

ADVANCED PLACEMENT UNITED STATES HISTORY
AMERICAN PAGEANT REVIEW GUIDE



KICKIN' IT OLD SCHOOL

CHAPTER 1 – NATIVE AMERICAN SOCIETIES

Key Terms: Identify and state the historical significance of the following. Be concise and precise as possible. Limit your answer to the information from the chapter. Prove that you actually read the chapter. Each definition, should explain "what it is" and "why it's important."

Example: Soil Butchery - **What it is:** The excessive cultivation of the land making it useless. **Why it's important:** The search for better land forced settlers westward, causing continued confrontation with the native population.

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Inca	
Aztec	
Cahokia	
Conquistador	
Encomienda	

Chronology: Determine the years of the following events. Commit these dates to memory and prepare to be able to place them in chronological order

EVENT	DATE
Marco Polo returns to Europe from Asia	
Columbus lands in the Caribbean	
Cortes conquers the Aztec	
Pizarro conquers the Inca	
The Spanish establish St. Augustine (the oldest permanent European settlement in the U.S.)	

Key Questions: As you read the chapter, focus on attempting to understand these key questions. Each answer to the question should contain evidence from the textbook to prove that you actually read the chapter. Lengths of answers will range, but be sure to exhaust all evidence when answering a question. If a question asks about "causes", explain all possible causes to an event, not just one.

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
<p>How did the first human beings arrive in North America? What evidence supports this theory?</p>	
<p>How "advanced" were Native American societies before European contact? Provide evidence that supports your answer</p>	
<p>What factors led to Europe's increased exploration and discovery of the New World? (Rank the factors)</p>	
<p>What is the Columbian Exchange? What are some of the positive and negative results of the Columbian Exchange?</p>	
<p>What tactics did Spain use to establish an empire in the New World?</p>	

CHAPTER 2 – THE PLANTING OF ENGLISH AMERICA

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Spanish Armada	
Primogeniture	
Joint-Stock Company	
Charter	
Indentured Servant	

EVENT	DATE
England defeats the Spanish Armada	
Jamestown is founded by the VA company	
John Rolfe perfects tobacco in Jamestown	
First African slaves arrive in Jamestown	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
What international events and domestic changes prompted England to begin colonization?	
What was the primary purpose of the English settlement of Jamestown, and how successful were the colonists in achieving that goal in the first twenty years?	
In what ways did English colonists interact with Native Americans in Virginia? Why were Native Americans unable to repel the English colonization of North America?	

<p>What features were common to all of England's southern colonies, and what features were peculiar to each one?</p>	
<p>Compare and contrast the early colonial empires of Spain and England in terms of motives for settlement, economies (how they made money), and relations with Africans and Indians.</p>	



CHAPTER 3 - SETTLING THE NORTHERN COLONIES

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Protestant Reformation	
Predestination	
Puritans	
Separatists	
Salutary Neglect	

EVENT	DATE
Martin Luther begins the Protestant Reformation	
Pilgrims sail on the Mayflower and land in Plymouth	
Puritans found MA Bay Colony	
Roger Williams starts Rhode Island	
King Philip's War	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
Compare and contrast Massachusetts Bay Colony and Plymouth Colony - what were the major similarities and differences?	
How did Puritan religion shape the government and society of Massachusetts Bay Colony? How "democratic" was Massachusetts Bay Colony?	
How did religious intolerance play a role in the founding of the New England colonies and some of the middle colonies?	

<p>What were the central features of the "middle colonies"? Explain how they differed from New England and the southern colonies.</p>	
<p>What were the causes and consequences of King Philip's War?</p>	

THE THIRTEEN COLONIES, CA. 1760



CHAPTER 4 – AMERICAN LIFE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Headright System	
Middle Passage	
Half-Way Covenant	

EVENT	DATE
Bacon's Rebellion	
Mass expansion of slavery in Virginia (slaves begin to replace indentured servants)	
Salem Witch Trials	
Stono Rebellion (South Carolina slave revolt)	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
How did the climate and geography influence the life expectancy, family life, immigration and economic development of the southern colonies?	
How did slavery develop and expand in the English colonies in the seventeenth century? As the population of African slaves increased in the colonies, what changes came about in colonial society? <i>(some information for this answer should come from Ch. 2, p. 36-41)</i>	
How was life expectancy, family life, immigration, and economic development in New England different than the southern colonies?	

<p>What were the differences in the lives of women in southern colonies and New England colonies?</p>	
<p>What evidence is there to show that Puritan churches were undergoing changes in the late seventeenth-century?</p>	

CHAPTER 5 – COLONIAL SOCIETY ON THE EVE OF REVOLUTION

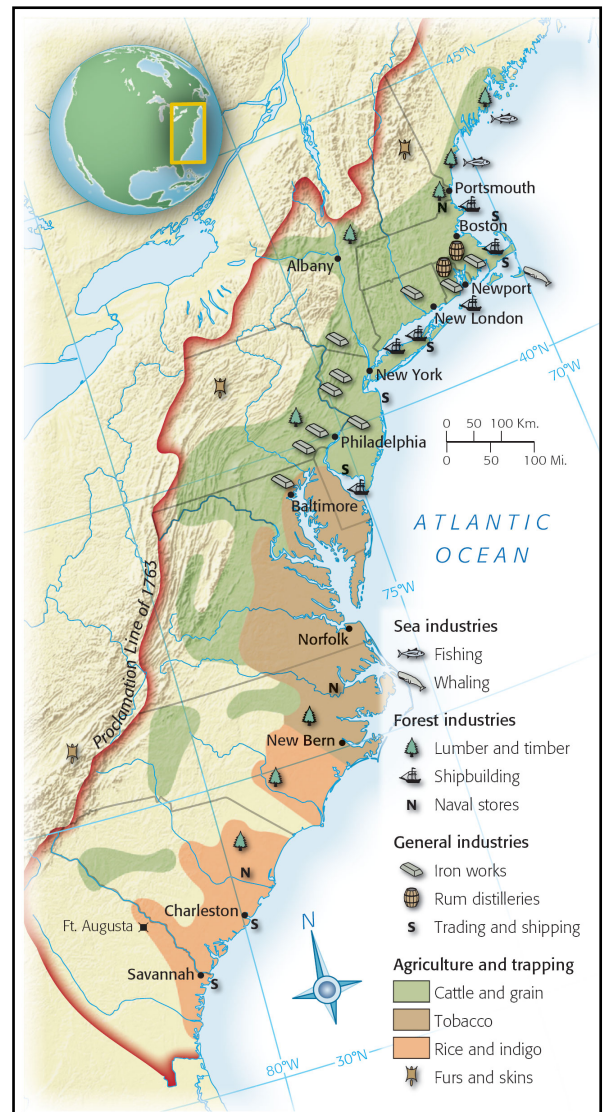
KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Triangular Trade	
Mercantilism (p. 127)	
Great Awakening	
Royal Colonies	
Proprietary Colonies	

EVENT	DATE
Zenger trial establishes a precedent for freedom of the press	
George Whitefield spreads the Great Awakening	
Paxton Boys march on Philadelphia	
Regulator Movement/Protests	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
What were the key features of the structure and population of colonial society in the 18 th century? How did various classes/hierarchies emerge?	
What were the leading industries in the various regions of 18 th century America?	

How did Great Britain's mercantilist policies impact the economic development of the colonies from 1650-1750? What were the advantages and disadvantages of these policies from the POV of a colonist? (utilize information from outside the chapter, p. 54-56, 127-129)

What were the causes and consequences of the Great Awakening?



CHAPTER 6 – THE DUEL FOR NORTH AMERICA

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Albany Congress	
Pontiac's Uprising	
Proclamation of 1763	
Samuel de Champlain	
Benjamin Franklin	

EVENT	DATE
Samuel de Champlain colonizes Quebec for France	
The Albany Congress	
The Seven Years War (French & Indian War)	
Pontiac's Uprising	
Proclamation of 1763	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
How did French colonization compare to British colonization? (<i>Consider geography, motives, economies, relations with Native Americans</i>)	
What were the causes and consequences of the French & Indian War?	

What were the most significant military engagements in North America of the Seven Years' War? (Explain the outcome of each)

In what ways did the French and Indian War upset AND unite the colonies?

BEFORE AND AFTER MAPS OF FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR



CHAPTER 7 – ROAD TO REVOLUTION

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Republicanism	
Virtual Representation	
Stamp Act	
Townshend Acts	
Intolerable Acts	
Songs & Daughters of Liberty	
George III	
Thomas Hutchinson	

EVENT	DATE
Stamp Act	
Townshend Acts	
Boston Massacre	
Boston Tea Party	
Intolerable/Coercive Acts	
First Continental Congress	
Battle of Lexington & Concord	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
How did the British victory in the Seven Years' War (French and Indian War) become one of the causes of the American Revolution?	
Why did the Stamp Act make the colonists so angry? How did the British react to the colonial protests?	

