**APUSH REVIEW**

The following is a list of major themes, concepts, people and events to know and be able to explain why they are important.

**UNIT ONE: 1607-1763**

Columbus (reasons for exploration)

Order of colonization of colonies

Mayflower Compact (1620)

Contrast between Pilgrims and Puritans (!)

Puritan migration (1630s)

Church of England

John Winthrop (Puritan, “city upon a hill”)

Calvinism

Congregational Church (stems from Puritanism)

Roger Williams (sep. of church and state)

Anne Hutchinson

covenant theology

Half-way covenant

Thomas Hooker (CT)

Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

Founding of Harvard (1636)

New England Confederation (1643)

King Philips War (1675-1676)

Dominion of New England (1868)

Sir Edmund Andros

SOUTHERN COLONIES:

Jamestown, first colony (1607)

joint stock company

Virginia: purpose, failures, successes

headright system

John Smith

John Rolfe

slavery begins (1619)

House of Burgesses (1619)

Bacon’s Rebellion (1676)

Georgia: reasons, successes

James Oglethorpe (GA)

staple crops

MIDDLE COLONIES

William Penn Holy Experiment

New York: Dutch

Patroon system

Peter Stuyvesant

Five Nations

Crops in the Colonies

Leisler’s Rebellion (1689-1691)

Religion in the colonies

Pennsylvania

Rhode Island

Johnathan Edwards, *Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God*

Maryland

Old Lights, New Lights

George Whitefield

Lord Baltimore

Maryland Toleration Act

Deism

Huguenots

COLONIAL ECONOMY:

Mercantilism

sectional differences

Navigation Acts

triangular trade

Currency Act

COLONIAL SOCIETY:

Salem Witch Trials

Primogeniture

indentured servants

Phyllis Wheatly-African American poet

“salutary neglect”

Enlightenment

town meetings

John Peter Zenger-libel court case

John Locke-“natural rights” (“life, liberty and property”…Jefferson changed it to “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness” in the Dec. of Indep)

COMING OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

writs of assistance

Pontiac’s Rebellion

Paxton Boys

Grenville Program

virtual representation

Stamp Act (1765)/Stamp Act Congress-first time colonies come together to oppose British policies

Virginia Revolves

James Otis

Proclamation of 1763

Navigation Acts (1660)

Sugar Act

non-importation

actual representation

Sons of Liberty

Patrick Henry

internal taxes

external taxes

Declaratory Act (1766)

Townshend Acts (1767)

The Association

Boston Massacre (1770)

 Crispus Attucks

Carolina Regulators

Governor Thomas Hutchinson

Lord North

Boston Tea Party (1773)

East India Company

Coercive Acts/Intolerable Acts

Boston Port Act (1774)

Quebec Act (1774)

First Continental Congress-convened in response to Intolerable Acts

Suffolk Resolves

Continental Association

Paul Revere

George Washington

Olive Branch Petition (1775)-offered to King George III (colonists trying to make peace); he rejects it and announces that colonies are “in rebellion”

“natural rights” philosophy

Richard Henry Lee’s Resolution, July 2

Abigail Adams

Edmund Burke

Lafayette

Benedict Arnold

Articles of Confederation-weak central gov.

Quartering Act (Mutiny Act by the British)

Sam Adams

John Adams

Gaspee Incident (1772)

Committees of Correspondence

Galloway Plan

Lexington and Concord (1775)

Second Continental Congress

Bunker Hill

Thomas Paine, *Common Sense* (Jan, 1776-this pamphlet encouraged colonists to seek independence from Great Britain)

George III-King of England during A.R.

