Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Miss Cummings

APUSH Review Packet

Final Review Sheets (17c-19c)

# 1. Colonial America

## MAJOR THEMES:

* The differences between the Southern, New England, and Middle colonies.
* Characteristics of the Puritan experience. [“City on a Hill”]
* Origins of slavery.
* Indentured servitude and its role in the colonial economy.
* The slow evolution from separate colonies to unity by 1763.
* Economic and political relations between Great Britain and the colonies to 1763.
* Impact of the colonial wars on the colonies and on their relationship with Britain.
* Mercantilism and the colonies.

***TERMS TO KNOW:***

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| * Jamestown * Captain John Smith * Plymouth Colony * Pilgrims * Puritans * *Mayflower Compact* * MA Bay Colony * John Winthrop * “City on a hill” * VA House of Burgesses * Proprietorship * George Calvert * Act of Toleration (1649) * Bacon’s Rebellion * Headright system * Indentured servant * Antinomianism * Roger Williams | * Anne Hutchinson * Quakers * William Penn * Mercantilism * Navigation Acts * Triangle Trade * Halfway Covenant * First Great Awakening * Jonathan Edwards * Cotton Mather    Salem (1692)   * manumission * *Poor Richard’s Almanac* * John Peter Zenger * French & Indian War (1756-1763) * Albany Plan of Unioni * Peace of Paris (1763) * Salutary Neglect |

1. **Revolutionary America**

## MAJOR THEMES:

* The short- and long-term causes of the American Revolution.
* Colonial assemblies as leaders against Great Britain.
* The Revolution was fomented by changes in British colonial policy in the 1763-1776 period.
* The Revolution was brought on by tight economic controls and loose political controls.
* The ideas/ideals expressed in the Declaration of Independence.
* Several different interpretations by historians on the causes of the American Revolution.
* Was the Treaty of Paris (1783) a victory for the U. S.?
* How had the 13 separate colonies become similar by the time of the Revolution?
* The American Revolution as a democratic revolution turned into an aristocratic government by the Constitution.
* The American Revolution as a question of home rule and who should rule at home.
* The American Revolution as a revolutionary event --> consider the economic and social changes associated with the Revolution.
* Was the Revolution avoidable?

***TERMS TO KNOW:***

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| * Proclamation of 1763 * Sugar Act (1764) * Virtual representation * Stamp Act (1765) * Quartering Act (1765) * Virginia Resolves * Stamp Act Congress * Sons of Liberty * Writs of assistance * Declaratory Act (1766) * Townshend Acts (1767) * Sam Adams * Boston Massacre (1770) * Patrick Henry * John Dickinson * Crispus Attucks * Committees of Correspondence * Boston Tea Party (1773) | * Intolerable [Coercive] Acts (1774) * Quebec Act (1774) * First Continental Congress (1774) * Articles of Confederation * Second Continental Congress (1775) * *Common Sense* * Lexington & Concord * Olive Branch Petition * Saratoga * French Alliance of 1778 * Loyalists (Tories) * Yorktown (1781) * Treaty of Paris (1783) * Shay’s Rebellion * Annapolis Convention * Northwest Ordinance of 1787 |

1. **The Constitution & Early Republic**

## MAJOR THEMES:

* + Enlightenment concepts and the Constitution.
  + How critical was the “Critical Period”?
  + Compare and contrast the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution.
  + Origins of the ideas of separation of powers, written constitutions, and federalism.
  + Areas of agreement at the Constitutional Convention.
  + Bill of Rights: provisions and meanings.
  + Slavery and the Constitution.
  + Failures of the Constitution led to the evolution of political parties.
  + Liberty versus law and order in the 1790s.
  + Hamilton’s economic program.
  + Thomas Jefferson versus Alexander Hamilton.
  + Differences between the Democratic-Republicans and the Federalists.
  + Compare 1763-1776 with 1783-1800 in regard to the relationship between the central government and the colonies or states.
  + Significance of these election years: 1796 & 1800.
  + The “Revolution” of 1800.
  + Loose versus strict construction as a matter of sectional or political interest.
  + The significance of George Washington’s “Farewell Address”.

