

## IDENTIFICATIONS TO KNOW FOR THE AP EXAM

### Contact

Native Americans: Iroquois Confederacy-- Five Nations; Moundbuilders, Pueblo, Creeks  
Amerindian culture in North America  
Columbus  
St. Augustine, 1565  
Samuel de Champlain (“Father of New France”)  
Impact of European culture on North America  
Impact of Native Americans on European culture  
Spanish relations with Native Americans  
New Mexico  
*encomienda*  
*mestizo*  
mission system, Franciscans  
Pope’s Rebellion, Santa Fe  
California—Father Junipero Serra  
French relations with Native Americans  
Algonquins  
beaver trade  
*coureur de bois* and *voyageurs*  
Jesuits  
British relations with Native Americans  
New England  
Pilgrims and Wampanoags  
Pequot War, 1636  
New England Confederation  
“praying towns”  
King Philip’s War, 1675  
Iroquois Confederacy  
Pennsylvania  
Quakers  
Chesapeake  
Jamestown  
Powhatans  
Pocahantas  
Anglo-Powhatan Wars  
Carolinas  
Tuscaroras  
Yamasee  
Founding of 13 Original Colonies (know order)

### Southern Colonies (Plantation Colonies)

common characteristics of southern colonies  
Chesapeake: Virginia, Maryland  
joint-stock Company  
Virginia Company: purpose, failures, successes

Virginia Charter, significance  
**Jamestown (1607)/Virginia**  
Captain John Smith  
Powhatans, Pocahantas  
John Rolfe, tobacco  
Africans arrive in 1619  
House of Burgesses, 1619  
Charter revoked in 1624, James I  
Bacon’s Rebellion, 1676; Governor Berkeley  
**Maryland (1634)**  
Lord Baltimore (Calvert)  
Act of Toleration (1649)  
Headright system, indentured servants  
Indian slave trade  
Restoration colonies, Charles II  
**Carolinas** 1670, split in 1712  
Charleston (Charles Town)  
Impact of British West Indies, Barbados  
Middle Passage  
Slave Codes  
rice and indigo  
Stono Rebellion, 1739  
differences between North & South Carolina  
**Georgia (1733):** reasons, successes  
James Oglethorpe  
Southern class structure  
Anglican Church

### Early New England -- Plymouth & MBC

Protestant Reformation, Martin Luther  
John Calvin, *Institutes of the Christian Religion*  
Predestination, the “elect,” “visible saints”  
Church of England (Anglican Church)  
Pilgrims (Separatists)  
Plymouth Colony, reasons for leaving  
John Robinson  
Separatists, Non-Separatists  
Mayflower Compact  
Thanksgiving, Massasoit  
William Bradford  
**Massachusetts Bay Colony (1629)**  
Puritans  
reasons for leaving: Charles I, Archbishop Laud  
“Great Migration” -- 1630s  
impact of English Civil War -- interregnum

John Winthrop: *Model of Christian Charity*  
covenant theology -- "City on a hill"

Puritan (Protestant) work ethic

Congregational church

John Cotton

townhall meetings, self-government

-- voting granted to church members, 1631

Cambridge Platform (1648)

Religion in MBC

"visible saints", the "elect"

Jeremiad

Half-Way Covenant

education: purpose

Harvard founded, 1636

Massachusetts school of law, 1647

Dissent:

Anne Hutchinson, antinomianism

Quakers

Roger Williams -- "liberty of conscience"

Salem Witch Trials, Cotton Mather

Impact of Geography on New England

3 main contributions to the American character:

democracy

perfectability of society

Protestant work ethic

### Other New England Colonies

Connecticut Colony (1636) -- Thomas Hooker

New Haven, 1638

Fundamental Orders (1639)

Roger Williams, Rhode Island (1644)

### New England Politics -- 17th Century

New England Confederation

Pequot War (1636-37)

King Philip's War, 1675; Metacom

Dominion of New England

Charles II

Mercantilism

Navigation Laws: 1<sup>st</sup> in 1651

Sir Edmund Andros

"Glorious Revolution" -- 1688

English Bill of Rights

"First American Revolution"

### Middle Colonies

characteristics: crops, geography, immigrants

New York

Peter Minuit, New Amsterdam (1626)

Peter Stuyvesant

patroon system

1664, English victory

Leisler's Rebellion, NY (1691)

**Pennsylvania**, 1681, William Penn

"Holy Experiment"

Quakers

### Religion in the Colonies

Congregational Church -- Puritanism

Anglican Church

MD, PA, RI -- founders, established churches

Maryland Act of Toleration, 1649

### Great Awakening

Jonathan Edwards

George Whitefield

Old Lights, New Lights

new educational institutions

Baptists

Anglican Church becomes Episcopal Church

College of William and Mary, 1693

Presbyterian Church

### The Colonial Economy

Regional differences: New England, Middle

Colonies, Southern Colonies

mercantilism

Navigation Acts

Triangular Trade: know geography & products

Molasses Act, 1733

### Colonial Society

"Old Immigration": 1600 - 1776

royal, charter, proprietary colonies

colonial political structure:

Council -- upper house

Assemblies (lower houses) -- most important  
primogeniture, entail, women lack property  
rights

Benjamin Franklin, *Poor Richard's Almanack*

Phillis Wheatley

Age of the Enlightenment

Classical Liberalism

Important Thinkers

John Locke: natural rights, right to rebel

Baron de Montesquieu: 3 branches

deism

**Events that fostered the democratic ideal in the English Colonies**

House of Burgesses (1619)  
 Mayflower Compact (1620)  
 New England Town Meeting (after 1629)  
 royal, charter, proprietary colonies  
 colonial political structure:  
     assemblies controlled spending  
 Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (1639)  
 New England Confederation (1643)  
 Maryland Act of Toleration (1649)  
 Bacon's Rebellion (1676)  
 "Glorious Revolution," Bill of Rights (1689)  
 Failure of Dominion of New England  
 Leisler's Rebellion (1691)  
 "Salutary Neglect" (begins in 1713)  
     impact on colonial government (assemblies),  
     the economy, and religion  
 Whig ideology  
 Impact of the Enlightenment  
 Zenger Case (1734)  
 Albany Congress (1754)  
 Paxton Boys (1764)  
 Regulator Movement (1771)  
 (see "Road to Independence" below)

**Great Britain vs. France**

Dispute over the Ohio Valley  
 Compare French and British colonization  
 Iroquois vs. Hurons, significance  
**Seven Years' War** (French & Indian War)  
     Washington's Ohio Mission, Ft. Duquesne  
     Albany Congress  
     Albany Plan -- Benjamin Franklin,  
     William Pitt  
     Battle of Quebec  
     Treaty of Paris, 1763 -- significance

