

AHAP Review Materials

April 2005 Mr. Montuori

Overview of the Exam and Review Process

- 1. Review your notes and essays (regular and DBQs).** Start with the Colonial era and work your way forward chronologically by period. A list of major periods is attached. For each:
 - a. Look up facts, people, terms, concepts you don't know in your review book. Use the Unit Assignment sheets as a guide.
 - b. Try to characterize each period in your own words by summarizing it in a few phrases, AND naming several main events and trends.
 - c. Pick up a few dates to "hang" the rest of the period on.
- 2. Commit to memory conflicting interpretations of major issues in each period.** (We've written essays on some of these issues.)
- 3. Draft an essay outline** for each period paying particular attention to developing a thesis statement and outlining your support. Again, use the focus questions on the Unit Assignment sheets as "essay" questions. Review your notes to see how you might improve your response. Before the AP test, practice writing a few essays out in full without your notes. (Use the essay questions in your review books.)
- 4. Practice a couple of timed essays.** Allow yourself 30 minutes only and write out your response in full. Do the same with multiple choice questions. Remember, however, that actual study is more important.
- 5. Get together with others and go through a similar process.**
- 6. Get enough sleep before the exam.** If you've been cramming for nights, you won't be able to analyze and write clearly.
- 7. On the day of the exam:** bring two #2 pencils, two dark blue or black ink pens, and a watch that doesn't beep. Keep your pace.

Overview of the Exam and Review Process

Test format:

Section I (50%): 80 multiple choice questions, 55 minutes

The multiple choice questions are chronologically ordered within clusters of 8 to 10 questions each. There is a 1/4 point penalty for wrong answers. You may skip some questions, gaining no points and incurring no penalty, but if you skip too many, you'll wind up with a low score. Each successive cluster will become somewhat more difficult, so guessing will probably pay off earlier, rather than later in the exam. Likewise, skip questions in the last few clusters.

Section II (50%):

- One DBQ (no choice)
- Two (of four) free response essays (one from first half, one from second half of U.S. history).
- Total time: 130 minutes.

- Reading period, 15 minutes (No essay writing permitted. Use this to read and evaluate the DBQ question & documents, and take brief notes).

Suggested use of remaining time:

- Writing period, 1 hour and 55 minutes.

45 minutes to write your DBQ response.

5 minutes to choose and analyze 1st essay
30 minutes to write 1st essay

5 minutes to choose and analyze 2nd essay
30 minutes to write 2nd essay

Note: The review materials below have been compiled over the years. They consist of summaries: incomplete in themselves, but a decent overview. Use these to view the (now famous) "Big Picture" to which I always refer. You still need to connect the dots with facts and details (i.e. study other materials). Work hard, but don't lose sleep. The best of luck to all you!

Major Periods & Important Dates In American History

Colonial Period 1607-1763

Jamestown, 1607 (first African-Americans, 1619)
French and Indian war 1754-1763

Revolutionary Period, 1763-1789

End to salutary neglect with end to French & Indian War, 1763
Lexington and Concord, 1775
Declaration of Independence, 1776
Articles of Confederation ratified, 1781
Battle of Yorktown, 1781
Treaty of Paris, 1783
Critical Period, 1781- 1788

Early Republic, 1789-1824

Constitution Ratified, 1789
French Revolution, Napoleonic Wars
War of 1812, 1812-1815
“Era of Good Feelings,” 1816-1824

Market Revolution, 1816-1845

Clay’s American System, 1816
Erie Canal completed, 1825

Age of Jackson, 1828-1840

Property requirements for suffrage dropped
“Corrupt Bargain” of 1824
Andrew Jackson elected, 1828 (“the people’s president”)
Reform movements abound

Antebellum Period, 1840-1860

Manifest Destiny, 1840s
Mexican War, 1846-48
Sectional Crisis, 1850s
Election of Lincoln, 1860

Civil War, 1861-65

Confederate States of America founded, 1861
Fort Sumter attacked, 1861
Emancipation Proclamation, 1863
Confederate Surrender, 1865
Lincoln assassinated, 1865

Reconstruction, 1865-77

Slavery abolished, Civil War amendments
Weak presidents: Andrew Johnson, U.S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes
Nation reunifies, but South remains embittered, devastated

The European-American Settlement of the West, 1877-1900

Destruction of Native Americans’ Way of Life

Major Periods & Important Dates In American History

Farming, Ranching, and Mining

Industrialism (The Gilded Age), 1865-1900 (a northern phenomenon)

U.S. Imperialism, 1890-1914

Panama Canal built
Spanish-American War, 1898
Virgin Islands purchased

Progressive Era 1900-1914

Government reform of industrial society

WWI, 1914-18

U.S. involved 1917-1918
Wilson's 14 Points
Treaty of Versailles, League of Nations

The (Roaring) Twenties

Prohibition
Women gain right to vote
General prosperity
Stock speculation

The Great Depression, 1929-41

1929 Stock market crash
FDR elected, 1932
WWII erupts, 1939

World War II, 1939-45 (*U.S. involvement, 1941-45*)

Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941
Germany surrenders, May 8, 1945
A-bombs dropped, August 6 & 9, 1945, Japan surrenders

Cold War, 1947-1989

NATO, 1st peacetime alliance
Soviets test A-bomb, 1949
China goes communist, 1949
Korean War, 1950-53
McCarthyism, 1950-54
Vietnam War, 1965-73
Détente, 1972-1979
Fall of Berlin Wall, 1989
Collapse of Soviet Union, 1991

Civil Rights Movement, 1954-68

Brown v. Board of Ed. decision, 1954
24th Amendment, 1964
Martin Luther King, Jr. Assassinated, 1968

Major Periods & Important Dates In American History

The Recent Past

President Nixon, 1969-1974, Watergate, Resigns, avoiding Impeachment, 1974, Arab Oil Embargo and Energy Crisis, '73-74

President Gerald Ford, 1974-76

President Jimmy Carter, 1977-80, Iran Hostage Crisis

President Ronald Reagan, 1981-89, Supply-side economics, nuclear build-up, cold war ends, Iran-Contra Affair

President George Bush, 1989-92, The Persian Gulf War, 1991

President Bill Clinton, 1993-2001, Impeachment, acquittal. Record-setting economic growth.