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| ***TERMS TO KNOW:*** | |
| * Philadelphia Convention (1787) * James Madison * Alexander Hamilton * Virginia Plan * New Jersey Plan * Connecticut Plan * 3/5s Compromise * Federalists * Anti-Federalists * Strict constructionist * Loose constructionist * *Federalist Papers* (esp. #10) | * Judiciary Act (1789) * *Report on Public Credit* (1790) * *Report on Manufactures* (1791) * “Citizen” Genet * Jay Treaty (1794) * Whiskey Rebellion (1794) * Washington’s “Farewell Address” (1796) * Democratic-Republican Party * XYZ Affair * Alien & Sedition Acts (1798) * KY & VA Resolutions (1799) * Revolution of 1800 |

# Jeffersonian Age

**1800-1824 (Jefferson, Madison, Monroe)**

## MAJOR THEMES:

* Decline and death of the Federalist Party.
* “Era of Good Feeling”.
* Marshall and his Supreme Court decisions.
* What caused Jeffersonian Democracy to develop?
* Compare the Second Party System with the First.
* Rise and development of political parties --> economic, social, and geographical characteristics and leaders.
* Hamilton’s economic program created the political issues for the next 50 years.
* The positions, rationale, issues, and spokesmen for the sections on the following political topics: tariff, banking, internal improvements, expansion, and slavery.
* The significance of the 1824 election.
* The War of 1812 as a second War for Independence.
* Foreign policy united and divided Americans between 1800 and 1824.
* The interests of the West were satisfied by neither the Jeffersonians nor the Federalists between 1789 and 1815.
* Provisions and impact of the Monroe Doctrine.
* Clay’s “American System”.

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| ***TERMS TO KNOW:*** | |
| * Louisiana Purchase * Lewis & Clark * Judiciary Act (1801) * “Midnight Judges” * Judicial review * John Marshall * *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) * *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810) * *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819) * *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (1819) * *Cohens v. Virginia* (1821) * *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824) * Aaron Burr * Embargo Act (1807) * Macon’s Bill #2 (1810) * War Hawks * John C. Calhoun (SC) * Henry Clay (KY) | * War of 1812 * Impressment * Hartford Convention (1814) * Treaty of Ghent (1814) * Battle of New Orleans * “Era of Good Feeling” * Tariff of 1816 * Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817) * Adams-Onis Treaty (1819) * Panic of 1819 * Missouri Compromise of 1820 * Monroe Doctrine (1823) * Erie Canal * Robert Fulton * Eli Whitney * Samuel Slater * Lowell System * Denmark Vessey (1822) |

# The Age of Jackson: 1824-1840

**(John Q. Adams, Jackson, Van Buren)**

## MAJOR THEMES:

* + What caused Jacksonian Democracy to develop?
  + Immediate and long range consequences of the split between Jackson and Calhoun.
  + Significant elections: 1828, 1832, and 1840.
  + An era of the common man?
  + Sectional tensions: 1800-1840 --> what were the issues?

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| ***TERMS TO KNOW:*** | |
| * “Corrupt Bargain” * Tariff of Abomination (1828) * “Age of the Common Man” * “King Andrew” * spoils system * Peggy Eaton Affair * Indian Removal Act (1830) * *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* (1831) * *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832) * “Trail of Tears” * nullification * Tariff of Abomination | * Webster-Hayne Debate * *Proclamation to the People of SC* * Second Bank of the U. S. * Nicholas Biddle * Two-Party System * “pet banks” * Roger Taney * Specie Circular * “Log Cabin & Cider” campaign * “peculiar institution” * Nat Turner * Panic of 1837 |

# Antebellum Reform

## MAJOR THEMES:

* + Transcendentalism: why, what was it, leaders.
  + Reform characterized by perfectionism, distrust of established institutions, and uncompromising impatience.
  + Hudson River School of Painting and a unique American culture [art, literature, education]
  + Compare the First and Second Great Awakenings.
  + Strengths and weaknesses of democracy as illustrated by abolitionism and the women’s movement.

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| ***TERMS TO KNOW:*** | |
| * Second Great Awakening * Mormons * Joseph Smith * Brigham Young * Romanticism * Transcendentalism * Ralph Waldo Emerson * Henry David Thoreau * Brook Farm * Shakers * Oneida Community * Joseph Henry Noyes * Thomas Cole * Frederick Church * Hudson River School * Washington Irving * James Fennimore Cooper | * Nathanial Hawthorne * Temperance * Dorothea Dix * Horace Mann * McGuffey Reader * Grimke Sisters * Lucretia Mott * Elizabeth Cady Stanton * Seneca Falls Convention (1848) * Susan B. Anthony * William Lloyd Garrison * *The Liberator* * Frederick Douglass * Harriet Tubman * Sojourner Truth * David Walker * Amelia Bloomer |

# 1830s-1860: Westward Expansion

**& Sectionalism**

**(William H. Harrison, John Tyler, James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan)**

***MAJOR THEMES:***

* Principles that caused territorial expansion between 1815 and 1860.
* Trace sectionalism from 1810-1850 through the careers of Clay, Calhoun, and Webster.
* Manifest Destiny and the road to war.
* Impact of Manifest Destiny on both foreign affairs and domestic politics.
* Why was Oregon annexed peacefully, but not Texas?