<p>Explain how each event caused the next event to happen in the following sequence: Stamp Act – Townshend Acts – Boston Massacre</p>	
<p>Explain how each event caused the next event to happen in the following sequence: Boston Tea Party – Intolerable Acts – 1st Continental Congress – Battle of Lexington & Concord</p>	
<p>What was so “intolerable” about the intolerable acts? How did Americans react to them?</p>	

THE THIRTEEN COLONIES, CA. 1760



CHAPTER 8 - AMERICA SECEDES FROM THE EMPIRE

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Olive Branch Petition	
Hessians	
Loyalists	
Patriots	

EVENT	DATE
2 nd Continental Congress	
Common Sense	
Declaration of Independence	
Battle of Trenton	
Battle of Saratoga	
Battle of Yorktown	
Treaty of Paris	

EVENT	DESCRIPTION	TURNING POINT (Explain how the event was a turning point in the American Revolution)
2 nd Continental Congress		
<i>Common Sense</i>		
Declaration of Independence		

New York Campaign (1776)		
Battle of Trenton & Princeton		
Battle of Saratoga		
Winter at Valley Forge		
Britain's Southern Strategy		
Battle of Yorktown		
Treaty of Paris		

CHAPTER 9 – THE CONFEDERATION AND THE CONSTITUTION

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Land Ordinance of 1785	
Northwest Ordinance of 1787	
Shays's Rebellion	
Virginia Plan	
New Jersey Plan	
Sovereignty	

EVENT	DATE
Articles of Confederation	
Shays's Rebellion	
Constitutional Convention	
Ratification of the Constitution	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
What social changes did the American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence unleash?	
What were the successes and failures of the Articles of Confederation?	

<p>What events and situations motivated a desire for a stronger central government and a revision of the Articles of Confederation?</p>	
<p>Describe the basic ideas and goals of the Founding Fathers in the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention and how they incorporated their fundamental principles into the Constitution?</p>	
<p>What compromises were required to produce the Constitution?</p>	
<p>Who were the federalists and antifederalists, what were the issues that divided them, and why did the federalists win?</p>	
<p>Some historians have argued that the Constitution was "revolutionary and it elevated the ideals of the American Revolution. Other historians have argued that it was "counterrevolutionary," meaning that it tried to set limits and boundaries on the American Revolution and was very conservative in nature. Find evidence that supports each side of the argument. <i>(take information throughout the chapter)</i></p>	

CHAPTER 10 - LAUNCHING THE NEW SHIP OF STATE

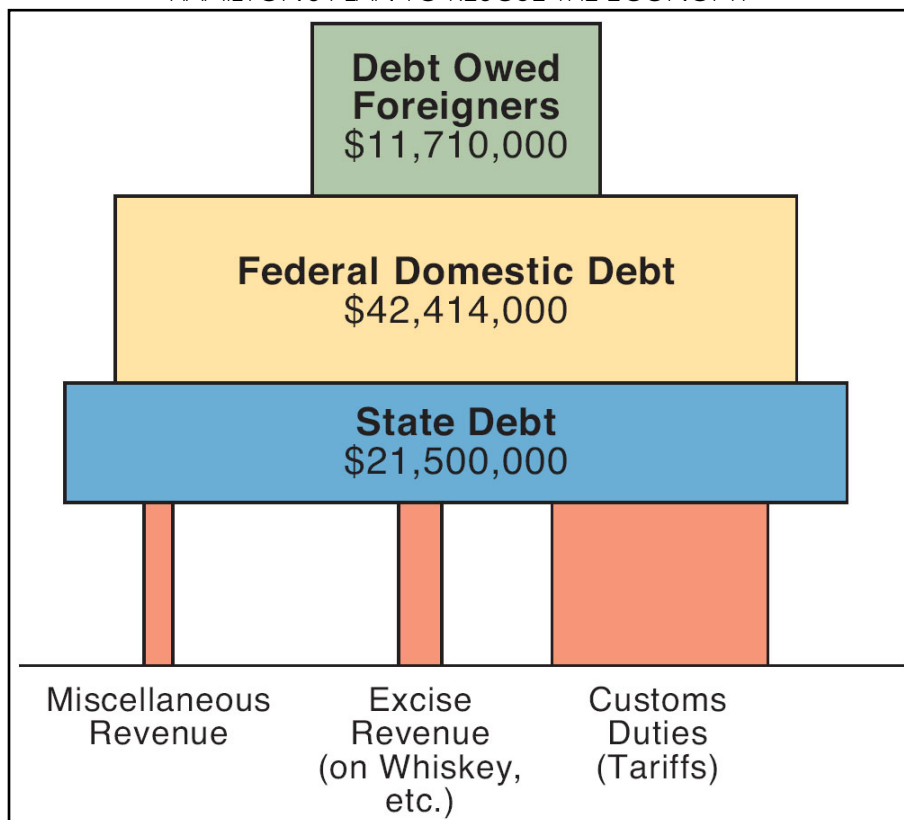
KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Tariff	
Whiskey Rebellion	
Jay's Treaty	
Alien & Sedition Acts	
Nullification	

EVENT	DATE
Constitution formally put into effect	
Washington elected President	
Bill of Rights adopted	
Washington's Farewell Address	
John Adams becomes President	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
What important protections were added to the Constitution in the Bill of Rights?	
What were the components of Hamilton's economic policy, and what did he hope to accomplish with that policy?	

<p>What were the philosophical differences between Hamilton's "Federalists" and Jefferson's "Republicans"? <i>(take information throughout the chapter)</i></p>	
<p>What were the consequences of Jay's Treaty?</p>	
<p>What were the causes and consequences of the Alien and Sedition Acts?</p>	

HAMILTON'S PLAN TO RESCUE THE ECONOMY



CHAPTER 11 - THE TRIUMPHS AND TRAVAILS OF THE JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLIC

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Revolution of 1800	
Patronage	
Impressment	
Embargo Act	
John Marshall	

EVENT	DATE
Thomas Jefferson elected President	
<i>Marbury v. Madison</i>	
Louisiana Purchase	
Lewis & Clark Expedition	
James Madison elected President	
War of 1812	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
How did Thomas Jefferson exercise restraint upon obtaining the office of president?	
Explain the significance of the court case <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> .	

How was the United States able to acquire the Louisiana territory and why did Jefferson struggle with the purchase?

What foreign policy challenges did Jefferson face and how did he respond to each?

Why did James Madison ask Congress to declare war on Britain in 1812? (*What were the causes?*)

LOUISIANA PURCHASE



CHAPTER 12 – THE SECOND WAR OF INDEPENDENCE AND THE UPSURGE OF NATIONALISM

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Hartford Convention	
American System	
Era of Good Feelings	
Interstate Commerce	
Intrastate Commerce	
John Quincy Adams	

EVENT	DATE
Treaty of Ghent ends War of 1812	
Battle of New Orleans	
Federalist Party dies	
Spain cedes Florida to U.S.	
Missouri Compromise	
Monroe Doctrine	
Erie Canal	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
What were the main military engagements in the War of 1812 and what was the outcome/significance of each?	
What were the major consequences of the War of 1812?	

<p>How did Henry Clay's American System aim to increase national unity and economic development</p>	
<p>What were the causes and consequences of the Missouri Compromise?</p>	
<p>How did Chief Justice John Marshall's Supreme Court decisions strengthen federal power and defend the Constitution?</p>	
<p>What motivated the creation of the Monroe Doctrine and what were its main assertions?</p>	

CHAPTER 13 - THE RISE OF MASS DEMOCRACY

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Spoils System	
Suffrage	
Indian Removal Act	
Bank War	
<i>Democracy in America</i>	

EVENT	DATE
Andrew Jackson elected President	
Indian Removal Act	
Alexis de Tocqueville tours the United States	
Jackson vetoes the renewal of the 2 nd B.U.S.	
Whig Party is formed	
Texas wins independence from Mexico	
Trail of Tears	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
How did the events related to the election of 1824 influence the election of 1828?	

