It’s About Time:
Preparing for the
AP U.S. History Exam
The AP U.S. History Exam

Exam Date: _____________________________________________________________

☞ Students should take a pencil, eraser, pen (blue or black ink), and watch to the exam.
☞ Do not bring cell phones or any other electronic devices to the exam.

Types of Questions on the Exam
The exam is 3 hours and 5 minutes in length and consists of two sections: a 55-minute multiple-choice section and a 130-minute free-response section. The free-response section begins with a mandatory 15-minute reading period. Students should spend most of the 15 minutes analyzing the documents and planning an answer to the DBQ.

Section 1 (50% of final score)
• 80 multiple choice questions (55 minutes)
• Multiple choice questions cover all periods of U.S. history.
  • 20% — Colonial America to 1789 (20 questions)
  • 45% — 1790 to 1914 (36 questions)
  • 35% — 1915 to the present (28 questions)
• Students should read a question and all five choices before marking an answer. If A looks right, B might be a better choice.
• Students should eliminate choices that are known to be wrong and make an educated guess from the remaining choices.

Section 2 (50% of final score)
• Document-Based Question (1 hour, including 15 minutes of mandatory reading)
• Standard Essay #1 (35 minutes)
  Students will have a choice of two questions from early American history through the late 1800s.
• Standard Essay #2 (35 minutes)
  Students will have a choice of two questions from the late 1800s to modern times.
• Neither the DBQ nor any of the four standard essay questions will deal exclusively with the period 1980 to the present.

How to Pass the AP Exam

1. Write well.
2. Think analytically.
   a. Make an assertion
   b. Defend the assertion with specific, accurate, and relevant information.
   c. Anticipate and destroy counterarguments.
3. Know a vast amount of historical information.
Writing an AP U.S. History Essay

Essay Organization
1. Introduction
   a. Provide a thesis statement that states the central argument of the essay.
      • Make sure the thesis is a single sentence that answers the question.
      • Make sure the thesis passes the "show me" test. (Someone reading your thesis should think, "show me, prove it to me.")
   b. The introduction may also be used to provide background information, definitions of terms, or points of validation. (optional)
2. Body
   a. Defend the thesis with specific, accurate, and relevant historical information.
   b. Analyze historical information.
      • Explain the significance of the information.
      • Make inferences from the information.
      • Anticipate and destroy counterarguments.
3. Conclusion
   a. Provide a closing statement.
   b. The conclusion may also be used to provide postscript information. (optional)

Commonly Used Phrases in Essay Questions
1. Assess the validity
2. Evaluate the relative importance
3. Compare and contrast
4. To what extent
5. To what extent and why
6. How do you account
7. Discuss
8. Analyze
9. Examine

Ways to Categorize Historical Information in an Essay
1. Political
2. Economic
3. Social
4. Cultural
5. Intellectual / Ideological
6. Diplomatic
7. Religious
8. Military
Answering the Document-Based Question

1. Give yourself fifteen to twenty minutes to analyze documents and plan your essay. Follow a five-step process in planning your essay.
   a. Read the question and make sure you understand all parts of the question.
   b. Write a preliminary thesis statement.
   c. Create a “Yes/But” chart to test your thesis. (Create two columns. Label one column “Yes” and list documents and historical information supporting your thesis. Label the other column “But” and list documents and historical information refuting your thesis.)
   d. Read and analyze each document using APPARTS. Underline information that catches your attention. Jot down ideas and information that come to mind as you analyze the documents.
      - Author
      - Place and Time
      - Prior Knowledge
      - Audience
      - Reason
      - The Main Idea
      - Significance
   e. Form your final thesis statement. Make sure the thesis statement is a single sentence that answers the question and passes the “show me” test.

2. Give yourself forty to forty-five minutes to write your essay.

3. Elements of a good document-based essay.
   a. Refers to documents by citing relevant information in the text of the essay (“FDR’s speech to the 1936 Democratic Convention demonstrates …”).
   b. Includes an analysis of the documents used to support the thesis.
   c. Includes outside information. (“Outside” information is information not taken from the documents.)
   d. Avoids quoting long passages from the documents.
   e. Avoids a laundry-list description of the documents.

