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Limited Information

Know Nothing About

## Period 1 (1491-1607) Study Guide (4-6% of AP Exam)

### Period 1 Vocab:

Aztecs	Treaty of Tordesillas
Pueblo People	Conquistadors
Maize, Squash & Beans (3 Sister Farming)*	Amerigo Vespucci
Plains Indians, Buffalo and Spanish horses	Encomienda System*
Adena-Hopewell Ohio Valley Mound Culture	Caste system
Matrilineal	Columbian Exchange*
Crusades	Small pox
Renaissance technology: caravel, astrolabe, compass, printing, maps	St. Augustine, Florida
Prince Henry the Navigator	Pope and the Pueblo Revolt
Bartolomeu Dias	Bartolome de Las Casas* and a Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies
Vasco da Gama	Juan Gines de Sepulveda
Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain	Black Legend
Christopher Columbus*	African slave trade
New World vs. Old World*	

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- Amerigo Vespucci: Italian explorer and navigator and made two voyages to the New World (first for Spain then Portugal)

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- St. Augustine, Florida: Lasting Spanish settlement in current day Florida

\*Most important terms

### Period 1 Essential Questions:

#### 1) How could one argue the Aztec empire was an advanced civilization?

- Aztecs had a form of writing and the Aztec people made advancements in technology and math
- Had architecture the likes of which could not be found in other Indian civilizations
- Their city, Tenochtitlan, had an advanced system of bridges, canals, and dams.

#### 2) What were the major differences between the civilizations in South and North America?

- No civilization north of Mexico had achieved literacy
- Northern civilizations did not have the scale or central organization found in South American civilization
- Northern civilization also lacked wheeled vehicles

#### 3) Though native American tribes in North America were very diverse, there were some commonalities. What were they? In what ways were the various tribes different – be specific.

- Religion was very important to nearly all of them. Religious ceremonies are often related to hunting or farming.
- North American societies believed that spiritual power and sacred spirits could be found in all kinds of living and inanimate objects
- Most societies were Matrilineal

#### 4) What factors motivated European exploration?

- Europeans were motivated by a potential to expand wealth
- Europeans wanted to expand their religion into new places

- Technological advances that made long journeys more feasible

**5) How were the lives of Native Americans as well as Europeans and Africans transformed by the arrival of the conquistadors in the Americas?**

- Native Americans did not have immunity to many European diseases thus much of the population died.
- The European idea of private ownership challenged the traditional idea of communal ownership that was the norm before European arrival.
- Many native people were forced to give up their traditional religion and adopt European religion and way of life.

**6) What sorts of items were exchanged with the Columbian Exchange? Which items were brought from the Old World to the New World, and vice versa? What was the impact of the Columbian Exchange for Native-Americans, Europeans and Africans?**

- Native Americans got access to Old World livestock such as horses which came to define many Native American cultures
- The influx of wealth led to massive inflation in Spain as well as massive debt in an attempt to maintain their Empire.
- The New World experienced an influx of new products from Europe such as wheat, rice, and sugarcane. The Old World gained new products such as corn, tomatoes, potatoes, peanuts, tobacco, and cotton.

**7) Which parts of the Americas did the early Spanish, French, Dutch, and English explorers claim?**

- The French claimed territory in North America, specifically parts of modern day Canada and Mid-Western/Central United States.
- Britain claimed the modern day Eastern coast of the United States
- Spain claimed the modern Day Western United from the current day US Canada Border all the way down the most of Central and South America excluding Brazil
- The Dutch laid claim to modern day New York.

**8) How did the Spanish, British and French policies towards natives differ?**

- Spanish: The Spanish saw Natives as naturally inferior and forced Christianity upon them. Natives were subject to exploitation under the Spanish
- English: At first there was a good relationship with natives as they relied on natives for survival but eventually the English started to push more west and adopted a more hostile relationship with natives leading to conflict.
- French: The French made alliances with many native tribes and treated natives relatively well compared to the Spanish and English.

## Period 2 (1607-1754) Study Guide (10% of AP Exam)

### Period 2 Vocab:

Joint stock companies	Thanksgiving	New Amsterdam/New York
Royal Colonies	William Bradford	Pennsylvania and Quakers*
Proprietary Colonies	Puritans and MA Bay Colony*	William Penn
Enclosure Movement	John Winthrop	Pennsylvania Charter of
Sir Francis Drake	City Upon a Hill	Liberties
Spanish Armada	Great Migration	Georgia
John Cabot	Thomas Hooker	James Oglethorpe
Virginia Company	Fundamental Orders of Connecticut	Mercantilism
Lost colony of Roanoke	The Chesapeake Colonies*	Navigation Acts
Jamestown*	Cecil Calvert/Lord Baltimore II	Salutary Neglect
Captain John Smith	Maryland Act of Toleration	Dominion of New England
John Rolfe	Indentured Servants*	Sir Edmund Andros
Tobacco*	Headright System*	Glorious Revolution
Powhatan	First African slaves	Triangular Trade*
Pocahontas	William Berkeley	Middle Passage
House of Burgesses	Bacon's Rebellion*	Germans
Protestant Reformation	Back country folk	Established churches
John Calvin and Predestination	New England Colonies*	First Great Awakening*
Henry VIII	Roger Williams and Rhode Island*	Johnathan Edwards and
Anglican Church	Anne Hutchinson and antinomianism	Sinners in the Hands of an
Jesuits	Halfway Covenant	Angry God
Samuel de Champlain	King Phillip's War	George Whitefield
Pilgrims and Plymouth Colony*	Restoration Colonies	John Peter Zenger
Mayflower	The Carolinas (North and South)	Stono Rebellion
Mayflower Compact*	Rice	Salem Witch Trials
Squanto	Henry Hudson	West Indies
		The Pequot War