<p>Describe and explain the growth of Mass Democracy in the 1820s and 1830s</p>	
<p>What were the causes and consequences of the Nullification Crisis?</p>	
<p>What happened that eventually resulted in Texan independence from Mexico and why did the United States avoid immediate annexation?</p>	
<p>What were the philosophical and policy differences between the Democrats and the Whigs?</p>	

TRAIL OF TEARS MAP



CHAPTER 14 – FORGING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Tammany Hall	
Nativism	
Know-Nothing Party	
Cult of Domesticity	
Turnpike	
Transportation Revolution	
Market Revolution	

EVENT	DATE
Eli Whitney invents the Cotton Gin	
Lowe Mill created	
Erie Canal completed	
Samuel Morse invents the telegraph	
Potato famine in Ireland	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
<p>What were the sources of America's popular growth? How did Americans react to this rapid growth?</p>	

<p>How did industrialization impact women and children?</p>	
<p>What transportation and communication innovations developed and how did they change American business and agriculture?</p>	
<p>Which section of the nation gained the most from the transportation and communications revolutions of the period, and which gained the least? (<i>support your opinion with evidence</i>)</p>	
<p>How did the market revolution transform the self-sufficient household?</p>	

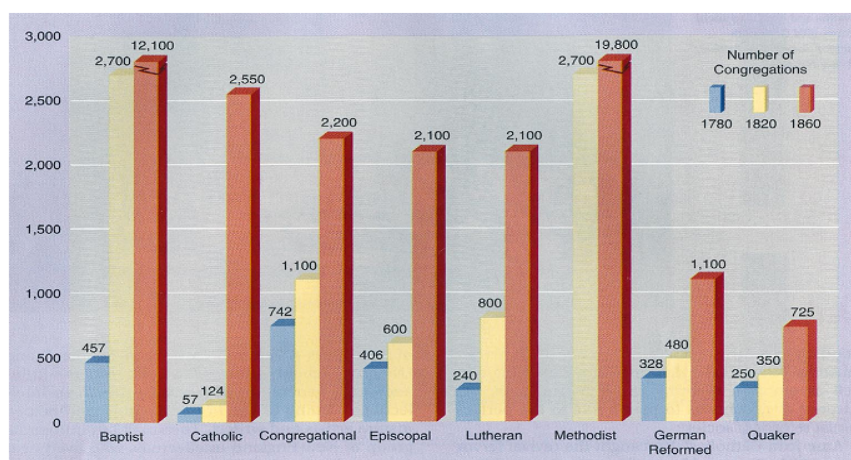


CHAPTER 15 – THE FERMENT OF REFORM AND CULTURE

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Burned-Over District	
Temperance	
Seneca Falls Convention	
Utopian Communities	
Hudson River School	
Transcendentalism	

EVENT	DATE
Joseph Smith founds Mormon Church	
Charles G. Finney conducts revivals (2 nd Great Awakening)	
Seneca Falls Convention	
Henry David Thoreau publishes <i>Walden</i>	

Denominational Growth, 1780–1860



Item 3349

Gary B. Nash and others, eds. "Denominational Growth, 1780–1860"
in *The American People: Creating a Nation and a Society*, 6th ed.
(New York: Pearson Education, 2004), 407.

MOVEMENT	MOTIVATION/GOALS	SUCCESES	FAILURES	HOW DID THIS MOVEMENT EXPAN UPON A DEMOCRATIC IDEAL? (LIBERTY, INDIVIDUALISM, EQUALITY, OPPORTUNITY, ETC.)
2 nd Great Awakening				
Public Education				
Temperance				
Women's Rights				
Utopias				
Transcendentalism				
Prison Reform				

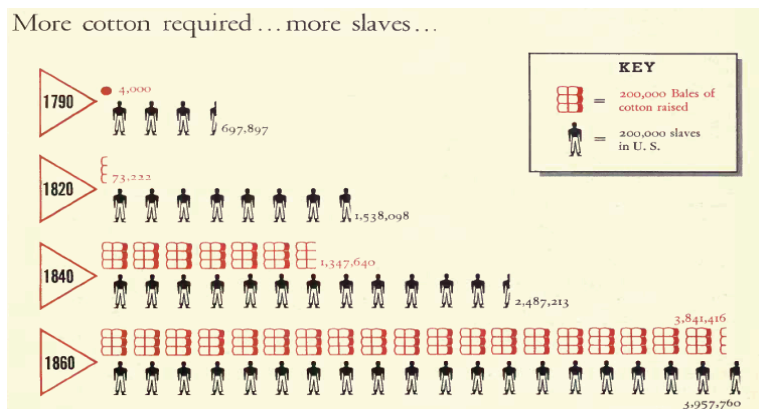
CHAPTER 16 – THE SOUTH AND THE SLAVERY CONTROVERSY

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Nat Turner's Rebellion	
American Colonization Society	
American Anti-Slavery Society	
Mason-Dixon Line	
Gag Resolution	
William Lloyd Garrison	
Frederick Douglass	

EVENT	DATE
Congress outlaws the Atlantic slave trade	
American Colonization Society formed	
Denmark Vesey slave rebellion	
<i>The Liberator</i> published	
Nat Turner's Rebellion	
American Anti-Slavery Society founded	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
How did "King Cotton" strengthen the South in the short-term but also make it weaker in the long-term?	

<p>How did slavery affect whites – those who owned slaves and those who did not; those in the North and those in the South?</p>	
<p>In what ways were slaves subjugated? In what ways were they allowed to have autonomy/agency?</p>	
<p>Would it have been better to be a free black in the North or South? Explain</p>	
<p>Explain the rise of Abolitionism in both the United States and Britain, and explain why it was initially so unpopular in the North</p>	
<p>How did the South react and defend itself against the attacks of abolitionists?</p>	



CHAPTER 17 – MANIFEST DESTINY AND ITS LEGACY

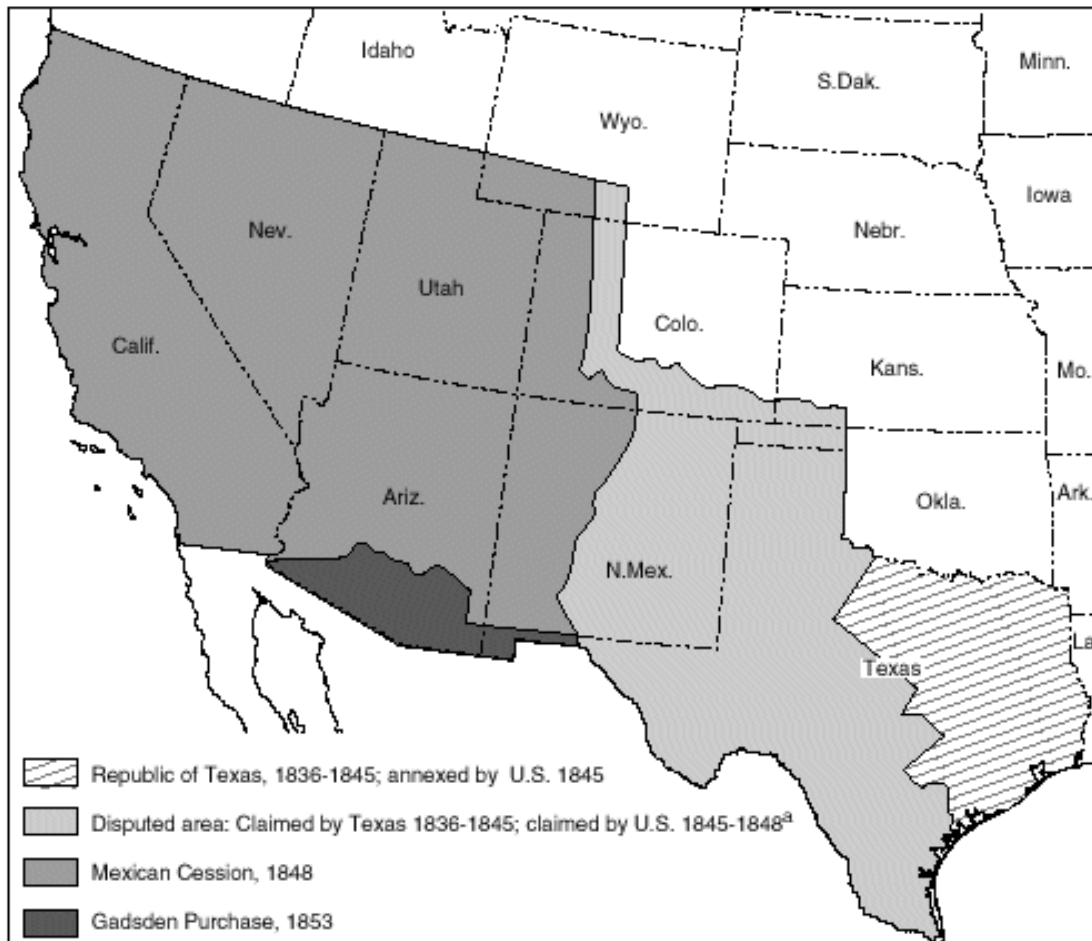
KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Manifest Destiny	
Wilmot Proviso	
Webster-Ashburton Treaty	
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo	

EVENT	DATE
James K. Polk elected President	
U.S. annexes Texas	
U.S. Mexican War begins	
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
Why was Texas annexed into the United States at the time that it was? Why not earlier or later?	
What was Polk's four-point program as President and how successful was he in accomplishing each part of his plan and achieving our "Manifest Destiny"?	
Why did the United States and Mexico go to war in 1846? Does David Kennedy feel that the war was provoked by Polk? (<i>find evidence to support your answer</i>)	

<p>Who led the major military campaigns during the Mexican War and how successful was each campaign?</p>	
<p>What were the benefits and costs of the Mexican War both immediately and in the longer run of American history?</p>	

TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO



^aWhen Texas was officially recognized as a state in 1845, it included the light-gray area, which was also claimed by México. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo resolved this dispute, with Texas claiming the disputed land. In 1850, Texas transferred part of this land to the federal government, which became the eastern portion of the territory of New Mexico.

