

THE NINE

REVIEW PACKET

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THE FIRST GRAND INQUISITOR
Of the APUSH INQUISITION

Thematic Ideas: How do these themes intertwine with the content?

American and National Identity
Politics and Power
Work, Exchange, and Technology
Culture and Society
Migration and Settlement
Geography and the Environment
America in the World

Format of the Multiple Choice Section

Period 1: 5% of AP Exam
Periods 2 – 5: 45% of AP Exam
Periods 6 – 8: 45% of AP Exam
Period 9: 5% of AP Exam

HP 1 “Colliding Worlds” 1491 – 1607

Columbian Exchange: transfer of goods, diseases, ideas, & people from the Americas to Europe & back

Maritime Advancements: astrolabe, caravel, Prince Henry the Navigator’s School of Navigation (Portugese)

Spanish Colonization

- Colonization was focused in South America, Caribbean, Mexico, FL, and SW region of N. America
- Focus was on converting the natives to Christianity, specifically **Catholicism**
 - **Encomienda System:** Spanish would enslave **natives** in order to use them to mine minerals and to work plantation-based agriculture with the end goal to **convert** them
- Caste-like system was put into place in order to keep social order among people
 - Peninsulares: plantation owners that own slaves
 - Creoles: small farm owners, owned land, few slaves
 - Mestizos / Mulattoes: landless whites, indentured servants
 - Native Americas / African Slaves: slaves
- First city in North America was St. Augustine, FL

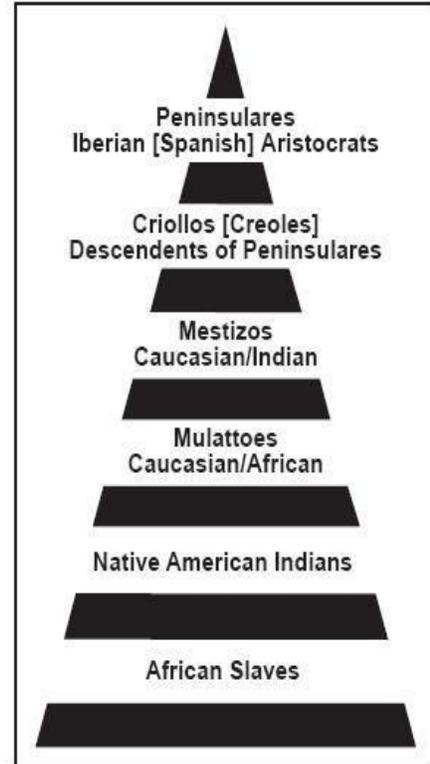
French Colonization

- Focused on the **Fur Trade** and interactions with the Iroquois natives
- Colonize along the St. Lawrence River (AKA Canada)

English Colonization

- Joint-Stock Companies: focused on making money in the colonies – initially looking for gold
- Roanoke Colony: founded by Sir Walter Raleigh in **1587**, but was a failure due to the mysterious ending of the colony. Once Raleigh returned, everyone had disappeared.
- Jamestown: King James I approved the founding of the colony, but once the crew arrived in **May 1607**, John Smith took over as the leader once the colony started to struggle during the winter.
 - Struggles include:
 - horrible location, lack of clean water, problems with diseases spread by mosquitoes, severe drought, and “lazy” colonists and unprepared for manual labor
 - Relationship with the Powhatan Confederacy
 - Chief Powhatan wanted to consolidate his power and conquer neighboring tribes so he thought that the colonists of Jamestown could help him do it due to their resources: traded food for guns and knives.
 - Eventually, the relationship broke down because of the marriage between **Pocahontas** and **John Rolfe**, the guy who started farming **tobacco**.

Social Classes in Spanish Colonies



Source: John Osborne et al., *Global Studies*, N & N Publishing (adapted)

HP 2 “Colonial America” (1607 – 1754)

Jamestown (Chesapeake Colonies – specifically Virginia)

- House of Burgesses: created in **1619** by the Virginia Company, who founded Jamestown, was one of the first forms of government in the British colonies. The governor, who was appointed by the king, could veto the laws created by the House, but the House controlled the governors salary.
- Tobacco, tobacco, tobacco – saved Jamestown from extinction – became a major export, but also a traded good among natives. Therefore the colony grew in population size – mostly men.
- Headright System (1617): stated that every new arrival paying their way could get 50 acres of land. Although this in itself encouraged wealthier people to move to the colonies, it also allowed the already established planters to get labor and land at once.
- Indentured Servitude: wealthy planters would pay other peoples’ passage in return for several years. The planters would get “free” labor and land, and once the servants contract was met, they could receive their freedom to become independent farmers.