**Road to Independence**

"salutary neglect"  
 Whig ideology  
 writs of assistance, James Otis  
 George Grenville, end of "salutary neglect"  
 Pontiac's Rebellion, significance  
 Proclamation of 1763  
 Currency Act, 1764  
 Sugar Act, 1764  
 Quartering Act, 1765

Stamp Act, 1765  
     "No taxation w/o representation"  
     virtual representation vs. actual representation  
     "internal" vs. "external" taxation  
 Stamp Act Congress  
     non-importation  
     Sons of Liberty, Samuel Adams  
     repeal  
 Declaratory Act, 1766  
 Townshend Acts, 1767; reaction  
     John Dickinson, "*Letters from a PA Farmer*"  
     Massachusetts Circular Letter  
     Boston Massacre, 1770  
 Committees of Correspondence  
 Tea Act (1773), British East India Co.  
     Boston Tea Party  
 Intolerable Acts (Coercive Acts); 1774  
 Quebec Act; 1774  
 First Continental Congress, 1774  
     The Association  
 Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775  
 British vs. American strengths and weaknesses  
 Second Continental Congress, 1775  
     George Washington, Continental Army  
     *Declaration of the Causes & Necessity of*  
     *Taking Up Arms*  
     Olive Branch Petition  
 Battle of Bunker Hill, significance  
 Hessians  
 Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*; 1776  
 King George III  
 Richard Henry Lee's resolution of June 7, 1776  
 Declaration of Independence, 3 parts  
     John Locke: natural rights philosophy

**Revolutionary War**

Patriots vs. Tories + Loyalists  
 Battle of Trenton, 1776  
 Battle of Saratoga, 1777  
 Valley Forge, Baron von Steuben  
 Articles of Confederation, 1777  
 Franco-American Alliance, 1778  
 Yorktown, Lord Cornwallis  
 Treaty of Paris (1783)  
 social impact of the war  
 African Americans in the war  
 Women in the war, Abigail Adams  
 new state constitutions

**Articles of Confederation (“Critical Period”)**

Societal changes after the revolution  
 end to primogeniture, entail  
 protests over Cincinnati Society  
 disestablishment, Virginia Statute of Religious  
 Freedom (1786) – Jefferson  
 Quaker abolitionism; Quock Walker case  
 Native Americans  
 Republican Motherhood  
 sovereignty, republicanism  
 features of state constitutions  
 Maryland, cession of western land claims  
 powers, strengths and weaknesses of Articles of  
 Confederation  
 Dey of Algiers  
 Pennsylvania militia routs Congress, 1783  
 Newburgh Conspiracy, 1783  
 Land Ordinance of 1785  
 Northwest Ordinance of 1787  
 proposed Jay-Gardoqui Treaty, 1785  
 Shays’ Rebellion, 1787 -- significance  
 Annapolis Conference: principle purpose, result  
 1780s depression

**Constitution**

Philadelphia Convention, 1787  
 Madison, “Father of the Constitution”  
 Virginia Plan, “Large State Plan”  
 New Jersey Plan, “Small State Plan”  
 Great Compromise (Connecticut Compromise)  
 3/5's Compromise  
 end of slave trade in 1808  
 checks and balances, Montesquieu  
 Commerce Compromise  
 Conservative safeguards, electoral college,  
 election of Senators, appointments  
 procedures for amendments  
 Preamble: “We the people”  
 Federalists and Antifederalists  
 George Mason, Bill of Rights  
 ratification in states, esp. Mass. NY, & VA  
*Federalist Papers*, Jay, Hamilton, Madison  
*Federalist 10*: thesis

**Politics in the 1790s**

Bill of Rights adopted, 1791; know all 10!  
 Judiciary Act, 1789  
 President Washington  
 Vice-president Adams  
 Cabinet, precedents  
 Hamilton vs. Jefferson in political philosophy  
 Hamilton's Financial Plan: (BE FAT)  
 Assumption, Funding at Par, excise taxes,  
 tariffs, BUS, arguments for & against  
 implied powers, elastic clause (“necessary and  
 proper” clause)  
 loose construction, strict construction  
 location of capital: logrolling, Dist. of Columbia  
 Whiskey Rebellion, 1794  
 Washington’s Farewell Address, significance  
 election of 1796: Adams pres., Jefferson v.p.  
 Two-party system  
 Federlists vs. Democratic-Republicans  
 party leaders and supporters  
 programs & philosophies  
 views of foreign affairs  
 “Mad” Anthony Wayne, Battle of Fallen Timbers  
 Treaty of Greenville, 1795

**Foreign Affairs in the 1790s**

French Revolution, “Reign of Terror”  
 Neutrality Proclamation of 1793  
 Citizen Genet  
 Jay Treaty of 1794, result  
 Pinckney Treaty (1795)  
 XYZ Affair, Talleyrand  
 “Quasi-War”: undeclared naval war with  
 France; Convention of 1800  
 Alien and Sedition Acts, 1798  
 Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions, nullification,  
 compact theory of gov’t, 1799  
 “High Federalists”

**Jeffersonian Democracy (1800-1824)**

election of 1800, Jefferson & Burr tie  
 “Revolution of 1800”  
 12<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
 government *for* the people  
 “We are all Federalists, we are all Republicans”  
 Sec. of Treasury Albert Gallatin  
 maintenance of many Federalist policies  
 reversal of certain Federalist policies

Judiciary Act, 1801, “midnight judges”  
 John Marshall  
**Marbury v. Madison, 1803**, Judicial Review  
 Justice Samuel Chase, impeachment  
 Tripolitan War, Pasha of Tripoli,  
 “Mosquito Fleet”  
 Haitian slave revolt, Toussaint L’Ouverture, 1803  
 Louisiana Purchase: reasons, loose construction  
 Lewis and Clark expedition, Sacajawea  
 Burr Conspiracy/Essex Junto, 1804,  
 Hamilton-Burr duel  
 Burr expedition in West, treason trial  
 Events leading to War of 1812:  
 Order in Council  
 impressments, *Chesapeake-Leopard* Affair  
 Embargo Act of 1807, oppositon  
 Nonintercourse Act, 1809  
 President Madison  
 Macon's Bill #2, 1810  
 War Hawks, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun  
 Shawnee: Tecumseh, The Prophet  
 Battle of Tippecanoe  
 General William H. Harrison  
**War of 1812:**  
 Why war against Britain rather than France?  
 Francis Scott Key, Ft. McHenry, “Star  
 Spangled Banner”  
 Battle of New Orleans, Andrew Jackson  
 Hartford Convention (1814), significance  
 Treaty of Ghent (1815), provisions

