IDENTIFICATIONS TO KNOW FOR THE AP EXAM

Discovery
Native Americans: Iroquois Confederacy-- Five Nations; Moundbuilders, Pueblo, Creeks
Amerindian culture in North America
Columbus
Cortés (Aztecs)
Pizarro (Incas)
Spanish Settlements: St. Augustine, 1565
Mission system in the southwest
California - Father Junipero Serra
mestizo
“Black Legend”
Decimation of Indian population by 1600
Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494
Spanish Armada, 1588
causes for British colonial impulse
Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Roanoke
Samiel de Champlain (“Father of New France”)
joint-stock companies
Geography and its effect on settlements
Impact of European culture on North America
Impact of Native Americans on European culture
Spanish relations with Native Americans
Ecomienda, hacienda, mission system
Pope’s Rebellion, Santa Fe
French relations with Native Americans
Jesuits; coureur de bois
British relations with Native Americans
founding of 13 Original Colonies (know order)

Southern Colonies (Plantation Colonies)
common characteristics of southern colonies
joint-stock Company
Chesapeake: Virginia, Maryland
Virginia Company: purpose, failures, successes
Virginia Charter, significance
Jamestown (1607)/Virginia
Captain John Smith
Pocahantas, Powhatans
John Rolfe, tobacco
Africans arrive in 1619
House of Burgesses
Bacon’s Rebellion, 1676; Governor Berkeley
Charter revoked in 1624, James I
Maryland (1634)
Lord Baltimore (Calvert)
Act of Toleration (1649)
Impact of English Civil War on colonies
Headright system, indentured servants
Impact of British West Indies, Barbados
Middle Passage
Slave Codes
Indian slave trade
Restoration colonies, Charles II
Carolinias 1670, split in 1712
Charleston (Charles Town)
Regulator Movement, 1771
contrast in character between N. & S. Carolina
Georgia (1733): reasons, successes
James Oglethorpe
staple crops in South: tobacco, rice, indigo
Southern class structure
Anglican Church
Stono Rebellion, 1739

Early New England -- Plymouth & MBC
Protestant Reformation, Martin Luther
John Calvin, Institutes of the Christian Religion
Predestination, the “elect,” “visible saints”
Church of England (Anglican Church)
Puritans
Pilgrims (Separatists)
Plymouth Colony, reasons for leaving
John Robinson
Separatists, Non-Separatists
Mayflower Compact
Thanksgiving, Massasoit
William Bradford
Massachusetts Bay Colony (1629)
Puritans
reasons for leaving: Charles I, Archbishop Laud
Right of Petition, 1628; suspension in 1629
“Great Migration” -- 1630s
impact of English Civil War -- interregnum
John Winthrop: Model of Christian Charity
covenant theology --“City on a hill”
Puritan (Protestant) work ethic
Congregational church
John Cotton
townhall meetings, self-government
-- voting granted to church members, 1631
(No separation of church and state)
Cambridge Platform (1648)
contrast Puritan colonies with others
Religion in MBC
“visible saints”, the “elect”
jeremiad
Half-Way Covenant
education: purpose
Harvard founded, 1636
Massachusetts school of law
Dissent:
Anne Hutchinson, antinomianism
Quakers
Roger Williams -- “liberty of conscience”
Salem Witch Trials, Cotton Mather
Impact of Geography on New England
2 main contributions to the American character:
democracy
perfectionability of society

Other New England Colonies
Connecticut Colony (1636) -- Thomas Hooker
New Haven, 1638
Fundamental Orders (1639)
Roger Williams, Rhode Island (1644)

New England Politics -- 17th Century
New England Confederation
Pequot War (1636-37)
King Philip’s War, 1675; Metacom
Dominion of New England
Charles II
Mercantilism
Navigation Laws: 1st in 1651
Sir Edmund Andros
“Glorious Revolution” -- 1688
Bill of Rights
“First American Revolution”

Middle Colonies
characteristics: crops, geography, immigrants
New York
Peter Minuit, New Amsterdam (1626)
Peter Stuyvesant
patroon system
1664, English victory
Leisler’s Rebellion, NY (1691)
Pennsylvania, 1681, William Penn
“Holy Experiment”