Pilgrims / Separatists (New England Colonies – specifically Plymouth)

- Stricter ideals than Puritans, instead they wanted to separate completely from the Anglican church
- **William Bradford** is a church minister and leader of the Pilgrims
- Pilgrims left England in September 1620, on the Mayflower, and landed **November 21, 1620**.
- Mayflower Compact: Document created while at sea on the way to Plymouth in order to create a basic legal system. If you do something “illegal” the colony has the right to punish/banish you.

Puritans / Congregationalists (New England Colonies – specifically Massachusetts Bay)

- Wanted to purify the Anglican church in order to help the congregation to get to heaven
- **John Winthrop** was elected governor of the colony in October 1629.
 - “**Model of Christian Charity**” – with the phrase “**city upon a hill**”
- Pequot War: 2 English traders were murdered (not by the Pequots), but everyone assumed it was them so a mob from Mass. Bay went and killed an entire town of Pequots

Contrasting Ideals from Chesapeake VS. New England

- Chesapeake: economic focus – tobacco, plantation system, male dominated society
- New England: religious focus – anything but catholic, family – oriented society

Other Colonies

- Providence, RI: founded by Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson after being banished from Mass.
- New York: originally a Dutch colony, but in **1674** it became a British colony – religious toleration
- Pennsylvania: founded by the Quakers in **1681**, specifically by William Penn, who were looking for religious freedom and were focused on giving all people equal rights
- Carolinas: settled with a focus in agriculture – specifically tobacco, rice, and indigo

King Phillip’s War (1675) – New England

- Increased population in New England forced colonists onto native land and increased conversion of native people, which **King Phillip** (AKA Metacom) was not happy about. He then began attacking English settlements, until the tides turned and the colonists fought back and killed King Phillip and started to sell captured natives into slavery.

Bacon’s Rebellion (1676) - Virginia

- **Gov. William Berkley** is the leader of the Virginia colony and did not strike back after native attacks on colonists farms, but he did not fight back because he did not want farm competition
- Colonists get mad and rally behind **Nathaniel Bacon** and attack the nearby natives and Berkley declares the action a rebellion, that was only put down once Bacon was killed in battle
- Turning Point in native relations, but also landowners realized that there wasn’t much land left to give to indentured servants so their numbers decreased and slave labor increased.

The Great Awakening (mid-1730’s to 1760’s) – New England

- Jonathan Edwards gave a sermon that created intense emotion and fear of sin
- George Whitefield spread sermon’s ideas across the colonies and preached to large audiences

HP 3 “Death and Taxes” (1754 – 1800)

Seven Year’s War / French and Indian War (June 1754 – 1763)

- British colonists VS. French and the Natives – natives sided with the French b/c valuable fur trade
- War caused anti-British feelings amongst colonists
 - Colonists favored Indian-style guerilla tactics; British marched in formation
 - Colonists didn’t want higher taxes to pay for war, but British thought that they should pay for their own defense – **BIGGIE!!!!** – factor that leads to the American Revolution
- British colonists win and **Treaty of Paris (1763)** is signed – France loses all N. American land
 - Colonists: united them against a common enemy, created anger against the British
 - England: larger and safer colonial empire, larger debt, felt anger towards colonists

After the War Issues – Native Relations, Proclamation Line, Taxation

- Pontiac’s Rebellion (1763): Indian leader named Pontiac united tribes and attacked colonists for fear that the colonists were spreading too much of their culture, especially Christianity
- Proclamation Line of 1763: put into affect by the British, a line that the colonists couldn’t settle past, with the goal to prevent further conflicts – Colonists angry and added to British hatred
- Taxation: Sugar Act (1764), Quartering Act (1765), **STAMP ACT (1765)** – **BIGGIE!!!** – affected almost every colonists b/c everyone has to buy some sort of paper product – cards, stamps, paper
 - Stamp Act Congress (1766): met in NY to draft Stamp Act Resolves – goal was to find a new tax to meet money needs – **Stamp Act was repealed in March 1766**
 - Sons of Liberty: inter-colonial association to resist taxation and unfair treatment
- Taxation: Declaratory Act – British can tax who and when they want, Townshend Acts (1767) – tax on trade goods (paper, tea, glass, etc.), and Navigation Acts – colonists can only trade with England

Colonists Retaliation – Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party

- Boston Massacre (1770): colonists threw snowballs at British soldiers, someone fired a gun and in the end, 5 colonists were killed – became a political weapon for the patriots and news spread
- Committee of Correspondence (1772): led by **Samuel Adams**, met in Boston, in order to publicize the patriot cause, many people in attendance were members of **Sons of Liberty**
- Boston Tea Party (Dec. 16, 1773): in response to the **Tea Act** (May 1773), **Sons of Liberty** dumped approximately 10,000 pounds (money) of tea into Boston Harbor – England retaliated
 - Coercive “Intolerable” Acts (1774): response to Boston T.P. closed Boston Harbor to trade