Committee on Dec. of Independence

Jefferson, Adams, Sherman, Franklin and Livingston

Mercy Otis Warren (wrote about the Revolution)

George Rogers Clark

Robert Morris

**UNIT TWO: 1783-1800**

Land Ordinance of 1785

Northwest Ordinance of 1787

Shays’ Rebellion

Jay-Gardoqui Treaty (b/w U.S. and Spain, guaranteed Spanish right to Mississippi river, treaty never ratified)

Annapolis Convention

Noah Webster

Alexander Hamilton

James Madison

Montesquieu, *Spirit of Laws*

Voltaire (freedom of speech, religion)

Jean Jacques Rousseau

Philadelphia Constitution

Plans:

Hamilton

Virginia (large states plan)

New Jersey Plan (small states plan)

Compromises in Constitution:

3/5’s

Great Compromise (two houses)

Federalists (those for the Constitution)

Anti-Federalists (those against Constitution)

Patrick Henry (“give me Liberty..or give me Death”)

*Federalist Papers*-encouraged ratification of U.S. Constitution, written by Hamilton, Madison and Jay

John Fisk, critical period

George Mason, Bill of Rights

POLITICS OF THE 1790s:

Bill of Rights adopted

Washington becomes president

Judiciary Act of 1789 (set up courts)

Hamilton, Sec. of Treasury

Jefferson, Sec. of State

excise taxes

implied powers clause

strict (Jefferson) v. loose (Hamilton) interpretation

Location of capitol: Washington, D.C.

Whiskey Rebellion

Washington’s Farewell Address-warned nation to stay out of foreign entanglements

Jefferson as Vice President under Adams

Alien and Sedition Acts (1798)-Dem-Rep claimed they were designed to protect the Federalist Party/censorship

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

Election of 1800, Burr v. Jefferson

Revolution of 1800 (smooth transfer of power from one party to another)

John Singleton Copley, Charles Wilson Peale, and Gilbert Stuart

artists, painted portraits of founding fathers, etc.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN THE 1790s:

French Alliance, 1777-after Battle of Saratoga

French Revolution (1789)

Citizen Genet

Neutrality Proclamation (1793)

XYZ Affair

Talleyrand

Undeclared naval war with France (1799)

Convention of 1800

Jays Treaty (1794, ratified 1796, b/w U.S and Great Britain, averted war)

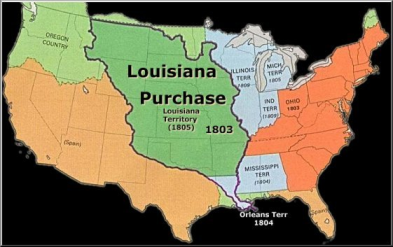
Pinckney’s Treaty (1795, ratified in 1796, set up borders and “friendship” with Spain)

Treaty of Greenville

Barbary Pirates

**UNIT THREE: 1800-1840**

Themes:

Election of 1800

Thomas Jefferson

Jefferson’s inaugural address

“midnight judges”

Louisiana Purchase (1803)

Justice Samuel Chase

Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804)

Hamilton-Burr Duel (Hamilton dies)

Pike Expedition (1805)

Berlin and Milan Decrees (1807)-made by Napoleon, tried to force European nations NOT to trade with Great Britain

Orders in Council

Impressment-forcing American sailors to join British ships

Chesapeake-Leopard Affair

Essex Case

Non-intercourse Act

Macon Bill #2-bill intended to motivate France and Britain to stop seizing American vessels during the Napoleonic wars

Tecumseh

War hawks

Causes of War of 1812

Federalist opposition to war

Treaty of Ghent (1814)-ended War of 1812

Jackson’s Victory at New Orleans (1815)

Nationalism and Sectionalism:

Tariff of 1816

Bonus bill veto

Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817)-Great Lakes

Panic of 1819

West Florida

Adams-Onis Treaty (1819)-U.S. gains Florida

Quadruple Alliance

Holy Alliance

Monroe Doctrine (1823)-warned European powers to stay out of Western hemisphere

Era of Good Feelings (1817-1824)

Marshall Court decisions (pro-federalist)

Missouri Compromise (1820)

Tallmadge Amendment (anti-slavery, was not included in the Missouri Compromise)

Clay’s American System (internal improvements such as road building, nat’l bank. tariffs)

Samuel Slater

Robert Fulton

Eli Whitney

Daniel Webster

John C. Calhoun

John Quincy Adams

“corrupt bargain” (election of 1824)

Panama Conference

Tariff of Abominations (1828)

South Carolina *Exposition and Protest* (SC would secede if Tariff of Abominations was not repealed-Calhoun (author) resigned in protest)

Nullification-idea that states could reject federal laws (i.e. tariffs)

Jacksonian Democracy, 1828 to 1840:

Jacksonian Revolution

Common man theory

Franchise (vote) expanded (to property holders)

Spoils system-giving jobs to campaign supporters

Caucus system

National nominating conventions

Kitchen cabinet-group Jackson met with regularly after he fired most of his cabinet

Cherokee Indian Removal



Trail of Tears (1830s)

Whigs

Maysville Road Veto

Anti-Masonic Party

Nicholas Biddle-president of 2nd B.U.S.