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| ***TERMS TO KNOW:*** | |
| * Whigs * Manifest Destiny * Stephen Austin * Sam Houston * Santa Ana * Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842) * Gold Rush * Samuel F. B. Morse | * Compromise of 1850 * Fugitive Slave Law * Underground Railroad * Harriet Beecher Stowe * Hinton R. Helper * George Fitzhugh * Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) * Know-Nothings |

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| * Commodore Matthew Perry (1853) * *54o 40’ Or Fight!*    Mexican War (1846-1848)   * John C. Fremont * Treaty of Guadelupe-Hidalgo (1848) * Wilmot Proviso * Free Soilers * Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850) * Gadsden Purchase (1853) * Popular sovereignty | * “Bleeding Kansas” * John Brown * Harper’s Ferry, VA * Sumner-Brooks * *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857) * Lincoln-Douglas Debates (1858) * *A House Divided* * Freeport Doctrine * Crittenden Compromise (1860) |

# Civil War & Reconstruction

**(Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Grant, Hayes)**

***MAJOR THEMES:***

* Slavery from the viewpoint of the slave, the slaveholder, and the non-slaveholding white Southerner.
* The issue of slavery in the territories.
* Slavery as a threat to white Northern labor.
* Compare the black struggle to achieve freedom with the abolitionist struggle to free slaves.
* Blacks in the North: 1790-1860.
* William Lloyd Garrison-->hero or villain of the antislavery movement.
* The Civil War began with the Mexican War!?
* Northerners objected not to slaves but to the political and economic power and influence slavery gave the slaveholder in the national government.
* Event, person, or place as a symbol of North-South division, such as Bleeding Kansas, John Brown, or the Crittenden Compromise.
* Southern grievances against the North.
* North-South economic differences before the Civil War that continued unresolved after it.
* The 1850s-->a decade of political sectionalism and economic nationalism.
* Role of the Supreme Court in the Civil War and Reconstruction.
* Breakdown of both the Whig and Democratic parties in the 1850s and rise of the third party system.
* Struggle between the president and Congress for dominant political power within the federal government, 1850-1868.
* States’ rights from 1790-1860 for all the sections.
* Civil Wartriumph of American democracy over European aristocracy (“slaveocracy”).
* When did the Civil War become inevitable and why?
* What causes of the Civil War were resolved by the Civil War and Reconstruction?
* Was the Republican Party consistent in its policies from the 1850s to 1877?
* The issues of the Civil War were similar to those of the American Revolution.
* Accomplishments and failures of Reconstruction.
* Compare the social and political gains made by Blacks during Reconstruction with those during the second Reconstruction, and during the 1950s and 1960s.
* Major developments in the history of Blacks between 1865 and 1912.

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| ***TERMS TO KNOW:*** | |
| * Fort Sumter * Jefferson Davis * Bull Run (I & II) * Anaconda Plan * George McClellan * Antietam * *Merrimac* & *Monitor* * Gettysburg * 13th Amendment * Emancipation Proclamation (1863) * Sherman’s “March to the Sea” * Appomattox * *ex parte Merriman* * Copperheads * Greenbacks * Morrill Tariff Act (1861) * Homestead Act (1862) * Morrill Land Grant Act (1862) * *Ex Parte Milligan* * 10% Plan | * Presidential Reconstruction * Wade-Davis Bill (1864) * Sherman’s Field Order #15 * Freedman’s Bureau * Black Codes * Radical (Congressional) Reconstruction * Civil Rights Act (1866) * 14th Amendment * 15th Amendment * Tenure of Office Act (1867) * Scalawag * Carpetbagger * Crop lien system * “Waving the Bloody Shirt” * Credit Mobilier * Panic of 1873 (“Crime of ‘73”) * Redeemers * KKK * Compromise of 1877 |

# Closing the Frontier & the New South

## MAJOR THEMES:

* + Why was the Great Plains settled last?
  + What brought a speedy end to the frontier?
  + Economic and political consequences of the closing of the frontier.
  + Theories of Frederick Jackson Turner--> The “myth” of the frontier in American culture and how did it influence American character?
  + Evolution of federal land policy toward Indians to 1924.
  + Farmers versus the railroads and industry.

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| ***TERMS TO KNOW:*** | |
| * Sand Creek Massacre (1864) * Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) * Frederick Jackson Turner * George A. Custer * Little Big Horn * Chief Joseph * Helen Hunt Jackson | * *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) * Grandfather clause * Ida B. Wells * Booker T. Washington * W. E. B. DuBois * Granger Laws * *Munn v. Illinois* (1876) |

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| * Dawes Severalty Act (1887) * Ghost Dance * Wounded Knee, SD * George Washington Carver * Tuskegee Institute * Jim Crow * Civil Rights Cases of 1883 | * Interstate Commerce Act (1886) * National Alliance * Populism * Ocala Platform * Dear money * Soft money |