Troops to Somalia ('93), Bosnia ('95)

President George W. Bush, 2001-present, Contested Election; 9/11, War on Terror, Iraq War.

Colonial Period 1607-1775

- Themes:**
1. mercantilism: the universal economic theory
 2. rivalry of three major nations – England, France and Spain
 3. English colonies the least tightly controlled
 4. geography and native population affects each colony profoundly

- Spain:**
1. South America, Central America, American Southwest
 2. King the source of all authority
 3. emphasis on gold, huge haciendas
 4. cruel to Indian workers
 5. strongly Catholic
 6. mercantilist

- France:**
1. Canada for fur trade – St. Lawrence and Mississippi River systems
 2. West Indies for sugar
 3. Friendly with Indians – coureurs de bois
 4. Mercantilism – Colbert and Joint stock companies
 5. Strongly Catholic – no Huguenots allowed
 6. Never many colonists

- Dutch:**
1. Established trading centers in Hudson River Valley at Albany (Fort Orange) and New Amsterdam
 2. Good relations with Native American trading partners.
 3. Purely economic in nature – not interested in territory.

- England:**
1. established by joint stock companies and proprietors on Eastern seaboard
 2. spread inland along the rivers
 3. Capture New Amsterdam in 1664 (renamed New York)

Southern Colonies:

1. Virginia – Jamestown – John Smith – the first settlement
2. tidewater plantations – rice, tobacco, slavery
3. local self government – House of Burgesses in Va. Counties in the Piedmont
4. mixed populations, small farmers, indentured servants inland in the Piedmont
5. Oglethorpe – Georgia – the last colony founded

Middle Colonies:

1. Penn and Quakers the dominant colony
2. agriculture, iron and merchants
3. mixed population, government and religion

New England:

1. Massachusetts dominant – colonized Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island
2. Puritans – Bradford, Winthrop
3. town government – General Court
4. farming, whaling, merchants

French and Indian Wars to the American Revolution, 1754-1775

- Themes:**
1. France and England fought for 125 years around the world
France and England struggle to control colonies in America
 2. England ousts France from America
 3. English effort to control colonies more tightly and have them pay the cost of the war leads to the American Revolution

French and Indian War

1. fought in Ohio Valley and St. Lawrence
2. Battle of Quebec (Wolfe and Montcalm) the turning point
3. 1763 Treaty of Paris – France gives up the continent
Spanish west of Mississippi
England gets Florida and East of Mississippi
4. France wants revenge, so helps the American colonies in the Revolution

Aftermath:

1. England tightens mercantilism, ends salutary neglect
2. King's Proclamation Line of 1763 closes Ohio Valley to colonists
3. England broke, and wants Americans to share cost of war: taxes imposed

Weakening ties causes:

- History of experience with local government, much social mobility distance from England, long time policy of salutary neglect, religious freedom and Enlightenment ideas
1. Greenville Acts – Sugar Act > Stamp Act Congress
Stamp Act > Boycott, Sons of Liberty
Stamp Act Repeal
 2. Townsend Acts (import duties)
Colonial governments paid by England > oycott
Repealed
 3. Lord North – Tea tax > Boston Tea Party > Intolerable Acts
 4. Intolerable Acts > First Continental Congress
Concord and Lexington > Second Continental Congress
Declaration Independence

Articles of Confederation and U.S. Constitution (1783-1789)

Themes:

1. Articles of Confederation establish an ineffective government
2. critical period – will the country survive?
3. constitution written to assure adequate central government compatible with freedom from tyranny

Articles of Confederation

1. Congress was a place where “ambassadors from the states” meet
2. no executive to carry out laws
3. no federal courts to settle disputes
4. congress cannot tax – only ask for money

Critical period

1. Northwest Ordinance and the Ordinance of 1785
2. monetary chaos – rivalry between states provides incentive for new constitution
3. Shay’s Rebellion

Constitution

1. convention in Philadelphia – Madison, Washington the leaders
2. principles-
 - a. federalism
 - b. separation of powers
 - c. checks and balances
3. compromised to accomplish aims
4. Article 1 – legislature
 - a. two houses, Senate by states, House of Representatives by population
 - b. law passed by majority of both houses and signed by President
 - c. Can over ride a veto by 2/3 vote
 - d. House can impeach. Senate approves appointments by majority vote, approves treaties
 - e. enumerated areas in which pass laws plus elastic clause
5. Article 2 – Executive – President
 - a. carries out laws
 - b. conducts foreign policy
 - c. appoints federal judges
 - d. commander –in- chief
6. Article 3 – Judiciary – Supreme Court
 - a. tries cases between states
 - b. tries cases against federal laws
 - c. lower courts established by Congress
7. Amendments by 2/3 of Congress, ¾ of state legislatures
8. Federalist Papers argued successfully for passage – Jay, Hamilton, Madison
9. Bill of Rights – first ten amendments guaranteeing personal liberty were added immediately

Early Administrations 1789-1812

Themes:

1. Governments firmly established
2. American caught in the English French wars
3. Parties develop
4. Boundaries enlarged by Louisiana Purchase

Washington (1789-1797)

1. domestic achievements:
federal courts established
Bill of Rights passed
Hamilton's banks and manufacturing strengthened
2. foreign affairs:
Neutrality Proclamation
Jay Treaty – England leaves fur posts in Ohio Valley
Genet affair – Resist attempts of France to get aid for French Revolution

Adams (1797-1801)

1. Domestic:
parties formed – Federalists (Adams, Hamilton)
Republicans or “Democratic-Republicans” or “Jeffersonian Republicans” (Jefferson)
Alien and Sedition Acts – restrictions on freedom of speech and on foreigners
Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions – Ky. and Va. Assemblies protest the Alien and Sedition Acts
2. Foreign
XYZ Affair – French won't receive American ambassador
Adams refuses to go to war with France

Jefferson (1801-1809)

