

AP US History Review Material for E-Learning

Sources that cover all the time periods:

1. [Khan Academy practice questions](#)
2. [Adam Norris Videos](#)
3. [Important AP primary sources explained](#)
4. [Gilder-Lehrman](#)

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1. [History professor, Dr. S. Mintz - The World in 1492](#)
2. [Period 1 Gilder-Lehrman Reviews](#)

Time Period Two 1607-1754

1. [History professor, Dr. S. Mintz - Colonization](#)
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Time Period Three 1754-1800

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2. [History professor, Dr. S. Mintz - The New Nation](#)
3. [Period 3 Gilder-Lehrman Reviews](#)
4. [The American Revolution lecture series with Dr. Joanne Freeman](#)

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APUSH Period 1-2

Study Guide

Period 1 Summary –1491-1607

As native populations migrated and settled across the vast expanse of North America over time, they developed distinct and increasingly complex societies by adapting to and transforming their diverse environments. Different native societies adapted to and transformed their environments through innovations in agriculture, resource use, and social structure.

Contact among Europeans, Native Americans, and Africans resulted in the Columbian Exchange and significant social, cultural, and political changes on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. European expansion into the Western Hemisphere generated intense social, religious, political, and economic competition and changes within European societies. The Columbian Exchange and development of the Spanish Empire in the Western Hemisphere resulted in extensive demographic, economic, and social changes. In their interactions, Europeans and Native Americans asserted divergent worldviews regarding issues such as religion, gender roles, family, land use, and power.

NATIVE AMERICAN SOCIETIES BEFORE EUROPEAN CONTACT

| Development | Examples |
|---|--|
| The spread of maize cultivation from present day Mexico northward into the present-day American Southwest and beyond supported economic development, settlement, advanced irrigation, and social diversification among societies. | 1. Pueblo |
| Societies responded to the aridity of the Great Basin and the grasslands of the western Great Plains by developing largely mobile lifestyles. | 2. Sioux 3. Apache |
| In the Northeast, the Mississippi River Valley, and along the Atlantic seaboard, some societies developed mixed agricultural and hunter-gatherer economies that favored the development of permanent villages. | 4. Iroquois Confederacy 5. Creek 6. Cherokee |
| Societies in the Northwest and present-day California supported themselves by hunting and gathering, and in some areas developed settled communities supported by the vast resources of the ocean. | 7. Chinook |

EUROPEAN EXPLORATION & CONQUEST, AND THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

| Development | Examples |
|---|---|
| European nations' efforts to explore and conquer the New World stemmed from a search for new sources of wealth, economic and military competition, and a desire to spread Christianity | 8. The 3 G's 9. St. Augustine, FL 10. Northwest Passage 11. Roanoke Colony |
| The Columbian Exchange brought new crops to Europe from the Americas, stimulating European population growth, and new sources of mineral wealth, which facilitated the European shift from feudalism to capitalism. | 12. Introduction of corn, potatoes, tomatoes, etc. |
| Improvements in maritime technology and more organized methods for conducting international trade, such as joint-stock companies, helped drive changes to economies in Europe and the Americas. | 13. Caravel 14. Sextant 15. Joint-stock company |

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| Spanish exploration and conquest of the Americas were accompanied and furthered by widespread deadly epidemics that devastated native populations and by the introduction of crops and animals not found in the Americas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Smallpox 17. Introduction of horses, etc. 18. Introduction of rice, wheat, etc. 19. Bison hunting (Great Plains) |
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Labor, Slavery, and Caste in the Spanish Colonial System

| Development | Examples |
|--|---|
| In the encomienda system, Spanish colonial economies marshaled Native American labor to support plantation-based agriculture and extract precious metals and other resources. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20. Sugar plantations 21. Silver mines 22. Black Legend |
| European traders partnered with some West African groups who practiced slavery to forcibly extract slave labor for the Americas. The Spanish imported enslaved Africans to labor in plantation agriculture and mining. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23. Treaty of Tordesillas 24. Middle passage |
| The Spanish developed a caste system that incorporated, and carefully defined the status of, the diverse population of Europeans, Africans, and Native Americans in their empire. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25. Mestizo 26. Mulatto |

Cultural Interactions Between Europeans, Native Americans, and Africans

| Development | Examples |
|--|--|
| Mutual misunderstandings between Europeans and Native Americans often defined the early years of interaction and trade as each group sought to make sense of the other. Over time, Europeans and Native Americans adopted some useful aspects of each other's culture. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27. Gullah language |
| As European encroachments on Native Americans' lands and demands on their labor increased, native peoples sought to defend and maintain their political sovereignty, economic prosperity, religious beliefs, and concepts of gender relations through diplomatic negotiations and military resistance. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 28. Spanish mission system 29. Pueblo Revolt (Pope's Rebellion) |
| Extended contact with Native Americans and Africans fostered a debate among European religious and political leaders about how non-Europeans should be treated, as well as evolving religious, cultural, and racial justifications for the subjugation of Africans and Native Americans. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30. Juan de Sepulveda 31. Bartolome de las Casas |

Period 2 Summary – 1607 - 1754

Europeans developed a variety of colonization and migration patterns, influenced by different imperial goals, cultures, and the varied North American environments where they settled, and they competed with each other and American Indians for resources. Spanish, French, Dutch, and British colonizers had different economic and imperial goals involving land and labor that shaped the social and political development of their colonies as well as their relationships with native populations. In the 17th century, early British colonies developed along the Atlantic coast, with regional differences that reflected various environmental, economic, cultural, and demographic factors. Competition over resources between European rivals and American Indians encouraged industry and trade and led to conflict in the Americas.

The British colonies participated in political, social, cultural, and economic exchanges with Great Britain that encouraged both stronger bonds with Britain and resistance to Britain's control. Transatlantic commercial, religious, philosophical, and political exchanges led residents of the British colonies to evolve in their political and cultural attitudes as they became increasingly tied to Britain and one another. Like other European empires in the Americas that participated in the Atlantic slave trade, the English colonies developed a system of slavery that reflected the specific economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of those colonies.

European Colonization

| Development | Examples |
|---|---|
| Spanish efforts to extract wealth from the land led them to develop institutions based on subjugating native populations, converting them to Christianity, and incorporating them, along with enslaved and free Africans, into Spanish colonial society. | 32. Columbus 33. Conquistadors 34. Cortez 35. New Spain 36. Santa Fe |
| French and Dutch colonial efforts involved relatively few Europeans and relied on trade alliances and intermarriage with American Indians to build economic and diplomatic relationships and acquire furs and other products for export to Europe. | 37. Champlain 38. Coureurs de bois 39. New France 40. Jesuit missionaries 41. New Netherlands |
| English colonization efforts attracted a comparatively large number of male and female British migrants, as well as other European migrants, all of whom sought social mobility, economic prosperity, religious freedom, and improved living conditions. These colonists focused on agriculture and settled on land taken from Native Americans, from whom they lived separately. | 42. Jamestown 43. Head-right system 44. John Rolfe 45. Tobacco |

The Regions of British Colonies

| Development | Examples |
|---|--|
| The Chesapeake and North Carolina colonies grew prosperous exporting tobacco—a labor intensive product initially cultivated by white, mostly male indentured servants and later by enslaved Africans. | 46. Indentured servants 47. Bacon's Rebellion |
| The New England colonies, initially settled by Puritans, developed around small towns with family farms and achieved a thriving mixed economy of agriculture and commerce. | 48. Puritan work ethic 49. Town meetings 50. Blue laws 51. John Winthrop 52. Anne Hutchinson 53. Roger Williams |

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| | 54. Harvard College |
| The middle colonies supported a flourishing export economy based on cereal crops and attracted a broad range of European migrants, leading to societies with greater cultural, ethnic, and religious diversity and tolerance. | 55. William Penn 56. Quakers 57. Bread Basket colonies |
| The colonies of the southern Atlantic coast and the British West Indies used long growing seasons to develop plantation economies based on exporting staple crops. They depended on the labor of enslaved Africans, who often constituted the majority of the population in these areas and developed their own forms of cultural and religious autonomy | 58. Cash crops 59. Slave codes |
| Distance and Britain's initially lax attention led to the colonies creating self-governing institutions that were unusually democratic for the era. The New England colonies based power in participatory town meetings, which in turn elected members to their colonial legislatures; in the southern colonies, elite planters exercised local authority and also dominated the elected assemblies. | 60. Mayflower Compact 61. Maryland Toleration Act 62. House of Burgesses 63. Massachusetts General Court |

Transatlantic Trade

| Development | Examples |
|--|--|
| An Atlantic economy developed in which goods, as well as enslaved Africans and American Indians, were exchanged between Europe, Africa, and the Americas through extensive trade networks. European colonial economies focused on acquiring, producing, and exporting commodities that were valued in Europe and gaining new sources of labor. | 64. Triangle trade routes |
| Continuing trade with Europeans increased the flow of goods in and out of American Indian communities, stimulating cultural and economic changes and spreading epidemic diseases that caused radical demographic shifts. | 65. Fur trade |
| The British government increasingly attempted to incorporate its North American colonies into a coherent, hierarchical, and imperial structure in order to pursue mercantilist economic aims, but conflicts with colonists and American Indians led to erratic enforcement of imperial policies. | 66. Mercantilism 67. Navigation Acts 68. Dominion of New England 69. Wool Act, 1699 70. Molasses Act, 1733 |

Interactions Between American Indians and Europeans

| Development | Examples |
|--|---|
| Interactions between European rivals and American Indian populations fostered both accommodation and conflict. French, Dutch, British, and Spanish colonies allied with and armed American Indian groups, who frequently sought alliances with Europeans against other American Indian groups. | 71. King William's War 72. Queen Anne's War 73. King George's War |
| British conflicts with American Indians over land, resources, and political boundaries led to military confrontations, such as Metacom's War (King Philip's War) in New England. | 74. Anglo-Powhatan Wars 75. Pequot Wars 76. King Philip's War |

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|---|------------------|
| American Indian resistance to Spanish colonizing efforts in North America, particularly after the Pueblo Revolt, led to Spanish accommodation of some aspects of American Indian culture. | 77. Caste System |
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Slavery in the British Colonies

| Development | Examples |
|---|--|
| All the British colonies participated to varying degrees in the Atlantic slave trade due to the abundance of land and a growing European demand for colonial goods, as well as a shortage of indentured servants. Small New England farms used relatively few enslaved laborers, all port cities held significant minorities of enslaved people, and the emerging plantation systems of the Chesapeake and the southern Atlantic coast had large numbers of enslaved workers, while the great majority of enslaved Africans were sent to the West Indies. | 78. Plantation agriculture |
| As chattel slavery became the dominant labor system in many southern colonies, new laws created a strict racial system that prohibited interracial relationships and defined the descendants of African American mothers as black and enslaved in perpetuity. | 79. Stono Rebellion 80. NYC Slave Revolt |
| Africans developed both overt and covert means to resist the dehumanizing nature of slavery and maintain their family and gender systems, culture, and religion. | 81. Runaways 82. Work slowing 83. Self harming |

Colonial Society and Culture

| Development | Examples |
|--|---|
| The presence of different European religious and ethnic groups contributed to a significant degree of pluralism and intellectual exchange, which were later enhanced by the first Great Awakening and the spread of European Enlightenment ideas. | 84. Great Awakening 85. Jonathan Edwards 86. George Whitefield 87. Enlightenment 88. John Locke |
| The British colonies experienced a gradual Anglicization over time, developing autonomous political communities based on English models with influence from intercolonial commercial ties, the emergence of a transatlantic print culture, and the spread of Protestant evangelicalism. | 89. Republicanism 90. Salutary neglect 91. Zenger trial |
| The goals and interests of European leaders and colonists at times diverged, leading to a growing mistrust on both sides of the Atlantic. Colonists, especially in British North America, expressed dissatisfaction over issues including territorial settlements, frontier defense, self-rule, and trade. | 92. Smuggling |
| Colonists' resistance to imperial control drew on local experiences of self-government, evolving ideas of liberty, the political thought of the Enlightenment, greater religious independence and diversity, and an ideology critical of perceived corruption in the imperial system. | 93. Edmond Andros |

APUSH Period 3

Study Guide

Period 3 Summary – 1754 - 1800

British attempts to assert tighter control over its North American colonies and the colonial resolve to pursue self-government led to a colonial independence movement and the Revolutionary War. The competition among the British, French, and American Indians for economic and political advantage in North America culminated in the Seven Years' War (the French and Indian War), in which Britain defeated France and allied American Indians. The desire of many colonists to assert ideals of self-government in the face of renewed British imperial efforts led to a colonial independence movement and war with Britain.

The American Revolution's democratic and republican ideals inspired new experiments with different forms of government. The ideals that inspired the revolutionary cause reflected new beliefs about politics, religion, and society that had been developing over the course of the 18th century. After declaring independence, American political leaders created new constitutions and declarations of rights that articulated the role of the state and federal governments while protecting individual liberties and limiting both centralized power and excessive popular influence. New forms of national culture and political institutions developed in the United States alongside continued regional variations and differences over and foreign policy issues.

Migration within North America and competition over resources, boundaries, and trade intensified conflicts among peoples and nations. In the decades after American independence, interactions among different groups resulted in competition for resources, shifting alliances, and cultural blending. The continued presence of European powers in North America challenged the United States to find ways to safeguard its borders, maintain neutral trading rights, and promote its economic interests

THE SEVEN YEAR'S WAR (FRENCH & INDIAN WAR)

| Development | Examples |
|--|---|
| Colonial rivalry intensified between Britain and France in the mid-18th century, as the growing population of the British colonies expanded into the interior of North America, threatening French-Indian trade networks and American Indian autonomy. | 1. King William's War 2. Queen Anne's War 3. King George's War 4. French & Indian War |
| Britain achieved a major expansion of its territorial holdings by defeating the French, but at tremendous expense, setting the stage for imperial efforts to raise revenue and consolidate control over the colonies. | 5. Treaty of Paris, 1763 6. King George III 7. End of salutary neglect 8. Admiralty courts |
| After the British victory, imperial officials' attempts to prevent colonists from moving westward generated colonial opposition, while native groups sought to both continue trading with Europeans and resist the encroachments of colonists on tribal lands. | 9. Pontiac's Rebellion 10. Proclamation of 1763 |

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

| Development | Examples |
|--|---|
| The imperial struggles of the mid-18th century, as well as new British efforts to collect taxes without direct colonial representation or consent and to assert imperial authority in the colonies, began to unite the colonists against perceived and real constraints on their economic activities and political rights. | 11. Sugar Act 12. Stamp Act 13. Quartering Act 14. Townsend Act 15. Declaratory Act |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Tea Act 17. Intolerable Acts 18. Quebec Act |
| Colonial leaders based their calls for resistance to Britain on arguments about the rights of British subjects, the rights of the individual, local traditions of self-rule, and the ideas of the Enlightenment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Taxation without representation 20. English Bill of Rights 21. Virtual representation |
| The effort for American independence was energized by colonial leaders such as Benjamin Franklin, as well as by popular movements that included the political activism of laborers, artisans, and women. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22. Samuel Adams 23. John Adams 24. Sons of Liberty 25. Daughters of Liberty 26. Albany Congress 27. Stamp Act Congress 28. Paul Revere 29. Boston Massacre 30. Boston Tea Party 31. First and Second Continental Congress |
| In the face of economic shortages and the British military occupation of some regions, men and women mobilized in large numbers to provide financial and material support to the Patriot movement. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32. Committees of correspondence 33. Minutemen |

PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

| Development | Examples |
|--|---|
| Enlightenment ideas and philosophy inspired many American political thinkers to emphasize individual talent over hereditary privilege, while religion strengthened Americans' view of themselves as a people blessed with liberty. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 34. Great Awakening 35. John Locke 36. Social contract 37. Natural rights 38. Republicanism |
| The colonists' belief in the superiority of republican forms of government based on the natural rights of the people found expression in Thomas Paine's <i>Common Sense</i> and the Declaration of Independence. The ideas in these documents resonated throughout American history, shaping Americans' understanding of the ideals on which the nation was based. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 39. Common Sense 40. Declaration of Independence |

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

| Development | Examples |
|--|---|
| Despite considerable loyalist opposition, as well as Great Britain's apparently overwhelming military and financial advantages, the Patriot cause succeeded because of the actions of colonial militias and the Continental Army, George Washington's military leadership, the colonists' ideological commitment and resilience, and assistance sent by European allies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 41. Battle of Trenton 42. Battle of Saratoga 43. Battle of Yorktown 44. French-American Alliance 45. Rifles |

INFLUENCE OF REVOLUTIONARY IDEALS

| Development | Examples |
|--|--|
| During and after the American Revolution, an increased awareness of inequalities in society motivated some individuals and groups to call for the abolition of slavery and greater political democracy in the new state and national governments. | 46. Quakers 47. Abigail Adams 48. Reduced slavery in Northern states 49. Religious freedom / separation of church & state |
| In response to women's participation in the American Revolution, Enlightenment ideas, and women's appeals for expanded roles, an ideal of "republican motherhood" gained popularity. It called on women to teach republican values within the family and granted women a new importance in American political culture. | 50. Republican motherhood |
| The American Revolution and the ideals set forth in the Declaration of Independence reverberated in France, Haiti, and Latin America, inspiring future independence movements. | 51. French Revolution 52. Haitian Revolution |

THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

| Development | Examples |
|--|--|
| Many new state constitutions placed power in the hands of the legislative branch and maintained property qualifications for voting and citizenship. | 53. State ratifying conventions |
| The Articles of Confederation unified the newly independent states, creating a central government with limited power. After the Revolution, difficulties over international trade, finances, interstate commerce, foreign relations, and internal unrest led to calls for a stronger central government. | 54. Unicameral legislature 55. No power to tax 56. No executive 57. No judiciary 58. Tariff and currency disputes 59. Shays Rebellion 60. Annapolis Convention |
| As settlers moved westward during the 1780s, Congress enacted the Northwest Ordinance for admitting new states; the ordinance promoted public education, the protection of private property, and a ban on slavery in the Northwest Territory. | 61. Land Ordinance of 1785 62. Northwest Ordinance of 1787 |

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

| Development | Examples |
|--|---|
| Delegates from the states participated in the Constitutional Convention and through negotiation, collaboration, and compromise proposed a constitution. | 63. James Madison 64. Great (Connecticut) Compromise |
| The Constitutional Convention compromised over the representation of slave states in Congress and the role of the federal government in regulating both slavery and the slave trade, allowing the prohibition of the international slave trade after 1808. | 65. Three-Fifths compromise 66. Slave trade compromise 67. Fugitive slave law |

THE CONSTITUTION & RATIFICATION

| Development | Examples |
|--|---|
| Delegates from the states participated in the Constitutional Convention that created a limited but dynamic central government embodying federalism and providing for a separation of powers between its three branches. | 68. Three branches 69. Checks and balances 70. Separation of powers 71. Electoral College 72. Supreme Court 73. Federalism 74. Republic |
| In the debate over ratifying the Constitution, Anti-Federalists opposing ratification battled with Federalists, whose principals were articulated in the Federalist Papers (primarily written by Alexander Hamilton and James Madison). Federalists ensured the ratification of the Constitution by promising the addition of a Bill of Rights that enumerated individual rights and explicitly restricted the powers of the federal government. | 75. Federalists 76. Anti-Federalists 77. Federalists Papers 78. Bill of Rights |

SHAPING A NEW REPUBLIC

| Development | Examples |
|---|---|
| The U.S. government forged diplomatic initiatives aimed at dealing with the continued British and Spanish presence in North America, as U.S. settlers migrated beyond the Appalachians and sought free navigation of the Mississippi River. | 79. Spanish control of Mississippi River 80. Impressment 81. British occupation of US forts 82. Jay Treaty 83. Pinckney Treaty |
| War between France and Britain resulting from the French Revolution presented challenges to the United States over issues of free trade and foreign policy and fostered political disagreement. | 84. Neutrality Proclamation |
| The Spanish, supported by the bonded labor of the local American Indians, expanded their mission settlements into California; these provided opportunities for social mobility among soldiers and led to new cultural blending. | 85. CA missions |
| An ambiguous relationship between the federal government and American Indian tribes contributed to problems regarding treaties and American Indian legal claims relating to the seizure of their lands. | 86. Battle of Fallen Timbers 87. Treaty of Greenville |
| During the presidential administrations of George Washington and John Adams, political leaders created institutions and precedents that put the principles of the Constitution into practice. | 88. Cabinet 89. Judiciary Act of 1789 |
| Political leaders in the 1790s took a variety of positions on issues such as the relationship between the national government and the states, economic policy, foreign policy, and the balance between liberty and order. This led to the formation of political parties—most significantly the Federalists, led by Alexander Hamilton, and the Democratic Republican Party, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. | 90. Hamilton's financial plan 91. Bank of the U.S. 92. Elastic clause 93. Strict vs. loose construction 94. Federalist Party 95. Democratic-Republican Party |
| George Washington's Farewell Address encouraged national unity, as he cautioned against political factions and warned about the danger of permanent foreign alliances. | 96. Entangling alliances 97. Political parties 98. Sectionalism |

APUSH Period 4

Study Guide

Period 4 Summary – 1800-1848

The United States began to develop a modern democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation's democratic ideals and change their society and institutions to match them. The nation's transition to a more participatory democracy was achieved by expanding suffrage from a system based on property ownership to one based on voting by all adult white men, and it was accompanied by the growth of political parties. While Americans embraced a new national culture, various groups developed distinctive cultures of their own. Increasing numbers of Americans, many inspired by new religious and intellectual movements, worked primarily outside of government institutions to advance their ideals.