Revolutionary War (1774 – 1783)

- Continental Congress (Sep. 1774): met in Philadelphia to define American grievances, develop a resistance plan, and to define their constitutional relationship with Britain
- Lexington and Concord (April 1775): British troops sent to confiscate military supplies at Concord, but Paul Revere rode on to warn town. Colonists rallied and British retreated back to Boston.
- Second Continental Congress (May 1775): created the **Continental Army** and appointed **George Washington** as the leader
- Thomas Paine’s Common Sense (Jan. 1776): challenged colonial ideas about relationship with Britain – it is **Common Sense** for us to be our own country and have our own government
- Second Meeting of Second Continental Congress (Spring 1776): Drafted the **Declaration of Independence**, written mostly by **Thomas Jefferson**, and officially adopted on **July 4th, 1776**
- Battle of Saratoga (1778): caused the French to join colonists in support for their independence
- Battle of Yorktown (1781): last battle of the war, where British **Gen. Cornwallis** surrendered
- Treaty of Paris (1782): drafted by **Ben Franklin** and signed by France, Britain, and America

Articles of Confederation to Constitution

- Articles of Confederation (1781): weak national government, states had power – **Anti-Federalists**
- Constitution (1789): created a stronger national government – **Federalists**

Whiskey Rebellion (1794): riot over whiskey tax, Washington sent in army – no toleration to resistance

Washington’s Farwell Address: no political parties, unity as a country, no foreign influence

HP 4 “The Age of Jefferson & Jackson” (1800–1848)

Adams Administration

- Alien and Sedition Acts (1798): **Alien** - detention of enemy aliens AND **Sedition** - applied to citizens who spoke against the government – way to keep the people in line and slow immigration
- Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions (1799): in response to **Alien and Sedition Acts** – **Jefferson** and **Madison** drafted docs that said that states could declare federal acts as unconstitutional
- Election of 1800: AKA the **revolution of 1800**, due to the passing over presidential power from one political party to another – set a **precedent** for future presidents

Marshall Court (1801 – 1835)

- Chief Justice **John Marshall** was a **federalist** – upheld federal laws over states’ rights
 - Marbury v. Madison (1803): created the power of **judicial review** – state courts are checked by federal courts (specifically Supreme Court)

Louisiana Purchase (April 1803)

- **Thomas Jefferson** was president and had **James Monroe** go to France to bargain with **Napoleon** for the land west of the Mississippi River – **Napoleon** agreed, needed \$ to pay for his war debts
- Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804 – 1806): created the **Corps of Discovery** to explore the new territory acquired, met **Sacagawea** who helped them explore and survive the journey

War of 1812 (1812 – 1815) – Madison’s Presidency

- Impressment: British ships were **impressing** American sailors to their ships – some were British
- Embargo Act (1807): forbade all US exports to other countries – **EFFECTS** – killed US economy, unemployment, increased **smuggling**, did not impact the French or British b/c they kept trading
- **War-Hawks / Democratic-Republicans** supported war, but navy was small, not a lot of money
- Tecumseh: native leader who revolted against Am. Encroachment – aligned with British – killed
- US invaded **Canada** (British owned) and they retaliated by attacking **Washington DC** and burning down the White House – war ends with **Treaty of Ghent (1814)** – but no real winner or loser
- Andrew Jackson: fought at **Battle of Horseshoe Bend (1814)** and **Battle of New Orleans (1815)** – both were major victories, but New Orleans happened after the war was officially over
- Treaty of Ghent (1814): reaffirmed American independence, destroyed Indian resistance, ended the **Federalists Party** after **Hartford Convention**, and proved US needed centralized military

Major Documents Put Into Place

- Missouri Compromise (1820): proposed by **Henry Clay** – **Maine** would enter as a free state and **Missouri** would be admitted as a slave state – no slavery above **36°30’ parallel**
- Monroe Doctrine (1823): no more **European** colonization of **Western Hemisphere** or European intervention in independent nations in the Americas

Market Revolution (Think back to the Shark Tank Activity)

- Innovations: Railroads, Erie Canal, Steel Plow, Cotton Gin, Lowell System, Telegraph, etc.
- Improvements: faster transportation, more working opportunities besides farming, cities grow

Jackson Administration (1829 – 1837)

