

APUSH REVIEW

This is intended to be a guide for your exam review. A candidate needs to get about 60% of the 80 multiple choice questions correct to have a good chance to pass the AP Exam (plus 5/6 on each of the three essays). The questions are designed to test your understanding of different aspects of U.S. history: political/diplomatic, social/economic, cultural/ intellectual. It is not EASY! PREPARE WELL!

I. Exploration, Discovery, and Settlement

- European Interests in the New World
 - Spanish Claims to the New World (Columbus, etc.)
 - French Claims (Canada, Mississippi and Ohio Valleys)
 - Dutch Claims (Hudson, Patroons)
 - English Claims
- Early English Settlement
 - Motives
 - Political and Religious Motives
 - Economic Reasons: Mercantilism, Joint Stock Companies
 - Social Motives: Religious radicalism (separatists); toleration (non-separatists)
 - Pre-Jamestown
 - Defeat of Spanish Armada (1588)
 - Early Efforts (Roanoke and Raliegh)
 - Jamestown - 1607
 - Early Problems
 - The "Starving Time"
 - John Smith, John Rolfe, Pocahontas
 - Tobacco
 - The Puritan Colonies
 - Early Problems
 - Pilgrims and Plymouth (1620)
 - Massachusetts Bay (1630)
 - John Winthrop - "City on a Hill"
 - Early Political Institutions
 - Mayflower Compact
 - House of Burgesses
 - Town Meetings
 - Relations with the Indians
 - Spain and France
 - The English
 - The Columbian Exchange

II. British (Colonial) America (1607-1750)

- Types of Colonies
 - Proprietary
 - Corporate (ie joint stock)
 - Royal
- The Chesapeake Colonies
 - Maryland
 - Lord Baltimore
 - Act of Toleration
 - Virginia
 - 1619 Events
 - Gov. Berkeley's Policies

- Bacon's Rebellion (1676)
- Headright System
- Indentured Servants (60% of Pop.)
- Slaves
- The New England Colonies
 - The Puritan Migration Brought Thousands to the "Bible Commonwealth"
 - Dissidents Expelled; Founded New Colonies
 - Rhode Island
 - Roger Williams (Providence)
 - Anne Hutchinson (Portsmouth), Belief in Antinomianism
 - Charter from Parliament in 1649 Joined the Two Colonies
 - Connecticut
 - Thomas Hooker
 - *Fundamental Orders of Connecticut* (1639)
 - The Pequot War and King Philip's War
 - The Halfway Covenant
- Restoration Colonies
 - The Carolinas
 - group of 8 proprietors; North and South (by 1729) due to economic, personal differences
 - New York
 - Dutch Background
 - English Took It in 1664
 - New Jersey Separated from NY
 - Pennsylvania
 - William Penn (Quaker)
 - Holy Experiment: religious toleration
 - Unrestricted Immigration
 - Delaware (1702)
 - Georgia (James Oglethorpe in 1733, for Debtors, Buffer with Sp. Florida)
- Mercantilism
 - Navigation Acts
 - Salutary Neglect
 - Impact?
- Dominion of New England (1686)
 - NE + NY, NJ
 - James II and Gov. Andros
 - Leisler's Rebellion: seized colony from Andros
 - 1688 - Glorious Revolution Killed It
- Colonial Society
 - Two Million by Mid-Century (from 250,000 in 1700)
 - Immigration: Germany, Ireland (and Africans)
 - High Birth Rates
 - Political Institutions (Some Degree of Self-Gov't)
 - Appointed Governor, Council, Assembly
 - (Only RI and Conn Elected Gov)
 - Structure of Society
 - The Family
 - Class Differences (Less rigid than Europe due to greater land ownership))
 - Role of Women
 - Role of Blacks
 - Primarily slaves
 - 1660s - Permanence, Part of Triangular Trade