Answering Standard Essay Questions

1. Choose the question that best allows you to demonstrate your knowledge of U.S. history and a high level of analysis of that knowledge.
2. Take five to ten minutes to jot down all historical information that you can remember about the topic of the question.
3. After examining the historical information you have jotted down, form a thesis statement that you can defend and develop with the historical information you jotted down.
4. Give yourself twenty-five to thirty minutes to write the essay.
Rubric for Evaluating
DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS

Student Name: ___________________________________________ Final Score: ________

8 – 9 (High)
  a. _____ Well-developed thesis that addresses the question
  b. _____ Considerable specific and relevant outside information to support the thesis
  c. _____ Effective analysis of a substantial number of documents
  d. _____ Well-written and clearly organized
  e. _____ May contain minor factual errors that do not detract from the overall quality of the essay

5 – 7 (Medium)
  a. _____ Acceptable thesis
  b. _____ Some specific and relevant outside information to support the thesis
  c. _____ Effective analysis of some of the documents
  d. _____ Acceptable writing and organization
  e. _____ May contain factual errors that do not seriously detract from the quality of the essay

2 – 4 (Low)
  a. _____ Thesis is nonexistent, confused, or unfocused
  b. _____ Little specific or relevant outside information
  c. _____ Little or no analysis of the documents
  d. _____ Problems in writing and organization that detract from the quality of the essay
  e. _____ Contains major factual errors

0 – 1
  _____ Incompetent or inappropriate response to the question
  _____ Little or no factual information; substantial factual errors

U
  _____ Completely off topic; the paper is blank or not turned in

Comments:
Rubric for Evaluating
STANDARD ESSAYS

Student Name:__________________________________________________ Final Score:________

8 – 9 (High)
  a._____ Well-developed thesis that addresses the question
  b._____ Considerable specific and relevant information to support the thesis
  c._____ Effective analysis of the topic
  d._____ Well-written and clearly organized
  e._____ May contain minor factual errors that do not detract from the overall quality of the essay

5 – 7 (Medium)
  a._____ Acceptable thesis
  b._____ Some specific and relevant information to support the thesis
  c._____ Some analysis of the topic
  d._____ Acceptable writing and organization
  e._____ May contain some factual errors that do no seriously detract from the quality of the essay

2 – 4 (Low)
  a._____ Thesis is nonexistent, confused, or unfocused
  b._____ Few relevant facts; relies heavily on generalizations
  c._____ Little or no analysis of the topic
  d._____ Problems in writing and organization that detract from the quality of the essay
  e._____ Contains major factual errors

0 – 1
  _____ Incompetent or inappropriate response to the question
  _____ Little or no factual information; substantial factual errors

U
  _____ Completely off topic; the paper is blank or not turned in

Comments:
Dates to Memorize when Preparing for the AP Exam

Schlesinger’s Cycles of American History
Historian Arthur Schlesinger believed the United States entered a period of public action and political reform approximately every thirty years. The beginning of each period of reform is listed below.

1. __________ Thomas Jefferson became president
2. __________ Andrew Jackson became president
3. __________ Abraham Lincoln became president
4. __________ Theodore Roosevelt became president
5. __________ Franklin Roosevelt became president
6. __________ John Kennedy became president

Presidents Elected in a Year ending in Zero
As a result of what some people call the “Curse of Tippecanoe,” every president elected in a year ending in zero from 1840 to 1960 died in office.

1. __________ Thomas Jefferson elected president
2. __________ James Monroe re-elected president
3. __________ William Henry Harrison elected president
4. __________ Abraham Lincoln elected president
5. __________ James Garfield elected president
6. __________ William McKinley re-elected president
7. __________ Warren Harding elected president
8. __________ Franklin Roosevelt re-elected president (third term)
9. __________ John Kennedy elected president
10. __________ Ronald Reagan elected president
11. __________ George W. Bush elected president
Wars in United States History

1._____________________ American Revolution
2._____________________ War of 1812
3._____________________ Mexican-American War
4._____________________ Civil War
5._____________________ Spanish-American War
6._____________________ World War I
7._____________________ World War II
8._____________________ Korean War
9._____________________ Vietnam War
10._____________________ Persian Gulf War
11._____________________ Iraqi War

Miscellaneous Dates to Remember

1.___________ Christopher Columbus sailed to the Americas
2.___________ Jamestown established
3.___________ French and Indian War ended
4.___________ Declaration of Independence
5.___________ Constitutional Convention
6.___________ George Washington became president
7._______________ Era of Good Feelings
8._______________ Reconstruction Era
9._______________ Progressive Era
10._______________ Great Depression
11._______________ Cold War
250 Things Every AP Student Should Know About U.S. History

