

AP US History Review (1607-1877)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Colonial Era Key Concepts:
	The differences between the Southern, New England, and Middle colonies.
	Characteristics of the Puritan experience. ["City on a Hill"]
	Origins of slavery.
	Indentured servitude and its role in the colonial economy.
	The slow evolution from separate colonies to unity by 1763.
	Economic and political relations between Great Britain and the colonies to 1763.
	Impact of the colonial wars on the colonies and on their relationship with Britain.
	Mercantilism and the colonies.

	Colonial Era Terms
Pilgrims- Puritans- Mayflower Compact-	
Jamestown- John Smith/Rolfe- House of Burg.-	
John Winthrop- "City on a hill"- Anne Hutchison-	
Roger Williams	
Indentured Servitude & Headright System	
Halfway Covenant	
Triangular Trade & Middle Passage	
Lord Calvert-MD Act of Toleration	
Mercantilism	
Navigation Acts	
Salutary Neglect	
King Philip's War	
Bacon's Rebellion	
Great Awakening- Whitefield/ Edwards	
Harvard and William & Mary	
The Enlightenment (John Locke)	
John Peter Zenger Case	
Stono Rebellion	
7 Years War/ Albany Plan of Union	
Treaty of Paris I (1763)	

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	American Revolution Key Concepts:
	The short- and long-term causes of the American Revolution.
	Colonial assemblies as leaders against Great Britain.
	The Advantages and disadvantages for the Loyalists vs the Patriots
	The Revolution was caused by tight economic controls but loose political controls.
	The ideas/ideals expressed in the Declaration of Independence vs Reality of colonial life
	How was the Treaty of Paris II (1783) a victory for the U. S.?
	How had the 13 distinct colonies become more similar by the time of the Revolution?
	The American Revolution beginning as a democratic revolution but turning into a government by the elite at the time of the Constitution?
	How revolutionary was the American Revolution? > consider real econ/social changes

	American Revolution Era Terms
King George III's Proclamation Line 1763	
Sugar Act (1764) -	
Virtual representation - Stamp Act (1765)-	
Stamp Act Congress- Sons of Liberty- Sam Adams-	
Declaratory Act (1766)	
Townshend Acts (1767)	
Boston Massacre (1770) Crispus Attucks-	
Letters from a Penn. Farmer/ John Dickinson	
Committees of Correspondence	
Boston Tea Party (1773)	
Intolerable [Coercive] Acts (1774)- Quebec Act (1774)-	
First Continental Congress (1774)	
Lexington & Concord- Olive Branch Petition-	
2nd Contin. Congress Lee's July 2 Resolution- Dec. of Independ-	
Common Sense	
Articles of Confederation	
Saratoga (1777)- French Alliance 1778-	
Yorktown (1781) –	
Treaty of Paris (1783)	

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Constitution and Early Republic (Critical Period) Key Concepts:
	Enlightenment writers & concepts and their inclusion in the Constitution.
	How critical was the “Critical Period”?
	Compare and contrast the Declaration of Ind., the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution.
	The ideas of separation of powers and federalism and how they are implemented.
	Hamilton’s economic program versus Thomas Jefferson’s vision of agrarian USA
	Significance of these election years: 1796 & 1800. Focus on the “Revolution” of 1800.
	Slavery and its inclusion in the Constitution.
	Loose versus strict construction as a matter of sectional or political interest.
	The significance of George Washington’s “Farewell Address”. Failures of the Constitution led to the evolution of political parties.

Constitution and Early Republic (Critical Period) Terms	
Shay’s Rebellion	
Northwest Ordinances 1785, 1787	
Philadelphia Convention (1787)	
Federalist Papers- James Madison – Alexander Hamilton- John Jay-	
Virginia Plan – New Jersey Plan – Connecticut Plan - (Great Compromise)	
3/5s Compromise	
Federalists vs Anti- Federalists	
Judiciary Act (1789)	
Hamilton’s Economic Plan (Reports on Public Credit & Manufact.)	
“Citizen” Genet Affair	
Jay Treaty (1794) - Impressment-	
Whiskey Rebellion (1794)	
Washington’s “Farewell Address” (1796)	
XYZ Affair- Quasi-War w/France	
Alien & Sedition Acts VA/KY Resolutions Revolution of 1800	

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Jeffersonian Age (1800-1824) Key Concepts:
	Decline and death of the Federalist Party.
	John Marshall and his Supreme Court decisions.
	What is Jeffersonian Democracy and how did it develop?
	Rise and development of political parties --> economic, social, and geographical
	The War of 1812 as a second War for Independence.
	"Era of Good Feelings".
	Provisions and impact of the Monroe Doctrine.
	Henry Clay's "American System".
	Why the Compromise of 1820 (Missouri) was both helpful and damaging to USA