- Nullification Crisis (1828): Tariff of Abominations vs. John C. Calhoun – can states nullify tariffs?
- Indian Removal Act (1830): presidents could decide to forcibly remove natives, with federal support, if in the way of American advancement (economically, physically, etc.)
- Second Bank of the US (1832): bank focused on national power, but Jackson was for **state’s rights** and the “**common man**” – he **vetoed** the bank – nicknamed “**King Andrew**” b/c he **vetoed** often
- Trail of Tears (1838): forced migration of Cherokee natives to reservations in Oklahoma

Social Movements (Think back to the Stations Activity)

- Second Great Awakening (1790s-1840s): preachers encouraged sinners to repent and salvation is available to **ALL** through personal relationship – brings about **religious revival**
- Movements: **Temperance** – no alcohol, **Abolition** – no slavery, **Penitentiaries and Asylums** – better conditions, **Women’s Rights** – going against the “**cult of domesticity**”

HP 5 “Antebellum, Civil War and Reconstruction” (1844 – 1877)

Mexican American War (1846 – 1848) – Polk Administration – Manifest Destiny

- Texas was annexed by the United States in 1845, but Mexico disagreed about the border in where Texas ended. **Polk** sent Gen. **Zachary Taylor** to fight and eventually beat Mexico
 - Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848): gave the United States control of California, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, and the **Rio Grande border** of Texas
 - Wilmot Proviso (1846): proposed law that made slavery illegal in any new territories

Road to the Civil War (1850 – 1860)

- Compromise of 1850: **California** became **free state**, New Mexico and Utah territories would decide slavery based on **popular sovereignty**, slave trade banned in DC, and **Fugitive Slave Law**
 - Fugitive Slave Law: if slave owners were able to show “evidence” their slave had escaped and could forcibly take them back to their owner in exchange for higher profits
- Uncle Tom’s Cabin (1852): written by **Harriet Beecher Stowe**, a bestselling book that described the horrors of slavery and enlightened many Northerners about its injustices
- Underground Railroad (1850s-1860s): secret system of safe houses that allowed for the travel of **runaway slaves** to freedom in the north – most notable conductor **Harriet Tubman**
- Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854): repealed the **Missouri Compromise** and allowed **popular sovereignty** to decide if Kansas and Nebraska would be free or slave states – split **Whig party** into Northern Whigs and Southern Whigs (weakened them) and created the **Republican Party**
 - Bleeding Kansas (1856): violence in Kansas with debate over slavery – **John Brown Raid**
- Dred Scott Decision (1857): a slave named Dred Scott, **sued** his owner for his freedom b/c his owner took him to a free state and Supreme Court decided that Scott was **not a US citizen** and could not sue, residence in free territory did not make him free, and SC couldn’t ban slavery

Civil War (1861 – 1865)

- Battles to Remember: Fort Sumter, Antietam, Vicksburg, and Gettysburg, Sherman’s March to Sea
- North Advantages VS. Disadvantages
 - Advantages: more industrialized, much larger population – more manpower for industries and military, stronger navy, central government under Lincoln, support of liberated slaves
 - Disadvantage: invading “foreign” territory, BAD generals until **Ulysses S. Grant**, fighting an **offensive war** which was harder when invading a “foreign country”
- South Advantages VS. Disadvantages
 - Advantages: fighting on home soil, GOOD generals – **Robert E. Lee** and **Stonewall Jackson**, to win, they had to keep the North out and keep up resistance – like **Washington** in RW
 - Disadvantages: smaller population, army, navy, economy, etc., very little industrialization, developing central government under **Jefferson Davis**
- **Lincoln** Increased Executive Branch Power by **suspending habeas corpus** and implementing **martial law in border states** – allowed him to throw any haters in prison without time crunch
- Emancipation Proclamation (Jan. 1, 1863): officially made the war about **slavery** – freed the slaves in the Conf, but not the border states who had stayed in the Union – Conf. got no foreign support
- Gettysburg Address (Nov 19, 1863): goal of the war was to “**preserve the union**”

Reconstruction (1865 – 1877) – Presidents Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes

- Lincoln’s Ideals: favored leniency and did not want the south to continue resistance so he was a fan of the **10% Plan** – 10% of each state must take oath of loyalty to the Union
- Thaddeus Stevens’ Ideals (Radical Republicans): punishment for the south vs. forgiveness– **Wade-Davis Bill** – majority of government officials must take oath (Lincoln vetoed bill)
- Reconstruction Amendments: 13th, 14th, and 15th – all give more rights to former slaves
- Andrew Johnson’s Impeachment (1868): Johnson violated **Tenure of Office Act** – states that the Senate has power to approve changes in the Cabinet, but Johnson tried to fire people without permission – he was **impeached**, but was **not removed from office**