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- Proprietary Colonies: Colony owned by a person who directly responded to the King
- Sir Francis Drake: First Englishman to circumnavigate the globe. Defeated Spanish Armada.
- John Cabot: Explored Northeastern Coast of North America for England.
- Captain John Smith: Helped found and govern Jamestown. He had strong leadership and strict discipline.
- John Rolfe: Jamestown settler who married Pocahontas. Discovered how to grow tobacco and export tobacco.
- William Bradford: Governor of Plymouth Rock Colony. Helped colonists survive crop failures and Indian attacks.
- Puritans and MA Bay Colony\*: King Charles grants permissions to Puritans to settle and create a colony in MA Bay. Had a representative gov't.
  - Puritans → Wanted to Purify the Anglican Church
- John Winthrop: Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony and envisioned the colony as a "city upon a hill"
- Thomas Hooker: Puritan minister who founded Connecticut. Wanted limitations on the power of Government. He didn't like how officials in the MA Bay colony had too much power.

- Fundamental Orders of Connecticut: Defined powers of the Government of the colony and allowed more men to vote.
- William Berkeley: Governor of Virginia. His policies favored large planters and ignored the needs of backcountry folk which ultimately led to Bacon's rebellion.
- Navigation Acts

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- Sir Edmund Andros: Governor of the Dominion of New England. Colonists rebelled against him and forced him to return back to England.
- John Peter Zenger: Exposed the governor for corruption. He then was charged for defamation but the jury sided with Zenger.
  - Significance → Freedom of Press

\*Most important terms

## Period 2 Essential Questions:

- 1. What factors led to early English settlement in the Americas (Jamestown, Plymouth, MA Bay)?**
  - Since Puritans and Separatists were persecuted → They wanted religious freedom
  - Headright System → Provided people who were not as well off financially to get land to farm
  - Economic Opportunities → A lot of land for farming and much money could be made with the resources in North America
- 2. What challenges did the colonists at Jamestown face, and how did the colonists overcome these challenges?**
  - The Jamestown settlers were not used to manual labor. They were male gentlemen hoping to strike it rich with silver and gold.
  - Many starved and died during the "starving time" (winter of 1609-1610)
  - John Smith led the colony with a strong leadership and strong discipline. Got the colony back on its feet.
- 3. How did early American colonies begin taking steps toward self-rule and democracy? (Representative assemblies, important documents, etc.) Which minority groups were left out?**
  - Mainly land owning men could only vote if there was some sort of voting system
  - Virginia's House of Burgesses had elected representatives
  - Fundamental Orders of Connecticut allowed more people to vote than in the MA Bay Colony. Showed expansion of democracy.
- 4. How did settlers from the Chesapeake deal with labor shortages?**
  - Headright System → Encouraged more people to move to the colonies
  - Indentured Servants → Employers got people to work for them under a contract for a number of years under the condition that the employer pays for the voyage to the colonies and covers any housing costs.
- 5. What were the causes and effects of Bacon's Rebellion?**
  - Governor Berkeley was not passing policy that helped the back country men
  - The back country men felt under-represented in the House of Burgesses
  - Effect → Led to a reliance on slavery rather than indentured servants
- 6. How and why did the area of New England split up into so many different colonies?**
  - Puritans had a strict way of life and strong government → Led to Thomas Hooker founding Connecticut
  - Roger Williams wanted more religious freedom → Took religious refugees from MA Bay colony and founded Rhode Island

- Generally people who were dissatisfied with their current system in the colony they resided looked elsewhere for more liberty and freedom, which sometimes resulted in new colonies

**7. What are the origination stories of the significant Restoration colonies: The Carolinas, New York, Pennsylvania, and Georgia?**

- Georgia → James Oglethorpe wanted to build a refuge for Britain's poor people. Ultimately failed and he ceded control of the colony to the crown
- Pennsylvania → In order to repay a debt to William Penn's father, Charles II granted him land in North America. William Penn wanted to establish Pennsylvania as a place of religious freedom
- Carolinas → Founded by rich plantation owners from the Caribbean
- New York → Formerly New Amsterdam. This land was gained from the Dutch in the Second Anglo-Dutch War

**8. What was mercantilism and how were the Navigation Acts an example of mercantilist policy? What were the effects of the Navigation Acts on the colonies?**

- Mercantilism is the concept where imports were minimized and exports and maximized.
- Navigation Acts prevented the colonies from exporting to any other country besides Britain which increased the wealth of Great Britain
- Many colonists did not like the Navigation acts since people saw it as an attack on their freedom
  - It was hard for Britain to enforce it

**9. Why was there an increased demand for slaves in the colonial period?**

- Bacon's Rebellion → Started a transition to slave labor rather than indentured servitude
- Racist ideas and the idea of white superiority was prominent among the English
- Slave labor was proven effective and was used on many large plantations

**10. Compare and contrast religious toleration in the following colonies: New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts Bay, and Rhode Island.**

- Pennsylvania was intended to have full religious freedom
- Maryland tolerated both Catholics and Protestants
- Rhode Island had full religious tolerations
- MA Bay was meant only for Puritans
- New York also had full religious toleration

**11. How did the economies of the Northern, Middle and Southern colonies differ?**

- North → Exported livestock, timber, and natural resources
- Middle → Exported Tobacco
- South → Exported rice, indigo, and cotton

**12. Great Awakening: How was God portrayed prior to and during the Great Awakening? Which famous ministers are associated with the Great Awakening and what are they known for? What were the religious and political impacts of the Great Awakening?**

- Preachers
  - Jonathan Edwards → Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God.
  - George Whitefield
- Showed division between old lights and new lights
- Led to more people becoming protestant