1. Domestic:
laissez faire
tries to restrict federal judges – can't
Marbury v. Madison – John Marshall declares Supreme Court can decide whether a law is constitutional (judicial review)
2. Foreign:
Louisiana Purchase
sends Lewis and Clark into wilderness
war with Barbary Pirates
tries to make France and England respect American neutral rights with the Embargo Act – unsuccessful

Madison (1808-1816)

1. War of 1812 against England
2. Caused by land greed, nationalism (War Hawks), impressment, fur forts in Ohio, seizing ships
3. British invasion of America – burned Washington D.C.
4. Jackson's victory at New Orleans
5. Treaty of Ghent – nothing changes
6. Hartford Convention - New England threatens to secede; adds to demise of Federalists

Age of Jackson

Themes:

1. Jackson's presidency signals more democratic trend
2. coincides with beginning of industrialization and the market revolution
3. followed by reform movements
4. followed by manifest destiny and westward expansion

Jackson 1828-1836

1. From the west – not part of the old aristocracy
2. democratic tendencies – increased suffrage, party conventions “spoils system”
3. Opposes and destroys second BUS – institution of the privileged
4. Strongly nationalistic – opposed Nullification Ordinance of Calhoun
5. Resolved by Clay's Compromise in 1833

Industrialization 1818

1. Industrialization centered in Northeast
2. Cotton gin transforms south to cotton area
3. Old Northwest Territory linked to northeast by canals and railroads

Reform movement

1. Women's rights
2. Abolitionists
3. Education
4. Good writers centered in New England

Manifest Destiny

1. Builds on Monroe Doctrine – America turns away from Europe
2. Florida from Spain – 1819
3. Texas colonized, becomes independent
4. Oregon settled by missionaries and farmers
5. Mormons in Utah
6. California settlers gold
7. War with Mexico
 - a. Polk
 - b. Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo: America gets southwest
8. Gadsden purchase added 1853
9. China and Japan trade develops
10. Continuing problem of slavery in the new lands
 - Compromise of 1820
 - Compromise of 1850

Important Figures:

Calhoun – Southern, states rights, pro slavery (a war hawk in 1812)

Webster – nationalist (a war hawk in 1812)

Clay – the Great Compromiser – for the American system (a war hawk in 1812)

Civil War

Themes:

1. Increasingly difficult to compromise the slavery issue
2. Multiple causes – economics, philosophy of government, fanaticism
3. Devastating war for five years 1861-1865
4. North fought to preserve union – added war aim of emancipation
5. Lincoln the dominant figure – assassinated

Leading up to war

1. How to deal with slavery in the new lands from Mexico – compromise of 1850
2. Douglas reopens Kansas and Nebraska to popular sovereignty
3. “Bleeding Kansas”
4. Increased abolitionist activity – underground railroad, won’t cooperate with Fugitive Slave law
5. Dred Scott decision
6. John Brown’s Raid
7. Different economic interests – no tariff (South) v. protective tax
8. Lincoln’s election in 1860 as a Republican scares South – they secede

The War

1. Devastation – 600,000 died
2. Lincoln has poor generals, but blockade. Finally won with Grant and Sherman.
3. South has Lee and holds out for a long time – hopes for English aid but doesn’t come
4. Lincoln widens war aim with Emancipation Proclamation and 13th Amendment
5. Ends at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia
6. Lincoln assassinated – 1865

Reconstruction

Themes: How was the nation to be reunited?

How was slavery to be undone?

How was economic recovery in the South to be accomplished?

Would Congress become the dominant branch of government?

Problem of former slaves

1. Black Codes
2. No land for freedmen
3. K.K.K.

Congressional supremacy

1. Impeachment attempt
2. Supreme Court

Reunion

1. Lincoln Plan
2. Johnson Plan
3. Radical Plan
4. 14th and 15th amendments
5. “Carpet bag” Governments

Economy of South and North

1. Manufacturing Boom in North
2. Depressed cotton economy tenant farmers, sharecroppers in south

U.S. Government Structure

1. Separation of powers – 3 branches
 - Congress** – 2 Houses – pass laws work by committee
17 delegated powers + elastic clause
 - Senate** – passes treaties (2/3), tries impeachment (2/3) approves appointments to courts
and exec
 - House** – impeaches, starts finance bills, chooses Pres if no majority
 - President** – executes the laws with cabinet and departments
commander in chief
chief of state
sets foreign policy
wins by majority of electoral college – unitary rule
 - Courts** – federal and state court system
9 on Supreme Court
can find laws unconstitutional – Marbury v. Madison
2. Federalism – Role for states – reserved powers
Roles for federal government – delegated powers, limited power
3. Checks and balances – impeachment
 - Judicial review
 - Appointments must be approved
 - 2 Houses
 - Veto
4. Unwritten constitution-
 - 2 term-limit for President (“written” as of 1951)
 - President responsible for economy since FDR
 - Political parties
5. Adaptability of Constitution-
 - Amendments
 - Elastic clause
 - Judicial interpretation
 - Agencies
6. Ambiguities-
 - War power
 - Foreign policy
 - Interpretation of federalism
 - Executive privilege
7. Amendments –
 - Bill of Rights
 - Expansion of voting – 18, poll tax forbidden, blacks, women Washington DC, direct Election of Senate.
 - President – electoral college votes for Pres and VP separately, 2 terms, disability, shorten lame duck
 - Income tax
 - Blacks – 13, 14, 15
 - 14th – equal treatment for all by federal and state government.
8. Parties - primaries, conventions
President: head of his party

Laws

Amendments to the Constitution (Ratification dates)

1-10: Bill of Rights, ratified 1791

- 1: freedom of speech, press, assembly, and religion (includes separation of church and state); freedom to petition the government.
- 2: Right of militia to bear arms.
- 3: No quartering of soldiers in citizens' homes without consent.
- 4: Protection from search and seizure of property without a warrant
- 5: Grand jury indictment required; no double jeopardy; Right to not incriminate oneself; can't be deprived of life, liberty, or private property without due process.
- 6: Right to speedy trial by jury of peers; specific charges required; accused must be present during witness testimony; Right to a lawyer and to compel witnesses to testify on one's behalf.
- 7: Right to a jury trial.
- 8: No cruel or unusual punishment; reasonable bail while awaiting trial.
- 9: This listing of rights doesn't mean one doesn't have other rights, or that those unmentioned rights are any less important.
- 10: Powers not given to federal or kept by state government belong to state governments and the people.

