

AP U. S. History

Test Review

This material is intended to help you review the history of the United States as covered in this course. Each section is divided into units by time. Please don't lose this handout.

Each unit is divided into the following sections:

Things to Know. These are broad topics from the time period about which you should be very well versed. You will have to research these using both your text and other materials. You should approach each of these as if you were going to have to write an essay or a justification or explanation of them. What facts, documents, persons, court cases, etc., could you use as evidence in this kind of discussion.

Key Terms & Concepts. You should be familiar with all of these *and more*. Use the index in your book, use encyclopedias or other reference materials, to make certain that all of these terms and concepts are yours.

Important Definitions. Again, you should know all of these in such a way that you can use them in writing about the time under study.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Unit #1: Discovery To 1800	2
Exploration And Colonization, 1492-1763.....	2
The American Revolution, 1763-1787	5
British Imperial Policy, 1764-1774	5
The Constitution And The Federalists, 1787-1800.....	7
Unit #2: 1800 - 1877.....	10
Jeffersonian And Jacksonian Democracy, 1800-1840.....	10
Key Decisions Of The Supreme Court Under John Marshall	10
Sectionalism And Expansion, 1840 - 1860.....	12
Civil War And Reconstruction, 1860-1877	14
Unit #3: 1877- 1920	16
The Gilded Age, 1877-1900	16
The United States At Home And Abroad, 1896-1920.....	18
Unit #4: 1920-1945	21
Prosperity And Depression, 1920-1940.....	21
Alphabet Soup: New Deal Agencies, 1933-1938	21
America At War, 1941-1945.....	23
Unit #5: 1945 To The Present.....	25
The United States As A Superpower, 1945-Present.....	25
Contemporary America, 1945-Present.....	26

UNIT #1: DISCOVERY TO 1800

EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION, 1492-1763

Things to Know:

1. Factors in the European Age of Exploration (15th and 16th centuries):
 - importance of trade with Asia
 - need for new routes
 - improvements in maritime technology
 - rise of nation-states
2. Major voyages of exploration and conquest:
 - explorers
 - dates of voyages
 - countries they represented and the results
 - consequences of first contact—Great Biological Exchange

THE AGE OF EXPLORATION

Date	Explorer	Country	Results
1487	Diaz	Portugal	rounds southern tip of Africa
1492	Columbus	Spain	first to explore Western Hemisphere
1497	da Gama	Portugal	sea route to India by sailing around Africa
	Cabot	England	explores Newfoundland and Nova Scotia
1499	Vespucci	Spain	explores coast of South America
1500	Cabral	Portugal	Portugal's claim on Brazil
1519	Cortes	Spain	conquest of the Aztecs
	Magellan	Spain	circumnavigates the world
1531	Pizarro	Spain	conquest of Peru (the Incas)
1535	Cartier	France	explores St. Lawrence River
1539	de Soto	Spain	Explores lower Mississippi River
1540	Coronado	Spain	explores the Southwest

3. Establishment of English colonies of North America:
 - motives in founding colonies (economic and religious)
 - when and how the colonies were established

ENGLISH COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA

Date	Colony	Founded by	Significance
1607	Jamestown	Virginia Company	first permanent English colony
1620	Plymouth	Pilgrims	Mayflower Compact
1630	Massachusetts Bay	Massachusetts Bay Company	Puritans
1634	Maryland	Lord Baltimore	first proprietary colony; only Catholic colony
1636	Rhode Island	Roger Williams	religious toleration
1636	Connecticut	Thomas Hooker	Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
1638	Delaware	Sweden	under English rule from 1664
1663	Carolinas	proprietary	North and South given separate charters in the 18th century
1664	New York	Duke of York	under Dutch control as New Amsterdam from 1621 to 1664
1664	New Hampshire	John Mason	royal charter in 1679
1664	New Jersey	Berkeley and Carteret	overshadowed by New York
1681	Pennsylvania	William Penn	proprietary colony; settled by Quakers
1732	Georgia	James Oglethorpe	buffer against Spanish Florida

4. Economic basis of colonies:

- differences between New England, the middle colonies, and the southern colonies
- role of agriculture, industry and trade

5. Colonial society:

- labor force—indentured servants and slaves
- ethnic diversity—Germans, Scots-Irish, Jews
- status of women
- relations between colonists and Native Americans
- religious dimensions—religious conformity vs. Religious dissent
- Puritanism
- First Great Awakening

6. Relations with Great Britain

- mercantilism and its early impact on the colonies
- impact of events in England—Restoration (1660) and the Glorious Revolution (1688)
- colonial political institutions—assemblies and governors
- Anglo-French rivalry in North America—French and Indian War (Seven Years' War)

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Mesoamerica	Bacon's Rebellion
Great Biological Exchange	New Amsterdam
Line of Demarcation	"Peaceable Kingdom"
Treaty of Tordesillas	Society of Friends
lost colony of Roanoke	Maryland Toleration Act (1649)
Virginia Company	Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (1639)
Virginia House of Burgesses	Restoration Colonies
William Bradford	Dominion of New England
Mayflower Compact	John Peter Zenger
John Winthrop	Jonathan Edwards
"city on a hill"	George Whitefield
Salem witch trials	Leisler's Rebellion
Roger Williams	Albany Plan of Union
Thomas Hooker	Benjamin Franklin
Pequot War	Treaty of Paris (1763)
King Phillip's War	

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Antinomianism	An interpretation of Puritan beliefs that stressed God's gift of salvation and minimized what an individual could do to gain salvation; identified with Anne Hutchinson.
Enumerated articles	Under the English navigation Acts, those commodities that could be shipped only to England or other English colonies; originally included sugar, tobacco, cotton, and indigo.
First Great Awakening	Religious revival movement during the 1730s and 1740s; its leaders were George Whitefield and Jonathan Edwards; religious pluralism was promoted by the idea that all Protestant denominations were legitimate.
Great Migration	Settlement of over twenty thousand Puritans in Massachusetts Bay and other parts of New England between 1630 and 1642.
Half-way Covenant	In 1662, Puritans permitted the baptized children of church members into a "half-way" membership in the congregation and allowed them to baptize their children; they still could not vote or take communion.
Headright system	Method of attracting settlers to Virginia; after 1618, it gave fifty acres of land to anyone who paid for their own passage or for that of any other settlers who might be sent or brought to the colony.
Indentured servants	individuals who sold their labor for a fixed number of years in return for passage to the colonies; indentured servants were usually young, unemployed men and could be sold.
Joint-stock company	The company sold shares of stock to finance the outfitting of overseas expeditions; colonies founded by joint-stock companies included Jamestown (Virginia Company) and New Amsterdam (Dutch West India Company).
Mercantilism	Economic policy that held that the strength of a nation is based on the amount of gold and silver it has; also, that the country needs a favorable balance of trade and that colonies exist for the good of the mother country as a source of raw materials and a market for manufactured goods.