Bank Re-chartering (1832)

Webster-Hayne Debate (RE: tariffs)

Peggy Eaton Affair

Calhoun resigns vice-presidency

Clay: Compromise Tariff (1833)

Force Bill (enforce tariffs on states claiming nullification)

specie circular/Coinage Act (1836)-executive order by Jackson that government land had to be paid for in gold or silver

Panic of 1837

Independent Treasury Act

Pre-emption Act

Tariff of 1842

Roger B. Taney

Social, Education, Intellectual and Religious Reforms:

Transcendentalism

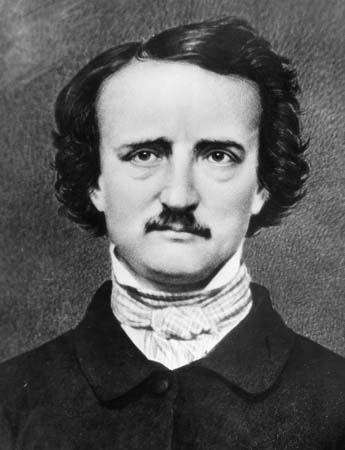
Ralph Waldo Emerson “self reliance”

Henry David Thoreau, *On Walden Pond*, “Essay on Civil Disobedience”

James Fenimore Cooper, *Last of the Mohicans*

Herman Melville, *Moby Dick*

Nathaniel Hawthorne, *The Scarlet Letter*

Edgar Allan Poe, “Tell Tale Heart”

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Margaret Fuller

Hudson River School of Art-landscape painters

Walt Whitman

Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America-* studied effects of social equality on democracy

Charles G. Finney (Second Great Awakening)

“burned over district”

lyceum movement

Mormons, Joseph Smith, Brigham Young, Utah

Brook Farm

Oneida Community

New Harmony

Shakers

Dorothea Dix (advocate for mentally ill)

Oberlin College

Rise of Labor Leaders

American Temperance Union

“Ten Nights in a Bar Room” (prohibitionist play)

Nativism

Irish/German immigration

Lucretia Mott (“first American feminist”)

Samuel B. Morse (morse code)

Seneca Falls Convention (1848)

Women’s Rights

“cult of domesticity”/Cult of True Womanhood

Emma Willard

Anti-Slavery movement (1830s)

Prison reform

**UNIT FOUR: 1840-1877**

Manifest Destiny:

“Manifest Destiny”

Horace Greely

Stephen Austin

Jedediah Smith

Alamo

Santa Anna

Sam Houston

San Jacinto

Liberty Party

Republic of Texas

James K. Polk

“54-40 or FIGHT”-slogan to obtain NW land

Rio Grade river

John Slidell

General Zachary Taylor

Stephen Kearny

Mexican War: Causes and Results

Nicholas Trist

John C. Fremont

Mexican Cession

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo-ended Mexican American War, territory gain for U.S. of present day CA, AZ, etc.

*Caroline* and *Creole* affairs

Webster-Ashburton Treaty

John Jacob Astor-first multi-millionaire

Aroostook War (1838)-undeclared war b/w Great Britain and U.S. over Maine/Canada border

Election of 1848: Cass v. Taylor

49th Parallel

Gadsden Purchase

Wilmot Proviso

Hegemony

Great Salt Lake/Brigham Young

Economy:

“transportation revolution”

Erie Canal

National Road

Lowell Factory-“Lowell girls”

Cyrus McCormick/mechanical reaper

Elias Howe

Ten-hour movement

Clipper ships

Cyrus Field

Robert Fulton

Walker Tariff

Independent Treasury System

Martin Van Buren

The South and Slavery:

American Colonization Society (1816)-back to Africa

Eli Whitney-cotton gin (1793)-expanded slavery

Abolitionism

Sectionalism

William Lloyd Garrison, *The Liberator*

American Anti-Slavery Society

Grimke Sisters

Nat Turner, Denmark Vesey, Gabriel Prosser (slave rebellions or attempted slave rebellions)