- By 1750, 1/2 Va's pop, 2/3 SC
- Slave Codes
- Some indentured servants
- Relations with Indians
- The Economy (90% Subsistence Farming)
 - New England Colonies
 - Middle Colonies
 - Southern Colonies
 - Frontier Regions
 - Relation to Mercantilism (Navigation Acts): 1/2 of England's World Trade with Am. Colonies
- Religion (Affected All Aspects)
 - How Religion Shaped Colonial Societies
 - Established Churches in Va (Anglican) and NE (Congregational)
 - Toleration Greater in RI, Pa
 - First Great Awakening
 - Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield
 - New Lights and Old Lights
 - Impact: Democratization, Emotionalism, Moral Fiber Enhanced, New Sects, Pluralism
- Culture
 - Impact of European Thinkers
 - Locke
 - American Enlightenment Thinkers (Ben Franklin)
 - Education
 - Bible Reading
 - Harvard - 1638
 - Large Majority Illiterate
 - Peter Zenger Trial (1735): truth is proper defense against charges of libel; first challenge for freedom of the press
- Emergence of a National Character
 - Unifying Forces: Common English Institutions, Common Problems
 - Divisive Forces: Religion, Ethnicity,

III. Imperial Wars and Colonial Protests (1754-1787)

- Anglo-French Wars
- French and Indian War
 - Albany Plan of Union (1754)
 - Treaty of Paris (1763)
 - Who Won?
- Reorganization of British Empire
 - Abandonment of Salutary Neglect, Strict Enforcement of Navigation Laws
 - Pontiac's Rebellion (1763)
 - Proclamation of 1763
- Actions and Reactions
 - Sugar Act, Stamp Act, Quartering Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act
 - Admiralty Courts and Writs of Assistance
 - Stamp Act Congress and Boycotts
 - Declaratory Act
 - Circular Letters and Committees of Correspondence
 - John Dickinson's "*Letters From a Farmer in Pennsylvania*"
 - Boston Massacre and *Gaspee* Affair
 - Regulator Movement (NC) and the Paxton Boys (W. Pa.)

- Tea Act and Boston Tea Party
- Coercive or Intolerable Acts
- Justification for Rebellion
 - Enlightenment Ideas
 - Republican Ideology
 - Virtual vs. Actual Representation
 - Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* (1776)
 - Suffolk Resolves and the *Declaration of Rights and Grievances*
- First and Second Continental Congresses
 - Lexington and Concord
 - Battle of Bunker Hill
 - Declaration of Independence
 - Thomas Jefferson
 - Grievances
 - Ideas
- The American Revolution
 - Patriots and Loyalists (Tories)
 - As a Civil War
 - Evolution or Revolution
 - Role of George Washington
 - Social Impact (Women, Blacks, Indians)
 - Economic Impact
 - Foreign Policy
 - Saratoga
 - Yorktown and Treaty of Paris (1783)
- Aftermath
 - New State Constitutions (Democratic Features)
 - Articles of Confederation*
 - Accomplishments
 - Weaknesses
 - Land Ordinances (1785 and 1787)
 - Shays' Rebellion
 - Need for a Revision of the Articles

IV. The Constitution and the New Republic (1787-1800)

- Drafting a New Constitution
 - Annapolis Convention (Hamilton's Role)
 - Role of Shay's Rebellion
 - Philadelphia Convention
 - The Delegates (Descriptors)
 - The Controversial Issues
 - The Compromises: Representation, Commerce, Executive, Slavery
- Ratification Battle
 - Federalists
 - Federalist Papers*
 - Antifederalists
 - Their Arguments
- Nature of the Constitution
 - Federal System
 - Separation of Powers and Checks and Balances
 - Adaptability (Amendments)
 - Bill of Rights

- George Washington's Presidency
 - Precedent-Setting, Cabinet, Court System Established (Judiciary Act 1789)
 - Hamilton's Financial Program
 - Report on Public Credit*
 - Debt Concerns and Resolutions
 - National Bank, Tariffs, Taxes
 - Foreign Affairs
 - Proclamation of Neutrality 1793
 - Genet Affair
 - Jay's (GB - 1794) and Pinckney's (Spain - 1795) Treaties
 - Domestic Issues
 - Indian Problems
 - Battle of Fallen Timbers (1793)
 - Treaty of Greenville (1795)
 - Whiskey Rebellion (1794)
 - Western Lands
 - Rise of Political Parties
 - Federalists (Ideas, Supporters)
 - Democratic-Republicans (Ideas, Supporters)
 - Washington's Farewell Address (1796)
- John Adam's Presidency
 - Troubled Abroad
 - XYZ Affair
 - The Quasi War
 - Troubles at Home
 - Alien and Sedition Acts
 - Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
 - Compact Theory
 - Nullification Doctrine
 - Election of 1800
 - Tie (to House)
 - 12th Amendment (1804)