### **Nationalism and Sectionalism to 1828**

#### **President Monroe**

Sec. of State John Quincy Adams

#### **DOMESTIC POLICY**

“Era of Good Feelings” (appropriate term?)  
 nationalism, economic independence  
 single party rule  
 Henry Clay’s American System (BIT)  
 2nd Bank of U.S., reversal of Jefferson’s ideas  
 Tariff of 1816, protective  
 internal improvements, Bonus Bill veto  
 Panic of 1819  
 land legislation: new trends in acreage and price  
 John Marshall, Federalist: decisions  
*Marbury v. Madison, 1803*  
*Martin v. Hunter’s Lessee, 1816*  
*McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819*

*Cohens v. Virginia,*  
*Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824*  
*Fletcher v. Peck, 1810*  
*Dartmouth v. Woodward, 1819*  
 Daniel Webster  
 Tallmadge Amendment  
 Missouri Compromise of 1820: provisions  
**FOREIGN POLICY:**  
 Sec. of State John Quincy Adams  
 Rush-Bagot Treaty (1817), Great Lakes  
 Convention of 1818, US-Canadian border est.  
 Adams-Onis Treaty (1819) (FL Purchase Treaty)  
 Monroe Doctrine, 1823

### **JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY**

The “New Democracy,” characteristics, causes  
 Election of 1824: popular vote, electoral vote,  
 “corrupt bargain”  
 Election of 1828 (Jacksonian revolution)  
 President Andrew Jackson  
 age of common man, gov’t by the people  
 strong executive, King Andrew I, vetoes  
**Jacksonian Democracy:** characteristics  
 franchise extended  
 spoils system  
 end of caucus system, nat’l nominating  
 conventions  
 more states’ rights: *Charles River Bridge case,*  
 veto internal improvements (Maysville Rd)  
 Cabinet Crisis  
 John C. Calhoun, *South Carolina*  
*Exposition and Protest*, nullification  
 Webster-Hayne Debate (1830)  
 Jefferson Day toast  
 “Kitchen Cabinet”  
 Peggy Eaton Affair  
 resignation of vice president Calhoun  
 Nullification Crisis of 1832  
 “Tariff of Abominations,” 1828  
 Tariff of 1832  
 South Carolina, nullification  
 Clay: Tariff of 1833  
 Election of 1832  
 Jackson (Democrat)  
 Clay (National Republican)  
 Anti-Masonic Party (1st 3rd party)  
 nat’l nominating conventions, platforms  
 end of the caucus system

**Jacksonian Economics:****BUS**

Clay, bank recharter bill, Nicholas Biddle  
 Jackson's removal of deposits, Roger B. Taney, Pet banks  
 Specie Circular, 1836, impact  
*Charles River Bridge* case, 1837  
 States' rights: Maysville Road Veto  
 Indian Removal  
 Indian Removal Act, 1830  
 Black Hawk War, 1832  
 Seminoles (war 1835-1842)  
*Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, 1831  
*Worcester v. Georgia* 1832  
 Trail of Tears  
 Recognition of Texas, 1837  
 Stephen Austin, Sam Houston  
 Santa Anna  
 Alamo  
 San Jacinto  
 Election of 1836  
 Whigs: origins, policies  
 Martin Van Buren  
 Panic of 1837  
 Independent Treasury Plan, "Divorce Bill"  
 Election of 1840: candidates, characteristics  
 Liberty Party  
 rise of second party system: Democrats v. Whigs  
 death of Harrison, Tyler becomes president

**MANIFEST DESTINY**

"Manifest Destiny"  
 Annexation of Texas, 1844  
 joint resolution under Pres. Tyler  
 Election of 1844: candidates, issues  
 Polk's 4-Point Plan: (COIL) -- OR, CA,  
 Walker Tariff, Independent Treasury System  
 Oregon Territory  
 Oregon Trail, "Oregon Fever"  
 Oregon Treaty, 1846, 49th parallel

**Mexican War: (know causes, results)**  
 Slidell's mission to Mexico. Why?  
 Rio Grande, Nueces River, disputed territory  
 Gen. Zachary Taylor  
 "spot resolutions," Lincoln  
**Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**, 1848  
 election of 1848: Cass (pop. sov.) & Taylor

Wilmot Proviso, 1848  
 Gadsden Purchase (1853)

**RISE OF NATIONAL ECONOMY**

Sectional differences: East, West, South  
**Industrial Revolution**, impact  
 Samuel Slater, "father of factory system"  
 Boston Associates, Lowell, Mass.  
 Lowell girls  
 general incorporation laws, limited liability  
 northern "wage slaves"  
 "Transportation Revolution": turnpikes, canals,  
 rivers, railroads  
 National Road, Lancaster Turnpike  
 growth of cities  
 Robert Fulton, steamboat (*Clermont*) 1807  
 Erie Canal, 1826 -- Gov. DeWitt Clinton  
 federal gov't land policy trend: smaller parcels  
*Charles River Bridge Co. v. Warren Bridge Co.*  
 rise of labor leaders, 10-hour movement  
*Commonwealth v. Hunt*, (Mass.)

**Inventions:**  
 Eli Whitney, cotton gin, interchangeable parts  
 Elias Howe, 1846; Isaac Singer, sewing machine  
 John Deere, steel plow  
 Cyrus McCormick, mechanical reaper  
 Samuel Morse, telegraph

**SOCIAL REFORM**

**Religion:**  
**Second Great Awakening:** impact, reaction to  
 deism, unitarianism, liberalism, social ills  
 Charles Grandison Finney, Peter Cartwright,  
 "circuit riders"  
 camp meetings, revivalism, perfectionism  
 influence of 2nd G.A. on frontier  
 "the burned-over district"  
 millennialism, Millerites (Adventists)  
 Mormons  
 Joseph Smith, Brigham Young, Utah  
 wilderness utopias: Brook Farm, New Harmony,  
 Oneida Community, Shakers, Amana  
 Community  
**Abolitionism:** see "slavery" below"  
**Temperance:**  
 American Temperance Union  
 Maine law, 1851, Neal S. Dow

**Women's Rights:**

Seneca Falls, 1848  
 Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott,  
 Susan B. Anthony  
 Sarah & Angelina Grimke, Lucy Stone,  
 Sojourner Truth  
 "Republican Motherhood," Catharine Beecher  
 "Cult of Domesticity"  
*Godey's Ladybook*

Impact of Industrial Revolution on gender roles

**Education:**

Noah Webster, William McGuffey  
 public education, Horace Mann  
 Catharine Beecher

