

AP US History – Questions

Beginnings to Constitution

1. Even though the Albany Plan of Union was not successful, why was it an important precedent?
2. For what three reasons did Native Americans side with France during the French and Indian War?
3. In what three ways did the Seven Years' War directly affect the colonists' growing discontent toward the British?
4. How did the Sugar Act differ from the preceding Navigation Acts?
5. How did colonial protest evolve? What steps were initially ineffective and what later steps proved successful?
6. What poor choices made by the British eventually heightened the pre-Revolutionary era conflict?
7. In what ways did the colonies attempt to unite and/or share information?
8. Why could many colonists rightly claim that the conflict was primarily a Boston issue?
9. What were the three main results of the First Continental Congress?
10. What was the significance of the "shot heard 'round the world"?
11. John Adams once claimed that 1/3 of the colonists were for revolution, 1/3 were against, and 1/3 didn't really care. What types of people fell into each category?
12. What documents were most influential during the Revolutionary Era? What was the purpose of each?
13. What factors contributed to America being able to win the Revolutionary War?
14. What were the faults and the strengths of the Articles of Confederation?
15. What were the main events of the Critical Era?
16. What compromises needed to be made for the Constitution to be successful?
17. What were the positions of the Federalists and Anti-Federalists?

Washington to Jackson

1. What were seven precedents established by Washington during his presidency?
2. How did Hamilton's economic policies differ from those of Jefferson?
3. To what extent was did the French Revolution cause dissension in America?
4. What elements of Adams and Jefferson's presidencies foreshadowed future conflicts between political parties and geographic regions?
5. How were the branches of the Federal Government strengthened during Jefferson's Presidency?
6. What failed strategies were used to avoid war with Britain? What eventually led to the War of 1812?
7. What were the positive and negative consequences of the War of 1812?
8. What four factors led to increased national growth during the first two decades of the 19th century?
9. What factors led to the Panic of 1819? Which of these factors would lead to additional recessions in future years?
10. What led to the issuing of the Monroe Doctrine and what were its future consequences?
11. What was the relation between expansion and slavery? What attempts were made to postpone conflict?
12. Prior to the 1804 election what problem kept plaguing the presidential election?
13. How did Jefferson's interpretation of the role of Vice-President differ significantly from that of Adams's and that used today?
14. What about the 1824 and 1828 elections forever changed election campaigns?
15. What programs by John Quincy Adams were doomed to failure? Why?
16. What actions taken by Andrew Jackson directly contrasted with those taken by Jefferson?
17. What motivated Jackson's economic choices? What were the consequences of these choices?
18. What was the primary consequence of Nat Turner's Rebellion?

Review Questions – 1828-1876

1. Why was the Whig Party created and what were their beliefs?
2. What are the positives and negatives of a market economy?
3. What inventions and innovations improved America's manufacturing and industry?
4. What influence did the textile industry have on industry and society?
5. What inventions and innovations opened up the West?
6. What issues altered farming?
7. What is the relation between Manifest Destiny and Oregon, Texas and California?
8. In what ways were the North, South and the West economically different?
9. What were the positives and negatives of Northern urban life?
10. What were the positives and negatives of Southern rural life?
11. What steps were taken to make Westward Expansion successful?
12. What elements of society did social reformers attempt to alter?
13. During the abolitionist movement, who were the major participants and what were the strategies used?
14. What major events occurred during the Polk presidency?
15. What was the platform of the Know-Nothing Party?
16. What were the five most important catalysts that led to the Civil War?
17. How does the Civil War affect Northern and Southern economies and personal freedoms?
18. What were the major events in the emancipation of slaves?
19. What were the different proposed methods of Reconstruction?
20. In what ways was Reconstruction a failure?

Key Questions 1876-1914

Gilded Age

1. In what ways did businessmen/robber barons increase their profits?
2. What problems resulted due to the rising consolidation of power among a select few?
3. How did Robber Barons/Captains of Industry justify their wealth?
4. What were the negative effects of urbanization? Consider the boss system as well as life in the slums.
5. How effective were early labor unions in combating widespread misery?
6. Compare the motivations and methods used by Jane Addams and William Randolph Hearst in fixing the problems of the Gilded Age?
7. How did the South essentially recreate slavery conditions following the Civil War?
8. How did W.E.B. DuBois and Booker T. Washington differ in how they believed African-Americans should attain equality?
9. What were three positive and three negative effects of railroad expansion?
10. What effect did Western Expansion have on Native Americans?
11. What attempts were made during the Gilded Age to regulate industry and politics?
12. Compare and contrast the goals of the Granges, the Farmers' Alliance, and the Populists?
13. What types of people supported "free silver"? Why?

American Imperialism

14. For what reasons did America pursue imperialistic policies in the last decade of the 19th century? Why not before?
15. To what extent could Cubans, Filipinos, and Hawaiians find fault with America's foreign policy?
16. Why was the handling of the Philippines different from any other territory acquired by the United States?
17. What was the logic behind America's Open Door Policy?

Progressive Era

18. Why was the Progressive Movement successful while the Populist Movement failed?
19. What muckraking literature helped open America's eyes to injustices? Were "muckrakers" humanitarians?

20. What were the key figures and the key issues involved in the movements for African-American and Women's equality?
21. What steps were taken to reduce corruption at the city and state level?
22. What role did Presidents take in the Progressive Movement?

Foreign Policy

23. What anti-imperialistic complaints were lodged against the building of the Panama Canal?
24. How did America become involved in World War I? Why did they enter on the side of the British?
25. To what extent were Woodrow Wilson's idealistic views accepted by Americans and the world?
26. What events helped change American public opinion from one of neutrality to one of intervention?

Key Questions 1914-1945

World War I and the Postwar Period

1. What steps did America take to prepare economically for war?
2. To what extent were civil liberties abused during World War I?

3. To what extent did the techniques and ideologies employed by the Committee on Public Information transfer afterward to the policies employed during the Red Scare?
4. How did World War I affect African-Americans and women?
5. What were Woodrow Wilson's main goals in his Fourteen Points? What was the public reaction to his ideas?

The Jazz Age/The Roaring Twenties

1. In what ways did the policies of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover reverse the successes of the Progressive Era?
2. What was the effect of the consumer products of the 1920s on social behavior?
3. How did the Harlem Renaissance represent a shift in the role of African-Americans in society?
4. In the conflict of fundamentalism vs. modernism, what organizations and events proved that America was not ready for changes in immigration, race relations, and social change?

The Great Depression and the New Deal

1. What were five causes of the Great Depression and what were the primary catalysts?
2. How did the homeless and farmers respond to the Great Depression, both passively and actively?
3. What choices made by Herbert Hoover guaranteed that he would not be reelected in 1932?
4. What choices made by Roosevelt improved the banking situation?
5. How programs did Roosevelt create to deal with massive unemployment?
6. What complaints did both conservatives and liberals have with Roosevelt's policies?
7. Why did Roosevelt attempt to "pack" the courts and what was the reaction to this choice?
8. Why did America reenter a recession in 1937?
9. To what extent was the New Deal successful? Unsuccessful?

Foreign Policy

10. What steps in the 1920s were made to keep America isolationist and maintain peace?
11. How did America's foreign policy toward Latin America change in the 1920s and 1930s?
12. What choices were made during Roosevelt's administration to keep America out of war?
13. Though America was technically neutral, what choices showed that they truly were participating in the war?

