and the use of machine technology that transformed the cotton textile industries. Ended the factory system
73.	Robert Fulton	Creator of the American steamboat who started the era of commercial steam navigation.
74.	Market Revolution	The dramatic increase between 1820-1850 in the exchange of goods and services in market transactions. It reflected the increased output of farms and factories, activities of traders and merchants, and the creation of a transportation network of roads, canals, and railroads.
75.	Samuel Slater	He left England with the memorized knowledge on how to build a textile factory and helped modernize the American factory system

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76.	Henry David Thoreau	A transcendentalist who wrote the essay “Civil Disobedience” which outlined his protest to the Mexican American war. This essay later influenced non-violent protests by Gandhi and M.L. King Jr.
77.	Transcendentalism	A 19th century intellectual movement that posited the importance of an ideal world of mystical knowledge and harmony beyond the immediate grasp of the senses. Leaders called for the critical examination of society and emphasized individuality, self-reliance, and nonconformity
78.	Underground Railroad	A network of safe houses used by abolitionists to aid the escape of Southern Slaves into the North.
79.	Positive Good	An argument used by slavery supporters claiming slavery had benefits for the slaves as well as the United States.
80.	Sectionalism	Term used to describe the regions (Northeast, South & West) and differing economic, social and cultural systems and interests prior to the Civil War.
81.	Frederick Douglass	An escaped slave who became a leading figure in the anti-slavery movement.
82.	Abolitionists	Anti-slavery activists who demanded the immediate end of slavery.
83.	Mexican-American War	A war fought on the principle of “manifest destiny” and supported by southern planters desiring to expand the cotton culture. Was opposed by the Northeast who thought war was “unrighteous and gave the south more political power.
84.	“54 40 or Fight”	Slogan used by pro-war westerners wanting a war with Great Britain for all of the Oregon territory in the 1840’s.
85.	Panics of 1819, 1837, 1857, 1873, 1883, 1893	Economic Depression brought about by over speculation in land or railroads on a cycle of 20 to 10 years.
86.	American Temperance Society	First national organization to protest the abuse of alcohol. They demanded “total” abstinence and pressured churches to expel members who condoned alcohol.
87.	Dorothea Dix	Unitarian Sunday School teacher who during the age of reform worked for better treatment for the mentally insane.
88.	<u>Liberator</u>	Anti-Slavery (Abolitionist) newspaper founded by New Englander William Lloyd Garrison. Publisher was considered outspoken and controversial because of their unwavering stand on slavery.
89.	Gag Rule	A procedure in the House of Representatives. From 1836-1844 by which antislavery petitions were automatically tabled when they were received so they could not become subject to debate
90.	Compromise of 1850	Controversial 5 part Bill which allowed California to enter the union as a free state while agreeing to some southern demands on slavery issues.
91.	Fugitive Slave Law	The most controversial portion of the compromise of 1850. It allowed southern slave-holders to retrieve escaped slaves in the north.
92.	King Cotton	Term used to describe the dominance of the South’s cash crop (Cotton) on politics, agriculture, and society prior to the Civil War in the Antebellum South.
	1850-1865	
93.	<u>Uncle Tom’s Cabin</u>	Written by Harriet Beecher Stowe in response to the Fugitive Slave Law. It is considered to have been one of the most effective Anti-Slavery statements made prior to the Civil War.
94.	Popular Sovereignty	The idea that the people who live in the area should decide the rules and laws to govern them. Advocated by Lewis Cass and accepted by Democrats as a way to avoid tensions and political fallout over the expansion of slavery

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95.	Stephen A Douglas	Also known as The Little Giant, a senator and presidential candidate from Illinois who authored the Kansas- Nebraska Act to benefit his political career.
96.	Kansas-Nebraska Act	Stephen Douglas' attempt to allow popular sovereignty to decide the slavery issue in the territories in exchange for the Trans-Continental Railroad linking California and Illinois.
97.	Bleeding Kansas	Conflict over the expansion of slavery into the Kansas Territory during its transition to statehood. Free-Staters battled slavery supporters with violence.