**Other Reformers:**

Dorthea Dix, treatment of the insane  
 American Peace Society  
 prison reform, Auburn system, Penn. system

**Nativism:**

"Old Immigration"  
 Irish, German immigration,  
 nativism, "Know Nothings"

**Literature:**

Transcendentalists:

Romanticism  
 Ralph Waldo Emerson  
 Henry David Thoreau, *Walden*, "On Civil  
 Disobedience"  
 Walt Whitman, *Leaves of Grass*

Knickerbocker group

James Fenimore Cooper  
 Washington Irving

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Hudson River School of Art, landscapes

Gilbert Stuart, Charles Willson Peale

Alexis de Toqueville, *Democracy in America*

**Slavery and the South**

"King Cotton"

cotton gin, Eli Whitney

plantation slavery, slave culture

sectionalism: the 3 Souths

Border South: DE, MD, KY, MO

Middle South: VA, NC TN, AK

Lower South: SC, FL, GA AL, MS, LA TX

Slave revolts:

Gabriel Prosser, 1800 revolt

Denmark Vesey Conspiracy, 1822, S. Carolina

Nat Turner revolt, 1831, Virginia  
 mountain whites

Missouri Compromise of 1820

Liberty Party, election of 1844

banning of abolitionist literature in southern  
 mails, 1830s

"gag rule," 1836, House of Reps

American Colonization Society

**Abolitionists:**

William Lloyd Garrison, *The Liberator*, 1831

Elijah Lovejoy

American Antislavery Society

Theodore Weld, *American slavery as it is*

Wendell Phillips, "Golden Trumpet"

Sarah and Angelina Grimke

Sojourner Truth

Frederick Douglass

underground railroad: Harriet Tubman

*Prigg v. Pennsylvania*, 1842

"personal liberty laws"

**The 1850s**

Election of 1848, Taylor vs. Cass

Free Soil Party, Van Buren

Wilmot Proviso, 1848

California application for statehood, gold rush

Webster's 7th of March Speech

William H. Seward ("Higher Law")

Compromise of 1850: PopFACT

Henry Clay

Fugitive Slave Law

Nashville convention, failure

Harriet Beecher Stowe: *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

Hinton Helper, *The Impending Crisis of the South*

Southern defense of slavery: Bible, Aristotle,

George Fitzhugh

election of 1852; end of Whig Party

President Pierce: "Young America"

Commodore Matthew Perry goes to Japan

Ostend Manifesto -- Cuba

Gadsden Purchase (1853)

Stephen A. Douglas (pop. sovereignty)

Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

birth of Republican Party; end of Whigs

"bleeding Kansas"

New England Emigrant aid Company

"Beecher's Bibles"

raid on Lawrence

Sumner-Brooks affair  
 John Brown: Pottawatomie massacre  
 Lecompton Constitution  
 election of 1856: Republican Party (Fremont),  
 Know-Nothing Party (Fillmore)  
 President Buchanan (Democrat)  
*Dred Scott* decision, 1857  
 Chief Justice Roger B. Taney  
 Panic of 1857  
 Lincoln's "house divided" speech  
 Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858 (Illinois)  
 Freeport Doctrine  
 John Brown, Harpers Ferry raid, 1859  
 Election of 1860: candidates, parties, issues  
 John Bell, Constitutional Union Party  
 John Breckenridge, Southern Democratic Party  
 Stephen Douglas, Northern Democratic Party  
 Republican Party: 1860 platform, supporters  
 Buchanan and the secession crisis  
 Crittenden Compromise proposal

### Civil War

Lincoln's Inaugural Speech: purpose  
 Cabinet: Sec. of State William H. Seward, Sec. of  
 Treas. Salmon P. Chase, Sec. of War Edwin St  
 Stanton  
 Border States: MD, KY, DE, MO  
 seceding states (first seven)  
 Jefferson Davis, Alexander Stephens  
 Confederate States of America  
 South's advantages in the war  
 North's advantages in the war  
 Fort Sumter: Lincoln's dilemma and decision  
 volunteers and conscription, draft riots  
 four other states secede. Why?  
 Northern blockade (Anaconda Plan)  
 Bull Run (Manassas)  
 General George McClellan, Peninsula Campaign  
 Robert E. Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson  
 Antietam, significance of battle  
 Fredericksburg, Dec. 1862  
 Chancellorsville, May, 1863  
 Gettysburg, July 1863, significance  
 Vicksburg, July 4, 1863 significance  
 Atlanta and march through Georgia -- Sherman  
 Grant's Virginia campaign, 1864-65  
 Appomattox Court House  
 Emancipation Acts, 1862, 1863

Emancipation Proclamation, 1863  
 suspension of civil liberties: *abeas corpus*,  
*Ex parte Merryman*, 1st Amendment issues  
 Lincoln's usurpation of Congressional powers  
 Copperheads, Clement L. Vallandigham  
 Republican legislation passed in Congress after  
 secession: National Bank, tariff, Homestead Act,  
 transcontinental railroad, land grant act  
 Great Britain: *Trent*, *Alabama*, Laird rams,  
 France: Emperor Napoleon III  
**Election of 1864:** candidates, parties  
 Lincoln's 2nd Inaugural Speech: "With malice  
 toward none, with charity for all"  
 John Wilkes Booth

### Reconstruction

Lincoln's ten percent plan  
 13th Amendment, 1865  
*Ex Parte Milligan*  
 Radical Republicans: Charles Sumner, Thaddeus  
 Stevens  
 Wade-Davis bill (50% plan), veto  
 Andrew Johnson and presidential reconstruction  
 Freedmen's Bureau, General Oliver O. Howard  
 Black Codes  
 1866 elections: significance  
 Civil Rights Act, 1866  
 Military Reconstruction Act, 1867  
 14th Amendment, 1867, provisions  
 15th Amendment, 1870  
 impeachment of Johnson  
 "scalawags" and "carpetbaggers"  
 purchase of Alaska, 1867, Sec. of State Seward  
 President Ulysses S. Grant  
 Compromise of 1877, provisions  
 Hiram R. Revels & Blanche K. Bruce  
 Redeemers (or Bourbons), Solid South  
 Ku Klux Klan, Force Acts, 1871

**Post-Reconstruction African American Issues**

shortcomings of Reconstruction:

- sharecropping,
- disenfranchisement: poll taxes, literacy tests,
- “grandfather” clauses, gerrymandering
- “Jim Crow” -- segregation (1890s)

Booker T. Washington, accommodation

“Atlanta Compromise,” 1895

*Plessy vs. Ferguson, 1896* -- “separate but equal”

W.E.B. DuBois

“talented tenth”