1. Jamestown, 1607
2. First Africans brought to Virginia, 1619
3. Mayflower Compact, 1620
4. Great Migration of Puritans to Massachusetts, 1630’s and 1640’s
5. Roger Williams established Rhode Island, 1636
6. William Penn established Pennsylvania, 1681
7. Salem Witch Trials, 1692
8. James Oglethorpe established Georgia, 1732
10. French and Indian War, 1754-63
11. Proclamation of 1763
12. Stamp Act, 1765-66
13. Declaratory Act, 1766
14. Townshend Acts, 1767
15. Boston Tea Party, 1773
16. First Continental Congress, 1774
17. Lexington and Concord, 1775
18. Second Continental Congress, 1775
19. Thomas Paine published *Common Sense*, 1776
20. Declaration of Independence, 1776
21. Treaty of Alliance, 1778
22. Battle of Yorktown, 1781
23. Articles of Confederation went into effect, 1781
24. Peace of Paris, 1783
25. Northwest Ordinances of 1784, 1785, 1787
26. Shay’s Rebellion, 1786
27. Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, 1787
28. *The Federalist Papers* published, 1787-8
29. Creation of a new government, 1789
30. Alexander Hamilton appointed Secretary of the Treasury, 1789
31. Samuel Slater established the first textile mill, 1790
32. Bill of Rights, 1791
33. Cotton Gin, 1793
34. Washington’s Proclamation of Neutrality, 1793
35. Whiskey Rebellion, 1794
36. Washington’s Farewell Address, 1796
37. XYZ Affair, 1797-98
38. Alien & Sedition Acts, 1798
39. Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, 1798-99
40. Election of 1800
41. Midnight judges, 1801
42. *Marbury v. Madison*, 1803
43. Louisiana Purchase, 1803
44. Lewis and Clark expedition, 1804-6
45. Trial of Aaron Burr, 1807
46. Jefferson’s embargo, 1807
47. War of 1812, 1812-1815
48. Hartford Convention, 1814
49. Treaty of Ghent, 1814
50. Battle of New Orleans, 1815
51. The American System, 1815
52. Era of Good Feelings, 1815-24
53. McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819
54. Adams-Onis Treaty, 1819
55. Missouri Compromise, 1820
56. First Lowell factory opened, 1823
57. Monroe Doctrine, 1823
58. Election of 1824
59. Indian Removal Act, 1830
60. Maysville Road Veto, 1830
61. Nat Turner’s revolt, 1831
62. Nullification Crisis, 1832-33
63. Jackson destroyed Bank of the United States, 1833-36
64. Panic of 1837
65. Horace Mann began school reform in Massachusetts, 1837
66. Trail of Tears, 1838
67. Election of 1840
68. Term “Manifest Destiny” first used, 1845
69. Annexation of Texas, 1845
70. Mexican-American War, 1846-48
71. Wilmot Proviso, 1846
72. Mormons migrated to Utah, 1847-48
73. Seneca Falls convention, 1848
74. Mexican Cession, 1848
75. California gold rush, 1849
76. Compromise of 1850
77. Harriet Beecher Stowe published *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, 1852
78. Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
79. Creation of the Republican Party, 1854
81. Lincoln-Douglas debates, 1858
82. John Brown’s raid, 1859
83. Election of 1860
84. Southern secession, 1860-61
85. Fort Sumter, 1861
86. Homestead Act, 1862
87. Morrill Land-Grant Act, 1862
88. Emancipation Proclamation, 1863
89. Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, 1863
90. Appomattox Court House, 1865
91. Abraham Lincoln assassination, 1865
92. Freedman’s Bureau, 1865
93. 13th Amendment, 1865
94. Purchase of Alaska, 1867
95. Radical Reconstruction began, 1867
96. Andrew Johnson impeachment trial, 1868
97. 14th Amendment, 1868
98. Transcontinental railroad completed, 1869
99. Standard Oil created, 1870
100. Knights of Labor created, 1869
101. Wyoming gave women right to vote, 1870
102. Battle of Little Big Horn, 1876
103. Election of 1876
104. Great Railroad Strike, 1877
105. Chief Joseph surrendered, 1877
106. James Garfield assassinated, 1881
107. Booker T. Washington founded Tuskegee Institute, 1881
108. Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882
109. Pendleton Civil Service Act, 1883
110. Haymarket Square Riot, 1886
111. American Federation of Labor created, 1886
112. Dawes Severalty Act, 1887
113. Jane Addams founded Hull House, 1887
114. The “Gospel of Wealth” 1889
115. Jacob Riis published *How the Other Half Lives*, 1890
116. Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 1890
117. Wounded Knee massacre, 1890
118. Ellis Island opened, 1892