11: Citizens of another state or country can't sue a state in federal court without its permission (1798)

12: Separated out electoral college vote for vice president to avoid a repeat of the election of 1800 deadlock (Jefferson and Burr tied)

Civil War Amendments: 13-15

13: abolished slavery, 1865

14: establish equality under the law for African-Americans, 1868

15: established suffrage for former slaves, and all African-Americans

16: established government's power to collect income taxes from individuals, 1916

17: Switched U.S. senate selection to direct election by people (instead of by the state legislatures), 1916

18th: Established government's right to enforce prohibition, 1919

19th: Established woman suffrage, 1920

20th: "lame duck" amendment moved up presidential inauguration and Congress meetings to January (from March)

21st: Repealed prohibition, 1933

22nd: Made the two-term limit on presidency part of the Constitution (as opposed to the "unwritten constitution," 1951)

23rd: representation and right to vote in Washington, D.C., 1961

24th: Abolished the poll tax, a charge for the right to vote, 1964

25th: Established Congressional power to legislate a process for presidential succession, in the event of the president's incapacity to govern, 1967

26th: Lowered suffrage to age 18 (lowered from age 21), 1971

27th: Congress can't vote itself a raise to take effect during the same term, 1992

African Americans:

(See separate sheet, "Civil Rights" provided in class)

Agriculture:

Homestead Act, 1862: 160 acres free if resident for 5 years

Agricultural Adjustment Acts, 1933, 1938. Farmers paid not to grow crops as price supports.

These have only recently been curtailed in the 1990s.

Business/ Labor:

Interstate Commerce Commission, (ICC) 1886. Regulates railroads

Sherman Antitrust Act, 1890: Forbids all combinations in restraint of trade

Clayton Antitrust Act, 1914: Forbids interlocking directorates holding companies, tie-in contract.

Prohibits use of antitrust laws against unions

Federal Reserve System ("the Fed"), 1916: establishes a national bank for banks, to regulate the money supply by setting reserve, discount rate, and open market sale or purchase of government bonds. Run by regional boards. Currently chaired by Alan Greenspan..

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), 1934: 1934, regulates stock exchanges (e.g. buying on margin) and monitors trading for unfair manipulation of stock exchanges.

National Industrial Recovery Act 1933: Codes of business that set wages, hours and prices.

National Labor Relations Act, 1933 Guarantees the right to organize and bargain collectively, forbids blacklists

Social Security Act, 1935: Old age pension and unemployment insurance. Medicare for aged included in 1965.

Taft Hartley Act 1947 Forbids closed shop, permits states to bar union shop, allow temporary injunctions of strikes affecting national welfare.

Taylor Act, 1967, forbids strikes in New York State of public employees (police, firefighters, teachers, etc.). Severe fines for violations. Many other states have similar laws.

Immigration:

- 1882** Chinese Exclusion Act Suspended immigration of all Chinese.
- Another law prohibited immigration of criminals, paupers, and "mentally defective" persons.
- 1891** By this year the federal government had established full control of immigration. Regulations now forbid the immigration of:
- "persons suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease."
 - It also included earlier provisions which kept out criminals, prostitutes, paupers, and "mentally defective" persons.
 - It required that an immigrant prove to officials that he or she would not become a burden on society.
- 1892** Ellis Island opens in New York City as a federal immigration inspection station
- 1894** Immigration Restriction League formed. Between 1896 and 1915, this group waged a half dozen attempts to pass a literacy requirement for entry to the U.S.
- 1901** Congress bars anarchists from entry, after President McKinley is assassinated by a man professing to be an anarchist.
- 1908** Gentlemen's Agreement President Theodore Roosevelt made a deal in which Japan agreed to deny passports to its laborers who wished to come to the United States.
- 1917** Literacy Test is finally enacted. Every immigrant aged 16 or older must be able to read. It keeps out very few immigrants.
- 1921** Emergency Quota Act set temporary quotas which favored northern and western Europeans. Maximum annual total set at 358,000. It offered no entry to Africans or Asians.
- 1924** National Origins Act reduces the annual total to 164,000. It also drastically reduced the number of southern and eastern Europeans allowed entry. Italy's quota, for example, was reduced from 42,000 to 4,000 persons.
- 1929** Total limited to 150,000 annually, with specific quotas for each country; these were based on the number of people from each country living in the U.S. in 1920
- 1930s** Refugees from the Nazis are barred entry to the U.S. Despite the fact that these people sought to escape persecution or even death, the quota system kept most of the refugees — principally Jewish — from coming to the U.S.
- 1952** The McCarran-Walter Act retained the quota system and slightly amended existing laws. On the one hand, it permitted Asians living in the U.S. to become citizens and allowed 2,000 Asians to enter the country each year. Allowed the government to deport aliens considered subversive. (Truman Administration).
- 1965** The Immigration and Nationality Act eliminated the quota system. It kept a limit on the annual total, but allowed anyone to enter on a first come, first served basis. For the

first time, anyone from southern Europe, Africa, or Asia received the same consideration as someone from France or Germany. Gives preference to professionals and skilled workers, and those related to U.S. citizens. (LBJ Administration)

- 1979** New laws allowed an additional 50,000 refugees to be accepted annually, although the president was granted the power to admit more refugees as the need arose. A refugee is anyone escaping persecution or having a well-founded fear of persecution. (Carter Administration)
- 1986** Immigration Reform and Control Act imposes fines against employers who hire illegal aliens. Employers must now check documents which prove citizenship. It has not slowed the entry of illegal immigrants from Latin America via the Mexican border. (Reagan Administration)