## Period 3 (1754-1800) Study Guide (10-18% of AP Exam)

### Period 3 Vocab:

<p>Enlightenment</p> <p>John Locke</p> <p>7 Years' War/French Indian War*</p> <p>Ohio River Valley</p> <p>George Washington (F-I War)</p> <p>Albany Plan of Union</p> <p>Peace of Paris (1763)*</p> <p>Pontiac's Rebellion</p> <p>Salutary Neglect</p> <p>King George III</p> <p>Proclamation Line of 1763</p> <p>Sugar Act (1764)</p> <p>Vice-Admiralty Courts</p> <p>Quartering Act (1765)</p> <p>Stamp Act (1765)*</p> <p>Stamp Act Congress</p> <p>Taxation w/o Representation</p> <p>Virtual Representation</p> <p>Sons and Daughters of Liberty</p> <p>Declaratory Act (1766)</p> <p>Townshend Acts (1767)</p> <p>Writs of Assistance</p> <p>Boston Massacre (1770)</p> <p>Committees of Correspondence</p> <p>Tea Act (1773)</p> <p>Boston Tea Party (1773)</p>	<p>Intolerable/Coercive Acts</p> <p>Quebec Act (1774)</p> <p>First Continental Congress (1774)</p> <p>Paul Revere</p> <p>Lexington and Concord</p> <p>Minutemen</p> <p>Thomas Paine + Common Sense*</p> <p>Second Continental Congress (1775)</p> <p>Olive Branch Petition</p> <p>Thomas Jefferson (B4 his presidency)</p> <p>Declaration of Independence*</p> <p>Patriots</p> <p>Loyalists (Tories)</p> <p>George Washington (Rev War)</p> <p>Treaty of Paris (1783)</p> <p>Articles of Confederation*</p> <p>Shay's Rebellion*</p> <p>Republican Motherhood</p> <p>Constitutional Convention</p> <p>James Madison</p> <p>George Washington (As president)</p> <p>Alexander Hamilton</p> <p>New Jersey Plan</p> <p>Virginia Plan</p> <p>Great Compromise*</p> <p>Three-Fifths Compromise*</p>	<p>Separation of Powers</p> <p>Checks and Balances</p> <p>Federalism</p> <p>Federalists</p> <p>Anti-Federalists</p> <p>Federalist Papers</p> <p>Bill of Rights*</p> <p>Hamilton's Financial Program*</p> <p>Bank of the United States</p> <p>Loose vs. Strict Construction</p> <p>Necessary and Proper Clause</p> <p>French Revolutionary Wars</p> <p>Proclamation of Neutrality</p> <p>Citizen Genet</p> <p>Jay Treaty</p> <p>Pinckney Treaty</p> <p>Battle of Fallen Timbers</p> <p>Whiskey Rebellion</p> <p>Washington's Farewell Address</p> <p>Federalist Era</p> <p>Democratic-Republicans</p> <p>John Adams</p> <p>XYZ Affair</p> <p>Alien and Sedition Acts</p> <p>Kentucky and Virginia Resolves</p> <p>Revolution of 1800</p>
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- Olive Branch Petition: An attempt to avoid war with Britain. Colonists pledged loyalty to the crown. It was signed by the Second Continental Congress.
- Revolution of 1800: Jefferson won the presidency ending the streak of Federalist presidents. Jefferson's goal was to reduce the role of the government.

### Period 3 Essential Questions:

#### 1. What were the causes and effects of the French and Indian War?

- Tensions between France and Britain were already high in Europe, and the British wanted to expand how much land they had
- Effect → Led to more anti-Crown sentiment in the colonies
  - Also led to more unity among the colonies → Albany Plan of Union
- France surrendered all of their North American territory

2. **What significant revenues and regulations did the British place on the colonists, and how did the colonists react in response?**
  - Tea Act → Boston Tea Party
  - “Taxation without Representation”
  - Townshend Acts + A lot of other Acts + Tension → Boston Massacre
3. **How did the colonists simultaneously work towards reconciliation and prepare for war and (perhaps independence) at the same time?**
  - Olive Branch Petition → Declared loyalty to the crown
  - Stamp Act Congress → Worked towards reconciliation and for the king to repeal the Stamp Act
  - Committees of Correspondence → Rallied opposition to the crown
4. **How did John Locke and Thomas Paine influence the Declaration of Independence?**
  - John Locke helped legitimize the idea of the colonies being self-governing
  - The idea of natural rights → Right to life, liberty, and property
  - The government governs with the consent of the governed
5. **How did the American Revolution change society (Loyalists, women, religion, slaves)?**
  - Led to divisions between Loyalists and Patriots
  - Women were given the role of raising the next generation of Americans → Republican Motherhood
  - Some slaves gained freedom by serving the British or American armies
6. **What were the key successes and failures of the Articles of Confederation?**
  - Northwestern Ordinance of 1787 → established system of government in the Northwestern Territory
  - Congress could not tax the states
  - Too much agreement was needed that it was almost impossible to get anything legislated
7. **What were the major debates and compromises at the Constitutional Convention and before ratification of the Constitution?**
  - Three-fifths compromise → Slaves were counted as  $\frac{3}{5}$  of a person in population count
  - States rights vs Federal rights
  - Great Compromise → Bicameral legislature. Combined the New Jersey and Virginia Plans
8. **Why did competing political parties develop in the early Republic?**
  - Federalists vs. Anti-Federalist debate helped build each party
  - Federalists supported the constitution and a federal government
  - Anti-Federalists did not support the constitution and feared a central government could destroy the individual rights a person had → led to the Bill of Rights
9. **What were the major domestic and foreign challenges during Washington’s and Adams’ presidencies?**
  - Jay’s Treaty of 1795 → Many people did not like this but it established peace between Britain and The USA
  - Whiskey Rebellion → Protested the tax on Whiskey during Washington’s presidency
  - XYZ Affair → USA sends delegates to France to help repair US-France relations. Delegates were told they could only meet with the French foreign minister if they payed a huge fine