HP 6 “The Gilded Age” (1865 – 1898)

New Technology that led to the Gilded Age (1850 – 1900)

- Thomas Edison: created the **light bulb** and the **Edison Electric Company** which also created things like the **generator** and other appliances that utilize electricity
- George Westinghouse: discovered how to transmit electricity over long distances which made **Edison’s generators** feasible power sources
- Henry Ford: engineered a manufacturing scheme that focused on mass production, initially with cars (**Ford Motor Company**) – system used in other industries and led to **mass consumption**

Industrializations Impact on Economy – Gilded Age

- Captains of Industry / Robber Barons: used their wealth to organize **corporations** and **trusts** that allowed them to make more \$ while also squeezing out smaller companies in the same industry
 - Cornelius Vanderbilt: **New York Central RR** – expanded transportation across nation
 - Andrew Carnegie: **US Steel Corporation**, eventually sold it to **JP Morgan**
 - Rockefeller: **Standard Oil Company** – used **horizontal and vertical integration**
 - J.P. Morgan: **JP Morgan and Company** – merged comp. to give him control of markets

Industrializations Impact on Society – Gilded Age

- Society was forced to acclimate themselves into the new factory conditions that **minimized their independence**, but forced their dependence on **Big Business**
 - Factory specialization as opposed to skilled labor – workers would do one task on an assembly line all day, as opposed to making the whole product themselves
 - Increased company control – employers paid low wages with long hours – if you were to quit, there would be a new person to take your place so you had no real individual power
 - Employment of Women and Children – employers cut costs by hiring women and children who they could pay less, but also force into smaller spaces to do less desirable jobs

Union Movements and Strikes – Gilded Age

- Knights of Labor: union of skilled workers who were trying to create idealistic working conditions
- American Federation of Labor: created by **Samuel Gompers** and focused on concrete goals (higher wages, shorter hours, right to bargain collectively), and no unskilled workers and women
- Haymarket Riot (1886): Riot in Chicago with the focus of an 8-hour work day, but quickly got violent once a bomb went off in Haymarket Square – led to paranoia about unions
- Pullman Strike (1894): **Eugene V. Debs** was the strike leader – protesting policies (rent, cost of living, etc.) in company town where workers were required to live

Ideologies of the Gilded Age

- Social Darwinism: advocated for the survival of the fittest mindset AKA **laissez-faire capitalism** is best and the strongest people/businesses will survive – monopolies are good mindset
- Gospel of Wealth: written by **Andrew Carnegie** took on **Social Darwinism**, but added that wealth carries moral responsibilities – people who have wealth are the guardians of society
- Socialism: **Eugene V. Debs** was the leader of the **Socialist Party** who wanted capitalistic style economy, but wanted all people to share the wealth

Gilded Age Politics

- Democratic Party: opposed interference by gov’t with respect to personal liberty, restrict gov’t power, mainly Catholic immigrants
- Republican Party: gov’t as agent of moral reform, direct gov’t action, mostly Am.-born Protestants
- Populists Party (AKA People’s Party): mostly farmers in the Mid-West, wanted to get their voices heard in government specifically involving price inflations/interest rates, sharecropping \$ issues, **Sherman Silver Purchase Act (1890)** – which caused value of silver to drop – hurting farmers
 - William Jennings Bryan: **Cross of Gold Speech** – condemned gold standard – **Free Silver Movement** – Dems. support WJB – McKinley signs **Gold Standard Act** - \$ backed by gold
- Seventeenth Amendment (1913): direct election of **Senators**, by the people of the individual state

HP 7: "Imperialism to World War II (1890 – 1945) TWO PAGES

Progressive Era (1895 – 1920)

- Change in mindset: in the **Gilded Age** it was "survival of the fittest" but now it is "society is responsible for individuals and should help them"
 - End Abuses of Power – **Trust-busting**, consumers' rights, good government
 - Build New Institutions – schools, hospitals, sanitation, etc.
 - Achieve Perfection – help make institutions **less corrupt** and more safe
- Progressive Reformers – HAVE TO KNOW!!!
 - Upton Sinclair: author of *The Jungle* which focused on nasty conditions of meat industry
 - Ida Tarbell: spoke out against **Standard Oil Trust (Rockefeller)** – trust-busting
 - Jacob Riis: **photographer** who showed the horrors of **tenement** housing
 - Booker T. Washington VS. WEB Du Bois – racial inequality
 - BTW: rural mindset – through "self help" blacks could eventually acquire social and political rights. However, for now, they should **compromise** with whites
 - WEBDB: urban mindset – blacks should **NOT** have to **tolerate** white domination and should immediately fight for social and political rights – formed **NAACP**
 - Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt: Trust-buster, Meat Inspection Act (1906), Food and Drug Act (1906), Hepburn Act (1906), supported unions rights, and conservation of environment