Native Americans

- 1763** Proclamation Line of 1763 by British government to protect Indians.
- 1828** *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*: In 1828 the Cherokee, a "civilized" tribe who had lived in peace working as farmers, building houses and roads found gold on their land. As a result white settlers moved in and the State of Georgia claimed jurisdiction over the Cherokee. The Cherokee sued claiming they were independent from Georgia. The Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Cherokee. The victory was short lived, however, as President Andrew Jackson refused to enforce the Court's decision.
- 1830** Indian Removal Act pushes the Five Civilized Tribes west of the Mississippi River.
- 1838** Trail of Tears: Forced removal of the Cherokee west of Mississippi.
- 1850-60** California's Indian population: from 100,000 to 35,000
- 1851** Fort Laramie Treaty grants Indians their territory forever; Indians, in turn, guarantee safe passage of Oregon Trail travelers.
- 1860s** First Sioux War. Transcontinental railroad construction and westward movement of Americans begin widespread encroachment on Plains Indian lands.
- 1864** Sand Creek Massacre: 300 peaceful Indian men, women & children attacked and slaughtered by U.S. Army under Colonel Chivington.
- 1867** Reservation policy established for the Black Hills & Oklahoma.
- 1870-**
1880s Second Sioux War, Nez Percé, Apache Indian Wars with U.S.
- 1871** End of treaty-making by U.S.; Indians subject to U.S. policy.
- 1876** Custer's Last Stand: 264 soldiers killed by 2,500 Sioux & Cheyenne at Little Bighorn River, Montana.
- 1877** The Sioux surrender; Crazy Horse killed. The Nez Percé captured at Canadian border after 1,700 mile flight under Chief Joseph.
- 1885** Of an original 60 million, only 1,000 buffalo remain in the U.S.
- 1886** Apache's Geronimo surrenders.
- 1887** Dawes Act breaks up remaining tribal lands; enforces "Americanization" policy of settlement on reservations.
- 1890** Wounded Knee, South Dakota massacre of Native Americans.
- 1924** Congress passes a law granting Indians full citizenship who hadn't already received it.

- 1932** President Hoover reorganizes the Bureau of Indian Affairs; increases its budget.
- 1934** Wheeler-Howard Act: Ended land allotments, restored unsold surplus lands to tribal ownership, authorized tribes to form councils with significant powers over their people. FDR's "New Deal" for Indians.
- 1953** Eisenhower's "Termination" policy established to assimilate Native Americans. A dramatic revision of federal policy that ended the Bureau of Indian Affairs and all of its programs (later reestablished). It divided tribal property among its members. Limited tribal self government and relocated many Indians to the cities where jobs were available. The Termination policy also ended federal responsibility and social services (health, education, and welfare).
- 1973** Sit-in at D.C. Bureau of Indian Affairs to protest conditions.
- 1974** Oglala civil war, Wounded Knee, S.D. siege by F.B.I. agents
- 1980s-present** Native American tribes granted exceptions to state anti-gambling laws in New York, Connecticut, and other states, opening casinos on reservations. Native American and other human remains in American museums are returned to tribes for burial.

Politics/Government:

Pendleton Act: Created the Civil Service exams whereby you get a government job by taking an exam instead of by favor.

Federal Campaign Reform Act of 1974. Following Watergate, matching funds to Presidential candidates up to maximum of \$5 million in primary, and \$20 million in the election, limits spending by Senate and House candidates, and limits contribution by individuals and political organizations.

War Powers Act, 1974: The President can send troops into combat must inform congress within 48 hours. Congress may then order the troops home if it wishes. Hostilities must terminate within 90 days unless Congress gives explicit permission for them to continue.

Women

- 1848** First national women's suffrage convention meets in Seneca Falls, NY. Attendees include Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Frederick Douglass. Issued the "Declaration of Rights and Sentiments" which called for political equality, specifically property and voting rights for women.
- 1869-**
- 1896** Four new Western states are the first to grant women suffrage (WY, ID, UT, CO)
- 1890** NAWSA, Carrie Chapman Catt (begun by Stanton, Anthony) Highly organized, centrally managed, grassroots group. "The Winning Plan" state campaigns to pressure congress for an amendment.
- 1910-**
- 1912** Five additional Western states follow suit
- 1916** National Woman's Party, Alice Paul, militant faction splits off from NAWSA, uses C.D. Arrests embarrass Wilson who urges passage of amendment to Congress.
- 1920** President Wilson finally endorses suffrage, in part for women's crucial role during the war. The 19th Amendment gives women suffrage, but it has little impact on reform politics.
- 1921** Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act.
Stimulated by high maternity and infant mortality rates.
Provided states with funds for maternal education and public health nurses.
First federal welfare funding in U.S. history.
Ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1929.
- 1928** First Congressional hearing on the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)
"Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the U.S. or by any state on account of sex."
- 1963** *The Feminine Mystique* by Betty Friedan, challenged the notion that women were the "weaker sex." Advocated that women be admitted to the professions and high-level business positions. The opening salvo of the modern women's rights movement.
- 1964** Civil Rights Act forbids gender discrimination in employment.
- 1966** National Organization for Women (NOW) is formed by Betty Friedan and other feminists to increase awareness of discrimination against and domination over women by men, as well as to pass antidiscrimination legislation and push for equal pay and day-care centers.

1972 Congress passes ERA and sends it out to the states for possible ratification. Three quarters or 38 states needed to ratify. (See 1928 above, and 1982 below.)

Higher Education Act forbids discrimination in admission to colleges and universities. One section, Title IX, states that "No person in the U.S. shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance." Public schools and colleges greatly increased funding of women's sports programs as a result.

1973 *Roe v. Wade*, extremely controversial, ruled that laws prohibiting abortion in the first six months of pregnancy are unconstitutional because the first amendment implies a right to privacy, which in this matter applies to a woman's choices regarding her own body. This ruling has been narrowed in recent years by further Supreme Court challenges.

1978 The Pregnancy Discrimination Act bans employment discrimination against pregnant women.

1981 The U.S. Supreme Court rules that excluding women from the draft is constitutional.

Kirchberg v. Feenstra, overturns state laws designating a husband "head and master" with unilateral control of property owned jointly with his wife.