Innovations in technology, agriculture, and commerce powerfully accelerated the American economy, precipitating profound changes to U.S. society and to national and regional identities. New transportation systems and technologies dramatically expanded manufacturing and agricultural production. The changes caused by the market revolution had significant effects on U.S. society, workers' lives, and gender and family relations. Economic development shaped settlement and trade patterns, helping to unify the nation while also encouraging the growth of different regions.

The U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade and expanding its national borders shaped the nation's foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives. Struggling to create an independent global presence, the United States sought to claim territory throughout the North American continent and promote foreign trade. The United States' acquisition of lands in the West gave rise to contests over the extension of slavery into new territories.

DEVELOPING AN AMERICAN IDENTITY

| Development | Examples |
|---|---|
| New forms of national culture developed in the United States alongside continued regional variations. | 1. US Flag 2. Sectionalism |
| Ideas about national identity increasingly found expression in works of art, literature, and architecture | 3. James Fennimore Cooper 4. Washington Irving |

MOVEMENT IN THE EARLY REPUBLIC

| Development | Examples |
|---|--|
| Various American Indian groups repeatedly evaluated and adjusted their alliances with Europeans, other tribes, and the United States, seeking to limit migration of white settlers and maintain control of tribal lands and natural resources. British alliances with American Indians contributed to tensions between the United States and Britain. | 5. Paxton Boys 6. Battle of Fallen Timbers 7. Treaty of Greenville |
| As increasing numbers of migrants from North America and other parts of the world continued to move westward, frontier cultures that had emerged in the colonial period continued to grow, fueling social, political, and ethnic tensions. | 8. Scots-Irish 9. Whiskey Rebellion 10. Regulator movement |
| The expansion of slavery in the Deep South and adjacent western lands and rising antislavery sentiment began to create distinctive regional attitudes toward slavery | 11. Pennsylvania Anti-slavery Society 12. Mason-Dixon line |

THE RISE OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE ERA OF JEFFERSON

| Development | Examples |
|---|---|
| In the early 1800s, national political parties continued to debate issues such as the tariff, powers of the federal government, and relations with European powers. | 13. Election of 1800 14. First Party System 15. Louisiana Purchase 16. Embargo Act 17. Macon's Bill #2 18. Non-Intercourse Act 19. War of 1812 20. Hartford Convention 21. American System 22. 1816 Tariff 23. Second BUS |
| Supreme Court decisions established the primacy of the judiciary in determining the meaning of the Constitution and asserted that federal laws took precedence over state laws. | 24. Marshall Court 25. <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> 26. <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> 27. <i>Worcester v. Georgia</i> 28. <i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i> 29. <i>Dartmouth College v. Woodward</i> |
| Following the Louisiana Purchase, the U.S. government sought influence and control over North America through a variety of means, including exploration and diplomatic efforts | 30. Rush-Bagot Treaty 31. Adams-Onis Treaty |

POLITICS AND REGIONAL INTERESTS

| Development | Examples |
|---|--|
| Regional interests often trumped national concerns as the basis for many political leaders' positions on slavery and economic policy. | 32. Missouri Compromise 33. Nullification Crisis |
| Plans to further unify the U.S. economy, such as the American System, generated debates over whether such policies would benefit agriculture or industry, potentially favoring different sections of the country. | 34. Madison's veto of the Bonus Bill 35. Cumberland Road |
| Congressional attempts at political compromise, such as the Missouri Compromise, only temporarily stemmed growing tensions between opponents and defenders of slavery | 36. Missouri Compromise 37. Debate over Texas annexation (1836) 38. Gag Resolution |

AMERICA ON THE WORLD STAGE

| Development | Examples |
|---|---------------------|
| Struggling to create an independent global presence, the United States sought to claim territory throughout the North American continent and promote foreign trade. The U.S. government sought influence and control over the Western Hemisphere through a variety of means, including military actions, American Indian removal, and diplomatic efforts such as the Monroe Doctrine. | 39. Monroe Doctrine |

MARKET REVOLUTION: INDUSTRIALIZATION

| Development | Examples |
|--|---|
| Entrepreneurs helped to create a market revolution in production and commerce, in which market relationships between producers and consumers came to prevail as the manufacture of goods became more organized. | 40. John Deere – steel plow 41. Cyrus McCormick – mechanical reaper 42. Samuel Slater – factory system 43. Eli Whitney – cotton gin 44. Eli Whitney – interchangeable parts 45. Samuel Morse – electric telegraph 46. Robert Fulton – steamboat |
| Innovations including textile machinery, steam engines, interchangeable parts, the telegraph, and agricultural inventions increased the efficiency of production methods. | 47. Lowell System 48. Spinning jenny |
| Legislation and judicial systems supported the development of roads, canals, and railroads, which extended and enlarged markets and helped foster regional interdependence. Transportation networks linked the North and Midwest more closely than they linked regions in the South. | 49. Erie Canal 50. Cumberland Road 51. American System 52. <i>Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge</i> |
| Increasing Southern cotton production and the related growth of Northern manufacturing, banking, and shipping industries promoted the development of national and international commercial ties. | 53. King Cotton 54. Treaty of Wanghia |

MARKET REVOLUTION: SOCIETY AND CULTURE

| Development | Examples |
|--|--|
| Large numbers of international migrants moved to industrializing Northern cities, while many Americans moved west of the Appalachians, developing thriving new communities along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. | 55. German immigrants 56. Irish immigrants |
| The growth of manufacturing drove a significant increase in prosperity and standards of living for some; this led to the emergence of a larger middle class and a small but wealthy business elite, but also to a large and growing population of laboring poor. | 57. <i>Commonwealth v. Hunt</i> |
| Increasing numbers of Americans, especially women and men working in factories, no longer relied on semi-subsistence agriculture; instead they supported themselves producing goods for distant markets. | 58. Lowell Mill girls |
| Gender and family roles changed in response to the market revolution, particularly with the growth of definitions of domestic ideals that emphasized the separation of public and private spheres. | 59. Cult of Domesticity 60. Elizabeth Blackwell 61. Grimke Sisters |

EXPANDING DEMOCRACY

| Development | Examples |
|--|--|
| The nation's transition to a more participatory democracy was achieved by expanding suffrage from a system based on property ownership to one based on voting by all adult white men, and it was accompanied by the growth of political parties. | 62. Lower property requirements for voting 63. Jacksonian (mass) democracy 64. Democrats and Whigs |

JACKSON AND FEDERAL POWER

| Development | Examples |
|---|--|
| By the 1820s and 1830s, new political parties arose—the Democrats, led by Andrew Jackson, and the Whigs, led by Henry Clay— that disagreed about the role and powers of the federal government and issues such as the national bank, tariffs, and federally funded internal improvements. | 65. Corrupt Bargain 66. Second party system 67. King Andrew 68. Spoils System 69. Bank War 70. Nullification Crisis |
| Frontier settlers tended to champion expansion efforts, while American Indian resistance led to a sequence of wars and federal efforts to control and relocate American Indian populations. | 71. Tecumseh’s War 72. Battle of Tippecanoe 73. Indian Removal Act 74. Trail of Tears 75. Indian Territory |

DEVELOPMENT OF AN AMERICAN CULTURE

| Development | Examples |
|---|--|
| A new national culture emerged that combined American elements, European influences, and regional cultural sensibilities. | 76. Hudson River School 77. Transcendentalism 78. Ralph Waldo Emerson 79. Henry David Thoreau 80. Noah Webster |
| Liberal social ideas from abroad and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility influenced literature, art, philosophy, and architecture. | 81. Romanticism 82. Federal architecture |

THE SECOND GREAT AWAKENING

| Development | Examples |
|--|--|
| The rise of democratic and individualistic beliefs, a response to rationalism, and changes to society caused by the market revolution, along with greater social and geographical mobility, contributed to a Second Great Awakening among Protestants. | 83. Charles Grandison Finney 84. Peter Cartwright 85. Burned over District (NY) 86. Evangelicalism 87. Mormons 88. Methods and Baptists |

THE AGE OF REFORM

| Development | Examples |
|---|---|
| The rise of democratic and individualistic beliefs, a response to rationalism, and changes to society caused by the market revolution, along with greater social and geographical mobility, contributed to moral and social reforms and inspired utopian and other religious movements. | 89. Utopian communities – Brook Farm, Oneida, New Harmony |
| Americans formed new voluntary organizations that aimed to change individual behaviors and improve society through temperance and other reform efforts. | 90. American Temperance Society 91. Oberlin College 92. Doretha Dix – prison reform 93. Horace Mann – public education |
| Abolitionist and antislavery movements gradually achieved emancipation in the North, contributing to the growth of the free | 94. American Colonization Society 95. American Anti-Slavery Society |

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| African American population, even as many state governments restricted African Americans' rights. | 96. William Lloyd Garrison 97. <i>The Liberator</i> |
| A women's rights movement sought to create greater equality and opportunities for women, expressing its ideals at the Seneca Falls Convention. | 98. Seneca Falls Convention 99. Declaration of Sentiments 100. Lucretia Mott 101. Elizabeth Cady Stanton |

AFRICAN-AMERICANS IN THE EARLY REPUBLIC

| Development | Examples |
|---|--|
| Antislavery efforts in the South were largely limited to unsuccessful slave rebellions. | 102. Nat Turner 103. Denmark Vesey |
| Enslaved blacks and free African Americans created communities and strategies to protect their dignity and family structures, and they joined political efforts aimed at changing their status. | 104. Covert resistance 105. Spirituals 106. David Walker – <i>Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World</i> 107. Frederick Douglass 108. <i>The North Star</i> 109. Sojourner Truth |

SOUTHERN SOCIETY IN THE EARLY REPUBLIC

| Development | Examples |
|---|--|
| In the South, although the majority of Southerners owned no slaves, most leaders argued that slavery was part of the Southern way of life. | 110. John C. Calhoun – <i>Positive Good</i> speech 111. Biblical justification of slavery |
| As over-cultivation depleted arable land in the Southeast, slaveholders began relocating their plantations to more fertile lands west of the Appalachians, where the institution of slavery continued to grow | 112. Indian Removal 113. Texas |
| Southern business leaders continued to rely on the production and export of traditional agricultural staples, contributing to the growth of a distinctive Southern regional identity | 114. Slavocracy |

APUSH Period 5

Study Guide

Period 5 Summary—1844-1877

The United States became more connected with the world as it pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere and emerged as the destination for many migrants from other countries. Popular enthusiasm for U.S. territorial expansion, fueled by economic and national security interests and supported by claims of U.S. racial and cultural superiority, resulted in war, the opening of new markets, acquisition of new territory, and increased ideological conflicts. Westward expansion, migration to and within the United States, and the end of slavery reshaped North American boundaries and caused conflicts over American cultural identities, citizenship, and the question of extending and protecting rights for various groups of U.S. inhabitants.

Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war. The institution of slavery and its attendant ideological debates, along with regional economic and demographic changes, territorial expansion in the 1840s and 1850s, and cultural differences between the North and the South, all intensified sectionalism. Repeated attempts at political compromise failed to calm tensions over slavery and often made sectional tensions worse, breaking down the trust between sectional leaders and culminating in the bitter election of 1860, followed by the secession of southern states.

The Union victory in the Civil War and the contested Reconstruction of the South settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left unresolved many questions about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights. The North's greater manpower and industrial resources, its leadership, and the decision for emancipation eventually led to the Union military victory over the Confederacy in the devastating Civil War. The Civil War and Reconstruction altered power relationships between the states and the federal government and among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, ending slavery and the notion of a divisible union, but leaving unresolved questions of relative power and largely unchanged social and economic patterns. The constitutional changes of the Reconstruction period embodied a Northern idea of American identity and national purpose and led to conflicts over new definitions of citizenship, particularly regarding the rights of African Americans, women, and other minorities.

MANIFEST DESTINY

| Development | Examples |
|--|---|
| The desire for access to natural and mineral resources and the hope of many settlers for economic opportunities or religious refuge led to an increased migration to and settlement in the West. | 1. Oregon Trail 2. Mormons in Utah 3. CA gold rush 4. Chinese immigration |
| Advocates of annexing western lands argued that Manifest Destiny and the superiority of American institutions compelled the United States to expand its borders westward to the Pacific Ocean. | 5. Manifest Destiny 6. 1844 Election 7. John Slidell 8. Annexation of TX 9. Bear Flag Rebellion 10. Oregon border treaty |

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| Westward migration was boosted during and after the Civil War by the passage of new legislation promoting western transportation and economic development. | 11. Gadsden Purchase 12. Pacific Railway Act 13. Homestead Act 14. Morrill Land Grant Act |
| U.S. interest in expanding trade led to economic, diplomatic, and cultural initiatives to create more ties with Asia. | 15. Treaty of Wanghia 16. Matthew Perry 17. Treaty of Kanagawa |

THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR

| Development | Examples |
|--|--|
| The United States added large territories in the West through victory in the Mexican– American War and diplomatic negotiations, raising questions about the status of slavery, American Indians, and Mexicans in the newly acquired lands. | 18. Spot resolution 19. Free Soil Party 20. <i>Civil Disobedience</i> by Henry David Thoreau 21. Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo 22. 1848 Election |
| U.S. government interaction and conflict with Mexican Americans and American Indians increased in regions newly taken from American Indians and Mexico, altering these groups’ economic self-sufficiency and cultures. | 23. Mexican Cession 24. Indian Wars |

THE COMPROMISE OF 1850

| Development | Examples |
|--|---|
| The Mexican Cession led to heated controversies over whether to allow slavery in the newly acquired territories. | 25. Wilmot Proviso 26. Popular Sovereignty 27. William Seward 28. Zachary Taylor |
| The courts and national leaders made a variety of attempts to resolve the issue of slavery in the territories, including the Compromise of 1850. | 29. Henry Clay 30. Stephen Douglas 31. Compromise of 1850 32. Fugitive Slave Law |

SECTIONAL CONFLICTS

| Development | Examples |
|--|---|
| Substantial numbers of international migrants continued to arrive in the United States from Europe and Asia, mainly from Ireland and Germany, often settling in ethnic communities where they could preserve elements of their languages and customs. | 33. Old Immigrants |
| A strongly anti-Catholic nativist movement arose that was aimed at limiting new immigrants’ political power and cultural influence. | 34. Nativism 35. Know Nothing Party 36. 1856 Election |
| The North’s expanding manufacturing economy relied on free labor in contrast to the Southern economy’s dependence on slave labor. Some Northerners did not object to slavery on principle but claimed that slavery would undermine the free labor market. As a result, a free-soil movement arose that portrayed the expansion of slavery as incompatible with free labor. | 37. Free Soil Party |

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| African American and white abolitionists, although a minority in the North, mounted a highly visible campaign against slavery, presenting moral arguments against the institution, assisting slaves' escapes, and sometimes expressing a willingness to use violence to achieve their goals. | 38. Underground Railroad 39. Harriet Tubman 40. William Lloyd Garrison 41. Frederick Douglass 42. <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> by Harriet Beecher Stowe 43. John Brown |
| Defenders of slavery based their arguments on racial doctrines, the view that slavery was a positive social good, and the belief that slavery and states' rights were protected by the Constitution | 44. John C. Calhoun |

FAILURE OF COMPROMISE

| Development | Examples |
|---|--|
| The courts and national leaders made a variety of attempts to resolve the issue of slavery in the territories, including the Kansas–Nebraska Act, and the Dred Scott decision, but these ultimately failed to reduce conflict. | 45. Kansas-Nebraska Act 46. Bleeding Kansas 47. Lecompton Constitution 48. Brooks-Sumner incident 49. Dred Scott Case |
| The Second Party System ended when the issues of slavery and anti-immigrant nativism weakened loyalties to the two major parties and fostered the emergence of sectional parties, most notably the Republican Party in the North. | 50. Death of the Whigs 51. Republican Party 52. Lincoln-Douglas Debates 53. House Divided Speech 54. Freeport doctrine |

1860 ELECTION & SECESSION

| Development | Examples |
|--|---|
| Abraham Lincoln's victory on the Republicans' free-soil platform in the presidential election of 1860 was accomplished without any Southern electoral votes. After a series of contested debates about secession, most slave states voted to secede from the Union, precipitating the Civil War. | 55. Secession of first 7 southern states 56. Crittenden Compromise 57. Confederate States of America 58. Jefferson Davis 59. Ft. Sumter 60. Lincoln's call for troops 61. Secession of 4 more southern states |

MILITARY CONFLICT IN THE CIVIL WAR

| Development | Examples |
|--|---|
| Both the Union and the Confederacy mobilized their economies and societies to wage the war even while facing considerable home front opposition. | 62. Morrill Tariff 63. Southern Conscription Act 64. Northern Conscription Act 65. NYC draft riots 66. National Banking Act 67. Greenbacks 68. Radical Republicans 69. War Democrats |

| | |
|--|---|
| | 70. Copperheads 71. Suspension of habeas corpus |
| Although the Confederacy showed military initiative and daring early in the war, the Union ultimately succeeded due to improvements in leadership and strategy, key victories, greater resources, and the wartime destruction of the South's infrastructure. | 72. Anaconda plan 73. Antietam 74. Gettysburg 75. Vicksburg 76. Total War 77. Sherman's March to the Sea 78. Surrender at Appomattox Courthouse, VA |

GOVERNMENT POLICIES DURING THE CIVIL WAR

| Development | Examples |
|---|--|
| Lincoln and most Union supporters began the Civil War to preserve the Union, but Lincoln's decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation reframed the purpose of the war and helped prevent the Confederacy from gaining full diplomatic support from European powers. Many African Americans fled southern plantations and enlisted in the Union Army, helping to undermine the Confederacy. | 79. Martial law in the border states 80. Keeping England out of the War 81. Emancipation Proclamation 82. African-Americans in the Union army |
| Lincoln sought to reunify the country and used speeches such as the Gettysburg Address to portray the struggle against slavery as the fulfillment of America's founding democratic ideals. | 83. Gettysburg Address |

RECONSTRUCTION

| Development | Examples |
|--|---|
| Reconstruction and the Civil War ended slavery, altered relationships between the states and the federal government, and led to debates over new definitions of citizenship, particularly regarding the rights of African Americans, women, and other minorities. | 84. Freedman's Bureau 85. Presidential Reconstruction 86. Black Codes 87. Ku Klux Klan 88. 13 th Amendment 89. 14 th Amendment 90. 15 th Amendment |
| The women's rights movement was both emboldened and divided over the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution. | 91. Elizabeth Cady Stanton 92. Susan B. Anthony 93. National Women's Suffrage Association |
| Efforts by radical and moderate Republicans to change the balance of power between Congress and the presidency and to reorder race relations in the defeated South yielded some short-term successes. Reconstruction opened up political opportunities and other leadership roles to former slaves, but it ultimately failed, due both to determined Southern resistance and the North's waning resolve. | 94. Congressional Reconstruction 95. Thaddeus Stevens 96. Charles Sumner 97. Military occupation 98. Impeachment of President Johnson 99. Enforcement Acts 100. Hiram Revels |

FAILURE OF RECONSTRUCTION

| Development | Examples |
|---|--|
| Southern plantation owners continued to own the majority of the region's land even after Reconstruction. Former slaves sought land ownership but generally fell short of self-sufficiency, as an exploitative and soil-intensive sharecropping system limited blacks' and poor whites' access to land in the South. | 101. Sharecropping and tenant farming 102. Crop-lien system |
| Segregation, violence, Supreme Court decisions, and local political tactics progressively stripped away African American rights, but the 14th and 15th amendments eventually became the basis for court decisions upholding civil rights in the 20th century | 103. Redeemers 104. Solid South 105. Compromise of 1877 106. Jim Crow Laws 107. Poll taxes 108. Literacy tests 109. Grandfather clauses 110. Plessy v. Ferguson |

WESTWARD EXPANSION

| Development | Examples |
|---|--|
| Following the Civil War, government subsidies for transportation and communication systems helped open new markets in North America. | 111. Transcontinental Railroad 112. Credit Mobilier scandal 113. Transatlantic telegraph |
| The building of transcontinental railroads, the discovery of mineral resources, and government policies promoted economic growth and created new communities and centers of commercial activity. In hopes of achieving ideals of self-sufficiency and independence, migrants moved to both rural and boomtown areas of the West for opportunities, such as building the railroads, mining, farming, and ranching. | 114. NV silver rush 115. CO gold rush 116. Cowboys 117. Homesteaders 118. Exodusters |

NATIVE AMERICAN RELATIONS

| Development | Examples |
|--|--|
| As migrant populations increased in number and the American bison population was decimated, competition for land and resources in the West among white settlers, American Indians, and Mexican Americans led to an increase in violent conflict. | 119. Sand Creek Massacre 120. Battle of Little Big Horn 121. Battle of Wounded Knee 122. Apache Wars 123. Decline of the buffalo |
| The U.S. government violated treaties with American Indians and responded to resistance with military force, eventually confining American Indians to reservations and denying tribal sovereignty. | 124. Chief Joseph 125. Geronimo 126. Sioux Reservation 127. Treaty Fort Laramie |
| Many American Indians preserved their cultures and tribal identities despite government policies promoting assimilation, and they attempted to develop self-sustaining economic practices. | 128. Dawes Act 129. Carlisle Indian School 130. Ghost Dance movement 131. <i>A Century of Dishonor</i> by Helen Hunt Jackson |

APUSH Period 6

Study Guide

Period 6 Summary – 1865-1898

Technological advances, large-scale production methods, and the opening of new markets encouraged the rise of industrial capitalism in the United States. Large-scale industrial production—accompanied by massive technological change, expanding international communication networks, and pro-growth government policies—generated rapid economic development and business consolidation. A variety of perspectives on the economy and labor developed during a time of financial panics and downturns. New systems of production and transportation enabled consolidation within agriculture, which, along with periods of instability, spurred a variety of responses from farmers.