# Period 4 (1800-1848) Study Guide (10-17% of AP exam)

<p>Thomas Jefferson</p> <p>Louisiana Purchase*</p> <p>Lewis and Clark Expedition</p> <p>John Marshall and Marshall Court*</p> <p>Midnight Appointments</p> <p>Marbury v. Madison</p> <p>Judicial Review</p> <p>Aaron Burr</p> <p>Essex Junto</p> <p>Barbary Pirates</p> <p>Impressment</p> <p>Chesapeake-Leopard Affair</p> <p>Embargo Act of 1807</p> <p>James Madison</p> <p>Non-intercourse Act 1809</p> <p>Macon's Bill #2</p> <p>War of 1812</p> <p>War Hawks</p> <p>William Henry Harrison</p> <p>Tecumseh and the Prophet</p> <p>Battle of Tippecanoe</p> <p>Hartford Convention</p> <p>Treaty of Ghent</p> <p>Era of Good Feelings*</p> <p>James Monroe</p> <p>Clay's American System</p> <p>Second Bank of the U.S.</p> <p>Panic of 1819</p> <p>Fletcher vs. Peck</p> <p>Martin vs. Hunter's Lease</p> <p>Dartmouth Coll. v. Woodward</p> <p>McCulloch vs. Maryland</p> <p>Cohens v. Virginia</p> <p>Gibbons v. Ogden</p> <p>Missouri Compromise*</p> <p>Tallmadge Amendment</p> <p>Rush-Bagot Agreement</p> <p>Treaty of 1818</p> <p>Adams-Onis Treaty/Florida</p>	<p>Purchase Treaty</p> <p>Monroe Doctrine*</p> <p>Internal Improvements</p> <p>Turnpikes</p> <p>Erie Canal</p> <p>National Road</p> <p>Robert Fulton &amp; Steamboat</p> <p>Railroads</p> <p>Telegraph and Morse Code</p> <p>Eli Whitney and Cotton Gin</p> <p>Interchangeable Parts</p> <p>Market Revolution*</p> <p>Putting Out System</p> <p>Factory System</p> <p>Cult of Domesticity</p> <p>Lowell System</p> <p>Early Unions</p> <p>Sectionalism*</p> <p>Irish</p> <p>Germans</p> <p>Nativists and Know-Nothing Party</p> <p>King Cotton*</p> <p>Peculiar Institution</p> <p>Nat Turner</p> <p>The Frontier</p> <p>Jacksonian Democracy*</p> <p>Universal white male suffrage</p> <p>Spoils system</p> <p>Rotation in office</p> <p>Election of 1824 and the Corrupt Bargain</p> <p>Indian Removal Act*</p> <p>Cherokee Trail of Tears</p> <p>Cherokee Nation v. Georgia</p> <p>Worcester v. Georgia</p> <p>Kitchen Cabinet</p> <p>Jackson's Vetoes</p> <p>Tariff of Abominations</p> <p>John Calhoun</p>	<p>Nullification Crisis*</p> <p>Webster-Hayne Debates</p> <p>Force Act</p> <p>Nicholas Biddle</p> <p>"pet banks"</p> <p>Bank Controversy*</p> <p>specie circular and Panic of 1837</p> <p>Martin Van Buren</p> <p>Democrats</p> <p>Whigs</p> <p>Antebellum Era</p> <p>Hudson River School</p> <p>Second Great Awakening*</p> <p>Revival Meetings</p> <p>Reform Movements*</p> <p>Mormons, Joseph Smith, Brigham Young</p> <p>Transcendentalists, Ralph Waldo Emerson &amp; Henry David Thoreau</p> <p>Utopian Communities (Brook Farm, Shakers, New Harmony, Oneida Community)</p> <p>Temperance Movement</p> <p>Horace Mann</p> <p>Abolition Movement*</p> <p>American Anti-Slavery Society</p> <p>Frederick Douglass</p> <p>Harriet Tubman &amp; Underground Railroad</p> <p>American Colonization Society</p> <p>William Lloyd Garrison and the Liberator</p> <p>Gag rule</p> <p>Frederick Douglass</p> <p>Dorothea Dix</p> <p>Seneca Falls Convention and "Declaration of Sentiments"</p> <p>Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony</p> <p>Sojourner Truth</p>
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## Period 4 Vocab:

### \*Most important terms

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- Lowell System: System of manufacturing was done all under one roof. Employed in textile system and work was done by young adult women
- Rotation in Office: Diverged from tradition of having entitled men in government office. Allowed common people to hold office.
- Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony:
  - Lucretia Mott: Quaker who called the first women's right convention in NY 1848
  - Elizabeth Cady Stanton: Organized Seneca Falls Convention. Co-founded National Woman's Suffrage Association with Susan B. Anthony
  - Susan B. Anthony: Quaker who was an abolitionist and played a big role in the women's suffrage movement