1982 Deadline for state ratification; ERA falls short of 38 states by 3.

1984 In *Roberts v. U.S. Jaycees*, sex discrimination in membership policies of organizations, such as the Jaycees, is forbidden by the Supreme Court, opening many previously all-male organizations (Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions) to women.

The state of Mississippi belatedly ratifies the 19th Amendment, granting women the vote.

1986 In *Meritor Savings Bank v. Vinson*, 477 U.S. 57 (1986), the U.S. Supreme Court held that a hostile or abusive work environment can prove discrimination based on sex.

1987 *Johnson v. Santa Clara County*: The U.S. Supreme Court rules that it is permissible to take sex and race into account in employment decisions even where there is no proven history of discrimination but when evidence of a manifest imbalance exists in the number of women or minorities holding the position in question.

1989 In *Webster v. Reproductive Health Services*, 492 U.S. 490 (1989), the Supreme Court affirms the right of states to deny public funding for abortions and to prohibit public hospitals from performing abortions.

1994 Gender Equity in Education Act: trains teachers in gender equity, promotes math and science learning by girls, counsels pregnant teens.

The Violence Against Women Act funds services for victims of rape and domestic violence, allows women to seek civil rights remedies for gender-related crimes, provides training to increase police and court officials' sensitivity and a national 24-hour hotline for battered women.

1996 *United States v. Virginia*, affirms that the male-only admissions policy of the state-supported Virginia Military Institute violates the Fourteenth Amendment.

1997 Elaborating on Title IX, the Supreme Court rules that college athletics programs must actively involve roughly equal numbers of men and women to qualify for federal support.

1998 Mitsubishi Motor Manufacturing of America agrees to pay \$34 million to settle an E.E.O.C. lawsuit contending that hundreds of women were sexually harassed.

Burlington Industries, Inc. v. Ellerth: The Supreme Court rules that employers are liable for sexual harassment even in instances when a supervisor's threats are not carried out, but not when the employer took steps to prevent or promptly correct any sexually harassing behavior and/or when the employee did not take advantage of available opportunities to stop the behavior.

2000 CBS Broadcasting agrees to pay \$8 million to settle a sex discrimination lawsuit by the E.E.O.C. on behalf of 200 women.

United States v. Morrison: The U.S. Supreme Court invalidates those portions of the Violence Against Women Act permitting victims of rape, domestic violence, etc. to sue their attackers in federal court.

Supreme Court Cases

CIVIL RIGHTS CASES

Dred Scott – 1857	A negro slave was not a citizen and could not sue for his freedom. Slaves were property who could be taken anywhere in U.S. Helped bring on Civil War
Plessy v. Ferguson – 1896	Segregation does not violate the 14 th amendment as long as facilities are equal. Made Jim Crow laws constitutional.
Brown v. Board of Education – 1954	Segregated schools are illegal and violate the 14 th amendment. In 1955 further decided this decision should be implemented with all deliberate speed.
Bakke Case – 1979	In medical school students cannot be admitted by quota but race can be considered for admission. Important for reverse discrimination.

GOVERNMENT AND RIGHTS

Marbury v. Madison – 1803	Chief Justice Marshall established “Judicial Review”. The Supreme Court may decide whether a law is unconstitutional.
Baker v. Carr – 1962	Legislative districts must represent equal numbers of voters. Reduced the rural vote. 1 man 1 vote.
Engel v. Vitale – 1962	Regents Prayer is unconstitutional even if it is nondenominational
Gideon v. Wainwright – 1963	Accused have a right to a lawyer in all felony cases.
Miranda v. Arizona – 1966	Before questioning, police must inform suspect of his right to remain silent, and have a lawyer
Gannett Case – 1976	Judge can restrict press coverage of pretrial hearings. Limits freedom of the press.

LABOR AND BUSINESS

Dartmouth College Case, 1819	States cannot Impair contract, Supported property rights
Wabash v. Illinois, 1886	State laws regulating RR were unconstitutional as RR is interstate commerce. Under cut control of big business
Schechter v. U.S., 1935	NRA was unconstitutional. Regulated interstate commerce under cut New Deal
Youngstown Steel v. Sawyer, 1952	Truman could not order seizure of steel plant to avoid production stoppage due to strike during the Korean War. Limited Presidential power.

Constitutional Issues

1. 1789 Judicial review (John Marshall, Ky-Va. Resolutions)
Narrow (strict) v. Broad (loose) construction (Bank, Louisiana Purchase)
Freedom of speech (Alien and Sedition Acts)
Election of President (12th amendment)
2. 1820-1868
States rights – tariffs, nullification
Territorial rule?
Freedom of speech gag rule
Union of states?
3. 1865 – Reconstruction
Balance between branches of government
Impeachment
Rights of blacks – amendments 13, 14, 15
4. Industrialization
Narrow v. broad interpretation of interstate commerce (knight)
Plessy – 14th amendment
5. Progressives
democratization – senators, women's vote
income tax
war powers and League of Nations
6. New Deal
court packing plan
loose construction
balance between branches
7. Post World War II
Warren Court – coddles criminals?
Civil Rights – poll taxes, discrimination, segregation, *Brown v. Board of Education*
limit Presidents – interim, illness
democratize – 18 year old vote, voting in Washington DC, *Baker v. Carr*

Major Political Parties

Federalists: Pro England, manufacturing, strong national government, army, BUS, limited free speech. Hamilton, Adams

**Jeffersonian
(Democratic)**

Republicans: Pro French, farmers, strong state governments, low taxes, individual rights, small army, small national government anti national internal improvements, anti manufacturing. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe

Parties fall apart as Republicans become more like the Federalists when in office, and Federalists are tainted by the Hartford Convention.

Whigs: assumed to be the party of the wealthy, Clay's American plan (tariff, internal improvements, and BUS), city oriented, nationalist, established business, anti Jackson. Clay, Webster, Tyler

Democrats: assumed to be the party of the common man, anti high tariff, expansionist, anti BUS inheritors of Jefferson's concern for farmer, rising businessmen, Jackson, Van Buren, Calhoun, Polk.

Parties fall apart during the 1850s when they can't keep their southern and northern wings together.