14. What events led to the attack on Pearl Harbor?

World War II

15. How was 1944 a shift in where and how America fought Germany?

16. How did government take more control of America's economy during the war?

17. In what ways was World War II a "total war" effort?

18. What were the goals of Yalta and Potsdam?

19. Why did America drop the atomic bombs? Why was this choice criticized?

Questions 1945 to 2005

1. What were the two main foreign policy issues facing America following World War II?

2. To what extent were containment, NATO, and the Marshall Plan extensions of the Truman Doctrine?

3. What international and domestic conditions led to the Red Scare?

4. In what ways did Eisenhower's "New Conservatism" translate to how the federal government dealt with labor relations?

5. During the 1950s in what ways was America taking steps forward toward racial integration?

6. How did MacArthur and Truman differ on the handling of the Korean War?

7. What domestic policies did Eisenhower undertake during the 1950s?
8. What were the various ideologies/policies of the 1950s to handle the spread of Communism?
9. In what ways did America respond to nationalism in Third World nations?
10. What were links between Kennedy's "New Frontier" and Johnson's "Great Society"?
11. To what extent was Cuba the sight of Kennedy's greatest foreign policy success and worst foreign policy fiasco?
12. To what extent was Johnson more successful with his social programs than Kennedy?
13. Over the course of the 1960s, how did the African-American methods of attaining equality evolve?
14. Aside from African-American Civil Rights, what elements of the protest created the New Left?
15. How did Johnson's handling of Vietnam differ from that of his predecessors?
16. Why was 1968 considered a turning point in American history?
17. What strategy was employed by Nixon to end American involvement in Vietnam?
18. What events led to Nixon's resignation?
19. What foreign and domestic problems were blamed on Carter?
20. How did Ronald Reagan take America out of its "national malaise"?
21. What role did America have in third world nations during the 1980s?
22. What were the negative effects of Reaganomics?
23. What are the primary characteristics of the New Right?
24. To what extent did the boy band craze of the late 1990s represent all that is wrong with America?

US HISTORY Sample NOTES

I. THE ENGLISH COLONIES

- A. Political and religious discontent in Europe
- B. England defeats Spanish Armada
- C. Virginia Company founds Jamestown 1607 in Chesapeake Bay
 1. Powhatan
 2. Pocahontas (married to John Rolfe 1614) ended first Powhatan War
 3. Capt. John Smith
 4. Tobacco and Plantation economy
 5. House of Burgesses est. 1619
 6. 2nd Powhatan War 1644-1646
 - a. Powhatans expelled from Virginia by 1685
 7. First African slaves (20) arrive in Virginia 1619
- D. The New England Colonies
 1. Pilgrims arrive Cape Cod (November 1620)
 - a. Mayflower Compact

- b. Squanto
 - c. Thanksgiving
- 2. Massachusetts Bay Colony est. 1630
 - a. Puritans
 - b. Theocracy (New England Calvinism)
 - c. John Winthrop
 - d. Puritan Congregations – Congregational Church
 - e. "Puritan Ethic"
 - f. Roger Williams founded Rhode Island Baptist Church 1635
 - g. Thomas Hooker – Connecticut 1636
 - h. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut 1639
 - i. Pequot War 1637
 - j. King Philips (Metacom) War 1675-76
 - k. The Half-Way Covenant
 - l. Salem Witch Trials 1692-93

E. The Middle Colonies

- 1. New Netherland becomes New York
 - a. Established by Dutch West India Co. in 1622
 - b. Patroons control large estates
 - c. New Amsterdam bought (cheaply) from Indians
 - d. Peter Stuyvesant surrenders to British in 1664
 - e. Colony give by Charles II to his brother James, Duke of York
- 2. New Jersey
 - a. Southern part of New York given to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret by James
 - b. Becomes Royal Colony 1702
- 3. Pennsylvania founded 1682
 - a. William Penn
- 4. Delaware founded 1701
 - a. Formed out of Pennsylvania's lower counties

F. Southern Colonies

- 1. Maryland founded 1634 by Sir George Calvert the Lord Baltimore
 - a. Act of Toleration 1649
- 2. Carolinas founded 1663 by eight English Aristocrats
 - a. Charleston
 - b. Divided into North and South 1712
- 3. George founded 1732 by James Ogelthorpe
 - a. Mary Musgrave

G. Bacon's Rebellion 1676 in Virginia

H. Slave Labor expands by 18th Century

I. Navigation Acts 1650's

- 1. Britain seeks to regulate colonial trade (Policy of Salutary Neglect)
 - a. Triangular trade – New England to Africa to West Indies to New England

J. John Peter Zenger (publisher of Weekly Journal) acquitted of libel in 1734. Freedom of Press assured

K. Benjamin Franklin 1706-1790

- 1. Poor Richard's Almanac

L. The Great Awakening 1730's and 40's

- 1. Jonathan Edwards
- 2. George Whitefield

M. Education

- 1. Public Schools started Massachusetts 1647
- 2. Colonial Colleges
 - a. Harvard 1636
 - b. William and Mary 1693
 - c. Yale 1701
 - d. Princeton 1746
 - e. University of Pennsylvania 1751

II. A DECADE OF DISPUTE TO INDEPENDENCE

A. Proclamation of 1763

- 1. Pontiac's War

B. Sugar Act 1764

- 1. End of policy of salutary neglect

C. Currency Act 1764

D. Quartering Act 1765

E. Stamp Act 1765

- 1. Boycotted

2. Congress – no taxation without representation
3. Repealed 1766
4. Grenville responds in Declaration Resolution that Parliament represents all British subjects. Parliament has right to legislate, but colonials have no right to Parliament
- F. Townshend Acts 1767
 1. Indirect tax reinstated
 2. Writs of Assistance
 3. Sons and daughters of Liberty formed
 4. Parliament suspends New York Colonial Assembly
- G. Boston Massacre 1770
 1. John Adams defends British soldiers – most acquitted
 2. Samuel Adams (cousin to John) starts Committees of Correspondence
 3. Virginia House of Burgesses makes their committee permanent – Patrick Henry denounces British dictatorship
 4. Grenville replaced by Frederick Lord North
- H. Tea Act 1773
 1. Tea Party – Son's of Liberty
- I. Coercive (Intolerable) Acts 1774
 1. Port of Boston closed until damages paid
 2. Immunity of British officials in Massachusetts
 3. Temporary suspension of Town meetings
 4. New Quartering Act
- J. Quebec Act 1774
 1. Guaranteed Catholic rights to French in Canada
 2. Enlarged Canadian boundary South of Ohio River
- K. First Continental Congress 1774
 1. Renewed boycott
- III. The American War for Independence
 - A. Lexington and Concord
 1. Gen. Thomas Gage
 2. Paul Revere, William Dawes, Jr. and Dr. Samuel Prescott sound the alarm
 3. Fighting begins April 19, 1775
 - B. Second Continental Congress Convenes (May, 1775)
 1. Continental Army created – George Washington named commander
 2. Olive Branch petition
 3. Patriots – American who supported the war; Tories-American who opposed it (Loyalists)
 - C. Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold with the Green Mountain Boys take British Forts at Ticonderoga and Crown Point in New York in May, 1775
 - D. Battle of Bunker/Breed's Hill (June, 1775)
 1. Howe withdraws from Boston
 - E. Benedict Arnold fails to take Quebec in 1775 and early 1776
 1. Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge in North Carolina (February, 1776)
 - F. Thomas Paine publishes *Common Sense* (January, 1776)
 - G. Declaration of Independence
 1. Richard Henry Lee offers resolution (June, 1776)
 2. Delegates accepts Declaration (July 4, 1776)
 - H. Battle of Long Island
 1. Washington withdraws to Manhattan as Washington crosses Delaware (December, 1776)
 - I. Battle of Trenton (December, 1776)
 1. Washington defeats Hessians
 - J. Battle of Princeton (January, 1777)
 1. Cornwallis fails to retake Trenton
 - K. Battle of Saratoga (October, 1777)
 1. Burgoyne moves south from Quebec
 2. St. Leger moves east from Fort Oswego in Lake Ontario
 3. Sir William Howe north from New York City
 - a. Howe sails to Chesapeake to take Philadelphia
 4. St. Leger was driven back at Battle of Oriskany
 5. Howe defeats Americans at Brandywine and Germantown
 - a. Washington retreats to Valley Forge. Betsy Ross sews flag
 6. Burgoyne retakes Fort Ticonderoga
 7. Burgoyne surrenders at Saratoga to Gen. Gates
 - L. France becomes allies of America (February, 1778)
 1. Spain and Netherlands go to War against Britain 1779. Extend loans to America
 - M. Battle at Vincennes 1778

