

Cram Review → AP US History

Units 1-3 [Tuesday, May 2nd]

- Unit 1 (1491-1607)
 - Big Idea #1: Native American populations in the Americas were diverse people with differing ways of life shaped by the environment in which they lived.
 - Indigenous population was very diverse
 - Some hunters and gatherers, other sedentary
 - Lots of resources based on their location
 - Great Plains → Maize
 - Mississippi River Valley → farmers
 - Northeastern region → lots of timber
 - Lots of trading networks
 - Big Idea #2: Europeans came to the Americas for various reasons.
 - Avoiding major empires in Asia
 - Wanted to get luxurious items without going through Asia
 - First major country to attempt was Portugal by going around Africa
 - Spain tries to go west opposed to the way proposed by the Portuguese
 - Christopher Columbus sails west to go to Asia but ends up “finding” two “new” continents
 - Religious motivation
 - Spanish → spread christianity
 - Big Idea #3: The Columbian Exchange resulted in massive changes in Europe and the Americas.
 - Transfer of items, livestock, people, and diseases from old world to new world, and vice versa
 - Notable items → Wheat, maize, rice
 - Noteable animals → horses
 - Diseases → Smallpox
 - Devastates population because they didn’t have immunity
 - Minerals → Silver and gold
 - Diversifies diet leading to longer life span

- Big Idea #4: The arrival of the Spanish fundamentally changed the social and economic makeup of the Americas.
 - Encomienda system
 - The Spanish used Native American forced labor to work plantations and mines
 - Indigenous population could easily escape due to knowledge of land
 - Death due to disease
 - Increase demands of African slavery
 - Current system didn't work but needed to replace current slave-system
 - Already "immune" to European disease
 - Creation of the caste system
 - Ordered based on race and social class
- Big Idea #5: As a result of their interaction with each other, Europeans and Native Americans' understanding of each other changed over time.
 - Native Americans had an interconnected, spiritual connection to land
 - Natives changed from region to region
 - Adopted *some* practices and ideas from one another
 - Hunting
 - Farming maize
 - Debates arose arguing the morality of the treatment
 - Some argued it was bound to happen and it "educated them"
 - Some argued against it

- Unit 2 (1607→1754)
 - Big Idea #1: The Spanish, Dutch, French, and English projects of colonization were motivated by different goals.
 - Population
 - Large amount of Spanish (mostly men)
 - Decent amount of English (mostly women and children)
 - Small amount of French (mostly men)
 - Goals
 - Spanish → build their empire
 - French → luxurious goodies
 - English → mixed
 - Slavery
 - Spanish → Encomienda system; horrible treatment of Natives
 - French → none, commercial relations
 - English → growing; very bad treatment of Natives
 - Big Idea #2: The British colonies in north America differed from each other in their goals, population makeup, and society
 - Boston = Massachusetts = New England = North
 - General court
 - All about religion
 - Super religious
 - Towns are very close together
 - Towns and houses surround a central church
 - Community
 - Better life expectancy
 - Focus on education especially Bible studies
 - Jamestown = Virginia = Chesapeake = South
 - House of Burgesses
 - Religion is not as important
 - Money and land
 - Very spread out land with plantations
 - Individualism
 - New colonies = Pennsylvania = New York = New Jersey
 - Religious tolerance
 - Not as extreme
 - Pennsylvania → Quakers
 - NY → Very diverse for the time period

- Big Idea #3: What kept colonization viable was the great wealth being generated by the transatlantic trade.
 - Golden age in Spain
 - Commercial trading for French
 - Cash crops in southern North American
 - Mercantilism
 - England loves money and raw good
 - Navigation acts
 - Gathering good and manufacturing them then sending it back
 - Triangular trade → slave trade
- Big Idea #4: As European colonies became more established, European powers maintained differing policies in their interaction with Native American peoples, which often led to conflict.
 - Indigenous people needed for trading
 - All colonies want to expand → taking enslaved people land
- Big Idea #5: All British colonies depended more or less on enslaved African laborers, but some enslaved people actively rebelled against the system.
 - Millions of people taken from Africa to North America
 - British and French set up sugar plantations in the Caribbean
 - Horrible conditions
 - Virginia → tobacco
 - Very popular in Europe
 - Need for more land leading to expansion
 - Stono Rebellion (1739)
 - Takes place in South Carolina
 - Tried to escaped to Spanish controlled Florida
- Big Idea #6: Colonial society both resemble English society and developed its own character.
 - Exhibited British traits but wanted to form their own identity
 - Forced to buy from British through mercantilism
 - Connecticut creates secret, individual ideas
 - Great Awakening
 - Created own church separate from Britain
- Big Idea #7: British colonial policies led to an increasing mistrust in the American colonies.
 - Only let colonies do thing through Britain
 - Enforcement of Navigation Acts
 - Colonies smuggle and avoid British mercantilism to avoid taxes
 - Salutary Neglect
 - People in different colonies have different ideology and morals they want to live by
 - Bacon's Rebellion (1676)
 - Growing tension and resentment for the British
- Unit 3 (1754-1800)