Republicans: Pro northern business, high tariff, Homestead Act, help to R.R., hold union together, free the slaves, hard money, pro imperialism. Lincoln, Grant, McKinley, T. Roosevelt. There are conservative and progressive-reform wings.

Economic History

Hamilton's Financial Plans, 1790s

- Federal payment of state and national debts incurred during revolution
- Creation of a national bank (Bank of the United States)
- Institute tariffs to protect American industries from foreign competition

Differing economies in North, South & West caused sectionalism and political conflict, 1800-60

North: Industry and trade were dominant due to poor soil, excellent seaports, great rivers for transport and for factory waterpower, Roads and canals were built with state money to expand this capability.

West: (Old Northwest: Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio) Agriculture dominated due to excellent farmlands here also, but primarily in grains due to colder climate, shorter growing season. Slavery is uneconomical, so it essentially didn't exist here. The West eventually aligns with the North.

South: Agriculture dominated due to excellent farmlands, rivers best for transport only (not waterpower), Invention of cotton gin leads to cotton's dominance of economy, growth of slave trade and use, and desire for westward expansion (especially to Texas). The slave issue becomes divisive and leads to sectionalism as abolition becomes a political movement. The tariff issue also leads to sectionalism. The 1828 Tariff of Abominations leads to John Calhoun of SC to write his Nullification Doctrine, a theory that states may nullify laws which it determines to be unconstitutional. This, in turn, leads to the belief that states may secede (leave) the Union, which eventually leads to Civil War.

Industrialism (1865-1920)

During and after the Civil War (1861-65), northern industries grew enormously. The corporation, a legal entity, and the issuing of stocks, led to nationwide businesses with enormous factories. This also led to the concentration of wealth in a very few hands, which led, in turn, to political corruption by the "robber baron" business leaders.

Government maintained a *laissez-faire* policy: government would not interfere with the economy, even in the event of a depression. Hypocritically, however, the federal government did send in the U.S. army to break workers' strikes.

Progressive Era: Government moved away from *laissez faire* with Theodore Roosevelt's Square Deal policy of mediating disputes between workers and management, and trust-busting.

The Welfare State

New Deal: Franklin Roosevelt's policy of mild pro-unionism, and intervention in economy toward relief, recovery, and moderate reforms.

The Great Society: Lyndon Johnson's program to wage the "War on Poverty" in the 1960s. Established Medicaid (health care coverage for the poor), federal education subsidies (Headstart e.g.), jobs programs (VISTA, e.g.). Never fully funded due to the massive cost of the Vietnam War.

Supply-side economics (Reaganomics): Cut corporate and individual taxes, cut social spending by government in order to encourage private investment leading to economic growth, and eliminate some federal business regulations to increase profits.

This top-down approach to economic intervention, meant to create growth, was sometimes referred to as "trickle-down economics" because it was asserted that additional wealth in corporations and the upper class would trickle down to the lower classes.

NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement, 1994: tariffs removed amongst Canada, United States and Mexico to stimulate greater trade and economic growth; critics believe it is resulting in fewer American exports and jobs in the United States. (Bush, Clinton)

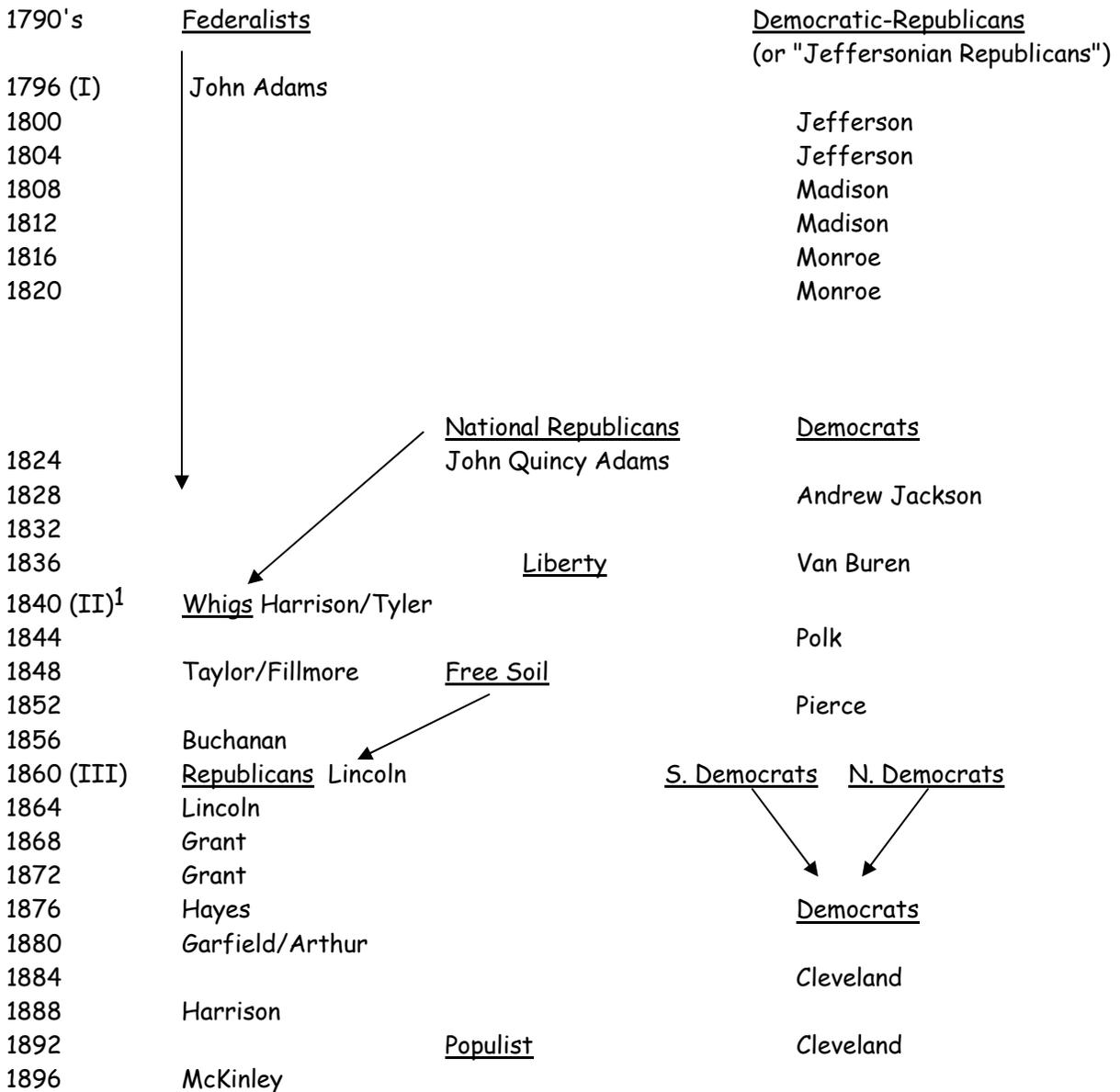
GATT: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 1994: like NAFTA, this economic agreement seeks to encourage free trade by reducing tariffs and other trade restrictions. It is enforced by the World Trade Organization (WTO). (Clinton)