98.	John Brown	Fanatic anti-slavery advocate. He was involved in Bleeding Kansas and later became the leader who attempted to start a massive slave uprising by seizing the federal armory at Harpers Ferry in 1859..
99.	<i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>	1857 Supreme Court case that developed the fact that slaves were property not persons entitled to constitutional rights. It was the second Supreme Court decision to declare a law unconstitutional—Missouri Compromise
100.	Lincoln - Douglas Debates	Seven debates for the Illinois senate in 1858. This was the last peaceful debate over slavery prior to the Civil War.
101.	Antietam	Bloodiest single day of fighting during the Civil War resulted in a draw and prompted Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation
102.	Fall of Atlanta	Major turning point of the Civil War when Sherman's Union Army victory insured the re-election of Lincoln
103.	Anaconda Plan	During the Civil War the Union (Northern) plan devised by General Winfield Scott to blockade the South and restrict its trade to win the war.
104.	Emancipation Proclamation	Lincoln's 1863 proclamation that legally abolished slavery in all states that remained out of the Union. While it did not immediately free a single slave, it signaled an end to the institution of slavery.
105.	Wade Davis Bill	Radical reconstruction plan with the far reaching punitive measures against the southern states and their eventual readmission into the Union.
	1865-1885	
106.	Reconstruction	The period following the Civil War in which the devastated Southern States were slowly restored economically, politically and socially.
107.	Andrew Johnson	Vice President who succeeded Lincoln after the assassination. Was very unpopular with Radical Republicans and opposed many Reconstruction Plans. He was the first president to be charged with articles of impeachment.
108.	Black Codes	After the Civil War, local laws passed by Southern "Johnson" governments to force Freedmen to continue working as plantation laborers. They imposed taxes, and laws meant to intimidate freedmen, and restrict blacks' ability to own property. They condemned the newly freed slaves to conditions not unlike slavery.
109.	Waving the bloody shirt	An expression used as a vote getting stratagem by the Republicans during the election of 1876 to offset charges of corruption by blaming the Civil War on the Democrats
110.	Sharecropping	Labor system by which landowners and impoverished southern farm workers, particularly African Americans, divided the proceeds from crops harvested on the landowner's property. Ended up pushing farmers into a cash-crop production and trapped them into long term debt.
111.	Compromise of 1877	Resolved the disputed election of 1876 between Sam Tilden and Rutherford B Hayes. Known as the catalyst that ended Reconstruction
112.	Redeemers	Southern political movement that sought and did return "home rule" to the southern states during reconstruction

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113.	Grantism	A 19th century term for political corruption during the Gilded Age, which included bribery scandals, abuses of the spoils system and political cronyism.
114.	Laissez Faire	A doctrine supported by liberals claiming the less government does, the better the economy will be. “Hands Off” “Leave Alone”
115.	Gospel of Wealth	The belief that those blessed with great wealth earned it through Darwinist competition but they also were obligated to improve society and mankind through philanthropy.
116.	Jim Crow Laws	Laws enforcing segregation or control of Blacks in such a manner as to make them unequal after reconstruction.
117.	Pinkerton	“Detective” agency or private police hired by the Federal Gov’t to spy on the South during the Civil War and used by business owners to intimidate Unions with strong arm tactics.
118.	Knights of Labor	Early American labor union that failed to achieve economic and social acceptance because its members were unskilled, expendable and “un-American”. The union was prone to violence, linked to communism, and anarchism.
119.	Tweed Ring	During the Gilded Age it was the notorious Tammany Hall political machine led by “Boss” William M. Tweed. In two years it defrauded the City of \$200,000,000 1868-71.
120.	Dawes Act	Bill that attempted to pacify the plains Indians by giving them land to farm. Many Indians sold their land for alcohol.
121.	Homestead Act	1862 act that gave land to applicants who occupied and improved the property. Led to the rapid development of the American West after the Civil War.
122.	Transcontinental Railroad	Railroad line that connected the Central Pacific to the Union Pacific lines enabling goods to move by railway from the eastern US all the way to California
123.	Pendleton Act	This act sought to end the abuses of the spoils system and was passed by Grover Cleveland. It mandated civil service exams for employment in the government.
