

Review for the AP U.S. History Exam

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THE ADVANCED PLACEMENT U.S. HISTORY EXAM

When is this year's AP U.S. History exam?

The test is scheduled for 8:00 A.M. on Friday, May _____.

What should I bring to the exam?

You should bring a watch, pencil, eraser, and pen with blue or black ink.

TYPES OF QUESTIONS

Section I (50% of grade) 80 multiple choice questions
55 minutes

Section II (50 % of grade) 1 Document-Based Question and 2 Standard Essays
DBQ = 15 minutes reading and planning / 45 minutes writing
Standard Essays = 5 minutes planning / 30 minutes writing
Total Time = 130 minutes

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

The questions cover all periods of U.S. history

1. Colonial America to 1789 — 20% of the test (sixteen questions)
2. 1790-1914 — 45% of the test (thirty-six questions)
3. 1915- present — 35% of the test (twenty-eight questions)

Suggestions for answering multiple choice questions:

- Read the question and all five choices before marking your answer. Although each question has a right answer, other choices may not be wrong. Several choices may be good answers, just not as good as the correct one. If A sounds right, hold on. B might be a better choice.
- Avoid wild guessing. One-fourth of a point is deducted for each question answered incorrectly. If you are not sure of the answer, eliminate as many as possible and make an educated guess. Answer every question in which you can eliminate at least one of the answers. If you cannot eliminate at least one, it might be better not to answer the question.
- Watch for words like *except*, *not*, and *least*. (“All of the following happened in the 1960s *except* . . .”)
- Budget your time. You have 41 seconds per question. Questions that ask you to analyze data or evaluate an excerpt take longer than those that ask you to recall factual information.

WRITING ESSAYS FOR THE AP EXAM — GENERAL INFORMATION

1. The purpose of an essay to do two things: (1) Make an assertion (2) Defend an assertion.
2. Each essay should contain three parts: (1) Introduction (2) Body (3) Conclusion.
3. The Introduction
 - a. The Introduction should contain a thesis statement that answers all parts of the question.
 - b. The thesis statement should need evidence to support it. Make sure the thesis passes the “Show Me” test. Use the “Yes/But” strategy to test the thesis.
 - c. Use the Introduction to define terms, provide historical background, define the time period, and state points of validation.
 - d. Suggestion: Keep introductory information to a minimum. In most cases the Introduction should not be too long.
4. The Body
 - a. Support your thesis with specific and factual information
 - b. Include specific dates, terms, names, and events in the defense of your thesis. Use as many proper nouns as possible. Work toward an information overload.
 - c. Provide an analysis of the information you use to defend your thesis
 - i. Explain the significance of the information.
 - ii. Explain and destroy counterarguments. (“Give a little, take a lot.”)
 - d. Make sure you stay in the time period required by the question.
 - e. Make sure you keep returning to the main topic of the essay. Don’t get off track.
5. The Conclusion
 - a. Provide a closing statement.
 - b. Restate the thesis.
6. Suggestions:
 - a. Avoid generalities. Be specific.
 - b. Avoid flowery verbs and adjectives. (“Kennedy surged onto the scene.” “Protest ran rampant.”)
 - c. Avoid self-evident statements. (“Many things happened in the 1960s.”)
 - d. Write in past tense.
 - e. Avoid first person.

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

The DBQ assesses your ability to analyze historical documents. Your answer to the DBQ is judged on the quality of your thesis and your ability to defend the thesis with an analysis of historical documents and your ability to bring in outside information.

Neither the DBQ nor any of the four standard essay questions will deal *exclusively* with the period 1980 to the present.

Suggestions for answering the DBQ:

- The DBQ requires you to write an essay in which you defend a thesis with an analysis of historical documents and outside knowledge. Try to defend your thesis with a 50/50 balance of document analysis and outside information. (Note: A DBQ essay with no outside information or no analysis of the documents will receive a score no higher than four.)
- Documents will include charts, graphs, cartoons, pictures, and written materials.
- Avoid simply restating what a document is about. Make sure you analyze and form inferences from the documents. (Note: Making an inference from a document counts as outside information.)
- Use AP PARTS to analyze documents:
 - A = Author
 - P = Place and Time
 - P = Prior Knowledge
 - A = Audience
 - R = Reason
 - T = The Main Idea
 - S = Significance
- Assess the relative value of different types of documents. A diary kept at the time of a significant event might be more trustworthy than a memoir written forty years later.
- The documents are not arranged in any particular order. Avoid writing about them in the order they appear in the question. Avoid a laundry-list description of the documents.
- Refer to the documents by citing relevant information in the text of the essay (“FDR’s speech to the 1936 Democratic Convention states . . .”).
- Avoid quoting long passages from the documents. This leaves little time for analysis of documents.
- Follow a six step process in answering the DBQ:
 1. Read the question, and make sure you understand all parts of the question.
 2. “Cluster” outside information.
 3. Read the documents, and analyze each document with AP PARTS as you read.
 4. Make an assertion. (Be sure to answer the question.)
 5. Use the “Yes / But” strategy to form a defense of your thesis and to test your thesis.
 6. Write the EssayNote: You have sixty minutes to answer the DBQ. Spend fifteen to twenty minutes on steps one through five. Spend forty to forty-five minutes writing your essay.

STANDARD ESSAYS

The first standard essay will come from a choice of two questions confined to early U.S. history (colonial America through the late nineteenth century). The second standard essay will come from a choice of two questions confined to recent U.S. history (late nineteenth century to the present).

IMPORTANT DATES IN UNITED STATES HISTORY

Directions: Memorize the following dates. Use them as a point of reference for other events.

MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS

1. _____ Columbus sailed to the New World
2. _____ Jamestown established
3. _____ French and Indian War ended
4. _____ Declaration of Independence
5. _____ Constitutional Convention
6. _____ Washington became the first president
7. _____ Era of Good Feelings began
8. _____ Era of Good Feelings ended
9. _____ Reconstruction Era began
10. _____ Reconstruction Era ended
11. _____ Progressive Era began
12. _____ Progressive Era ended
13. _____ Great Depression began
14. _____ Great Depression ended
15. _____ Cold War began
16. _____ Cold War ended

ARTHUR SCHLESINGER'S CYCLES OF AMERICAN HISTORY (Schlesinger believed the United States entered a period of public action and reform roughly every thirty years. The beginning of each period of reform is listed below.)

17. _____ Jefferson became president
18. _____ Jackson became president
19. _____ Lincoln became president
20. _____ Theodore Roosevelt became president
21. _____ Franklin Roosevelt became president
22. _____ John Kennedy became president

WARS IN UNITED STATES HISTORY

23. _____ American Revolution began
24. _____ American Revolution ended
25. _____ War of 1812 began
26. _____ War of 1812 ended
27. _____ Mexican-American War began
28. _____ Mexican-American War ended
29. _____ Civil War began
30. _____ Civil War ended
31. _____ Spanish-American War (began and ended in the same year)
32. _____ World War I began in Europe
33. _____ U.S. entered World War I
34. _____ World War I ended
35. _____ World War II began in Europe
36. _____ U.S. entered World War II
37. _____ World War II ended
38. _____ Korean War began
39. _____ Korean War ended
40. _____ LBJ sent U.S. ground troops to Vietnam
41. _____ U.S. troops pulled out of Vietnam
42. _____ Persian Gulf War (began and ended in the same year)

CURSE OF TIPPECANOE (Beginning in 1840, every president elected in a year ending in zero died in office. Note: Ronald Reagan broke the curse and did not die in office.)

43. _____ William Henry Harrison elected
44. _____ Abraham Lincoln elected
45. _____ James Garfield elected
46. _____ William McKinley reelected
47. _____ Warren Harding elected
48. _____ Franklin Roosevelt elected to a third term
49. _____ John Kennedy elected
50. _____ Ronald Reagan elected president

250 THINGS EVERY AP U.S. HISTORY STUDENT SHOULD KNOW

1. Jamestown, 1607
2. First Africans brought to Virginia, 1619
3. Mayflower Compact, 1620
4. Great Migration of Puritans to Massachusetts, 1630s and 1640s
5. Roger Williams established Rhode Island, 1636
6. William Penn established Pennsylvania, 1681
7. Salem witch trials, 1692
8. James Oglethorpe established Georgia, 1732
9. Jonathan Edwards sparked the Great Awakening, 1734

10. The French and Indian War, 1754-63

11. Proclamation of 1763

12. Stamp Act, 1765-66

13. Declaratory Act, 1766

14. Townshend Acts, 1767

15. Boston Tea Party, 1773

16. First Continental Congress, 1774

17. Lexington and Concord, 1775

18. Second Continental Congress, 1775

19. Thomas Paine published *Common Sense*, 1776

20. Declaration of Independence, 1776

21. Treaty of Alliance, 1778

22. Battle of Yorktown, 1781

23. Articles of Confederation went into effect, 1781

24. Peace of Paris, 1783

25. Northwest Ordinances of 1784, 1785, and 1787

26. Shays' rebellion, 1786-87

27. Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, 1787

28. *The Federalist Papers* published, 1787-88

29. Creation of a new government, 1789

30. Alexander Hamilton appointed Secretary of the Treasury, 1789

31. Samuel Slater established first textile mill, 1790

32. Bill of Rights, 1791

33. Cotton gin, 1793

34. Washington's Proclamation of Neutrality, 1793

35. Whiskey Rebellion, 1794

36. Washington's Farewell Address, 1796

37. XYZ Affair, 1797-98

38. Alien and Sedition Acts, 1798

39. Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, 1798-1799

40. Election of 1800

41. Midnight judges, 1801

42. *Marbury v. Madison*, 1803

43. Louisiana Purchase, 1803

44. Lewis and Clark expedition, 1804-6

45. Trial of Aaron Burr, 1807

46. Jefferson's embargo, 1807

47. War of 1812, 1812-1815

48. Hartford Convention, 1814

49. Treaty of Ghent, 1814

50. Battle of New Orleans, 1815
51. The American System, 1815
52. Era of Good Feelings, 1817-25
53. *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 1819
54. Adams-Onís Treaty, 1819
55. Missouri Compromise, 1820
56. First Lowell factory opened, 1823
57. Monroe Doctrine, 1823
58. Election of 1824
59. Indian Removal Act, 1830