## Period 4 Essential Questions:

1. **Why and how did the Louisiana Purchase occur? What were the effects of purchasing this territory?**
  - The US wanted to take New Orleans, more land for farming, and Jefferson wanted a passage to the pacific ocean
  - Doubled the size of the United States
  - Jefferson took a loose interpretation of the constitution
2. **How did the Napoleonic Wars pose a significant challenge during the Jefferson and Madison presidencies, and how were the challenges dealt with?**
  - British impressment of Americans in Atlantic
    - Chesapeake Incident
  - Embargo Act of 1807 → Embargo on all foreign nations. Intended to negatively affect France and Great Britain
  - Non-Intercourse Act of 1809 → Trade resumed with all foreign nations except France and Great Britain
3. **What were the causes and effects of the War of 1812?**
  - War Hawks wanted war with Britain
  - British Impressment of Americans
    - Chesapeake incident
  - British occupied land in NA still
  - Led to increased Nation pride
  - Weakened native resistance → Made it easier to move west
  - Industry grew
4. **A. How did Chief Justice John Marshall contribute to the growth of the U.S. Supreme Court's importance in relation to the other branches of the national government? B. How did the Marshall Court's decisions strengthen the power of the federal government over the states?**
  - Judicial Review → Gave the Supreme court power to decide if a law is constitutional or not
    - Marbury vs Madison
    - Increased power to the court
  - Landmark court cases helped define the law of the land
    - Fletcher vs. Peck, Martin vs. Hunter's Lease, Dartmouth Coll. v. Woodward, McCulloch vs. Maryland, Cohens v. Virginia, Gibbons v. Ogden
  - Gave the branch of the federal government to decide if a state law is constitutional

- 5. How did the Era of Good Feelings reflect a sense of nationalism? In what ways is this phrase a misnomer?**
- Increased national pride and nationalism
  - Henry Clay's American System promoted the economy and increased infrastructure
  - Single party existed/dominated politics
  - Misnomer → Increase in regionalism and tensions between North and South over issues such as slavery
- 6. What factors contributed to western movement?**
- Louisiana Purchase → More land to farm
  - Manifest Destiny → This idea that Americans were meant to spread over the entirety of North America
  - Lewis and Clark → Explored territory purchased in the Louisiana purchase
    - Helped document the land
- 7. What were the main elements and social effects of the Market Revolution?**
- Led to increase in manufacturing and production
    - Transition to factories
    - People started working for wages
  - More women started to do manufacturing jobs
  - Eli Whitney's cotton gin increased slavery
- 8. What sectional differences appeared between 1820-1860 (West, North, South)?**
- The South relied on slavery for labor → mainly exported cotton
    - Economy was dependent on slaves
  - The North relied more on manufacturing
  - The West relied on farming
    - Wanted further expansion
- 9. Was the age of Jackson an age of democracy?**
- Jackson tried to support the common man
    - Came from humble beginnings and wanted to try to help the common people
  - Worcester v. Georgia
    - Jackson ignored the ruling of the Supreme court
  - Spoils System
    - System used by Jackson to put his supporters in office
- 10. What were the major controversies during the Jackson administration?**
- Spoils System which Jackson placed his supporters in government offices
  - Tariff of Abomination → Benefited the industrial north while forcing the South to pay more for manufactured goods → led to nullification crisis
  - Panic of 1837 → Caused by Jackson who refused to renew the charter of the Second Bank of the United States
- 11. How did religious and reform movements redefine American concepts of freedom, equality and morality?**
- Transcendentalism emphasizes that individuals had value, idea of self worth
  - Women's suffrage movement tried to establish gender equality
  - education reform movement → aimed to give all children education. Established the idea that everyone is entitled to some sort of education

## Period 5 (1848-1877) Study Guide (10-18% of AP Exam)

Manifest Destiny* Telegraph Oregon Territory Bear Flag Revolt Fifty Four Forty or Fight! James Polk Texas Stephen Austin Sam Houston Rio Grande Alamo Mexican-American War* Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo Mexican Cession Gadsden Purchase Wilmot Proviso Overland Trails (Oregon Trail) Gold Rush and 49ers Free Soil Party Popular Sovereignty* Compromise of 1850 Fugitive Slave Law Uncle Tom's Cabin Underground Railroad Kansas-Nebraska Act* Border Ruffians Bleeding Kansas Caning of Sumner Know-Nothing Party Dred Scott v. Sanford Lincoln-Douglas Debates	John Brown's Harper's Ferry Raid Republican Party* Election of 1860 Secession States' rights Crittenden Compromise Fort Sumter Abraham Lincoln* Greenbacks Conscription Draft Riots Copperheads Martial Law Border States Confederate States of America Jefferson Davis Inflation U.S. Naval blockade Trent Affair Confiscation Acts Emancipation Proclamation* 13 <sup>th</sup> Amendment* 54 <sup>th</sup> Regiment Anaconda Plan Gettysburg Robert E. Lee Ulysses S. Grant Ironclads Sherman's March Appomattox John Wilkes Booth	Morrill Land Grant Act Homestead Act Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction/10% plan Pardons Wade-Davis Bill Pocket Veto Freedmen's Bureau* Andrew Johnson Tenure of Office Act and Impeachment Loyalty Oath 40 Acres and a Mule Presidential Reconstruction Military Reconstruction Act (1867) Congressional Reconstruction* Black Codes Radical Republicans* 14 <sup>th</sup> Amendment* 15 <sup>th</sup> Amendment* Force Acts Johnson Impeachment Scalawags Carpetbaggers Sharecropping KKK Redeemers Literacy Tests Poll Taxes Grandfather Clause Jim Crow Laws Compromise of 1877
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- Redeemers: Former slave owners who supported states' rights and white supremacy
- Border Ruffians: Pro-slavery activists who tried to force slavery into the Kansas territory
- Pocket Veto: An indirect veto of a legislative bill by the president by holding an unsigned bill until it is too late to be passed during that legislative session
- 40 Acres and a Mule: Slogan by federal government when the government resettled 10,000 African American families on abandoned plantations
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### Period 5 Essential Questions:

#### 1. What were the causes and effects of the Mexican-American War?

- Causes
  - More territory for slave states
  - Idea of Manifest Destiny
  - Mexico refusing to recognize independence of Texas