124.	Greenback	Paper money issued during the civil war to help finance the war effort and stabilize the economy
125.	2nd Industrial Revolution	A second burst of inventions and economic expansion during the Gilded Age including greater use of steel, steam, electricity, and the internal combustion engine.
126.	Vertical or Horizontal Integration	Form of monopolistic system used by the “captains of industry” in the U.S from the 1870’s to 1900 to control production and sale. Vertical = mine to market; Horizontal = specialization in one particular aspect of business
127.	Thomas Nast	Political cartoonist whose work exposed the abuses of the Tweed ring, criticized the South’s attempts to impede Reconstruction, and lampooned labor unions. Created the animal symbols of the Democratic and Republican parties.
128.	Robber Barons	A term used to describe the Gilded Age monopolist for their Social Darwinist practices who referred to themselves as “Captains of Industry.”
129.	Grangers	The Patrons of Husbandry or farmers organized against railroad abuses. Similar group to the Farmers Alliance.
130.	Social Darwinism	19th century of belief that evolutionary ideas theorized by Charles Darwin could be applied to society.
	1885-1914	
131.	The USS MAINE	American battleship that blew up in Havana, Cuba, and ultimately started the Spanish – American War of 1898 “To Hell with Spain! Remember the Maine!”

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132.	Yellow Journalism	Sensational newspaper reporting by William Randolph Hearst and Jay Pulitzer's news journals that helped instigate a war with Spain.
133.	De Lome Letter	Spanish Ambassador's letter that was illegally removed from the U.S. Mail and published by American newspapers. It criticized the President in insulting terms. Used by war hawks as a pretext for war in 1898.
134.	Alfred Thayer Mahan	Naval historian who influenced American Imperialism and a world-wide naval arms race with his support of large battleships and large navies to protect overseas colonial holdings & trade.
135.	Open Door Policy	Secretary of State John Hay's plan in 1899 to give all countries equal trading rights with China and respect Chinese sovereignty. Derived from his Policy Notes which closed the door to the European/Japanese "spheres of influence".
136.	New Immigrant	Term applies to southern and eastern European immigrants that came to American cities in the 1890's.
137.	Hull House	During the Industrial Revolution, Jane Addams founded this settlement house that offered social programs for immigrants.
138.	Populists	American political movement that began in the Midwest among agrarian interests who believed the money supply was too restrictive (Hard Money) and demanded monetary reform (coinage of Silver). Their support of socialist ideas laid the groundwork for the "progressive" movement.
139.	Wounded Knee/ Ghost Dance Movement	The last major battle between the Native Americans and the U.S. Army in 1890. U.S. army reacted to the ghost dance religion of the Sioux tribe. Ghost Dance Movement was the Native American traditional religion that resurrected through dance the great bison herds and to call a storm to drive whites back across the Atlantic
140.	Sherman Silver Purchase Act 1890	Passed to appease pro-silver interests of Midwest Farmers, the act created inflation and lowered Gold Reserves thus causing the panic of 1893.
141.	American Federation of Labor	The AFL was the first successful trade union that succeeded in bringing acceptance to unions because its members were skilled and were willing to avoid strikes through "collective bargaining".
142.	Coxey's Army	These were hundreds of unemployed laborers led by a populist businessman on a march to Washington D.C. to demand a work relief program. They were dispersed when they arrived and the leaders were arrested.
143.	Roosevelt Corollary/ Big Stick Policy	Addendum to the Monroe Doctrine where the U.S. promised to intervene in Latin American affairs if its "police powers" needed to be used. The nickname of Teddy Roosevelt's bold foreign policy (gunboat diplomacy) in Latin America
144.	The Jungle	Muckraker Upton Sinclair wrote the novel during the progressive era. It prompted President T. Roosevelt to sign the Meat Inspection Act.
145.	NAWSA	National American Women's Suffrage Association. It played a pivotal role in the passing of the 19th Amendment in 1920 which guaranteed women's right to vote.
146.	Sherman Anti-Trust Act	Passed to curb the abuses of big business in 1890, it was instead used to break up labor unions by claiming unions were a "labor trust".