The migrations that accompanied industrialization transformed both urban and rural areas of the United States and caused dramatic social and cultural change. International and internal migration increased urban populations and fostered the growth of a new urban culture. Larger numbers of migrants moved to the West in search of land and economic opportunity, frequently provoking competition and violent conflict.

The Gilded Age produced new cultural and intellectual movements, public reform efforts, and political debates over economic and social policies. New cultural and intellectual movements both buttressed and challenged the social order of the Gilded Age. Dramatic social changes in the period inspired political debates over citizenship, corruption, and the proper relationship between business and government.

WESTERN ECONOMIC & POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

| Development | Examples |
|---|--|
| Improvements in mechanization helped agricultural production increase substantially and contributed to declines in food prices. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reaper 2. Combine 3. Dry farming |
| Many farmers responded to the increasing consolidation in agricultural markets and their dependence on the evolving railroad system by creating local and regional cooperative organizations. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Grange 5. Farmer's Alliance |
| Economic instability inspired agrarian activists to create the People's (Populist) Party, which called for a stronger governmental role in regulating the American economic system. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Populist Party 7. Omaha Platform 8. Free Silver Movement 9. William Jennings Bryan |

THE NEW SOUTH

| Development | Examples |
|---|---|
| Businesses made use of technological innovations and greater access to natural resources to dramatically increase the production of goods. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. James Duke 11. Textile industry |
| The Supreme Court decision in Plessy v. Ferguson that upheld racial segregation helped to mark the end of most of the political gains African Americans made during Reconstruction. Facing increased violence, discrimination, and scientific theories of race, African American reformers continued to fight for political and social equality | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Jim Crow laws 13. Poll taxes 14. Literacy tests 15. Grandfather clause 16. Booker T. Washington 17. George Washington Carver 18. WEB DuBois 19. Ida B. Wells 20. Lynching |

THE RISE OF INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISM

| Development | Examples |
|---|---|
| Businesses made use of technological innovations and greater access to natural resources to dramatically increase the production of goods. | 21. Bessemer process 22. Andrew Carnegie 23. Sears 24. Thomas Edison 25. George Westinghouse 26. Alexander G. Bell 27. Cornelius Vanderbilt |
| Businesses made use of redesigned financial and management structures, advances in marketing, and a growing labor force to dramatically increase the production of goods. | 28. John D. Rockefeller 29. JP Morgan |
| Many business leaders sought increased profits by consolidating corporations into large trusts and holding companies, which further concentrated wealth. | 30. Standard Oil Trust 31. Vertical Integration 32. Horizontal Integration |
| Businesses and government officials increasingly looked outside U.S. borders in an effort to gain greater influence and control over markets and natural resources in the Pacific Rim, Asia, and Latin America. | 33. Alaska purchase 34. Standard Oil in China 35. Open Door Policy 36. Dole Company in Hawaii |

LABOR IN THE GILDED AGE

| Development | Examples |
|--|--|
| As the price of many goods decreased, workers' real wages increased, providing new access to a variety of goods and services; many Americans' standards of living improved, while the gap between rich and poor grew. The industrial workforce expanded and child labor increased. | 37. <i>How the Other Half Lives</i> by Jacob Riis |
| Labor and management battled over wages and working conditions, with workers organizing local and national unions and/or directly confronting business leaders. | 38. Knights of Labor 39. Terrance V. Powderly 40. Mother Jones 41. Haymarket Square 42. American Federation of Labor 43. Samuel Gompers 44. Yellow Dog Contracts 45. Blacklists 46. Great Railway Strike of 1877 47. Homestead Strike 48. Pullman Strike |

IMMIGRATION AND MIGRATION IN THE GILDED AGE

| Development | Examples |
|---|---|
| The industrial workforce expanded and became more diverse through internal and international migration. | 49. New Immigrants 50. Chinese immigrants |
| As cities became areas of economic growth featuring new factories and businesses, they attracted immigrants from Asia and southern and eastern Europe, as well as African American migrants within and out of the South. Many migrants moved to escape poverty, religious | 51. Urbanization 52. Push and Pull factors 53. Birds of Passage |

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|--|--|
| persecution, and limited opportunities for social mobility in their home countries or regions. | |
| Urban neighborhoods based on particular ethnicities, races, and classes provided new cultural opportunities for city dwellers. | 54. Ghettos 55. Jane Addams 56. Hull House 57. Settlement House Movement |
| Increasing public debates over assimilation and Americanization accompanied the growth of international migration. Many immigrants negotiated compromises between the cultures they brought and the culture they found in the United States. | 58. Ellis Island 59. Angel Island 60. Assimilation 61. Nativism 62. Chinese Exclusion Act 63. American Protective Association |

GILDED AGE CULTURE AND SOCIETY

| Development | Examples |
|--|---|
| Social commentators advocated theories later described as Social Darwinism to justify the success of those at the top of the socioeconomic structure as both appropriate and inevitable | 64. Social Darwinism |
| Some business leaders argued that the wealthy had a moral obligation to help the less fortunate and improve society, as articulated in the idea known as the Gospel of Wealth, and they made philanthropic contributions that enhanced educational opportunities and urban environments. | 65. Andrew Carnegie's Gospel of Wealth 66. City Beautiful movement 67. Stanford University |
| Corporations' need for managers and for male and female clerical workers, as well as increased access to educational institutions, fostered the growth of a distinctive middle class. A growing amount of leisure time also helped expand consumer culture. | 68. Conspicuous Consumption 69. Female telephone operators 70. Amusement parks |
| A number of artists and critics, including agrarians, utopians, socialists, and advocates of the Social Gospel, championed alternative visions for the economy and U.S. society. | 71. Mark Twain 72. Henry George 73. Helen Hunt Jackson 74. Social Gospel Movement |
| Many women sought greater equality with men, often joining voluntary organizations, going to college, and promoting social and political reform. | 75. NAWSA 76. ASPCA 77. Temperance Movement 78. WCTU 79. Elizabeth Cady Stanton 80. Susan B. Anthony 81. Margaret Sanger 82. Carrie Chapman Catt |

POLITICS IN THE GILDED AGE

| Development | Examples |
|---|---|
| The major political parties appealed to lingering divisions from the Civil War and contended over tariffs and currency issues, even as reformers argued that economic greed and self-interest had corrupted all levels of government. | 83. Patronage 84. Civil Service Reform 85. Pendleton Act 86. Interstate Commerce Act |

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|---|--|
| | 87. Sherman Antitrust Act 88. McKinley Tariff 89. Hard Money vs. Soft Money |
| Some argued that laissez-faire policies and competition promoted economic growth in the long run, and they opposed government intervention during economic downturns. | 90. Panic of 1873 91. Panic of 1893 92. President Cleveland's veto Texas Seed Bill |
| In an urban atmosphere where the access to power was unequally distributed, political machines thrived, in part by providing immigrants and the poor with social services. | 93. Tammany Hall 94. William "Boss" Tweed 95. Thomas Nast |
| Economic instability inspired agrarian activists to create the People's (Populist) Party, which called for a stronger governmental role in regulating the American economic system. | 96. 1896 Election |

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM & THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

| Development | Examples |
|---|---|
| Imperialists cited economic opportunities, racial theories, competition with European empires, and the perception in the 1890s that the western frontier was "closed" to argue that Americans were destined to expand their culture and institutions to peoples around the globe. | 97. Alfred Thayer Mahan's <i>Influence of Sea Power Upon History</i> 98. Closing of the Frontier, 1890 99. Turner Thesis 100. White Man's Burden 101. Manifest Destiny 102. Boxer Rebellion |
| The American victory in the Spanish–American War led to the U.S. acquisition of island territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific, an increase in involvement in Asia, and the suppression of a nationalist movement in the Philippines. | 103. Cuban Independence 104. USS Maine 105. Yellow Journalism 106. Teller Amendment 107. Rough Riders 108. Treaty of Paris, 1898 109. US-Philippine War 110. Platt Amendment 111. Insular Cases |
| Anti-imperialists cited principles of self-determination and invoked both racial theories and the U.S. foreign policy tradition of isolationism to argue that the United States should not extend its territory overseas. | 112. Anti-Imperialist League 113. 1900 Election |

APUSH Period 7

Study Guide

Period 7 Summary – 1890-1945

Growth expanded opportunity, while economic instability led to new efforts to reform U.S. society and its economic system. The United States continued its transition from a rural, agricultural economy to an urban, industrial economy led by large companies. In the Progressive Era of the early 20th century, Progressives responded to political corruption, economic instability, and social concerns by calling for greater government action and other political and social measures. During the 1930s, policymakers responded to the mass unemployment and social upheavals of the Great Depression by transforming the U.S. into a limited welfare state, redefining the goals and ideas of modern American liberalism.

Innovations in communications and technology contributed to the growth of mass culture, while significant changes occurred in internal and international migration patterns. Popular culture grew in influence in U.S. society, even as debates increased over the effects of culture on public values, morals, and American national identity. Economic pressures, global events, and political developments caused sharp variations in the numbers, sources, and experiences of both international and internal migrants.

Participation in a series of global conflicts propelled the United States into a position of international power while renewing domestic debates over the nation's proper role in the world. In the late 19th century and early 20th century, new U.S. territorial ambitions and acquisitions in the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific accompanied heightened public debates over America's role in the world. World War I and its aftermath intensified ongoing debates about the nation's role in the world and how best to achieve national security and pursue American interests.

PROGRESSIVE ERA

| Development | Examples |
|---|--|
| Some Progressive Era journalists attacked what they saw as political corruption, social injustice, and economic inequality, while reformers, often from the middle and upper classes and including many women, worked to effect social changes in cities and among immigrant populations. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Muckrakers 2. Florence Kelly 3. Ida Tarbell 4. Upton Sinclair 5. Lewis Hine 6. Lincoln Steffens 7. Robert LaFollette 8. Secret Ballot 9. Initiative 10. Recall 11. Referendum 12. Minimum wage 13. Child labor laws |
| On the national level, Progressives sought federal legislation that they believed would effectively regulate the economy, expand democracy, and generate moral reform. Progressive amendments to the Constitution dealt with issues such as prohibition and woman suffrage. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Meat Inspection Act 15. Pure Food and Drug Act (FDA) 16. Elkins Act 17. Hepburn Act 18. Clayton Anti-trust Act 19. Federal Trade Commission 20. Federal Reserve 21. Progressive Amendments (16th - 19th) |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Preservationists and conservationists both supported the establishment of national parks while advocating different government responses to the overuse of natural resources.</p> | <p>22. Yellowstone National park 23. Yosemite National park 24. Hetch Hetchy Valley 25. US Forest Service and Gifford Pinchot 26. John Muir 27. Sierra Club 28. Newlands Reclamation Act 29. Antiquities Act 30. National Parks Service</p> |
| <p>The Progressives were divided over many issues. Some Progressives supported Southern segregation, while others ignored its presence. Some Progressives advocated expanding popular participation in government, while others called for greater reliance on professional and technical experts to make government more efficient. Progressives also disagreed about immigration restriction.</p> | <p>31. WEB DuBois & Niagara Movement 32. NAACP 33. Immigration Act of 1917</p> |

FOREIGN POLICY & WORLD WAR I

| Development | Examples |
|--|---|
| <p>The American victory in the Spanish–American War led to the U.S. acquisition of island territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific, an increase in involvement in Asia, and the suppression of a nationalist movement in the Philippines.</p> | <p>34. Big Stick Diplomacy 35. Roosevelt Corollary 36. Great White Fleet 37. Panama Canal 38. Dollar Diplomacy 39. US intervention in Mexican Revolution 40. US interventions in Latin America 41. Moral diplomacy</p> |
| <p>After initial neutrality in World War I, the nation entered the conflict, departing from the U.S. foreign policy tradition of noninvolvement in European affairs, in response to Woodrow Wilson’s call for the defense of humanitarian and democratic principles.</p> | <p>42. National Defense Act 43. <i>Lusitania</i> 44. 1916 Election 45. Zimmermann Note 46. Sussex Pledge 47. Wilson’s War Message</p> |
| <p>Although the American Expeditionary Forces played a relatively limited role in combat, the United States’ entry helped to tip the balance of the conflict in favor of the Allies.</p> | <p>48. AEF 49. John Pershing 50. Selective Service Act</p> |
| <p>Despite Wilson’s deep involvement in postwar negotiations, the U.S. Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles or join the League of Nations.</p> | <p>51. 14 Points 52. Paris Peace Conference 53. Treaty of Versailles 54. League of Nations 55. Ratification debate 56. Henry Cabot Lodge 57. William Borah 58. Irreconcilables 59. Reservationists</p> |

WWI HOMEFRONT

| Development | Examples |
|---|--|
| Official restrictions on freedom of speech grew during World War I, as increased anxiety about radicalism led to a Red Scare and attacks on labor activism and immigrant culture. | 60. Espionage Act 61. Sedition Act 62. Immigration Act of 1917 63. Red Scare 64. <i>Schenck v. U.S</i> 65. Palmer Raids 66. Sacco and Vanzetti |
| The increased demand for war production and labor during World War I led many Americans to migrate to urban centers in search of economic opportunities. | 67. War Industries Board 68. National War Labor Board |
| In the Great Migration during and after World War I, African Americans escaping segregation, racial violence, and limited economic opportunity in the South moved to the North and West, where they found new opportunities but still encountered discrimination. | 69. Great Migration 70. Marcus Garvey 71. 2 nd KKK 72. <i>Birth of a Nation</i> 73. Red Summer |

THE ROARING TWENTIES

| Development | Examples |
|--|--|
| New technologies and manufacturing techniques helped focus the U.S. economy on the production of consumer goods, contributing to improved standards of living, greater personal mobility, and better communications systems. | 74. Ford Model T 75. Assembly line 76. General Motors 77. Frederick Winslow Taylor 78. Scientific Management 79. Consumer goods |
| New forms of mass media, such as radio and cinema, contributed to the spread of national culture as well as greater awareness of regional cultures. | 80. Radio 81. Fireside Chats 82. Hollywood 83. <i>The Jazz Singer</i> |
| By 1920, a majority of the U.S. population lived in urban centers, which offered new economic opportunities for women, international migrants, and internal migrants. | 84. 1920 census 85. Great Migration 86. Puerto Rican citizenship (1917) |
| After World War I, nativist campaigns against some ethnic groups led to the passage of quotas that restricted immigration, particularly from southern and eastern Europe, and increased barriers to Asian immigration. | 87. Emergency Quota Act, 1921 88. National Origins Act, 1924 |
| Migration gave rise to new forms of art and literature that expressed ethnic and regional identities, such as the Harlem Renaissance movement. | 89. Jazz Age 90. Langston Hughes 91. Zora Neale Hurston 92. Lost Generation 93. F. Scott Fitzgerald |
| In the 1920s, cultural and political controversies emerged as Americans debated gender roles, modernism, science, religion, and issues related to race and immigration. | 94. Flappers 95. Fundamentalism 96. Scopes (Monkey) Trial |

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

| Development | Examples |
|--|--|
| The United States continued its transition from a rural, agricultural economy to an urban, industrial economy led by large companies. Episodes of credit and market instability in the early 20th century, in particular the Great Depression, led to calls for a stronger financial regulatory system | 97. 1907 Panic 98. Federal Reserve System 99. 1929 stock market crash 100. Bank holiday 101. FDIC 102. Securities and Exchange Commission |
| During the 1930s, policymakers responded to the mass unemployment and social upheavals of the Great Depression by transforming the U.S. into a limited welfare state, redefining the goals and ideas of modern American liberalism | 103. The New Deal 104. Social Security |

THE NEW DEAL

| Development | Examples |
|--|--|
| Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal attempted to end the Great Depression by using government power to provide relief to the poor, stimulate recovery, and reform the American economy | 105. Three R's 106. 100 Days Congress 107. AAA 108. NIRA 109. TVA 110. CCC 111. WPA 112. Wagner Act 113. Fair Labor Standards Act 114. Priming the Pump 115. John Maynard Keynes |
| Radical, union, and populist movements pushed Roosevelt toward more extensive efforts to change the American economic system, while conservatives in Congress and the Supreme Court sought to limit the New Deal's scope. | 116. Huey Long 117. Father Coughlin 118. Court Packing Scheme (Plan) 119. Overturning of the AAA |
| Although the New Deal did not end the Depression, it left a legacy of reforms and regulatory agencies and fostered a long-term political realignment in which many ethnic groups, African Americans, and working class communities identified with the Democratic Party. | 120. FDIC 121. SEC 122. FHA 123. Social Security |

APUSH Period 8-9

Study Guide

Periods 8-9 Summary – 1945-Present

U.S. participation in World War II transformed American society, while the victory of the United States and its allies over the Axis powers vaulted the U.S. into a position of global, political, and military leadership. The United States responded to an uncertain and unstable postwar world by asserting and working to maintain a position of global leadership, with far-reaching domestic and international consequences. United States policymakers engaged in a cold war with the authoritarian Soviet Union, seeking to limit the growth of Communist military power and ideological influence, create a free-market global economy, and build an international security system. Cold War policies led to public debates over the power of the federal government and acceptable means for pursuing international and domestic goals while protecting civil liberties.

New movements for civil rights and liberal efforts to expand the role of government generated a range of political and cultural responses. Seeking to fulfill Reconstruction-era promises, civil rights activists and political leaders achieved some legal and political successes in ending segregation, although progress toward racial equality was slow. Responding to social conditions and the African American civil rights movement, a variety of movements emerged that focused on issues of identity, social justice, and the environment. Liberalism influenced postwar politics and court decisions, but it came under increasing attack from the left as well as from a resurgent conservative movement

Postwar economic and demographic changes had far-reaching consequences for American society, politics, and culture. Rapid economic and social changes in American society fostered a sense of optimism in the postwar years. New demographic and social developments, along with anxieties over the Cold War, changed U.S. culture and led to significant political and moral debates that sharply divided the nation. A newly ascendant conservative movement achieved several political and policy goals during the 1980s and continued to strongly influence public discourse in the following decades. Conservative beliefs regarding the need for traditional social values and a reduced role for government advanced in U.S. politics after 1980.

Moving into the 21st century, the nation experienced significant technological, economic, and demographic changes. New developments in science and technology enhanced the economy and transformed society, while manufacturing decreased. The U.S. population continued to undergo demographic shifts that had significant cultural and political consequences. The end of the Cold War and new challenges to U.S. leadership forced the nation to redefine its foreign policy and role in the world. The Reagan administration promoted an interventionist foreign policy that continued in later administrations. Following the attacks of September 11, 2001, U.S. foreign policy efforts focused on fighting terrorism around the world.