Middle passage	The sea route followed by slave traders from the west coast of Africa to the Western Hemisphere.
Proprietary colony	A colony founded as a grant of land by the king to an individual or group of individuals; Maryland (1634) and Carolina (1663) were proprietary colonies, as was Pennsylvania (1681).
Puritans	Dissenters who sought to “purify” the church of England from within and who initially populated much of New England.
Separatists	Those who wanted to break all connections with the Church of England as opposed to most Puritans who believed it was possible to reform the church; the Pilgrims were Separatists.
Triangular trade	Trade pattern that developed in the colonies; New England shipped rum to the west coast of Africa in exchange for slaves that were sent to the West Indies for molasses that was sold in New England.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1763-1787

Things to Know:

1. British Empire in North America in 1763:
 - debts resulting from wars with France and increased cost of administering the colonies
 - western land issues—Pontiac’s Rebellion and the Proclamation Line of 1763
2. Britain’s attempt to exercise greater control over the colonies and increase revenues:
 - policies of Grenville and Townshend
 - reaction of the colonies, particularly evidence of greater unity
 - debate on relations between Britain and the colonies—rights of Englishmen vs. Virtual representation and Declaratory Act

BRITISH IMPERIAL POLICY, 1764-1774

Parliamentary Act

Sugar Act (1764): expanded the list of enumerated articles; stricter enforcement of trade regulations.

Currency Act (1764): colonies prohibited from issuing paper money.

Stamp Act (1765): tax on printed materials and legal documents.

Quartering Act (1765): colonies to provide British troops with housing and provisions.

Townshend Acts (1767): external taxes on colonial imports.

Tea Act (1773): monopoly to East India Company for

Colonial Reaction

Virginia Resolves; Stamp Act Congress; Sons of Liberty

Non-importation agreements; Letters of a Farmer in Pennsylvania

Boston Tea Party

tea sold in the colonies.

Coercive Acts (1774): British response to the Boston Tea Party, intended to punish Boston.

First Continental Congress

3. The American Revolution:

- Key political and military events of the American Revolution, 1775-1783
- Change in attitude on independence
- Social consequences of revolution—slavery, status of women
- Growth of religious toleration

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Pontiac’s Rebellion
Proclamation of 1763
Paxton Boys
North and South Carolina Regulators
Letters of a Farmer in Pennsylvania
Samuel Adams
Sons of Liberty
Gaspee incident
Boston Massacre
circular letter
Committees of Correspondence
Thomas Jefferson
Patrick Henry
Continental Association
Lexington & Concord
Ticonderoga
Olive Branch Petition

Bunker Hill
Trenton and Princeton
Oriskany
Benedict Arnold
Saratoga
Treaty of Alliance (1778)
Savannah
Yorktown
General Cornwallis
Treaty of Paris (1783)
western land claims
Land Ordinance of 1785
Northwest Ordinance
Shays’ Rebellion
Robert Walpole
Salutary neglect

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Committees of Correspondence	First established in Boston in 1772, the committees became a way for the colonies to state and communicate their grievances against Great Britain.
Critical Period	Term used by historians to describe the United States under the Articles of Confederation.
Direct tax	British-imposed tax directly on the colonies that was intended to raise revenue; the Stamp act was the first attempt by Parliament to impose a direct tax on the colonies.
Enlightenment	A European intellectual movement that stressed the use of human reason.
Indirect tax	A measure that raised revenue through the regulation of trade—the Sugar Act, for example.
Loyalists	Also known as Tories, the term refers to those Americans who remained loyal to Great Britain during the Revolution.
Natural rights	Those rights that the Enlightenment (and Jefferson’s Declaration) saw as inherent for all humans and that government is not justified in violating.

Non-importation agreements	A form of protest against British policies; colonial merchants refused to import British goods.
Virtual representation	The British argument that the American colonies were represented in Parliament, since the members of Parliament represented all Englishmen in the empire.
Whig ideology	Idea that concentrated power leads to corruption and tyranny; emphasis on balanced government where legislatures check the power of the executive.
Writs of Assistance	General search warrants employed by Britain in an effort to prevent smuggling in the American colonies.
“No taxation without representation”	The assertion that Great Britain had no right to tax the American colonies as long as they did not have their own representatives in the British Parliament.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE FEDERALISTS, 1787-1800

Things to Know:

1. The Constitution:
 - major compromises of the constitutional convention—representation, slavery, election of the president
 - principles embodied in the constitution—separation of power and checks and balances
 - ratification—federalists vs. Antifederalists
 - amendments to the constitution

The Structure Of The Government Under The Constitution

Article 1: Legislative Branch (Congress)

House of Representatives: Members elected for two-year terms; number of representatives for each state based on population; all revenue bills originate in the House; power to impeach.

Senate: Two senators from each state, chosen by state legislatures; serve six-year terms; Vice President is President of the Senate and votes only in the event of a tie; tries all impeachment cases; ratifies treaties and confirms appointments.

The President’s veto of a law passed by Congress can be overridden by a two-thirds vote of both houses.

Principal powers of Congress (enumerated powers): Collect taxes; regulate foreign and interstate commerce; coin money; establish post offices and post roads; declare war; raise and support army and navy; make all laws necessary to carry out above (“necessary and proper” clause).

Limitations on Congress: Cannot prohibit importation of slaves prior to 1808; cannot suspend the writ of habeas corpus; cannot enact bill of attainder or ex post facto laws.

Article 2: Executive Branch (President and Vice President)

President: Elected for four-year term; elected by electors from each state; the candidate who receives second higher total of the votes becomes Vice President.

Powers of the President: Commander-in-chief of army, navy, and state militias; makes treaties and appointments of ambassadors, executive departments, and Supreme Court with “advice and consent of the Senate.”

Article 3: Judicial Branch (Supreme Court)

Supreme Court established; Congress given authority to create inferior courts; Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in cases involving ambassadors and the states; in all other cases, the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction; trial by jury is provided for, and treason is defined.

Article 4: Relations with States

Position of states and territories; each state will give “full faith and credit” to acts and court actions of the states; privileges and immunities of citizens in the states; fugitive slave provision; Congress shall control territories and admit new states; government to protect states from foreign invasion or domestic violence.

Article 5: Amendment Process

Amendments proposed by two-thirds vote of Congress or applications by two-thirds of state legislatures; amendments ratified by three-fourths of state legislatures.

Article 6: Supremacy Clause

The Constitution, laws passed by Congress, and treaties entered into by the United States are the “supreme law of the land”; no religious test for holding office.

Article 7: Ratification of the Constitution

Ratification of the Constitution requires nine of the thirteen states.