147.	Dollar Diplomacy	A type of economic imperialism in which the Taft administration's use of monetary power created dependency among Latin Amer. Countries to the U.S.
148.	Clayton Anti-Trust Act	Signed into law by President Wilson it was considered to be the "Magna Carta of Labor". It outlawed restraining orders (Injunctions). Its primary purpose was to outlaw price discrimination and interlocking directorates.
149.	New Nationalism	Slogan for the reform program of Teddy Roosevelt and the Progressive Party (Bull Moose Party) in the election of 1913.
150.	Plessy vs. Ferguson 1896	Supreme Court Case that upheld Jim Crow segregation laws as legal so as they were "separate but equal".

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151.	Booker T Washington	African American progressive who supported segregation and demanded that African American better themselves individually to achieve equality.
152.	WEB DuBois	Progressive author and founder of the NAACP who thought that blacks would be best served by the “talented 10th” and receive government aid to gain equality.
153.	Scientific Management	(1883) Frederick Taylor’s introduction of this practice helped industrial engineers to produce more efficient factories.
154.	Triangle Shirtwaist Fire	1911 death of 145 people, mostly young immigrant girl, burned or crushed to death by leaping out of windows etc. Resulted in stronger building codes.
155.	<i>Muller v. Oregon</i>	Upheld a law limiting women’s workday to 10 hours based on the need to protect women’s health for motherhood.
156.	Wilson-Gorman Tariff 1894	Protective tariff that was passed to ease the Panic of 1893—It had an amendment on it that created a graduated income tax.
157.	Interstate Commerce Act 1887	This act created a commission, the ICC, to check and regulate RR abuses- rates, rebates, discrimination, and required annual reports and financial statement.
	1914-1933	
158.	Hooverizing	Voluntary rationing of food stuffs during WWI named after Herbert Hoover the head of the Food Administration
159.	Rugged Individualism	The principle of strong self-reliance in Frederick Jackson Turner’s Frontier thesis and used as a theme to the Harding election campaign of 1920.
160.	Teapot Dome Scandal	The unlawful leasing of public oil fields to private business during the Harding administration.
161.	Committee on Public Information	The US propaganda office to help convince Americans to support the US entry into WWI. Also known as the Creel Committee and lead by George Creel
162.	Marcus Garvey	Founder of UNIA (Universal Negro Improvement Association) and the Motherland Africa movement in the 1920’s. He was jailed for fraud.
163.	Lost Generation	Alienated authors disillusioned with the 1920—conformity and culture including Faulkner, Fitzgerald, Hemingway and Gertrude Stein.
164.	Harlem Renaissance	African American art, music and literature that flourished in the 1920’s in New York City.
165.	Great Migration	Migration of over 400,000 African Americans from the rural South to the industrial cities of the North during and after WWI
166.	Wobblies	WWI Industrial Workers of the World. A “revolutionary” leftist labor union opposed to the U.S. entry into WWI and the use of the Selective Services Act known as the draft.
167.	League Of Nations	An organization of states proposed by Woodrow Wilson in 1919 that would provide “collective security” against war. The 14 th Point of Wilson’s Fourteen Points. The US ultimately did not join the international peacekeeping organization and reverted back to isolationism.
168.	Fourteen Points	In 1919 President Woodrow Wilson proposed this plan to the Allied Powers to avoid future wars. It created a no blame resolution to The Great War as compared to the Versailles Treaty which blamed Germany for the war and was responsible for reparations.
169.	Red Scare	A term for anticommunist hysteria that swept through the US after WW and the fall of the Russian Tzar. Lead to the Palmer Raids and the suppression of civil liberties.

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170.	Speakeasies/ Flappers	Illegal, yet popular, bars that sold liquor during Prohibition in the 1920's. Usually frequented by the young woman of the 1920s who defied convention by wearing short skirts and makeup, dancing to jazz and flaunting a liberal lifestyle.
171.	Prohibition	The ban on the manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcohol with the 18th Amendment in 1920. Enforced by the Volstead Act which defined what "hard liquor" was. Prohibition repealed in 1933
172.	Smoot Hawley Tariff	A high tariff enacted in the 1930s during the Great Depression. A way to generate money for the government during the depression from other countries through trade.