INTERWAR FOREIGN POLICY

| Development | Examples |
|---|---|
| In the years following World War I, the United States pursued a unilateral foreign policy that used international investment, peace treaties, and select military intervention to promote a vision of international order, even while maintaining U.S. isolationism. | 1. Washington Naval Conference 2. Dawes Plan 3. Kellogg-Briand Pact 4. Hawley Smoot Tariff |
| In the 1930s, while many Americans were concerned about the rise of fascism and totalitarianism, most opposed taking military action against the aggression of Nazi Germany and Japan until the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor drew the United States into World War II. | 5. Tydings-McDuffie Act 6. Good Neighbor Policy 7. Neutrality Acts, 1935-1937 8. Abraham Lincoln Brigade 9. America First Committee |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Quarantine Speech 11. Cash and Carry 12. Neutrality Act, 1939 13. Lend Lease Act 14. Pearl Harbor Attack |
|--|--|

WORLD WAR II: HOMEFRONT

| Development | Examples |
|--|---|
| The mass mobilization of American society helped end the Great Depression, and the country's strong industrial base played a pivotal role in winning the war by equipping and provisioning allies and millions of U.S. troops. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Arsenal of Democracy 16. War Production Board 17. Office of Price Administration 18. Office of War Information |
| Mobilization provided opportunities for women and minorities to improve their socioeconomic positions for the war's duration, while also leading to debates over racial segregation. Wartime experiences also generated challenges to civil liberties, such as the internment of Japanese Americans. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Rosie the Riveter 20. Executive Order 9066 21. Korematsu v. US 22. Executive Order 8802 23. Fair Employment Practices Commission 24. Double V Campaign 25. CORE, 1942 26. Detroit Riot |
| Migration to the United States from Mexico and elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere increased, in spite of contradictory government policies toward Mexican immigration. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27. Bracero program 28. Zoot Suit Riots |

WORLD WAR II: MILITARY AND WAR

| Development | Examples |
|---|---|
| Americans viewed the war as a fight for the survival of freedom and democracy against fascist and militarist ideologies. This perspective was later reinforced by revelations about Japanese wartime atrocities, Nazi concentration camps, and the Holocaust. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29. Atlantic Charter 30. FDR's Four Freedoms |
| Military service provided opportunities for women and minorities to improve their socioeconomic positions for the war's duration, while also leading to debates over racial segregation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 31. Tuskegee Airmen 32. WAACS and WAVES 33. Navajo Code talkers |
| The United States and its allies achieved military victory through Allied cooperation, technological and scientific advances, the contributions of servicemen and women, and campaigns such as Pacific "island-hopping" and the D-Day invasion. The use of atomic bombs hastened the end of the war and sparked debates about the morality of using atomic weapons. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 34. Island hopping 35. Tehran Conference 36. D-Day 37. Yalta Conference 38. Potsdam Conference 39. Manhattan project 40. Hiroshima and Nagasaki |
| The war-ravaged condition of Asia and Europe, and the dominant U.S. role in the Allied victory and postwar peace settlements, allowed the United States to emerge from the war as the most powerful nation on Earth. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 41. United Nations 42. Bretton Woods Conference 43. Nuremberg Trials 44. World Bank 45. IMF |

THE COLD WAR

| Development | Examples |
|---|--|
| United States policymakers engaged in a cold war with the authoritarian Soviet Union, seeking to limit the growth of Communist military power and ideological influence, create a free-market global economy, and build an international security system. | 46. The Cold War 47. Iron Curtain 48. Occupation of Germany 49. Berlin Airlift |
| As postwar tensions dissolved the wartime alliance between Western democracies and the Soviet Union, the United States developed a foreign policy based on collective security, international aid, and economic institutions that bolstered non-Communist nations | 50. NATO 51. Warsaw Pact 52. Marshall Plan 53. Containment 54. Truman Doctrine |
| Americans debated policies and methods designed to expose suspected communists within the United States even as both parties supported the broader strategy of containing communism | 55. Red Scare 56. HUAC 57. Hollywood 10 58. Federal Employee Loyalty Program 59. Alger Hiss Trial 60. Sen. McCarthy 61. McCarthyism 62. Rosenberg Trial 63. Army-McCarthy hearings |
| Concerned by expansionist Communist ideology and Soviet repression, the United States sought to contain communism through a variety of measures, including major military engagements in Korea. | 64. H bomb 65. Dean Acheson 66. NSC-68 67. Korean War 68. 38 th Parallel |
| Cold War competition extended to Latin America, where the United States supported non-Communist regimes that had varying levels of commitment to democracy. | 69. Cuban Revolution 70. Fidel Castro 71. Bay of Pigs invasion |
| Americans debated the merits of a large nuclear arsenal and the military-industrial complex. | 72. Eisenhower's Farewell Address 73. Military-Industrial Complex |
| Postwar decolonization and the emergence of powerful nationalist movements in Africa and the Middle East led both sides in the Cold War to seek allies among new nations, many of which remained nonaligned. | 74. Suez Crisis 75. OPEC 76. Iran intervention (1953) |
| The Cold War fluctuated between periods of direct and indirect military confrontation and periods of mutual coexistence (détente). | 77. U-2 Incident 78. Mutually Assured Destruction 79. Berlin Wall 80. Cuban Missile Crisis 81. Détente 82. SALT I and II 83. Nixon visits China 84. ABM Treaty |

POSTWAR PROSPERITY

| Development | Examples |
|--|--|
| A burgeoning private sector, federal spending, the baby boom, and technological developments helped spur economic growth | 85. Baby boom 86. The Long Boom 87. Defense spending |

| | |
|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 88. Computers 89. Aerospace 90. Sputnik 91. NASA 92. Kitchen debate 93. Federal Highway Act |
| As higher education opportunities and new technologies rapidly expanded, increasing social mobility encouraged the migration of the middle class to the suburbs and of many Americans to the South and West. The Sun Belt region emerged as a significant political and economic force. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 94. GI Bill 95. NDEA 96. Sunbelt 97. Suburbs 98. Levittown 99. Wealth gap 100. White flight 101. White collar vs. blue collar 102. Service economy |
| Mass culture became increasingly homogeneous in the postwar years, inspiring challenges to conformity by artists, intellectuals, and rebellious youth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 103. Television 104. Televangelists 105. Rock and roll 106. <i>The Feminine Mystique</i> 107. Beat generation |

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

| Development | Examples |
|---|---|
| Seeking to fulfill Reconstruction-era promises, civil rights activists and political leaders achieved some legal and political successes in ending segregation, although progress toward racial equality was slow. During and after World War II, civil rights activists and leaders, most notably Martin Luther King Jr., combated racial discrimination utilizing a variety of strategies, including legal challenges, direct action, and nonviolent protest tactics. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 108. Jackie Robinson 109. Thurgood Marshall 110. Montgomery Bus Boycott 111. Martin Luther King, Jr. 112. Rosa Parks 113. SCLC 114. SNCC 115. CORE 116. Freedom Rides 117. Freedom Summer 118. Greensboro Sit-ins 119. March on Washington 120. "I Have a Dream" Speech 121. Birmingham Campaign 122. Selma March |
| The three branches of the federal government used various measures to promote greater racial equality. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 123. Executive Order 9981 124. Brown v. Board of Ed., 1954 125. Civil Rights Act of 1964 126. Voting Rights Act of 1965 127. 24th Amendment 128. Fair Housing Act 129. Affirmative Action |
| Continuing resistance slowed efforts at desegregation, sparking social and political unrest across the nation. Debates among civil rights activists over the efficacy of nonviolence increased after 1965. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 130. Malcolm X 131. Black Power movement 132. Black Panthers |

| | |
|--|---|
| | 133. Stokely Carmichael 134. 1968 Olympics Protest 135. Watts Riots 136. Newark Riot (1967) 137. Detroit Riot (1967) 138. Assassination of MLK, 1968 |
|--|---|

THE VIETNAM WAR

| Development | Examples |
|---|---|
| Postwar decolonization and the emergence of powerful nationalist movements in Asia led both sides in the Cold War to seek allies among new nations, many of which remained nonaligned. | 139. 17 th Parallel 140. Dien Bien Phu 141. Ho Chi Minh 142. Ngo Dinh Diem 143. Viet Cong |
| Concerned by expansionist Communist ideology and Soviet repression, the United States sought to contain communism through a variety of measures, including major military engagements in Vietnam. | 144. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution 145. Americanization 146. Operation Rolling Thunder 147. Tet Offensive 148. Vietnamization |
| Americans debated the appropriate power of the executive branch in conducting foreign and military policy. | 149. Antiwar demonstrations 150. Doves vs. Hawks 151. Nixon Doctrine 152. War Powers Act 153. Pentagon Papers 154. 1973 Peace Treaty |

THE GREAT SOCIETY

| Development | Examples |
|---|---|
| Despite an overall affluence in postwar America, advocates raised concerns about the prevalence and persistence of poverty as a national problem. | 155. <i>The Other America</i> by Michael Harrington |
| Liberalism, based on anti-communism abroad and a firm belief in the efficacy of government power to achieve social goals at home, reached a high point of political influence by the mid-1960s | 156. New Frontier 157. Peace Corps |
| Liberal ideas found expression in Lyndon Johnson's Great Society, which attempted to use federal legislation and programs to end racial discrimination, eliminate poverty, and address other social issues. | 158. Great Society 159. War on Poverty 160. Medicare 161. Medicaid 162. Head Start 163. Department of Housing and Urban Department 164. Food Stamps 165. Public Broadcasting |

EXPANDED CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

| Development | Examples |
|---|--|
| Feminist and gay and lesbian activists mobilized behind claims for legal, economic, and social equality. | 166. Stonewall Riot |
| Latino, American Indian, and Asian American movements continued to demand social and economic equality and a redress of past injustices. | 167. American Indian Movement (AIM) 168. Alcatraz protest 169. Cesar Chavez 170. Dolores Huerta |
| A series of Supreme Court decisions expanded civil rights and individual liberties. | 171. Warren Court 172. Miranda Warning 173. Roe v. Wade |
| Environmental problems and accidents led to a growing environmental movement that aimed to use legislative and public efforts to combat pollution and protect natural resources. The federal government established new environmental programs and regulations. | 174. <i>Silent Spring</i> by Rachel Carson 175. Earth Day 176. Clean Air Act 177. Clean Water Act 178. EPA 179. Endangered Species Act 180. Antinuclear movement |

COUNTERCULTURE

| Development | Examples |
|---|--|
| Although anti-communist foreign policy faced little domestic opposition in previous years, the Vietnam War inspired sizable and passionate anti-war protests that became more numerous as the war escalated and sometimes led to violence. | 181. Antiwar demonstrations 182. Draft 183. My Lai massacre 184. Kent State |
| Feminists who participated in the counterculture of the 1960s rejected many of the social, economic, and political values of their parents' generation and advocated changes in sexual norms. | 185. Birth control "The Pill" |
| Some groups on the left also rejected liberal policies, arguing that political leaders did too little to transform the racial and economic status quo at home and pursued immoral policies abroad. | 186. SDS 187. Free Speech Movement 188. 26 th Amendment |
| Young people who participated in the counterculture of the 1960s rejected many of the social, economic, and political values of their parents' generation, introduced greater informality into U.S. culture, and advocated changes in sexual norms. | 189. Hippies 190. Sexual Revolution 191. Woodstock |

TRANSITION AND STAGNATION

| Development | Examples |
|--|--|
| Conservatives challenged liberal laws and court decisions and perceived moral and cultural decline, seeking to limit the role of the federal government and enact more assertive foreign policies. | 192. Silent Majority 193. Barry Goldwater 194. Richard Nixon |
| Public confidence and trust in government's ability to solve social and economic problems declined in the 1970s in the wake of economic challenges, political scandals, and foreign policy crises. | 195. Watergate 196. Stagflation 197. Mayaguez incident |

| | |
|---|--|
| The 1970s saw growing clashes between conservatives and liberals over social and cultural issues, the power of the federal government, race, and movements for greater individual rights. | 198. ERA 199. Phyllis Schlafly 200. Gloria Steinem |
| Ideological, military, and economic concerns shaped U.S. involvement in the Middle East, with several oil crises in the region eventually sparking attempts at creating a national energy policy. | 201. Oil Embargo 202. Iran Revolution 203. Iran Hostage Crisis |

RISE OF CONSERVATISM

| Development | Examples |
|---|---|
| Ronald Reagan's victory in the presidential election of 1980 represented an important milestone, allowing conservatives to enact significant tax cuts and continue the deregulation of many industries. | 204. Reaganomics 205. Supply Side / Trickle Down economics 206. Deregulation |
| Conservatives argued that liberal programs were counterproductive in fighting poverty and stimulating economic growth. Some of their efforts to reduce the size and scope of government met with inertia and liberal opposition, as many programs remained popular with voters. | 207. Increased defense spending 208. National debt increase 209. Welfare Reform, 1996 |
| Policy debates continued over free-trade agreements, the scope of the government social safety net, and calls to reform the U.S. financial system. | 210. NAFTA |
| Conservative beliefs regarding the need for traditional social values and a reduced role for government advanced in U.S. politics after 1980. | 211. Moral Majority 212. Christian Coalition 213. Evangelicals |
| Intense political and cultural debates continued over issues such as immigration policy, diversity, gender roles, and family structures. | 214. Pro-Life movement 215. "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy and repeal 216. Defense of Marriage Act and repeal 217. DREAM Act |

END OF THE COLD WAR

| Development | Examples |
|--|--|
| Reagan asserted U.S. opposition to communism through speeches, diplomatic efforts, limited military interventions, and a buildup of nuclear and conventional weapons. | 218. "Evil Empire" speech 219. "Tear Down this Wall" speech 220. Star Wars missile defense system 221. Iran-Contra Affair |
| Increased U.S. military spending, Reagan's diplomatic initiatives, and political changes and economic problems in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union were all important in ending the Cold War. | 222. Mikael Gorbachev 223. START I |
| The end of the Cold War led to new diplomatic relationships but also new U.S. military and peacekeeping interventions, as well as continued debates over the appropriate use of American power in the world. | 224. New World Order 225. First Persian Gulf War |

POSTWAR ECONOMIC CHANGES

| Development | Examples |
|--|---|
| Economic productivity increased as improvements in digital communications enabled increased American participation in worldwide economic opportunities. | 226. WTO 227. Globalization |
| Technological innovations in computing, digital mobile technology, and the internet transformed daily life, increased access to information, and led to new social behaviors and networks. | 228. Microsoft 229. Facebook |
| Employment increased in service sectors and decreased in manufacturing, and union membership declined. | 230. Outsourcing |
| Real wages stagnated for the working and middle class amid growing economic inequality. | 231. 2008 Great Recession 232. Occupy Wall Street protests |

MIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

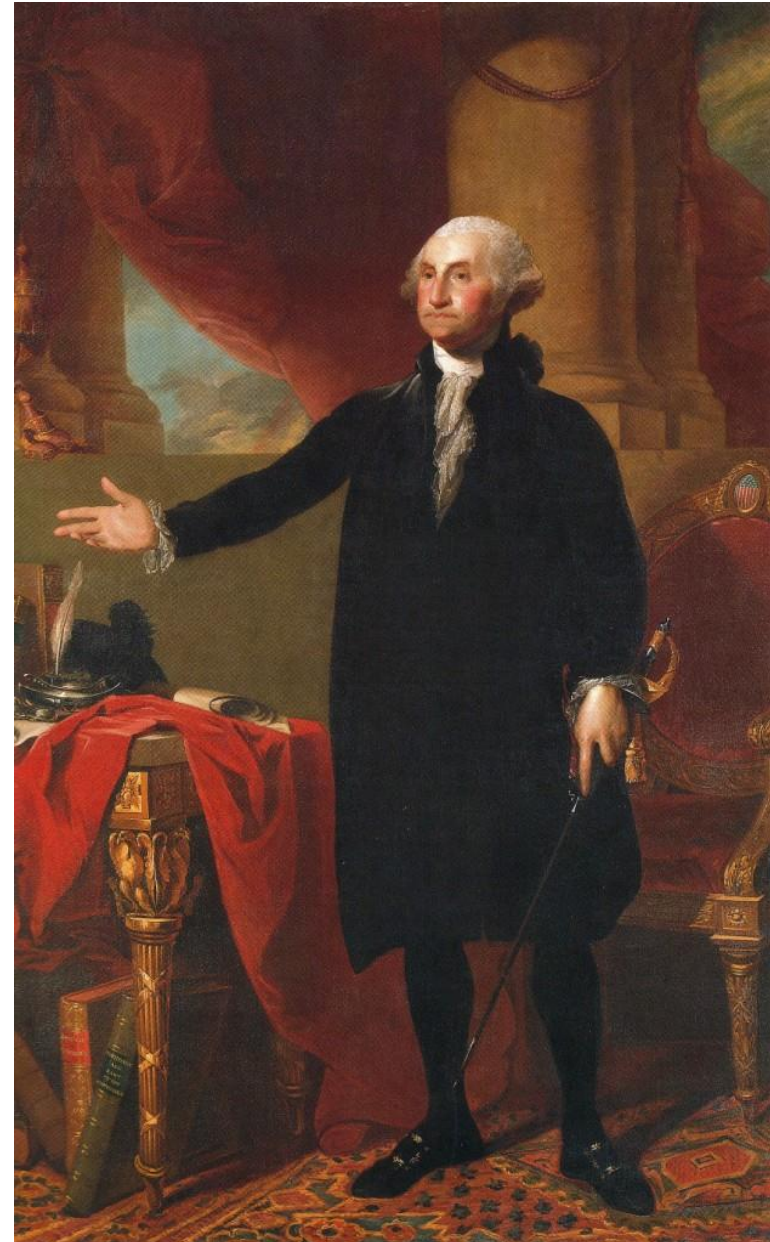
| Development | Examples |
|---|---|
| Immigrants from around the world sought access to the political, social, and economic opportunities in the United States, especially after the passage of new immigration laws in 1965. | 233. Immigration Act of 1965 |
| After 1980, the political, economic, and cultural influence of the American South and West continued to increase as population shifted to those areas. | 234. Sunbelt presidents |
| International migration from Latin America and Asia increased dramatically. The new immigrants affected U.S. culture in many ways and supplied the economy with an important labor force. | 235. Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 |

WAR ON TERROR

| Development | Examples |
|--|--|
| In the wake of attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon in 2001, the United States launched military efforts against terrorism and lengthy, controversial conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq. | 236. 9/11 Attacks 237. War on Terror 238. War in Afghanistan 239. War in Iraq |
| The war on terrorism sought to improve security within the United States but also raised questions about the protection of civil liberties and human rights. | 240. Patriot Act 241. Guantanamo Bay detainees |
| Conflicts in the Middle East and concerns about climate change led to debates over U.S. dependence on fossil fuels and the impact of economic consumption on the environment. | 242. Climate change 243. Keystone pipeline 244. BP oil spill 245. Fracking |
| Despite economic and foreign policy challenges, the United States continued as the world's leading superpower in the 21st century. | 246. ISIS/ISIL 247. Conflicts with Iran 248. Ukraine/Russia conflict |

George Washington (1789-1797)

- **Era**
 - Period 3 (1754-1800)
 - Constitutional Period
- **Political Developments**
 - Judiciary Act of 1789
 - Whiskey Rebellion (1794)
 - Federalist and Democratic-Republican Parties
- **Economic Developments**
 - Assumption Plan (1790)
 - First National Bank of the United States (1791)
 - Samuel Slater's factory (1791)
 - Cotton gin by Eli Whitney (1793)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Republican motherhood
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - French Revolution/Citizen Genet (1793)
 - Jay Treaty (1794)
 - Pinckney's Treaty (1795)



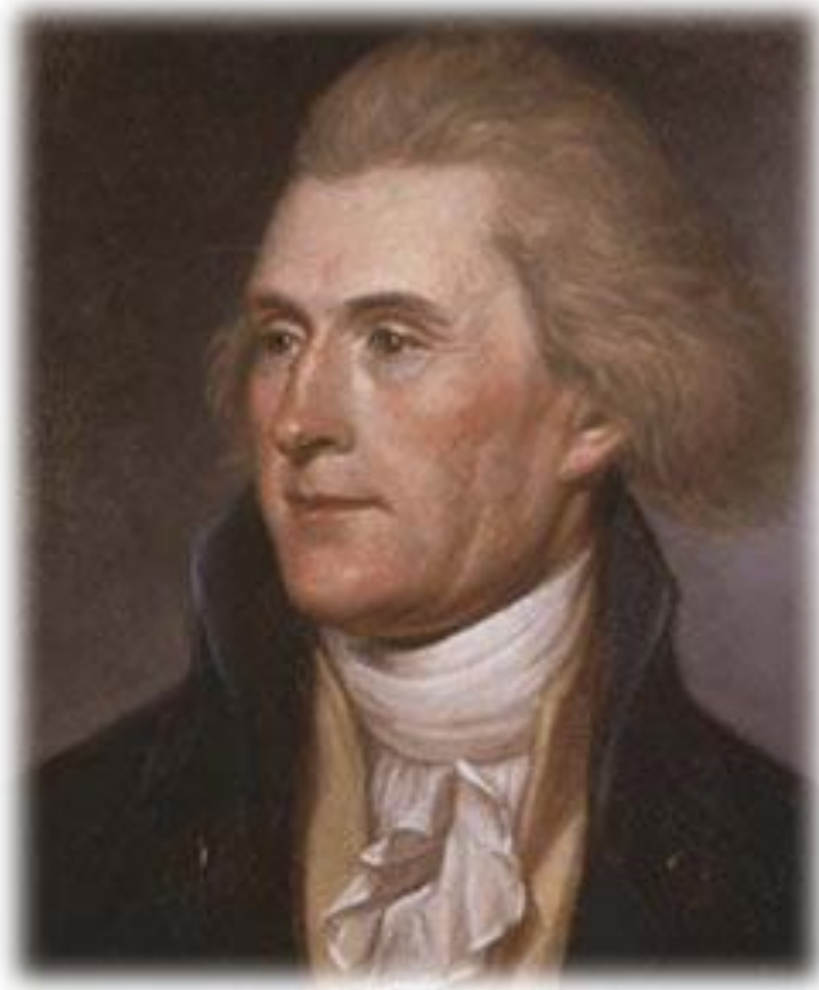
John Adams (Federalist) (1797-1801)