CHAPTER 18 - RENEWING THE SECTIONAL STRUGGLE

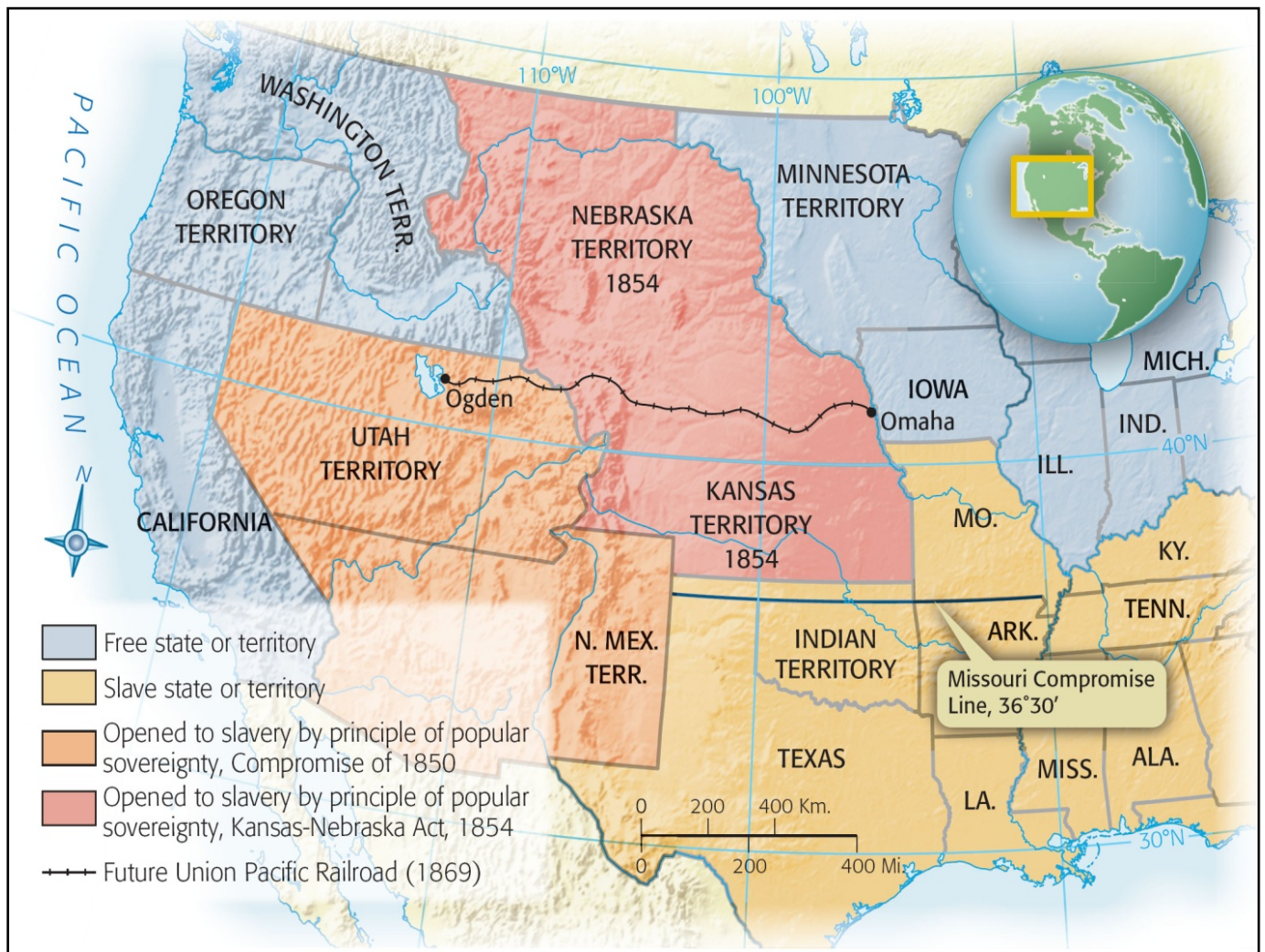
KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Popular Sovereignty	
Underground Railroad	
Fugitive Slave Law	
Ostend Manifesto	
Republican Party	
Matthew Perry	

EVENT	DATE
California Gold Rush	
Compromise of 1850	
Gadsden Purchase	
Kansas-Nebraska Act	
Republican Party Organized	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
How did the California gold rush result in inflaming strong sectional disputes?	
What were the main provisions of the Compromise of 1850? Which parts benefited the North? Which parts benefited the South?	

Why did the North so strongly resent the Fugitive Slave Law and why did the South resent Northern resistance to enforcing it?

What were the causes and consequences of the Kansas-Nebraska Act? (refer to p. 440-443 for additional info)



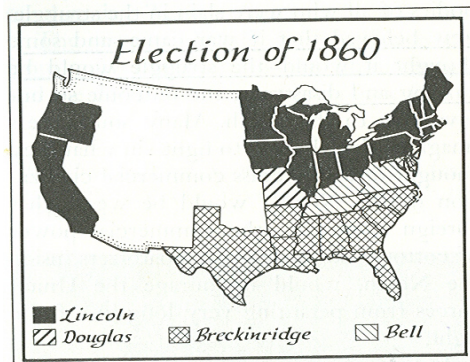
CHAPTER 19 - DRIFTING TOWARD DISUNION

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Uncle Tom's Cabin	
Bleeding Kansas	
Dred Scott Case	
Freeport Doctrine	
John Brown	

EVENT	DATE
Charles Sumner beaten by Preston Brooks in Senate	
Bleeding Kansas	
Dred Scott decision	
Lincoln-Douglas Debate	
Harper's Ferry raid	
Abraham Lincoln elected President	
Confederate States of America formed	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
What was the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case?	
What was the political impact of the Lincoln-Douglas debates?	

<p>How did John Brown's actions further divide the United States?</p>	
<p>Who were the candidates for President in 1860, where did each get most of his support, and what were the results of the election?</p>	
<p>Why did seven southern states secede from the U.S. following Lincoln's election? Why did compromise fail to resolve this crisis?</p>	
<p>How did each of the major events listed contribute to the coming of the Civil War?</p>	<p>Fugitive Slave Act</p> <p>Kansas Nebraska Act</p> <p>Dred Scott Decision</p> <p>Lincoln-Douglas Debates</p> <p>Harper's Ferry</p> <p>1860 Election</p>



CHAPTER 20 – GIRDING FOR WAR: THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Fort Sumter	
Border States	
Writ of Habeus Corpus	
Greenbacks	

EVENT	DATE
Confederate States of America formed	
Fort Sumter fired upon	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
What provoked the attack on Fort Sumter? Why did it lead to four more states joining the Confederacy?	
Which states were Border States and how did they influence Lincoln's statements and actions?	
At the outbreak of war, what advantages did the South have and what advantages did the North have?	