Amendment 1 (1791): Freedom of religion, speech, press, and assembly; right of petition.

Amendment 2 (1791): Right to bear arms (militia).

Amendment 3 (1791): Limit on quartering of troops.

Amendment 4 (1791): Protection against unreasonable search and seizure.

Amendment 5 (1791): Due process; double jeopardy; self-incrimination.

Amendment 6 (1791): Right to speedy trial.

Amendment 7 (1791): Trial by jury in civil cases.

Amendment 8 (1791): No excessive bail or fine; no cruel or unusual punishment.

Amendment 9 (1791): People retain rights.

Amendment 10 (1791): Powers not delegated to United States are reserved to the states or the people.

Amendment 11 (1798): States cannot be sued by individuals.

Amendment 12 (1804): Electoral College

Amendment 13 (1865): Abolition of slavery.

Amendment 14 (1868): Equal protection under the law, post-Civil War definition of citizenship.

Amendment 15 (1870): Right to vote guaranteed irrespective of race, color, or former condition of slavery.

Amendment 16 (1913): Income tax.

Amendment 17 (1913): Direct election of senators.

Amendment 18 (1919): Prohibition.

Amendment 19 (1920): Women gain the right to vote.

Amendment 20 (1933): End to lame-duck session of Congress; change in when President and Congress take office.

Amendment 21 (1933): Repeal of prohibition (18th Amendment).

Amendment 22 (1951): Two-term limit for President.

Amendment 23 (1961): Voting for President in the District of Columbia.)

Amendment 24 (1964): Abolition of poll tax in national elections.

Amendment 25 (1967): Presidential succession.

Amendment 26 (1971): Lower voting age to eighteen.

Amendment 27 (1992): Election must come between the time a law is passed increasing the pay for Senators and

Representatives and the time when that law goes into effect.

2. Washington as President:
 - development of the Cabinet
 - economic problems facing the early Republic and Hamilton's response
 - relations with Great Britain and France
3. Rise of political parties:
 - election of John Adams
 - issues that led to Republican opposition
 - relations with France and the Alien and Sedition Acts and Republic response
 - Jefferson and the "Revolution 1800"

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Virginia Plan	Bank of the United States
New Jersey	Strict/loose construction
Connecticut Compromise	protective tariff
3/5 Compromise	Whiskey Rebellion
census	impressment
Federalists	Citizen Genet
Antifederalists	Jay's Treaty
<u>Federalist Papers</u>	Pinckney's Treaty
Alexander Hamilton	XYZ Affair
John Jay	John Adams
James Madison	Democratic-Republicans
Bill of Rights	Alien and Sedition Acts
Judiciary Act of 1789	Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
Executive departments—State, Treasury, War, Attorney General	Aaron Burr election of 1800

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Antifederalists	Opposed to a strong central government; saw undemocratic tendencies in the Constitution and insisted on the inclusion of the Bill of Rights. Included Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, and Patrick Henry.
Checks and Balances	System embodied in the Constitution through which the power of each branch of government is limited by the other; the President's authority to veto legislation and Congress's power to override that veto are examples.
Compact theory	The idea advanced by Rousseau, Locke, and Jefferson, that government is created by voluntary agreement among the people involved and that revolution is justified if government breaks the compact by exceeding its authority.
Confederation	A political system in which the central government is relatively weak and member states retain considerable sovereignty.
Enumerated powers	Powers specifically given to Congress in the Constitution; including the power to collect taxes, coin money, regulate foreign and interstate commerce, and declare war.
Factions	Political groups that agree on objectives and policies; the origins of political parties.
Loose construction	Constitution is broadly interpreted, recognizing that it could not possibly anticipate all future

developments; relies on the idea of implied powers and the “necessary and proper” clause. Both views on how to interpret the Constitution came up during the debate on chartering the Bank of the United States in 1791.

Separation of powers	The structure of the government provided for in the Constitution where authority is divided between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches; idea comes from Montesquieu’s <i>Spirit of the Laws</i> .
States rights	According to the compact theory of the Union the states retained all powers not specifically delegated to the central government by the Constitution.
Strict construction	The principle that the national government is legally granted only those powers specifically delegated in the Constitution
Tariff	A tax on imports (also referred to a “duty), taxes on <i>exports</i> are banned by the Constitution. A “protective” tariff has rates high enough to discourage imports.

UNIT #2: 1800 - 1877

JEFFERSONIAN AND JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY, 1800-1840

Things to Know:

- Jefferson as President:
 - attitude toward Federalist programs
 - Louisiana Purchase and reaction to it
 - foreign policy and neutral rights
- The Supreme Court under John Marshall:
 - major cases and significance of decisions

KEY DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT UNDER JOHN MARSHALL:

Case	Significance
Marbury v. Madison (1803)	First time an act of Congress is declared unconstitutional; established the principle of judicial review.
Fletcher v. Peck (1810)	First time a state law is declared unconstitutional; contract clause of the Constitution overrode state law.
Dartmouth College v. Woodward (1819)	The charter of a private corporation is protected under the Constitution.
McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)	Upheld constitutionality of the Bank of the United States; example of loose construction of the Constitution (favored by the Federalists).
Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)	Affirmed federal control of interstate commerce under commerce clause of the Constitution.

- Presidencies of James Madison and James Monroe:

- foreign policy background and results of the War of 1812 and the Monroe Doctrine (1823)
- economic nationalism—development of national transportation system and tariff policy
- shift from cottage industry to factory system

4. The Age of Jackson:

- election of 1824—”corrupt bargain”
- political view of Democrats
- strong executive—veto as instrument of political power
- Second Bank of the United States
- nullification crisis
- Indian policy—Indian Removal
- Whig party

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Judiciary Act of 1801 midnight judges judicial review Lewis & Clark Expedition Embargo Act of 1807 Non-Intercourse Act Henry Clay John Calhoun Nicholas Biddle Daniel Webster Francis Scott Key Battle of New Orleans Treaty of Ghent Hartford Convention Rush-Bagot Agreement factory system	National Road Erie Canal Adams-Onís Treaty Monroe Doctrine Noah Webster Washington Irving James Fenimore Cooper Democrat-Republicans National-Republicans Trail of Tears spoils system Maysville Road veto Tariff of Abominations Webster-Hayne debate Independent Treasury Act
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IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

American System	Economic program advanced by Henry Clay that included support for a national bank, high tariffs, and internal improvements; emphasized strong role for federal government in the economy.
Corrupt bargain	Refers to the claim from the supporters of Andrew Jackson that John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay had worked out a deal to ensure that Adams was elected President by the House of Representatives in 1824.
Embargo	An attempt to withhold good from export in order to influence the policies of the former purchasers.
Era of Good Feelings	Refers to the period after the War of 1812 during the presidency of James Monroe, when competition among political parties was at a low ebb.
Impressment	British practice of taking American sailors from American ships and forcing them into the British navy; a factor in the War of 1812.
Internal improvements	Included roads, canals, railroads; essentially, an internal transportation network that would bind the country together.