- 1. George Rogers Clark defeats British in Ohio River Valley
- N. John Paul Jones on the Bon Homme Richard defeats British warship, Searpis (September, 1779)
- O. Battle of King's Mountain in South Carolina (October, 1780)
 - 1. Nathaniel Green and Daniel Morgan defeat Cornwallis
- P. Battle of Yorktown (October, 1771)
 - 1. Cornwallis surrenders
- IV. THE TREATY OF PAIRS 1783
 - A. American delegates
 - 1. Benjamin Franklin
 - 2. John Jay
 - 3. Henry Laurens
 - 4. John Adams
 - B. Terms
 - 1. American independence
 - 2. Florida returned to Spain
 - 3. American boundaries west to Mississippi River, north to Great Lakes
 - 4. Tories (Loyalists) allowed to file legal suits to reclaim property
- V. THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION 1781-1789
 - A. Organization 1781-1789
 - 1. One state, one vote in unicameral Congress
 - 2. State delegations
 - 3. Powers to declare war, coin money
 - 4. Pass laws (9 of 13 votes needed)
 - 5. No regulation of interstate or international trade
 - 6. No Chief Executive or National Judiciary
 - B. States reluctantly abandon claims to newly acquired western lands. Placed under jurisdiction of Congress
 - 1. Land Ordinance 1785 – Congress sells land in Northwest Territory with proceeds to pay off national debt
 - C. Northwest Ordinance 1787
 - 1. Territory under national government authority
 - 2. Petition for statehood when population reaches 60,000 settlers
 - 3. Forbids slavery
 - D. Post-War economy
 - 1. National and State debt
 - 2. Inflation
 - a. Continental dollars not backed by gold or silver became worthless
 - b. States printed money
 - c. No effective exchange principle
 - E. Shays' Rebellion 1786 in Massachusetts
- VI. THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 - A. Constitutional convention (May – September, 1787)
 - 1. 55 delegates from 12 states (Rhode Island did not attend)
 - 2. Washington elected President
 - B. Virginia Plan – Federalism
 - 1. Introduced by Edmund Randolph and James Madison
 - 2. Three branches
 - C. New Jersey Plan
 - 1. William Patterson
 - 2. Unicameral Congress
 - D. Great (Connecticut) Compromise
 - 1. Roger Sherman
 - E. Three-Fifths Compromise
 - 1. 60% of slave could be counted
 - 2. No prohibition on slavery for 20 years
 - F. Executive
 - 1. President elected indirectly by Electoral College
 - G. National Judiciary
 - 1. Federal Judges elected for life
 - H. 39 of 42 remaining delegates sign document
- VII. BATTLE FOR RATIFICATION
 - A. Federalists (pro-ratification)

- 1. Federalist papers – Madison, Jay, and Hamilton
 - B. Anti-Federalists
 - 1. Need for a Bill of Rights
 - 2. States Rights movement begins
 - C. Ratification
 - 1. Delaware first in December, 1787 – Rhode Island last in May, 1790
 - D. A conservative Republic was created, and a liberal Democracy was prevented
- VIII. THE WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION
- A. Domestic issues
 - 1. Judiciary Act 1789 creates Supreme Court
 - 2. Bill of Rights (written by Madison) adopted 1791
 - 3. Economic policies
 - a. Hamilton's Assumption Plan for debt restructuring and repayment – Assumption Bill, capital relocated to District of Columbia
 - b. Bank of the United States created in 1791
 - c. Whiskey Tax and Rebellion
 - d. Tariffs
 - B. Foreign Issues
 - 1. French Revolution
 - a. Neutrality declared 1793
 - b. Jay's Treaty 1795
 - c. Pinckney's Treaty 1795 – U.S. receives western Florida
 - C. Political Issues
 - 1. Creation of political parties – Federalists and Democratic-Republicans
 - 2. Strict and loose construction theories
 - 3. Election of 1796

IX. THE ADAMS ADMINISTRATION

- A. XYZ Affaire 1797
 - 1. Charles de Talleyrand – French Foreign Minister
 - 2. Federalist Party splits
 - a. High Federalists led by Hamilton favored war against France
 - b. Federalists led by Adams favored a negotiated peace
 - c. Navy Department created – Marines Corps. Established
 - d. Napoleon accepts Adams' terms – Repeals Treaty of 1778
- B. Alien and Sedition Acts 1798
 - 1. Naturalization Act – 14 years
- C. Kentucky (1798) and Virginia (1799) Resolutions
- D. Election of 1800
 - 1. End of Federalist era – Aaron Burr kills Hamilton 1804
 - 2. Jefferson's "Revolutionary" victory

X. THE JEFFERSON ADMINISTRATION

- A. Undoing the Federalist System
 - 1. Albert Gallatin – Secretary of Treasury – reducing the national debt
 - 2. New Naturalization Act – 5 years to citizenship
- B. Marbury v. Madison 1803
 - 1. Judiciary Act 1801
 - 2. John Marshall
 - 3. "Midnight Judges"
 - 4. Marshall declares Judiciary Act 1789 unconstitutional

- C. Louisiana Purchase
 - 1. Robert Livingston and James Monroe offer to buy New Orleans for \$10 million
 - 2. Haitian slave revolution led by Toussaint L'Ouverture in Santo Domingo 1801-1804
 - 3. Napoleon sells all of Louisiana for \$15 million
 - 4. Lewis and Clark Expedition 1804-1806
- D. Zebulon Pike explores the West 1805-1807
- E. The War of Tripoli 1805
 - 1. Capt. Stephen Decatur
- F. Embargo Act 1807
 - 1. Nonintercourse Act 1809
- G. Jefferson and John Adams both die on July 4, 1826

THE WAR OF 1812 AND THE ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS

- I. MADISON ADMINISTRATION AND The War of 1812
 - A. Battle of Tippecanoe 1811
 - 1. William Henry Harrison
 - 2. Tecumseh and the Prophet
 - B. Origins of War
 - 1. War Hawks – seizure of Florida and Canada (Clay, Calhoun)
 - 2. Indian threats in South and West
 - 3. Defense of American shipping rights
 - 4. Napoleon's Continental System
 - 5. England's Orders in Council
 - 6. Madison's offer to resume trade
 - C. Key Battles
 - 1. U.S.S. Constitution defeats H.M.S. Guerriere (August, 1812)
 - 2. Battle of Lake Erie 1813 – Oliver Hazard Perry
 - 3. Andrew Jackson defeats Creeks in Battle of Horseshoe Bend 1814
 - 4. Battle of New Orleans (January, 1815)
 - D. Protest and Peace
 - 1. Hartford Convention (December, 1814)
 - 2. Treaty of Ghent (December, 1814) – no gains, no losses
 - E. Effects of War
 - 1. American nationalism
 - 2. Increased industrial output
 - a. Rush-Bagot Agreement 1817
- II. MONROE AND THE ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS
 - A. Henry Clay's American System 1816
 - 1. Protectionism
 - 2. Publicly subsidized transportation system (vetoed by Madison)
 - 3. 2nd Bank of the United States
 - B. Supreme Court
 - 1. Fletcher v. Peck 1810 – property rights
 - 2. McCulloch v. Maryland 1819
 - 3. Dartmouth College v. Woodward 1819
 - 4. Gibbons v. Ogden 1824 – federal government allowed to regulate interstate commerce
 - C. Domestic Issues
 - 1. Sectionalism
 - a. John C. Calhoun – South
 - b. Daniel Webster – North
 - c. Henry Clay – West
 - 2. Federalist Party fades into history – Rufus King last candidate 1816
 - D. Foreign Policy Issues
 - 1. First Seminole War 1818 – Jackson invades Florida
 - 2. Florida Purchase Treaty 1819 (Adams-Onís Treaty)
 - a. \$5 million
 - b. Florida gives up claims in Oregon Territory, U.S. gives up claims to Texas
 - 3. Monroe Doctrine

- a. Latin American Independence
 - 1. Argentina 1816 led by Jose de San Martin
 - 2. Venezuela 1819, led by Simon Bolivar
 - 3. Mexico 1821, led by Jose Marti
- b. Russian territorial claims