- Big Idea #1: The French and Indian War led to increased land from the American colonies and a greater burden of taxation.
 - Causes
 - Mutual conflict between British and French
 - French fear of encroachment in Ohio
 - Louisiana territory transferred to Spain
 - Consequences
 - American colonist began moving west
 - Increased conflicts with Native Americans
 - Britain creates proclamation line
 - Led to British resentment because they fought their war for them
 - Very expensive
 - Hefty taxes on colonies
- Big Idea #2: British colonial policies, specifically taxation without colonial representation in Parliament, led to the Revolutionary War.
 - British government demanding more taxes even though they did get any say in Parliament
 - Quartering Act
 - British soldiers lived in colonies to ensure submission
 - Stamp Act
 - Tax on all paper goods
 - Leads to olive branch called the “Stamp Act congress”
 - Tried to get Parliament American rights as English citizens
 - Parliament gets to tax *without* consent
 - “Virtual Representation” → All classes are represented, but *not* all places
 - Leads to Boston Massacre
 - Sign of increasing British tyranny to the colonists
 - Boston Tea Party
 - Response to Tea Act
 - Dumped 45 ton of tea in the Boston Harbor
 - Led to British Coercive Act

- Big Idea #3: Enlightenment ideals influenced the American Independence movement, especially exhibited in Thomas Paine's Common Sense and the Declaration of Independence.
 - Idea of natural rights
 - Government does give us right, they are given by nature
 - Common Sense by Thomas Paine
 - Very popular pamphlet
 - Convinced colonist they should be independent
 - Declaration of Independence
 - Unalienable rights
 - Social contract
- Big Idea #4: Despite Britain's military and financial advantages, the American Patriots won the Revolutionary War and gained independence.
 - Loyalists → wanted to remain British citizens
 - Patriots → wanted to rebel and be separated from Britain
 - Battle of Saratoga (1777)
 - American victory convinced France to ally against the British
 - Very major and important turning point
- Big Idea #5: The Articles of Confederation was the first constitution of the United States of America, and it failed largely because the federal government was too weak.
 - First constitution of the USA
 - The 13 states already each had their own constitutions
 - Implemented and influenced Articles of Confederation
 - No executive branch, no ability to tax, no military
 - Northwest ordinance
 - Gave a plan how new territories could appeal to become new states
 - Shay's Rebellion
 - Exposes issues with the Articles of Confederation
 - Alarms elite leaders throughout the states that they cannot suppress such events, very weak

- Big Idea #6: The Constitutional Convention was called to draft a new Constitution to rectify the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.
 - Aimed to ratify the Articles
 - Federalists → stronger federal government
 - Antifederalist → stronger state government
 - Virginia Plan
 - Representation based on population
 - New Jersey Plan
 - Each state has equal amount of representatives
 - The Great Compromise
 - Creates a Bicameral legislature
 - Creates House of Representatives, based on population
 - Creates the Senate, equal representation
 - 3/5th compromise
 - Took population of enslaved people and counted them as 3/5ths
- Big Idea #7: The Constitution of the United States created a new central government defined by federalism and the separation of powers.
 - Federalism is the sharing of power between the national government and state governments.
 - Separation of powers → republicanism
 - Legislative → creates laws
 - Judicial → interprets the laws
 - Executive → executes laws
 - Checks and balances → makes sure no one branch has power over another
- Big Idea #8: The ideals of the American Revolution affected society in terms of gender roles and debated about slavery, while they also inspired revolutions in France and Haiti.
 - Freedom and democracy lead to debates on the morality of slavery
 - Abolishment in north NOT in south
 - Women not considered socially equal to men
 - Inspired French and Haitian revolution
 - Inspired by enlightenment ideals
- Big Idea #9: Washington & Adams set precedents for how American understood the relationship between the federal government and state governments, economic policy, and foreign policy.
 - First two presidents
 - Creation of 2 party system: federalists and democratic-republican parties
 - Disagreed about everything
 - Disagreed about relation of federal and state governments
 - Hamilton's national bank but supported with the elastic clause
 - Agreed on Alien and Sedition Acts