- **Era**
 - Period 3 (1754-1800)
 - Constitutional Period
- **Political Developments**
 - Alien and Sedition Acts (1798)
 - Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions (1798-1799)
 - Midnight Judges and Marshall Court (1801)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Republican motherhood
 - Second Great Awakening
- **Foreign Developments**
 - XYZ Affair (1797-1798)
 - Quasi War (1798-1800)



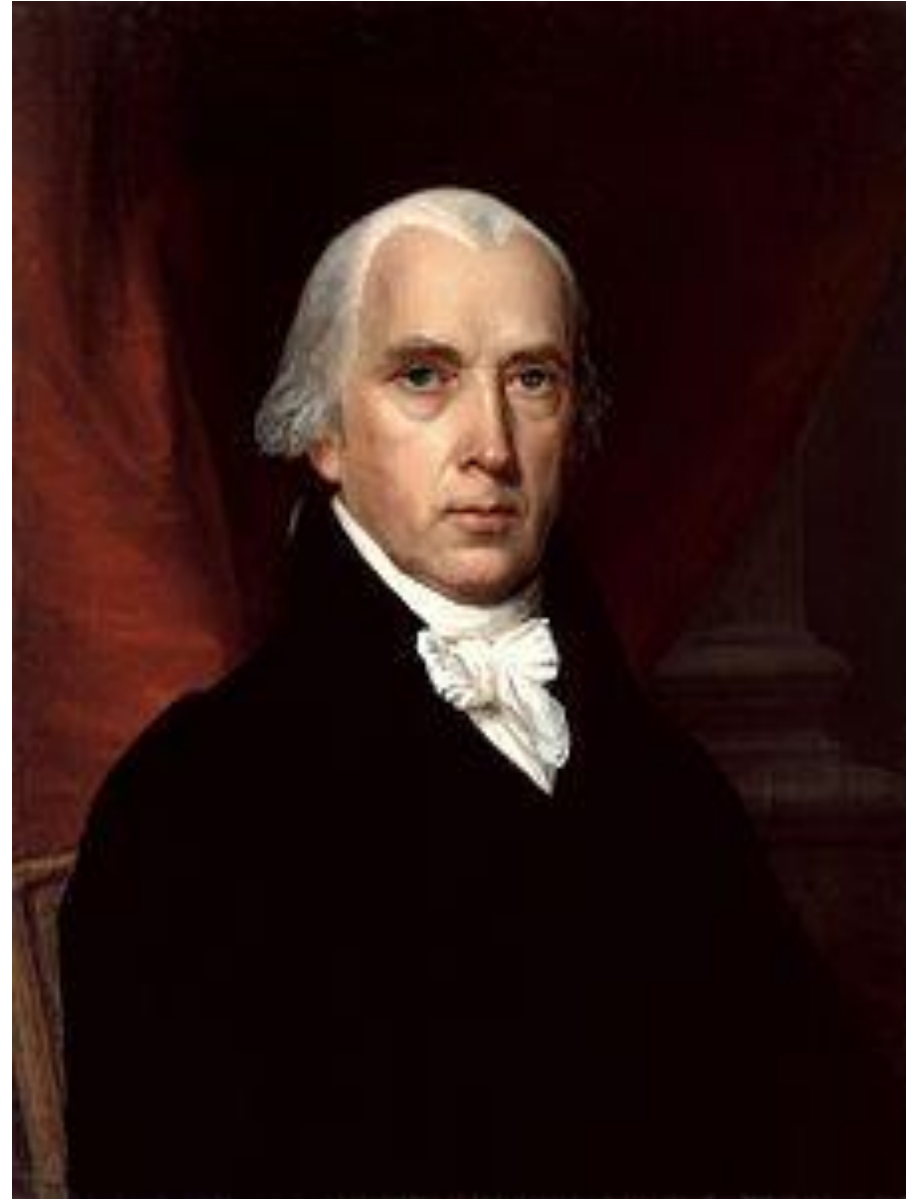
Thomas Jefferson (D-R) (1801-1809)

- **Era**
 - Period 4 (1800-1848)
 - Age of Jefferson
- **Political Developments**
 - Election of 1800/Revolution of 1800
 - *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)
 - Louisiana Purchase (1803)
- **Economic Developments**
 - Embargo Act of 1807
 - Steamboat *Clermont* (1807)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Non-importation of slaves (1808)
 - Second Great Awakening
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Barbary Pirates/War (1801-1805)
 - *Chesapeake-Leopard Affair* (1807)



James Madison (D-R) (1809-1817)

- **Era**
 - Period 4 (1800-1848)
 - Age of Jefferson
- **Political Developments**
 - Hartford Convention (1814-1815)
- **Economic Developments**
 - Second Bank of the United States (1816)
 - American System
 - Tariff of 1816
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Second Great Awakening
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Impressment
 - Non-intercourse Act of 1809
 - Macon's Bill No. 2 (1810)
 - Battle of Tippecanoe (1811)
 - War of 1812
 - Battle of New Orleans (1814)



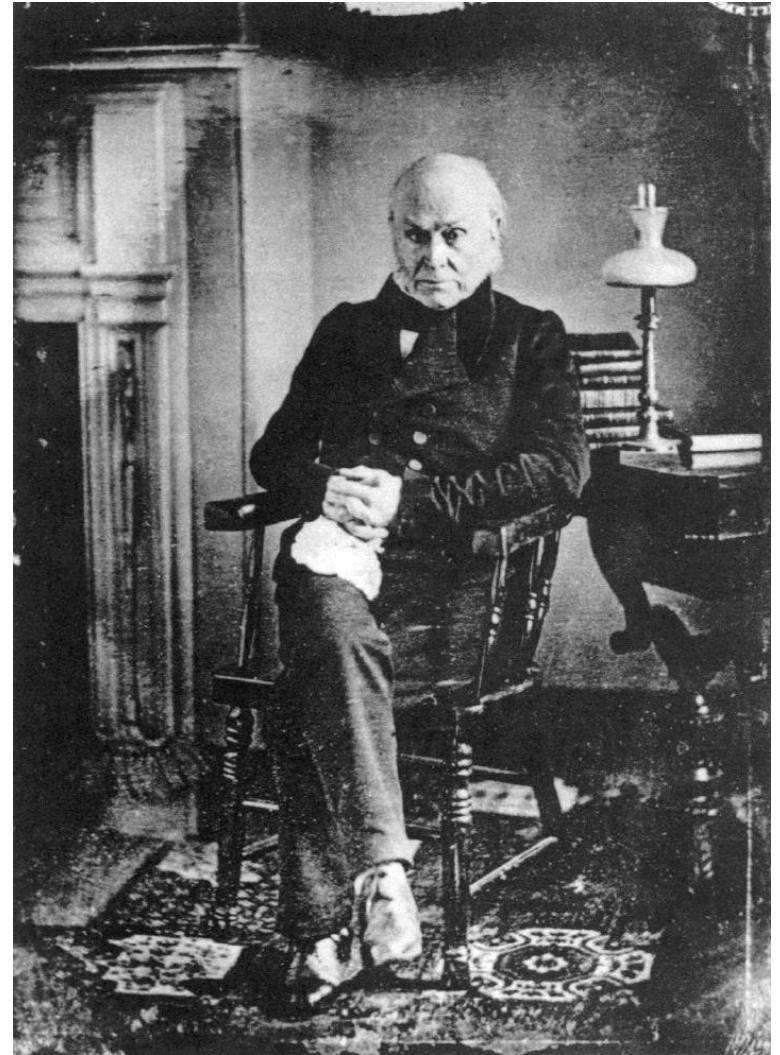
James Monroe (D-R) (1817-1825)

- **Era**
 - Period 4 (1800-1848)
 - Era of Good Feelings
- **Political Developments**
 - Era of Good Feelings
 - *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
 - *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1821)
 - Missouri Compromise (1820)
- **Economic Developments**
 - American System-Henry Clay
 - Panic of 1819
 - Cumberland Road
 - Lowell System
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Denmark Vesey Slave Revolt (1822)
 - American Colonization Society (1822)
 - Second Great Awakening
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Adams-Onis Treaty (1819)
 - Monroe Doctrine (1823)



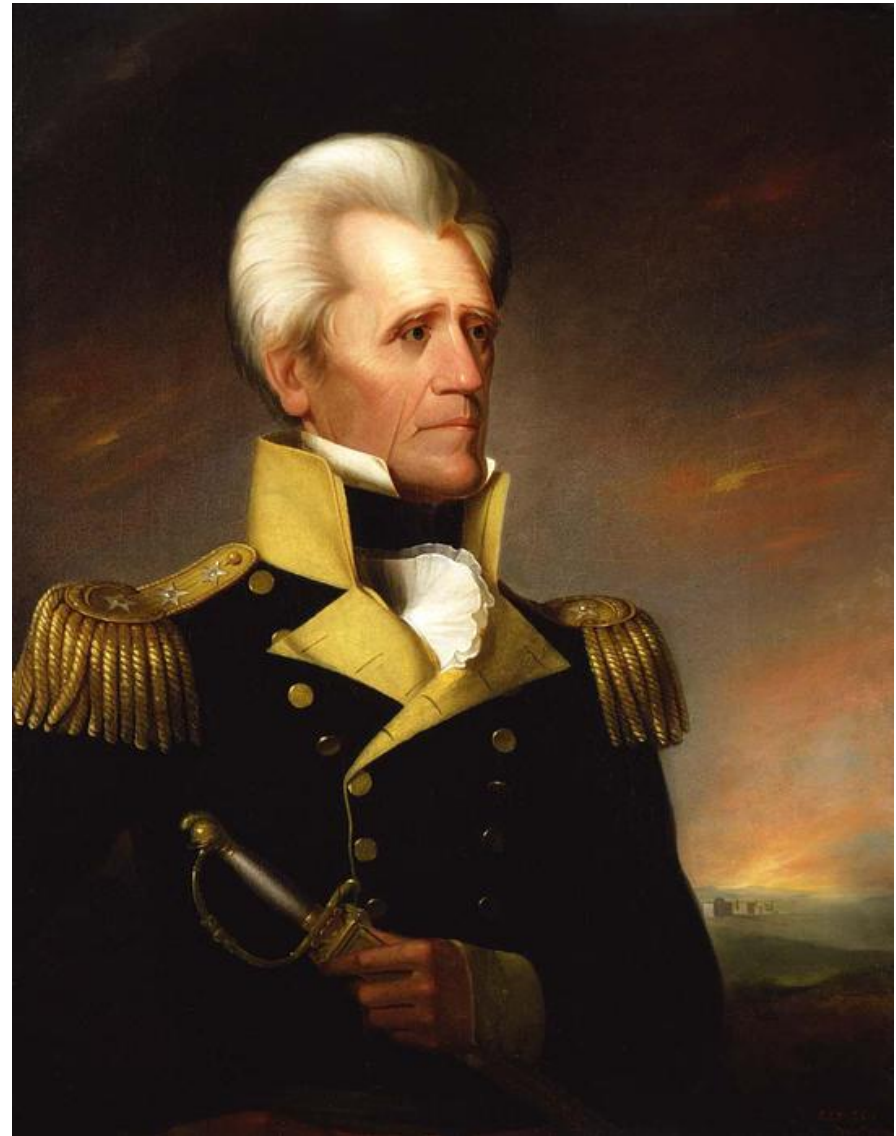
John Quincy Adams (National Republican) (1825-1829)

- **Era**
 - Period 4 (1800-1848)
 - Age of Jackson
- **Political Developments**
 - Corrupt Bargain/Election of 1824
 - Tariff of Abominations (Tariff of 1828)
- **Economic Developments**
 - American System
 - Erie Canal (1825)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Second Great Awakening
 - American Temperance Society



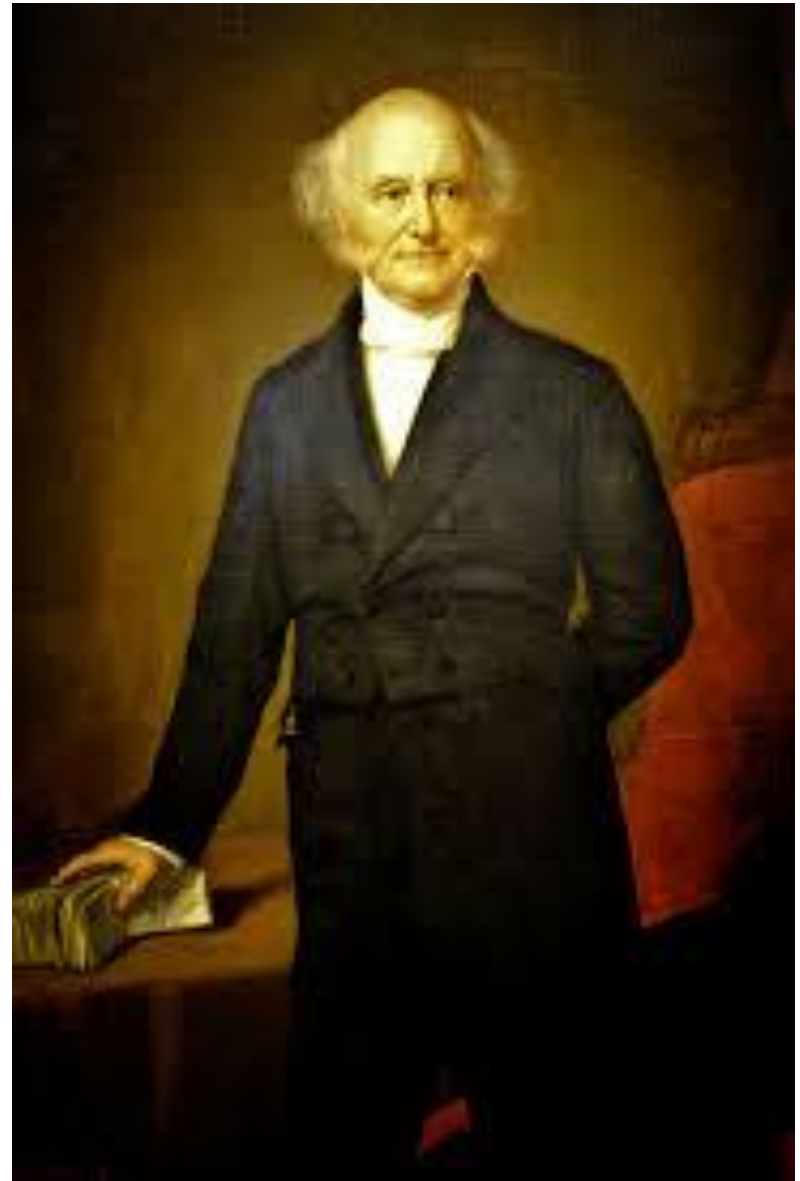
Andrew Jackson (D) (1829-1837)

- **Era**
 - Period 4 (1800-1848)
 - Age of Jackson
- **Political Developments**
 - Spoils system
 - Nullification Crisis
 - Democrat Party vs Whig Party
 - Taney Court
- **Economic Developments**
 - Bank War (1832-1841)
 - Specie Circular (1836)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Universal male suffrage
 - Common man
 - Nat Turner Slave Revolt (1831)
 - *The Liberator* and William Lloyd Garrison (1831)
 - American Antislavery Society (1833)
 - John C. Calhoun's *Positive Good* Speech (1837)
 - Indian Removal Act (1830)
 - *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* (1831)
 - *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832)
 - Trail of Tears
 - Second Great Awakening
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - The Alamo (1836)



Martin van Buren (D) (1837-1841)

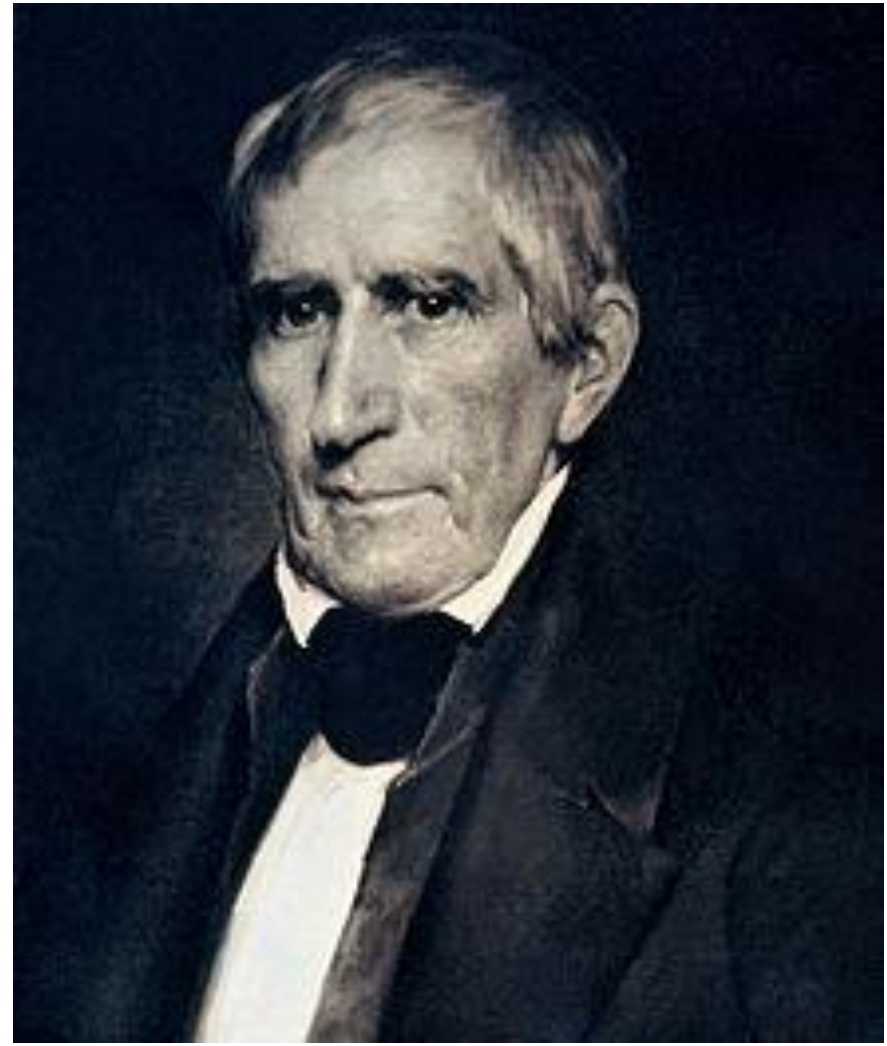
- **Era**
 - Period 4 (1800-1848)
 - Age of Jackson
- **Economic Developments**
 - Panic of 1837
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Trail of Tears
 - Second Great Awakening
 - Brook Farm
 - Liberty Party (1840)



William Henry Harrison (W) (1841)

- **Era**

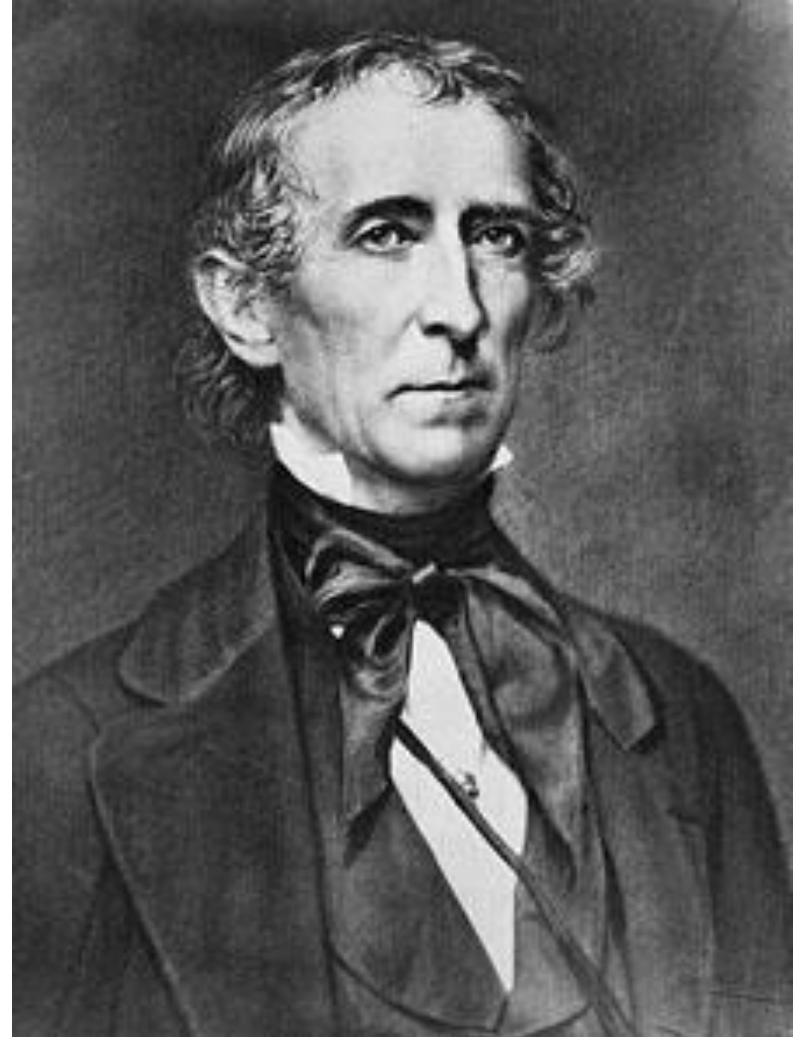
- Period 4 (1800-1848)
- Antebellum Period