Quakers
relations with Indians
Paxton Boys, 1764

Religion in the Colonies
Congregational Church -- Puritanism
Anglican Church
PA, MD, RI -- founders, established churches
Maryland Act of Toleration, 1649
Arminianism
Great Awakening
Jonathan Edwards
George Whitefield
conflict with enlightenment ideals
Old Lights, New Lights
new educational institutions
Baptists
Anglican Church becomes Episcopal Church
College of William and Mary, 1693
Presbyterian Church

The Colonial Economy
Regional differences: New England, Middle
Colonies, Southern Colonies
mercantilism
Navigation Acts
admiralty courts
Triangular Trade: know geography & products
Molasses Act, 1733

Colonial Society
immigration: 1600 - 1776
royal, charter, proprietary colonies
colonial political structure:
Council -- upper house
Assemblies (lower houses) -- most important
-- power of the purse
primogeniture, entail, women lack property rights
Benjamin Franklin, Poor Richard’s Almanack
Age of the Enlightenment
Classical Liberalism
Important Thinkers
John Locke: natural rights, right to rebel
Baron de Montesquieu: 3 branches
deism
Events that fostered the democratic ideal in the English Colonies

- House of Burgesses (1619)
- Mayflower Compact (1620)
- New England Town Meeting (after 1629)
- royal, charter, proprietary colonies

Colonial political structure:
- assemblies controlled spending
- Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (1639)
- New England Confederation (1643)
- Maryland Act of Toleration (1649)
- Bacon’s Rebellion (1676)
- “Glorious Revolution,” Bill of Rights (1689)
- Failure of Dominion of New England
- Leisler’s Rebellion (1691)
- “Salutary Neglect” (begins in 1713)
  - impact on colonial government (assemblies), the economy, and religion
- Whig ideology
- Impact of the Enlightenment
- Zenger Case (1734)
- Albany Congress (1754)
- Paxton Boys (1764)
- Regulator Movement (1771)
- (see “Road to Independence” below)

Great Britain vs. France

- Dispute over the Ohio Valley
- Compare French and British colonization
- Iroquois vs. Hurons, significance

Seven Years' War (French & Indian War)
- Washington’s Ohio Mission, Ft. Duquesne
- Albany Congress
- Albany Plan -- Benjamin Franklin, William Pitt
- Battle of Quebec
- Treaty of Paris, 1763 -- significance

Road to Independence

- “salutary neglect”
- Whig ideology
- writs of assistance, James Otis
- George Grenville, end of “salutary neglect”
- Pontiac’s Rebellion, significance
- Proclamation of 1763
- Currency Act, 1764
- Sugar Act, 1764
- Quartering Act, 1765

Stamp Act, 1765
- “No taxation w/o representation”
- virtual representation vs. actual representation
- “internal” vs. “external” taxation
- Stamp Act Congress
- non-importation
- Sons of Liberty, Samuel Adams
- repeal
- Declaratory Act, 1766
- Townshend Acts, 1767; reaction
  - John Dickinson, “Letters from a PA Farmer”
  - Massachusets Circular Letter
  - Boston Massacre, 1770
- Committees of Correspondence
- Tea Act (1773), British East India Co.
- Boston Tea Party
- Intolerable Acts (Coercive Acts); 1774
- Quebec Act; 1774
- First Continental Congress, 1774
  - The Association
- Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775
- British vs. American strengths and weaknesses
- Second Continental Congress, 1775
  - George Washington, Continental Army
  - Declaration of the Causes & Necessity of Taking Up Arms
  - Olive Branch Petition
  - Battle of Bunker Hill, significance
  - Hessians
  - Thomas Paine, Common Sense; 1776
  - King George III
  - Richard Henry Lee’s resolution of June 7, 1776
- Declaration of Independence, 3 parts
  - John Locke: natural rights philosophy