- Big Idea #10: Ideas about American national identity found expression in art, literature, and architecture
 - Attempt to portray historical themes of American in a natural light

Units 4 (1800-1848)

- Big Idea #1: In the Era of Jefferson, political parties argued about policy, the Supreme Court established its role in government, & the US greatly expanded its territory
 - Era of Jefferson led to party debates
 - American relationships with European powers
 - Powers of federal government
 - Democratic-republican party
 - Strict constructionists
 - Strict interpretation of Constitution
 - Federalist party
 - Loose constructionists
 - "Spirit" of constitution, loose interpretation
 - Expansion of US
 - Louisiana Purchase
 - Jefferson didn't 100% agree with it
 - Went against Jefferson's strict interpretation
 - Lewis & Clark expedition
 - Supreme court
 - Constitution does not mention much about it
 - Grows in power during period due to John Marshall (a supreme justice)
 - Marbury vs. Madison- Established supreme court as final constitution interpreted → JUDICIAL REVIEW
 - Supreme court determines whether a proposal, law, or case is unconstitutional

- ***Big Idea #2: As federal power grew during this period, regional interests often conflicted with and opposed it.
 - Conflict between national identity and state identity
 - War of 1812
 - Britain insults national honor
 - Impressment of American men on British naval ships
 - Significant opposition from New England federalists
 - Overall a very popular war
 - Made people believe federalists were very out of touch and led to the dissolution of the federalist party
 - Henry Clay's American system
 - Attempt to unify America through internal improvements
 - Protective tariffs
 - Second bank of the United States
 - Regional opposition from south
 - Westward expansion
 - Missouri applies to become a state
 - Free state or slave state?
 - Creates imbalance in the Senate
 - Henry Clay proposed the Missouri Compromise (Compromise of 1820)
 - Missouri enters as a slave state
 - 36°30' line
 - Everything above is a free state
 - Everything below is a slave state
- Big Idea #3: The United States sought to establish its place as an independent nation on the world stage by claiming territory and consolidating control over the Western Hemisphere.
 - Claiming new territory
 - US and Canada establish border at 49th parallel
 - America takes British occupation of Oregon territory
 - Adams-Onís Treaty
 - Spanish ceded Florida to US
 - Establishing authority
 - Monroe Doctrine
 - Established Western Hemisphere as US sphere of influence
 - Forced Europeans out

- Big Idea #4: The Market Revolution was the linking of Northern Industry with Western and Southern farms.
 - Technology that stimulated the market revolution
 - Cotton gin
 - Technology used to speed up process of textile production
 - Interchangeable parts
 - Creates American concept that repeatable processes can be done by unskilled laborers
 - Mass production
 - Sped up manufacturing process
 - Steam engine
 - Boats able to move up *and* down stream at better speeds
 - Increases profitability
 - United American economy
 - Government
 - Created quicker paths of transportation
 - Erie canal through NY state connecting the great lakes to the Atlantic ocean
 - Goods can be transported easily
 - Immigration
 - Large wave of immigration
 - Most settled in urban areas very close to factories
 - Changed structures of cities
 - Lived in crowded tenements
 - Established and preserved own culture in ethnic enclaves
 - Rise of middle class
 - Emergence of middle class initially in the north
 - New roles of businessmen, doctors, lawyers etc.
 - Role of women
 - Cultive domesticity
 - Men and women operated in separate spheres
 - Women were expected to care for children and act as “servant” to husband