THE AGE OF JACKSON

I. DOMESTIC POLICIES AND GROWING SECTIONALISM

- A. Election of 1824
 - 1. Clay, Crawford, Jackson, and Adams (all National Republicans)
 - 2. The "Corrupt Bargain"
- B. Adams had a difficult administration
 - 1. Problems with tariffs, federal subsidies, Cherokees in Georgia
- C. Election of 1828
 - 1. Jackson's Democratic-Republicans v. National Republicans
 - 2. Andrew Jackson "Old Hickory" – personal history
- D. The Spoils Systems
- E. The Bank War
 - 1. Nicholas Biddle
 - 2. Election of 1832
 - 3. Pet Banks
- F. Indian Removal Act 1830
 - 1. Second Seminole War 1835-1842
 - a. Chief Osceola
- G. Nullification Crisis
 - 1. 1828 Tariff of Abomination
 - 2. Peggy Eaton Affair
 - 3. Doctrine of Nullification – Webster – Hayne debate (Nationalism v. Sectionalism)
 - 4. Calhoun resigns – elected to Senate 1832
- H. Election of 1836
 - 1. Democrat, Martin Van Buren defeats many Whigs
 - 2. Economic depression
- I. Election of 1840
 - 1. Gen. William Henry Harrison and John Tyler defeats Van Buren

WESTWARD EXPANSION & THE ANTE-BELLUM SOUTH (1800-1850)

I. WESTWARD EXPANSION 1820-1860

- A. Mountain men and fur trapping
 - 1. American Fur Company - John Jacob Astor
- B. Oregon Trail
 - 1. Missionaries
- C. Texas Independence
 - 1. Stephen Austin
 - 2. Alamo (February, 1836)
 - 3. Goliad (March, 1836)
 - 4. San Jacinto (April, 1836)
- D. Texas admitted to Union 1845
- E. Mexican-American War 1846-47
 - 1. James Polk (D) Tennessee
 - a. Election of 1844
 - b. Manifest destiny
 - 2. Oregon Territory acquired in deal with Britain 49° N. latitude - 1846
 - 3. John Slidell's mission to buy California in 1845 fails
 - 4. Gen. Zachary Taylor crosses the Nueces
 - a. War declared April, 1846
 - b. Lincoln's "Spot" resolution
 - c. Opposition to war
 - 5. Gen. Taylor - Battle of Buena Vista near Monterey
 - 6. Gen. Winfield Scott - captured Mexico City
 - 7. Gen. Stephen Kearny - captured Santa Fe and southern California

8. Capt. John Fremont - captured Presidio at San Francisco
 - a. Bear Flag Republic declared
9. Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo 1848
 - a. Relinquished rights to Texas
 - b. California and New Mexico ceded
 - c. U.S. paid Mexico \$15 million
 - d. Gadsden Purchase 1853 for \$10 million

II. THE ANTE BELLUM SOUTH

- A. Social Order
 1. Planter aristocracy 3%
 2. Professional middle class
 3. Small farmers 75%
 4. Poor whites
 5. Slaves
 - a. Slave codes
 - b. Training
 - c. Family life
 - d. Religion
- B. Economy "King Cotton"
 1. Domination of planters
 2. Very little industry
 - a. Weak consumerism - too many poor whites and slaves
- C. The Pro-Slave Argument
 1. Economic necessity
 2. Northern workers
 3. Civilizing
 4. Christianizing
 5. No consensus on states
 6. Fear of rebellions and retribution
- D. Slave Rebellions
 1. Gabriel Prosser 1800, Richmond, Virginia
 2. Denmark Vesey 1822, Charleston, South Carolina
 3. Nat Turner 1831, Virginia
- E. The Abolition Movement
 1. American Colonization Society 1817
 - a. Liberia founded 1822
 2. William Lloyd Garrison - the "liberator" 1831
 3. David Walker
 4. Frederick Douglas
 5. Underground railroad
 - a. Harriet Tubman
 6. Feminists try to join the movement, but mostly rejected

DRIFTING TOWARDS CIVIL WAR

- I. THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE 1819-20
 - A. James Tallmadge proposal
 - B. Sen. Jesse Thomas proposal
 - C. Henry Clay's compromise solution
 1. 36° 30' N. latitude
 2. Maine admitted as free state
- II. THE GREAT DEBATE OVER THE MEXICAN CESSION
 - A. Extension of Missouri Compromise to the Pacific Ocean - Polk
 - B. Adopt the Wilmot Proviso - prohibition of any slavery in the new territories
 - C. No restrictions on slavery
 - D. Popular sovereignty - Lewis Cass, Stephen Douglas
 - E. Free Soil Party (anti-slave) est. 1848 - first candidate Martin Van Buren
 - F. Compromise of 1850
 1. California enters Union as free state
 2. Texas abandon territorial claims on New Mexico territory
 3. Popular sovereignty to decide slavery in remaining territories of New Mexico and Utah
 4. Abolition of slave trade in Washington, D.C. but not among slave states
 5. A new stronger fugitive slave law passed
 - a. President Fillmore supports plan
 - G. Ostend Manifesto - acquisition of Cuba by force if necessary

- H. Uncle Tom's Cabin 1852
- III. KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT 1854
 - A. Stephen Douglas
 - 1. President Pierce supports Bill
 - B. "Bleeding Kansas"
 - 1. John Brown
- IV. DRED SCOTT CASE 1857
 - A. Missouri Compromise declared unconstitutional – slavery upheld
- V. VIOLENT APPROACH TO CIVIL WAR – 1857-1861
 - A. Republican Party (G.O.P.) est. 1854
 - 1. John Fremont (R) California v. James Buchanan (D) Pennsylvania 1856 election
 - B. Lincoln - Douglas Debates
 - C. John Brown captured at Harper's Ferry, Va. 1859
 - D. Election of 1860
 - 1. Abraham Lincoln (R), Illinois
 - 2. Stephen Douglas (D) Illinois
 - 3. John Breckinridge - Southern Democrat from Kentucky
 - 4. John Bell – ex Whig running as a Constitutional Unionist from Tennessee
 - E. Secession
 - 1. South Carolina (December 20, 1860)
 - 2. Confederate States of America est. January, 1861 – Jefferson Davis
 - F. Fort Sumter fired on April 11, 1861

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

- I. WAR STRATEGIES AND ASSESSMENTS
 - A. United States military goals
 - 1. Blockade Southern Ports
 - 2. Control Mississippi River Valley down to New Orleans
 - 3. Take Richmond
 - B. U.S. strength and advantages
 - 1. Population
 - 2. Industrial capacity
 - 3. Wealth
 - 4. Superior transportation
 - 5. Navy
 - C. Confederate States military goals
 - 1. Defend new nation
 - 2. Enlist European assistance
 - D. Confederate advantages
 - 1. Emotional edge – fighting for a cause and defense of their homes
 - 2. Defending is easier than invading
 - 3. Better officers and soldiers
 - E. Significant Battles – East
 - 1. Bull Run (July, 1861) – Union defeated by Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson
 - a. Gen. George B. McClellan appointed commander of Army of the Potomac
 - 2. McClellan attacks Richmond (March and April, 1862) – fails
 - 3. Second Battle of Bull Run (August, 1862)
 - 4. Battle of Antietam, Maryland (September, 1862)
 - 5. Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia (December, 1862)
 - 6. Merrimack (Confederate) and Monitor (Union) (March, 1862)
 - 7. Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia (May, 1863)
 - 8. Emancipation Proclamation
 - a. Preliminary (September, 1862)
 - b. Formal (January, 1863)
 - 9. Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (July, 1863)
 - 10. Sherman's march to the Sea from Chattanooga to Savannah (1864-1865)
- II. POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL ISSUES DURING THE WAR
 - A. Morrill Tariff Act 1861 increased import fees
 - B. National Banking Act 1863

- 1. Standardized currency backed by government bonds
- 2. Investors in banks under this authority obligated to buy certain percentage of bonds
- C. Draft Law 1863
 - 1. \$300 exemption
 - 2. Substitutes allowed
 - 3. New York riot in July, 1863 protesting new law
- D. Greenback policy – printing money to finance war
 - 1. Income Tax levied 1861 in Union and Confederacy
- E. Homestead Act 1862 – free land in west
- F. Women
 - 1. Clara Barton – nursing (later founded Red Cross)
 - 2. Dorothea Dix – Superintendent of Nurses
 - 3. Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell – U.S. Sanitary Commission
 - 4. Sally Tompkins – Confederate nursing in Richmond
- G. Election of 1864 – Lincoln v. McClellan
 - 1. Union Party – Republicans and War Democrats
 - 2. Peace Democrats and Copperheads
- H. African Americans in War
 - 1. 180,000 served in Union Army
 - 2. Battle of Fort Wagner, Charleston (1863) 54th Massachusetts Regiment