American Imperialism (1865 – 1914) – Think back to Imperialism Chart

- Economic Reasons: foreign trade, search for new markets, military superiority (**Alfred Mahan**)
- Ideological and Cultural Motivations / Justifications: American expansionism/**Manifest Destiny**, racism, **Social Darwinism**, Nationalism, Missionary, and **White Man's Burden**
- William H. Seward: bought **Alaska** from Russia – AKA **Seward's Folly**, but turned out positive
- Spanish-American War (April 1898 – August 1898)
 - US took the Philippines from Spain as well as blockaded **Cuba** in order to push out **Spain**
 - Treaty of Paris (1898): **Cuba** is independent, cession of the **Philippines**, Puerto Rico and Guam are US territories – US pays Spain for territories
- American Involvement in Asia
 - Open Door Policy (1899): originally by **John Hay**, promoted equal trade opportunity for all countries in China in order to help economic and religious (Christianity) interests
 - Dollar Diplomacy: **Taft's** policy, which required use of private funds or investments to further diplomatic goals – attempted to stop **Japanese imperialism** of China
- Roosevelt Corollary (1904): Added to the **Monroe Doctrine** to make the US an **international police power** – US can now intervene in **Latin America** whenever they want

World War I (1914 – 1920)

- Neutrality: US did not want to pick a side during the war, but that changed after German use of **unrestricted submarine warfare** – sinking of *Lusitania*, British ship with 100+ Americans
- Zimmerman Telegram (Feb. 1917): telegram from **Germany** to **Mexico** asking Mexico to join an alliance against the US in exchange for territory lost in Mexican American War – intercepted by **Great Britain** and was the final straw for **Wilson** to enter war on **April 6, 1917**
- Selective Service Act (1917): requires all **males** between **ages 21 to 30** to register for the **draft**
- Boom Years for Farmers and Industries: allowed farmers to get mechanized due to high demand and higher prices, which led to the growth of many industries – **War Industries Board**
 - Women in the Workforce: women take male dominated jobs, but return to home after war
- Revenue Act (1916): **raised taxes** on high incomes and corporate profits, which allowed more \$ to war effort – **Liberty Bonds**: buy stock in the war effort and would get return later on
- Espionage (1917): forbade "false statements" against draft/military, banned anti-war propaganda
- Sedition Acts (1918): illegal to obstruct the sale of war bonds and speak out against government – most famous case involved **Eugene V. Debs** who did not support the war effort – was imprisoned

HP 7: "Imperialism to World War II" (1890-1945) CONTINUED

- Wilson's Fourteen Points (1919): freedom of the seas, arms reduction, open diplomacy, and creation of the **League of Nations** – issue for US **Senators** because it was too much like an alliance which caused WWI – US never joined and eventually it dissolved and turned into **United Nations**
- Red Scare after WWI: fear of communism across the US that started with **Bolshevik Revolution** and high levels of **unemployment** – led to **labor strikes** and other communist like-actions

Roaring 1920's (1920 - 1929)

- Initial **recession** after WWI, but followed by quick recovery (roaring 20's) as new inventions, AKA the **radio**, got mass produced, but **farmers** never fully recovered - adds to **Great Depression** later
- Consumer Culture: New products created such as the radio, cars, advertising – more purchasing power for the average American and benefitted the lower classes – electricity, indoor plumbing, clothing and food more affordable – All Positive!
- Nineteenth Amendment (1920): gave **women the right to vote** – **Alice Paul** and **Lucy Burns**
- Social Trends: flappers, jazz, speakeasies, F. Scott Fitzgerald – *Great Gatsby*, Harlem Renaissance
 - Harlem Renaissance: the **Great Migration** had blacks moving from Jim Crow South to new jobs in the north during WWI – led to the creation of their own culture that celebrated their diversity – **Langston Hughes** (poet), **Louis Armstrong** (jazz), and **Jacob Lawrence** (artist)
 - Prohibition (18th Amendment): **prohibited** the use, sale, or manufacturing of alcohol, but quickly led to the creation of the **speakeasy** as well as allowed gangsters like **Al Capone** to gain more social and later political power – later overturned by **21st Amendment**

Great Depression (1929 - 1941)