60. Maysville Road Veto, 1830

61. Nat Turner's revolt, 1831

62. Nullification Crisis, 1832-33

63. Jackson destroyed the Bank of the United States, 1833-36

64. Panic of 1837

65. Horace Mann began school reform in Massachusetts, 1837

66. Trail of Tears, 1838

67. Election of 1840

68. The term "manifest destiny" first used, 1845

69. Annexation of Texas, 1845

70. Mexican-American War, 1846

71. Mormons migrated to Utah, 1847-48

72. Seneca Falls convention, 1848

73. Mexican Cession, 1848

74. California gold rush, 1849

75. Wilmot Proviso, 1849

76. Compromise of 1850

77. Harriet Beecher Stowe published *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, 1852

78. Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

79. Creation of the Republican Party, 1854

80. *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 1857

81. Lincoln-Douglas debates, 1858

82. John Brown's raid, 1859

83. Election of 1860

84. Southern secession, 1860-61

85. Fort Sumter, 1861

86. Homestead Act, 1862

87. Morrill Land-Grant Act, 1862

88. Emancipation Proclamation, 1863

89. Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, 1863

90. Appomattox Court House, 1865

91. Abraham Lincoln assassinated, 1865

92. Freedman's Bureau, 1865

93. Thirteenth Amendment, 1865

94. Purchase of Alaska, 1867

95. Radical Reconstruction began, 1867

96. Andrew Johnson impeachment trial, 1868

97. Fourteenth Amendment, 1868

98. Transcontinental railroad completed, 1869

99. Standard Oil created, 1870

100. Knights of Labor created, 1869

101. Wyoming gave women the right to vote, 1870

102. Battle of Little Big Horn, 1876

103. Election of 1876

104. Great Railroad Strike, 1877

105. Chief Joseph surrendered, 1877

106. James Garfield assassinated, 1881

107. Booker T. Washington founded Tuskegee Institute, 1881

108. Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882

109. Pendleton Civil Service Act, 1883

110. Haymarket Square Riot, 1886

111. American Federation of Labor created, 1886

112. Dawes Severalty Act, 1887

113. Jane Addams founded Hull House, 1887

114. The “Gospel of Wealth,” 1889

115. Jacob Riis published *How the Other Half Lives*, 1890

116. Sherman Antitrust Act, 1890

117. Wounded Knee massacre, 1890

118. Ellis Island opened, 1892

119. Homestead Strike, 1892

120. Panic of 1893

121. Pullman Strike, 1894

122. *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 1896

123. Election of 1896

124. Spanish-American War, 1898

125. Open Door policy, 1899

126. Filipino rebellion, 1899-1901

127. William McKinley assassinated, 1901

128. Theodore Roosevelt mediated a coal miner's strike, 1902

129. Wright Brothers flew the first airplane, 1903

130. Northern Securities Company broken up, 1904

131. Roosevelt Corollary, 1904

132. Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty, 1904

133. Upton Sinclair published *The Jungle*, 1906

134. Model T introduced, 1908

135. NAACP organized, 1909

136. Election of 1912

137. 16th Amendment, 1913

138. 17th Amendment, 1913

139. Federal Reserve System created, 1913

140. Clayton Anti-Trust Act, 1914

141. *Birth of a Nation*, 1915

142. Pancho Villa's raid, 1916

143. United States entered World War I, 1917

144. The Fourteen Points, 1918

145. 18th Amendment, 1919

146. Versailles Treaty defeated, 1919

147. Palmer Raids, 1920

148. 19th Amendment, 1920

149. National Origins Act, 1924

150. Teapot Dome scandal, 1923-24

151. Scopes trial, 1925

152. KKK marched on Washington, 1925

153. Charles Lindburgh's flight, 1927

154. Sacco and Vanzetti executed, 1927

155. *The Jazz Singer*, 1927

156. Stock Market crash, 1929

157. Hawley-Smoot Tariff, 1930

158. Stimson Doctrine, 1932

159. Bonus march, 1932

160. First New Deal, 1933

161. Good Neighbor Policy, 1933

162. *Schechter v. the United States*, 1935

163. Dust Bowl, 1935

164. Second New Deal, 1935

165. Wagner Act, 1935

166. Social Security Act, 1935

167. Huey Long assassinated, 1935

168. Congress of Industrial Organizations created, 1935

169. FDR's court-packing plan, 1937

170. Roosevelt recession, 1937-38

171. Lend-Lease Act, 1940

172. Atlantic Charter, 1941

173. Pearl Harbor, 1941

174. Japanese-American internment, 1942

175. Normandy invasion, 1944

176. G.I. Bill, 1944

177. Yalta Conference, 1945

178. Potsdam Conference, 1945

179. Hiroshima and Nagasaki, 1945

180. "Iron Curtain" speech, 1946

181. Truman Doctrine, 1947

182. Marshall Plan, 1947

183. Taft-Hartley Act, 1947

184. Brooklyn Dodgers sign Jackie Robinson, 1947

185. National Security Act, 1947

186. Berlin Airlift, 1948

187. Election of 1948

188. NATO formed, 1949

189. Joseph McCarthy attacked the State Department, 1950

190. Korean War, 1950-53

191. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg executed, 1953

192. *Brown v. the Board of Education*, 1954

193. Geneva Accords, 1954

194. Joseph McCarthy condemned for misconduct, 1954

195. Montgomery bus boycott, 1955-56

196. Interstate Highway Act, 1956

197. Integration of Little Rock High School, 1957

198. Sputnik, 1957

199. U-2 aircraft shot down by U.S.S.R., 1960

200. Greensboro sit-ins, 1960

201. Eisenhower's Farewell Address, 1961

202. Bay of Pigs, 1961

203. Freedom Riders, 1961

204. Peace Corps, 1961

205. Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962

206. Betty Friedan published *The Feminine Mystique*, 1963

207. March on Washington, 1963

208. John Kennedy assassinated, 1963

209. The Great Society, 1964-65

210. Civil Rights Act of 1964

211. Gulf of Tonkin Resolutions, 1964

212. Malcolm X assassinated, 1965

213. Vietnam War escalated, 1965

214. Voting Rights Act, 1965

215. Watts riots, 1965

216. *Miranda v. State of Arizona*, 1966

217. Tet Offensive, 1968

218. Johnson withdrew from presidential race, 1968

219. Martin Luther King, Jr. assassinated, 1968

220. Robert Kennedy assassinated, 1968

221. Anti-war riots at the Chicago Democratic Convention, 1968