Note: Dies from pneumonia
~31 days into presidency

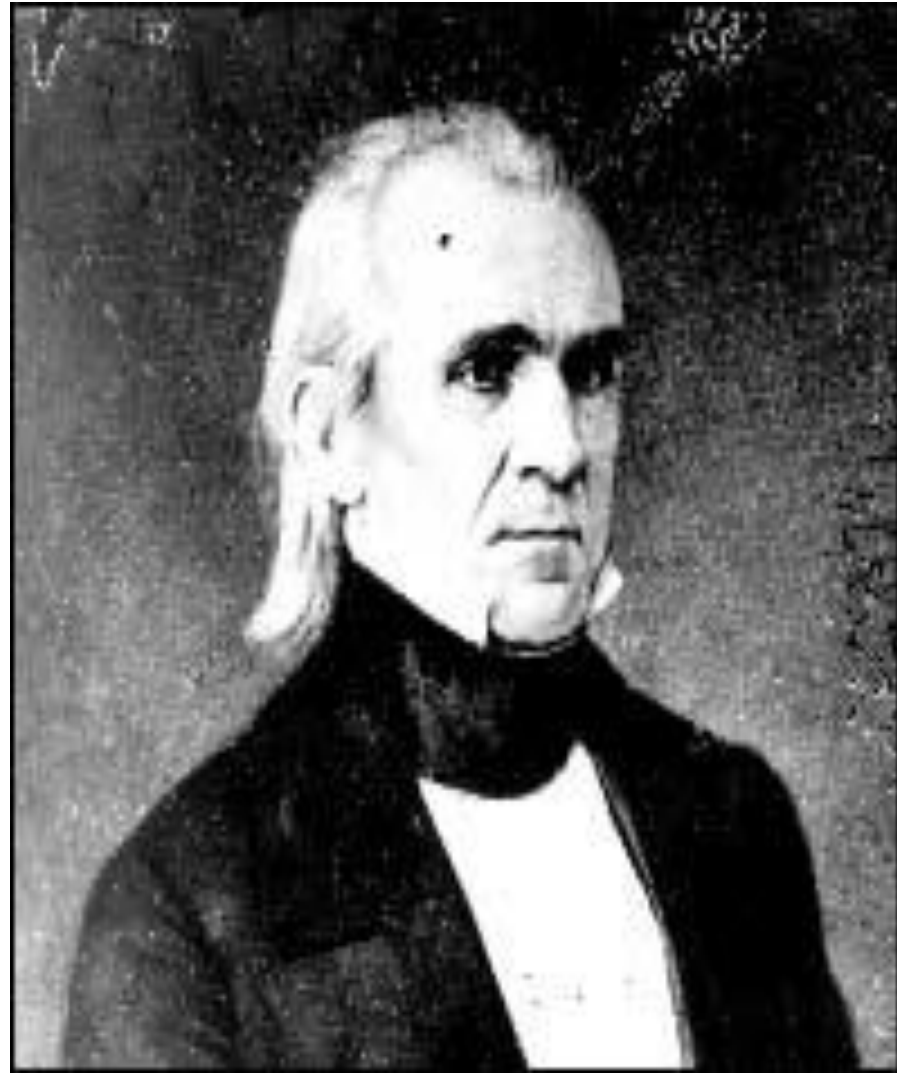
John Tyler (W) (1841-1845)

- **Era**
 - Period 4 (1800-1848)
 - Antebellum Period
- **Political Developments**
 - Annexation of Texas (1845)
- **Economic Developments**
 - Telegraph by Samuel Morse (1844)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - *Commonwealth v. Hunt* (1842)
 - Irish potato famine
 - Know Nothing Party/movement
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842)



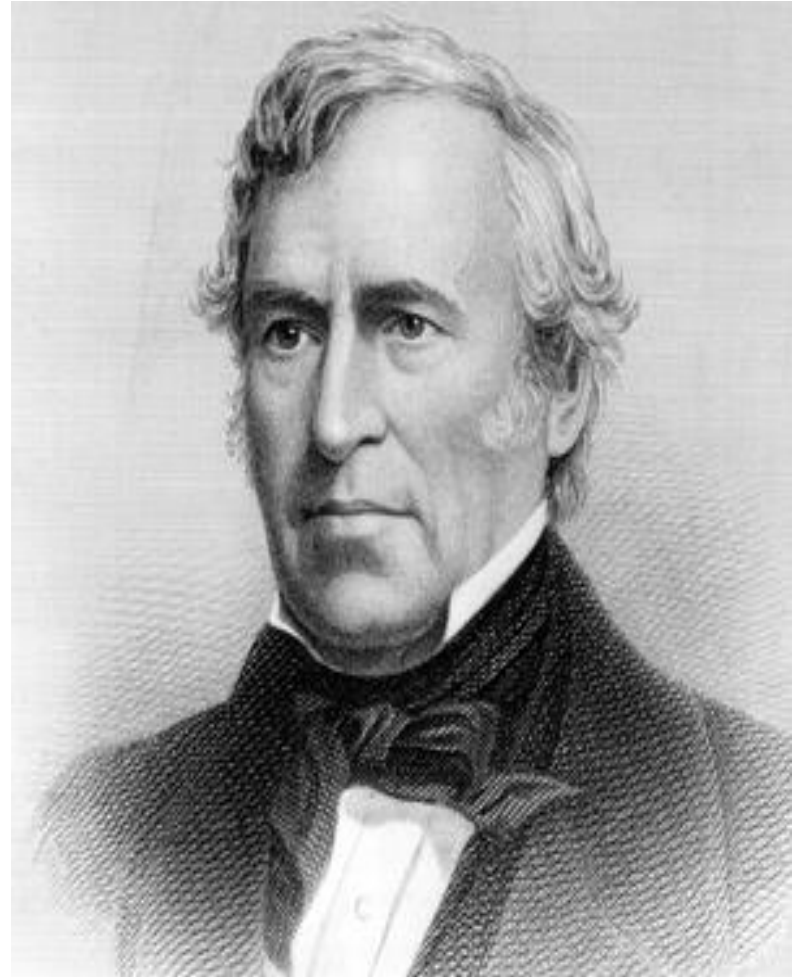
James K. Polk (D) (1845-1849)

- **Era**
 - Period 5 (1844-1877)
 - Antebellum Period
- **Economic Developments**
 - California Gold Rush (1848-1849)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Manifest Destiny
 - Irish potato famine
 - Seneca Falls Convention (1848)
 - *The North Star* and Frederick Douglass (1847)
 - Free Soil Party (1848)
 - Oneida Community
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Oregon Territory (1846)
 - “54’ 40 or Fight!”
 - 49th Parallel
 - Mexican-American War (1848)
 - Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo
 - Mexican Cession



Zachary Taylor (W) (1849-1850)

- **Era**
 - Period 5 (1844-1877)
 - Antebellum Period
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Irish potato famine
 - *The Scarlet Letter* (1850)
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850)



Note: Dies as a result of e-coli or similar poisoning from milk

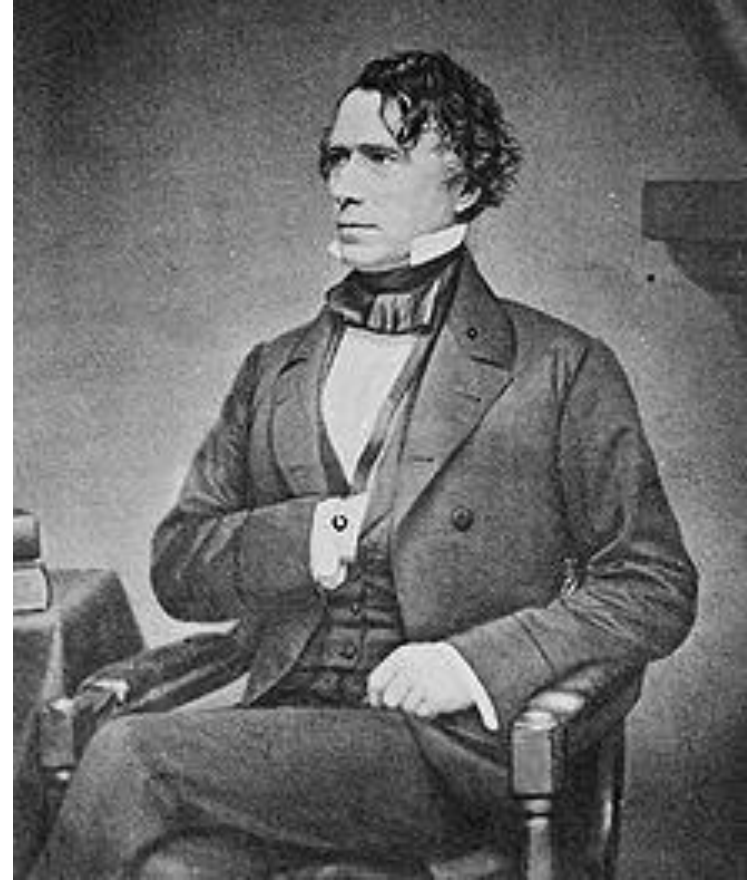
Millard Fillmore (W) (1850-1853)

- **Era**
 - Period 5 (1844-1877)
 - Antebellum Period
- **Political Developments**
 - Compromise of 1850
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852)
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Perry Expedition to Japan (1853-1854)



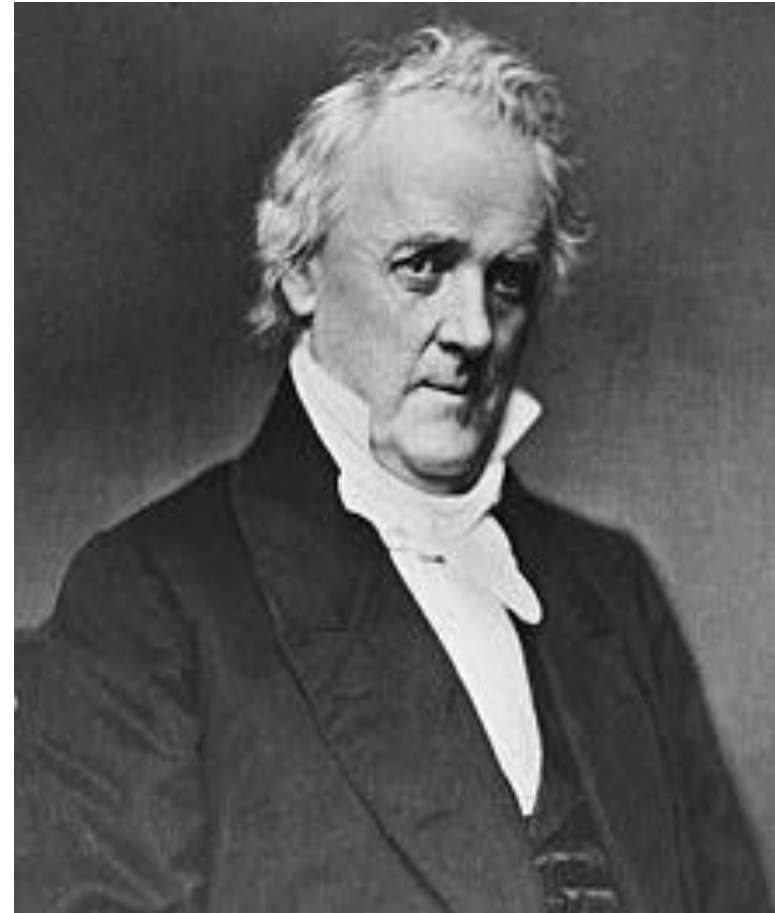
Franklin Pierce (D) (1853-1857)

- Era
 - Period 5 (1844-1877)
 - Antebellum Period
- **Political Developments**
 - Gadsden Purchase (1853)
 - Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)
 - Bleeding Kansas
 - Brooks-Sumner Incident (1856)
 - Republican Party (1854)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - *Sociology for the South* by George Fitzhugh (1854)—justified slavery
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Ostend Manifesto (1854)



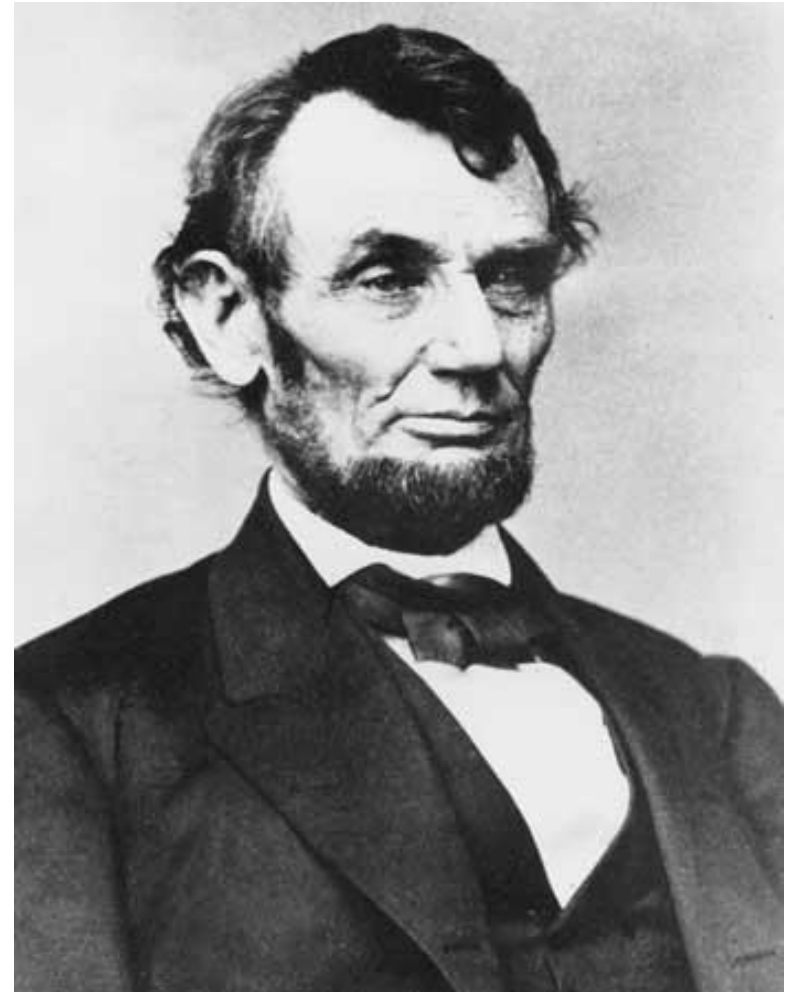
James Buchanan (D) (1857-1861)

- **Era**
 - Period 5 (1844-1877)
 - Antebellum Period
- **Political Developments**
 - Bleeding Kansas
 - Lecompton Constitution
- **Economic Developments**
 - Panic of 1857
 - Comstock Lode (1859)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - *Impending Crisis of the South* by Hinton Helper
 - *(Dred) Scott v. Sanford* (1857)
 - John Brown's Raid at Harpers Ferry (1859)



Abraham Lincoln (R) (1861-1865)

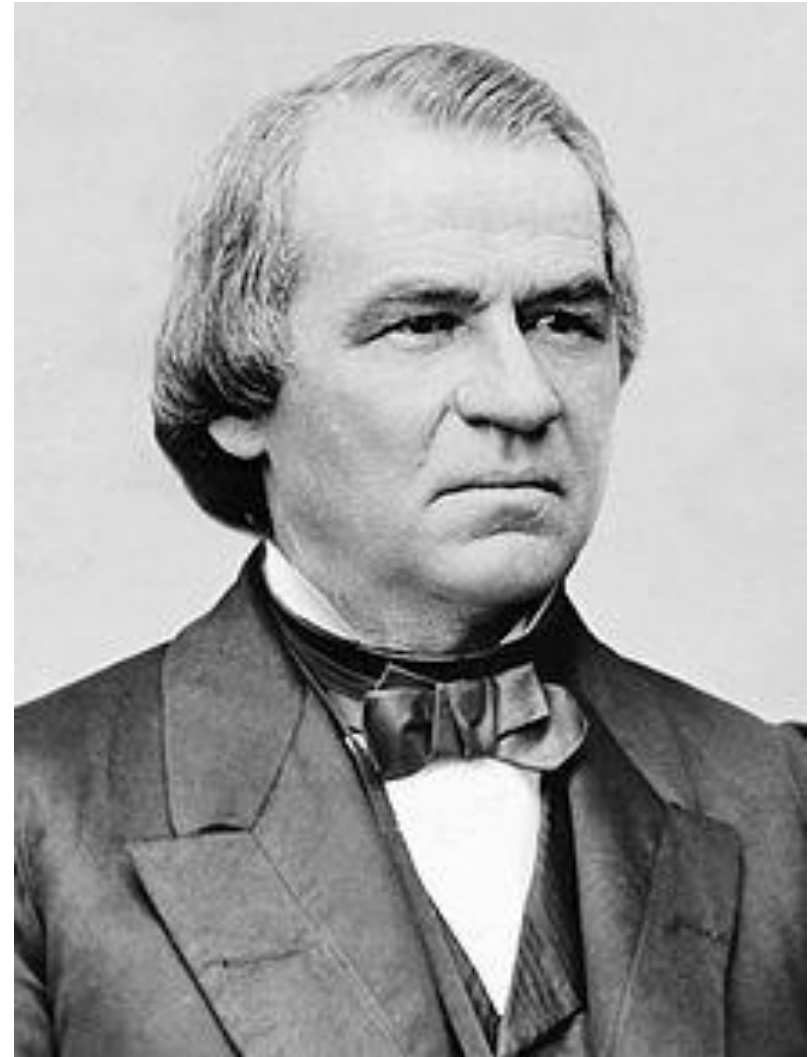
- **Era**
 - Period 5 (1844-1877)
 - Civil War
- **Political Developments**
 - Civil War (1861-1865)
 - Reconstruction
- **Economic Developments**
 - Homestead Act (1862)
 - Morrill Land Grant Act (1862)
 - Pacific Railway Act (1862)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Emancipation Proclamation (1863)
 - Freedmen's Bureau
 - Sand Creek Massacre (1864)
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Trent Affair (1861)



Note: Assassinated by John Wilkes Booth early in 2nd term

Andrew Johnson (D) (1865-1869)

- **Era**
 - Period 5 (1844-1877)
 - Reconstruction
- **Political Developments**
 - Johnson Reconstruction
 - Impeachment
 - Fourteenth Amendment (1868)
 - Boss Tweed
- **Economic Developments**
 - National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry (1868)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Black Codes
 - Ku Klux Klan
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Alaska Purchase (1867)