	Jeffersonian Age Terms
Virginia Dynasty-	
Election of 1800-	
Louisiana Purchase- Lewis & Clark Exp.	
<u>Marbury v. Madison-</u> "Midnight Judges" - Judicial review- John Marshall -	
McCulloch v. MD (1819) Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)	
<u>Chesapeake Incident-</u> Embargo Act (1807)- Macon's Bill #2 -	
<u>Causes of War of 1812-</u> 1) War Hawks- 2) Impressment- 3) Arming Natives Tecumseh/Prophet	
<u>War of 1812 -</u> Hartford Convention (1814)- Treaty of Ghent (1814) Battle of New Orleans "Era of Good Feeling"	
Adams-Onis Treaty (1819)	
Panic of 1819	
Missouri Compromise(1820)	
Monroe Doctrine (1823)	
Erie Canal	
<u>Inventors-</u> Robert Fulton Eli Whitney Samuel Slater Lowell Factory System	
<u>Slave Revolts-</u> Gabriel Prosser (1800)-VA Denmark Vessey (1822)-SC Nat Turner(1831) - VA	

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Age of Jackson (1824-1840) Key Concepts:
	What is Jacksonian Democracy and how did it develop?
	Immediate and long range consequences of the split between Jackson and Calhoun.
	Know the significant elections: 1824, 1828
	Why call this period the era of the common man?
	Sectional tensions: 1800-1840 --> what were the issues?

	Age of Jackson (1824-1840) Age Terms
• "Corrupt Bargain" of 1824	
Tariff of Abominations 1828	
"Age of the Common Man"	
"King Andrew"	
The spoils system	
• Peggy Eaton Affair	
• Indian Removal Act (1830) • Worcester v. Georgia (1832) • "Trail of Tears"	
nullification SC Exposition and Protest • Tariff of Abomination	
Bank War- 2 nd BUS • Nicholas Biddle • "pet banks" • Specie Circular	
Log Cabin & Cider" campaign of 1840	
Panic of 1837	

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Antebellum Reform Key Concepts:
	Transcendentalism: why, what was it, leaders.
	Hudson River School of Painting and a unique American culture [art, literature, education]
	Compare the First and Second Great Awakenings.
	Strengths and weaknesses of democracy as illustrated by abolitionism and the women's movement.
	Competing Nationalist and Sectionalist effects of various reforms.

	Antebellum Reform Terms
Hudson River School	
<u>Key American Writers-</u> Romanticism- Nathaniel Hawthorne Edgar Allen Poe James Fennimore Cooper Washington Irving	
Temperance Movement	
<u>Transcendentalism</u> Ralph Waldo Emerson Henry David Thoreau On Walden Pond – Civil Disobedience-	
<u>Abolitionism-</u> Frederick Douglass- Sojourner Truth William Lloyd Garrison Grimke Sisters Harriet Beecher Stowe Harriet Tubman	
Horace Mann	
Utopian Movement Brooks Farms Shakers Oneida Community John Noyes	
Second Great Awakening Charles G. Finney-	
<u>Women's Rights</u> -Seneca Falls Lucretia Mott Susan B. Anthony Elizabeth Cady Stanton	
Dorthea Dix	
<u>Key Inventions:</u> 1) Interchangeable parts (Whitney) 2) Telegraph (Morse) 3) Mechanical Reaper (McCormick) 4) Steel Plow (Deere)	
<u>Mormons</u> Joeseph Smith Brigham Young Polygamy	

Know-Nothings-Nativism	
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Westward Expansion/ Sectionalism Key Concepts:
	Manifest Destiny and causes which drove territorial expansion between 1815 and 1860.
	Trace sectionalism from 1810-1850 through the careers of Clay (West), Calhoun (South), and Webster (North).
	How did Manifest Destiny lead to war or conflict with Natives, Mexico, Great Britain and between the North and South?
	Impact of Manifest Destiny on both foreign affairs and domestic politics.
	Why was Oregon annexed peacefully, but not Texas?
	What were the after-effects of the Mexican-American War on both nations?

	Westward Expansion/ Sectionalism Terms
Manifest Destiny	
<u>Republic of Texas –</u> Stephen Austin Sam Houston Santa Ana	
Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842)	
Oregon Trail 54'40' or Fight!	
Mexican American War	
Treaty of Guadalupe- Hidalgo	
Gold Rush 49'ers	
<u>Compromise of 1850</u> Popular Sovereignty Fugitive Slave Law Admission of California	
Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)	
Gadsden Purchase	
Bleeding Kansas	
Underground Railroad Harriet Beecher Stowe	
Hinton R. Helper	

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Civil War/ Reconstruction Key Concepts:
	Slavery from the viewpoint of the slave, the slaveholder, and the non-slaveholding white
	The issue of slavery in the territories leading to conflict and sectionalism.
	Slavery as a threat to white Northern labor.
	Compare the black struggle to achieve freedom with the abolitionist struggle to free slaves.
	Did the Civil War began with the Mexican War?
	Southern grievances against the North.
	North-South economic differences before the Civil War that continued unresolved after it.
	The 1850s-->a decade of political sectionalism and economic nationalism.
	Breakdown of both the Whig and Democratic parties in the 1850s and rise of the Republican party
	When did the Civil War become inevitable and why?
	What causes of the Civil War were resolved by the Civil War and Reconstruction?
	Accomplishments and failures of Reconstruction.
	Compare the social and political gains made by Blacks during Reconstruction with those during the Civil Rights Mov't of the 1950s and 1960s.