Niagara Movement, 1905

NAACP

**Gilded Age: 1865-1900**

Corruption in the Grant administration

Tweed Ring, Boss Tweed

Thomas Nast

Panic of 1873 and the silver issue

Greenback-Labor Party

1876 election: candidates, electoral commission

Compromise of 1877

assassination of President Garfield

President Grover Cleveland

Tariff issue (big in the 1880s)

**Populism:** (People’s Party)

free silver, 16:1

Granger laws

*Munn v. Illinois*

*Wabash Case, 1886*

Farmers’ Alliances

Election of 1892: Cleveland, Harrison, Weaver

Populist Party, Omaha Platform, 1892

Cleveland’s 2nd term:

Panic of 1893

Coxey’s Army, 1893

Pullman Strike, 1894

Morgan Bond Transaction, 1895

Election of 1896: candidates, issues

William McKinley, Marcus Hanna

William Jennings Bryan

“Cross of Gold” speech

**Industrialism**

laissez-faire

“Robber Barons”

Transcontinental Railroad

Union Pacific Railroad,

Central Pacific Railroad

Leland Stanford

government subsidies to railroads

workers: “paddies,” “coolies”

Cornelius Vanderbilt, NY Central Railroad

corrupt railroad practices: stock watering,

pools, rebates, short haul/long haul

John D. Rockefeller, Standard Oil

horizontal integration

Andrew Carnegie, vertical integration

Bessemer process

J. P. Morgan, interlocking directorates

U.S. Steel Corporation

Mechanization

Thomas Edison

Alexander Graham Bell

The “New South”

trusts, holding companies

**Government Regulation and Court Cases**

Interstate Commerce Commission, 1887

Sherman Antitrust Act, 1890

Supreme Court Cases:

*Munn v. Illinois, 1877*

*Wabash case, 1886*

**Labor**

National Labor Union, William Sylvis

Great Railroad strike, 1877

Knights of Labor: Terence Powderly

Haymarket Square riot, 1886

American Federation of Labor (AFL)

Samuel Gompers

collective bargaining

strikes, boycotts, closed shop

company unions

Homestead strike, 1890

Pullman strike, 1894, Eugene V. Debs

*Lockner v. New York, 1906*

*Muller v. Oregon, 1908*

Clayton Antitrust Act, 1914

**Urbanization**

John A. Roebling, Brooklyn Bridge  
 Louis Sullivan, skyscrapers  
 lure of industrial jobs  
 streetcar suburbs  
 tenements  
 Jane Addams, Hull House  
 Florence Kelley  
 Political Machines  
   Boss Tweed  
   Tammany Hall  
   George Washington Plunkitt, "honest graft"  
 "New Immigration", Ellis Island  
 Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882; "coolies"  
 Victorian values (among middle class)  
   Comstock Law, 1873; "New Morality"

**Social and Intellectual Movements and Ideas**

Social Darwinism  
 Andrew Carnegie, *The Gospel of Wealth*  
 Fundamentalism  
 Social Gospel  
   Salvation Army, YMCA  
   Red Cross, Clara Barton  
 Edward Bellamy, *Looking Backward*, 2000-1887  
 Henry George, *Progress and Poverty*, single tax  
 Horatio Alger's books for youth (rags to riches)  
 Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)  
   Francis Willard  
 Carrie Nation

**The West**

3 frontiers of the west:  
   mining, Comstock Lode  
   cattle raising, long drive, cowboys  
     barbed wire, Joseph Glidden  
   farming, Homestead Act, 1862  
 Plains Indians: Sioux  
 Little Big Horn: George Custer, Crazy Horse  
 Chief Joseph, Nez Perce  
 Apache, Geronimo  
 Wounded Knee, 1892  
 Helen Hunt Jackson, *A Century of Dishonor*  
 Dawes Severalty Act, 1887  
 Oklahoma Land Rush, 1889 & 1892  
 1890 Census report: no discernible frontier  
 Frederick Jackson Turner, frontier thesis

**EXPANSION & IMPERIALISM**

France out of Mexico, Maximilian, 1867  
 Monroe Doctrine  
 James G. Blaine, Pan-Americanism  
 Venezuelan boundary dispute, 1895  
 "yellow journalism," Hearst & Pulitzer  
 Josiah Strong, *Our Country*  
 Alfred Thayer Mahan,  
   *Influence of Sea Power on History*  
 Grover Cleveland and Hawaii  
   Queen Liliuokalani  
 Samoan Crisis, Pago Pago  
 U.S. Conflict with Spain over Cuba  
   explosion of *Maine*  
 Spanish-American War, 1898  
 Commodore Dewey, Manila Bay  
   Theodore Roosevelt, Asst. Sec. of Navy  
   Rough Riders, San Juan Hill (Kettle Hill)  
 Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico  
 annexation of Hawaii  
 Treaty of Paris, 1898  
 American Anti-Imperialist League  
 U.S. policy toward Cuba  
   Insular Cases  
   Teller Amendment  
   Platt Amendment  
   Guantanamo Bay Naval Base  
 U.S. policy toward Philippines  
   protectorate  
   Aguinaldo, Philippine insurrection  
 U.S. policy toward China  
   Sec. of State John Hay, Open Door Note  
   spheres of influence  
   Boxer Rebellion  
 election of 1900: candidates, issues  
 Roosevelt's Big Stick diplomacy  
 Panama  
   Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, 1903  
   Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty, 1903  
   Panama revolution  
   Panama Canal  
 Venezuelan crisis, 1902  
 Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine  
   "Colossus of the North"  
   Dominican Republic  
 U.S. policy toward Asia  
   Russo-Japanese War, Treaty of Portsmouth  
   San Francisco School Board incident

Gentleman's Agreement, 1908  
 "Great White Fleet," 1907  
 William H. Taft, "dollar diplomacy"  
 Wilson, "Moral Diplomacy"  
 invasion of Mexico  
 Pancho Villa  
 General John "Black Jack" Pershing

### **Progressivism**

Populist ideas that carry forward  
 "muckrakers"  
 Progressive agenda: anti-trust, anti-political  
 machines, improved living conditions  
 democracy, efficiency, social justice  
 Pre-1900 critics (of the Gilded Age)  
 Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives*  
 socialists  
 Lester Frank Ward  
 Richard Ely  
 muckrakers  
 Lincoln Steffens, *The Shame of the Cities*  
 Ida Tarbell, *History of the Standard Oil Co.*  
 John Spargo, *The Bitter Cry of the Children*  
 Upton Sinclair, *The Jungle*  
 Progressive Activists  
 Jane Addams  
 Florence Kelley  
 Political Reforms  
 Robert LaFollette, "Wisconsin Experiment"  
 initiative, referendum, recall  
 direct primary, direct election of Senators  
 state income tax  
 Hiram Johnson, California  
 Charles Evans Hughes, NY  
 Australian ballot (secret ballot)  
 Galveston Texas, commission system  
 city manager system  
 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments  
 improved conditions for workers  
 Triangle Shirtwaist Co. fire, 1911  
*Muller v. Oregon*, 1908  
 Women's suffrage  
 National American Woman Suffrage Asso.  
 Carrie Chapman Catt, "Winning Plan"  
 Alice Paul, militant tactics, ERA  
 19th Amendment