# Big Business, Big Labor, & Big Cities

**(Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley)**

***MAJOR THEMES:***

* Compare and contrast the Democratic and Republican Parties: base of support, policies, successes, etc.
* Changes in the economy from 1865-1900 in transportation, agriculture, labor force, and industry.
* Rise of corporations, trusts, pools, and holding companies.
* Factors that promoted industrialization.
* Trace shifting Supreme Court decisions in regard to the regulation of railroads and industry.
* This period as one of governmental intervention in the economy, NOT of laissez-faire.
* The role and significance of technological innovations.
* The 1890s as a decade of economic, political, and social crises.
* Characteristics of different labor unions --> NLU, Knights of Labor, AFL, ARU—differences, successes, failures, leaders, reasons for directions they took.
* Changing workplace conditionswages, hours, safety.
* Compare and contrast the Haymarket Square riot, the Homestead strike, and the Pullman strike.
* Attitude of government, state and federal, toward labor unions to 1914.
* Explain the location and growth of the post-Civil War cities.
* Rise of speactator sports.
* Gilded Age as an era of “conspicuous consumption” [Thorstein Veblen’s phrase].
* Reformers’ attempts to address problems of poverty, housing, and health.
* Municipal governments --> why were they so bad? Why so frustrating to reformers?
* Women’s Movement: 1848-1920.
* Churches’ attack on social and economic problems.
* The Social Gospel as a religious movement.
* Darwinism and church leaders.
* Reactions to immigration: pre-Civil War versus Civil War to 1920s.
* Urbanization reflected in art and literature.
* Compare and contrast Henry George and Edward Bellamy.
* Compare and contrast the treatment of immigrants, Blacks, and Indians during this post- Civil War era.
  + Southern whites reestablished political control after Reconstruction and modernized the Southern economy.
  + Rise of Jim Crow laws.
  + Booker T. Washington versus W. E. B. DuBois.
  + Populism urged political solutions to economic problems.
  + Why did Populism fail, or did it?
  + Problems facing farmers.
  + Compare and contrast the Grange, the Farmers’ Alliance, and Populism.
  + Connect Southern Populism and the rise of racism.

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| ***TERMS TO KNOW:*** | |
| * Gilded Age * Robber Barons * Cornelius Vanderbilt * Jay Gould * Andrew Carnegie * John D. Rockefeller * Sherman Antitrust Act (1890) * *U. S. v. E. C. Knight* (1890) * Social Darwinism * Gospel of Wealth * Thomas A. Edison * Horatio Alger * Yellow-dog contract * Open shop * Closed shop * Railroad Strike of 1877 * Knights of Labor * Haymarket Riot (1886) * AFL * Samuel Gompers * Homestead Strike (1892) * Pullman Strike (1894) * *In Re Debs* * Boss Tweed | * Thomas Nast * Henry George * Jacob Riis * Edward Bellamy * Settlement Movement * Jane Addams * Social Gospel * Carry Nation * Louis Sullivan * Chicago School of Architecture * William Lloyd Wright * “Melting Pot” theory * Emma Lazarus * Pendleton Act (1885) * Bland-Allison Act (1878) * Sherman Silver Purchase Act (1890) * Panic of 1893 * Coxey’s Army * William Jennings Bryan * Mark Hanna * “Cross of Gold” * Silver bugs * Gold bugs |

# America Imperialism

**(McKinley, Teddy Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson)**

***MAJOR THEMES:***

* + Organize U. S. foreign policy from 1870-1920 by:

1. geographic region-->Far East, Latin America, Caribbean, Europe;
2. American motives-->economic, moral, Monroe Doctrine, balance of power among European nations, dominance in the Caribbean;
3. influence of domestic policies on foreign policy.
   * Imperialism: characteristics, sources, nature, causes, impact, results, compared to European imperialism.
   * Link-->Reconstruction, Populism, and Imperialism.
   * Compare and contrast the old and the new Manifest Destiny.
   * Roosevelt’s foreign policy.
   * Wilson’s foreign policy.
   * U. S. policy toward Mexico and Cuba, 1890s-1930s.

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| ***TERMS TO KNOW:*** | |
| * Treaty of Kanagawa * “Seward’s Folly” * Alfred Thayer Mahan * Jingoism * Yellow journalism * William Randolph Hearst * Spanish-American War (1898) * De Lome Letter * *Remember the Maine, to Hell with Spain!* * Teller Amendment * Rough Riders * Queen Liliukalani * Emilio Aguinaldo * “White Man’s Burden” * Anti-Imperialist League * Insular cases | * Platt Amendment * Open Door Policy * Boxer Rebellion * “Big Stick” policy * Roosevelt Corollary * Panama Canal * Gentleman’s Agreement * Treaty of Portsmouth (1905) * “Dollar Diplomacy” * Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr. * Jones Act (1916) * “Moral Diplomacy” * Tampico Incident * Pancho Villa * John J. Pershing * “Colossus of the North |