Frederick Douglas

“King Cotton”

Know-Nothing Party

Free Soil Party

The Blundering Generation, 1850s:

John Sutter, “49’s”

Compromise of 1850, Fugitive Slave Law

Webster’s 7th of March Speech-defended the Fugitive Slave Law

Henry Clay

Harriet Tubman, underground railroad

Ostend Manifesto (plan to acquire Cuba-failed)

“peculiar institution”

Harriet Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*

“Beecher’s Bibles”

Hinton R. Helper, *Impending Crisis of the South*

Election of 1852-Whigs

Stephen A. Douglas-popular sovereignty

“Bleeding Kansas”

Dred Scott decision (1857)

Sumner-Brooks Affair

LeCompton Constitution (ultimately rejected)

Lincoln-Douglas Debates (1858)

Freeport Doctrine (1858)

Harper’s Ferry/John Brown (1859)

Election of 1860 (John Bell, John Breckenridge)

Republican Party of 1860

Crittenden Compromise

Civil War and Reconstruction:

Border States

North’s advantages

South’s advantages

Fort Sumter

Bull Run

Lee, Jackson, Beauregard (Confederacy)

Grant, Meade, McClellan, Sherman (Union)

*Monitor* versus the *Merrimac*

Cotton vs. wheat

Bull Run

Jefferson Davis (President of the Confederacy)

Abraham Lincoln

Suspension of habeas corpus

Copperheads

Northern blockade

Conscription

Emancipation Proclamation (added moral element to the Civil War)

Conscription

Election of 1864

Scalawags and carpetbaggers

Wade-Davis Bill

Lincoln’s 10% plan

Thaddeus Stevens

Black codes

Charles Sumner

Andrew Johnson

Ku Klux Klan

Freedmen’s Bureau

Lincoln’s Assassination

13th Amendment

14th Amendment

15th Amendment

Tenure of Office Act

Impeachment

William H. Seward, purchase of Alaska (“Seward’s Folly”)

Treaty of Washington

Hamilton Fish (Grant’s Sec. of State)

Ulysses S. Grant

Compromise of 1877-put Hayes in presidency, in return for end of military Reconstruction

Hayes-Tilden Election (1876)

Sharecropping

**UNIT FIVE: 1877-1900 (Gilded Age)**

Politics:

Whiskey Ring

Waving the Bloody Shirt (reminding people who won the Civil war)

Liberal Republicans

Panic of 1873

Solid South

Ohio Idea

Greenback-Labor Party

Pendleton Civil Service Act

Chester A. Arthur

James A. Garfield

James G. Blaine

Grover Cleveland

Stalwarts

Half-breeds

Mugwumps

“Rum, Romanism and Rebellion”

Treasury surplus

Pensions, Grand Army of the Republic (GAR)

Secret (Australian) Ballot

Dingley Tariff

Business Developments and Personalities:

Laissez-faire

Adam Smith, *The Wealth of Nations* (capitalism)

Union Pacific Railroad

Central Pacific Railroad

Credit Mobilier

“robber barons”

John D. Rockefeller

Andrew Carnegie

Horizontal integration

Vertical integration

Charles Schwab

Thomas A. Edison

Alexander Graham Bell

Leland Stanford

James J. Hill, Great Northern Railroad

Cornelius Vanderbilt

New York Central Railroad

Bessemer process

United States Steel Corporation

J. Pierpont Morgan

Gustavas Swift

Phillip Armour

James B. Duke (tobacco)

Andrew Mellon

“stock watering”

Jay Gould and Jim Fisk

pools

rebates

trusts

holding companies

interlocking directorates

mergers

14th Amendment-“Due Process”

Interstate Commerce Act

Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)

Labor Developments:

National Labor Union

William Sylvis

Knights of Labor

Terrence Powderly

American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers

collective bargaining

injunction

strikes

boycotts

yellow dog contracts

company unions

company towns

Great Railroad Strike of 1877

Haymarket Square Riot (1886)

Homestead Strike (1892)