173.	Dust Bowl	A series of dust storms from 1930-1941 along with a drought that affected Oklahoma, Texas, NM, Colorado, AK, KS.
	1933-1945	
174.	First 100 Days	The first executive driven relief and recovery actions taken by FDR during the Great Depression after his inauguration in 1933. Many of the actions promoted by FDR's Fireside Chats
175.	Three R's	Relief, Recovery, and Reform. The purpose of FDR's New Deal measures to combat the three D's – Depression, Decline, and Despair.
176.	Keynesian Economics	Government spending during depression periods and high taxes during periods of boom. (Tax and Spend) These principles were supported by FDR's "Brain Trust".
177.	Huey Long	Governor of Louisiana during the great depression he criticized FDR for not going far enough. His "share the wealth" program demanded all incomes exceeding \$1 million be confiscated.
178.	Second New Deal	Legislative programs focusing on REFORM begun by FDR in 1935 when the first attempt to end the depression failed.
179.	Wagner Act (NLR Act)	Passed by new Dealers, this granted labor the right to organize, and use collective bargaining. The National Labor Relations Act established a gov't board to ensure democratic elections in Unions.
180.	Fair Labor Standards Act	2nd New Deal reform measures that outlawed child labor, established a minimum wage, and a 40 hour work week.
181.	Good Neighbor Policy	Part of the New Deal's foreign policy which aimed at strengthening U.S. ties with Latin America.
182.	Cash and Carry Policy	Prior to Lend-Lease, FDR's policy of supplying Great Britain and easing U.S non-interventionist fears of war, while violating the neutrality acts.
183.	GI Bill of Rights	Passed by congress during WWII it provided money for veterans to adjust to post war life.
184.	Isolationism	The unofficial U.S. foreign policy adopted after WWI and lasted until the U.S. was drawn into WWII.
185.	D-Day	June 6, 1944 date of the Allied invasion of Normandy during WWII opening up a second front in the battle against Germany.
186.	Japanese Internment/ Executive Order 9066	Signed by FDR authorizing the War Department to force Japanese Americans from their West Coast homes and hold them in relocation camps for the remainder of the war.
187.	Manhattan Project	The most expensive and important U.S. research project during WWII, it developed the A-bomb.

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	1945-1960	
188.	Fair Deal	Truman's domestic program to head off a post war depression and address important social issues facing the nation.
189.	Baby Boom	The surge in the American birthrate between 1945-1965 which peaked in 1957 with 4.3 million births.
190.	Marshall Plan	The economic aid provided to European Nations shortly after WWII to help stop the spread and CONTAIN Communism and rebuild the war torn economies of Western Europe
191.	Containment	The U.S. foreign policy adopted by the Truman Administration in which the U.S. would limit communism to those countries where it already existed.
192.	Truman Doctrine	The doctrine, enunciated by Harry Truman in 1947, that the United States would provide economic aid to countries that said they were threatened by communist expansion.
193.	Berlin Blockade 1948	Aggressive action taken by the Soviets to drive western powers out of Berlin which was in the Soviet controlled sector of Germany. Truman ordered an Airlift to break the blockade.
194.	Dixiecrats	Led by Strom Thurmond southern Democrats who opposed Truman's desegregation of the U.S. army and his policy toward race-relations.
195.	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization- a mutual defense pact formed in 1949 by the U.S and major western European countries.
196.	Sputnik	First artificial satellite launched into space by the USSR in 1957. Began the space race between the U.S. and Russia plus a great deal of hysteria and fear of nuclear war
197.	SCLC	Southern Christian Leadership Conference was the Civil Rights organization founded by Martin Luther King Jr. in 1956
198.	Massive Retaliation	John Foster Dulles advice and policy during the Eisenhower years to use the threat of nuclear war to prevent war and the spread of Communism. Later called MAD (Mutual Assured Destruction).