Prohibition of Alcohol  
 Women's Christian Temperance Union,  
 Francis Willard  
 Anti-Saloon League  
 18th Amendment (1919)  
 Volstead Act (1919)

### **Presidents Roosevelt & Taft as Progressives**

Theodore Roosevelt  
 Square Deal, "three C's"  
 Control of Corporations  
 anthracite coal strike, 1902  
 Dept. of Commerce & Labor, 1903  
 Northern Securities Co. case, holding co.  
 "trust buster"  
 Hepburn Act, 1906  
 consumer protection  
 Meat Inspection Act (1906)  
 Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)  
 conservation  
 Newlands Reclamation Act, 1902  
 national parks  
 Panic of 1907  
 William Howard Taft  
 break up of Standard Oil  
 Split in Republican party  
 Payne-Aldrich Tariff, 1909  
 Ballinger-Pinchot controversy  
 Uncle Joe Cannon, Old Guard Republicans  
 Roosevelt's Osawatimie, Kansas speech  
 Taft-Roosevelt split  
 Bull Moose Party, campaign  
 election of 1912:  
 Woodrow Wilson, New Freedom  
 Theodore Roosevelt, New Nationalism  
 Eugene V. Debs, Socialist Party

### **President Woodrow Wilson as a Progressive**

Underwood Tariff (1913), income tax  
 Federal Reserve Act (1913)  
 Federal Trade Commission, cease & desist orders  
 Clayton Antitrust Act, labor's "Magna Carta"  
 Federal Highways Act, 1916  
 Warehouse Act, 1916  
 Child Labor Act, 1916  
 Adamson Act, 1916

Supreme Court rolls back progressive reforms

*Lochner v. U.S., 1905*

death of Child Labor Act

*Schenck v. U.S., 1919*

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

*Adkins v. Childrens Hospital, 1923*

### **First World War**

Triple Entente: Allies

Triple Alliance: Central Powers

*Lusitania*, Arabic pledge, Sussex pledge

election of 1916: Hughes, Wilson, issues

unrestricted submarine warfare

Zimmerman Note

Russian Revolution, 1917, March and Bolshevik

U.S. declares war, April 1917

Creel Committee

“Make the world safe for democracy”

“War to end all wars”

bond drives, Liberty Loans

War Industries Board, Bernard Baruch

Herbert Hoover, Food Administration

Espionage Act, 1917; Sedition Act, 1918

Eugene Debs imprisoned

IWW, “Wobblies”

selective service (conscription)

black migration to Northern cities

General John J. (“Black Jack”) Pershing

Argonne-Meuse offensive

Wilson’s Fourteen Points

Versailles Conference, Versailles Treaty

Big Four: Wilson, George, Clemenceau, Orlando

League of Nations Article X of Versailles Treaty

collective security

new nations, self-determination

Article 231, reparations

Lodge Reservations, Henry Cabot Lodge

“irreconcilables”: Borah, Johnson, La Follette

election of 1920: Candidates, issues

Red Scare, Palmer raids

strikes: 1919, coal, steel, Boston Police,

Seattle General Strike

inflation during World War I

### **The 1920s**

election of 1920: candidates, issues

Warren Harding, “Normalcy”

brief recession, 1920-1921

Teapot Dome scandal

Conservative political agenda

Fordney-McCumber Tariff, 1922

Andrew Mellon, tax cuts (“trickle down”)

Sec. of Commerce Herbert Hoover, trade associations

McNary-Haugen Bill, vetoes

election of 1928: Hoover vs. Smith

Bruce Barton, *The Man Nobody Knows*, 1925

“The Lost Generation”

F. Scott Fitzgerald, *The Great Gatsby*

Sinclair Lewis, *Main Street*, *Babbitt*

Theodore Dreiser, *An American Tragedy*

Ernest Hemingway, *A Farewell to Arms*

T.S. Eliot, *The Waste Land*

Prohibition, Volstead Act, Al Capone

“Americanism”

KKK

fundamentalists, Billy Sunday

Immigration Act of 1921

National Origins Act of 1924

Sacco and Vanzetti case

Scopes trial, Darrow, Bryan

Consumerism: automobile, radio, movies

Henry Ford, the Model T, assembly line 1913

Movies: *The Jazz Singer* (1927), Rudolph

Valentino, Charlie Chaplin

KDKA, Pittsburgh

new woman, flappers

Margaret Sanger, birth control

impact of Sigmund Freud’s theories

The “Jazz Age”: Louis Armstrong

Harlem Renaissance: Langston Hughes, Claude

McKay, Nora Zeale Hurston, Countee Cullen,

Duke Ellington

Marcus Garvey, Universal Negro Improvement

Association

Charles Lindbergh, *Spirit of St. Louis*

Babe Ruth, Jack Dempsey

### **FOREIGN POLICY**

Versailles Treaty

Washington Disarmament Conference

Five Power Treaty

Dawes Plan, 1924

Kellogg-Briand Treaty, 1928

Clark Memorandum, 1928

Hoover-Stimson Doctrine, 1931

**HOOVER ADMINISTRATION**

Bull market, Bear market  
 Agricultural Marketing Act, 1929, Farm Board  
 Wall Street Crash, Oct 1929  
 causes of the Depression  
 impact of the Depression  
 depression as an international event  
 Hawley-Smoot Tariff, 1930  
 Hoover's moratorium on international debt  
 Reconstruction Finance Corporation, RFC  
 Bonus Army, 1932  
 "Hoovervilles"  
 deportation of Mexicans

**ROOSEVELT AND THE NEW DEAL**

election of 1932: candidates, issues  
 Twenty-first Amendment  
 Brain Trust  
 Frances Perkins, Sec. of Labor  
 Eleanor Roosevelt