119. Homestead Strike, 1892
120. Panic of 1893
121. Pullman Strike, 1894
122. *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 1896
123. Election of 1896
124. Spanish-American War, 1898
125. Open Door policy, 1899
126. Filipino rebellion, 1899-1901
127. William McKinley assassinated, 1901
128. Theodore Roosevelt mediated coal miner’s strike, 1902
129. Wright Brothers flew first airplane, 1903
130. Northern Securities Company broken up, 1904
131. Roosevelt Corollary, 1904
132. Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty, 1904
133. Upton Sinclair published *The Jungle*, 1906
134. Model T introduced, 1908
135. NAACP organized, 1909
136. Election of 1912
137. 16th Amendment, 1913
138. 17th Amendment, 1913
139. Federal Reserve System created, 1913
140. Clayton Anti-Trust Act, 1914
141. *Birth of a Nation*, 1915
142. Pancho Villa’s raid, 1916
143. United States entered WWI, 1917
144. The Fourteen Points, 1918
145. 18th Amendment, 1919
146. Versailles Treaty defeated, 1919
147. Palmer Raids, 1920
148. 19th Amendment, 1920
149. National Origin Act, 1924
150. Teapot Dome Scandal, 1923-24
151. Scopes Trial, 1925
152. KKK marched on Washington, 1925
153. Charles Lindbergh’s flight, 1927
154. Sacco and Vanzetti executed, 1927
155. *The Jazz Singer*, 1927
156. Stock Market crash, 1929
157. Hawley-Smoot Tariff, 1930
158. Stimson Doctrine, 1932
159. Bonus march, 1932
160. First New Deal, 1933
161. Good Neighbor Policy, 1933
162. *Schecter v. the United States*, 1935
163. Dust Bowl, 1935
164. Second New Deal, 1935
165. Wagner Act, 1935
166. Social Security Act, 1935
167. Huey Long assassinated, 1935
168. Congress of Industrial Organization created, 1935
169. FDR’s court-packing plan, 1937
170. Roosevelt recession, 1937-38
171. Lend-Lease Act, 1940
172. Atlantic Charter, 1941
173. Pearl Harbor, 1941
174. Japanese-American internment, 1942
175. Normandy invasion, 1944
176. G.I. Bill, 1944
177. Yalta Conference, 1945
178. Potsdam Conference, 1945
179. Hiroshima and Nagasaki, 1945
180. “Iron Curtain” speech, 1946
181. Truman Doctrine, 1947
182. Marshall Plan, 1947
183. Taft-Hartley Act, 1947
184. Brooklyn Dodgers sign Jackie Robinson, 1947
185. National Security Act, 1947
186. Berlin Airlift, 1948
187. Election of 1948
188. NATO formed, 1949
189. Joseph McCarthy attacked the State Department, 1950
190. Korean War, 1950-1953
191. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg executed, 1953
195. Montgomery bus boycott, 1955-56
196. Interstate Highway Act, 1956
197. Integration of Little Rock H.S., 1957
198. Sputnik, 1957
199. U-2 aircraft shot down by USSR, 1960
200. Greensboro sit-ins, 1960
201. Eisenhower’s Farewell Address, 1961
202. Bay of Pigs, 1961
203. Freedom Riders, 1961
204. Peace Corps, 1961
205. Cuban Missile Crises, 1962
207. March on Washington, 1963
208. John F. Kennedy assassinated, 1963
209. The Great Society, 1964-65
210. Civil Rights Act of 1964
211. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, 1964
212. Malcolm X assassinated, 1965
213. Vietnam War escalated, 1965
214. Voting Rights Act, 1965
215. Watts riots, 1965
217. Tet Offensive, 1968
218. Johnson withdrew from presidential race, 1968
219. Martin Luther King, Jr. assassinated, 1968
220. Robert Kennedy assassinated, 1968
221. Anti-war riots at the Chicago Democratic Convention, 1968
222. AIM created, 1968
223. Election of 1968
224. Neil Armstrong walked on moon, 1969
225. Vietnamization, 1969
226. My Lai massacre made public, 1969
227. Kent State, 1970
228. Pentagon Papers, 1971
229. Nixon visited China, 1972
231. SALT I and the policy of detente, 1972
233. OPEC oil embargo, 1973
234. Nixon resigned, 1974
235. Panama Canal Treaty, 1977
236. Camp David Accords, 1979
237. Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, 1979
238. Iranian hostage crises, 1979-81
239. Reaganomics began, 1981
240. Beirut embassy bombed, 1983
241. Invasion of Grenada, 1983
242. Iran-Contra scandal, 1987
243. INF Treaty, 1988
244. Berlin Wall torn down, 1989
245. Persian Gulf War, 1991
246. Soviet Union dissolved, 1991
247. Oklahoma City bombing, 1995
249. Clinton impeachment trial, 1999
250. September 11th terrorist attacks, 2001
Important Topics in U.S. History