- Big Idea #5: During this period, the demand for expanding democracy manifested itself in universal white male suffrage and the growing influence of political parties.
 - Panic of 1819
 - Small economic depression caused by poor banking practices
 - Laboring class faced the worst effects
 - Laboring men couldn't vote
 - Growing influence of political parties
 - Realignment of political parties
 - Election of 1824
 - Split Democratic-republican party
 - National republics (eventually the Wigs)
 - Similar ideology to federalists
 - Democrats
 - Strict interpretation of constitution
- Big Idea #6: Andrew Jackson made profound use of federal power on issues like the national bank, tariffs, federally funded internal improvements, and the removal of Native Americans.
 - Wigs are run by Henry Clay
 - Democrats are run by Andrew Jackson
 - Tariff of abominations
 - Raised import taxes by 50%
 - Northerners loved it (viewed it as a protective tariff)
 - Souther strongly opposed it (they relied on imports due to a weak manufacturing sector)
 - John C. Calhoun of South Carolina (Jackson's VP) encouraged his home state to *nullify* the tariff
 - Jackson gets congress to pass a force bill which gives him authority to send troops to S. Caroline to enforce the federal law
 - Bank war
 - Jackson hated the national bank
 - Believe it only helped wealthy while damaging the poor
 - Considered himself "man of the people"
 - Vetoed rechartering of national bank
 - Indian Removal Act of 1830
 - Another example of Jackson expanding federal power
 - Removal of American Indians from their land who was already encroached on by Americans
 - Forced to reservations west of the Mississippi river in the Oklahoma territory
 - Trail of tears
 - Deemed unconstitutional by supreme court but still proceeded with it

- Big Idea #7: American labored during this period to define a distinct American identity through language, philosophy, art, and religion.
 - Transcendentalism
 - Dueted by European romanticism and belief that humans can be perfect
 - Art movement
 - Express national identity
 - Hudson river school
 - Romanticized landscapes
 - Second Great Awakening
 - Emphasized moral reformation of society
- Big Idea #8: The Rise of democratic and individualistic beliefs and that social changes brought on by the Market Revolution led to significant effort to reform American society.
 - temperance movement
 - American temperance society fought for complete absence of alcohol
 - Abolitionism
 - American Anti-slavery Society
 - Spreads across the north
 - Overall, emancipation achieved in the North but some states still had restrictive laws in place
 - South
 - Nat Turner's rebellion
 - Slave revolt where they killed over 50 white people
 - Unsuccessful
 - Fear of over revolts so slave owners made slave conditions *even* worse
 - Women's movement
 - Seneca falls convention
 - Declaration of Sentiments
 - Outlines desired for women's equality, education, voting etc.
- Big Idea #9: Though the majority of southern whites did not own enslaved people, Southern culture ensured that slavery was part of the South's way of life, and thus, protected it.
 - Most farmers yeoman farmers → owned land but no enslaved labor
 - Still believed in institution of slavery but didn't practice it
 - Southern economics
 - Defined by agriculture
 - Cotton
 - Led to depletion of soil

- Unit 5 (1844-1877)
 - Big Idea #1: Many Americans believed it was their Manifest Destiny to expand their nation over the whole of the North American continent.
 - Americans kept pushing west, to the Pacific
 - John O'Sullivan → God gave America the mission to spread democracy
 - 1849 → gold discovered in California
 - Big Idea #2: The Mexican American War was caused by the annexation of Texas and resulted in large territorial gains for the United States.
 - Texas gets freedoms from Mexico and begs US to be admitted as a state
 - Annexation of Texas causes tension with Mexico
 - South wants to fight so they can gain territory
 - Big Idea #3: Further acquisition of the land led to an increasingly bitter debate over the future of slavery in America, which was temporarily resolved in the Compromise of 1850.
 - Admission of lots of new states but still an imbalance in the senate
 - Henry Clay proposed the Compromise of 1850 which gave the South the Fugitive Slave Act
 - Big Idea #4: As more immigrants arrived in America, they created ethnic enclaves where they preserved their culture and faced opposition from nativists.
 - Significant increase in immigration
 - Nearly 3 million immigrants by the 1850s
 - Irish Potato Famine cause mass Irish immigration
 - Lots of German immigrants
 - Nativism → preferring people born in the US; anti-immigrant; xenophobic
 - Creation of ethnic enclaves
 - Irish are Catholic and lots of anti-Catholicism in the US
 - Creation of their own political party called the "Know Nothing Party"
 - Big Idea #5: Tension over slavery increased because of conflicting regional ideologies, a fervent abolitionist movement, and the arguments about the constitutionality of slavery.
 - Conflicting labor ideologies
 - More abolitionist in the north
 - More immigrants work in the north leading to a large population growth in the north.
 - Lots of tension between north and south
 - Sectional tensions
 - Harriet Beecher Stow → Uncle Tom's Cabin
 - Senator Sumner is beat on the head because he opposed slavery
 - John Brown forms his own slave revolt
 - Leads south believes north is conspiring against them
 - Cracks are forming in the US