V. The Age of Jefferson (1800-1816)

- "Revolution of 1800" (How? To what extent?)
- Inaugural Address
- Republican Policy
 - Philosophy
 - Fiscal Policy
 - Land Policy
- Louisiana Purchase (1803)
 - Reasons
 - Impact
 - Exploration
- John Marshall and the Supreme Court
 - Last Federalist Stronghold
 - *Marbury v. Madison*
 - Judicial Review
 - Attempted Purge of Federalist Judges
- Burr Problems
- Problems Abroad
 - Barbary Pirates

- Chesapeake-Leopard* Affair (1807)
- Embargo Act (1807) and Repeal
- James Madison's Presidency
 - Commercial War (Quasi War)
 - Non-Intercourse Act (1809)
 - Macon's Bill # 2 (1810)
 - War of 1812
 - “War Hawks”
 - Causes (Pride, Land Hunger)
 - Campaigns (Canada)
 - Results
 - Hartford Convention
 - Impact of War of 1812 (Nationalism, Economics)
- Election of 1816

VI. Nationalism and Economic Development (1817-1850)

- Monroe and the “Era of Good Feelings”
 - On the Outside: Optimism, Good Will, Nationalism
 - Underneath: Developing Sectional Divisiveness: Land, Tariffs, Internal Improvements, Slavery
- Cultural Nationalism
 - Patriotic Themes
 - Early Art and Literature
- Economic Nationalism
 - Clay's American System (His "Trinity")
 - Early Economic Growth (The Market Economy)
 - New Business Practices
 - Agriculture and Cash Crops
 - Early Industrialization
 - New Inventions and Their Impact
 - New Business Practices (Corp.)
 - Labor Issues
 - Tariff of 1816 (Protective)
 - Panic of 1819
- Supreme Court and Nationalism (Strengthened Federal Gov't, Pro-Business)
 - McCulloch v. Maryland* - Attempt to Tax the Bank
 - Gibbons v. Ogden* - Interstate Commerce
- Key Domestic Issues
 - Realignment within the Republican Party
 - Growing Factionalism
 - Divisive Issues
 - Missouri Compromise (36° 30')
- Foreign Affairs
 - Rush-Bagot Agreement
 - Florida Purchase and the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819 (aka the Continental Treaty)
 - Monroe Doctrine (1823)
- Society by Mid-Century
 - Economic Specialization Changed Family, Other Institutions
 - Women, Blacks, Indians
 - Westward Expansion Had Begun: Manifest Destiny

VII. Sectionalism (1820-1850)

- 1824 Election Signaled It

- Several "Sectional" Candidates
- End of "Era of Good Feelings"
- Adams Could Not Accomplish Much
 - "Corrupt Bargain"
 - Jackson Supporters Struck at Every Opportunity
 - Tariff Issues Divisive (1828)
- Paralleled Nationalism
- Sectional Differences Grew as Nation Grew!
- The Issues (Tariffs, Land, Internal Improvements, the Bank, Slavery)
- Spokesmen (W- Clay, S-Calhoun, N-Webster)
- The North
 - Industrial, Urban
 - Northeast and Northwest
 - First Immigration Problems and First Nativist Movement
 - Demographics
- The South
 - King Cotton
 - The Peculiar Institution
 - A Segregated Society
- The West
 - Rapidly Growing
 - Problems?
- Could Growing Differences Be Resolved?

VIII. Age of Jackson (1824-1840)

- Emergence of the "Common Man," Popular Politics
- Political Changes Had Already Begun
 - Expansion of Suffrage
 - Nominating Conventions
 - Return of Two-Party System
 - Jacksonian Democrats
 - Whigs
 - Popular Campaigning
 - Spoils System
- Election of 1828
- Jackson's Presidency
 - "King Mob"
 - Kitchen Cabinet
 - Indian Policy
 - Indian Removal Act of 1830
 - Worcester v. Georgia* (1832)
 - Black Hawk War and the Seminole War
 - "Trail of Tears"
 - "Tariff of Abominations" 1828
 - Nullification Crisis (Why? How Resolved?)
 - Internal Improvements and Western Lands (Maysville Road Issue)
 - The Bank War
 - "Pet Banks"
 - Specie Circular
- 1836 Election
 - Van Buren
 - Independent Treasury

- Panic of 1837
- 1840 Election
 - Whig Ascendancy
 - Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too
 - Clay vs. Tyler
 - Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842)