III. RECONSTRUCTION

- A. Wade-Davis Bill (1864)
- B. Freedman's Bureau (March, 1865)
- C. Lincoln's death (April 14, 1865)
- D. Presidential v. Congressional Reconstruction
 - 1. Andrew Johnson – war theory
 - 2. Black Codes
 - 3. Radicals – state suicide theory
 - a. Thaddeus Stevens (R) Illinois
 - b. Charles Sumner (R) Massachusetts
- E. Thirteenth Amendment
- F. Civil Rights Bill (March, 1866) basis for 14th Amendment
- G. Election of 1866 (congressional)
- H. Reconstruction Act (March, 1867)
 - 1. Former Confederacy divided into 5 military districts
 - 2. New State Constitutions – Black suffrage
 - 3. Ratification of 14th Amendment
- I. Johnson impeached (1868)
 - 1. Tenure of Office Act
- J. Blacks elected to Congress
 - 1. 14 Representatives
 - 2. Two Senators – Hiram Revels and Blanche K. Bruce from Mississippi
- K. Carpetbaggers, scalawags, and the Ku Klux Klan
- L. Alaska purchased from Russia for \$7.2 million negotiated by Secretary of State, William Seward (1867)

THE GILDED AGE

I. POLITICAL ISSUES

- A. Election of 1868
 - 1. Grant defeats Horatio Seymour (D), New York
- B. Grant Administration
 - 1. 14th and 15th Amendments
 - 2. Corruption
 - a. Jay Gould
 - b. Jim Fisk
 - c. William "Boss" Tweed - attacked by famous cartoonist Thomas Nast
 - d. Crédit Mobilier - railroad trust scandal
 - e. Grant defeats Horace Greeley in 1872
- C. Election of 1876
 - 1. Rutherford B. Hayes (R), Ohio defeats Samuel J. Tilden (D), New York
 - a. Electoral Count Act passed after confusion over electoral count
- D. Hayes Administration
 - 1. "Stalwarts" (conservative Republicans) and "Half-Breeds" (liberal Republicans)
 - 2. Reconstruction ended

3. Bland-Allison Act 1878
 - a. "Sound Money" v. "Cheap Money"
 - b. Greenback Labor Party formed 1878
- E. Election of 1880
 1. James Garfield (R) Ohio defeats Gen. Winfield Hancock (D) and James Weaver (Greenback)
 2. Garfield assassinated (September, 1881) by Charles Guiteau - insanity defense used - didn't work though
 3. Chester A. Arthur becomes President
- F. Arthur Administration
 1. Pendleton Act 1883
 - a. Civil Service Commission
 - b. Prohibited party contributions from bureaucrats
- G. Election of 1884
 1. Grover Cleveland (D), New York defeats James Blaine (R), Maine
- H. Cleveland Administration
 1. Pension grab
 2. Alienates own party by attacking big business
 3. Dawes Act
 4. Interstate Commerce Act
- I. Election of 1888
 1. Benjamin Harrison (R), Indiana defeats Cleveland
- J. Harrison Administration
 1. Sherman Anti-Trust Act 1890
 2. Sherman Silver - Purchase Act 1890
 - a. Bi-metalism
 3. McKinley Tariff Bill 1890
- K. Populist Party 1891
 1. Alliance between small farmers and Labor Unions
 - a. The Grange 1867
 - b. Farmers' Alliance 1870's
- L. Election of 1892
 1. Cleveland re-elected defeats Harrison, and Populist candidate Gen. James B. Weaver (previously with the Greenback party)
- M. Cleveland's 2nd Administration
 1. Homestead Strike 1892
 - a. Andrew Carnegie's steel plant in Pittsburgh
 - b. Federal troops end strike and union
 2. Pullman Strike 1894, Chicago
 - a. Organized by American Railway - Union Leader, Eugene V. Debs
 - b. Troops again end strike
 3. Wilson-Gorman Tariff Act 1894
 4. Depressions of 1893
 - a. Silver Act repealed
 - b. Cleveland deals with J.P. Morgan
- II. INDUSTRY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, AND URBAN CULTURE
 - A. Industry
 1. George Westinghouse - railroad air brakes
 2. George Pullman - railroad sleeping cars
 3. Transcontinental railroad est. 1869 - Union Pacific and Central Pacific joined in Ogden, Utah (Leland Stanford)
 4. Cornelius Vanderbilt - New York Central Railroad
 5. John D. Rockefeller - Standard Oil
 6. Andrew Carnegie - steel
 7. J. Pierpont Morgan - banking
 8. Thomas Edison
 - a. Opened laboratory in Menlo Park, NJ (1876)
 - b. Power plant built, New York (1882)
 9. George Eastman - camera
 10. Henry Ford
 11. Orville and Wilbur Wright - Kitty Hawk, NC (December 17, 1903)
 - B. Labor Movements
 1. National Labor Union (1866)
 - a. Excludes Chinese workers
 - b. Colored National Labor Union
 2. Knights of Labor (1869)

- a. Originally a secret society called "The Noble and Holy Order of the Knights of Labor" until 1881
 - b. Terence V. Powderly president from 1879
 - c. All inclusive union
 - d. Success against Gould's Wabash Railroad
 - e. End of Union
 - 1. Haymarket Square riot
 - 2. Association with anarchists
 - 3. Unskilled workers in union
- 3. American Federation of Labor - organized by Samuel L. Gompers (1886)
 - a. Excluded Blacks and unskilled workers
 - b. Employed strike tactics
- 4. International Ladies Garment Union organized in 1900
 - a. Triangle Fire, New York (1911)
- C. New Immigration 1866-1915
 - 1. Factors
 - a. Political and religious persecutions, Russian pogroms against Jews, Ottoman attacks against Armenians, Mexican revolutions
 - b. Poverty
 - c. The hope for freedom and prosperity
 - 2. Nativism
 - a. Chinese Exclusion Act 1882
 - b. American Protection Association (1887)
- D. American Cities
 - 1. Growth of Cities
 - a. Chicago Fire 1871
 - b. Industrialization
 - 2. Poverty
 - a. Tenements
 - b. Jane Addams' Hull House est. 1889
 - c. Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois (Tuskegee Institute, NAACP)
 - d. Mother Cabrini
 - e. Salvation Army
 - 3. Skyscrapers, parks, public transportation
 - 4. Newspapers and magazines
 - a. Joseph Pulitzer - N.Y. World
 - b. William Randolph Hearst - N.Y. Journal
 - c. "Yellow Journalism"
 - d. Harper's and Ladies Home Journal
 - 5. Education
 - a. Expanding public schools and colleges
 - b. Chautauqua Society - political and religious meetings
- E. Art and Entertainment
 - 1. Sports
 - a. Baseball
 - b. Football
 - c. Basketball (1891)
 - d. Boxing - Jim Corbett defeated John L. Sullivan (1892)
 - 2. Barnum and Bailey Circus (1881)
 - 3. Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" shows
 - 4. Opera and symphony organizations
 - a. Metropolitan Opera opens 1883
 - b. Boston and Chicago Symphonies
 - 5. Writers
 - a. Horatio Alger - *Rags to Riches* stories in dime novels
 - b. Mark Twain - *Huckleberry Finn*
 - c. Stephen Crane - *Red Badge of Courage*
 - d. Henry James
 - e. Jack London
 - f. Paul Laurence Dunbar - African American poetry
 - 6. World Fairs
 - a. St. Louis
 - b. Chicago - Columbian Exposition
- F. Native Americans - Plains Indians
 - 1. Traditions