Religion

1600s and 1700s

• New England Puritans
  • Calvinist beliefs: predestination, profit as a sign of salvation, both church and state serve God, church officials cannot be state officials
  • City upon a Hill
  • Community of Saints
  • Congregationalists
  • Halfway Covenant
  • Harvard, 1639
  • John Winthrop
  • Salem Witch Trials, 1692

• Quakers
  • Inward Light
  • William Penn
  • Pennsylvania, 1681
  • Holy Experiment
  • Society of Friends

• Anglicans

• Catholics
  • Maryland Act of Toleration

• Great Awakening, 1730s-1760s
  • Jonathan Edwards
  • George Whitefield
  • Old Lights / New Lights
  • Characteristics: human sinfulness leads to eternal damnation unless humans surrender to God and accept Jesus as the savior of humanity, emotion is more important than the intellect
  • Importance: religious freedom, separation of church and state, individualism

• Deism
Religion (continued)

1800s

• Second Great Awakening, early 1800s
  • Charles Finney
  • Importance: sparked several reform movements
    - public education (Horace Mann)
    - prison reform (Dorthea Dix)
    - Utopian Socialism (Brooke Farm, Onieda Community, New Harmony)
    - women’s rights
    - temperance
    - abolition of slavery
  • Josiah Strong, *Our Country*, 1885
  • Social Gospel (Third Great Awakening?), late 1800s and early 1900s
    • Charles Sheldon, *In His Steps*, 1896
    • Characteristics: Christian desire to improve the world through charity

1900s

• Fundamentalism vs. Modernism
  • Scopes trial, 1925
  • Charles Coughlin, 1930s
• Rise of the Religious Right (Fourth Great Awakening?), 1970s through early 2000s
  • Phyllis Schafly, Pat Robertson, Jerry Falwell (Moral Majority)
  • Beliefs: pro-life, anti-evolution, prayer in schools, viewed the United States as a Christian nation
American Indian History

1600s and 1700s

• Smallpox epidemic in New England killed 90% of Indians, early 1600s
• King Philip’s War, 1675-78
• The Iroquois, the Albany Plan of Union (Ben Franklin), the Articles of Confederation and the U.S Constitution (Note: The influence of the Iroquois on these documents is debatable.)
• Pontiac’s Rebellion and the Proclamation of 1763
• President Washington (1789-1797) encouraged a “civilizing process” (Based on a belief that Native Americans were equal, but their society was inferior.)

Early 1800s

• Tecumseh and his brother The Prophet
• Battle of Tippecanoe, 1811
• Seminole War
• Indian Removal (Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson)
• Worcester v. Georgia, 1832
• Trail of Tears, 1838

1865-1890: Indian Wars

• Extermination of the buffalo in late 1800s helped defeat Plains Indians
• Custer defeated by Sioux and Cheyenne at Little Big Horn, Montana, 1876
• Chief Joseph (Nez Perce) surrendered, 1877
• Helen Hunt Jackson, A Century of Dishonor, 1881
• Geronimo (Apache) surrendered, 1886
• Dawes Severalty Act (“Kill the Indian, Save the Man”), 1887
• Sioux massacred at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, 1890

1900s

• Snyder Act, 1924
• Wheeler-Howard Act, 1934
• Dennis Banks and the American Indian Movement (AIM), 1968
• The Trail of Broken Treaties and the Twenty Points, 1972
• Occupation of BIA headquarters at Wounded Knee, 1972
Women’s History

American Revolution

• Republican motherhood
• Abigail Adams (“remember the ladies”)

Early 1800s:

• Cult of Domesticity
• Seneca Falls Convention, 1848
  ▪ Elizabeth Cady Stanton (“all men and women are created equal”)
  ▪ Lucretia Mott

Late 1800s

• Susan B Anthony
• Victoria Woodhull
• Fight to include women’s suffrage in the 15th Amendment
• Wyoming granted women’s suffrage, 1870

Early 1900s

• National Women’s Party, 1916
• 19th Amendment, 1920
• Margaret Sanger
• Flappers (greater freedom for women in fashion and behavior), 1920s
• “Rosie the Riveter” and World War II

Late 1900s

• Betty Friedan, The Feminine Mystique, 1963
• Equal Pay Act, 1963
• Civil Rights Act of 1964
• National Organization for Women, 1966
• Equal Rights Amendment (passed by the U.S. Congress in 1972, not ratified by enough state governments)
African American History

Colonial America

- First Africans brought to Virginia, 1619
  - First Africans were treated as indentured servants and released after a number of years.
  - Reasons slavery was imposed on African Americans: freed servants became competition for resources, released servants had to be replaced, racism
- Massachusetts became the first colony to legalize slavery, 1641 (slavery legal in all colonies by the early 1700s)

Late 1700s

- Constitutional Convention, 1787
  - Three-Fifths Compromise
  - Slave Trade Compromise
- Invention of the cotton gin helped make slavery profitable, 1793
- Toussaint L’Ouverture’s rebellion in Haiti led to stronger Slave Codes in the US, 1797