Revolutionary War

- Patriots vs. Tories + Loyalists
- Battle of Trenton
- Battle of Saratoga, 1777
- Valley Forge, Baron von Steuben
- Articles of Confederation, 1777
- Franco-American Alliance, 1778
- Yorktown, Lord Cornwallis
- Treaty of Paris (1783)
- social impact of the war
- African Americans in the war
- Women in the war, Abigail Adams
- new state constitutions
Articles of Confederation (“Critical Period”)
Societal changes after the revolution
to primogeniture, entail
protests over Cincinnati Society
disestablishment, Virginia Statute of Religious
Freedom (1786) – Jefferson
Quaker abolitionism; Quock Walker case
Native Americans
Republican Motherhood
sovereignty, republicanism
features of state constitutions
Maryland, cession of western land claims
powers, strengths and weaknesses of Articles of
Confederation
Dey of Algiers
Pennsylvania militia routs Congress, 1783
Newburgh Conspiracy, 1783
Land Ordinance of 1785
Northwest Ordinance of 1787
proposed Jay-Gardoqui Treaty, 1785
Shays’ Rebellion, 1787 -- significance
Annapolis Conference: principle purpose, result
1780s depression

Constitution
Philadelphia Convention
Madison, “Father of the Constitution”
Virginia Plan, “Large State Plan”
New Jersey Plan, “Small State Plan”
Great Compromise (Connecticut Compromise)
slavery and the Constitution: 3/5’s Compromise
end of slave trade in 1808
checks and balances, Montesquieu
Commerce Compromise
Conservative safeguards, electoral college,
election of Senators, appointments
procedures for amendments
Preamble: “We the people” -- Locke, purposes
of gov’t
Federalists and Antifederalists
George Mason, Bill of Rights
ratification in states, esp. Mass. NY, & VA
Federalist Papers, Jay, Hamilton, Madison
Federalist 10: thesis
Beard thesis, An Economic Interpretation...

Politics in the 1790s
Bill of Rights adopted, 1791; know all 10!
Judiciary Act, 1789
President Washington
Vice-president Adams
Cabinet, precedents
Hamilton vs. Jefferson in political philosophy
Hamilton’s Financial Plan: (BE FAT)
Assumption, Funding at Par, excise taxes,
tariffs, BUS, arguments for & against
implied powers, elastic clause (“necessary and
proper” clause)
loose construction, strict construction
location of capital: logrolling, Dist. of Columbia
Whiskey Rebellion, 1794
Washington’s Farewell Address, significance
Two-party system
Federlists vs. Democratic-Republicans
party leaders and supporters
programs & philosophies
views of foreign affairs
“Mad” Anthony Wayne, Battle of Fallen Timbers
Treaty of Greenville, 1795

Foreign Affairs in the 1790s
French Revolution, “Reign of Terror”
Neutrality Proclamation of 1793
Citizen Genet
Jay Treaty of 1794, result
Pinckney Treaty (1795)
XYZ Affair, Talleyrand
“Quasi-War” -- Undeclared Naval War with
France; Convention of 1800
Alien and Sedition Acts, 1798
Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions, nullification,
compact theory of gov’t, 1799
“High Federalists”

Jeffersonian Democracy (1800-1824)
election of 1800, Jefferson & Burr tie
“The Revolution of 1800”
12th Amendment
government for the people
“We are all Federalists, we are all Republicans”
Sec. of Treasury Albert Gallatin
maintenance of many Federalist policies
reversal of certain Federalist policies
Judiciary Act, 1801, “midnight judges”
John Marshall

*Marbury v. Madison*, 1803, Judicial Review
Justice Samuel Chase, impeachment
Tripolitan War, Pasha of Tripoli, “Mosquito Fleet”
Haitian slave revolt, Toussaint L’Ouverture, 1803
Louisiana Purchase: reasons, loose construction
Lewis and Clark expedition, Sacajawea
Burr Conspiracy/Essex Junto, 1804, Hamilton-Burr duel
Burr expedition in West, treason trial

Events leading to War of 1812:
Order in Council
Impressments, *Chesapeake-Leopard Affair*
Embargo Act of 1807, opposition
Nonintercourse Act, 1809

President Madison
Macon’s Bill #2, 1810
War Hawks, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun

Shawnee: Tecumseh, The Prophet
Battle of Tippecanoe
General William H. Harrison

**War of 1812:**
Why war against Britain rather than France?
Francis Scott Key, Ft. McHenry, “Star Spangled Banner”
Battle of New Orleans, Andrew Jackson
Hartford Convention (1814), significance
Treaty of Ghent (1815), provisions