- a. Nomadic - buffalo herds
 - b. Sun Dance
 - 2. Defeat of Plains Indians
 - a. Fort Laramie Treaty 1851 - begins Reservation policy
 - b. Chivington Massacre, Colorado - militia kills 400 Cheyenne (1864)
 - c. Battle of Little Big Horn - Col. George A. Custer defeated by Cheyenne
 - d. Chief Joseph of Nez Percés Tribe leads Apaches to war
 - e. Geronimo leads Apaches to war
 - f. Ghost Dance religions
 - g. Battle at Wounded Knee, South Dakota (December, 1890)
 - 3. Dawes Severalty Act 1887
 - a. Ended tribal ownership of reservations lands
 - b. Encouraged "Americanization"
- G. Ranchers
 - 1. Cattle boom
 - a. Cattle drives - Chisholm Trail (1867)
 - 2. Open range
 - 3. Cow towns - Dodge City, Abilene, Cheyenne
 - 4. Lawmen - Marshall's James "Wild Bill" Hickok and Wyatt Earp
- H. Mining
 - 1. Gold in Sierra Nevada 1859 - Comstock Lode; Black Hills of South Dakota 1870's; Alaska 1890's
 - 2. Boom towns - Virginia City, Nevada
 - 3. Ghost towns
- I. Farmers
 - 1. Homestead Act 1862
 - a. Oklahoma Territory land rush "sooners" (April, 1889)
 - 2. War with ranchers - closing of the range (sodbusters)
 - 3. Joseph Glidden - barbed wire (1874)
 - 4. Falling commodity prices
 - a. National Grange 1867
 - b. Greenback Labor Party
 - 5. Frederick Jackson Turner's *"The Significance of the Frontier in American History"* (1893)

EMPIRE AND PROGRESSIVES

- I. AN AMERICAN EMPIRE
 - A. Commodore Perry arrives in Japan (1853)
 - 1. Treaty of Kanagawa 1854 est. trade
 - B. Imperialism
 - 1. Economic justifications - markets, European competition
 - 2. Military
 - a. Captain Alfred Mahan's *"The Influence of Sea Power Upon History"* (1890)
 - 3. Philosophical
 - a. Great powers have empire - pro-expansionist position; Hearst and Pulitzer
 - b. "Civilize" the less fortunate - Dr. Josiah Strong (social Darwinism)
 - c. End of American frontier - new challenges
 - 4. Secretary of State for James G. Blaine helped organize First Pan-American Conference in Washington, D.C. (1889)
 - C. Spanish-American War 1898
 - 1. Cuban Revolt 1868-1878 - José Martí
 - 2. Second Cuban Revolt 1895-1898
 - 3. Media sensationalism - Hearst and Pulitzer pressure for war
 - 4. McKinley's reluctance
 - a. Not in our economic interest
 - b. Too expensive (military appropriations)
 - c. No violation of Monroe Doctrine
 - d. British and French reaction
 - 5. The Dupoy de Lome letter published by Hearst (February 9, 1898)
 - 6. Battleship Maine explodes (February 15, 1898)
 - 7. McKinley reluctantly succumbs to war pressure - declared April 11, 1898
 - a. The Teller Resolution

8. Commodore George Dewey secures Manila Bay (May, 1898)
9. Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders and the Battle of San Juan Hill (July, 1898)
10. Admiral Cervera's Spanish Fleet destroyed in Santiago Bay (July, 1898)
11. U.S. invades Puerto Rico - no resistance
12. U.S. Marines and Filipino resistance fighters led by Emilio Aguinaldo combine to take Manila
13. Spain agrees to Armistice (August, 1898)
14. Treaty of Paris (December, 1898)
 - a. Cuban independence
 - b. Acquisition of Puerto Rico, Guam, and Philippines
 - c. U.S. pays Spain \$20 million
- D. Foraker Act 1900 - Puerto Rico gains limited autonomy
 1. Gained full independence (1917)
- E. Cuba
 1. Platt Amendment to Cuban constitution
- F. Philippines
 1. War 1898-1901
 2. Philippine Government est. 1902
 - a. Bicameral legislature
 - b. American Governor with Veto power
- G. Anti-Imperialist League
 1. Mark Twain
 2. Andrew Carnegie
 3. Samuel Gompers
- H. Annexation of Hawaii
 1. American missionaries by 1820
 2. Pearl Harbor leased 1887
 3. American conspiracy to overthrow Queen (1893)
 4. Annexed (1898)
- I. China
 1. John Hay's "Open Door" policy
 2. Boxer rebellion (1900)
- J. Defending the Monroe Doctrine
 1. Mexico in the 1860's from France
 2. Venezuela 1895
 - a. Secretary of State, Richard Olney's warning to London
 - b. Britain backs down when preoccupied by Boer conflict in South Africa and German naval issues
- K. Building a canal in Central America
 1. Clayton-Bulwer Treaty 1850
 2. Hay-Pauncefote Treaty 1901
 3. New Panama Canal Co. started by Philippe Buneau-Varilla
 4. Panamanian Revolution
 - a. U.S.S. Nashville
 5. Hay-Buneau-Varilla Treaty 1903
 - a. 99 year lease on 10 mile canal zone
 - b. \$10 million up front payment
 - c. \$250,000 annual payment
 6. Dr. William Gorgas Conquers tropical diseases
 7. Colonel George Goethals engineers the canal
 - a. Completed by 1914 at a cost of \$400 million
- L. The Roosevelt Corollary
 1. Dollar diplomacy
 2. Drago Doctrine
 3. Corollary issued 1904

II. THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

- A. Progressive goals
 1. To reform the political process - end the party machines
 2. Economic and social justice
 3. Public interest should guide Government policies
- B. Election of 1900
 1. McKinley (R), d. Bryan (D)
 2. Assassinated 1901 - Theodore Roosevelt assumes presidency

- C. Wisconsin Idea
 - 1. Robert LaFollette defeats Republican machine in Wisconsin
- D. Muckrakers - investigative writers and journalists uncover graft and corruption
 - 1. Lincoln Steffens - reporters in New York exposes corruption in articles *The Shame of the Cities*
 - 2. Ida Tarbell attacked Standard Oil Trust
 - 3. Upton Sinclair - *The Jungle* (1906)
- E. Political Reforms
 - 1. Primaries
 - 2. Initiatives, referendums, and recalls
 - 3. Australian ballot
 - 4. Amendments to Constitution
 - a. 16th - Income Tax (1913)
 - b. 17th - Direct Election of Senators (1913)
 - c. 18th - Prohibition of Liquor (1919)
 - d. 19th - Women's Suffrage (1919)
- F. Theodore Roosevelt's "Square Deal"
 - 1. Pennsylvania Coal Strike (1902)
 - 2. Elkins Act 1903 - prohibited railroad rebates
 - 3. Departments of Commerce and Labor created (1903)
 - 4. Hepburn Act 1906 - expanded power of ICC
 - a. "Good Trusts" and "Bad Trusts"
 - b. Northern Securities Trust broken in 1904
 - 5. Meat Inspection Act 1906
 - 6. Pure Food and Drug Act 1906
 - 7. Conservation
 - a. Newlands Reclamation Act 1902 - irrigation
 - 8. Muller v. Oregon 1903 protects women in workplace
- G. Election of 1908
 - 1. William H. Taft (R), Ohio defeats W.J. Bryan (D), Nebraska, and Eugene v. Debs (socialist party)
- H. Taft's Administration 1909-1913
 - 1. Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act 1909
 - a. Taft angers progressive wing of G.O.P.
 - 2. Ballinger-Pinchot Affair - party splits
- I. Election of 1912
 - 1. Woodrow Wilson (D), New Jersey defeats Taft and Roosevelt
- J. Wilson Administration "New Freedom"
 - 1. Underwood Tariff 1913
 - 2. Federal Reserve Act 1913
 - 3. Clayton Anti-Trust Act 1914
 - 4. Federal Trade Commission created 1914

WORLD WAR I, PROSPERITY AND THE CRASH OF 1925

- I. WORLD WAR I
 - A. Origins in Europe
 - 1. Alliances
 - 2. Assassination
 - 3. Nationalism
 - 4. Militarism
 - B. Origins in United States
 - 1. America remains neutral
 - 2. American capitalists increase exports and financial assistance to combatants in Europe
 - 3. Britain blockades American merchant ships
 - 4. Germany retaliates with submarine warfare 1915
 - a. Lusitania sunk (May, 1915)
 - b. Arabic sunk (August, 1915)
 - c. Wilson issues warning
 - d. Germany pledges not to attack without warning
 - e. Sussex sunk (March, 1916) - Germany issues Sussex Pledge
 - 5. Election of 1916
 - a. Wilson narrowly defeats Charles Evans Hughes (R), New York
 - 6. Germany repeals Sussex Pledge (January, 1917)
 - 7. Zimmerman Telegram (March, 1917)
 - 8. Russian Revolution (March, 1917)