Judicial review	The right of the Supreme Court to declare a law passed by Congress unconstitutional; the principle was established in <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> , but was originally sketched out in Hamilton's essay #78 in <u>The Federalist Papers</u> .
Kitchen cabinet	Informal group of friends who advised Jackson during his administration. Jackson believed that the "official" Cabinet's main function was to carry out his orders.
Missouri Compromise	Compromise worked out by Henry Clay in 1820: slavery would be prohibited in the Louisiana territory north of 36°30'; Missouri would enter the Union as a slave state, Maine would enter the Union as a free state.
Monroe Doctrine	a United States policy that sought to insulate the Western Hemisphere from European intervention.
Nullification	The theory advanced by John Calhoun in response to the Tariff of 1828 (the Tariff of Abominations); states, acting through a popular convention, could declare a law passed by Congress "null and void"; the roots of the idea go back to Jefferson and Madison's compact theory of government and are originally spelled out in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions.
Pet banks	A term used by Jackson's opponents to describe the state banks that the federal government used for new revenue deposits in an attempt to destroy the Second Bank of the United States; the practice continued after the charter for the Second Bank expired in 1836.
Spoils system	Essentially, political patronage; public offices went to political supporters during Jackson's presidency.
War Hawks	Those nationalist members of Congress who strongly supported war with Great Britain on the eve of the War of 1812; included Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun.
Whig Party	A national political coalition formed to oppose the Jacksonian Democrats.

SECTIONALISM AND EXPANSION, 1840 - 1860

Things to Know:

1. Rise of Sectionalism:
 - economic issue—industrial North vs. agricultural South
 - immigration and nativism
 - slavery and sectionalism—Missouri Compromise
 - slavery in the territories after the Mexican War—Compromise of 1850
2. Manifest Destiny:
 - Texas independence and the issue of annexation
 - election of James Polk—Texas and Oregon as issues
 - acquisition of Oregon
 - war with Mexico—Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
3. Intellectual and cultural trends:
 - rise of an American literature—major writers
 - major reform movements—abolitionists
 - temperance
 - women's rights
 - utopian communities

- rise of public education

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

cotton gin	Mexican cession
Nat Turner's rebellion	Gadsden Purchase
American Colonization Society	Edgar Allan Poe
Elias Howe	Nathaniel Hawthorne
Irish potato famine	Herman Melville
Know-Nothing party	Henry David Thoreau
Wilmot Proviso	Walt Whitman
popular sovereignty	Dorothea Dix
Free Soil party	William Lloyd Garrison
Stephen Douglas	Frederick Douglass
Compromise of 1850	Sarah Grimke
Fugitive Slave Law	Elizabeth Cady Stanton
Webster-Ashburton Treaty	Lucretia Mott
Mormons	Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments
Joseph Smith	Horace Mann
Brigham Young	Harriet Beecher Stowe
Treaty of 1846	Dred Scott decision
Texas independence	

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Abolition	A moral crusade to immediately end the system of human slavery in the United States.
Civil disobedience	Intentionally breaking or defying the law to call attention to what is believed to be evil or injustice.
Freeport Doctrine	The position on slavery taken by Stephen Douglas during the debates with Lincoln in 1858. Slavery could not exist if local legislation did not accept it. Douglas refused to say whether he believed slavery was right or wrong.
Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)	Created two new territories with slavery decided by popular sovereignty; it effectively repealed the Missouri Compromise as it applied to slavery north of the Compromise line.
Nativism	Response to the increased immigration in the 1840s, it reflected a fear that the United States was being taken over by foreigners. Nativism found a political expression in the American party, also known as the Know-Nothing party, which was founded in 1854 on a program of controlling immigration and requiring a longer naturalization period; the party was strongly anti-Catholic.
Popular sovereignty	Proposed by Senator Lewis Cass, it meant that the decision to permit slavery in a territory was up to the territorial legislature; it was incorporated into the Compromise of 1850 for New Mexico and Utah territories.
Romanticism	An intellectual movement that stressed emotion, sentiment, and individualism. A reaction to rationalism and the classical revival.

Transcendentalism	American expression of the Romantic movement that emphasized the limits of reason, individual freedom, and nature; best represented by Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau, the author of <u>Walden</u> and <u>Civil Disobedience</u> .
“Bleeding Kansas”	The virtual civil war that erupted in Kansas in 1856 between pro-slavery and free soilers as a consequence of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
“Fifty-four forty or fight”	Political slogan of the Democrats in the election of 1844, which claimed fifty-four degrees, forty minutes as the boundary of the Oregon territory claimed by the United States. The Treaty of 1846 with Great Britain set the boundary at the forty-ninth parallel.
“Free soil”	The idea surfaced after the Mexican War that Congress had the authority to ban slavery in the newly acquired territories. It was embodied in the Wilmot Proviso. The advocates of “free soil” formed their own political party in 1848, and Martin Van Buren was their candidate for President.

CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1860-1877

Things to Know:

1. Outbreak of the Civil War
 - pattern of secession after Lincoln’s election
 - relative strengths and weaknesses of the North and South at the outbreak of the war
2. The Civil War, 1861-1865
 - military strategy and major battles
 - economic impact of the war on the North and South
 - response to war in Europe
 - Emancipation Proclamation—position of African-Americans during the war
3. Reconstruction
 - Lincoln’s views on treatment of the South
 - difference between Congressional and Presidential Reconstruction
 - implementation of Reconstruction
 - status of former slaves
 - national politics and the end of Reconstruction

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Fort Sumter	Morrill Land Grant Act
Jefferson Davis	Pacific Railroad Act
Anaconda Plan	National Bank Act
First Battle of Bull Run	Wade-Davis Bill
Antietam	John Wilkes Booth
U. S. Grant	Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments
Robert E. Lee	Civil Rights Act of 1866
George McClellan	Andrew Johnson
Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson	Radical Republicans
Shiloh	Freedmen’s Bureau
Vicksburg	Reconstruction Acts (1867)
Monitor	tenant farms
Merrimac	contract labor system
Sherman’s March to the Sea	Ku Klux Klan
Gettysburg	Force Acts
Chancellorsville	election of 1876
Appomattox	Samuel Tilden
Matthew Brady	

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Black codes	Passed by state legislatures in 1865-1866; granted former slaves right to marry, sue, testify in court, and hold property but with significant qualifications.
Border states	Slave states—Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri—that remained loyal to the Union; the secession of these states would have considerably strengthened the South.
Carpetbaggers	Derogatory term for Northern Republicans who were involved in Southern politics during Radical Reconstruction.
Compromise of 1877	Rutherford B. Hayes and other Republicans agreed that U. S. Troops would be withdrawn from the South, agreed to appoint a Southerner to the Cabinet, and pledged federal projects to the South in return for an end to Democratic opposition to official counting of the electoral votes for the disputed election of 1876.
Copperheads	Northern Democrats, also known as Peace Democrats, who opposed Lincoln’s war policies and were concerned with the growth of presidential power. In the election of 1864, General George McClellan was nominated by the Democrats with their support.
Draft riots	Mob violence opposing conscription laws during the Civil War; the most violent occurred in New York City (July 1863).
Ex Parte Milligan (1866)	Supreme Court decision involving presidential war powers; civilians could not be tried in military courts in wartime when the federal courts were functioning.
Freedmen’s Bureau	Agency created by Congress as the war ended to assist Civil War refugees and freed former slaves.
Ironclads	Wooden ships with metal armor that were employed by both sides during the Civil War.