222. AIM created, 1968

223. Election of 1968

224. Neil Armstrong walked on the moon, 1969

225. Vietnamization, 1969

226. My Lai massacre made public, 1969

227. Kent State, 1970

228. Pentagon Papers, 1971

229. Nixon visited China, 1972

230. Watergate break-in, 1972

231. SALT I and the policy of detente, 1972

232. *Roe v. Wade*, 1973

233. OPEC oil embargo, 1973

234. Nixon resigned, 1974

235. Panama Canal Treaty, 1977

236. Camp David Accords, 1979

237. Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, 1979

238. Iranian hostage crisis, 1979-81

239. Reaganomics began, 1981

240. Beirut embassy bombed, 1983

241. Invasion of Grenada, 1983

242. Iran-Contra scandal, 1987

243. INF Treaty, 1988

244. Berlin Wall torn down, 1989

245. Persian Gulf War, 1991

246. Soviet Union dissolved, 1991

247. Oklahoma City bombing, 1995

248. Balanced Budget Agreement passed, 1997

249. Clinton impeachment trial, 1999

250. September 11th terrorist attacks, 2001

TOPICAL REVIEW OF U.S. HISTORY

RELIGION

Colonial America

Puritans (predestination; Halfway Covenant)

Roger Williams (liberty of conscience)

Quakers (Inner Light)

Catholics (Maryland Act of Toleration)

Anglicans

Great Awakening (Jonathan Edwards; Old Lights/New Lights)

late-1700s: Deism

early-1800s: Charles Finney and the Second Great Awakening; religion and the abolitionist movement

late-1800s: Josiah Strong, *Our Country* (1885); Charles Sheldon, *In His Steps* (1896)

early-1900s: Social Gospel; growth of fundamentalism; Scopes trial (1925)

1930s: Charles Coughlin

1970s and 1980s: rise of the religious right (prayer in school, anti-abortion)

IMMIGRATION

pre-1880: Immigration primarily from northern Europe

post-1880: Immigration from southern and eastern Europe (moved to big cities, provided unskilled labor)

1882: Chinese Exclusion Act

1907: Gentleman's Agreement

1920s: National Origins Acts (quotas)

1930s: Bracero program

1952: McCarran-Walter Act

1965: Immigration Act

1986: Immigration Reform and Control Act

Waves of Immigration:

1630s and 1640s—Great Migration of Puritans

1700s—Scotch-Irish, Germans

1840s—Irish

1910s—Mexicans

1930s/1940s—Europeans

1970s—Southeast Asians

1980s—Latin Americans

NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY

1763: Pontiac's Rebellion; Proclamation of 1763

early 1800s: Tecumseh and the Prophet; Battle of Tippicanoe; Seminole War

1830s: Indian Removal; *Worcester v Georgia*; Trail of Tears

1865-1890: Indian Wars

1881: Helen Hunt Jackson, *A Century of Dishonor*

1887: Dawes Severality Act ("Kill the Indian, Save the Man")

1890: Massacre at Wounded Knee, South Dakota

1924: Snyder Act

1934: Wheeler-Howard Act

1970s: AIM; Occupation of BIA at Wounded Knee; *The Twenty Points*

ECONOMIC PANICS

1807: Jefferson's Embargo

1837: Jackson destroyed the Bank of the United States

1873: "Crime of '73" put the nation on a gold standard

1893: Return to the gold standard and the McKinley Tariff

1929: Too little demand, too much supply

1957: Eisenhower "primed the pump" to end a recession

1970s: stagflation

1981-83: recession

1987-91: recession

TARIFFS

1791: revenue tariff

1816: protective tariff (American System)

1828: Tariff of Abominations (led to South Carolina's nullification)

1832-33: South Carolina nullification crisis and compromise

Civil War: revenue tariff

1890: McKinley Tariff

1894: Wilson-Gorman Tariff

1897: Dingley Tariff

1909: Payne-Aldrich Tariff

1913: Underwood-Simmons Tariff

1922: Fordney-McCumber Tariff

1930: Hawley-Smoot Tariff

SUPREME COURT CASES

1803: *Marbury v. Madison*

1819: *McCulloch v. Maryland*

1832: *Worcester v. Georgia*

1857: *Dred Scott v. Sanford*

1876: *Munn v. Illinois*

1886: *Wabash v. Illinois*

1896: *Plessy v. Ferguson*

1919: *Schenck v. United States*

1935: *Schechter v. United States*

1954: *Brown v. Board of Education*

1966: *Miranda v. State of Arizona*

1973: *Roe v. Wade*

WOMEN'S HISTORY

late 1700s: Republican Mothers

early 1800s: Cult of Domesticity (a woman's role was to serve as wife and mother)

1848: Seneca Falls Convention organized by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott

post-Civil War: Susan B. Anthony; fight to include women's suffrage in the 15th Amendment; Wyoming became the first state to give women the right to vote (1870)

Early 1900s: 19th Amendment; Margaret Sanger; "flappers"

World War II: "Rosie the Riveter"

1960s: Betty Friedan, *The Feminine Mystique*; NOW; Equal Pay Act, 1963; Civil Rights Act, 1964

1970s: Equal Rights Amendment

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY—PART ONE

1619: Africans first came to Virginia

1787: Three-Fifths Compromise

1808: African slave trade outlawed (slave population continued to increase due to native born slaves)

Slavery

Majority of white southerners owned no slaves

Toussaint L'Ouverture, Nat Turner, Denmark Vesey

Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, William Lloyd Garrison

American Colonization Society; Free Soil Party

1857: *Dred Scott v Sandford*

1863: Emancipation Proclamation

1865-1877: 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments; limitation of political and economic rights with the Black Codes; northern protection of blacks; sharecropping

1877-1900: Booker T. Washington and the Atlanta Compromise; *Plessy v Ferguson*; Jim Crow Laws

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY—PART TWO

1900-1954: W.E.B. DuBois and the Niagara Movement (wanted integration and equality); *Birth of a Nation* (1915); Harlem Renaissance; migration to northern cities; Marcus Garvey

1954: *Brown v Board of Education*

1955-56: Rosa Parks and the Montgomery bus boycott; Martin Luther King (goal of integration achieved through non-violence); SCLC

1957: Little Rock, Arkansas; Civil Rights Act of 1957 created a commission to investigate cases of discrimination

1960s: Freedom Riders; sit-ins (Greensboro, N.C.)