**Nationalism and Sectionalism to 1828**

**President Monroe**
Sec. of State John Quincy Adams

**DOMESTIC POLICY**
“Era of Good Feelings” (appropriate term?)
nationalism, economic independence
single party rule
Henry Clay’s American System (BIT)
2nd Bank of U.S., reversal of Jefferson’s ideas
Tariff of 1816, protective
internal improvements, Bonus Bill veto
Panic of 1819
land legislation: new trends in acreage and price

John Marshall, Federalist: decisions
*Marbury v. Madison*, 1803
*Martin v. Hunter’s Lessee*, 1816
*McCulloch v. Maryland*, 1819

Cohens v. Virginia,
*Gibbons v. Ogden*, 1824
*Fletcher v. Peck*, 1810
*Dartmouth v. Woodward*, 1819
Daniel Webster

**Tallmadge Amendment**
Missouri Compromise of 1820: provisions

**FOREIGN POLICY:**
Sec.of State John Quincy Adams
Rush-Bagot Treaty (1817), Great Lakes
Convention of 1818, US-Canadian border est.
Adams-Onis Treaty (1819) (FL Purchase Treaty)
Monroe Doctrine, 1823

**JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY**
The “New Democracy,” characteristics, causes

Election of 1824: popular vote, electoral vote, “corrupt bargain”

Election of 1828 (Jacksonian revolution)

President Andrew Jackson
age of common man, gov’t by the people
strong executive, King Andrew I, vetoes

**Jacksonian Democracy:** characteristics
franchise extended
spoils system
end of caucus system, nat’l nominating conventions
more states’ rights: *Charles River Bridge case*, veto internal improvements (Maysville Rd)

**Cabinet Crisis**
John C. Calhoun, *South Carolina Exposition and Protest*, nullification
Webster-Hayne Debate (1830)
Jefferson Day toast
“Kitchen Cabinet”
Peggy Eaton Affair
resignation of vice president Calhoun

**Nullification Crisis of 1832**
“Tariff of Abominations,” 1828
Tariff of 1832
South Carolina, nullification
Clay: Tariff of 1833

Election of 1832
Jackson (Democrat)
Clay (National Republican)
Anti-Masonic Party (1st 3rd party)
nat’l nominating conventions, platforms
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Jacksonian Economics:

BUS
Clay, bank recharter bill, Nicholas Biddle
Jackson’s removal of deposits, Roger B.
Taney, Pet banks
Specie Circular, 1836, impact
Charles River Bridge case, 1837
States’ rights: Maysville Road Veto
Indian Removal
Indian Removal Act, 1830
Black Hawk War, 1832
Seminoles (war 1835-1842)
Cherokee Nation v. Georgia, 1831
Worcester v. Georgia 1832
Trail of Tears
Recognition of Texas, 1837
Stephen Austin, Sam Houston
Santa Anna
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San Jacinto
Election of 1836
Whigs: origins, policies
Martin Van Buren
Panic of 1837
Independent Treasury Plan, “Divorce Bill”
Election of 1840: candidates, characteristics
Liberty Party
rise of second party system: Democrats v. Whigs
death of Harrison, Tyler becomes president

MANIFEST DESTINY
“Manifiest Destiny”
Annexation of Texas, 1844
joint resolution under Pres. Tyler
Election of 1844: candidates, issues
Polk’s 4-Point Plan: (COIL) -- OR, CA,
WalkerTariff, Independent Treasury System
Oregon Territory
Oregon Trail, “Oregon Fever”
Oregon Treaty, 1846, 49th parallel

Mexican War: (know causes, results)
Slidell’s mission to Mexico. Why?
Rio Grande, Nueces River, disputed territory
Gen. Zachary Taylor
“spot resolutions,” Lincoln
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848
election of 1848: Cass (pop. sov.) & Taylor
Wilmot Proviso, 1848
Gadsden Purchase (1853)

RISE OF NATIONAL ECONOMY
Sectional differences: East, West, South
Industrial Revolution, impact
Samuel Slater, “father of factory system”
Lowell girls
general incorporation laws, limited liability
northern “wage slaves”
“Transportation Revolution”: turnpikes, canals,
rivers, railroads
National Road, Lancaster Turnpike
growth of cities
Robert Fulton, steamboat (Clermont) 1807
Erie Canal, 1826 -- Gov. DeWitt Clinton
federal gov’t land policy trend: smaller parcels
Charles River Bridge Co. v. Warren Bridge Co.
rise of labor leaders, 10-hour movement
Commonwealth v. Hunt, (Mass.)