Early 1800s

- African slave trade outlawed, 1808
- Slave population increased due to increase in native born population
- Majority of white southerners owned no slaves
- Denmark Vesey’s failed rebellion, 1822
- Nat Turner’s rebellion, 1831
- Abolitionists
  - Benjamin Lundy
  - William Lloyd Garrison, *The Liberator*
  - Frederick Douglass, *The North Star*
  - Sojourner Truth
  - Elijah P. Lovejoy
- Abolitionist Groups
  - American Colonization Society
  - Free Soil Party
  - American Anti-Slavery Society
African American History (continued)

Civil War and Reconstruction

• *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 1857
• Emancipation Proclamation, 1863
• 13th Amendment
• 14th Amendment
• 15th Amendment
• Black Codes
• Sharecropping
• Northern troops pulled out of the South, 1877

Late 1800s

• Voting rights taken away from African Americans after Reconstruction
• Jim Crow laws adopted by southern states, 1876-1965
• Booker T. Washington and the Atlanta Compromise, 1895
• *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 1896

Early 1900s

• W.E.B. DuBois and the Niagara Movement, 1905
• National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), 1909
• Birth of a Nation, 1915
• African Americans migrated to northern cities during World War I and World War II
• Harlem Renaissance and the New Negro, 1920s
• Marcus Garvey

Civil Rights Movement, 1954-1968

• *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, 1954
• Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1955-56
  • Rosa Parks
  • Martin Luther King, Jr.
• SCLC founded, 1957
• Integration of Little Rock High School, 1957
• Civil Rights Act of 1957 created a commission to investigate cases of discrimination
• Sit-ins at Greensboro, NC, lunch counter, 1960
• Freedom Riders, 1961
• March on Washington, 1963
• Mississippi Summer Project, 1964
African American History (continued)

• Civil Rights Act of 1964
• Malcolm X assassinated, 1965
• Voting Rights Act of 1965
• Watts, CA, 1965
• Stokely Carmichael replaced John Lewis as leader of SNCC, 1966 (Carmichael helped ignite the Black Power movement)
• Black Panthers founded, 1966
• Race Riots, 1965-68
• Kerner Commission Report, 1968
• Martin Luther King assassinated, 1968
• Poor People’s March, 1968
**Immigration**

Before 1880, immigrants came primarily from northern Europe.
- Great Migration of English Puritans, 1630s and 1640s
- Scotch-Irish, Germans, 1700s
- Irish, 1840s

After 1880, Immigrants began coming from southern and eastern Europe.
- New Immigration
- moved to cities
- provided unskilled labor

Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882
Gentleman’s Agreement, 1907
National Origins Acts, 1920s
Bracero program, 1930s
McCarran-Walter Act, 1952
Immigration Act. 1965
Immigration Reform and Control Act, 1986

**Supreme Court Cases**

*Marbury v. Madison*, 1803
*McCulloch v. Maryland*, 1819
*Gibbons v. Ogden*, 1824
*Worcester v. Georgia*, 1832
*Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 1857
*Munn v. Illinois*, 1876
*Wabash v. Illinois*, 1886
*Plessy v. Ferguson*, 1896
*Schenck v. United States*, 1919
*Schechter v. United States*, 1935
*Brown v. Board of Education*, 1954
*Gideon v. Wainwright*, 1963
*Miranda v. Arizona*, 1966
*Roe v. Wade*, 1973
Books and Writings

Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*, 1876
Joseph Smith, *The Book of Mormon*, 1830
Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America*, 1835-1840
Frederick Douglass, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*, 1845
Henry David Thoreau, *Resistance to Civil Government*, 1849
Harriet Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, 1852
Henry George, *Progress and Poverty*, 1879
Helen Hunt Jackson, *A Century of Dishonor*, 1881
Josiah Strong, *Our Country*, 1885
Edward Bellamy, *Looking Backward*, 1888
Alfred Thayer Mahan, *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*, 1660-1783, 1890
Frederick Jackson Turner, “The Significance of the Frontier in American History,” 1893
Charles Sheldon, *In His Steps*, 1896
Booker T. Washington, *Up From Slavery*, 1901
Lincoln Steffens, *The Shame of the Cities*, 1904
Upton Sinclair, *The Jungle*, 1905
Charles Austin Beard, *An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution*, 1913
Rachel Carson, *Silent Spring*, 1962
Betty Friedan, *The Feminine Mystique*, 1963

Speeches

George Washington, *Farewell Address*, 1796
Thomas Jefferson, *Inaugural Address*, 1801
Daniel Webster, *Second Reply to Hayne*, 1830
Abraham Lincoln, “House Divided” Speech, 1858
Abraham Lincoln, *Gettysburg Address*, 1863
Woodrow Willson, *Call for Declaration of War against Germany*, 1917
Franklin Roosevelt, *Inaugural Address*, 1933
Martin Luther King, “I Have a Dream,” 1963
Compromises
Great Compromise, 1787
Missouri Compromise, 1820
Compromise of 1833
Compromise of 1850
Crittenden Compromise, 1860
Compromise of 1877
Atlanta Compromise, 1895