March-on-Washington (1963)

Civil Rights Act of 1964

Voting Rights Act of 1965

riots of 1965-68

SNCC

Black Panthers; Stokely Carmichael

Malcolm X

AMERICAN CULTURE—PART ONE

Science

John J. Audubon
Luther Burbank
Walter Reed
Robert Goddard
Jonas Salk
J. Robert Oppenheimer
Edward Teller

Literature

Washington Irving
James Fennimore Cooper
Transcendentalism-Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, Walt Whitman (love of nature and individualism)

Nathaniel Hawthorne
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
Edgar Allen Poe
Herman Melville
Mark Twain
Upton Sinclair
Sinclair Lewis
William Faulkner
F. Scott Fitzgerald
Ernest Hemingway
John Steinbeck
James Baldwin
Robert Frost
Carl Sandburg
Stephen Vincent Benet
Eugene O'Neill
Tennessee Williams
Arthur Miller

AMERICAN CULTURE—PART TWO

Music

Stephen Foster

John Philip Sousa

Charles Ives

Irving Berlin

Aaron Copland

Richard Rogers

Leonard Bernstein

George Gershwin-*Rhapsody in Blue*

Woody Guthrie

jazz (W.C. Handy, Jelly Roll Morton, rhythm and blues, rock and roll)

Art

Gilbert Stuart

James McNeill Whistler

Winslow Homer

Thomas Benton

Grant Wood

Jackson Pollock

Andy Warhol

Hudson River School

Armory Art Show, 1913

Architecture

Louis Sullivan

Frank Lloyd Wright

THE COLD WAR—PART ONE

Harry Truman

1945-Atomic bomb (WWII decision or Cold War decision?)

1947-Truman Doctrine (George Kennan and the policy of containment)

1947-Marshall Plan

1948-Berlin Airlift

1949-Chinese Revolution

1950-Korean War began

Dwight Eisenhower

1953-Korean War ended

1953-Joseph Stalin died; Nikita Khrushchev became leader of the Soviet Union; attempt to achieve “peaceful coexistence” began

1956-U.S. strategic bombers put on alert when Israel, France, and Britain invaded Egypt (The Suez Canal Crisis)

1957-Eisenhower Doctrine protected the Middle East

1960-“peaceful coexistence” ended with U-2 incident

John Kennedy

1961-Bay of Pigs, Alliance for Progress, Vienna Conference, Berlin Wall

1962-Cuban missile crisis

1963-Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

Lyndon Johnson

1965-escalation of the Vietnam War

1968-Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia

THE COLD WAR—PART TWO

Richard Nixon

1970: Nixon Doctrine

1972-SALT I; policy of detente began; Nixon visited China

1973-U.S. forces put on worldwide alert when Soviets threatened to intervene in Arab-Israeli War; U.S. forces pulled out of Vietnam

Gerald Ford

1974-77: detente continued

1975: request for aid to anti-Marxist forces in Angola denied by Congress; Vietnam fell to communist forces

Jimmy Carter

1977-Human Rights Policy

1979-SALT II; Soviet invasion of Afghanistan; Carter Doctrine

1980-U.S. boycott of the Olympics in Moscow

Ronald Reagan

1981-Reagan Doctrine; “Evil Empire” speech; SDI

1985-Mikhail Gorbachev (*glasnost, perestroika*); Geneva Summit

1986-Iceland Summit

1987-INF Treaty; Washington Summit

1988-Moscow Summit

George Bush

1989-Berlin Wall came down

1991-Soviet Union disbanded

BOOKS AND WRITINGS THAT CHANGED THE UNITED STATES

Thomas Paine, *Common Sense* (1776)

Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay, *The Federalist* (1788)

Joseph Smith and *The Book of Mormon* (1830)

Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America* (1835-40)

Frederick Douglass, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* (1845)

Henry David Thoreau, *Resistance to Civil Government* (1849)

Harriet Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852)

Henry George, *Progress and Poverty* (1879)

Helen Hunt Jackson, *A Century of Dishonor* (1881)

Josiah Strong, *Our Country* (1885)

Edward Bellamy, *Looking Backward* (1888)

Alfred Thayer Mahan, *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783* (1890)

Frederick Jackson Turner, "The Significance of the Frontier in American History" (1893)

Booker T. Washington, *Up From Slavery* (1901)

Lincoln Steffens, *The Shame of the Cities* (1904)

Upton Sinclair, *The Jungle* (1905)

Charles Austin Beard, *An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution of the United States* (1913)

Rachel Carson, *Silent Spring* (1962)

CHRONOLOGICAL REVIEW OF U.S. HISTORY

1492-1789

Mercantilism: colonies existed for the good of the mother country

Salutary neglect: Navigation Acts were not enforced; colonies illegally traded with countries other than England

Sectional differences in the colonies: New England (lumber, fishing, trade); Middle (“bread” colonies); Southern (tobacco, rice, indigo); freedom of religion developed primarily in the North while the South was concerned primarily with economic issues

Indentured servants: allowed poor people to come to the American colonies

Education: primary purpose of education was to train ministers (Harvard and Yale)

Types of colonies: royal, charter, self-governing (by the 1700s, all colonies were royal colonies)

French and Indian War: conflict over Ohio Valley; Albany Plan of Union (“Join or Die”)

Proclamation of 1763: beginning of American-English conflict

Virtual representation: Parliament asserted its right to tax the colonies; Americans charged “taxation without representation” due to American concerns about how well Parliament could act in the colonial interest

Stamp Act: a strictly internal tax designed to raise revenue

Treaty of Paris, 1783: U.S. given land east of Mississippi; U.S. promised to protect Loyalists

Articles of Confederation: drawn up by Continental Congress; denied strong power to the central government

Northwest Ordinance: passed by Confederation Congress

Constitution: opposed primarily by small farmers

Founding Fathers: against political parties (worried about corruption, revenge, despotism); thought sovereignty should rest in the people (an idea central to republican government)

1789-1824

Washington's Farewell Address: warned against political parties and foreign alliances

Washington and the First Congress: Judiciary Act; Bill of Rights; revenue tariff; executive departments (State, Treasury, War)

Washington's Proclamation of Neutrality: European rivalries exploited to the advantage of the U.S.