	Civil War/Reconstruction Terms
<u>"Bleeding Kansas"</u>	
Popular Sovereignty	
John Brown	
Harper's Ferry, VA	
Sumner-Brooks Brawl	
Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857)	
Lincoln-Douglas Debates (1858)-	
Freeport Doctrine-	
Crittenden Compromise (1860)	
Fort Sumter	
Jefferson Davis	
Bull Run/Manassas	
Anaconda Plan	
Antietam	
<u>Hampton Roads-</u>	
CSS Virginia v. Monitor	
Gettysburg	
Vicksburg	
Emancipation Proclamation (1863)	
Sherman's "March to the Sea"	
Appomattox Courthouse	
<u>Lincoln's wartime genius:</u>	
Habeus Corpus	
Ex Parte Milligan	
Greenbacks	
Gradual abolitionism	

Gettysburg Address Keeping Europe out	
<u>Western Laws during C.W.</u> Homestead Act (1862) - Morrill Land Grant Act- Transcontinental RR Act-	
<u>Reconstruction Plans:</u> Lincoln's 10% Plan Wade-Davis Bill (1864) Johnson's Plan: Radical Republican Plan	
Freedman's Bureau	
Black Codes	
13 th Amendment 14 th Amendment 15 th Amendment	
Tenure of Office Act (1867) Impeachment of Johnson	
Copperheads Scalawags Carpetbaggers Redeemers	
"Waving the Bloody Shirt"	
KKK	
Compromise of 1877 (Hayes-Tilden)	

AP US History Review (1877-Present)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The American West Key Concepts:
	The basis of conflict between natives and white settlers
	The major Industries of the West
	Did the farmers Populist movement attain its goals?
	How did westward expansion affect the various minorities and social groups, including Black exodusters, natives, small farmers, Hispanics, etc.

	American West Terms
Sand Creek Massacre (1864)	
Little Big Horn	
Wounded Knee- The Ghost Dance Mov't-	
Chief Joseph	
Helen Hunt Jackson	
Assimilation v. Forced Removal	
Dawes Severalty Act	
Friends of the Indians	
Farmer's Alliance	
The Grange	
Populist Party	
Omaha Platform	
Cross of Gold Speech William Jennings Bryan	
<u>Western Laws during C.W.</u> Homestead Act (1862) - Morrill Land Grant Act- Transcontinental RR Act-	
Bi-metalism Free Silver v. Goldbugs	
Fredrick Jackson Turner's Thesis	
Granger Laws	
Munn v. Illinois	
Interstate Commerce Commission	
Exodusters	

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Industrialism and Gilded Age Key Concepts:
	Changes in the econ from 1865-1900 in transport, agriculture, labor force & industry.
	Rise of corporations, trusts, pools, and holding companies.
	Factors that promoted industrialization.
	Analyze this period as one of governmental intervention in the economy, NOT of laissez-faire. Think about how the government did act and in what ways.
	The role and significance of technological innovations upon American Society.
	Characteristics of different labor unions --> NLU, Knights of Labor, AFL, ARU—differences, successes, failures, leaders, reasons for directions they took.
	Changing workplace conditions, wages, hours, safety and events prompting those changes.
	Compare and contrast the Haymarket Square Riot, the Homestead Strike, and the Pullman Strike and the Great Railroad Strike of 1877.
	Explain the location and growth of the post-Civil War cities. (Urbanization)
	Reformers' attempts to address problems of poverty, housing, and health.
	Reactions to immigration: pre-Civil War versus Civil War to 1920s.
	Compare and contrast the treatment of immigrants, Blacks, and Indians during this era.

Industrialism and Gilded Age Terms	
Gilded Age	
Robber Barons v. Capt of Industry	
<u>Key Industrilaists:</u> Cornelius Vanderbilt Jay Gould Andrew Carnegie John D. Rockefeller J.P.Morgan	
<u>Key Unions:</u> Knights of Labor Amer. Railway union Amer. Federation of Labor	
Sherman Antitrust Act - Weak?	
Pendleton Civil Service Act- Patronage/Spoils System-	
Social Darwinism	
Gospel of Wealth	
Horatio Alger—rags to riches	
<u>Key Labor Strikes:</u> Railroad Strike of 1877 Haymarket Riot Homestead Strike Pullman Strike	
<u>Political Machines:</u> Boss Tweed Tammany Hall Thomas Nast	
Jacob Riis "How the Other Half Lives"	
Settlement Movement Jane Addams	
Social Gospel	
"Melting Pot" theory	

Emma Lazarus/ St. of Liberty	
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