Inventions:
Eli Whitney, cotton gin, interchangeable parts
Elias Howe, 1846; Isaac Singer, sewing machine
John Deere, steel plow
Cyrus McCormick, mechanical reaper
Samuel Morse, telegraph

SOCIAL REFORM
Religion:
Second Great Awakening: impact, reaction to
deism, unitarianism, liberalism, social ills
Charles Grandison Finney, Peter Cartwright,
“circuit riders”
camp meetings, revivalism, perfectionism
influence of 2nd G.A. on frontier
“the burned-over district”
millennialism, Millerites (Adventists)
Mormons
Joseph Smith, Brigham Young, Utah
wilderness utopias: Brook Farm, New Harmony,
Oneida Community, Shakers, Amana
Community
Abolitionism: see “slavery” below

Temperance:
American Temperance Union
Maine law, 1851, Neal S. Dow
Women’s Rights:
Seneca Falls, 1848
Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony
Sarah & Angelina Grimke, Lucy Stone, Sojourner Truth
“Republican Motherhood,” Catharine Beecher
“Cult of Domesticity”
Godey’s Ladybook
Impact of Industrial Revolution on gender roles

Education:
Noah Webster, William McGuffey
public education, Horace Mann
Catharine Beecher

Other Reformers:
Dorthea Dix, treatment of the insane
American Peace Society
prison reform, Auburn system, Penn. system

Nativism:
“Old Immigration”
Irish, German immigration,
nativism, “Know Nothings”

Literature:
Transcendentalists:
Romanticism
Ralph Waldo Emerson
Henry David Thoreau, Walden, “On Civil Disobedience”
Walt Whitman, Leaves of Grass
Knickerbocker group
James Fenimore Cooper
Washington Irving
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
Hudson River School of Art, landscapes
Gilbert Stuart, Charles Willson Peale
Alexis de Toqueville, Democracy in America

Slavery and the South
“King Cotton”
cotton gin, Eli Whitney
plantation slavery, slave culture
sectionalism: the 3 Souths
Border South: DE, MD, KY, MO
Middle South: VA, NC TN, AK
Lower South: SC, FL, GA AL, MS, LA TX
Slave revolts:
Gabriel Prosser, 1800 revolt
Denmark Vesey Conspiracy, 1822, S. Carolina
Nat Turner revolt, 1831, Virginia mountain whites
Missouri Compromise of 1820
Liberty Party, election of 1844
banning of abolitionist literature in southern mails, 1830s
“gag rule,” 1836, House of Reps
American Colonization Society

Abolitionists:
William Lloyd Garrison, The Liberator, 1831
Elijah Lovejoy
American AntiSlavery Society
Theodore Weld, American slavery as it is
Wendell Phillips, “Golden Trumpet”
Sarah and Angelina Grimke
Sojourner Truth
Frederick Douglass
underground railroad: Harriet Tubman
Prigg v. Pennsylvania, 1842
“personal liberty laws”

The 1850s
Election of 1848, Taylor vs. Cass
Free Soil Party, Van Buren
Wilmot Proviso, 1848
California application for statehood, gold rush
Webster’s 7th of March Speech
William H. Seward (“Higher Law”)
Compromise of 1850: PopFACT
Henry Clay
Fugitive Slave Law
Nashville convention, failure
Harriet Beecher Stowe: Uncle Tom’s Cabin
Hinton Helper, The Impending Crisis of the South
Southern defense of slavery: Bible, Aristotle,
George Fitzhugh
election of 1852; end of Whig Party
President Pierce: “Young America”
Commodore Matthew Perry goes to Japan
Ostend Manifesto -- Cuba
Gadsden Purchase (1853)
Stephen A. Douglas (pop. sovereignty)
Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
birth of Republican Party; end of Whigs
“bleeding Kansas”
New England Emigrant aid Company
“Beecher’s Bibles”
raid on Lawrence
Sumner-Brooks affair
John Brown: Pottawatomie massacre
Lecompton Constitution
election of 1856: Republican Party (Fremont),
      Know-Nothing Party (Fillmore)
President Buchanan (Democrat)
Dred Scott decision, 1857
      Chief Justice Roger B. Taney
Panic of 1857
Lincoln’s “house divided” speech
Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858 (Illinois)
      Freeport Doctrine
John Brown, Harpers Ferry raid, 1859
Election of 1860: candidates, parties, issues
      Buchanan and the secession crisis
Crittenden Compromise proposal