IX. A Reform Era (1820-1860)

- Antecedents
 - Puritan Idealism
 - Enlightenment Ideas, Sense of Mission
 - Jacksonian Democracy
 - Second Great Awakening
 - Timothy Dwight (Yale)
 - Charles Finney (Revivalism)
 - Utopian Communities
 - New Sects (Mormons, Etc.)
- Changes in the Arts
 - Transcendentalism
 - Emerson and Thoreau
 - The Hudson River School
 - American Literature (the "Notables:" Melville, Whitman, Poe, Cooper, Hawthorne)
- Reforming Society
 - From Using Persuasion to Using Collective Action
 - Temperance Movement (1826 - American Temperance Society)
 - Educational Reform (Horace Mann and Massachusetts)
 - Women's Movement (Opposed to the "Cult of Domesticity")
 - Goals
 - Key Leaders
 - Seneca Falls Convention (1848)
 - Abolition Movement (1817 - American Colonization Society)
 - Goals
 - Key Leaders (Garrison)
 - Underground Railroad
 - Impact
 - Communal Societies (Utopian Societies, Etc.)
 - Other Movements (Dorothea Dix)

X. An Age of Expansion (1830-1860)

- Driven by Manifest Destiny
- Pros and Cons?
- Conflicts over Texas, Maine, Oregon
- Election of 1844
 - James K. Polk (His Goals)
 - Expansionist Fever
- Mexican War
 - Causes
 - Key Events
 - Results
- Expansion Elsewhere
 - Gadsden Purchase
 - Mormons and Utah

-Outside Our Borders: Trade with China and Japan, Ostend Manifesto (Cuba)

XI. Road to the Civil War (1848-1860)

- Four Main Issues
 - Slavery
 - Nature of the Union
 - "Compact Theory" vs. "Contract Theory"
 - Economic Differences
 - Extremism
- Presidential Politics and the Issues
 - 1848 Election
 - 1852 Election
 - 1856 Election
- Key Events
 - Compromise of 1850
 - Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852)
 - Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) (Freeport Doctrine)
 - "Bleeding Kansas" (1856)
 - Dred Scott Case (1857)
 - Lincoln-Douglas Debates (1858)
 - Harper's Ferry (1859)
- Election of 1860
 - Democratic Split
 - Lincoln
- Secession
 - Who and Why
 - Attempts at Compromise Failed (Crittenden Compromise)

XII. The Civil War and Reconstruction (1861-1877)

- Advantages and Disadvantages
- Key Battles
 - Ft. Sumter
 - Antietam
 - Gettysburg
 - Appomattox
- Northern Politics
- Foreign Policy (North and South)
 - Trent* Affair
 - British Aid
 - Emancipation Proclamation*
- Key Events
- Impact
 - Political
 - Economic
 - Social
- Reconstruction
 - Who's in Charge?
 - Presidential vs. Congressional Reconstruction
 - Rationale
 - The Specifics of the Plans
- Radical Reconstruction
 - Southern Recalcitrance

- Fourteenth Amendment
- Reconstruction Act of 1867
- Impeachment of Andrew Johnson
- Grant's Presidency
 - Political Issues
 - Republican Ascendancy
 - Scandals
 - Reconstruction Policies
- Reconstruction Winds Down
 - Freedmen's Bureau
 - Carpetbaggers and Scalawags
 - Costs
 - New State Constitutions
 - Status of Freed Slaves
 - Election of 1876
 - Compromise of 1877
- Impact of Reconstruction
 - Political
 - On North
 - On South
 - Economic
 - Social
 - Southern Society (The New South)
 - Bourbons and Redeemers
 - Southern Politics and Economy

XIII. The Last West and the New South

- Settling the Last Frontier
 - Motives?
 - Subjugating the Indians
 - Changing Policies
 - The Indian Wars (Sand Creek, Little Big Horn, Wounded Knee)
 - Dawes Act of 1887 (Assimilation)
 - Groups that Settled the West (especially...impact)
 - Mining Frontier (49'ers, Comstock Lode)
 - Cattle Kingdom (Joseph Glidden)
 - Great Plains Farming
 - Homestead Act
 - Organization
 - The Grange and Farmers' Alliances
 - The Granger Laws
 - Interstate Commerce Act (1887)
 - The Transcontinental Railroad
 - Construction Issues (Credit Mobilier Scandal)
 - Impact
- Frederick Jackson Turner's Frontier Thesis (Ideas)
- The New South
 - Economic Changes
 - Myth and Reality
 - Southern Society
 - The Social Ladder
 - Segregation