Presidential Reconstruction	Put forward by Andrew Johnson, it included repeal of ordinances of secession, repudiation of Confederate debts, and ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment. By the end of 1865, only Texas had failed to meet these terms.
Radical Reconstruction	Provided for dividing states into military districts with military commanders to oversee voter registration that included adult African-American males for state conventions; state conventions to draft constitutions that provided for suffrage for black men; state legislatures to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment.
Scalawags	Term used to describe Southern white Republicans who had opposed secession.
Sharecropping	Common form of farming for freed slaves in the South; received a small plot of land, seed, fertilizer, tools from the landlord who decided what and how much should be planted; landlord usually took half of the harvest.
“Ten-Percent Plan”	Lincoln’s Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction (December 1863) provided that new state government could be established in the South when ten percent of the qualified voters in 1860 took an oath of loyalty.

UNIT #3: 1877- 1920

THE GILDED AGE, 1877-1900

Things to Know:

1. Developments in the West and South:
 - successive frontiers—mining frontier and cattle kingdom
 - relations with native Americans and development of federal policy
 - status of African American—rise of segregation and African-American response, i.e. W. E. B. Du Bois vs. Booker T. Washington.
2. United States as industrial power
 - advances in technology and rise of new industries—oil and steel
 - development of new forms of business organization
 - regulation of business
 - industrialization and labor—rise of early labor unions
 - labor disputes of the period—railroad strikes, Haymarket Square riot, Homestead steel strike, Pullman strike.
3. Farmers revolt
 - farmer organizations—Grange, farmer alliances
 - position on inflation—greenbacks and silver
 - Populist Party
4. Politics in the Gilded Age
 - party positions and issues in presidential elections, 1876-1896
 - urbanization and urban politics—boss system
 - reform movements of the late nineteenth century

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Comstock Lode	Knights of Labor
Central Pacific Railroad	Terence Powderly
Union Pacific Railroad	American Federation of Labor
Promontory Point	Samuel Gompers
long drive	company town
Joseph Glidden	closed shop
Great American Desert	The Grange
Sand Creek massacre	long vs. Short haul
Battle of the Little Bighorn	Munn v. Illinois
Nez Perce	Interstate Commerce Commission
Chief Joseph	subtreasury plan
Helen Hunt Jackson	William Jennings Bryan
Wounded Knee	spoils system/merit system
Jim Crow Laws	Greenback party
1883 Civil Rights Cases	Pendleton Civil Service Act
Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)	Grand Army of the Republic
Thomas Edison	Sherman Silver Purchase Act
John D. Rockefeller	McKinley Tariff
Standard Oil	William Marcy Tweed
Andrew Carnegie	Social Gospel
J. Pierpont Morgan	Salvation Army
Horatio Alger	YMCA
horizontal & vertical combinations	New Immigration
Social Darwinism	Chinese Exclusion Act
Sherman Anti-Trust Act	Frederick Winslow Taylor
National Labor Union	Thorsten Veblen

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Atlanta Compromise	Argument put forward by Booker T. Washington that African-Americans should not focus on civil rights or social equality but concentrate on economic self-improvement.
Agrarian malaise	Discontent among farmers, resulting from changes in their economic position after the Civil War. They sought help from states and the federal government, thus abandoning the doctrine of laissez-faire.
Closed shop	A factory or place of business that employs only union members.
Craft unions	Labor organizations whose members were skilled workers in a particular craft—for example, carpenters, masons, or cigar makers. The American Federation of Labor was composed of individual craft unions.
Dawes Act (1887)	Changed the reservation system by granting 160 acres and U. S. Citizenship to native American heads of families who agreed to give up their tribal allegiance.
Gilded Age	The name applied to the 1870s and 1880s during which national politics was characterized by party rivalries, the spoils system, and unregulated business competition. The term comes from the title of a novel written by mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner.
Jim Crow laws	Laws that enforced segregation by discriminating against and suppressing black people.

Long vs. short haul	The railroad practice to charge higher rates on lines where there was no competition than on routes where several lines were operating. This often meant that the cost of shipping goods a short distance was greater than over a long distance.
Mugwumps	Reform Republicans who refused to support James Blaine, the party's candidate in the election of 1884.
Political machine	A vote-gathering organization of politicians who loyally support a party boss and get the votes in their neighborhoods to support their party's candidates by fulfilling needs and providing services to constituents.
Social Gospel	Religious response to the problems created by industrialization and urbanization in the late nineteenth century; supporters of the Social Gospel supported child labor laws, civil service reform, and control of the trusts.
Stalwarts and Half-Breeds	Factions in the Republican party that emerged by 1880; the Stalwarts, led by Senator Roscoe Conkling, supported the spoils system, while the Half-Breeds claimed to represent the idea of civil service reform.
Trust	A form of business organization in which a group of corporations in the same industry gave their stock in the individual companies to a board of trustees in return for stock certificates that earned dividends. The trust effectively eliminated competition by giving control to the board. The earliest example is the Standard Oil trust that controlled ninety percent of the oil refineries and pipelines.
Turner Thesis	The historian Frederick Jackson Turner argued that the frontier was the key factor in the development of American democracy and institutions; he maintained that the frontier served as a "safety valve" during periods of economic crisis.
"Crime of '73"	Through the Coinage Act of 1873, the United States ended the minting of silver dollars and placed the country on the gold standard. This was attacked by those who supported an inflationary monetary policy, particularly farmers, and believed in the unlimited coinage of silver.
"Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion"	An insult made against New York Irish-Americans by a Republican clergyman in the 1884 election; Republican candidate James Blaine's failure to repudiate this statement lost him New York and contributed to his defeat by Grover Cleveland.