- Big Idea #6: All attempts to compromise over slavery ultimately failed, which led to the rise of sectional political parties.
 - Henry Clay is dead
 - Steven Douglas proposed popular sovereignty
 - Lets states/territories decide if they want to be a free or slave state
 - Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - Leads to Bleeding Kansas
 - Dred Scott case
 - African Americans have *no* rights
- Big Idea #7: The election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 which resulted in a single electoral vote from the South led to the secession of the Southern states.
 - Lincoln isn't anti-slavery, but anti-expansion of slavery
 - New Republican party which follows his ideology (anti-expansion of slavery)
 - Does not win any slavery states
 - Wins 40% of popular vote, which doesn't matter compared to the electoral vote
 - S. Carolina seceded to form Confederate States of America, followed by other southern states
- Big Idea #8: The North ultimately won because of advantages in population and industry, the leadership of Lincoln, and the successful strategy of cutting off the South from outside aid.
 - North had everything
 - South had cotton (unhelpful), better generals, homefield advantage
 - Start to run out of money because they can't sell cotton due to blockade by Lincoln
- Big Idea #9: After the Civil War, the U.S. entered a period of reconstruction which abolished slavery, amended the constitution, and sought to reunify the North and the South.
 - ***The Radical Republicans are absolutely against slavery and want to punish the south
 - Ensures passing of...
 - 13th amendment: abolition of slavery
 - ***14th amendment: everyone has equal rights under the law; if born in the US, you get citizenship
 - 15th amendment: African American men gain the right to vote
 - Voting rights away from former confederates
 - Army sent down to ensure south doesn't practice slavery
 - South creates black codes which are *very* similar to slavery
 - First black senator is elected
 - Formation of terrorist group, KKK

- Big Idea #10: Reconstruction ultimately failed because of Northern weariness of forcing Southerners into submission and Southern insistence on making their pre-Civil War society
 - Radical republicans start to die off and confederate gain voting rights again
 - In order to win an election Rutherford Hayes agrees to end reconstruction and remove troops from the south
 - Federal government doesn't do anything to stop discriminatory laws from being passed in the south
 - Supreme court *limits* the 14th amendment
 - South passes Jim Crow laws
 - RECONSTRUCTION FAILS
- Unit 6 (1865-1898)
 - Big Idea #1: Continued westward migration and the advent of transcontinental railroads helped unify the economy, in many cases in favor of industrialists at the expense of farmers.
 - Railroads linked the country for mass production and mass consumption
 - Lots of land grants
 - 4 transcontinental railroads are built
 - Effects on farmers
 - Good
 - Relied on railroads to ship goods to markets
 - Bad
 - Rely on rail transportation when the monopolies enriched themselves at expenses of farmers
 - Respons
 - National grange movement
 - Defend farmers against trusts
 - Interstate Commerce Act
 - Enforced reasonable railroad rates
 - Big Idea #2: Americans moved west for economic opportunity and self-sufficiency, but migration also led to increasingly bitter conflicts with American Indians.
 - Moved west for easier access due to railroads and Homestead Act
 - Homestead act granted people squares of land if they farmed on it
 - Led to increasing conflicts with American Indians
 - Led to wars causing loss of American Indian land
 - Attempts to convert their culture
 - Divided tribes into different plots forcing them to farm the way Americans do → forces assimilation
 - Ultimately stops recognition of American Indian tribes

- Big Idea #3: Despite significant efforts to create a “New South,” the southern states entrenched themselves in a racial segregation and a continuing adherence to agriculture.
 - Reimagining the south by becoming industrial
 - New south fails but stays the same for the racial hierarchy
 - Plessy vs. Ferguson
 - Segregates entire southern society
 - Ida B. Wells
 - Newspaper editors
 - Southern who wrote out against slavery
 - Faced significant violence and harm
- Big Idea #4: Technological innovation created the occasion for the rise and expansion of industrial capitalism.
 - Westward expansion
 - Greater access to natural resources
 - Promotes industry
 - New technological innovations
 - Bessemer process
 - Stronger steel is created
- Big Idea #5: Large-scale industrial production transformed the American economy during the Gilded Age.
 - Vertical integration: practiced by Carnegie; acquire all industries for your goods and services
 - Horizontal integration: practiced by Rockefeller; acquiring all competitors until you are the only one left standing
 - Government did nothing to prevent creation of monopolies (trusts)
 - Laissez-faire economics for business but not labor disputes (against laborers, in favor of big industrialists)
 - Social Darwinism
 - Andrew Carnegie’s Gospel of Wealth: industrialists have a moral obligation to do good things with their money (philanthropy)
- Big Idea #6: While some Americans’ standard of living improved, many in the labor sector found their lives unsustainable and fought for better treatment.
 - White collar workers increase; rise of middle class
 - Rise of labor union
 - Knights of Labor
 - Disappear after Haymarket Riot
 - American Federation of Labor
 - Advocated for safer conditions