- Jim Crow Laws
- Black Codes
- Plessy v. Ferguson*
- Responses
 - Booker T. Washington
 - W.E.B. DuBois

XIV. The Gilded Age

- Second Industrial Revolution
- Civil War as a Stimulus
- Factors Promoting Ind. Growth
- Big Business (Pro and Con)
 - Models
 - Railroads
 - Oil and Steel
 - Business Practices (Pools, Trusts, etc.)
 - Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)
- Laissez-Faire Capitalism
 - Justification
 - Social Darwinism
 - Gospel of Wealth*
 - Horatio Alger (Myth)
 - "Captains of Industry"
 - Opposition
 - The Writers
 - Reform Darwinism
 - "Robber Barons"
- Impact of Industrialization
 - Economic
 - Social
 - Political
- The Labor Movement
 - National Unions (Knights, AFL)
 - Strikes
 - Great Railroad Strike 1877
 - Haymarket
 - Homestead
 - Pullman
 - Reaction
- Gilded Age Society
 - "New Immigrants"
 - Nativism
 - Urbanization
- Awakening of Reform
 - Criticism (of the times)
 - Eugene Debs
 - Edward Bellamy's *Looking Backward* (Socialism)
 - Settlement House Movement (Jane Addams)
 - Social Gospel
 - Reform Movements
 - Religion (Salvation Army, Christian Science)
 - Temperance (WCTU, Anti-Saloon League)

- Education (90% Literacy Rate)
- Susan B. Anthony and the Suffrage Movement
- Politics in the Gilded Age
 - Party Politics (Machines)
 - Tammany Hall
- Issues: Currency, Tariffs, Immigration, Civil Service, Trusts
 - Presidential Politics
 - Grant's Presidency
 - Hayes' Presidency
 - Garfield and Arthur
 - Cleveland, Harrison, Cleveland Again
 - Growing Discontent
 - Early Reform
 - Stalwarts and Halfbreeds
 - Mugwumps and Goo-Goos
 - Civil Service Reform
 - The Populist Movement
 - Goals
 - Omaha Platform
- Panic of 1893
- Election of 1896 (Silverites v Goldbugs)
 - Candidates
 - William Jennings Bryan's "Cross of Gold" Speech
 - Results
 - Impact

XV. The Progressive Era

- Who Were They? What Did They Want?
- Antecedents
- Progressive Philosophy
- Muckraking
- Reform Movements
 - Urban Reform
 - Municipal and State Political Reform
 - City Commission, City Manager
 - Robert LaFollette's Wisconsin Idea
 - Direct Primary, Initiative, Recall, Referendum, Secret Ballot
 - Amendments 16, 17, 18, 19
 - Social Justice Movements
 - Temperance
 - Women
 - Civil Rights for Blacks
 - Booker T. Washington vs. W.E.B. DuBois
- The Progressive Presidents
 - T. Roosevelt
 - Square Deal
 - Trust-Busting (Northern Securities Case)
 - Business Regulation
 - Consumer Protection
 - Labor (Coal Strike)
 - Conservation
 - W.H. Taft

- Furthering Progressivism
- Angering the Progressives
- 1912 Election
- W. Wilson
 - New Freedom
 - Tariff and Banking Reform
 - Business Regulation
 - Labor
- Accomplishments of the Progressives
 - Political
 - Economic
 - Social

XVI. Becoming a World Power

- Pre-1890s Policy
 - Trade-Related
 - Alaska Purchase
- The “New Imperialism”
 - Causes
 - Effects
 - Opposition
- Spanish-American War (1898)
 - Causes
 - Key Events
 - Effects
- Post-Sp-Am War Foreign Policy
 - In Asia
 - Annexing the Philippines
 - Open Door Policy
 - Problems with Japan
 - In Latin America
 - Policy
 - Examples
 - The Expansionist Presidents
 - Roosevelt (Gunboat Diplomacy)
 - Panama Canal
 - Roosevelt Corollary
 - Taft (Dollar Diplomacy)
 - Wilson (Moral Diplomacy)
 - Watchful Waiting in Mexico
 - WWI Related Policy

XVII. The U.S. in World War I (1914 – 1918)

- European Background
- Reasons for U.S. Entry
 - Strained Neutrality
 - Lusitania*
 - Economic Reasons
 - Zimmermann Note
- The Homefront
 - Mobilization Problems and Solutions
 - Impact of Mobilization