Territorial Expansion
Louisiana Purchase, 1803
Florida, 1819
Oregon, 1846
Mexican Cession, 1848
Gadsden Purchase, 1853

Treaties
Treaty of Paris, 1763
Treaty of Paris, 1783
Jay’s Treaty, 1794
Pinckney’s Treaty, 1795
Treaty of Ghent, 1814
Adams-Onís Treaty, 1819
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848
Treaty of Paris, 1898
Treaty of Versailles, 1919
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), 1949
Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), 1954
Cold War

Harry Truman

- Hiroshima and Nagasaki (World War II decision or Cold War decision?), 1945
- Truman Doctrine (George Kennan and the policy of containment), 1947
- Marshall Plan, 1947
- Berlin Airlift, 1948
- Chinese Revolution. 1949
- Soviet Union tests an atomic bomb, 1949
- Korean War began, 1950

Dwight Eisenhower

- Korean War ended. 1953
- Nikita Khruschev became leader of the Soviet Union after Joseph Stalin died, 1953
  ("peaceful coexistence" began)
- Suez Canal crisis, 1956
- Eisenhower Doctrine, 1957
- U-2 incident, 1960 ("peaceful coexistence" ended)

John Kennedy

- Bay of Pigs, 1961
- Alliance for Progress, 1961
- Berlin Wall, 1961
- Cuban missile crisis, 1962
- Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, 1963

Lyndon Johnson

- Escalation of the Vietnam War, 1965
- Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, 1968

Richard Nixon

- Vietnamization began, 1969
- Nixon Doctrine, 1970
- SALT and the policy of detent, 1972
- Nixon visited China, 1972
- U.S. pulls troops out of Vietnam, 1973
- Arab-Israeli War leads to confrontation with Soviet Union, 1973
Cold War (continued)

Gerald Ford
- Policy of detente continues, 1974-77
- South Vietnam fell to communist forces, 1975
- Request for aid to anti-Marxist forces in Angola denied by Congress, 1975

Jimmy Carter
- Human Rights Policy announced, 1977
- SALT II, 1979
- Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Carter Doctrine, 1979
- U.S. boycott of Summer Olympics in Moscow, 1980

Ronald Reagan
- Reagan Doctrine, 1981
- “Evil Empire” speech (SDI introduced), 1981
- Mikhail Gorbachev became the leader of the Soviet Union (*glasnost*, *perestroika*), 1985
- Geneva Summit, 1985
- Iceland Summit, 1986
- INF Treaty, 1987
- Washington Summit, 1987
- Moscow Summit, 1988

George H. W. Bush
- Berlin Wall came down, 1981
- Soviet Union disbanded, 1991
Economic History of the United States

Economic Terms

• mercantilism
• laissez faire
• tariff (revenue and protective)
• recession (depression)
• recovery (prosperity)
• inflation (cheap money)
• deflation (hard money)
• specie
• supply
• demand

1607-1776

• Jamestown and the London Company, 1607
• Calvinism (achieving grace through profit and wealth)
• Triangular Trade
• Navigation Acts
• Salutary Neglect
• American Revolution
  ▶ Sugar Act, 1764
  ▶ Stamp Act, 1765-66
  ▶ Declaratory Act, 1766
  ▶ Townshend Acts, 1767

1776-1840

• Economic problems stemming from the Articles of Confederation, 1787-1789
• Shay’s rebellion, 1786-87
• Alexander Hamilton’s financial program
  ▶ raise revenue to assume state debts and fund the national debt at par
    - sale of western land
    - excise tax
    - revenue tariff
  ▶ First Bank of the United States, 1781-1811
• Embargo of 1807
Economic History (continued)

• Henry Clay’s American System, 1815
  ‣ Second Bank of the United States, 1816-1836
  ‣ protective tariff, 1816
  ‣ internal improvements at federal expense (not funded)

• South Carolina Tariff Crisis, 1832-33

• Destruction of the Bank of the United States, 1833

• Panic of 1837
• Independent Treasury System, 1840

1840-1901

• Development of a national economy
  ‣ turnpikes
  ‣ canals
  ‣ steamboats
  ‣ railroads

• Economic advantages and disadvantages of North and South during the Civil War

• Sharecropping, post-Civil War

• Industrial Take-Off, 1865-1900
  ‣ improved standard of living
  ‣ U.S. became a world power
  ‣ problems: monopolies, uneven distribution of wealth, crime, corruption

• The Gilded Age
  ‣ trusts and monopolies
  ‣ J.P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, J.J. Hill, Jay Gould, Cornelius Vanderbilt