- Big Idea #7: The industrial workforce expanded and became more diverse through internal and international migration.
 - Same immigrants as before
 - New European immigrants → Scandinavian
 - New Asian immigrants → Chinese
 - Migration
 - Exoduster movement
 - Black people moving from south to midwest
- Big Idea #8: As immigration increased during the Gilded Age, immigrants faced opposition from nativists and labor unions, but found help through private welfare programs.
 - Labor unions opposed immigrants
 - Immigrants would work for very cheap going against everything the unions fought for
 - Lots of nativist backlash
 - American Protective Association
 - Very anti-catholic
 - Against the lots of Italian and Irish immigrants (catholic)
 - Chinese Exclusion Act
 - Respond to settlement of Chinese immigrants on west coast
 - Cut off number of immigrants
 - Jane Adams establish Settlement Houses
 - Helped immigrants assimilate to US culture and language
- Big Idea #9: Various groups sought to reform American society and economics into a more equitable reality.
 - Rise of social gospel
 - Urge middle class Christians to take on ills of society and solve the problems
 - Increasing interest in Socialism
 - Interest in message of equality for all
 - Eugene Debs claimed Socialism was cure for problems of the Gilded age
 - Rise of Populist Party
 - Fought for interest of *farmers*
 - Want to regulate the banks and trusts
 - Women's suffrage
 - National American Women's Suffrage Association
 - Fought for women's right to vote
 - Women in temperance movement
 - Lots of different groups
 - Carrie Nation and saloon smashing

- Big Idea #10: Politics in the Gilded Age continued to resemble party divisions lingering from the Civil War, and they contended on the proper place of government in American life.
 - Major political parties
 - Republican
 - Democrats
 - Still fought but remained similar ideology as before Civil War
 - Paper was better for currency opposed to gold due to less likelihood of inflation
 - LOTS of corruption and organized crime in urban center

Units 7-9 [Thursday, May 4th]

- Unit 7 (1890-1945)
 - Big Idea #1: Once the western frontier was settled, the United States debated whether it should expand into territories beyond its borders.
 - Frederick Jackson Turner's Turner Thesis → the frontier was part of the DNA of Americas; could always move west if things didn't work out
 - 1890→ frontier considered "closed"
 - Rise of imperialist ideology following manifest destiny
 - Industrialists looked to Asia
 - Anti-imperialists → self-determination: people should have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
 - Long period of isolationism
 - Big Idea #2: The United States' victory in the Spanish-American War led to further land acquisitions, and transformed America into a proper empire.
 - Spanish-American War
 - Causes
 - Cuba was favored by imperialists
 - USS Maine exploded in Havana harbor killing 200 Americans
 - Yellow journalists blamed Spanish for explosion of the Maine
 - Effects of American victory
 - Gained Philippines as a colony including other caribbean islands
 - Puerto Rico becomes a US territory
 - Eventually led to annexation of Hawaii
 - US begins to expand beyond its border

- Big Idea #3: The Progressives wanted strong government intervention to reform society on issues like political corruption, social injustice, and economic inequality.
 - Muckrakers → investigative journalists who exposed corruption in American society
 - Upton Sinclair's The Jungle (book)
 - Exposed unsanitary conditions of meat packing plants
 - Ida Tarbell's History of Standard Oil Company (exposé)
 - Revealed effects of Rockefeller's corrupt business practices in American society
 - All muckrakers used their publications/work to alert the public about social inequalities and corruption → led to reform
 - Voter participation expands
 - Introduction of secret ballot → casting a vote in private
 - 17th amendment → Allowed election of senators by the citizens
 - Frederick Taylor → Eliminate waste in whatever he studied
 - Black progressives lead to civil rights movements
 - Booker T. Washington
 - W.E.B. DuBois
 - Creation of NAACP
 - Niagara Movement
 - Progressive presidents
 - Teddy Roosevelt
 - Conservationism → preserving America's landscapes (creation of national parks)
 - Forest reserve act → preserved thousands of acres of forest
 - William Howard Taft
 - Woodrow Wilson
 - Common themes
 - Trust busting → stricter enforcement of Sherman Antitrust Act
 - Progressive amendments
 - 18th amendment → Prohibition; no more alcohol
 - 19th amendment → allowed women's suffrage