9. Congress declares War (April, 1917)
 - a. "Made the world safe for democracy"
- C. America at war - domestic policies
 1. Selective Service Act
 2. War Industries Board
 3. War Labor Board
 4. Food Administration - Herbert Hoover appointed Director
 5. Liberty Bonds
 6. Committee on Public Information - George Creel appointed Director
 7. Espionage Act 1917
 8. Sedition Act 1918 - Upheld in Schenck v. U.S., 1919 (Clear and Present Danger rule established)
- D. The Peace Conference
 1. Wilson's 14 Points
 2. Confusion and conflicting goals of Allies
 3. Treaty of Versailles
 - a. Reparations (\$300 billion)
 - b. Alsace - Lorraine ceded to France
 - c. Loss of colonies
 - d. Reduced German Army and Navy
 - e. War Guilt Clause
- E. Wilson defeated at home
 1. Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge (R), Massachusetts, Chairmen of Senate Foreign Relations Committee leads against ratification of Treaty and all other "arrangements"
 2. Wilson fails to convince Nation

II. THE "ROARING TWENTIES"

- A. American Isolationism - "return to normalcy"
 1. Quota Act 1921 limits "less desirable" immigrants from Eastern Europe
 2. Immigration Act 1924
 3. Sacco and Vanzetti 1921 - executed in 1927
 4. "Red Scare"
 - a. Palmer Raids - Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer
 - b. Anarchists deported
- B. Ku Klux Klan revived
- C. Marcus Garvey "Back to Africa" movement
- D. Warren Harding
 1. "Ohio Gang"
 2. "Teapot Dome" Scandal in Wyoming - Secretary of Interior, Albert B. Fall
 3. Calvin Coolidge assumes Presidency (1923)
- E. Rise of Organized Crime
 1. Alphonse Capone - bootlegging and speakeasies
- F. Foreign Issues
 1. Dwight Morrow goes to Mexico
 2. Washington Conference 1921 - limits imposed on Navies
 3. Fordney - McCumber Act 1922 raised tariffs to 40%
 4. Charles Dawes Plan 1924 accepted to help Germany pay off war debts
 5. Kellogg - Briand Pact outlawed war
 6. Aid to Soviet Union
- G. Election of 1928
 1. Herbert Hoover (R), Iowa defeats Alfred E. Smith (D), New York
 2. Dirty campaign
 3. "Rugged individualism"
 4. First Republican victory in South
- H. Business, Farmers, and Labor
 1. Auto industry - Ford, GM
 2. Buying on credit
 3. Frederick W. Taylor - father of scientific management
 4. Farmers hurt by falling commodity prices
 - a. Agricultural Marketing Act 1929 est. Federal Farm Board and arranged for government loans
 5. Labor movements recedes
 - a. Boston Police Strike fails 1919

- b. Union membership declines

III. THE STOCK MARKET CRASH OF 1929

- A. Origins
 - 1. Industrial and Agricultural overproduction
 - 2. Rising consumer debt
 - 3. Inflation
 - 4. Drought
 - 5. Unsound banking practices
 - 6. Speculative securities market
 - 7. Buying on margin
 - 8. Weakened international trade
 - 9. High tariffs
 - 10. Slowdown of European investment in America
- B. Stock Market crashes on Tuesday, October 29, 1929
- C. Hoover's limited response to economic crisis
 - 1. Hooverville's - the bonus army
 - 2. Reconstruction Finance Corporation

THE GREAT DEPRESSION & OMINOUS THREATS FROM ABROAD

I. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (D), NEW YORK DEFEATS HOOVER. BEGINS THE "NEW DEAL"

- A. The Hundred Days (1933)
 - 1. Glass - Steagall Banking Act - created Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
 - 2. Civilian conservation Corps.
 - 3. Federal Emergency Relief Administration under Harry Hopkins
 - 4. Agricultural Adjustment Act
 - 5. Federal Securities Act 1933
 - a. Securities and Exchange Commission 1934
 - 6. Tennessee Valley Authority
 - 7. Emergency Banking Relief Act
 - 8. National Industrial Recovery Act - NRA
 - 9. Pump - Priming
- B. Critics and criticism of the New Deal
 - 1. Huey (Kingfish) Long, Governor of Louisiana
 - 2. Charles Coughlin a Roman Catholic priest
 - 3. Conservative Republicans form the anti-New Deal Liberty League
- C. The New Deal's legacy
 - 1. Keynesian economic principles

II. FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- A. Japan invades Manchuria (September, 1931)
 - 1. Japan resigns from League of Nations
 - 2. Secretary of State, Henry Stimson issues doctrine - U.S. does not recognize territory gained by aggression
 - 3. Japan bombs Shanghai (1932)
- B. Hitler comes to power in Germany (1933)
- C. United States recognizes Soviet Union (1933)
- D. Tydings - McDuffe Act 1934 - Philippines would gain full independence in 12 years
- E. Good Neighbor Policy
 - 1. 7th Pan-American Conference in Montevideo, Uruguay 1933, U.S. declares end to interventionism
 - 2. Secretary of State, Cordell Hull helps get Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act 1934 passed - allows president to immediately change tariff rates
- F. Neutrality Acts 1935, 1936, 1937
- G. Italy invades Ethiopia 1935
- H. The Spanish Civil War begins 1936
- I. Japan invades China 1937
 - 1. FDR delivers "quarantine" speech in Chicago

- 2. Panay incident 1937
- J. Germany invades Poland 1939 World War II begins in Europe
 - 1. Congress passes Neutrality Act - allows sales to European "friendlies" but C.O.D. and no deliveries
- K. FDR runs for an unprecedented 3rd term. Defeats Wendell Wilkie of Indiana
- L. Lend-Lease Act passed (March, 1941)
- M. Atlantic Charter (August, 1941)
- N. United States enters the war
 - 1. U.S. imposes embargo on Japan (1940)
 - 2. Japanese assets in U.S. frozen (1941)
 - 3. Pearl Harbor attacked December 7, 1941 - United States declares war

WORLD WAR II

- I. 1942
 - A. War Production Board created
 - B. Office of Price Administration
 - C. Women go to work in factories
 - 1. "Rosie the Riveter"
 - D. Internment of Japanese-Americans
 - 1. Manzanar
 - 2. Legality upheld by Supreme Court in Korematsu v. U.S. 1944
 - E. Military Actions
 - 1. Philippines
 - a. Gen. Douglas MacArthur
 - b. Fall of Bataan (April)
 - c. Fall of Corregidor (May)
 - 2. Battle of Coral Sea (May)
 - 3. Battle of Midway (June)
 - 4. Guadalcanal (August) - secured by February, 1943
 - 5. U.S. forces arrive in North Africa
- II. 1943
 - A. Casablanca summit between FDR and Churchill (January)
 - B. Allies take Tunisia in North Africa by May
 - C. Invasions of Sicily (July)
 - D. Invasions of Italy (September)
 - E. American Army Air Corps. begins daylight bombing of Germany
 - F. U.S. Navy retakes Aleutians (May)
 - G. Teheran Summit (December) - FDR, Churchill, and Stalin
 - 1. Discussion of 2nd Front
 - 2. Decision about post-war Poland left undetermined
 - 3. Soviet Union agrees to declares war on Japan after European hostilities settled
 - H. Gilbert Islands fall (November) - Tarawa
- III. 1944
 - A. D-Day, June 6
 - B. Marianas (June) - Saipan
 - C. Battle of Leyte Gulf, Philippines (October)
 - D. Election of 1944 - FDR defeats Thomas E. Dewey (R), New York
 - E. Battle of the Bulge (December)
- IV. 1945
 - A. Invasion of Luzon, Philippines (January)
 - B. U.S. invades Iwo Jima (March)
 - C. Yalta Conference (February)
 - D. FDR dies, April - Truman assumes Presidency
 - E. Germany surrenders (May) - V-E Day
 - F. Okinawa (June)
 - G. Philippines secured (July)
 - H. Potsdam Conference (July)
 - I. Atomic Bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki (August 6 & 9)
 - 1. Manhattan Project