199.	The Rosenbergs	First two American citizens executed during peacetime for giving atomic bomb secrets to the Soviets. Like the Alger Hiss Case—controversial case involving another American turncoat who perjured himself before a congressional investigation fueled anti-communist hysteria known as McCarthyism
200.	HUAC	Late 1940's early 1950's Red scare investigation called the House of Un-American Activities Committee
201.	Korean War	A product of the Cold War, it was a war between North Korea, with the support of China and the Soviet Union and South Korea, with the support of the United Nations, with the principal support from the United States. The war began in 1950 when North Korea invaded South Korea following a series of clashes along the border. It became the first test of the Truman Doctrine and the UN intervention when communist aggression threatened the Far East.
202.	Military Industrial Complex	A phrase used by Eisenhower to refer to the relationship between the military and business in the U.S.
203.	<i>Brown v. Board of Education (Topeka, KS)</i>	Supreme Court ruling that overturned "separate but equal" for education. Ruled that separate educational facilities were inherently unequal and thus violated the 14th amendment.

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	1960-1975	
204.	New Frontier	The domestic and foreign policy of President Kennedy
205.	Brinkmanship	Political power politics practiced by Kennedy and Khrushchev in the early 1960's. Berlin Crisis of 1961 (Wall) and the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962). Using the threat of war.
206.	Bay Of Pigs	Unsuccessful attempt by Cuban refugees backed by the U.S. (Kennedy) to overthrow Castro in Cuba.
207.	Cuban Missile Crisis	Closest USSR and USA ever came to starting WWII. Kennedy objected to the Soviet medium range missiles – he blockaded Cuba and threatened invasion.
208.	Civil Rights Act (1964)	Made discrimination for employment, education, and public accommodations illegal. In response to the civil rights movement, the strongest measure since Reconstruction and included a ban on sex discrimination in employment.
209.	Black Panther Party	Militant organization dedicated to protect African Americans from police violence. Founded in Oakland, CA by Bobby Seale and Huey Newton had a radical agenda and the belief in armed self-defense and armed clashes with the police.
210.	United Farm Workers	UFW founded in 1962 by Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta that sought to empower Mexican American migrant workers who faced discrimination and exploitative working conditions.
211.	Gulf of Tonkin Resolution	After the attack on US destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin in 1964, this resolution gave LBJ the authority to use combat troops in Vietnam.
212.	Great Society	Lyndon Johnson's program of bringing economic, social and political progress to the U.S. from 1965-1969 – So-called "war on poverty".
213.	Domino Theory	The Cold War belief that if one nation comes under communist control its neighboring nations would also fall to communism.
214.	Credibility Gap	Part of the complexity of the Vietnam war when Gen. Westmoreland's assessment of the war turned out to be wrong. The media believed he was deliberately misleading them.
215.	Tet Offensive	1968 offensive action by North Vietnamese Army and the National Liberation Front that was a military failure but a propaganda victory.
216.	Ho Chi Minh Trail	In the Vietnam War, the supply route was used by the communist forces of Vietnam to ferry war supplies through Laos and Cambodia into South Vietnam.
217.	Vietnamization	Part of the Nixon Doctrine and began the Johnson Administration. It was the policy of turning the war in Vietnam to the ARVN (Army of the Republic of [South] Vietnam).
218.	Watergate	A break in by Nixon staff members into the Democratic National Convention Headquarters housed in the hotel. It resulted in cover-ups, obstruction and the eventual resignation of Nixon
219.	Silent Majority	The mainstream of middle American society that supported the U.S. domestic policy and foreign policy in the late 1960's and early 1970's and opposed the loud student/anti-war types and protestors in general with slogans such as "America Love it or Leave it"
220.	Pentagon Papers	Daniel Elsberg released top secret documents revealing U.S. dealings in Southeast Asia and the Vietnam War that reinvigorated the waning anti-war movement.
221.	Counter Culture	1960's-1970's anti-establishment youth movement that opposed the Vietnam War, believed in the use of mind expanding drugs and extreme liberalism.
222.	SDS	Students for a Democratic Society was a radical anti-war organization during the late 1960's and early 1970's responsible for leading Anti-War protests and campus violence.

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223.	Port Huron Statement 1962	SDS leader Tom Hayden manifesto that rejected the establishment and what he claimed was a system of power rooted in possession, privilege, racism, or circumstance.