- Big Idea #4: Although the U.S. began in a position of isolationism during World War I, mounting pressure brought them into the war, and the U.S. entry turned the tide of the war.
 - US could barely remain isolationist from WWI
 - Unrestricted submarine warfare (from Germans)
 - Sinking of Lusitania (killed Americans)
 - Zimmerman telegram
 - Telegraph from Germany to Mexico telling them to start a war with the US to prevent US entry into WWI
 - Woodrow Wilson decided to enter the war, “trying to make the world safe for democracy”
 - WWI ends with signing of Treaty of Versailles
 - Wilson presents his 14 points, make sure no one is punished for the war, and wanted to create a League of Nations
 - League of Nations was created but Congress does not let Wilson and the US join
 - A major reason the league of nations fails
- Big Idea #5: Involvement in World War I meant leveraging all its assets at home. It also led to the suppression of civil liberties, nativism, and significant migrations
 - WWI was a total war → All of the US's assets were allocated for the war
 - Everything in the US (economic and manufacturing) was aimed towards the war
 - Wilson creates war time agencies
 - Massive migrations of people to urban centers
 - Restriction of civil liberties → Espionage Act
 - Imprison people for speaking out against the government
 - Schenk vs. US → Schenk tried to convince people to avoid the draft
 - Supreme Court rules that the government can limit speech in present danger
 - Sedition Act → illegal to publicly criticize government
 - Red Scare
 - Palmer Raids → Mass incarceration of suspected socialists
 - Lots of migrations
 - Large population of black people escaped the South to avoid further persecution and get better job opportunities

- Big Idea #6: In the 1920s, new technologies focused the U.S. economy on the production of consumer goods, which improved standards of living and spread national culture.
 - Business boomed!
 - Increased productivity
 - Factories increased production
 - Henry Ford's assembly line
 - Speeds up process significantly to create cars
 - Focus on building one part of the car
 - Creation of energy technology
 - Use of oils and electricity to power factories and cars
 - Government backed off from going against trusts
 - Spread of mass culture through communication devices
 - Radio→ Over 800 radio stations
 - Motion pictures→ Creation of Hollywood

- Big Idea #7: The urbanization of America granted new opportunities for women and immigrants, gave rise to new forms of art, and emphasized regional differences.
 - By the 1920s, more than half of all Americans lived in cities
 - Women expected to take care of every home activity
 - Increase in women in the workforce
 - A lot more immigration
 - Largely Catholics and Jews from eastern Europe (new immigrants)
 - Large rise in nativism
 - Implementation of new immigration quotas
 - Only certain number of immigrants can come from each area
 - Made it very difficult for eastern European and Asian immigrants to come to American shores
 - New art and literature
 - Rise of lost generation
 - Children raised and fought during WWI
 - F Scott Fitzgerald and Ernest Hemingway are notable writers for this generation
 - Harlem renaissance
 - Large migration of southern African American community to urban areas, such as Harlem, NYC
 - Langston Huges
 - Louis Armstrong
 - Christianity crisis
 - Modernists vs fundamentalists
 - Relation between the Bible and science
 - Literal vs. loose interpretation of Bible
 - Scopes Monkey Trial
- Big Idea #8: The Great Depression transformed the United States into a limited welfare state with the New Deal, and further defined the goals of modern American liberalism.
 - Great Depression begins with market crash in 1929
 - FDR is elected and he has a strong belief that the government should be very involved (government intervention)
 - FDR creates the New Deal according to his 3 Rs:
 - Relief (for the unemployed)
 - Public Works Administration (PWA) → Gave people infrastructure work
 - Social Security Act
 - Recovery (for businesses)
 - Glass Steagall Act → limited use of banks
 - Reform (of economic institutions)