Pinkertons

American Railway Union

Pullman Strike of 1894

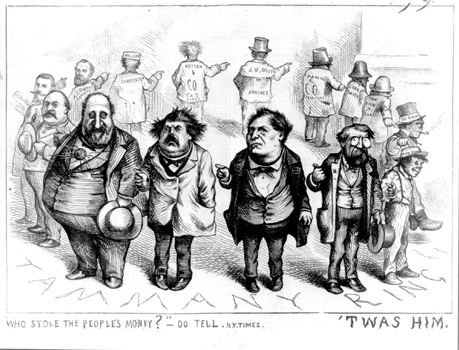
Eugene V. Debs

Richard Olney

Urbanization: The Rise of the City:

George Washington Plunkett

“honest graft”

Boss Tweed

Tammany Hall (political machines)

Thomas Nast (cartoonist, helped bring down Tweed)

“new immigration”

tenements-low income housing

Jane Addams, Hull House

Denis Kerney

Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)

Literacy tests

American Protective Association

Frank Lloyd Wright (architect)

Louis Sullivan (architect) “father of the modern skyscraper”

Gilded Age: Social, Intellectual and Cultural Movements:

Charles Darwin (theory of evolution), *On Origin of the Species*

Herbert Spencer, Social Darwinism (applied to business)

Andrew Carnegie, *The Gospel of Wealth*

Henry Ward Beecher

Dwight L. Moody

Reverend Josiah Strong

Salvation Army

Social Gospel Movement

YMCA  
Brigham Young

Morrill Act-funding education

Edward Bellamy, *Looking Backward*

Henry George, *Progress and Poverty*-book on inequality

Single tax

“Gilded Age”  
noveau riche

Mark Twain

Stephen Crane

Henry James

Horatio Alger books

Willa Cather

Joseph Pulitzer

William Randolph Hearst

Susan B. Anthony, women’s rights

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, women’s rights

Alice Paul, women’s rights

Carrie Chapman Catt, women’s rights

Francis Willard, temperance, women’s rights

Carry A. Nation, temperance

Clara Barton, American Red Cross

African-Americans:

Mississippi Plan

“New South”-South after Civil War-idea they would become more industrialized and forge partnerships with the Northern economy

Henry Grady

Slaughter House Cases-tested 14th amendment

Sharecropping

Crop lien laws

Lynching

Booker T. Washington

George Washington Carver

W.E.B. Dubois

“talented tenth”

Jim Crow laws

Niagara Movement-led to NAACP founding

NAACP (founded 1909)

*The Crisis* (official magazine of NAACP)

The West and Populism:

Homestead Act of 1862

Oliver H. Kelly

Granger Movement

Granger Laws

Barbed wire

Plains Indians

Chivington/Sand Creek massacre (CO), 1864

Custer’s Massacre (a.k.a. Battle of Little Bighorn), Montana (1876)

Fetterman Massacre/Red Cloud’s War, Wyoming and Montana (1866-68)

Chief Joseph “I will fight no more forever”

Battle of Wounded Knee (1890)

Dawes Severalty Act (1887)

Safety valve thesis

Frederick Jackson Turner, *Frontier Thesis*

Comstock Lode

“Crime of ‘73”

Sherman Silver Purchase Act

Free silver

16:1 ratio (16 oz. of silver=1 oz. of gold)

Coxey’s Army

Farmer’s Alliance

Populist Party Platform, 1892

Mary Ellen Lease

William Jennings Bryan

“Cross of Gold” speech

Election of 1896

**UNIT SIX: 1900-1920**

Imperialism, Progressivism, and World War I:

James G. Blaine

Pan-Americanism

Venezuelan Boundary Dispute

Bering Sea Controversy

“yellow journalism”

de Lome letter-written by Spanish Ambassador that criticized President McKinley and fired up the American public to go to war with Spain

*Maine* explodes

Commodore Dewey

President Cleveland and Hawaii

Queen Liliuokalani-last monarch of Hawaii

Rough riders

San Juan Hill

Treaty of Paris, 1899

Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico

Walter Reed

Teller Amendment-U.S. could not annex Cuba

Platt Amendment-U.S. withdrawal from Cuba

protectorate

spheres of influence

Open Door Notes (policy)