THE UNITED STATES AT HOME AND ABROAD, 1896-1920

Things to Know:

1. Overview of the Progressive movement
 - political, economic, and social programs—direct democracy and government efficiency, regulation of big business, social justice (women's rights, child labor, temperance).
2. Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson as Progressives
 - Roosevelt's Square Deal—"trust-buster," conservation, consumer protection
 - Taft—tariff policy, business regulation, income tax
 - election of 1912—New Nationalism vs. New Freedom
3. United States becomes a world power
 - foreign policy before Spanish-American War (1898)—relations with Great Britain, Latin America, and

Pacific

- causes and consequences of Spanish-American War—extent of American empire, Caribbean policy, Panama Canal, Philippine insurrection, relations with China and Japan, Mexico

4. United States in World War I

- background to the war in Europe
- American neutrality and immediate causes of the U. S. Entry in the war
- war and the home front—mobilizing economy and public opinion
- Wilson and the peace—Paris Peace Conference, Fourteen Points, battle over ratification

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Robert M. La Follette	Roosevelt Corollary
Ida Tarbell	Pancho Villa
Lincoln Steffens	General John J. Pershing
Upton Sinclair	Lusitania
Frank Norris	Sussex pledge
progressive constitutional amendments	Zimmermann telegram
Gifford Pinchot	unrestricted submarine warfare
Northern Securities case	Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
Hepburn Act	Selective Service Act
Meat Inspection Act	War Industries Board
Pure Food and Drug Act	Bernard Baruch
Payne-Aldrich Tariff	Creek Committee
Eugene Debs	Fourteen Points
Bull Moose party	Paris Peace Conference
Underwood Tariff	Treaty of Versailles
Clayton Anti-Trust Act	Henry Cabot Lodge
Federal Reserve Act	Big Bill Haywood
Federal Trade Commission	IWW
Josiah Strong	Louis Brandeis
John Hay	Carrie Chapman Catt
Alfred Thayer Mahan	Alice Paul
De Lome Letter	Jane Addams
Teller Resolution	Frances Willard
Emilio Aguinaldo	settlement house
Open Door Policy	Jacob Riis
Boxer Rebellion	A. Mitchell Palmer
Treaty of Portsmouth	Palmer Raids
Gentlemen's Agreement	Charlotte Perkins Gilman
Platt Amendment	

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Anarchist	One who believes in a government without law or order, or in a government that lacks a central authority.
Dollar Diplomacy	President Taft's policy of promoting U. S. interests overseas by encouraging American business to invest in foreign countries, particularly in the Caribbean and Central America.
Feminism	A movement or doctrine that advocates or demands for women the same rights granted men, such as equal economic or political status.

Ghetto	A section of a city occupied by members of a minority group who live there because of economic or social pressure.
Insular Cases	The Supreme Court cases (1901-1903) that dealt with the constitutional rights in the newly acquired overseas territories. The Court ruled that the Constitution did not necessarily follow the flag, and therefore Congress was to determine how to administer the territories.
Irreconcilables	Senators opposed to ratification of the Treaty of Versailles on any grounds; led by isolationists William Borah, Hiram Johnson, and Robert La Follette.
Isolationism	A foreign policy that abstains from political or economic alliances or compacts with other nations.
Muckrakers	A group of investigative reporters who pointed out the abuses of big business and the corruption of urban politics; included Frank Norris (<u>The Octopus</u>), Ida Tarbell (<u>A History of the Standard Oil Company</u>), Lincoln Steffens (<u>The Shame of the Cities</u>), and Upton Sinclair (<u>The Jungle</u>).
New Nationalism	Program that Theodore Roosevelt ran on in the election of 1912; large corporations had to be controlled and regulated by a strong President and the federal government that would protect the rights of women, labor, and children.
New Freedom	Woodrow Wilson's program put forward during the election of 1912; business competition could be restored by breaking up the trusts, but Wilson did not believe in having the federal government control the economy.
Poll tax	A payment required for voting in some states, used as a tactic to keep blacks and poor whites from exercising their right to vote.
Red Scare	Heightened concern, after World War 1, in the United States about communism and fear that it would spread. Especially after the passage of the Espionage Act of 1917, the Sabotage Act of 1918, and the Sedition Act of 1918.
Referendum, recall, direct primary	Ways in which the Progressives hoped to bring about direct democracy; <i>referendum</i> gives the voters the right to accept or reject a piece of legislation; <i>recall</i> is a mechanism for removing an officeholder before the end of his or her term; <i>direct primary</i> allows the voters rather than the political bosses to nominate a party's candidate for office.
Reservationists	Members of the Senate who were ready to ratify the Treaty of Versailles with modifications; the group is often divided into the "mild" Reservationists, who wanted only minor changes, and the "strong" Reservationists, who favored the significant changes advocated by Henry Cabot Lodge.
Sacco and Vanzetti	Refers to the trial of two Italian immigrants—Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, both confessed anarchists, for murder in 1920. Both men were found guilty and died in the electric chair in 1923, though their trial was a showcase for American bigotry and the evidence was scarce and improperly used.
The New Manifest Destiny	The late-nineteenth-century believed that it was the destiny of the United States to expand beyond its continental borders.
The Big Four	Refers to the allied leaders at the Paris Peace Conference: Wilson (United States), Georges Clemenceau (France), David Lloyd George (Great Britain), Vittorio Orlando (Italy).

Yellow journalism Refers to the treatment of the Cuban Revolution that exaggerated the Spanish atrocities; the sensational stories in William Randolph Hearst's *New York Journal* and Joseph Pulitzer's *New York World* were a factor in the U. S. Declaration of war against Spain in 1898.

UNIT #4: 1920-1945

PROSPERITY AND DEPRESSION, 1920-1940

Things to Know:

1. Politics of prosperity
 - period of Republic ascendancy—Harding, Coolidge, Hoover
 - political scandals, economic policy (“business of America is business”), election of 1928 and Al Smith
2. Social and cultural aspects of prosperity
 - “roaring Twenties” vs. Conservatism—background of Red Scare, immigration policy, KKK, Scopes trial, religious fundamentalism
 - writers of the “Lost Generation”
 - consumer culture
3. The coming of the Depression
 - problems in agriculture and other indicators of economic weakness—stock speculation and stock market crash
 - Hoover’s response to the onset of the Depression
4. Roosevelt and the New Deal
 - New Deal—conservative or revolutionary
 - major New Deal legislation and agencies
 - New Deal and the supreme court
 - did the New Deal end the Depression?