- Big Idea #9: Before entering WWII, the U.S. maintained its traditional isolationism while aiding the Allied efforts. But the U.S. entered the war after the attack on Pearl Harbor.
 - US stays out of WWII for most but still aids the allies through several programs
 - Lend Lease Act → Allowed Britain to obtain arms from US via credit
 - Japanese attack Pearl Harbor (and other American territories) leading US entry into WWII
- Big Idea #10: The required mobilization for the U.S. entry into WWII transformed American society economically, while creating the occasion for violations of civil liberties.
 - WWII brought the US out of the Great Depression due to a boost of the economy from wartime production.
 - Loss of civil liberties during the war
 - Japanese Internment Camps
 - Oppression of Japanese-Americans due to racist and irrational beliefs
 - Supreme court claimed it was a wartime necessity
- Big Idea #11: Once the U.S. committed to the war, Americans saw the war as a fight for the survival of democracy and freedom against fascism totalitarianism.
 - Very strong belief after the Holocaust
 - WWII turning point → D-Day
 - Normandy Landings → causes German soldier to be forced into Berlin leading to a surrender in May of 1945
 - Japan would not surrender
 - America practiced island hopping cutting off Japanese supplies
 - Bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki causing their surrender
- Unit 8 (1945-1980)
 - Big Idea #1: The U.S. and Soviet Union engaged in a decades-long Cold War. The United States' main goal was the containment of communism.
 - Big Idea #2: Americans debated policies designed to expose suspected communists within the United States even as both parties supported the broader strategy of containing communism.
 - Big Idea #3: The U.S. economy grew significantly in the 1950s, creating the occasion for the Baby Boom, cultural conformity, and an increase in migration.
 - Big Idea #4: Gains were made for civil rights in the 1940s and 1950s which set the stage for future gains in the 1960s.
 - Big Idea #5: Building on the progress made in the 40s and 50s, the Civil Rights Movement won major victories in the 1960s with significant legislation outlawing racial discrimination.

- Big Idea #6: Worldwide post war decolonization was the occasion for increasing Cold War involvement for both the Soviet Union and the United States.
- Big Idea #7: The Vietnam War was fought under the rubric of communist containment, and it created deep divisions among Americans about America's proper place in the world.
- Big Idea #8: Lyndon Johnson's Great Society carries on the legacies of the New Deal, and is considered the high mark of American Liberalism.
- Big Idea #9: The Civil Rights Movement expanded to include Latinos, American Indians, Asian Americans, women, and gay and lesbian Americans.
- Big Idea #10: Youth culture of the 1960s was defined by a rejection of social, political, and economic norms of their parents' generation.
- Big Idea #11: A growing concern over environmental degradation led to the rise of the environmental movement.
- Big Idea #12: Public trust in the government rapidly declined during the Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal.
- Unit 9 (1980-present)
 - Big Idea #1: The election of Ronald Reagan marked a significant shift in American politics from liberalism to a new kind of conservatism.
 - Promised lots of reforms but instead implemented Reaganomics
 - Reaganomics (supply-side economics)
 - Reagan cut government spending but spent more in the military
 - *Reagan is very BAD*
 - Big Idea #2: Ronald Reagan helped bring an end to the Cold War through speeches, diplomatic efforts, and military backup.
 - Iran Contra Affair→ Reagan aided anti-communist insurrections which ended up being terrorist organizations
 - *Reagan is very BAD*
 - George W. Bush is elected in 1998
 - Reduction of nuclear warheads between US and Russia
 - Big Idea #3: The U.S. economy changed in the 1990s due to the advent of new technological innovations like the computer and transition to a service-based economy.
 - Clinton is elected in 1992
 - Digital communications
 - E-mail and web development
 - Mobile technology creates cell phones and new social medias
 - Big Idea #4: After 1980, migration and immigration affected U.S. culture and economics significantly.
 - Sunbelt migration→ lots of people moved from northeast to southeastern states
 - Immigrants counted as 20% of population in 1980

- Big Idea #5: The attacks of September 11th, 2001 marked the beginning of the War on Terror. Some Americans registered a growing concern over climate change.
 - World Trade Centers were attacked on 9/11/2001 leading to George W. Bush to lead a war in Afghanistan
 - Patriot Act→ Government surveillance in technology
 - Debates rise about America's use of fossil fuels
 - Fossil Fuels are disastrous to the environment and planet
 - US enters the 21st century as a global superpower