Civil War
Lincoln’s Inaugural Speech: purpose
Cabinet: Sec.of State William H. Seward, Sec. of
      Treas. Salmon P. Chase, Sec. of War Edwin St
          Stanton
Border States: MD, KY, DE, MO
      seceding states (first seven)
Jefferson Davis, Alexander Stephens
Confederate States of America
South’s advantages in the war
North’s advantages in the war
Fort Sumter: Lincoln’s dilemma and decision
      volunteers and conscription, draft riots
      four other states secede. Why?
Northern blockade (Anaconda Plan)
Bull Run (Manassas)
General George McClellan, Peninsula Campaign
Robert E. Lee, “Stonewall” Jackson
Antietam, significance of battle
Fredericksburg, Dec. 1862
Chancellorsville, May, 1863
Gettysburg, July 1863, significance
Vicksburg, July 4, 1863 significance
Atlanta and march through Georgia -- Sherman
Grant’s Virginia campaign, 1864-65
Appomattox Court House
Emancipation Acts, 1862, 1863

Emancipation Proclamation, 1863
      suspension of civil liberties: abeas corpus,
      Ex parte Merryman., 1st Amendment issues
Lincoln’s usurpation of Congressional powers
Copperheads, Clement L. Vallandigham
Republican legislation passed in Congress after
      secession: National Bank, tariff, Homestead Act,
      transcontinental railroad, land grant act
Great Britain: Trent, Alabama, Laird rams,
      France: Emperor Napoleon III

Election of 1864: candidates, parties
Lincoln’s 2nd Inaugural Speech: “With malice
      toward none, with charity for all”
John Wilkes Booth

Reconstruction
Lincoln’s ten percent plan
13th Amendment, 1865

Ex Parte Milligan
Radical Republicans: Charles Sumner, Thaddeus
      Stevens
Wade-Davis bill (50% plan), veto
Andrew Johnson and presidential reconstruction
Freedmen’s Bureau, General Oliver O. Howard
Black Codes
1866 elections: significance
Civil Rights Act, 1866
Military Reconstruction Act, 1867
      14th Amendment, 1867, provisions
      15th Amendment, 1870
impeachment of Johnson
      “scalawags” and “carpetbaggers”
purchase of Alaska, 1867, Sec. of State Seward
President Ulysses S. Grant
Compromise of 1877, provisions
Hiram R. Revels & Blanche K. Bruce
Re redeemers (or Bourbons), Solid South
Ku Klux Klan, Force Acts, 1871
Post-Reconstruction African American Issues
shortcomings of Reconstruction:
  sharecropping,
  disenfranchisement: poll taxes, literacy tests,
  “grandfather” clauses, gerrymandering
  “Jim Crow” -- segregation (1890s)
Booker T. Washington, accommodation
  “Atlanta Compromise,” 1895
  Plessy vs. Ferguson, 1896 -- “separate but equal”
W.E.B. DuBois
  “talented tenth”
  Niagara Movement, 1905
  NAACP

Gilded Age: 1865-1900
Corruption in the Grant administration
  Tweed Ring, Boss Tweed
    Thomas Nast
  Panic of 1873 and the silver issue
  Greenback-Labor Party
  1876 election: candidates, electoral commission
  Compromise of 1877
  assassination of President Garfield
  President Grover Cleveland
  Tariff issue (big in the 1880s)
Populism: (People’s Party)
  free silver, 16:1
  Granger laws
    Munn v. Illinois
    Wabash Case, 1886
  Farmers’ Alliances
  Election of 1892: Cleveland, Harrison, Weaver
  Populist Party, Omaha Platform, 1892
  Cleveland’s 2nd term:
    Panic of 1893
    Coxey’s Army, 1893
    Pullman Strike, 1894
    Morgan Bond Transaction, 1895
  Election of 1896: candidates, issues
  William McKinley, Marcus Hanna
  William Jennings Bryan
  “Cross of Gold” speech