ALPHABET SOUP: NEW DEAL AGENCIES, 1933-1938

AAA	Agricultural Adjustment Administration (1933)
CAA	Civil Aeronautics Authority (1938)
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps (1933)
CWA	Civil Works Administration (1933)
FCC	Federal Communications Commission (1934)
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (1933)
FERA	Federal Emergency Relief Administration (1933)
FHA	Federal Housing Administration (1934)
FSA	Farm Security Administration (1937)
NLRB	National Labor Relations Board (1934-1935)
NRA	National Recovery Administration (1934)
NYA	National Youth Administration (1935)
PWA	Public Works Administration (1935)
REA	Rural Electrification Administration (1935)

SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission (1934)
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority (1933)
WPA	Works Progress Administration (1935)

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Ohio Gang	Harlem Renaissance
Teapot Dome scandal	Langston Hughes
Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon	Marcus Garvey
Budget and Accounting Act	McNary-Haugen Bill
Bureau of the Budget	Reconstruction Finance Corporation
Dawes Plan	bank holidays
Veterans Bureau	Harry Hopkins
Bonus bill	Huey Long
Hawley-Smoot Tariff	Father Coughlin
National Origins Act of 1924	Francis Townsend
Charles Lindbergh	John Steinbeck
T. S. Eliot	Indian Reorganization Act
F. Scott Fitzgerald	Social Security Act
Theodore Dreiser	Secretary of Labor Francis Perkins
Sinclair Lewis	Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO)
Ernest Hemingway	Alf Landon
Gertrude Stein	

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

100 days	Period from March to June 1933 when Congress passed major legislation submitted by Roosevelt to deal with the Depression.
Bonus Army	Unemployed World War 1 veterans who came to Washington in the spring of 1932 to demand the immediate payment of the bonus congress had voted them in 1922. The veterans were forcibly removed from Anacostia Flats by federal troops under the command of Douglas MacArthur.
Court packing proposal	In the wake of Supreme Court decisions that declared key pieces of New Deal legislation unconstitutional, Roosevelt proposed increasing the number of justices. If a justice did not retire at age seventy, the President could appoint an additional justice up to a maximum of six.
Deficit spending	The English economist John Maynard Keynes proposed that governments cut taxes and increase spending in order to stimulate investment and consumption. The effect was to increase the deficit because more money was spent than was taken in.
Deflation	A reduction in available currency and credit that results in a decrease in the general price level.
Hoovervilles	Shanty towns that the unemployed built in the cities during the early years of the Depression; the name given to them shows that the people blamed Hoover directly for the Depression.
Lost Generation	Term coined by Gertrude Stein to describe American expatriate writers of the 1920s; include T. S. Eliot, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, and Stein herself.
Recession	A moderate and temporary decline in the economy.

Roaring Twenties	Popular image of the decade as a period of prosperity, optimism, and changing morals; symbolized best by the “flapper.”
Sick Chicken Case	In <i>Schechter Poultry v. U. S.</i> , the Supreme court struck down the National Industrial Recovery Act as unconstitutional. The decision encouraged Roosevelt to consider ways to change the makeup of the court.
Subsidy	Monetary assistance by a government to a person, group, or commercial enterprise.
Welfare state	A social system whereby the state assumes primary responsibility for the economic and social well-being of its citizens.
“Return to Normalcy”	Campaign theme of Warren Harding during the election of 1920; it reflected the conservative mood of the country after the constant appeals to idealism that characterized both the Progressive Era and Wilson’s fight over the League of Nations.
“Share the Wealth”	Program of Huey Long that proposed the redistribution of income of the rich to give every American a guaranteed annual income of \$2,000 to \$3,000, old-age pensions, money for a college education, and veterans benefits.

AMERICA AT WAR, 1941-1945

Things to Know:

- Background to war
 - American foreign policy in the 1920s— isolationist or not
 - disarmament, war debts and reparations, policy toward Latin America
 - response to aggression—nonintervention and neutrality legislation
 - change in policy after September 1939
- United States at war
 - major military campaigns in Pacific and European theaters and military leaders
 - wartime diplomacy—conferences between the “Big Three”, problems that arose, plans for the United Nations
- The home front
 - mobilization for war—industrial conversion, wage and price controls, key wartime agencies
 - social effects of the war—status of women, African-Americans, internment of Japanese-Americans
 - elections of 1940 and 1944

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Washington Disarmament Conference	Lend-Lease Act
London Naval Conference	Atlantic Charter
Kellogg-Briand Pact	America First Committee
Dawes and Young Plans	Casablanca Conference
Clark Memorandum	Operation Overlord
Stimson Doctrine	Teheran Conference
Good Neighbor Policy	Yalta Conference
Nye Committee	Potsdam Conference
Neutrality Acts, 1935-1937	Manhattan Project
<i>Panay</i> incident	J. Robert Oppenheimer
“Quarantine the Aggressor”	Hiroshima & Nagasaki
Neutrality Act of 1939	Executive Order 9066

Manzanar
A. Philip Randolph
War Production Board
Office of Price Administration

Office of War Information
War Labor Board
Wendell Wilkie
Thomas Dewey

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

<i>blitzkrieg</i>	German term meaning “lightning war”; term applied to the rapid German military advance into Poland, Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Netherlands, and France in 1939 and 1940.
Bracero Program	Wartime agreement between the United States and Mexico to import farm workers to meet a perceived manpower shortage; the agreement was in effect from 1941 to 1947.
Cash and carry	Key provisions of the Neutrality act of 1939 that allowed the United States to sell arms and other contraband as long as nations paid cash and shipped the goods on their own vessels.
Europe First	Military strategy adopted by the United States that required concentrating on the defeat of Germany while maintaining a holding action against Japan in the Pacific.
Final Solution	Plan for the extermination of the Jewish population in Nazi-occupied Europe; a total of six million Jews were killed in death camps such as those established at Auschwitz, Belzec, Majdanek, Sobibor, and Treblinka.
Internment	Detaining enemy aliens during wartime; term specifically applied to Japanese aliens and Japanese-Americans living on the West Coast (and elsewhere in the U. S.) Who were sent to relocation centers (Manzanar, Topaz, etc.) In 1942 allegedly because of possible disloyalty.
<i>Kamikaze</i>	Literally “divine wind,” Japanese term for fighter pilots who crashed their planes into American warships during the latter stages of World War 2.
Merchants of death	Term used by Senator Gerald P. Nye to describe the munitions-makers whom he blamed for forcing the United States into World War 1. Nye headed a committee that investigated the industry from 1934 to 1936.
Rosie the Riveter	Term that came to symbolize all women who worked in defense plants and other industries during World War 2.
Second front	British and American invasion of France to relieve pressure on the Soviet Union in the east; Stalin had insisted on opening the second front from June 1941, but the invasion of Normandy (Operation Overlord) did not take place until June 1944.
Sphere of influence	An area in which a nation seeks to be dominant by securing preferential treatment of a political, economic, and/or social nature.
Victory gardens	Plots of land set aside by Americans during World War 1 and 2 for the cultivation of vegetables so as to limit the purchase of produce in stores.