- Mexicans shedding American blood on American soil
- Effects
  - Led to increased debate over slavery
  - US size increased by  $\frac{1}{3}$
- 2. In what ways did Manifest Destiny both unite and divide the American people?**
  - Manifest Destiny led to the US taking more land → people wanted to use that land for slavery → increased debate over slavery
  - United people → Transcontinental Railroad
  - Established idea of American superiority over other groups in North America
  - The basis for economic prosperity in the market revolution
- 3. What were the major events leading up to the Civil War? What were the major causes of the Civil War?**
  - Missouri Compromise - 1820
    - The Missouri compromise further enforced the differences between the North and South by drawing a line on the map dividing free states and slave states
  - Bleeding Kansas - 1852 - 1861
    - Series of conflicts regarding slavery in Kansas. Helped establish the Republican Party in Kansas
  - Election of 1860
    - The election of 1860 made white southerners unsure of their future. Lincoln's election threatened southern way of life
  - Other events
    - Growing Sectionalism
    - Mexican American War (1846-1848)
    - Wilmot Proviso (1846)
    - Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)
    - Uncle Tom's Cabin (1852)
    - Compromise of 1850 (1850)
    - Free Soil Party (1848)
    - Republican Party is established (1854)
    - Caning of Sumner (1856)
    - John Brown's Raid (1856)
    - Fort Sumter (1861)
    - South Secedes (1860)
    - Dred Scott Case (1856)
- 4. What advantages did each side have going into the Civil War?**
  - North had strong railroad system and was more industrialized
  - The North had a larger population and more natural resources
  - The South had to defend its territory while the North had to take territory
  - The South could also produce all the food it needed
- 5. What was the war's impact on the home front (liberties, draft, economy, women, slaves)?**
  - Nearly 2% of the American population died
  - Established the 13th Amendment → Abolished slavery
  - Introduced many freed slaves into American society
- 6. What were the successes and failures of Reconstruction?**
  - The 14th and 15th Amendment were established
    - 14th → Granted citizenship to anyone born in the US
    - 15th → Gave all races the right to vote
  - Freedman's Bureau

- Aimed to provide support to former slaves
- Black Codes + Establishment of Ku Klux Klan
  - Both were created based on racist ideas and tried to restrict rights of African Americans

## Period 6 (1865-1898) Study Guide (10-17% of AP Exam)

### Period 6 Vocab:

Gilded Age	Anarchism	National Grange Movement
Second Industrial Revolution	American Federation of Labor	Granger laws
Transcontinental Railroads	Eugene Debs	Farmers' Alliances
Credit Mobilier	Pullman Strike	Mary Elizabeth Lease
Bessemer Process	Homestead Strike	Ocala Platform of 1890
Mail Order (Sears, Macy)	Company Towns	Push and pull factors of
Mass Production & Assembly Line	Samuel Gompers	Immigration
Robber Barons & Captains of Ind.	Scabs	Old vs. New Immigrants
Scientific Management &	Mining Frontier	Nativism
Frederick Winslow Taylor	Chinese Exclusion Act	Ethnic Enclaves
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Cattle Kingdom	Boss Tweed and Thomas Nast
Thomas Edison	Turner's Frontier Thesis	Boss and Machine Politics
Union and Central Pacific	Great Plains Tribes	Settlement Houses
Interstate Commerce Commission	Buffalo	Hull House
Andrew Carnegie	Reservations	Tenements
Standard Oil Company	Battle of Little Big Horn	Social Gospel
John D. Rockefeller	Massacre at Wounded Knee	Republicans (Gilded Age)
Vertical and Horizontal	Assimilationists	Democrats
Integration	Dawes Act of 1887	Stalwarts
Sherman Anti-Trust Act	Ghost Dance Movement	Half Breeds
Laissez-Faire	Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce	Mugwumps
Trusts	Helen Hunt Jackson & a Century of	Munn vs. Illinois
Monopolies	Dishonor	Grover Cleveland
Holding Companies	Carlisle Indian School	James Garfield
Social Darwinism	Plessy v. Ferguson	Pendleton Act
Gospel of Wealth	Jim Crow Laws	Populists Panic of 1893
Horatio Alger Myth	Sharecropping	Free Silver Issue
Wage Earners	Lynching	William Jennings Bryan
Great Railroad Strike of 1877	Booker T. Washington & Tuskegee	Cross of Gold Speech
Knights of Labor	Institute	Populist Reforms (much later)
IWW/Wobblies	W.E.B. Du Bois	
Haymarket Bombing		

Confident

Limited Information

- Mugwumps: Republicans who switched political parties to democracy to support Grover Cleveland
- Munn vs. Illinois: Allowed states to regulate certain business within their jurisdiction
- Stalwarts: Faction of the republican party supporting political machines and spoil system
- Ocala Platform of 1890: Platform taken by the National Alliance. Supported lowering tariffs to the poor and sub treasuries.

Know Nothing About

### Period 6 Essential Questions:

#### 1. What factors led to the Second Industrial Revolution in the U.S.?

- Rise in immigrants moving to the United States
- New Sources of power → Electricity
- More railroad tracks being laid out + More inventions