**First New Deal**

"relief, recovery, and reform"  
 "Hundred Days"  
 "bank holiday"  
 Emergency Banking Relief Act, 3/33  
 Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), 3/33  
 Federal Emergency Relief Admin (FERA), 5/33  
 [Civil Works Administration (CWA), 11/33]  
 Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA), 5/33  
 Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)  
 National Industry Recovery Act (NIRA), 6/33  
 National Recovery Admin. (NRA)  
 "Blue Eagle," Section 7a  
 Public Works Administration (PWA)  
 Glass-Steagall Banking Reform Act, 6/33  
 Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC)  
 Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC), 6/34  
 Federal Housing Authority (FHA), 1934  
 Indian Reorganization Act, 1934

**Second New Deal**

Works Progress Administration  
 Federal Arts Project, May 1935  
 National Youth Administration (WPA), 1935  
 Rural Electrification Admin (REA), 1935  
 Wagner Act, 1935  
 National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)  
 Revenue Act, 1935 ("soak the rich" tax)

Social Security Act, 1935  
 2nd AAA, 1938  
 Fair Labor Standards Act: maximum hours and  
 minimum wage  
 Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO),  
 John L. Lewis  
 sit down strikes  
 Dust Bowl, Okies; Steinbeck, *Grapes of Wrath*  
 New Democratic party coalition: blacks, unions,  
 intellectuals, city machines, Southern whites  
 American Liberty League  
 Huey Long, "Share the Wealth"  
 Father Charles Coughlin  
 Dr. Francis Townsend  
*Schechter Poultry Corp. v. U.S.*, 1935  
*U.S. v. Butler*, 1936  
 "court packing" proposal (Judiciary Act of 1937)  
 "conservative coalition" in Congress  
 Recession of 1937-38  
 Keynesian economics, deficit spending

**World War II**

Good Neighbor Policy:  
 Montevideo Conference  
 Buenos Aires Conference  
 Nye Committee, "merchants of death"  
 Neutrality Acts: 1935, 1936, 1937  
 totalitarianism, fascism, communism  
 Hitler, Mussolini  
 Spanish Civil War, 1936, Francisco Franco  
 Japan attacks China, 1937 Chiang Kai-shek  
 Panay incident  
 "Quarantine speech", 1937  
 Munich Conference, 1938, appeasement,  
 Neville Chamberlain  
 pacifism, Britain, France  
 Austria annexed, 1938  
 Czechoslovakia invaded, Sudetenland, 1938-39  
 Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, 1939  
 invasion of Poland, blitzkrieg, 1939  
 Axis powers  
 Grand Alliance  
 Neutrality Act of 1939: "cash-and-carry" revision  
 fall of France, 1940  
 Battle of Britain, 1940  
 America First Committee, Charles Lindbergh  
 Committee to Defend America by Aiding the  
 Allies

Smith-Connolly Antistrike Act, John L. Lewis,  
 A. Philip Randolph  
 Destroyer-Bases Deal, 1940  
 "Arsenal of Democracy" speech  
 Lend Lease Act, March 1941  
 German undeclared naval warfare  
 Atlantic Charter, August 1941  
 German invasion of Soviet Union  
 Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941  
 Japanese internment, Executive Order 9066  
 Zoot Suit riots, 1943  
 Midway  
 island-hopping  
 El Alamein, "Operation Torch"  
 War Production Board  
 Office of Price Administration (OPA)  
 War Labor Board  
 General Eisenhower, General MacArthur  
 second front  
 D-Day, June 6, 1944  
 Stalingrad, 1942-43  
 "Big Three"  
 Tehran Conference, 1943  
 Yalta Conference, 1945  
 Potsdam Conference, 1945  
 "unconditional surrender"  
 Iwo Jima and Okinawa  
 Manhattan Project, J. Robert Oppenheimer  
 Hiroshima, Nagasaki, *Enola Gay*  
 decisions to use of the A-bomb  
 genocide, "Final Solution"  
 Nuremberg trials  
 United Nations  
 Bretton Woods Conference, International  
 Monetary Fund (IMF)

### **COLD WAR: Truman**

Yalta Conference  
 Partitioning of Germany & Korea  
 Winston Churchill, "Iron Curtain" speech  
 communist satellites (Eastern Europe)  
 National Security Act, Dept. of Defense, 1947  
 containment, George F. Kennan  
 Truman Doctrine, 1947  
 Marshall Plan, Sec. of State George C. Marshall  
 Berlin blockade, Berlin airlift, 1948-49  
 fall of China, 1949 Mao Tse-tung  
 Chiang Kai-shek, Formosa (Taiwan)

Soviet A-bomb, 1949  
 NATO, 1949; collective security  
 Warsaw Pact, 1955  
 NSC-68  
 Korean War, Inchon, limited war  
 Truman fires MacArthur  
 Hydrogen bomb: U.S. & U.S.S.R., superpowers  
 Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)

### **Cold War: Eisenhower**

End to Korean War  
 CIA in Iran, 1953  
 John Foster Dulles, "massive retaliation,"  
 brinkmanship  
 mutual assured destruction (MAD)  
 Khrushchev, 1955 Geneva Summit  
 "peaceful coexistence"  
 Hungarian uprising, 1956  
 Suez Canal crisis, 1956  
*Sputnik*, 1957  
 NASA  
 National Education Act (+ AP program!)  
 Lebanon, 1958  
 Eisenhower Doctrine  
 Organization of American States (OAS)  
 Fidel Castro's revolution, 1959  
 U-2 incident  
 Eisenhower's farewell speech, "military-  
 industrial-complex"

### **Cold War at Home: Truman & Eisenhower**

Smith Act, 1940  
 Loyalty Review Board (Truman)  
 House Un-American Committee (HUAC)  
 Alger Hiss case, Richard Nixon, 1948  
 McCarran Internal Security Bill, 1950  
 Rosenbergs  
 blacklisting, "Hollywood Ten"  
 McCarthyism

### **Cold War: Kennedy**

"flexible response"  
 Berlin Wall, 1961  
 Bay of Pigs, 1961  
 Cuban missile crisis, 1962  
 Alliance for Progress  
 Peace Corps  
 Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1963)

**Vietnam: Eisenhower, JFK, LBJ, & Nixon**

Dien Bien Phu, 1954  
 Ho Chi Minh, Vietminh  
 domino theory  
 Viet Cong, National Liberation Front (NLF)  
 Ngo Dinh Diem  
 Kennedy -- increase of military advisors  
 President Johnson -- escalation  
 Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, 1964  
 Tet offensive, 1968  
 Kent State incident, Jackson State incident  
 Daniel Ellsberg, Pentagon Papers  
 My Lai massacre, Lt. Calley  
 President Nixon & Sec. of State Henry Kissinger  
 bombing of Laos and Cambodia  
 Vietnamization  
 Paris Accords, 1973  
 fall of Saigon, 1975