<p>What challenges did each side face in attempting to mobilize their citizenry and economy for war?</p>	
<p>In what ways was the South ruined by the Civil War?</p>	



CHAPTER 21 - THE FURNACE OF CIVIL WAR

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Emancipation Proclamation	
13 th Amendment	
Appomattox	
George B. McClellan	
Total War	

EVENT	DATE
Battle of Antietam	
Emancipation Proclamation	
Battle of Gettysburg	
Sherman's March	
Lincoln defeats McClellan for President	
Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox	
13 th Amendment	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
What were the war strategies for each side in the Civil War?	
Compare and contrast the military leadership of George McClellan and Robert E. Lee	

<p>How did the Battle of Antietam represent an important turning point in the Civil War?</p>	
<p>What did the Emancipation Proclamation do and how did it affect the Union cause?</p>	
<p>How did African Americans shape the course of the Civil War?</p>	
<p>How did the Battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburg represent an important turning point in the Civil War?</p>	
<p>How did the Gettysburg Address give the war AND the constitution a new meaning? <i>(go beyond the textbook)</i></p>	
<p>What was the political situation as the election of 1864 approached, and how did Lincoln win a reelection?</p>	
<p>Describe the end of the war, its immediate aftermath, and its long term consequences? <i>(Don't skip p. 506-507, 511)</i></p>	

CHAPTER 22 – THE ORDEAL OF RECONSTRUCTION

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Freedmen's Bureau	
10 Percent Plan	
Radical Republicans	
Black Codes	
14 th Amendment	
15 th Amendment	
Scalawags	
Carpetbaggers	
Compromise of 1877 (p. 545)	
Sharecropping (p. 547)	
Jim Crow (p. 547)	
Plessy v. Ferguson (p. 547)	
Grandfather Clause (p. 559)	

EVENT	DATE
Reconstruction Begins	
Andrew Johnson becomes President	
Freedmen's Bureau established	
14 th Amendment	
Ku Klux Klan founded	
Andrew Johnson impeached	
Reconstruction Ends	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
<p>What were the main dilemmas of Reconstruction that the federal government needed to resolve?</p>	
<p>How did former slaves respond to freedom? What institutions did they embrace?</p>	
<p>How did Lincoln approach Reconstruction, and what modifications did Johnson make to Lincoln's original plan?</p>	
<p>In what ways did Congressional/Radical Reconstruction differ from Presidential Reconstruction?</p>	
<p>How was the South able to subjugate African Americans after the Civil War and bring about an end to Reconstruction? <i>(additional info on p. 544-548)</i></p>	
<p>What were the successes and failures of Reconstruction?</p>	

CHAPTER 23 – POLITICAL PARALYSIS IN THE GILDED AGE

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Waving the Bloody Shirt	
Boss Tweed	
Gilded Age	
Patronage	
Chinese Exclusion Act	
Pendleton Act	
Laissez-Faire	

EVENT	DATE
Ulysses Grant elected President	
Hayes-Tilden disputed election	
End of Reconstruction	
James Garfield Assassinated	
Pendleton Act	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
What major political corruption scandals occurred in the post-Civil War Era?	

<p>What impact did the Panic of 1873 and Depression of 1893 have on the United States?</p>	
<p>In what ways was racial animosity changing the country in the Gilded Age?</p>	
<p>What efforts were made to reform political corruption in the Gilded Age? How successful were these efforts?</p>	

CHAPTER 24 - INDUSTRY COMES OF AGE

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Wabash v. Illinois	
Interstate Commerce Act	
Vertical Integration	
Horizontal Integration	
Trust	
Social Darwinism	
Sherman Antitrust Act	
Knights of Labor	
American Federation of Labor	
Haymarket Square Riot	
Pullman Strike (p. 658)	

EVENT	DATE
Completion of the Transcontinental Railroad	
Haymarket Square Bombing	
AFL formed	
Sherman Antitrust Act	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
<p>What were the main causes of industrial growth in the Gilded Age?</p>	
<p>What were some of the positive and negative consequences of the railroad revolution? How did the government react to this revolution?</p>	
<p>Compare and contrast Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller. Do either deserve the title "Captain of Industry" or "Robber Baron"?</p>	
<p>What were the main principles of the Gospel of Wealth and Social Darwinism? In what ways did they attempt to deal with (and justify) the concentration of wealth?</p>	
<p>What were some of the biggest challenges facing labor unions in the Gilded Age? Why was the AFL the only major labor union to survive the 19th century?</p>	
<p>What labor dispute do you think had the biggest impact on U.S. history? Support your answer with evidence.</p>	<p>Options: Great Railroad Strike of 1877 (go outside textbook), Haymarket Square Riot (p. 589), Homestead Strike (p. 557), Pullman Strike (p. 658)</p>

CHAPTER 25 – AMERICA MOVES TO THE CITY

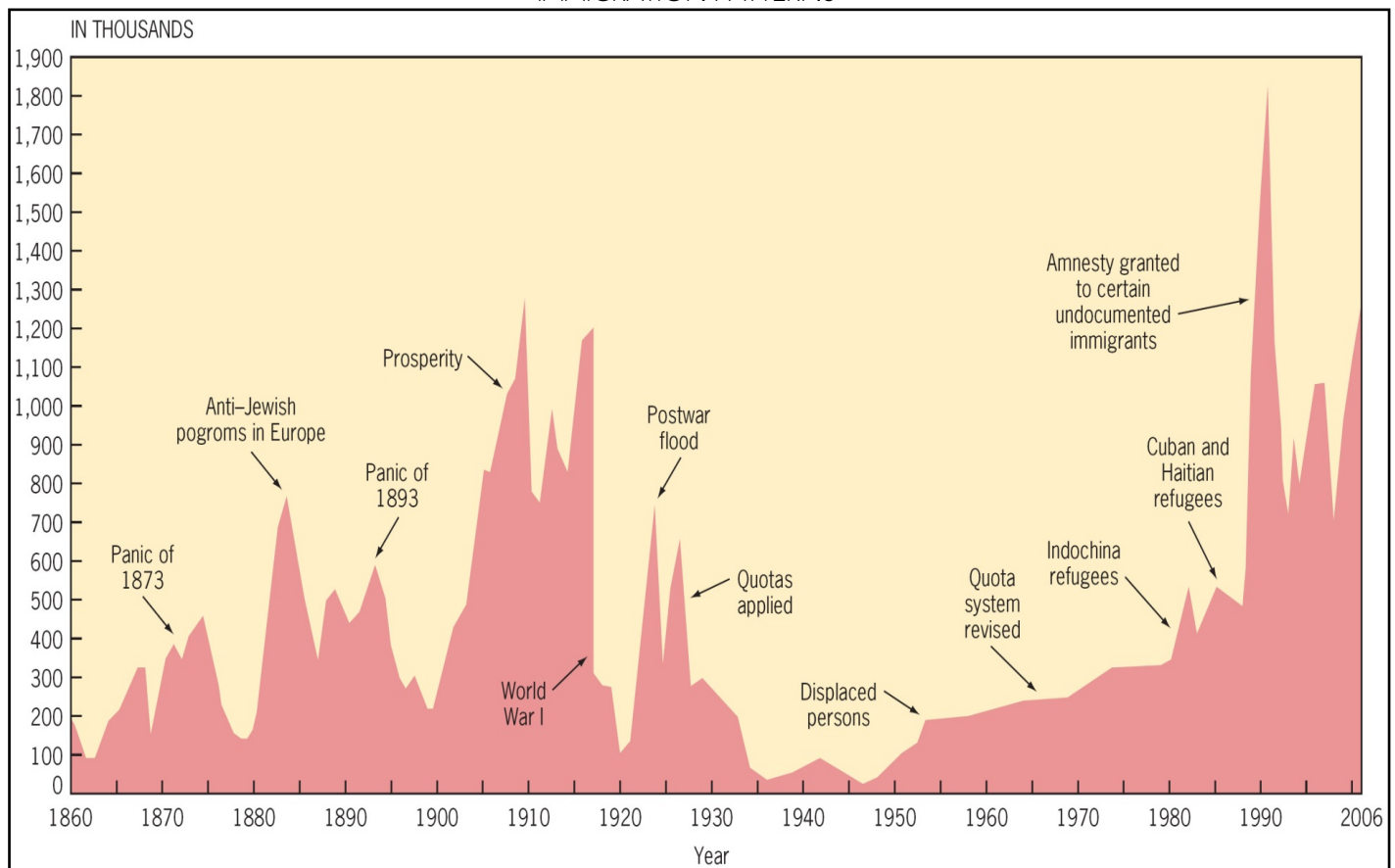
KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Tenement House	
Settlement House	
Land-Grant College	
Pragmatism	
Yellow Journalism	
WCTU	

EVENT	DATE
WY gives women suffrage	
Huckleberry Finn published	
1 st Skyscraper built in Chicago	
Jane Addams starts Hull House	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
What were the major challenges faced by the increased urban population?	
Who were "New Immigrants"? What made them different from "old immigrants" and how did Americans react to them?	
Summarize the goals and tactics of some of the major reform movements during the second half of the 19 th century	

<p>Compare and Contrast Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois in terms of their goals/motives and successes</p>	
<p>Who were the most significant artistic and literary figures of the Gilded Age? What contributions did they make to American society?</p>	

IMMIGRATION PATTERNS



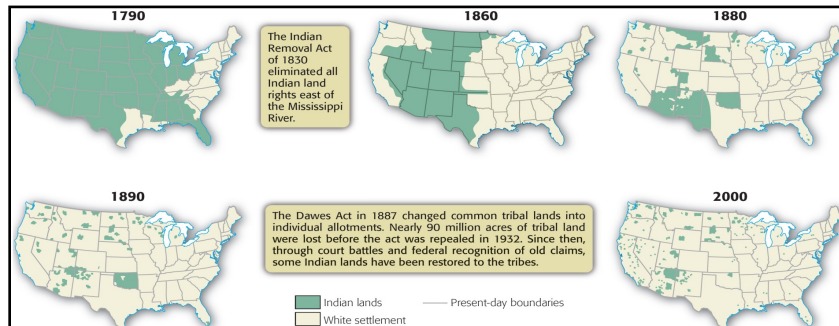
CHAPTER 26 – THE GREAT WEST AND THE AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Battle of Little Bighorn	
Wounded Knee Massacre	
Dawes Act	
Homestead Act	
Populists	
Gold Standard	
Inflation	
William Jennings Bryan	
<i>Century of Dishonor</i>	