Philippine Insurrection

Boxer Rebellion (1900)

extraterritoriality

most favored nation status

Big Stick policy (T. Roosevelt)

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850)

Hay-Pauncefort Treaty

Hay-Herran Treaty

Hay-Banau-Varilla Treaty

Panama revolution

Panama Canal

Venezuelan Crisis

Roosevelt Corollary

Dominican Republic

Russo-Japanese War

Treaty of Portsmouth

San Francisco School Board Incident

Gentlemen’s Agreement

Great White Fleet

Root-Takahira Agreement

Lansing-Ishii Agreement (1917)

Progressivism: The Age of Reform:

Democracy, efficiency, and pragmatism

“muckrakers”-journalists that wrote to expose problems in society to the public

Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives*

Lincoln Steffens, *The Shame of the Cities*

Frank Norris, *The Octopus*

Ida Tarbell, *The History of Standard Oil Company*

Upton Sinclair, *The Jungle*

John Spargo, *The Bitter Cry for the Children*

Charlotte Gilman Perkins*, Woman and Economics*

John Dewey, *The School and Society*

Oliver Wendell Holmes

Margaret Sanger-birth control (1920s)

“Fighting Bob” LaFollette

Direct primary, Initiative, referendum, recall (political progressivism)

16th Amendment-income tax

17th Amendment-direct election of senators

18th Amendment-Prohibition (no alcohol)

19th Amendment-women’s suffrage



Charles Evans Hughes

WCTU

Anti-Saloon League

Square Deal, 3 C’s (TR)

Newland Reclamation Act

Anthracite Coal Strike of 1902

Forest Reserve Act

Elkins Act (1903)-imposed fines on railroads offering rebates

Hepburn Act (1906)-gave ICC power to regulate railroad rates

Trustbusters

Northern Securities Case

Meat Inspection Act (1906)

Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)

Conservation Act, 1908

Election of 1908

Mark Hanna

scientific management

Florence Kelley-fought for child labor laws and better working conditions for workers

regulatory commissions

Department of Labor established

Payne-Aldrich Tariff

Department of Commerce established

Ballinger-Pinchot controversy

“Dollar Diplomacy” (Taft)

Taft-Roosevelt Split

Bull Moose Party

Teddy Roosevelt’s “New Nationalism”

*The Promise of American Life*  
Daniel DeLeon, IWW, “Big Bill”

Herbert Croly

arbitration of disputes

Federal Trade Commission

Louis Brandeis, “Brandeis Brief”

Adamson Act

Jones Act, Philippines

Jones Act, Puerto Rico

Mexican Revolution

Pancho Villa and General Pershing

ABC Powers

The First World War Era: 1912-1920:

sickman of Europe (Ottoman Empire)

Triple Alliance

Triple Entente

British blockade

loans to the Allies

Election of 1916

*Lusitania*, Sussex Pledge

Zimmerman note (telegram to Mexico from Germany, intercepted by British)

unrestricted submarine warfare

War Declared by U.S. on Germany, April 1917

Russian Revolution, 1917

Woodrow Wilson, “make the world safe for democracy”

Creel Committee (propaganda)

Bernard Baruch

Eugene V. Debs imprisoned

Herbert Hoover

selective service

War Industries Board

Rationing: “meatless Mondays”, “wheatless Wednesdays”

total war

Versailles Peace Conference

Self-determination

new nations

reparations (war payments)

Article 10-members of League of Nations will help each other if attacked

Article 231-full blame on Germany

Senate rejection of treaty

Strikes: Steel, Coal, Police

Irreconcilables: Borah, Johnson, Smoot, Lodge

Depression of 1920

**UNIT SEVEN: 1920-1940**

The 1920s:

“normalcy”

Esch-Cummins Transportation Act (1920)- returned railroads back to private ownership after WWI with much regulation.

Harding Scandals

Death of Harding

Secretary Mellon, tax cuts

“The Business of America is Business”-Coolidge

Senator Norris, Muscle Shoals

McNary-Hagen Bill (1924)-vetoed twice by Coolidge (never passed), this bill aimed at helping farmers by raising ag prices

Bruce Barton, *The Man Nobody Knows*

H.L. Menken, *American Mercury* magazine

“Lost Generation”: Gertrude Stein, Ernest Hemingway, T.S. Eliot, F.S. Fitzgerald, Sinclair Lewis.