- 2. How did the railroad transform the landscape, economy and lives of the American people?**
  - Made it easier for people to go place to place
  - Made it easier for transporting goods
  - Allowed products and people to get to rural communities
  - Cities formed around railways
- 3. How did industrial leaders amass and wield power?**
  - Robber Barons used their wealth and power to influence legislation in order to profit
  - Vertical Integration → Companies tried to own every part of the production chain
  - Horizontal Integration → Buying out competitors
- 4. What was the role of the Federal government in encouraging the growth and regulating the practices of big business?**
  - Government failed to regulate big business
  - Government adopted Laissez-faire policy
  - Enforced tariffs to encourage the purchase of American goods
  - Sherman Anti-Trust Act
- 5. How successful were labor unions in improving the lives of workers in the late 1800s and early 1900s?**
  - Different labor unions represented different groups of people
  - Labor unions were mostly unsuccessful at first
  - State militias often shut down protests
  - Some labor unions eventually struck deals with big business
- 6. What were the various motivations of different groups of settlers in the west?**
  - Gold Rush of 1848
  - Homestead Act gave away land
  - The romanticized idea of the west (cowboys + exciting life)
- 7. How did federal government policies affect the lives of Native Americans in the 19th century?**
  - More and more Indian land was being taken up
  - Dawes Act aimed to help assimilate Native Americans into American Society
  - Carlisle Indian School → School meant to help Native American assimilate into American way of life. Stripped them of their heritage and culture at a young age.
- 8. How and why were African Americans denied the full rights guaranteed to them under the post-Civil War amendments?**
  - Literacy test prevented African Americans from voting + Poll taxes
  - Jim Crow laws + KKK → Ensured that African Americans were treated like 2nd class citizens
  - Grandfather clause stated if your grandfather could not vote then you could not vote → this perpetually kept African Americans from voting
- 9. What were the various governmental and social reactions to the influx of immigrants?**
  - Quotas were set on certain ethnic groups
  - Ellis island was established as a point of entry for immigrants. Immigrants were thoroughly checked in often invasive ways.
  - Chinese Exclusion Act → Barred Chinese people from coming to the United States
- 10. What factors contributed to the rise of the farmers' movement?**
  - Combination of crop failure, falling prices, and lack of resources for farmers
  - The market price for crops were too low making more and more farmers bankrupt
  - Demand for free silver → believed it would help crop prices
- 11. To what extent did the Populist movement achieve its goals?**
  - They wanted stricter immigration → quotas → that was legislated
  - Direct Election of Senators → eventually legislated

- Term limit for president → was eventually legislated as well



## Period 7 (1890-1945) Study Guide (10-17% of AP Exam)

### Period 7 Vocab:

Hawaii	Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire	Prohibition
Alfred Thayer Mahan	16 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	Speakeasy
Yellow Journalism	17 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	Jazz Age
De Lome Letter	Federal Reserve System	Lost Generation
USS Maine	Clayton Antitrust Act	Harlem Renaissance
Spanish-American War	Socialist Party of America	Consumer Culture
Teller Amendment	Eugene Debs	Credit
Rough Riders	Ballinger-Pinchot Affair	Northern Migration
Theodore Roosevelt (Imperialism)	Bull Moose Party	Marcus Garvey and Back to Africa Movement
Treaty of Paris	NAACP	Scopes Trial and Fundamentalism
Anti-Imperialist League	NAWSA	21 <sup>st</sup> Amendment
Platt Amendment	Alice Paul	Immigration Act of 1921
Emilio Aguinaldo	Equal Rights Amendment	National Origins Act of 1924
Insular Cases	Margaret Sanger/Eugenics	Sacco and Vanzetti
Spheres of Influence	19 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	KKK
Open Door Policy	City Beautiful Movement	Birth of a Nation
Boxer Rebellion	Great Migration	Stock Market Crash & Black Tuesday
Big Stick Policy	Neutrality	Buying on margin
Panama Canal	Submarine Warfare	Hoovervilles
Roosevelt Coroll. to the Monroe Doc	Lusitania	Good Neighbor Policy
Dollar Diplomacy	Zimmermann telegram	Run on the Banks
Moral Diplomacy	American Expeditionary Force	Hawley-Smoot Tariff
Muckrakers	Woodrow Wilson	Reconstruction Finance Corporation
Standard Oil Company	War Industry Boards	Bonus Army
Jacob Riis & How the Other Half Lives	Food Administration	Franklin Roosevelt
Direct primary	Committee on Public Information	Three Rs: relief, recovery, reform
Progressivism	Espionage and Sedition Acts	Eleanor Roosevelt
Robert La Follett	Schenk v. United States	New Deal
Initiative, Referendum, Recall	Fourteen Points	Hundred Days
Triangle Shirtwaist Fire	League of Nations	Bank Holiday
Compulsory School Attendance	Treaty of Versailles	Fireside Chats
Theodore Roosevelt (Progressivism)	Reservationists	Agricultural Adjustment Act
Conservation and Preservation	Henry Cabot Lodge & Irreconcilables	Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
Square Deal	Kellogg-Briand Pact	Public Works Administration
Coal Miner's Strike	Red Scare	Civilian Conservation Corps
Ida Tarbell	Palmer Raids	Securities and Exchange Commission
Lincoln Steffens	Nye Committee	Federal Housing Administration
Social Gospel	Herbert Hoover	Public Works Administration
Salvation Army	Henry Ford and the Assembly Line	Works Progress Administration
ICC & Hepburn Act	Automobile	Tennessee Valley Authority
Meat Inspection Act	Flapper	National Recovery Administration
Pure Food and Drug Act	Advertising	National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act
	Radio	

Congress of Indust. Organizations/CIO Social Security Keynesian Economics Father Charles Coughlin Francis Townsend Huey Long Packing the Supreme Court Congress of Industrial Organizations Dust Bowl and Okies Indian Reorganization Act Fascism Spanish Civil war Isolationism Nye Committee Neutrality Acts Four Freedoms Speech	America First Committee Atlantic Charter Pearl Harbor Tehran Conference Quarantine Speech Cash and Carry Lend Lease Act War Production Board Office of Price Administration Philip Randolph and EO 8802 Battle of Midway Manhattan Project Navajo Code Talkers Wartime migration Zoot Suit Riots	Tuskegee Airmen Bracero Program Japanese internment & EO 9066 Korematsu v. United States Rosie the Riveter Harry Truman Potsdam Conference Double V Campaign Holocaust D-Day Bataan Death March Island hopping Atomic Bomb Yalta Conference United Nations
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Confident