EVENT	DATE
Homestead Act	
Battle of Little Bighorn	
Dawes Act	
Wounded Knee Massacre	
Populist Party formed	
Turner's "Frontier Thesis" published	
McKinley elected President	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
<p>What were the causes and consequences of the 'Indian Wars' in the West from 1864-1890?</p>	
<p>What is the 'Turner Thesis'? Why was the passing of the frontier in 1890 a disturbing development for many Americans?</p>	
<p>What makes "The West" such a unique region in American history? (p. 651)</p>	
<p>What issues led to the creation of the Populist /People's Party? How successful were they at achieving their goals? (Additional info on p. 557-560) <i>(Side note: See if you can find information about the Wizard of Oz connection)</i></p>	
<p>What were the major issues in the crucial campaign of 1896? Why did McKinley win, and what were the long-term effects of his victory?</p>	

IMPACT OF THE DAWES ACT



CHAPTER 27 – EMPIRE AND EXPANSION

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Isolationism	
Imperialism	
Yellow Journalism	
Teller Amendment	
Platt Amendment	
Open Door Policy	
Roosevelt Corollary	
Alfred Thayer Mahan	

EVENT	DATE
<i>The Influence of Sea Power upon History</i> is published	
Maine explosion in Havana harbor	
Spanish-American War	
Hawaii Annexed	
Philippine-American War	
Teddy Roosevelt becomes President	
Construction of the Panama Canal	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
What were the main reasons for America turning outward? (i.e. becoming an international or global power)	
What were the causes and consequences of the Spanish-American War?	
What were the key arguments for and against the acquisition of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines?	
What were the central issues in America's relations with China and Japan?	
What were the main features of Teddy Roosevelt's Big Stick diplomacy and the Roosevelt Corollary?	

CHAPTER 28 - PROGRESSIVISM AND THE REPUBLICAN ROOSEVELT

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Social Gospel	
Muckrakers	
<i>The Jungle</i>	
Initiative	
Referendum	
Recall	
Australian Ballot	
Meat Inspection Act	
Pure Food & Drug Act	
Trustbuster	

EVENT	DATE
Upton Sinclair publishes <i>The Jungle</i>	
Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
What problems did Progressive reformers hope to solve? (<i>additional info on p. 744-745</i>)	

<p>What common characteristics/beliefs were shared by Progressive reformers and how were these beliefs different from Antebellum reformers? <i>(additional info on p. 744-745)</i></p>	
<p>What were the major achievements of Progressive reformers? <i>(Go beyond Ch. 28)</i></p>	
<p>Describe the accomplishments/reforms that Teddy Roosevelt achieved in regards to the "3 C's".</p>	

CHAPTER 29 – WILSONIAN PROGRESSIVISM AT HOME AND ABROAD

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Federal Reserve	
Clayton Antitrust Act	
16 th Amendment	
17 th Amendment	
18 th Amendment	
19 th Amendment	

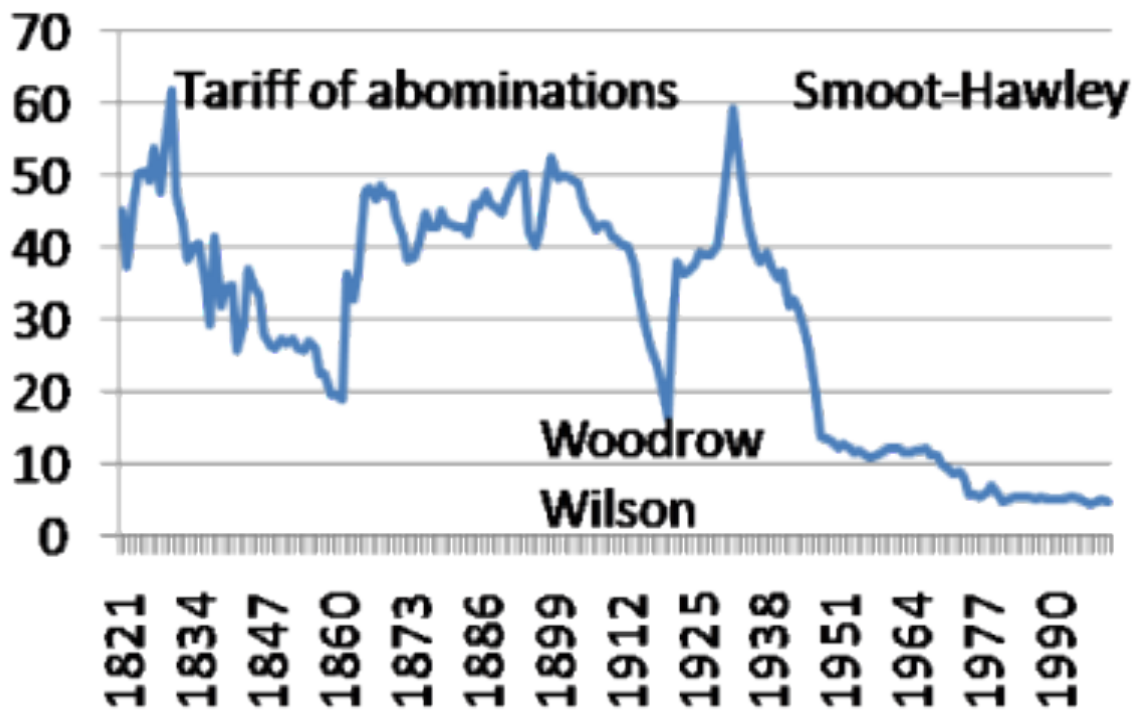
EVENT	DATE
Woodrow Wilson elected President	
Federal Reserve system created	
World War I begins in Europe	
U.S. enters World War I	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
Explain the differences between Taft and Roosevelt. How did this difference split the Republican Party in the election of 1912? (<i>Refer to Ch. 28 for additional info</i>)	
Compare and contrast Roosevelt's "New Nationalism" platform with Wilson's "New Freedom" platform.	
How did Woodrow Wilson go about dismantling the "triple wall of privilege"?	

Compare and Contrast Taft's "Dollar Diplomacy" with Wilson's "Moral Diplomacy." What were the failures of each policy?

HISTORY OF AMERICAN TARIFF RATES

Average tariff rate on dutiable imports

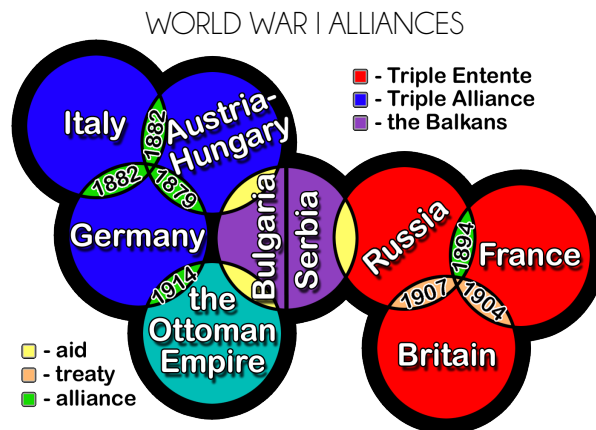


CHAPTER 30 – THE WAR TO END WAR

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Central Powers (p. 738)	
Allied Powers (p. 738)	
U-Boats (p. 740)	
Lusitania (p. 740)	
Fourteen Points	
Committee on Public Information	
League of Nations	
Henry Cabot Lodge	
Treaty of Versailles	

EVENT	DATE
Lusitania Sinks	
U.S. enters World War I	
Bolshevik Revolution occurs in Russia	
Armistice ends World War I	
Influenza Pandemic	
Senate rejects Treaty of Versailles	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
Why was World War I so unpopular in the United States? (refer back to Ch. 29)	
What were the steps that led America to enter World War I?	
After his campaign promise of keeping America out of war in 1916, how did Wilson garner American support for the war?	
How did America convert from a peacetime economy to a wartime economy?	
What were the reasons for the failure of both the League of Nations and the Treaty of Versailles?	