- Social Fabric Concerns
- American Contributions to the War
- Paris Peace Conference
 - Fourteen Points
 - Treaty of Versailles
 - League of Nations
- Treaty Battle
 - Objections
 - Article X
 - Henry Cabot Lodge
 - 1920 Election (*Return to Normalcy*)
- WWI's Impact
 - Political
 - Economic
 - Social

XVIII. America in the 1920s

- Demobilization
- Strikes of 1919
- Red Scare
- Presidential Politics
 - Harding
 - Coolidge
 - Hoover
- Economics of the 1920s
 - Trickle Down (A. Mellon)
 - The Republican Formula
 - The Boom (Causes)
 - Henry Ford
 - The Crash (Causes)
- The Roaring Twenties
 - Modernism
 - Literature of the 1920s
 - The "Lost Generation"
 - The "Revolution in Manners and Morals"
 - Divisions in Society
 - Immigration Restriction
 - Fundamentalism
 - Scopes' Trial (Clarence Darrow vs. WJ Bryan)
 - Racism (Red Summer, KKK)
 - Harlem Renaissance
 - Prohibition and Lawlessness
- 20s Foreign Policy
 - Isolation (Myth)
 - Debts and Reparations
 - Washington Conference
 - Dawes Act
 - Kellogg-Briand Pact
 - Good Neighbor Policy (FDR)

XIX. Depression and New Deal

- Causes of the Stock Market Crash
- Causes of the Great Depression
- Effects of the Great Depression
- Hoover and the Depression
 - Philosophy
 - Hawley-Smoot Tariff
 - Debt Moratorium
 - Federal Farm Board
 - RFC
 - Opposition (Bonus March, Farmers' Holiday Association)
- 1932 Election
- The New Deal
 - FDR's Philosophy
 - Programs (3 R's)
 - Monetary Reform (Banking, Market, Gold)
 - Relief Measures (PWA, WPA, etc.)
 - Recovery Measures
 - NRA
 - AAA
 - Reform Measures
 - SEC
 - FDIC
 - Social Security
 - Opposition
 - TVA (Creeping Socialism)
 - Townsend, Long, Coughlin
- Second New Deal
 - Social Security
 - Wealth Tax
 - Court Packing
- End of the New Deal
- Life During the Depression
 - Women
 - Blacks
 - Hispanics
 - Indians
- Legacy of the New Deal
 - Political
 - Economic
 - Social

XX. World War II (1941 – 1945)

- Road to War
 - 30s Foreign Policy
 - Good Neighbor Policy
 - American Isolationism
 - "Merchants of Death" Investigations
 - Neutrality Acts
 - Quarantine Speech
- Panay Incident
- America First Committee
- Steps to War

- Appeasement vs. Aggression
- Manchurian Incident and Ethiopia
- Rhineland and Anschluss
- Munich Conference (Appeasement)
- Nonaggression Pact
- Poland
- American Neutrality
 - “Cash and Carry”
 - Destroyers-for-Bases Deal
- Moving from Neutrality
 - 1940 Election
 - Four Freedoms Speech
 - Lend-Lease Program
 - Atlantic Charter
 - Pearl Harbor
- The Homefront
 - Political
 - Economic
 - Social
 - Japanese Internment
 - Gains for Women and Blacks
- War Stars (Eisenhower, Patton, Omar Bradley, Chester Nimitz)
- The Battlefield
 - D-Day
 - Battle of the Bulge
 - V-E Day
 - Midway
 - Island Hopping
 - Iwo Jima and Okinawa
 - Manhattan Project
 - V-J Day
- Wartime Diplomacy
 - The Grand Alliance
 - Wartime Conferences
 - Yalta
 - Potsdam
- Impact of the War
 - Political
 - Economic
 - Social
 - The Holocaust

XXI. The Cold War

- Origins
 - Conflicting Ideologies
 - Mistrust and Misunderstanding
- Truman and the Cold War
 - George Kennan and Containment
 - Truman Doctrine
 - Marshall Plan
 - Berlin Airlift
 - NATO