Sigmund Freud, psychoanalysis

Prohibition, 18th Amendment, Volstead Act

KKK

Gangsters, bootlegging, Al “Scarface” Capone

Sacco and Vanzetti Case

Leopold and Loeb Case

Scopes Trial, a.k.a. “Monkey Trial”

Billy Sunday

Henry Ford, Model T, moving assembly line

Cecil B. DeMille

*The Jazz Singer* (1927), first sound movie

Rudolph Valentino

Charlie Chaplin

“new woman,” flappers

Charleston dance

Harlem Renaissance

Langston Hughes

Marcus Garvey, Back to Africa movement

Charles Lindberg, *Spirit of St. Louis* plane

Babe Ruth (baseball)

Jack Dempsey (boxing)

Election of 1920

Foreign Policy:

Washington Naval Disarmament Conference: Four Power Pact, Five Power Pact, Nine Power Pact

World Court

Dawes Plan

Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)-outlawing war

Rise of Fascism

Hoover and the Depression:

Causes of Depression

Ford-McCumber Tariff

Hawley-Smoot Tariff (1930)-high tariff, deepened international economic depression

Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)

“Hoovervilles”

Bonus Army

London Naval Conference

Hoover-Stimson Doctrine

Norris-LaGuardia Act (1932)

Good Neighbor Policy

Election of 1932

Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal Years:

20th Amendment-moves up date of inauguration to January 20th (shortens lame duck period)

21st Amendment-repeals Prohibition

“Bank Holiday”

Hundred Days

3 R’s: Relief, Recovery, Reform

Brain Trust

Emergency Banking Relief Act

Glass-Steagall Act (Bank Reform of 1933)- established the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

Gold Clause Act

National Industrial Recovery Act

Agricultural Adjustment Act

Soil Conservation Act (1936)

Civilian Conservation Corp

Public Works Administration

Works Project Administration

Federal Housing Authority

Securities and Exchange Commission

Tennessee Valley Authority

Rural Electrification Administration

National Youth Authority

Indian Reorganization Act (“Indian New Deal”)

Wagner Act (“Magna Carta” of Labor)

Congress of Industrial Organization (CIO)

John L. Lewis

Francis Perkins, Secretary of Labor (also, first woman in the cabinet)

deficit spending

“court packing” proposal

Social Security Act

Liberty League

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes

Miller-Tydings Act (1937)

Democratic coalition: blacks, unions, Southern intellectuals, and Big City machines

Dr. Francis Townshend

Hatch Act

Father Charles Coughlin

**UNIT EIGHT: 1940-1960**

Tydings-McDuffie Act

Buenos Aires Conference

Nye Committee-studied America’s involvement in WWI (amid charges munitions manufacturers promoted U.S. entrance into WWI)

Benito Mussolini

Quarantine Speech

“Panay” incident

Hitler, Nazism

Munich Conference, appeasement, Neville Chamberlin

Axis Powers (Germany-Italy-Japan)

Blitzkrieg

Invasion of Poland, Sept. 1, 1939 (WWII begins)

“cash and carry” policy

Fall of France

Isolationism, America First Committee, Charles Lindberg

Smith Act (1940)-makes it a criminal offense to plot against the government

General Tojo (Japan)

destroyer deal, Lend-Lease Act (1941)

Election of 1940

Atlantic Charter, August 1941

Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941

Navajo codetalkers

Tuskegee Airmen (African American pilots)

Women during WWII

442nd Regiment (Japanese American unit)

Japanese Internment

*Korematsu v. United States*

War Labor Board

Office of Price Stabilization

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, D-Day (6-6-44)

Battle of Stalingrad (turning point in Europe)

Battle of Midway (turning point in Pacific)

Winston Churchill

Casablanca Conference

Teheran Conference

“unconditional surrender”

Okinawa, Iwo Jima

Battle of the Bulge (last German offensive)

Manhattan Project, J. Robert Oppenheimer

Atomic Bomb, Hiroshima and Nagasaki



Cold War Years:

Yalta Conference (Feb. 1945)

Potsdam Conference (July 1945)