New States: original states owned all land going west; western land was eventually carved into new territories; new states entered with full equality

Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions: written by Jefferson and Madison; states could declare a federal law unconstitutional; helped defeat Federalists in the election of 1800

Jefferson vs. Hamilton: agriculture vs. manufacturing; states rights vs. centralization; strict vs. loose (or broad) constructionism

Election of 1800: Federalists left office peacefully; Jefferson did not seek revenge against Federalists; as president, Jefferson reduced the scope of federal activity

Louisiana Purchase: agrarianism; control of the Mississippi River; issue of constitutionality; French control of Louisiana was hurt by the Haitian slave revolt

BUS: issue of constitutionality until *McCulloch v Maryland*

John Marshall: protected private property; strengthened the central government and the Supreme Court; *Marbury v Madison* established judicial review

Embargo of 1807: intended to prevent U.S. involvement in European war

War of 1812: causes—impressment, violation of neutral rights, Indian conflicts; U.S. was unprepared; Hartford Convention destroyed the Federalist Party

American System: written by Henry Clay (protective tariff, internal improvements, BUS)

Internal improvements: 1820s often called the “canal age”

Monroe Doctrine, 1823: unilateral statement; called for U.S. protection of the Western Hemisphere; not enforced by the U.S. until the early 1900s

Eli Whitney: cotton gin; interchangeable parts

Lowell factories: New England textile mills; hired young, unmarried, rural women who were eventually replaced by Irish immigrants

1824-1850

Jackson and the Bank of the United States: US banking system was decentralized when Jackson withdrew government funds and put them in “pet” banks

Jackson’s presidency: extensive use of veto power; spoils system

South Carolina Tariff Crisis, 1832-33: Jackson opposed nullification; Congress passed a Force Bill; Compromise of 1833

Manifest Destiny: 1840s belief in the inevitable expansion of the United States

Reform Movements: Horace Mann (education); Dorothea Dix (prisons and insane asylums); Utopian Socialists (Brooke Farm, Onieda Community, New Harmony); abolitionism; women’s rights; peace societies; temperance movement

Know Nothings: anti-Catholic and anti-immigrant (especially anti-German and anti-Irish)

William Lloyd Garrison: published *The Liberator*; called for immediate and uncompensated emancipation

Transportation: railroads; turnpikes; Erie Canal; eastern manufacturing tied to western agriculture

The American System’s effect on politics: supported by Whigs, opposed by Democrats

Election of 1840: first “modern” election

Foreign Affairs: northern and southern boundaries were defined

Mexican-American War, 1846-48: causes—Manifest Destiny, Texas boundary dispute; Mexican Cession

Hudson River School of Art: landscape painting of the early 1800s

Oregon Trail: stretched from Independence, Missouri to Oregon

Elias Howe: patented the sewing machine in 1846, making mass production of clothing possible in the late 1800s

1850-1877

Antebellum/Postbellum: *antebellum* refers to the period before the Civil War; *postbellum* refers to the period following the Civil War

Dred Scott vs. Sandford: ruled that slaves were property and no one could be deprived of private property in the territories; declared Missouri Compromise (1820) unconstitutional

Political differences over slavery: Republicans against expansion of slavery; Democrats favored popular sovereignty

North/South differences before the war: transportation; education; cities; immigration

Kansas-Nebraska Act: called for popular sovereignty in Kansas and Nebraska territories

Foreign Affairs during the Civil War: British and French wanted divided Union, but generally stayed out of the conflict; North feared British support of the Confederacy

Northern advantages during the Civil War: industry, railroad, foreign trade, navy

Emancipation Proclamation: goal of retaining the loyalty of border states and winning British support; it strengthened the North's moral cause (the North's original goal was to preserve the Union) (Note: *manumission* is a word that refers to the act of freeing slaves)

Economics during the Civil War: Homestead Act offered free land in the West; building of the transcontinental railroad began; national banking system established; growth of industry

Radical Republicans: 14th Amendment; military occupation of the South; punishment of confederate leaders; congressional control of the Executive Branch

Election 1876: Hayes (R) v Tilden (D); Compromise of 1877; Hayes became president on condition that he pull troops out of the South

African-Americans after the Civil War: turned to sharecropping (tenant farming); the federal government promised "Forty Acres and a Mule"

1877-1917

Important Topics, 1877-1917: Industrialization; Farming; Labor Unions; Immigration; Political Corruption; Indian Wars; Imperialism; Progressive Reforms

Booker T. Washington (Atlanta Compromise) and W.E.B. DuBois (Niagara Conference): self-improvement and interracial cooperation (Washington); integration and racial equality (DuBois)

Farmers, late 1800s: hurt by railroad monopolies, high interest rates, and protective tariffs

Monopolies (trusts): created to limit competition; anti-monopoly laws passed at the state level in the late 1800s; Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 1890 (used to stop labor unions)

The “Gilded Age”: Horatio Alger; Social Darwinism and the “Gospel of Wealth” were used by some individuals to justify the accumulation of great wealth; growth of cities (problems of sewage, water, crime, etc.)