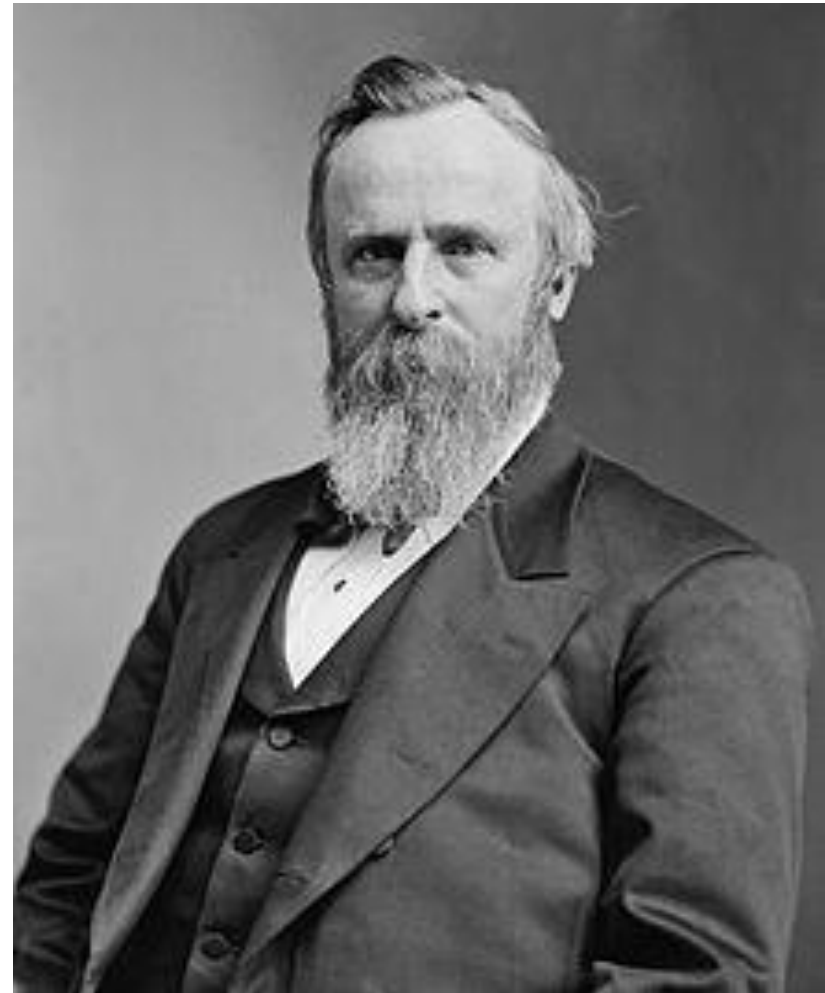
Ulysses S. Grant (R) (1869-1877)

- **Era**
 - Period 5 (1844-1877)
 - Reconstruction
 - Gilded Age
- **Political Developments**
 - Radical Reconstruction
 - Fifteenth Amendment (1870)
 - Boss Tweed
 - Granger Laws
 - Greenback Party (1874)
- **Economic Developments**
 - First Transcontinental Railroad (1869)
 - Credit Mobilier
 - “Crime of 1873”
 - Panic of 1873
 - Carnegie Steel
 - Air brakes by George Westinghouse
 - Telephone by Alexander Graham Bell
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Knights of Labor (1869)



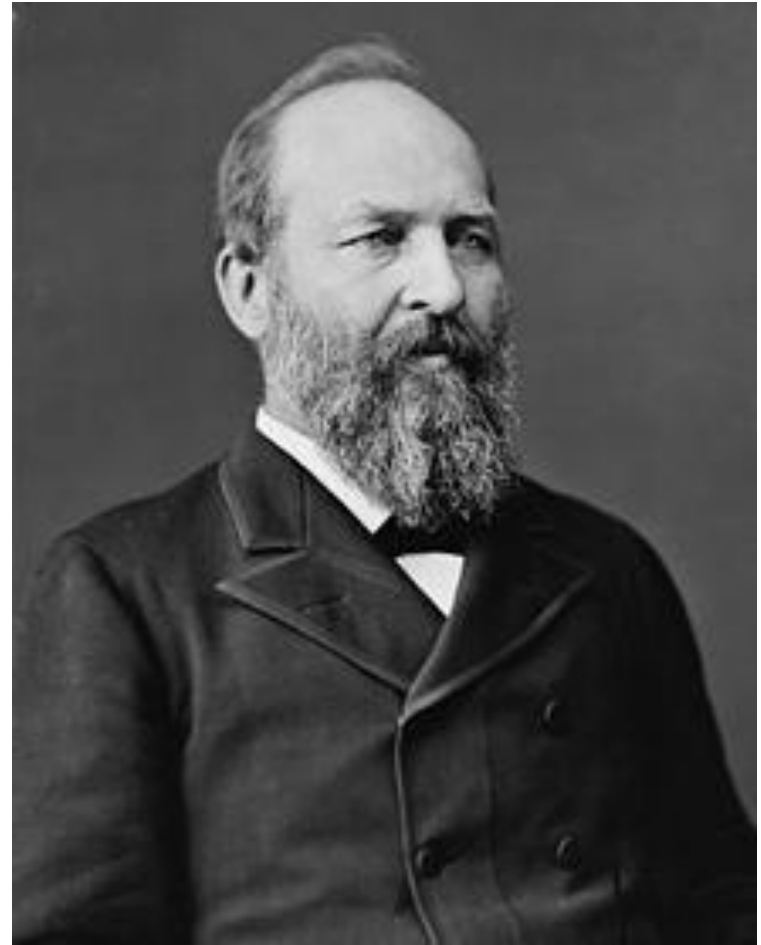
Rutherford B. Hayes (R) (1877-1881)

- **Era**
 - Period 6 (1865-1898)
 - Gilded Age
- **Political Developments**
 - Compromise of 1877
- **Economic Developments**
 - Standard Oil Trust
 - Great Railroad Strike of 1877
 - Incandescent light bulb by Thomas Edison (1879)
 - Farmers' Alliance (1877)
 - *Munn v. Illinois* (1877)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - *Progress and Poverty* by Henry George (1879)
 - Social Gospel Movement



James A. Garfield (R) (1881)

- **Era**
 - Period 6 (1865-1898)
 - Gilded Age
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Social Gospel Movement



Note: Assassinated by Charles Guiteau after not receiving government appointment; spurred effort to reform spoils system

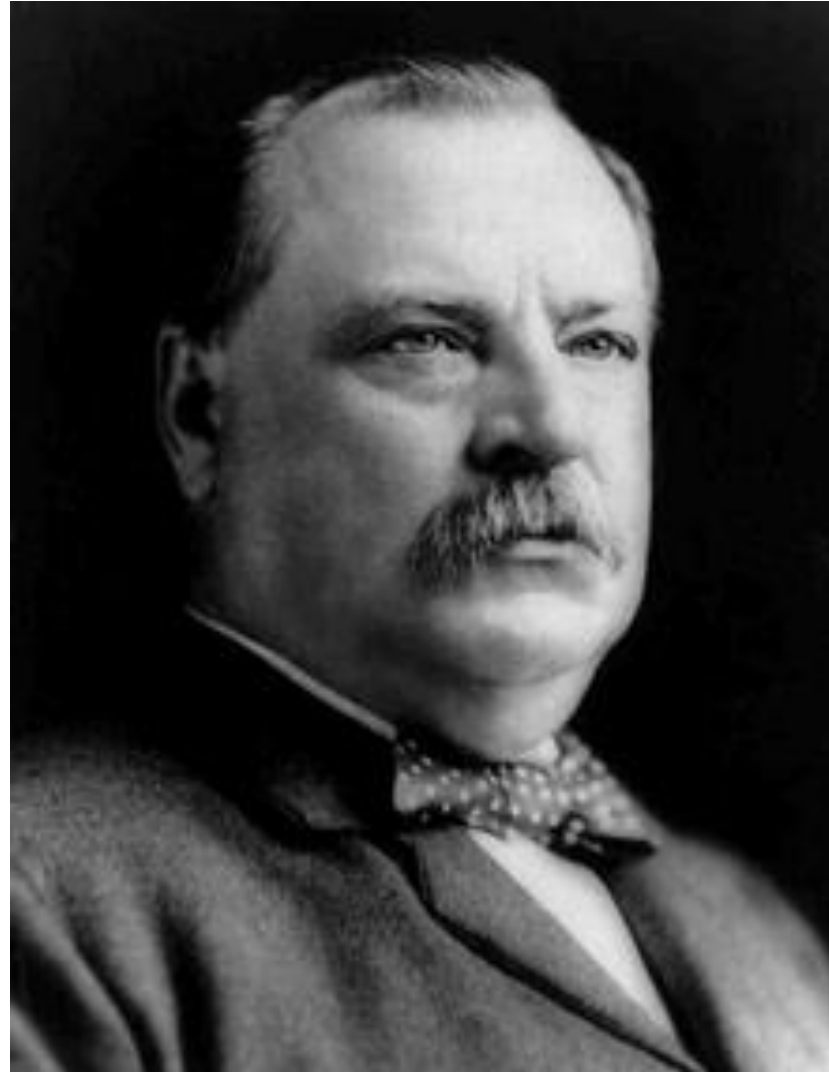
Chester A. Arthur (R) (1881-1885)

- **Era**
 - Period 6 (1865-1898)
 - Gilded Age
- **Political Developments**
 - Pendleton Act (1883)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882
 - *A Century of Dishonor* by Helen Hunt Jackson (1881)
 - Social Gospel Movement
 - *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain (1884)

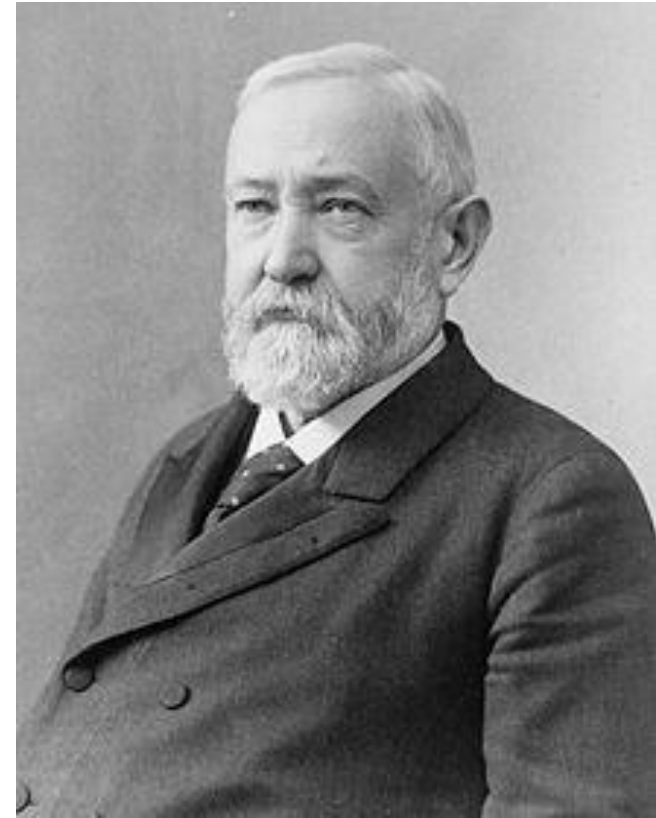


Grover Cleveland (D) (1885-1889)

- **Era**
 - Period 6 (1865-1898)
 - Gilded Age
- **Political Developments**
 - Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) (1887)
 - Grand Army of the Republic
- **Economic Developments**
 - Alternate Current by Nikola Tesla (1885)
 - *Wabash v. Illinois* (1886)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Haymarket Riot (1886)
 - American Federation of Labor (AFL) (1886)
 - Dawes Severalty Act (1887)
 - Social Gospel Movement
 - *Our Country: Its Possible Future and Present Crisis* by Josiah Strong (1885)



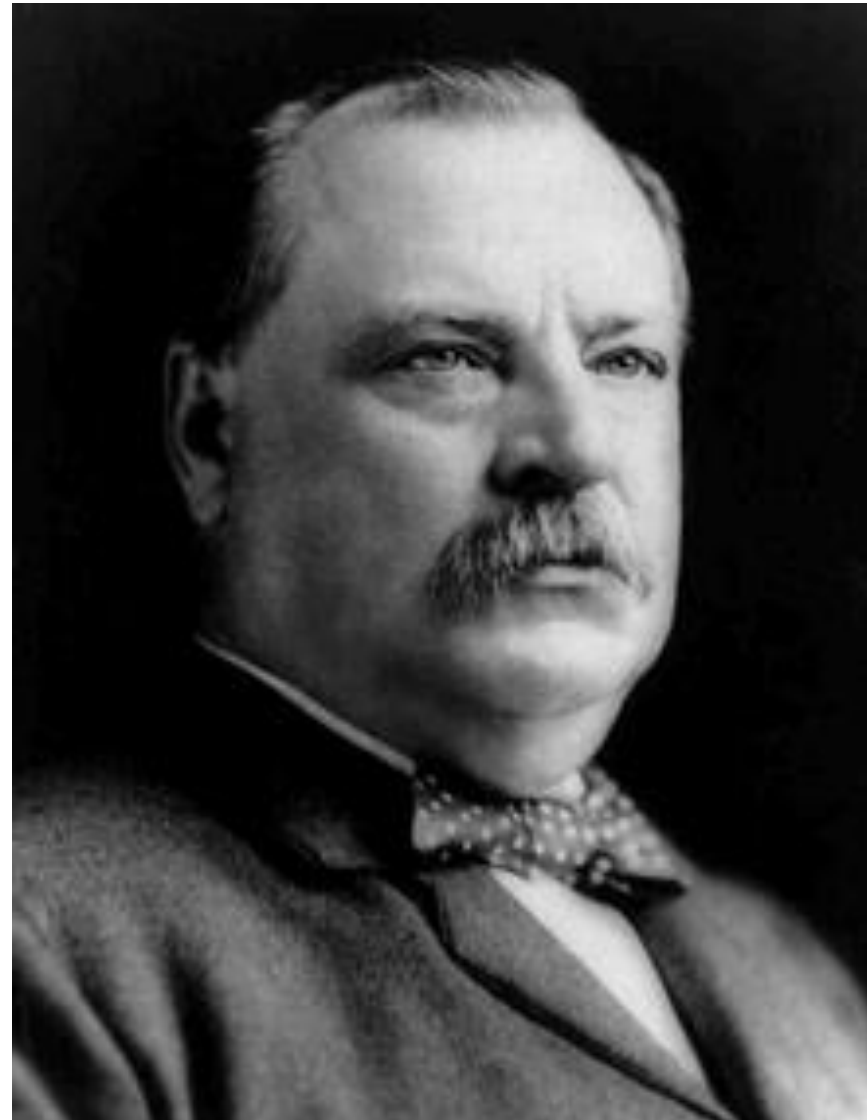
Benjamin Harrison (R) (1889-1893)



- **Era**
 - Period 6 (1865-1898)
 - Gilded Age
- **Political Developments**
 - Bimetallism
 - Sherman Anti-trust Act (1890)
 - Ocala Platform (1890)
 - Populist Party (1891)
 - Omaha Platform (1892)
- **Economic Developments**
 - Sherman Silver Purchase Act (1890)
 - McKinley Tariff
 - Homestead Strike (1892)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - National American Women Suffrage Association (NAWSA) (1890)
 - Wounded Knee Massacre (1890)
 - Sierra Club and John Muir (1892)
 - Social Gospel Movement
 - Gospel of Wealth
 - Hull House and Jane Addams (1889)
 - *How the Other Half Lives* by Jacob Riis (1890)
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Pan-American Conference (1889)
 - *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History* by Alfred Thayer Mahan (1890)

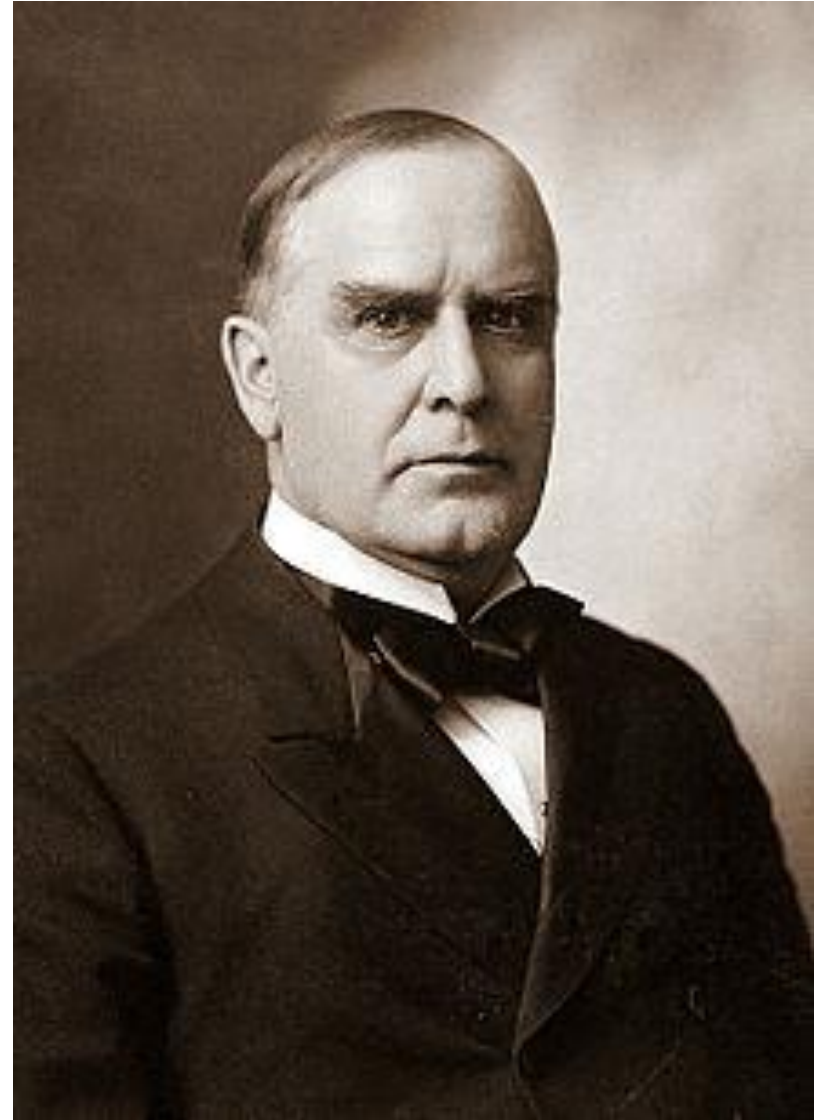
Grover Cleveland (D) (1893-1897)

- **Era**
 - Period 6 (1865-1898)
 - Gilded Age
- **Political Developments**
 - Bimetallism
 - Coxey's Army (1894)
 - *Cross of Gold* Speech by William Jennings Bryan (Election of 1896)
- **Economic Developments**
 - Panic of 1893
 - Pullman Strike (1894)
 - *United States v. E.C. Knight* (1895)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Frontier Thesis by Frederick Jackson Turner (1893)
 - Atlanta Compromise (1895)
 - *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)
 - Social Gospel Movement
 - Antisaloon League (1893)



William McKinley (R) (1897-1901)

- **Era**
 - Period 7 (1890-1945)
 - Gilded Age/Progressive Era
 - Imperialism
- **Economic Developments**
 - Klondike Gold Rush (1896-1899)
 - Gold Standard Act (1900)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Social Gospel Movement
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Annexation of Hawaii (1898)
 - Spanish-American War (1898)
 - Open Door Policy (1899)
 - Boxer Rebellion (1899-1901)
 - Philippine-American War (1899-1902)



Note: Assassinated by an anarchist named Leon Czogolsz early in 2nd term

Theodore Roosevelt (R) (1901-1909)

- **Era**
 - Period 7 (1890-1945)
 - Progressive Era
 - Imperialism
- **Political Developments**
 - Square Deal
 - Meat Inspection Act (1906)
 - Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)
- **Economic Developments**
 - Panic of 1907
 - Conservation of environment
 - Henry Ford and Model T (1908)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Anthracite Coal Strike (1902)
 - *The History of the Standard Oil Company* by Ida Tarbell (1904)
 - Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) (1905)
 - *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair (1906)
 - Niagara Movement and W.E.B. Du Bois (1905)
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Big Stick Policy
 - Roosevelt Corollary
 - Panama Revolution



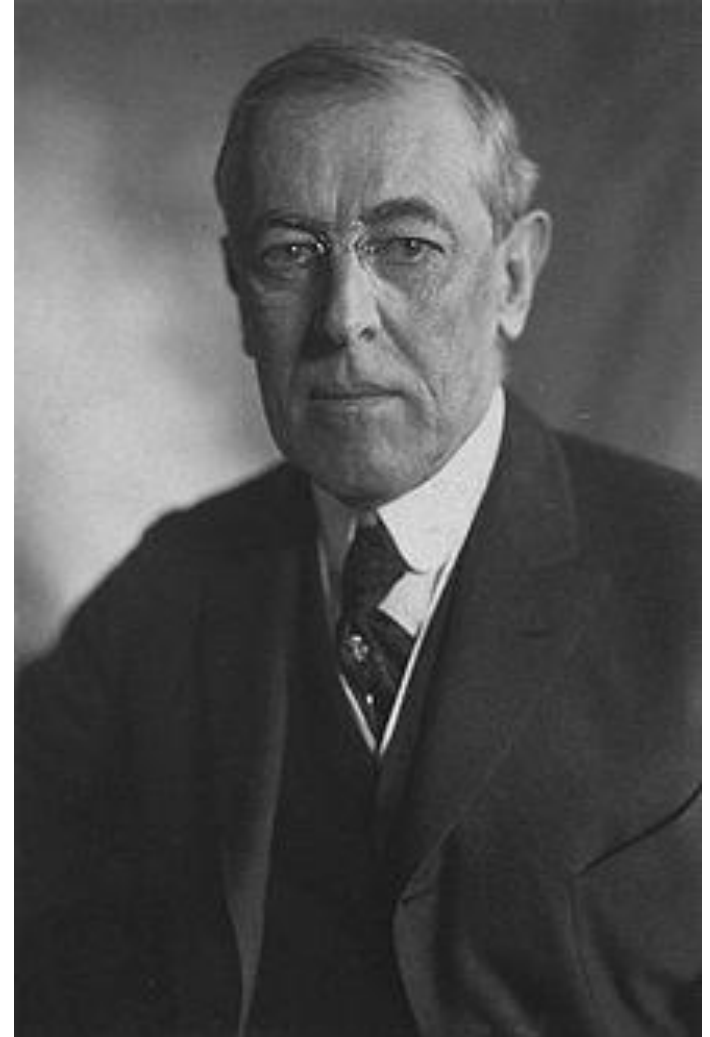
William Howard Taft (R) (1909-1913)