- **Black Thursday** (October 24, 1929) was the initial panic, but the **Stock Market** officially **crashed** on **Black Tuesday** (October 29, 1929) – causes of this are listed below...
 - Over-production / Under-consumption: companies **increased production**, but **decreased worker wages** which reduced people's purchasing power – extra product lying around
 - Corporate Debt: Companies lied about assets to get more **loans** to produce more product
 - Buying on Margin: People buying **stocks on credit**, but they do not have \$ to pay back
 - Lack of Recovery in Farming: farmers did not recover from post **WWI recession**
 - Government Policies: government followed **laissez-faire** policies with easy credit and low discount rates which allowed many to buying on credit and margin
- Hoover's Response was not as aggressive as many people would have liked – **Hooverilles** (shanty towns) were named after him as a bash to his lack of government support in hard times

New Deal (Franklin Delano Roosevelt - 1933) - Think back to the New Deal Chart

- **Bank Holiday**, Public Works like the Civilian Conservation Corps (**CCC**), Tennessee Valley Authority (**TVA**), Public Works Administration (**PWA**), etc., **Fireside Chats** – kept public informed and urged them to return their savings to the banks, **21st Amendment** passed, helped farmers with Agricultural Adjustment Act (**AAA**) – subsidized farming, **FDIC** created to insure banks

World War II (1941 - 1945) - Pulls the United States out of the Great Depression

- Neutrality Acts (1935): prohibited shipments of arms to either side in a war-US is neutral/isolated
- Selective Training and Service Act (1940): first **peacetime draft** – US could help Britain if need be
- Lend Lease Act (1941): **British** and **Soviets** could borrow money to buy weapons from the US
- Atlantic Charter (1941): **FDR** and **Churchill** sign agreement of alliance with Great Britain
- Pearl Harbor (December 7, 1941): "A day that will live in infamy", Public opinion invested in war
 - Home Front: thousands sign up for draft, **rationing**, women in workforce and military (nurses, secretaries, etc.), **Japanese Internment Camps**, more opportunities for blacks
- Conferences to Know: **Tehran** (1943), **YALTA** (1945), - **BIGGIE** and **Potsdam** (1945)
- Truman Presidency: Truman decides to drop **atomic bombs** on **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki** – produced through the **Manhattan Project** and later **integrates** the armed forces

HP 8: "Time They Are A Changin'" (1945 - 1980)

Truman Administration (1945 - 1963)

- Civil Rights – **desegregated** the military, appointed more blacks than ever to high government offices, and created a **President's Committee for Civil Rights** – not very effective, but a start

Cold War (1945 - 1991) – Think back to Cold War chart

- McCarthyism – **Senator Joseph McCarthy** gave a speech claiming that he had the names of over 100+ people in government offices that were communists – this was a lie, but no one knew this
- Containment: US policy of containing communism – we know that it is not going to disappear completely, but we want to contain it as much as possible
- Truman Doctrine (1947): US gave aid to **Greece and Turkey**, to help countries who are ALREADY fighting communism – while helping Turkey, we put nukes there, leads to **Cuban Missile Crisis**
- Marshall Plan (1947): **helps Europe rebuild after WWII**, we help so that communism does not spread to these countries – communism/dictatorships/fascist regimes takes hold during economic depressions – Example: Europe during the Great Depression leading up to WWII
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): **Western Europe** and the US form a security pact
- Warsaw Pact: Eastern Europe (satellite nations) and the **Soviet Union** form an alliance
- Douglas MacArthur: US naval commodore whose job it was to rebuild Japan after dropping the atomic bombs on **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki**, later was asked to lead the US forces in the **Korean War** – was later fired due to wanting total war with Communist North Korea AKA atomic war
 - Korean War: **North Korea** was supported by **Communist China** and the UN (90% US forces) supported **Democratic South Korea**, ends in stalemate on 38th parallel – DMZ zone
- NASA (1958): created under **Eisenhower Administration** to make more missiles as well as to win the **Space Race** – **Soviets** launch Sputnik, first satellite in space, US get the first man on moon
- Vietnam War (1955 - 1975): **Geneva Accords** were created to divide Vietnam into communist north and democratic south – didn't really work because we want to **contain** communism so US gets involved through **SEATO** – goal was to protect Vietnam, US fights **Vietcong** (northern Vietnamese forces who support communism) and eventually forced to recall troops

Civil Rights Movement (1950s - 1960s)

- Thurgood Marshall: worked against the **separate but equal** policies from **Plessy v. Ferguson** (1896) – later promoted to a Supreme Court Justice by Kennedy
 - Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (1954): ruled that separate facilities denied kids equal protection under the law –desegregation happened 1 year later –Southern schools resisted – **Little Rock Nine in Arkansas (1957)**, **Ruby Bridges in Louisiana (1960)**
- Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955): **Rosa Parks** was arrested for not giving up her seat to a white man, sparked the bus boycott which was led by **MLK Jr.** who used **civil disobedience** as method
- Civil Rights Act of 1964: desegregation of public establishments, under Kennedy, signed by LBJ