- Fall of China
- Korean War
- The Red Scare
 - Loyalty Review Board
 - HUAC
 - Hiss Case
 - The Rosenbergs
 - McCarthyism
- Eisenhower and the Cold War
 - The New Look
 - Asia
 - Ending the Korean War
 - Indochina
 - Geneva Conference 1954
 - SEATO
 - Ngo Dinh Diem
 - NLF
 - Middle East
 - Iran 1954
 - Egypt and the Suez Crisis
 - Eisenhower Doctrine
 - Europe
 - Berlin
 - Hungary 1956
 - Latin America
 - Guatemala 1954
 - Cuba
 - Détente
 - Sputnik (1957)
 - MAD
 - U-2 Incident
- Ike and the Military Industrial Complex

XXII. American Society: 1945 – 1960

- Demobilization
- GI Bill
- Republican Resurgence
 - 1946 Elections
 - Undoing the New Deal
 - Taft-Hartley Act
- 1948 Election
 - Dixiecrats
- The Fair Deal
 - Accomplishments
 - Left Undone
- Postwar Economy
 - Affluence
 - Boom
 - Realities
- 1952 Election
- Modern Republicanism
- Postwar Society

- Demographic Changes
 - Population Boom
 - Levittowns, Suburbs, Sunbelt
- Age of Affluence
- Civil Rights
 - Changing Attitudes
 - Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*
 - Montgomery Bus Boycott
 - Little Rock Crisis
- Women
- Hispanics
- Popular Culture
- Conformity and Criticism
 - Television
 - Literature(Kerouac, Ginsberg)
 - The “Beats”

XXIII. America in the 1960s

- Election of 1960
- Kennedy’s Foreign Policy
 - Cuba (Bay of Pigs, Missile Crisis)
 - Vienna Summit with Khrushchev
 - Berlin Wall
 - Arms Control (Test Ban Treaty)
 - Vietnam
 - Special Forces (Green Berets, SEALs)
 - Counterinsurgency
 - Assassination of Diem
- Kennedy’s Domestic Policy
 - New Frontier
 - Space Program
 - Civil Rights
 - Freedom Rides
 - James Meredith
 - Birmingham Campaign
 - March on Washington
- The Assassination
- All the Way with LBJ
 - War on Poverty
 - 1964 Election
 - The Great Society
 - Accomplishments
 - Opposition
 - Foreign Policy
 - Vietnam
 - Tonkin Gulf Incident
 - Operation Rolling Thunder
 - Tet Offensive
 - Antiwar Protests
 - March 1968 Events
- Civil Rights
 - Freedom Summer

- Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Baker v. Carr* and *Reynolds v. Sims*
- 24th Amendment
- Voting Rights Act of 1965
- Black Power Movement
 - Watts
 - Malcolm X
 - King's Assassination
- Backlash
- Society in the 60s
 - Civil Rights Movement
 - Hispanics, Native Americans, Women, Youth/Counterculture
 - Environmental Movement
 - Earth Day
 - EPA

XXIV. The Nixon Era

- 1968 Election
- Nixon's Domestic Policy
 - 26th Amendment
 - Southern Strategy
 - Law and Order
 - Watergate
 - Dirty Tricks
 - Cover-up and Uncovering
 - Resignation
 - Impact
 - War Powers Act
- Nixon's Foreign Policy
 - SALT I (w/USSR)
 - China Visit 1972
 - Vietnam Policy
 - Vietnamization
 - Cambodia and Kent State
 - Paris Peace Accords
- Ford
 - Economic Policy
 - 1976 Election

XXV. America Since 1976

- Carter
 - Energy Crisis
 - Stagflation Policy
 - Foreign Policy
 - Human Rights
 - Latin America
 - Panama Canal Treaties
 - Middle East
 - Camp David Accords
 - Iran Hostage Crisis
 - Return of the Cold War
 - SALT II

- Afghanistan
- U.S. Reaction
- Reagan
 - The Reagan Revolution (Pol, Eco, Soc)
 - Economic Policy (Reaganomics)
 - Social Policy (Retreat from Liberalism)
 - Reagan's Foreign Policy
 - Soviet Policy and Arms Control
 - Cold War Policy
 - Breakup of the USSR
 - Latin America
 - Grenada
 - El Salvador and Nicaragua
 - Middle East
 - Lebanon
 - Combating Terrorism
 - Iran-Contra Affair
- Bush
 - Economic Policy
 - Social Policy
 - Foreign Policy
 - Operation Just Cause (Panama)
 - Desert Shield and Desert Storm
 - NAFTA
- 1992 Election
 - Issues
 - Results