Industrialism
laissez-faire
  “Robber Barons”
  Transcontinental Railroad
    Union Pacific Railroad,
    Central Pacific Railroad
    Leland Stanford
  government subsidies to railroads
  workers: “paddies,” “coolies”
  Cornelius Vanderbilt, NY Central Railroad
  corrupt railroad practices: stock watering,
    pools, rebates, short haul/long haul
  John D. Rockefeller, Standard Oil
  horizontal integration
  Andrew Carnegie, vertical integration
  Bessemer process
  J. P. Morgan, interlocking directorates
    U.S. Steel Corporation
  Mechanization
    Thomas Edison
    Alexander Graham Bell
  The “New South”
  trusts, holding companies

Government Regulation and Court Cases
  Interstate Commerce Commission, 1887
  Sherman Antitrust Act, 1890
  Supreme Court Cases:
    Munn v. Illinois, 1877
    Wabash case, 1886

Labor
  National Labor Union, William Sylvis
  Great Railroad strike, 1877
  Knights of Labor: Terence Powderly
  Haymarket Square riot, 1886
  American Federation of Labor (AFL)
  Samuel Gompers
  collective bargaining
  strikes, boycotts, closed shop
  company unions
  Homestead strike, 1890
  Pullman strike, 1894, Eugene V. Debs
  Lockner v. New York, 1906
  Muller v. Oregon, 1908
  Clayton Antitrust Act, 1914
Urbanization
John A. Roebling, Brooklyn Bridge
Louis Sullivan, skyscrapers
lure of industrial jobs
streetcar suburbs
tenements
Jane Addams, Hull House
Florence Kelley
Political Machines
Boss Tweed
Tammany Hall
George Washington Plunkitt, “honest graft”
“New Immigration”, Ellis Island
Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882; “coolies”
Victorian values (among middle class)
Comstock Law, 1873; “New Morality”

Social and Intellectual Movements and Ideas
Social Darwinism
Andrew Carnegie, The Gospel of Wealth
Fundamentalism
Social Gospel
Salvation Army, YMCA
Red Cross, Clara Barton
Edward Bellamy, Looking Backward, 2000-1887
Henry George, Progress and Poverty, single tax
Horatio Alger’s books for youth (rags to riches)
Women’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)
Francis Willard
Carrie Nation

The West
3 frontiers of the west:
mining, Comstock Lode
cattle raising, long drive, cowboys
barbed wire, Joseph Glidden
farming, Homestead Act, 1862
Plains Indians: Sioux
Little Big Horn: George Custer, Crazy Horse
Chief Joseph, Nez Perce
Apache, Geronimo
Wounded Knee, 1892
Helen Hunt Jackson, A Century of Dishonor
Dawes Severalty Act, 1887
Oklahoma Land Rush, 1889 & 1892
1890 Census report: no discernible frontier
Frederick Jackson Turner, frontier thesis