CHAPTER 31 – AMERICAN LIFE IN THE ROARING TWENTIES

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Bolshevik Revolution	
Red Scare	
Ku Klux Klan	
Bible Belt	
Immigration Act of 1924	
Volstead Act	
Fundamentalism	
Sacco & Vanzetti	
Frederick Taylor	
Marcus Garvey	

EVENT	DATE
Wright Brothers flight	
Henry Ford creates Model T	
Prohibition	
19 th Amendment	
Immigration Act of 1924	
Scopes Trial	

Many tensions existed within American culture in the 1920s. These tensions pitted traditionalists vs. modernists, old ideas vs. new ideas. For each cultural tension below, identify the causes that led specifically to that tension in the 1920s. Also, identify the manifestations or consequences of that specific tension.

CAUSES	CULTURAL TENSION	MANIFESTATION/CONSEQUENCES
	IMMIGRATION	
	RACE RELATIONS	
	RELIGION	
	PROHIBITION	
	MASS CONSUMPTION	
	FOREIGN POLICY (ISOLATIONISM)	
	WOMEN'S RIGHTS	
	CYNICISM IN LITERATURE/ART (ABSTRACTIONISM, LOST GENERATION)	

CHAPTER 32 – THE POLITICS OF BOOM AND BUST

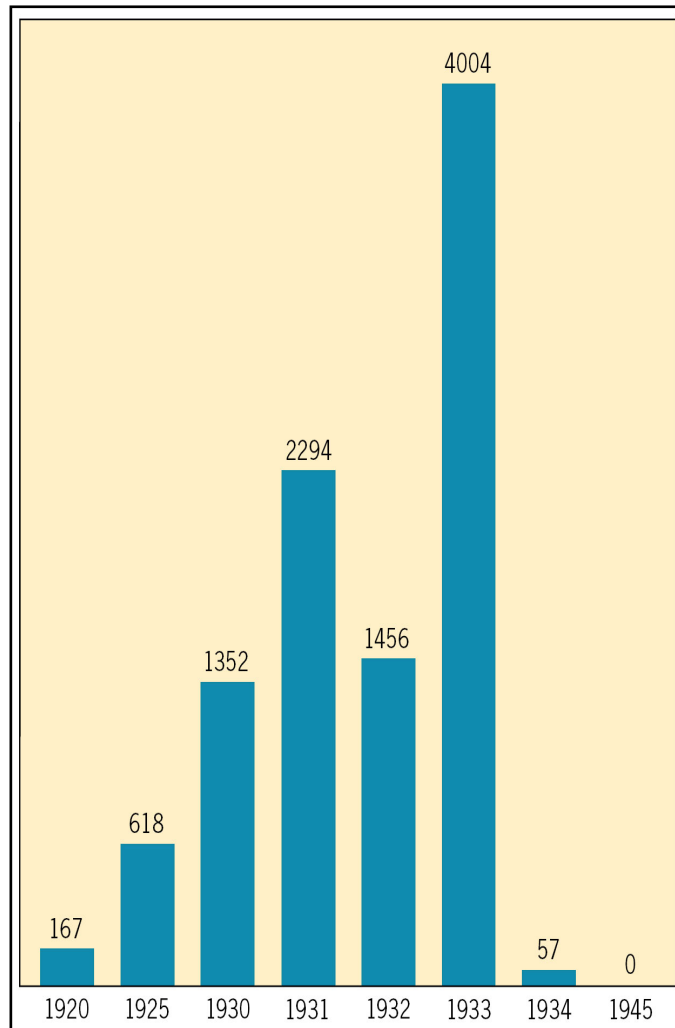
KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Teapot Dome Scandal	
Hawley-Smoot Tariff	
Black Tuesday	
Hoovervilles	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	
Bonus Army	

EVENT	DATE
Teapot Dome Scandal	
Warren Harding dies, Calvin Coolidge becomes President	
Herbert Hoover elected President	
Great Depression begins	
Bonus Army removed from DC	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
What basic economic and political policies were pursued by the three conservative Republican administrations of the 1920s?	
Explain the Republican administrations' foreign policies of isolationism, disarmament, and debt relief. Why did the Republicans of the 1920s pursue these policies? How successful were they?	

<p>What were the long-term and short-term causes of the Great Depression?</p>	
<p>How did Hoover respond to the various problems of the Great Depression? Evaluate the effectiveness of his responses.</p>	

BANK FAILURES: 1920-1945



CHAPTER 33 - THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND THE NEW DEAL

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
New Deal	
FDIC	
CCC	
AAA	
Dust Bowl	
TVA	
Social Security	
Wagner Act	
Court-Packing Plan	
Keynesianism	

EVENT	DATE
FDR elected President	
Hundred Days legislation begins New Deal	
21 st Amendment repeals Prohibition	
Social Security Act	
Roosevelt announces Court-Packing plan (ends New Deal)	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
Explain the major issues and significance of the 1932 Presidential election.	

<p>Describe the EARLY New Deal programs that were intended to provide...</p>	<p>IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND RECOVERY</p>	<p>LONG-TERM RECOVERY & REFORM</p>
<p>Describe the LATER New Deal programs that were intended to provide...</p>	<p>IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND RECOVERY</p>	<p>LONG-TERM RECOVERY & REFORM</p>
<p>Who were the major critics of the New Deal? What impact did they have on FDR's administration?</p>		
<p>What were the causes and consequences of the Dust Bowl?</p>		
<p>What were the most important successes and failures of the New Deal?</p>		

CHAPTER 34 – FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT AND THE SHADOW OF WAR

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Good Neighbor Policy	
Appeasement	
Lend-Lease Bill	
Arsenal of Democracy	
Atlantic Charter	

EVENT	DATE
Hitler becomes German Chancellor	
Japan invades China	
Hitler invades Poland	
U.S. begins draft	
Lend-Lease Act	
Japan attacks Pearl Harbor	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
Why was the American public bent on isolationism in the 1930s? What policies did FDR pursue to help the country remain isolationist and what was the impact of these policies?	
Compare and contrast the major dictators of the 1930s (Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin)	

What steps did Germany and Japan take to lead America into WWII?

What were the major consequences of the Lend-Lease Act?

How did the process of American entry into World War II compare with the entry into World War I?

WWII MAPS



CHAPTER 35 – AMERICA IN WORLD WAR II

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Four Freedoms	
Executive Order 9066	
<i>Korematsu v. U.S.</i>	
Bracero Program	
Congress of Racial Equality	
A. Philip Randolph	

EVENT	DATE
U.S. enters WWII	
Japanese sent to internment camps	
Tehran Conference	
Yalta Conference	
FDR dies, Truman becomes President	
Potsdam Conference	
Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
How was America transformed from a peacetime to a wartime economy? What were the steps that America took to mobilize for their war with the Axis powers?	

<p>Describe the war's effects on minority groups on the homefront. How did the war change the lives of Japanese-Americans, Latin-Americans, African-Americans and women?</p>	
<p>Describe the major turning points of the war in the Pacific.</p>	
<p>Describe the major turning points of the war in the Atlantic.</p>	
<p>What were the major dilemmas and issues discussed during the "Big 3" meetings? (Tehran, Yalta, Potsdam) (<i>Additional info in Ch. 35</i>)</p>	
<p>According to David Kennedy, was the U.S. military justified in dropping the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki? What evidence does Kennedy use to support his opinion? (<i>Be sure to read p. 905-906</i>)</p>	
<p>What were the costs of World War II (<i>consider all participants</i>), and what were its effects on America's role in the world?</p>	

CHAPTER 36 & 37 - ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CHANGES

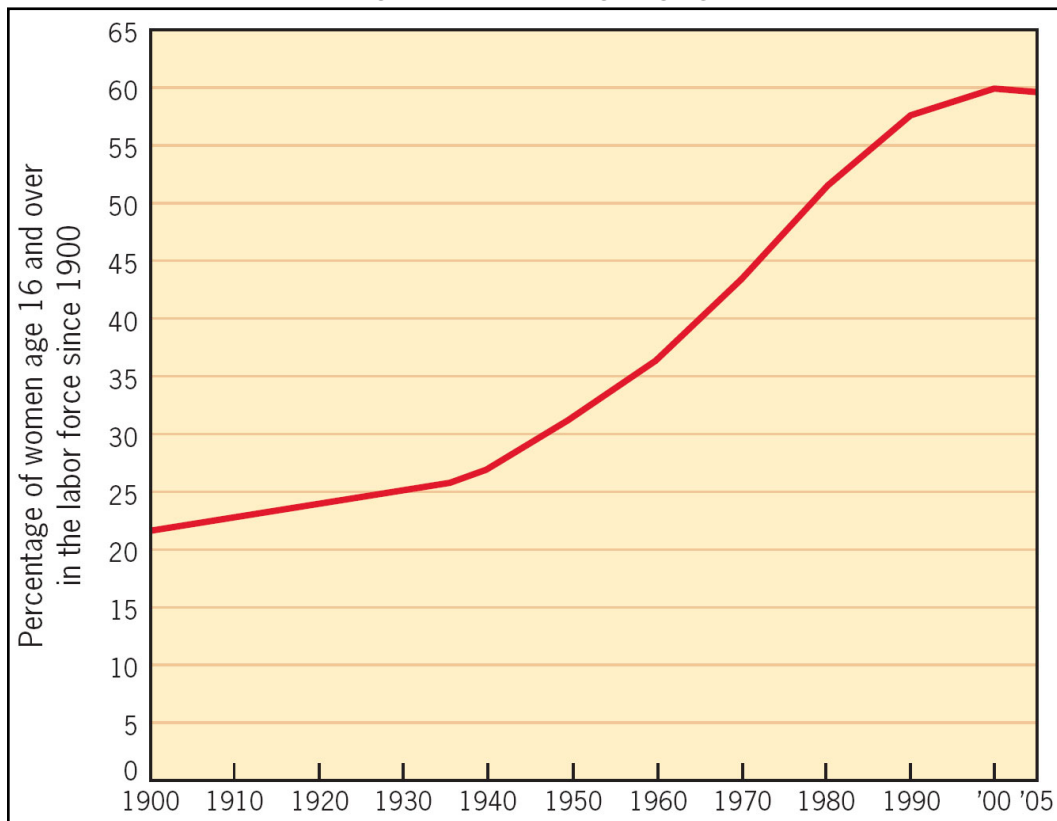
KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
G.I. Bill	
Sunbelt	
Levittown	
Baby Boom	
<i>The Feminine Mystique</i>	
Federal Highway Act of 1956	