224.	Kent State	4 students killed on campus during SDS led anti-establishment/anti-war protests in the 1970s
225.	CREEP	Committee to Re-Elect the President. They were the overzealous supporters of Richard Nixon's re-election campaign.
226.	EPA	Environmental Protection Agency—Established in the Nixon administration in 1970 to monitor and reduce pollution.
227.	<u>Silent Spring</u>	Book written by Rachel Carson that helped launch the Environmentalist movement in the 1960's.
228.	Title IX	A law passed by congress in 1972 that broadened the 1964 Civil Rights Act to include educational institutions, prohibiting colleges and universities that receive federal funds from discriminating on the basis of sex. Also required comparable funding for sports programs.
229.	Détente	The easing of conflict between the US and the USSR during the Nixon administration which was achieved by focusing on issues of common concerns, such as arms control and trade.
230.	Ping Pong Diplomacy	Nixon administration's visits to Communist China to penetrate the Bamboo Curtain
	1975-1988	
231.	Three Mile Island	"Partial" Meltdown of Power Plant in 1979 resulted in negative public perceptions and policy regarding nuclear power.
232.	SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty – 1972 Nixon/Brezhnev agreement to bilateral nuclear reduction. As part of the easing of tensions (détente) in the 1970s.
233.	Camp David Accords	A peace deal brokered by President Carter that involved Israel and Egypt in 1978
234.	Afghanistan	The "Vietnam" of the Soviet Union. Reagan supported anti-communist "freedom fighters" with American weapons until the USSR withdrew in defeat.
235.	Stagflation	Was an anemic economy with double digit inflation, and high interest rates in the Ford and Carter years.
236.	Iranian Hostage Crisis	Occurred when an Islamic fundamentalist revolution broke out in the late 1970's in Iran, and the U.S. embassy was captured in Tehran. It helped destroy the chances for Carter's reelection.
237.	Moral Majority	A movement begun in the early 1980's among religious conservatives that supported primarily conservative Republicans opposed to abortion, communism and liberalism.
238.	New Right	Conservative movement that was not content with Jimmy Carter's direction of liberalism, and the moral decline in America.
239.	ERA	Equal Rights Amendment. Feminist sponsored legislation to further women's rights in the late 1970s that failed to pass with the necessary votes in the Senate in the early 1980s.
240.	Iran-Contra Scandal	This involved a secret arms-for-hostages-deal between the US. (Reagan Administration) and Iran to fund money for Contra Rebels (anti-communists) in Central America.
241.	Reaganomics	Supply side economics used by the Reagan administration. It concluded that tax cuts and de-regulation on top producers would spur economic growth. The opponents derided it as "trickle down" and voodoo economics.

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242.	Sunbelt	Fastest growing section of the nation since 1970's—fueled by retiring baby boomers, defense contracts in the 1980s, illegal immigration—seeking warmer climates and less crime.
243.	SDI	The Strategic Defense Initiative was a missile defense program Reagan proposed to protect the USA from enemy nuclear missiles. Derided as STAR WARS by his political opponents who believed it rekindled an all-out arms race.
244.	Yuppies	Term used to describe young upwardly mobile professionals (baby boomers) in the 1980s who conformed to the so-called decade of greed.
	1988-2010	
245.	Nintendo War/CNN War	Nicknames of the first Gulf War fought in 1991 after Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait.
246.	NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement between Canada, the US, and Mexico signed into law by President Clinton.
247.	WMD's	Weapons of Mass Destruction. Justification for U.S led overthrow of Iraq's dictator Saddam Hussein. Intelligence agencies claim that Iraq's refusal of allowing UN weapons inspectors and his previous use of weapons of mass destruction convinced Congress to approve military action. However none were found.
248.	Florida 2000	Controversial 2000 election decision to count and recount votes between Al Gore and G. W. Bush. Both sides claimed they were following the law or the will of the people. The Supreme Court stepped in to resolve the issue.
249.	9/11	Worst US terror attack that resulted in the destruction of the World Trade Center in NYC and began the War on Terror.
250.	Patriot Act	Passed by congress as a result of the 9/11/2001 terror strike that strengthened government surveillance and created new agencies to police terror threats.