**Cold War: Nixon**

*détente*  
 SALT I Agreement  
 Henry Kissinger  
 China visit, 1972  
 Moscow visit, 1972  
 War Powers Act, 1973

**Cold War & Foreign Policy: Carter**

Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, 1979  
 Olympic boycott, 1980  
 "Humanitarian diplomacy"  
 Panama Canal Treaty, 1977  
 Camp David Accords, Sadat and Begin  
 Iran Hostage crisis, Ayatollah Khomeini

**Cold War & Foreign Policy: Reagan/Bush**

"Star Wars," SDI, Strategic Defense Initiative  
 Mikhail Gorbachev, glasnost, perestroika  
 INF Treaty, 1987  
 "Revolutions of 1989": Berlin Wall falls  
 fall of Soviet Union, 1991

**Domestic Issues & Culture: 1940s and 1950s****Harry Truman:**

G.I. Bill, 1944  
 Taft-Hartley Act, 1947  
 "right to work laws"  
 desegregation of armed forces, 1947

desegregation in federal jobs  
 Election of 1948: "Dixiecrats"  
 "Fair Deal"  
 Presidential Succession Act of 1947  
 22nd Amendment

**Dwight D. Eisenhower:**

"dynamic conservatism"  
 Interstate Highway System, 1956  
 maintenance of New Deal programs: Department  
     of Health, Education and Welfare  
 AFL-CIO merger, 1955  
 Jimmy Hoffa, Teamsters  
 Landrum-Griffin Act of 1959  
*Brown v. Board of Education*, 1954  
 Little Rock crisis, 1957  
 Civil Rights Acts of 1957 & 1960

**Society**

"Affluent Society": 1950-1970  
 baby boom  
 growing middle class  
 cult of domesticity re-emerges  
 Rock 'n' Roll, Elvis Presley  
 Dr. Benjamin Spock, *The Commonsense Book of  
     Baby and Child Care*  
 suburbia  
 conformity  
 David Reisman  
 beatniks, the Beat Generation  
 Jack Kerouac, *On The Road*  
 Jackson Pollock, abstract expressionism

**Domestic Issues -- 1960s**

Election of 1960: Kennedy vs. Nixon, TV  
 "New Frontier"  
 eventual support for civil rights  
 Assassination of JFK, Lee Harvey Oswald,  
     Warren Commission

**The Great Society**

Civil Rights Act of 1964  
 Voting Rights Act of 1965  
 election of 1964: LBJ, Goldwater  
 Michael Harrington: *The Other Side of America*  
 Office of Econ. Opportunity, "War on Poverty"  
 Elementary and Secondary Act, Head Start  
 Medicare  
 Immigration Act of 1965

Dept. of Housing and Urban Development  
 election of 1968: candidates, issues  
 1968: "The Year of Shocks" – Tet Offensive  
 Chicago, Democratic Party Convention riot  
 assassinations of Robert Kennedy & MLK  
 Richard Nixon's "Southern strategy"  
 Governor George Wallace  
 moon race, Neil Armstrong  
 Sunbelt vs. Frost belt (or Rustbelt)  
 Earl Warren, Warren Court  
 Miranda decision, Escobedo decision  
*Gideon v. Wainwright*  
 Rachel Carson, *Silent Spring*  
 Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)  
 Betty Friedan, *The Feminine Mystique*  
 National Organization for Women (NOW)  
 Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)  
 Counterculture, "Hippies," Woodstock  
 sexual revolution, birth control pill  
 Andy Warhol, Pop Art

### **Domestic Issues: 1970s**

Nixon, "New Federalism", "revenue sharing"  
 Spiro T. Agnew, resignation  
 wage and price controls  
 impounding, Nixon vs. Congress  
 Environmental issues  
 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA),  
 gains in environmental protection  
 Three Mile Island, 1979  
 election of 1972: Nixon vs. McGovern  
 Watergate scandal, Nixon's resignation  
 Arab oil Embargo, OPEC  
 President Gerald Ford, Nixon pardon  
 "stagflation"  
 Cesar Chavez, United Farm Workers  
*Roe v. Wade*, 1973  
 American Indian Movement (AIM),  
 Wounded Knee

### **Jimmy Carter**

amnesty for Vietnam draft dodgers  
 deregulation of airline industry  
 election of 1980: candidates, issues  
 "Moral Majority," Jerry Falwell

### **Domestic Issues: Reagan**

"Reaganomics": tax cut & massive increase in  
 military spending  
 supply side economics  
 Sandra Day O'Connor  
 deregulation: AT&T, airlines, trucking, savings  
 & loan  
 Air traffic controllers strike  
 election of 1984: candidates, issues  
 Iran-Contra affair, Col. Oliver North  
 Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986  
 culture war  
 "Religious Right"  
 defeat of the ERA, 1982; Phyllis Schlafly

### **George H.W. Bush: 1989-1993**

Panama invasion, General Noriega  
 Clear Air Act, 1990 (also one in 1970)  
 The Gulf War, 1991 "Desert Storm"  
 Saddam Hussein  
 death of Soviet Union  
 recession in early 1990s  
 election of 1992: Clinton, Bush, Perot

### **Bill Clinton: 1993-2001**

NAFTA  
 Monica Lewinsky scandal, impeachment

### **George W. Bush: 2001-2009**

election of 2000: *Bush vs. Gore*  
 9/11 terrorist attacks, Osama bin Laden  
 invasion of Afghanistan, 2001  
 invasion of Iraq, 2003  
 financial meltdown, 2008

### **Barack Obama: 2009-**

deep recession, 2009  
 health care debate

### **Black History**

Slavery  
 Reconstruction: 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments  
 Post-Reconstruction: Sharecropping, "Jim Crow"  
 Booker T. Washington, "Atlanta Compromise"  
*Plessy v. Ferguson*, 1896, "separate but equal"  
 W.E.B. Du Bois, NAACP  
 great migration northward during WWI  
 "Red Summer," 1919

Marcus Garvey  
A. Philip Randolph, MOWM  
WWII migration to urban areas in North & West  
desegregation of the armed forces, 1948  
*Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, 1954  
Rosa Parks, Montgomery bus boycott, 1955  
Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. (SCLC)  
Little Rock, 1957  
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)  
Student Nonviolent Coord. Committee (SNCC)  
Greensboro sit-in, 1960  
Freedom Riders  
University of Mississippi, James Meredith  
March on Washington, 1963, "I have a dream"  
Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VII  
Voting Rights Act, 1965; 24<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
Malcolm X, Black Muslims, Elijah Muhammad  
black power: Stokely Carmichael  
Black Panthers: H. Rap Brown  
Watts Riots, LA, 1965  
Thurgood Marshall, associate justice  
affirmative action