- 2. Robert J. Oppenheimer
- J. Japan surrenders September 2 - V-J Day

THE COLD WAR ERA

- I. ORIGINS
 - A. Historical Anti- communism
 - B. Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe
 - C. Truman Doctrine
 - 1. National Security Act 1947
 - D. Marshall Plan (1947)
 - E. Berlin Blockade (1948) - Berlin Airlift
 - F. Soviet Union becomes a nuclear power (1949)
 - G. Nationalist forces under Chiang Kai-Shek defeated by Communists under Mao Zedong (1949)
 - H. The Korean Conflict (1950)
- II. COLD WAR IN AMERICA
 - A. Smith Act 1940 - antisedition law
 - 1. Upheld in Dennis v. U.S. (1951)
 - B. McCarran Act passed (1950)
 - C. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg convicted of treason (1951)
 - D. Truman's Point Four program
 - E. Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R), Wisconsin
 - 1. "McCarthyism" - Demagoguery
 - 2. House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)
- III. DOMESTIC ISSUES
 - A. Servicemen's Readjustment Act, 1944 G.I. Bill of Rights
 - B. Taft-Hartley Act, 1947
 - C. Veterans Administration created
 - D. Economic Expansion 1950-1970's
 - 1. Baby Boom
 - 2. Suburbs
 - 3. Growing Sunbelt
 - E. Truman (D) defeats Dewey (R) 1948
 - 1. Strom Thurmond (D) (Running as States' Rights Party Candidate), and Henry Wallace (Progressive Party Candidate)
 - F. Emergence of television
 - G. Rock 'N' Roll
 - 1. Elvis Presley
 - 2. Buddy Holly
 - 3. Beatles
 - H. Interstate Highway Act 1956
 - I. Eisenhower (R), Kansas defeats Adlai Stevenson (D), Illinois (1952)
 - J. Vietnam
 - 1. France defeated in March, 1954
 - 2. SEATO created
 - K. Suez Crisis (1956)
 - 1. Eisenhower Doctrine
 - L. Hungarian Revolt (1956)
 - M. NASA and the Mercury Space program
 - 1. Apollo 11 Mission - Neil Armstrong lands on Moon (July, 1969)
- IV. COLD WAR CHALLENGES
 - A. The Kennedy Administration
 - 1. Bay of Pigs invasion (April, 1961)
 - 2. Berlin wall erected (August, 1961)
 - 3. Cuban Missile Crisis (October, 1962)
 - 4. Peace Corps created
 - 5. Expansion of American involvement in Vietnam

- B. The Johnson Administration
 - 1. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
 - a. Tet Offensive (January, 1968)
 - 2. Six-Day War (June, 1967) - Israel occupies Gaza, Sinai, West Bank
 - 3. Vietnam War protests
- C. The Nixon Administration
 - 1. China Trip (February, 1972)
 - 2. ABM Treaty and SALT I ratified (1972)
 - 3. War Powers Act (November, 1973)
 - 4. Arab Oil Embargo (October, 1973)
 - 5. Watergate scandal
 - a. Nixon Resigns (August, 1974)
 - 6. Vietnam War ends (April, 1975)
- D. The Ford and Carter Administrations
 - 1. SALT II approved
 - 2. Ford pardons Nixon
 - 3. Carter brokers Egypt-Israel Peace Accords at Camp David (1978)
 - 4. People's Republic of China recognized (1979)
 - 5. 2nd Oil Crisis (1979)
 - 6. Iranian Revolution (1979)
 - 7. Soviet Union invades Afghanistan (1979)
- E. The Reagan Administration
 - 1. Return of the Cold Warriors and an end to Detente
 - 2. Strategic Defense Initiative
 - 3. Mikhail Gorbachev
 - a. Glasnost - political liberalization
 - b. Perestroika - economic free market system
 - 4. Iran-Contra Affair
 - a. Nicaragua and the Sandanistas
 - b. Lt. Col. Oliver North

CIVIL RIGHTS AND THE NEOCONSERVATIVE MOVEMENT

- I. THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT
 - A. Jim Crow Laws still maintained in Southern States
 - B. Jackie Robinson breaks color barrier in Major League Baseball, 1947
 - C. Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas (1954)
 - 1. Thurgood Marshall - Director of NAACP Legal Defense Fund
 - 2. Chief Justice Earl Warren
 - 3. "Separate but Equal" struck down, 9 - 0
 - D. Rosa Parks defied Bus driver in Montgomery, Alabama (1955)
 - E. The crisis at Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas (1957)
 - 1. Gov. Orval Faubus uses National Guard to prevent black students from attending
 - 2. Eisenhower uses Federal troops to help enroll students
 - F. Dr. Martin Luther King starts Southern Christian Leadership Conference organization (1957)
 - G. Federal Troops sent by Kennedy to help James Meredith enroll in U. of Mississippi (1962)
 - H. Gov. George Wallace of Alabama personally blockades entrance to U. of Alabama to two African American or Black students in 1963
 - 1. American Independent Party candidate for president (1968), left paralyzed in assassination attempt
 - I. John Kennedy assassinated (November, 1963) in Dallas by Lee Harvey Oswald
 - 1. Warren Commission finds no evidence of conspiracy
 - J. President Lyndon Baines Johnson (D), Texas assumes office
 - K. Johnson's Domestic policies
 - 1. Civil Rights Act (1964)
 - a. Created Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
 - 2. "Affirmative Action" directive signed (1965)
 - 3. "War on Poverty" program announced

4. Department of Housing and Urban Development created
- L. The "Great Society" programs
 1. Education Bill passed - Federal funding assistance to public and parochial schools
 2. Medicare and Medicaid programs
 3. Immigration and Nationality Act (1965) abolished quota system
 4. Voting Rights Act (1965)
- M. Three Civil Rights young men killed by KKK in Mississippi (1964)
 1. FBI launches attack on Klan
- N. Elijah Muhammad creates Nation of Islam
 1. Malcolm X (Little) assassinated by Nation (1965)
- O. National Organization for Women founded in 1967
 1. Betty Friedan publishes *The Feminine Mystique* in 1963 which led to creation of NOW and feminist movement
- P. Dr. King assassinated (April 4, 1968) by James Earl Ray
- Q. Vietnam War protests
 1. Student protests
 2. "Draft dodgers"
 3. SDS - students for a democratic society
 4. "Hippies" movement
 5. Students killed at Kent State University
- R. Election of 1968
 1. Effect of Vietnam War and Civil Rights on campaign
 - a. Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D), Minnesota - anti-war
 - b. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D), Minnesota - establishment and Johnson loyalist
 - c. Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D), New York - anti-war, pro civil rights. Assassinated by Sirhan Sirhan in Los Angeles
 - d. George Wallace (American Independent Party and former Democrat), Alabama - anti-civil rights
 - e. Richard M. Nixon (R), California - favored phased withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam and peace negotiations (Nixon Doctrine)
 2. Democratic National Convention
 - a. Mayor Richard Daley
 - b. Massive anti-war protests
 - c. Badly weakened party
 3. Nixon defeats Humphrey

II. THE NEOCONSERVATIVE MOVEMENT

- A. The "Cold Warriors" of the 1950's
- B. The "Solid South" angry with Democratic party support of Civil Rights
- C. Opposition to "Liberal" Supreme Court's Judicial Activism
 1. Brown Decision (1954)
 2. Gideon v. Wainwright (1963), Escobedo v. Illinois (1964), and Miranda v. Arizona (1966) - Court's "anti-police" and "pro-criminal" decisions
 3. Griswold v. Connecticut (1965) right of privacy upheld
 4. Reynolds v. Sims (1964) forces states to reapportion according to population - angers "states rights" advocates
 5. Roe v. Wade (1973) - legalized abortion
 6. Anti-religion decisions 1970's, 80's, Supreme Court reaffirms strict separation of Church and State.
- D. Sen. Barry Goldwater (R), Arizona emerges leader of neoconservative wing of the Republican Party - "extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice, and moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue"
 1. Defeated in 1964 election by Johnson, but venerated by his party for 30 years
- E. The Regan Revolution 1980's
 1. Architects of Reagan Conservatism
 - a. Norman Podhoretz
 - b. Justin Dart
 - c. Irving Kristol
 - d. William F. Buckley, Jr.

- F. Jerry Falwell and the Moral Majority, founded 1979
- G. The Christian Coalition
- H. Bush and Clinton