EXPANSION & IMPERIALISM
France out of Mexico, Maximilian, 1867
Monroe Doctrine
James G. Blaine, Pan-Americanism
Venezuelan boundary dispute, 1895
“yellow journalism,” Hearst & Pulitzer
Josiah Strong, Our Country
Alfred Thayer Mahan,
Influence of Sea Power on History
Grover Cleveland and Hawaii
Queen Liliuokalani
Samoan Crisis, Pago Pago
U.S. Conflict with Spain over Cuba
explosion of Maine
Spanish-American War, 1898
Commodore Dewey, Manila Bay
Theodore Roosevelt, Asst. Sec. of Navy
Rough Riders, San Juan Hill (Kettle Hill)
Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico
annexation of Hawaii
Treaty of Paris, 1898
American Anti-Imperialist League
U.S. policy toward Cuba
Insular Cases
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Francis Willard
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Roosevelt’s Osawatomie, Kansas speech
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Federal Trade Commission, cease & desist orders
Clayton Antitrust Act, labor’s “Magna Carta”
Federal Highways Act, 1916
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machines, improved living conditions
democracy, efficiency, social justice
Pre-1900 critics (of the Gilded Age)
Jacob Riis, How the Other Half Lives
socialists
Lester Frank Ward
Richard Ely
muckrakers
Lincoln Steffens, The Shame of the Cities
Ida Tarbell, History of the Standard Oil Co.
John Spargo, The Bitter Cry of the Children
Upton Sinclair, The Jungle
Progressive Activists
Jane Addams
Florence Kelley
Political Reforms
Robert LaFollette, “Wisconsin Experiment”
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direct primary, direct election of Senators
state income tax
Hiram Johnson, California
Charles Evans Hughes, NY
Australian ballot (secret ballot)
Galveston Texas, commission system
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National American Woman Suffrage Asso.
Carrie Chapman Catt, “Winning Plan”
Alice Paul, militant tactics, ERA
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Lochner v. U.S., 1905
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Schenck v. U.S., 1919
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Herbert Hoover, Food Administration
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Sec. of Commerce Herbert Hoover, trade associations
McNary-Haugen Bill, vetoes
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Bruce Barton, The Man Nobody Knows, 1925
“The Lost Generation”
F. Scott Fitzgerald, The Great Gatsby
Sinclair Lewis, Main Street, Babbitt
Theodore Dreiser, An American Tragedy
Ernest Hemingway, A Farewell to Arms
T.S. Eliot, The Waste Land
Prohibition, Volstead Act, Al Capone
“Americanism”
KKK
fundamentalists, Billy Sunday
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National Origins Act of 1924
Sacco and Vanzetti case
Scopes trial, Darrow, Bryan
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Henry Ford, the Model T, assembly line 1913
Movies: The Jazz Singer (1927), Rudolph Valentino, Charlie Chaplin
KDKA, Pittsburgh
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Margaret Sanger, birth control
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The “Jazz Age”: Louis Armstrong
Harlem Renaissance: Langston Hughes, Claude McKay, Nora Zeale Hurston, Countee Cullen, Duke Ellington
Marcus Garvey, Universal Negro Improvement Association
Charles Lindbergh, Spirit of St. Louis
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American Liberty League
Huey Long, “Share the Wealth”
Father Charles Coughlin
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*U.S. v. Butler*, 1936
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America First Committee, Charles Lindbergh
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Smith-Connolly Antistrike Act, John L. Lewis
  A. Philip Randolph
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Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941
Japanese internment, Executive Order 9066
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  Chiang Kai-shek, Formosa (Taiwan)

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Khrushchev, 1955 Geneva Summit
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Hungarian uprising, 1956
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Sputnik, 1957
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Lebanon, 1958
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House Un-American Committee (HUAC)
Alger Hiss case, Richard Nixon, 1948
McCarran Internal Security Bill, 1950
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Cuban missile crisis, 1962
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Soviet A-bomb, 1949
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Dien Bien Phu, 1954
Ho Chi Minh, Vietminh
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Viet Cong, National Liberation Front (NLF)
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President Johnson -- escalation
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Tet offensive, 1968
Kent State incident, Jackson State incident
Daniel Ellsberg, Pentagon Papers
My Lai massacre, Lt. Calley
President Nixon & Sec. of State Henry Kissinger
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Moscow visit, 1972
War Powers Act, 1973

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Panama Canal Treaty, 1977
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Iran Hostage crisis, Ayatollah Khomeini

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Little Rock crisis, 1957

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Rock’ n’ Roll, Elvis Presley
Dr. Benjamin Spock, The Commonsense Book of Baby and Child Care
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Jack Kerouac, On The Road
Jackson Pollock, abstract expressionism

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Michael Harrington: The Other Side of America
Office of Econ. Opportunity, “War on Poverty”
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Rachel Carson, Silent Spring
Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)
Betty Friedan, The Feminine Mystique
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Counterculture, “Hippies,” Woodstock
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Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896, “separate but equal”
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“Red Summer,” 1919
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Rosa Parks, Montgomery bus boycott, 1955
Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. (SCLC)
Little Rock, 1957
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
Student Nonviolent Coord. Committee (SNCC)
Greensboro sit-in, 1960
Freedom Riders
University of Mississippi, James Meredith
March on Washington, 1963, “I have a dream”
Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VII
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Malcolm X, Black Muslims, Elijah Muhammad
black power: Stokely Carmichael
Black Panthers: H. Rap Brown
Watts Riots, LA, 1965
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