1950's – Cultural Changes in Society – Think back to 1920's and 1950's Comparison Chart

- Baby Boom: population generated a need for new services – construction, cars, & household items
- GI Bill and Federal Housing Administration: made it easier for **veterans** returning home from WWII to get loans to buy houses, new jobs, etc. – meant to help them return to normalcy at home
- Interstate Highway Act (1956): Eisenhower signed and authorized the construction of 41,000 miles network of interstate highways that would span across the country
- Suburbia on the Rise: suburbs start to pop up all over the country, but the most famous is outside of NYC called **Levittown** – homes made by **William Levitt** who used only a few floor plans for **cheaper and faster building** – all white neighborhoods, interstates needed going into the city
- Technological Advancements: television, microwave, refrigerators, washing machines, music, cars
- Women's Roles: women go back to the home to be the "perfect" housewife – domestic sphere

Nixon Administration (1969 - 1974)

- Watergate Scandal: spying on campaign opponent and later **resigns** before being **impeached**

HP 9: “The Resurgence of Conservatism and Post-Cold War” (1980 – Present)

Rise of Conservatism

- Government focuses on lowering taxes de-regulating business (laissez-faire)

Ronald Reagan Administration (1981 – 1989)

- Reaganomics (Supply-Side Economics): **tax cuts** and **reduced government spending** would increase investment by private sector, which would lead to increased production and jobs.
- Economic Recovery Act of 1981: 25% **decrease** in personal income taxes over 3 years, cut corporate income taxes, increased the amount of money that one can invest in retirement, cut gift and inheritance taxes which allowed upper-income tax payers to have a better **tax break**
- Foreign Policy in Reagan Administration
 - Military Buildup: Strategic Defense Initiative focused tax payers money on building up arms and missiles to outnumber the Soviets
 - Iran-Contra Affair (1986): US sold military equipment to **Iran** for helping free Americans held hostage. Money was then turned around to pay the **Contras in Nicaragua**, a rebel group who was fighting a socialist/communist government – US wanted to **contain** communism **AGAIN** – when will we learn???

George H.W. Bush Administration (1989 – 1993)

- Took a lot of the same ideas as Reagan, since George HW Bush was **Vice President** under Reagan
 - Promised to not raise taxes: **“Read my lips – no new taxes”**
- Tiananmen Square (1989): students were protesting and wanting a **pro-democracy** country however, the Chinese government did not agree and killed hundreds of people on **live TV**
- Breakup of the Soviet Union (1991): Communist party **disbanded** in Russia and there was an attempt to establish a democracy with a free-market economy...**Yeltsin** is the new “president”
- Persian Gulf War (1990 – 1991): Iraq’s leader, **Saddam Hussein**, invaded **Kuwait**, supplied the US and Europe with tons of oil – US gets involved along with the United Nations and have **Operation Desert Storm and Operation Desert Shield**

William “Bill” Clinton Administration (1993 – 1999)

- North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA): signed into law by Clinton, creates a **free trade** zone between United States, Canada, and Mexico
- Technology Boom: Companies such as Microsoft, Apple, Google, Amazon, etc. start to take off during this time period – boom is fostered by public access to faster computers
- Impeachment: (1998): **House of Representatives** voted to impeach Clinton on 2 accounts, perjury and obstruction of justice – hiding the **Monica Lewinsky** affair and lying about it under oath. Senate did not get the majority to remove him from office so he finished his term.

George W. Bush Administration (2000 – 2008)

- Election of 2000: Al Gore (D) vs. George W Bush (R), Gore won the popular vote, but Bush won the electoral college vote – Gore asked for a recall in Florida specifically b/c had issues with ballots
 - Bush v. Gore (Supreme Court Case): Supreme Court ruled in favor of Bush, by saying that there was not enough evidence to support a recall so end result stayed the same
- No Child Left Behind Act: intended to improve student performance and to **close the gap** between lower class students and upper class students – **School of Choice** comes from this act
- War on Terrorism: Middle East had been a hub for terroristic groups such as Al-Qaeda and Osama bin Laden – this came to a head on **September 11, 2001**
 - 9/11: Hijacked planes ran into high populated areas throughout the US – Twin Towers in NYC, Pentagon, and a field in Pennsylvania (intended for White House)
 - War in Afghanistan: US troops invade Afghanistan where it is believed that **Osama bin Laden** is hiding out with the support of the Taliban (Islamic fundamentalist running the government in Afghanistan)
 - Operation Iraqi Freedom: US troops invade Iraq for fear that **Saddam Hussain** has WMD’s