UNIT #5: 1945 TO THE PRESENT

THE UNITED STATES AS A SUPERPOWER, 1945-PRESENT

Things to Know:

1. Cold War policy
 - relations with the USSR—containment, brinkmanship, collective security (United Nations and NATO), summit conferences, detente
 - arms race and arms limitations
2. Cold War events
 - Europe—NATO vs. Warsaw Pact, status of Berlin, Hungarian uprising, Prague Spring, “fall of communism”
 - Asia—”loss of China,” Korean War, Nixon and China, U. S.-Japan trade issues
 - Middle East—Suez crisis, relations with Israel, oil and Islamic fundamentalism
 - Western Hemisphere—Alliance for Progress, Organization of American States, Cuba and Central America, Panama Canal
3. Vietnam
 - U. S. Involvement, 1954-1975—policies of Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford
 - significant military events—Tet offensive, bombing of North Vietnam, Cambodia
 - negotiating peace settlement

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

San Francisco Conference
Central Intelligence Agency
Marshall Plan
Berlin airlift
Warsaw Pact
Korean War
Secretary of State John Foster Dulles
SEATO
CENTO
ANZUS
Suez crisis
U-2 incident
Bay of Pigs invasion
Cuban missile crisis
Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
Berlin Wall
Peace Corps
Six-Day War
Yom Kippur War
Dien Bien Phu
Vietminh
Vietcong

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
Ho Chi Minh Trail
Tet offensive
My Lai massacre
Khmer Rouge
Paris Peace Accords
Henry Kissinger
Salvador Allende
SALT
ABM Treaty
OPEC
Arab oil embargo
Solidarity
Camp David Accords
Iranian hostage Crisis
Panama Canal Treaty
Grenada invasion
Sandinistas/Contras
Iran/Contra
glasnost
perestroika

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Brinkmanship	The policy associated with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles that stressed that Soviet aggression would be met by massive nuclear retaliation; Dulles was opposed to simply “containing” the USSR and wanted to liberate the countries under Soviet control.
Containment	American foreign policy adopted after World War 2 to restrain the expansion of the Soviet Union. It was based on the belief that the USSR does not take risks and would back down if faced with determined opposition. The policy was developed by Foreign Service officer George Kennan in 1947.
Detente	Policy toward the USSR developed by President Nixon and Henry Kissinger focused on easing tensions through negotiations, particularly on arms reductions—for example, the first Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) in 1972.
Eisenhower Doctrine	The United States was prepared to use force in the Middle East against aggression from any country controlled by the Soviet Union (1957).
Military-industrial complex	In his farewell address in 1961, Eisenhower warned of the danger posed by a strong defense industry and the armed forces; despite his own background, Eisenhower wanted to control military spending.
Shuttle diplomacy	Henry Kissinger’s diplomatic efforts in the Middle East in early 1974 led to the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the west bank of the Suez Canal and disengagement between Israel and Syria on the Golan Heights.
Summit diplomacy	Meetings between world leaders, usually the United States and the Soviet Union, to discuss bilateral issues and matters of mutual concern—for example, nuclear disarmament; the first summit conference took place in 1944 in Geneva.
Truman Doctrine	In response to the Greek Civil War in 1947, the United States provided economic and military aid to both Greece and Turkey. The United States would support “free peoples” against armed minorities or outside pressure.
Vietnamization	President Nixon’s policy of withdrawing troops from Vietnam and turning the fighting over to the South Vietnamese with massive amounts of American supplies.

CONTEMPORARY AMERICA, 1945-PRESENT

Things to know:

1. Domestic politics, 1945-1968
 - programs and legislation associated with the Fair Deal, Modern Republicanism, New Frontier, Great Society, New Federalism
 - Cold War at home—House un-American Activities Committee and McCarthyism
 - counter-culture of the 1950s and 1960s—Beat Generation and New Left
2. Domestic politics, 1968—present
 - new national issues—environment, energy policy, abortion, AIDS
 - domestic response to war in Vietnam
 - Watergate
 - economic policy—recession, inflation, supply-side economics, deficit, international trade

3. Civil rights movement
 - African-Americans—legislation, Supreme Court decisions, leaders and tactics
 - affirmative action vs. Reverse discrimination
 - issues of gender and race—feminism, Hispanics (immigration policy), Native Americans

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

GI Bill of Rights	Chicago Democratic Convention (1968)
Taft-Hartley Act	CREEP
McCarran Act	Reagonomics
HUAC	Rosa Parks
Alger Hiss case	Martin Luther King, Jr.
Rosenbergs	Civil Rights Act of 1964
Youngstown Sheet and Tube v. Sawyer	Voting Rights Act of 1965
Adlai Stevenson	black power
Senator Joseph McCarthy	Black Muslims
AFL-CIO	Elijah Muhammad
Gideon v. Wainwright	Malcolm X
Office of Economic Opportunity	Bakke v. Board of Regents
War on Poverty	National Organization for Women (NOW)
Medicare	Betty Friedan
Immigration Act of 1965	ERA
Jack Kerouac	Gloria Steinem
Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)	Roe v. Wade
Woodstock	Cesar Chavez
Environmental Protection Agency	United Farm Workers (UFW)
revenue sharing	American Indian Movement
energy crisis	Wounded Knee
WIN	Desert Storm
Kent State	Colin Powell
hippies	Norman Schwarzkopf

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Baby boom	The significant increase in the birth rate from 1946 through 1957; the rise in population contributed to the growth of the suburbs, consumer culture, and the sharp increase in college enrollments in the 1960s.
Dixiecrats	Southern Democrats who bolted the party following the adoption of a civil rights plank at the 1948 convention; ran Strom Thurmond as their candidate in 1948 as the States' Rights party.
Fair Deal	President Truman's domestic policy (1948) that included civil rights and an extension and enlargement of the New Deal—health insurance, federal aid to education, public housing, and repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.
Great Society	President Johnson's domestic program that included Medicare, civil rights legislation, the War on Poverty; funding for the programs suffered because of the costs of the Vietnam War.
Modern Republicanism	Represented by President Eisenhower, it combined acceptance of the basic features of the New Deal with a conservative economic policy, particularly controlling government spending.
New Federalism	President Nixon's program to return power and tax dollars to the states and cities; the key aspect was revenue sharing, which distributed \$30 billion in revenues to the states.

Stagflation	High inflation combined with high unemployment and a declining gross national product; used to describe economic condition of the country in the mid-1970s.
Supply-side economics	President Reagan's economic policy; reduction in taxes would give people more spendable income and in turn lead to business expansion and more jobs. The policy did increase the federal deficit.
Warren Court	Under Chief Justice Earl Warren (1953-1969), an activist Supreme Court became an important instrument of social and political change, particularly in the areas of civil rights and civil liberties.