- **Era**
 - Period 7 (1890-1945)
 - Progressive Era
 - Imperialism
- **Political Developments**
 - Sixteenth Amendment (1913)
- **Economic Developments**
 - Payne-Aldrich Tariff (1909)
 - *Standard Oil Company of New Jersey v. United States* (1911)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - National Association for the Advancement for Colored People (NAACP) (1909)
 - Triangle Shirtwaist Fire (1911)
 - Great Migration (1910-1930)
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Dollar Diplomacy



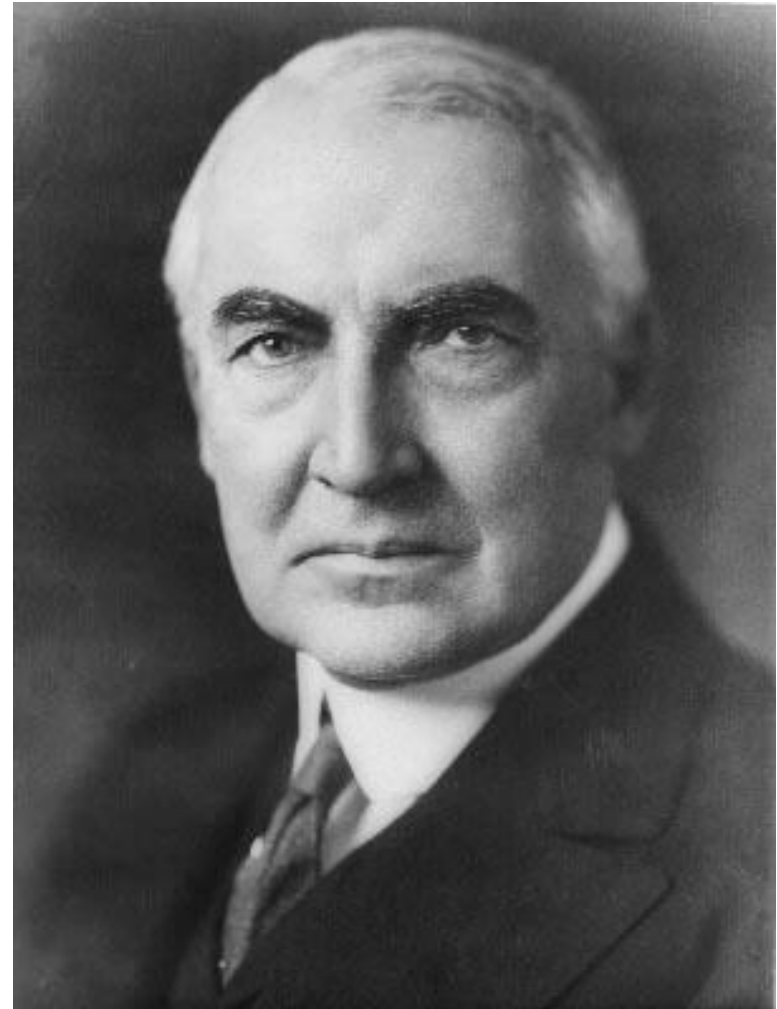
Woodrow Wilson (D) (1913-1921)

- **Era**
 - Period 7 (1890-1945)
 - Progressive Era
 - Imperialism
- **Political Developments**
 - Seventeenth Amendment (1913)
 - Clayton Antitrust Act (1914)
 - Federal Trade Commission (FTC) (1914)
 - Espionage Act of 1917
 - Sedition Act of 1918
 - *Schenk v. United States* (1919)
- **Economic Developments**
 - Federal Reserve Act (1913)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Eighteenth Amendment (1919)
 - Nineteenth Amendment (1920)
 - League of Women Voters
 - First Red Scare
 - Great Migration
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - World War I
 - Fourteen Points



Warren G. Harding (R) (1921-1923)

- **Era**
 - Period 7 (1890-1945)
 - Roaring Twenties
- **Political Developments**
 - “A Return to Normalcy”
 - Teapot Dome Scandal—Albert Fall
- **Economic Developments**
 - Fordney-McCumber Tariff (1922)
 - Mellon Tax Cuts on rich
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Emergency Quota Act (1921)
 - Universal Negro Improvement Association and Marcus Garvey
 - Great Migration and Harlem Renaissance
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Washington Naval Conference (1922-1923)



Calvin Coolidge (R) (1923-1928)

- **Era**
 - Period 7 (1890-1945)
 - Roaring Twenties
- **Political Developments**
 - “The business of America is business.”
- **Economic Developments**
 - Revenue Act of 1924
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - National Origins Act (1924)
 - Scopes Monkey Trial (1925)
 - Great Migration and Harlem Renaissance
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)



Herbert Hoover (R) (1929-1933)

- **Era**
 - Period 7 (1890-1945)
 - Great Depression
- **Political Developments**
 - Bonus Army (1932)
- **Economic Developments**
 - Stock Market Crash of 1929
 - Smoot-Hawley Tariff (1930)
 - Reconstruction Finance Corporation (1932)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Great Migration and Harlem Renaissance
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Stimson Doctrine



Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) (1933-1945)

- **Era**
 - Period 7 (1890-1945)
 - Great Depression
 - World War II
- **Political Developments**
 - New Deal
 - Court packing scheme
- **Economic Developments**
 - Relief, Recovery, Reform
 - Alphabet Soup (CCC, TVA, NIRA, AAA, WPA)
 - Social Security
 - Wagner Act and Legalizes Unions
 - Roosevelt Recession (1937-1938)
 - Dust Bowl
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - 21st Amendment (1933)
 - *Korematsu v. United States*/Japanese internment camps
 - Great Migration
 - Rosie the Riveter
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Good Neighbor Policy
 - Lend-Lease Act
 - Pearl Harbor
 - World War II



Harry Truman (D) (1945-1953)

- Era
 - Period 8 (1945-1980)
 - Cold War
- Political Developments
 - Fair Deal
 - *Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer* (1952)
- Economic Developments
 - Taft-Hartley Act (1947)
- Social and Cultural Developments
 - Baby Boom
 - Second Red Scare/McCarthyism
 - Jackie Robinson (1947)
 - Executive Orders 9980 and 9981 (1948)
- Foreign Developments
 - Containment
 - Marshall Plan
 - Berlin Airlift
 - Korean Conflict



Dwight D. Eisenhower (R) (1953-1961)

- **Era**
 - Period 8 (1945-1980)
 - Cold War
- **Political Developments**
 - Warren Court
- **Economic Developments**
 - Interstate Highway System (1956)
 - National Defense Education Act (1958)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Baby Boom
 - Second Red Scare--McCarthyism
 - *The Affluent Society* by John K. Galbraith (1958)
 - AFL-CIO (1955)
 - *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954)
 - Rosa Parks and Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955-1956)
 - Little Rock Nine (1957)
 - Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
 - Sit-ins
- **Foreign Developments**
 - Brinkmanship
 - Domino Theory
 - Sputnik (1957)
 - U-2 Incident (1960)



John F. Kennedy (D) (1961-1963)

- **Era**
 - Period 8 (1945-1980)
 - Cold War
- **Political Developments**
 - New Frontier
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Baby Boom
 - Freedom Rides
 - Wallace stands in the Schoolhouse Door (June 1963)
 - March on Washington (Aug 28, 1963)
 - *The Feminine Mystique* by Betty Friedan (1963)
 - *Silent Spring* by Rachel Carson (1962)
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Bay of Pigs Invasion (1961)
 - Berlin Wall
 - Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)



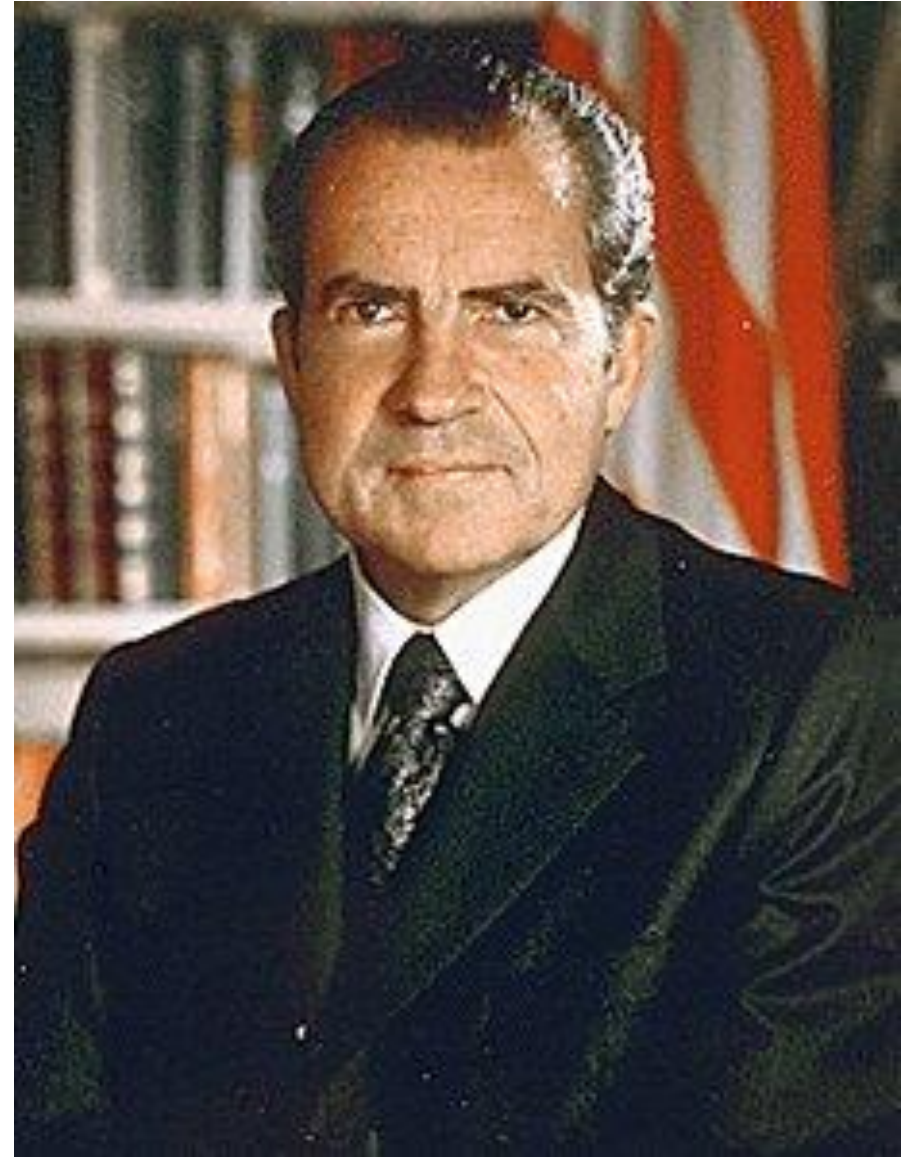
Lyndon B. Johnson (D) (1963-1969)

- **Era**
 - Period 8 (1945-1980)
 - Cold War
- **Political Developments**
 - Great Society
 - *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966)
- **Economic Developments**
 - War on Poverty
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - 24th Amendment (1964)
 - March to Selma (March 1965)
 - Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - Immigration Act of 1965
 - Counterculture Movement
 - Free Speech Movement (1964)
 - Woodstock Music Festival (1969)
 - National Organization for Women (NOW) (1966)
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Vietnam
 - Gulf of Tonkin Incident (1964)
 - Tet Offensive (1968)



Richard Nixon (R) (1969-1974)

- **Era**
 - Period 8 (1945-1980)
 - Cold War
- **Political Developments**
 - New Federalism
 - Burger Court
 - Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (1970)
 - War Powers Act (1973)
 - Watergate (1973-1974)
- **Economic Developments**
 - Stagflation
 - OPEC oil embargo (1973)
 - 90-day price and wage controls
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Apollo 11 (1969)
 - Kent State University (1970)
 - 26th Amendment (1971)
 - *Roe v. Wade* (1973)
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Détente
 - Visit to China and Soviet Union (1972)
 - Vietnamization



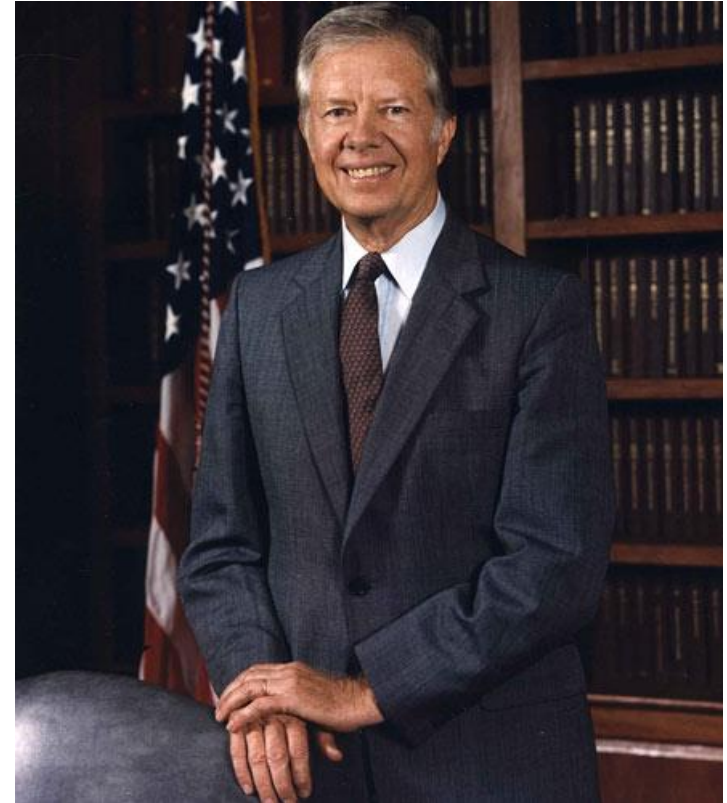
Gerald Ford (R) (1974-1977)

- **Era**
 - Period 8 (1945-1980)
 - Cold War
- **Political Developments**
 - Pardon of Nixon
- **Economic Developments**
 - Stagflation
 - WIN (Whip Inflation Now)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Indian Self-Determination Act (1975)
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Fall of Saigon (1975)



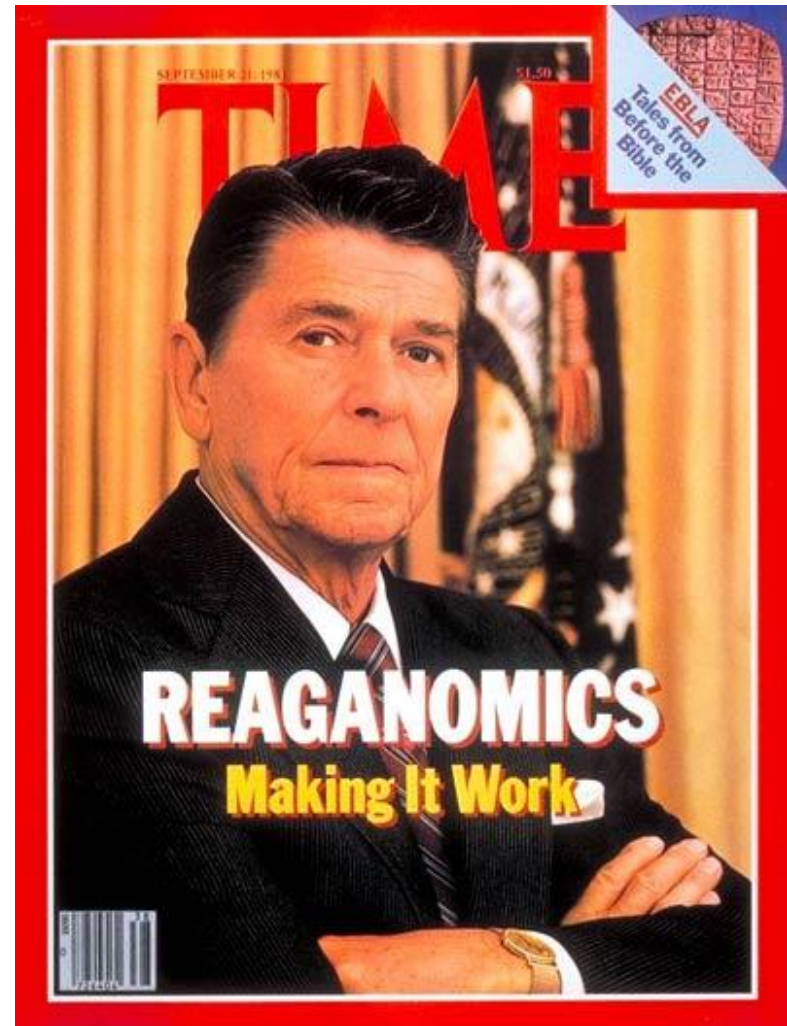
Jimmy Carter (D) (1977-1981)

- **Era**
 - Period 8 (1945-1980)
 - Cold War
- **Political Developments**
 - Malaise Speech/Crisis of Confidence (1979)
- **Economic Developments**
 - Stagflation
 - 1979 Energy Crisis
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Affirmative Action: *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke* (1978)
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Panama Canal Treaty (1977)
 - Camp David Accords (1978)
 - Iran Hostage Situation (1979-1981)



Ronald Reagan (R) (1981-1989)

- **Era**
 - Period 9 (1980-Present)
 - Cold War
- **Political Developments**
 - Iran-Contra Affair (1986)
 - Rehnquist Court
- **Economic Developments**
 - Reaganomics (Supply-Side)
 - Economic Recovery Tax Act (1981)-Tax Cuts
 - Tax Reform Act of 1986-Tax Cuts
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - AIDS epidemic
 - Sandra Day O'Connor – 1st female Supreme Court appointment
 - Immigration Reform and Control Act (1986)
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Grenada (1983)
 - “Tear down this wall.” - West Berlin (1987)
 - Mikhail Gorbachev



George H.W. Bush (R) (1989-1993)

- **Era**

- Period 9 (1980-Present)
- Cold War

- **Political Developments**

- American with Disabilities Act (1990)

- **Economic Developments**

- Recession (1990-1991)
- Savings and Loan Crisis

- **Foreign Policy Developments**

- Soviet Union dissolves-End of Cold War
- Persian Gulf War (1991)



Bill Clinton (D) (1993-2001)

- **Era**
 - Period 9 (1980-Present)
- **Political Developments**
 - Contract with America and Republican Revolution (1994)
 - Monica Lewinski Scandal-impeachment
 - Failure to pass universal healthcare bill (1994)
- **Economic Developments**
 - North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) (1994)
 - Welfare Reform Act (1996)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” – gays in the military
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Bosnia



George W. Bush (R) (2001-2009)

- **Era**
 - Period 9 (1980-Present)
 - War on Terror
- **Political Developments**
 - No Child Left Behind (NCLB) (2001)
 - USA Patriot Act (2002)
 - Hurricane Katrina (2005)
- **Economic Developments**
 - Bush Tax Cuts (2001, 2003)
 - Great Recession (2007-2009)
 - Troubled Assets Relief Program (TARP)
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - 9/11
 - Afghanistan (2001)
 - Iraq (2003)



Barack Obama (D) (2009-2017)

- **Era**
 - Period 9 (1980-Present)
 - War on Terror
- **Political Developments**
 - Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (2010)-“Obamacare”
 - Tea Party and 2010 Mid-Term Elections
- **Economic Developments**
 - Great Recession (2007-2009)
 - American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (2009)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Sonia Sotomayor – Supreme Court appointment
 - Repeal of “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell”
 - *Obergefell v. Hodges* (2015)-legalized same-sex marriage
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - Arab Spring
 - Death of Osama Bin Laden



Donald Trump (R) (2017-?????)

- **Era**
 - Period 9 (1980-Present)
 - War on Terror
- **Political Developments**
 - Mueller investigation into possible Russian collusion
 - Dismantling of “Obamacare
 - Impeachment Trial and Acquittal
- **Economic Developments**
 - Tax Cuts (2017)
- **Social and Cultural Developments**
 - Covid 19 Pandemic
- **Foreign Policy Developments**
 - “America First”
 - Mexican border wall
 - Suspension of refugee admission and immigration ban
 - Rejection of Paris Agreement-environmental standards