• Growth of labor unions
  ‣ fought for collective bargaining to deal with the problems of long hours, low, pay, and unsafe working conditions
  ‣ Knights of Labor, 1869
  ‣ Railroad Strike of 1877
  ‣ American Federation of Labor founded (founded by Samuel Gompers), 1886
  ‣ Homestead Strike, 1892
  ‣ Pullman Strike (led by Eugene Debs), 1894
Economic History (continued)

• Farmers’ organizations
  ‣ problems for farmers: railroad monopolies, high tariffs, deflation
  ‣ Grange, 1867
  ‣ Populist Party, 1889

• Monetary policy
  ‣ Greenback Party
  ‣ Crime of ’73 (Panic of 1873)
  ‣ Bland-Allison Act of 1878 and the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890
  ‣ Grover Cleveland and the gold standard
  ‣ Panic of 1893 (caused by the McKinley Tariff and the return to the gold standard)
  ‣ Free Silver movement
  ‣ Klondike gold rush, 1896

1901-1945

• Progressive Era, 1901-1917, created a regulated capitalism
  ‣ Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft broke up monopolies using the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890
  ‣ Election of 1912: Wilson’s New Freedom vs. T. Roosevelt’s New Nationalism
  ‣ Federal Reserve System, 1913
  ‣ 16th Amendment, 1913
  ‣ Underwood-Simmons Tariff, 1913
  ‣ Clayton Anti-Trust Act, 1914

• Warren Harding and the Return to Normalcy, 1921-23
  ‣ protective tariffs
  ‣ deregulation of business
  ‣ Soak-the-Poor taxes

• Calvin Coolidge, 1923-29 ("the business of America is business")

• The Great Depression, 1929-1941
  ‣ cause: too much supply, too little demand
    - The Fed tightened the money supply
    - Hawley-Smoot Tariff, 1930
  ‣ stock market crash, 1929
Economic History (continued)

- Herbert Hoover, 1929-1933
  - Reconstruction Finance Corporation
  - public works programs
- Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal, 1933-45
  - relief, recovery and reform
  - Keynesian economics ("priming the pump")
  - New Deal programs: Agricultural Adjustment Act, Civilian Conservation Corps, Public Works Administration, Works Progress Administration, Social Security, Wagner Act, Tennessee Valley Authority

1945-Present

- Post-World War II inflationary spiral
- Dwight Eisenhower and Keynesian economics, 1957
- Lyndon Johnson and the Great Society, 1963-69
  - “War on Poverty”
  - Great Society programs: Medicare, Medicaid, Office of Economic Opportunity, Job Corps, Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), Food Stamps
- Richard Nixon: “We are all Keynesians now,” 1971
- OPEC and the energy crisis of the 1970s
- Stagflation, 1970s
- Ronald Reagan, 1981-89
  - supply-side economics
  - tax cuts and deregulation
- Bill Clinton and the “Third Way,” 1993-2001
U.S. History Vocabulary

1. agrarian
2. yeoman
3. headright system
4. indentured servant
5. delegate representation
6. virtual representation
7. antebellum
8. postbellum
9. status quo ante
10. reciprocity
11. tariff
12. customs duty
13. vertical integration
14. horizontal integration
15. freemen
16. manumission
17. temperance
18. conscription
19. sharecropping
20. tenant farming
21. crop-lien system
22. Anglo
23. Anglophile
24. Anglophobe
25. Franco
26. Sino
27. Russo
28. industrial worker
29. municipal
30. turnpike
31. assimilation
32. nativism
33. Congregationalist
Websites and Printed Resources for Helping Students Prepare for the AP U.S. History Exam

   Sample AP questions and scoring guides from the College Board.

   Study skills and test-taking tips from the College Board.

   A list of AP U.S. History study guides.

   This site provides over 1600 notecards for AP U.S. History students.

5. [http://home.comcast.net/~mruland/APUS/ExamReview/index.htm](http://home.comcast.net/~mruland/APUS/ExamReview/index.htm)
   The website for Mrs. Ruland’s AP U.S. History Class offers links to information and resources that will help students prepare for the AP exam.

6. [http://memorize.com](http://memorize.com)
   Students can use this website to create lists of questions and answers that will help them memorize historical information.

   Students can create their own flash cards as a PDF file that can then be printed and folded with questions on one side and answers on the other.

8. [http://flashcarddb.com/leitner](http://flashcarddb.com/leitner)
   The Leitner System is a method of studying flash cards based on the premise that the easier it is to recall the material on a flashcard, the less often that flashcard should be repeated in the future. The more difficult it is to recall the material on a flashcard, the more often that flashcard should be repeated.

   Note: AP U.S. History Flash Cards can be purchased from Kaplan AP, Barron’s AP, and CliffNotes.