Partitioning: Germany, Korea, Vietnam

Charles de Gaulle

Bretton Woods Conference

Iron Curtain Speech (Churchill)

San Francisco Conference

United Nations Charter

Atomic Energy Conference

socialism

communism

superpowers

satellites

Nuremberg War Trials

Department of Defense created

George F. Kennan-containment theory

Truman Doctrine, first used in Greece and Turkey ($400 million in aid)

Marshall Plan

Point Four Program

Israel created, 1948

NATO

SEATO

CENTO

collective security

Fall of China (1949), Mao Zedong

Korean War (1950-53)

Truman-Macarthur Controversy

Gandhi, non-violent protest

John Foster Dulles, “policy of boldness”

“massive retaliation”

brinkmanship

preemptive strike

Khrushchev, Geneva Summit

Hungarian Revolt, 1956

Organization of American States

Nasser, Suez Canal

Eisenhower Doctrine

Fidel Castro’s Revolution

Domestic Affairs of the 1940s and 1950s:

G.I. Bill of Rights

postwar inflation

Baby Boom

suburbs

“white flight”

Employment Act of 1946

Taft Hartley Act (1947)

“right-to-work” laws

Election of 1948

Dixiecrats: J.Strom Thurmond

McCarthyism

House Un-American Activities Commission

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

Alger Hiss

Army-McCarthy hearings

Whittaker Chambers, Pumpkin Papers, Nixon

22nd Amendment-term limits on president (2), passed 1947

Ike and Modern Republicanism

Federal Interstate Highway Act (1956)

Jimmy Hoffa

Sputnik (1957)

NASA (1958)

AFL-CIO merger

“military industrial complex”

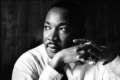
Civil Rights, 1940s and 1950s:

desegregation of military (1948)

Jackie Robinson breaks MLB color line

Double V campaign (WWII)

CORE (Congress on Racial Equality), James Farmer

*Brown v. Board of Education* (1954)

Rosa Parks

Montgomery Bus Boycott

Martin Luther King, Jr.

NAACP

Little Rock Nine, Central High School (1957)

George Wallace, “segregation today, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever!”

**UNIT NINE: 1960 to Present**

Civil Rights, 1960s:

Sit-in movement

SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee)-Stokley Carmichael

Freedom Riders

Freedom Summer

Birmingham, Alabama

Children’s Marches

16th Street Church Bombing

MLK, Jr: *Letters from a Birmingham Jail*- advocated non-violent resistance

March on Washington, *I have a Dream* speech

Civil Rights Act of 1964

Voting Rights Act of 1965

24th Amendment-abolish poll tax (1964)

Malcolm X (assassinated 1965)

Black Power

Black Pride

Black Panther Movement (Oakland, CA)

Assassination of Dr. King (1968) in Memphis

“New Frontier” (JFK)

Election of 1960, electronic media

Camelot

Bay of Pigs Invasion

Alliance for Progress

Peace Corps

Cuban Missile Crisis

Assassination of JFK by Lee Harvey Oswald, Nov. 22, 1963

*The Feminine Mystique*, Betty Friedan

Origins of feminist movement

Assassination of Bobby Kennedy (1968)

Great Society/War on Poverty (LBJ)

Vietnam War-Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (1964), Tet Offensive (1968)

counterculture movement/hippies

Pentagon Papers

détente

Vietnamization

Fall of Saigon, 1975

Cambodia bombings

Kent State (1970)

War Powers Act (1973)

“I’m not a crook” (Nixon),Watergate scandal, Nixon resigns, Ford pardons Nixon

Camp David Accords

Iran Hostage Crisis

boycott of 1980 Olympics in Moscow

HIV/AIDS crisis (1980s)

Iran-Contra Affair

Sandra Day O’Connor

Geraldine Fierro (first woman on a P/VP ticket)

supply-side economics (Reaganomics), trickle- down theory

Space Shuttle Disaster

Gulf War (1991)/Operation Desert Storm

Saddam Hussein

“Read my lips, No New Taxes!” (Bush, Sr.)

NAFTA (1994)

Monica Lewinsky and Whitewater scandals

Newt Gingrich’s “Contract with America”

Quizzes Available on:

[www.historyteacher.net](http://www.historyteacher.net)