Railroads: built with aid from the government

Labor Unions: Knights of Labor; government was generally anti-union; American Federation of Labor (Samuel Gompers, skilled workers, “bread and butter” unionism); Molly Maguires (secret organization of Irish miners in Pennsylvania coal fields)

Populist Party: farmer protest movement; ideas adopted by other parties; helped by depression of 1893; died out with the prosperity of 1898

Election of 1896: William McKinley (R) v William Jennings Bryan (D, P); “Cross of Gold”

Progressive Era: pragmatism (William James); government regulation of business; not concerned with creating a welfare state or granting civil rights to African-Americans; prompted primarily by middle class people concerned with consumer and urban problems

Muckrakers: primarily attacked big city government and corporations

Teddy Roosevelt: negotiated the Portsmouth Treaty (maintained balance of power between Russia and Japan); conservationism; trust-busting

Woodrow Wilson and the New Freedom: Federal Trade Commission; Underwood Tariff; Amendments (16, 17, 18, 19); Federal Reserve System; Clayton Anti-Trust Act

Jingoism, late 1800s: yellow press; Alfred Mahan; Josiah Strong

Spanish-American War: causes; results (Guam, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Platt Amendment)

Open Door Policy: allowed US access to Chinese trade

1917-1941

1917: U.S. became a creditor nation

World War I: freedom of the seas; “make the world safe for democracy;” “war to end war;” Committee of Public Information; Wilson vs. Henry Cabot Lodge (Treaty of Versailles was defeated in the Senate over issue of American entry into the League of Nations)

Palmer Raids: against radicals and immigrants

Ku Klux Klan: large membership in the 1920s

Calvin Coolidge: supported big business

Scopes Trial: modernism vs. fundamentalism (fundamentalists believed modern science caused people to question the Bible)

Andrew Mellon: “Soak-the-Poor” taxes

Lost Generation: writers disillusioned with America

Isolationism: except for trade and disarmament agreements (Naval Conferences, Kellogg-Briand Pact)

McNary-Haugen Farm Bill (1928): helped depressed farmers; provided price supports

Reconstruction Finance Corporation: Hoover’s program to help struggling banks

Bonus March: WWI vets wanted early payment of bonus; U.S. army ran vets out of D.C.

Depression: mass internal migration of Americans looking for jobs

New Deal: limited farm production (AAA); federal relief to individuals; used the NRA to promote fair competition; Wagner Act (collective bargaining); TVA (built dams and provided electricity)

Francis Townsend: pushed for old-age benefits

FDR court-packing plan: hurt FDR politically

CIO: John L. Lewis organized industrial workers; kicked out of A.F. of L.

Japan: invasion of Manchuria violated the Open Door policy

American Firsters: Charles Lindburgh; Henry Ford

War Bonds: to finance war and pull public support behind the government

1941-1980s

World War II, Homefront: Japanese internment; women in work force; rationing; African-American migration to northern cities; low unemployment; economy was stimulated by military spending

Post-World War II: high inflation caused by an end to forced savings and a shortage of consumer goods

Joseph McCarthy, 1950-54: played upon fears of domestic communism (Alger Hiss, Rosenbergs); destroyed in the Army-McCarthy hearings

Truman vs. Republican Congress: 1947-49, Truman veto of the Taft-Hartley Act; HUAC; Fair Deal programs (Truman's plan to expand the goals of the New Deal) were defeated

Brown v Board of Education, 1954: overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson*

Cold War, late 1940s: Truman Doctrine; Marshall Plan (rebuilt war-torn Europe and created a market for U.S. goods) USSR tested atomic weapon in 1949; Chinese Revolution, 1949

Federal Highway Act, 1956: justified as a civil defense measure; created suburbia

CIA: started covert operations in Guatemala (1954); continued with Bay of Pigs, Chile, etc.

Sputnik, 1957: led to increased aid to education

John Kennedy: at odds with southern Democrats

Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962: Soviets removed missiles; US pledged not to invade Cuba

1960s youth movement: anti-war; pro-civil rights; SDS and the "Port Huron Statement"

Vietnam War: French colonization; Tonkin Gulf Resolutions; Tet Offensive; Vietnamization

Nixon and Reagan: Republicans who were elected because of divisions in Democratic Party

Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan: presidents elected as Washington outsiders

1970s: stagflation; New Federalism (Nixon)

1980s: information and service economy

Jimmy Carter: human rights policy; high inflation; budget deficits

Ronald Reagan: tax cuts; increase in defense spending; budget deficits; social conservatism; supply-side policies led to a large increase in the incomes of the wealthy

ODDS AND ENDS

ELECTIONS THAT CHANGED THE UNITED STATES

1. Jefferson/John Adams – 1800
2. Jackson/John Quincy Adams – 1828
3. Lincoln/Douglas/Breckenridge/Bell – 1860
4. Hayes/Tilden – 1876
5. McKinley/Bryan – 1896
6. Wilson/Theodore Roosevelt/Taft/Debs – 1912
7. Franklin Roosevelt/Hoover – 1932
8. Kennedy/Nixon – 1960
9. Nixon/Humphrey/Wallace – 1968
10. Reagan/Carter/Anderson – 1980
11. Bush/Gore – 2000