EVENT	DATE
American economy begins postwar growth	
Postwar break of U.S. birthrate (baby boom)	
Soviet Union launches Sputnik satellite	
1 st televised Presidential debate between Kennedy and Nixon	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
What were some of the reasons for the postwar economic anxieties (Ch. 36)	
What were the driving forces behind the economic prosperity and affluence brought about after World War II? (Ch. 36 & 37)	
Describe the population shifts that occurred within American society following World War II. (Ch. 36)	

<p>What major changes occurred in the lives of women following WWII? (Ch. 36 & 37)</p>	
<p>Describe the changes in American consumer economy in the 1950s and their relationship to the rise of popular mass culture. (Ch. 37)</p>	
<p>How did literature reflect the attitudes and feelings during the 1950s? (Ch. 37)</p>	

WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE



CHAPTER 36 & 37 - THE COLD WAR

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Cold War	
United Nations	
McCarthyism	
OPEC	
Sputnik	
Containment	
Massive Retaliation (<i>look beyond textbook</i>)	
Nikita Khrushchev	

EVENT	DATE
United Nations established	
Kennan's Long Telegram	
Truman Doctrine	
Marshall Plan	
McCarthy Hearings	
Korean War	
Dwight Eisenhower elected President	
Soviets launch Sputnik	
JFK elected President	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
<p>What steps did the United States take to shape the postwar world and become a leading power in the world?</p>	
<p>Describe the major long-term and short-term causes of the Cold War. Explain what you consider to be the most significant cause.</p>	
<p>What role did each of the following play with regard to the Cold War: Berlin Airlift, Containment Policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, and the Korean War?</p>	
<p>What historic events led to an increasing fear of communism within the United States during the Cold War? <i>(Additional info on p. 950-951)</i></p>	
<p>How did Dwight Eisenhower attempt to respond to the Cold War fears of his era (Ex. Spread of Communism, Spying, Nuclear Holocaust, Defense Spending, Military Readiness)? How effective were these responses?</p>	

CHAPTER 37 & 38 – CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Brown v. Board of Education	
SNCC	
SCLC	
NAACP	
24 th Amendment	
Affirmative Action	
Black Panthers	

EVENT	DATE
Jackie Robinson breaks the color-line in baseball	
Brown v. Board of Education	
Montgomery Bus Boycott	
Little Rock 9 Crisis	
Woolworth Sit-In	
Freedom Rides	
March on Washington/I Have a Dream Speech	
Freedom Summer	
Civil Rights Act	
Voting Rights Act	
MLK Assassinated	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
<p>Why did the civil rights movement finally begin to gain public attention and influence in the 1950s?</p>	
<p>What were the most important breakthroughs in civil rights and race relations of the late 1940s and the 1950s?</p>	
<p>How did Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson deal with the civil rights movement? Which President was the most successful?</p>	
<p>What were the major successes and failures of the Civil Rights movement in the 1960s?</p>	
<p>Compare and contrast the motivations and philosophies of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Malcolm X as leaders</p>	
<p>In your opinion, what were the three most significant turning points in the Civil Rights movement? (<i>Justify your opinion with evidence</i>)</p>	
<p>Why did the Civil Rights movement fade away in the late 1960s and early 1970s?</p>	

CHAPTER 38 – THE STORMY SIXTIES

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
New Frontier	
Peace Corps	
Apollo Space Program	
Berlin Wall	
Bay of Pigs Invasion	
Medicare	
Gulf of Tonkin resolution	
Tet Offensive	
Stonewall Rebellion	

EVENT	DATE
Cuban Missile Crisis	
LBJ becomes President	
Gulf of Tonkin resolution	
Great Society begins	
Tet Offensive	
MLK and RFK assassinations	
Nixon elected President	
Apollo 11 lands on the moon	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
<p>What were the goals of JFK's "New Frontier" program? What were the successes and failures of this program?</p>	
<p>How did JFK's foreign policy of "Flexible Response" differ from previous Cold War foreign policies? What were the strengths and weaknesses of this policy?</p>	
<p>What were the causes and consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis?</p>	
<p>What were the goals of LBJ's "Great Society" program? Describe the four main pieces of legislation and their significance in history.</p>	
<p>How did the Gulf of Tonkin resolution and the Tet Offensive represent "turning points" in the Vietnam War?</p>	
<p>Describe the major cultural rebellions of the 1960s in the U.S. and around the world, and indicate which of their features quickly faded and which endured.</p>	

CHAPTER 39 – STALEMATED SEVENTIES

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Vietnamization	
Silent Majority	
Détente	
War Powers Act	
Watergate	
ERA	
<i>Roe v. Wade</i>	
Title IX	
Iranian Hostage Crisis	

EVENT	DATE
My Lai massacre	
Kent State shootings	
Nixon visits China	
OPEC Oil Embargo	
Watergate hearings	
Nixon resigns	
Iranian Hostage Crisis	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
What tactics did Richard Nixon use to win the elections of 1968 and 1972 and realign the base of the Republican Party?	

<p>What were the major domestic and foreign policy achievements of the Nixon administration?</p>	
<p>What was Watergate and how did the episode tarnish the office of the presidency?</p>	
<p>Describe the most significant cases issued by the Supreme Court in the 1960s and 1970s. What impact did these cases have?</p>	
<p>What issues drove the "second-wave" feminist movement of the 1970s?</p>	
<p>What were the causes of the economic stagnation during the 1970s?</p>	
<p>What were the major challenges facing the Ford and Carter administrations?</p>	

CHAPTER 40 – THE RESURGENCE OF CONSERVATISM

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
Supply Side Economics/Reaganomics/Trickle Down Economics	
Iran-Contra Affair	
Glasnost	
Perestroika	
Moral Majority	
Operation Desert Storm	

EVENT	DATE
Ronald Reagan elected President	
Reagan-Gorbachev summits	
George H.W. Bush elected President	
Berlin Wall torn down	
Persian Gulf War	
Soviet Union dissolves	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
What were the causes of the rise of the New Right and how did that movement differ from the Old Right?	

<p>What major changes occurred to the Cold War during the 1980s? Explain how the Cold War came to an end.</p>	
<p>What were the major successes and failures of Reagan's presidency? How should history view the presidency of Ronald Reagan? (<i>Support answer with evidence</i>)</p>	
<p>What were the major issues faced by the George H.W. Bush administration?</p>	

CHAPTER 41 – AMERICAN CONFRONTS THE POST-COLD WAR ERA

KEY TERM	EXPLANATION
WMD	
Oklahoma City bombing	
Newt Gingrich	
NAFTA	
Al Qaeda	
Patriot Act	

EVENT	DATE
Bill Clinton elected President	
George W. Bush elected President	
9/11 Attacks	
U.S. invades Afghanistan	
U.S. invades Iraq	
Barack Obama elected President	

KEY QUESTION	EXPLANATION
<p>What were the major successes and failures of Bill Clinton's presidency? How should history view the presidency of Bill Clinton? <i>(Support your answer with evidence)</i></p>	

What were the major successes and failures of George W. Bush's presidency? How should history view the presidency of George W. Bush? (Support your answer with evidence)

How did 9/11 represent a turning point in American history?

What were the major successes and failures of Barack Obama's presidency? How should history view the presidency of Barack Obama? (Support your answer with evidence)

MAP OF IRAQ WAR - 2003