Limited Information

- Robert La Follett: Leader of the Progressive Movement and former governor of Wisconsin. Unsuccessful presidential candidate
- Ida Tarbell: Leading muckraker of the progressive era
- Lincoln Steffens: Another leading Muckraker during the progressive era. Series of articles called the "Shame of the Cities"
- Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire: Big fire in New York. Led to more strict worker safety guidelines.
- Ballinger-Pinchot Affair: Divided the republican party. Ballinger, the Secretary of interior opened public lands going against Roosevelt's conservation policies. Pinchot demanded that current president Taft dismiss Ballinger but Pinchot was dismissed for insubordination.
- Tennessee Valley Authority: Relief effort that gave jobs to nearly 2.5 million people. Brought cheap power and housing to people as well.

Know Nothing About

### Period 7 Essential Questions:

- Why did the U.S. seek to expand its economic, military, political and cultural influence in the second half of the 19th century?**
  - The US believed it was their right to bring democracy to the rest of the world
  - Expanded market for economy
  - They wanted to establish themselves on the world stage
- In what ways was the Spanish-American War emblematic of American foreign policy in the late 1800s?**
  - The US gained various territories from Spain → namely Philippines and Puerto Rico
  - Reflect America's image of itself as a protector of democracy
    - Liberated Cuba from Spain
  - Also reflected America's interventionist policies in the late 1800s and into the early 1900s
- How did the excesses of the Gilded Age contribute to the development of the Progressive Movement?**
  - Progressivists saw the economic inequality exposed by the Gilded age
  - Furthermore it exposed different issues in American society such as gender equality and alcoholism

- Led to progressivists taking up these issues
  - Muckrakers went out to expose the corruption in big business
  - Progressivist also used legislation to help regulate big business
4. **How did the Progressive movement achieve political, economic, social and environmental reform?**
    - John Muir helped bring attention to the environment → eventually helped establish national park system
    - Progressives pushed for increased education and gender equality setting the stage for the women's suffrage movement
    - Progressivism led to a more government regulation on big business
    - Prohibition - 18th Amendment
  5. **Why did the United States remain neutral at the beginning of World War I, only to become involved later?**
    - The government did not think it was their responsibility to intervene in European Affairs
    - The Lusitania was sunk by German warships killing 100 Americans
    - Zimmerman Telegram → Germany was trying to get Mexico to invade the US in exchange for land
    - Came in as defenders of liberty and democracy
  6. **How did American visions of postwar world differ?**
    - America established themselves on the world stage
    - Led to farmers being more bankrupt as European farmers started to ramp up production again
    - Led to the red scare → fear of communists in America
    - Increased racial tensions → Race Riots → African Americans moving to northern cities increased tensions
  7. **Did American involvement in World War I offer new opportunities or restrict freedoms?**
    - Minority groups such as African Americans and women starting taking up more jobs left by men going to war
    - The government restricted rights → Schenck vs U.S.
    - Red Scare → many were deported from the US
  8. **How did the 1920s expose tensions between new and changing attitudes on the one hand and traditional values and nostalgia on the other?**
    - The city life in places such as New York and Chicago scared elder generations
      - Believed that new generation was corrupting itself
    - Resurgence in groups such as the KKK → attempted to preserve traditional ideas of white superiority
    - Scopes Trial → Exposed conflict between traditional religious views and science
  9. **To what extent did Republican economic policies of the 1920s contrast with the progressive policies of the 1900s and 1910s?**
    - The economic policies of the 1920s were supportive of big business
    - Pretty much Laissez-faire policy that was prominent in the gilded age
    - These policies helped establish the consumer culture in the United States
  10. **What caused the stock market crash of 1929? What were consequences of the stock market crash of 1929?**
    - People were buying on margin → taking loans to invest and paying back loans with money earned
    - A lot of people panicked and sold their stocks once they saw stocks dropping
    - Stock Market crash led to record unemployment rates across the nation
    - Many banks did not have enough cash to support withdrawals
  11. **How did the New Deal attempt to address the causes and effects of the Great Depression?**
    - The New Deal increased government presence in business in order to prevent a crash like this from occurring again
    - The New Deal provided jobs to many of those who were unemployed
    - Established social welfare programs → social security

**12. What impact did the New Deal have on the role of the federal government?**

- It increased the power of the federal government
- Established a precedent that the federal government can intervene in social affairs
- Made it the government's responsibility to take care of social affairs such as unemployment

**13. How effective was the New Deal in advancing labor rights and civil rights?**

- It helped advance both labor and civil rights → more labor rights than civil rights
- Industrial Recovery Act → Helped set guidelines for business
- Agricultural Adjustment Act → Farmers lowered their production to help boost profits

**14. How and why did the U.S. become increasingly involved in World War II?**

- Bombing of Pearl Harbor → Brought US into the Pacific theatre
- The US helped Allies with acts such as Cash and Carry act, Lend Lease act, etc
- America already was supplying allies with much needed supplies such as food and ammunition

**15. What role did the U.S. play in the Allied victory in World War II?**

- The United States helped lead the D-Day invasion to help retake France and eventually most of Europe from Germany
- The US helped lead a military campaign starting from the Sicily then into all of Italy
- Supplied allies with food + ammunition

**16. To what extent did the home front experience during World War II expand the freedoms and opportunities available to Americans?**

- African Americans took up more jobs left vacant by white soldiers
- Women also took up more jobs as well
- AFL grew rapidly during World War II
- Overall more and more minority groups gained access to more jobs and social programs than ever before
  - Racial tensions were still evident (for example Zoot Suit Riots)