PHRASES THAT DESCRIBED THE TIMES

12. Great War for the Empire

13. Join or Die

14. O Grab Me

15. Corrupt Bargain

16. Manifest Destiny

17. Peculiar Institution

18. Bleeding Kansas

19. King Cotton

20. Seward's Folly

21. Robber Barons

22. New Immigration

23. Twisting the Lion's Tail

24. Remember the *Maine*

25. Square Deal

26. New Freedom

27. New Deal

28. Massive Retaliation

29. Great Society

SPEECHES THAT MADE A DIFFERENCE

30. George Washington's Farewell Address, 1796

31. Thomas Jefferson's First Inaugural Address, 1801

32. Daniel Webster's Second Reply to Hayne, 1830

33. Abraham Lincoln's "House Divided" Speech, 1858

34. Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, 1863

35. William Jennings Bryan's "Cross of Gold" Speech, 1896

36. Woodrow Wilson's call for a Declaration of War against Germany, 1917

37. Franklin Roosevelt's First Inaugural Address, 1933

38. Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream Speech" Speech, 1963

GREAT COMPROMISES

39. The Great Compromise, 1787

40. The Three-Fifths Compromise, 1787

41. The Missouri Compromise, 1820

42. The Compromise of 1833
43. The Compromise of 1850
44. The Crittenden Compromise, 1860
45. The Compromise of 1877
46. The Atlanta Compromise, 1895

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

1. George Washington, 1789-97
2. John Adams, 1797-1801, Federalist
3. Thomas Jefferson, 1801-09, Republican
4. James Madison, 1809-17, Republican
5. James Monroe, 1817-25, Republican
6. John Quincy Adams, 1825-29, Republican
7. Andrew Jackson, 1829-37, Democrat
8. Martin Van Buren, 1837-41, Democrat
9. William Harrison, 1841, Whig
10. John Tyler, 1841-45, Whig
11. James K. Polk, 1845-49, Democrat
12. Zachary Taylor, 1849-50, Whig
13. Millard Fillmore, 1850-53, Whig
14. Franklin Pierce, 1853-57, Democrat
15. James Buchanan, 1857-61, Democrat
16. Abraham Lincoln, 1861-65, Republican
17. Andrew Johnson, 1865-69, Democrat
18. Ulysses Grant, 1869-77, Republican
19. Rutherford Hayes 1877-81, Republican
20. James Garfield, 1881, Republican
21. Chester Arthur, 1881-85, Republican
22. Grover Cleveland, 1885-89, Democrat
23. Benjamin Harrison, 1889-93, Republican
24. Grover Cleveland, 1893-97, Democrat
25. William McKinley, 1897-1901, Republican
26. Theodore Roosevelt, 1901-09, Republican
27. William Taft, 1909-13, Republican
28. Woodrow Wilson, 1913-21, Democrat
29. Warren Harding, 1921-23, Republican
30. Calvin Coolidge, 1923-29, Republican
31. Herbert Hoover, 1929-33, Republican
32. Franklin Roosevelt, 1933-45, Democrat
33. Harry Truman, 1945-53, Democrat
34. Dwight Eisenhower, 1953-61, Republican
35. John Kennedy, 1961-63, Democrat
36. Lyndon Johnson, 1963-69, Democrat
37. Richard Nixon, 1969-74, Republican
38. Gerald Ford, 1974-77, Republican
39. Jimmy Carter, 1977-81, Democrat
40. Ronald Reagan , 1981-89, Republican
41. George H. W. Bush, 1989-93, Republican
42. Bill Clinton, 1993-2001, Democrat
43. George W. Bush, 2001- , Republican

AP ESSAYS — SAMPLE RUBRICS

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

8 – 9

Well-developed thesis that addresses the question / Considerable specific and relevant outside information to support the thesis / Effective analysis of a substantial number of documents / Well-written and organized / May contain minor errors that do not detract from the overall quality of the essay

5 – 7

Acceptable thesis / Some specific and relevant outside information to support the thesis / Effective analysis of some of the documents / Acceptable writing and organization / May contain some errors that do not seriously detract from the quality of the essay

2 – 4

Thesis is non-existent, confused, or unfocused / Little specific or relevant outside information / Little or no analysis of the documents / Problems in writing and organization that detract from the quality of the essay / Contains major errors that detract from the quality of the essay

0 – 1

Incompetent or inappropriate response to the question / Little or no factual information; substantial factual errors

U

Completely off topic; the paper is blank or not turned in

STANDARD ESSAY

8 – 9

Well-developed thesis that addresses the question / Considerable specific and relevant information to support the thesis / Effective analysis of the topic / Well-written and clearly organized / May contain minor errors that do not detract from the overall quality of the essay

5 – 7

Acceptable thesis / Some specific and relevant information to support the thesis / Some analysis of the topic / Acceptable writing and organization / May contain some errors that do not seriously detract from the quality of the essay

2 – 4

Thesis is nonexistent, confused, or unfocused / Few relevant facts; relies heavily on generalizations / Little or no analysis of the topic / Problems in writing and organization that detract from the quality of the essay / Contains major errors that detract from the quality of the essay

0 – 1

Incompetent or inappropriate response to the question / Little or no factual information; substantial factual errors

U

Completely off topic; the paper is blank or not turned in

COMMONLY USED PHRASES IN AP U.S. HISTORY ESSAYS

1. Assess the validity
2. Evaluate the relative importance
3. Evaluate the relative influence
4. Compare and contrast
5. To what extent
6. How do you account
7. In what ways and to what extent
8. Discuss
9. Analyze the ways
10. Identify and analyze
11. Describe and analyze
12. Analyze the influence of
13. Assess the relative influence
14. Analyze the degree
15. Analyze the extent
16. Discuss the impact
17. Analyze the consequences
18. Analyze the impact
19. To what extent and why
20. How did . . . contribute
21. How were . . . affected
22. Assess the success
23. Analyze the response
24. Assess the argument

Essay Terms

Analyze	determine the nature and relationship of the component parts; explain the importance
Assess	judge the value or character of something; evaluate
Compare	examine for the purpose of noting similarities
Contrast	examine for the purpose of noting points of difference
Discuss or Examine	write about; consider from various points of view; present the different sides