Both of the two agreements above concern the overriding issue of "globalization" of the world's economy.

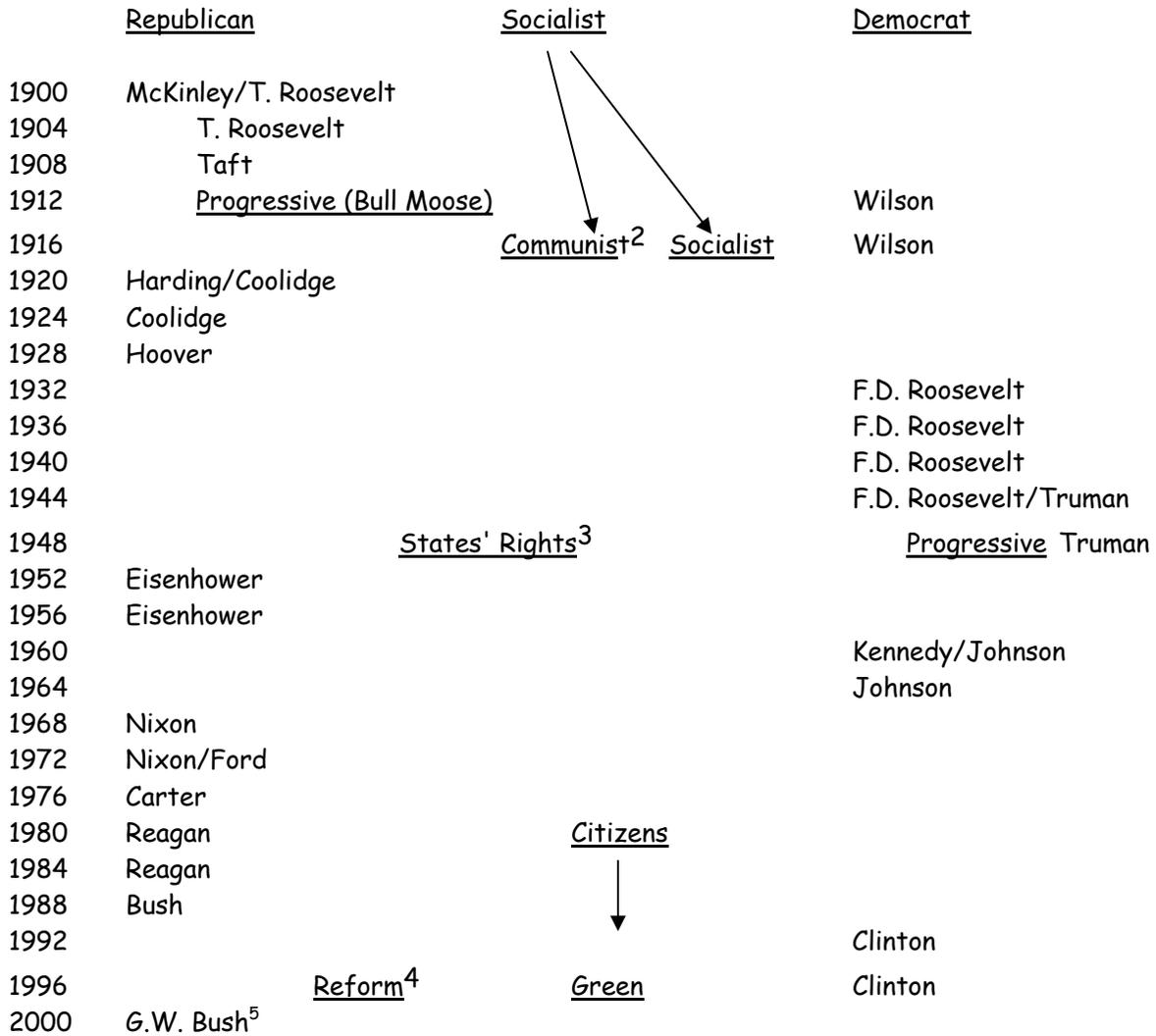
Evolution of U.S. Political Parties

The founders did not foresee nor did they approve of the emergence of political parties. Political parties would formalize those factions and yield concentrated power, corruption, and tyranny. Nevertheless, during the Federalist period, 1789-1800, political parties did coalesce around opposing leaders Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson.

The chart below shows the development of the four different "two party systems". Note that while the two-party system existed for most of our history, the names and major positions of these parties changes over time. Roman numerals following election years indicate the emergence of each of the four two-party systems. Some of the more significant minor parties are also included here.



¹ A true two-party system was now firmly established.



² The Socialist Party lost a more radical wing, which itself split into two Communist Parties, shown here as one party for simplicity.

³ The States' Rights Party, also known as the Dixiecrats was a revolt from the Democratic Party, due to Truman's support for African American civil rights.

⁴ H. Ross Perot, Texas billionaire, ran independently for the Presidency. Although he received no electoral votes, he did receive more than 19 million popular votes, the largest percentage for a "third party" candidate since Teddy Roosevelt ran as the Bull Moose candidate in 1912. The movement spawned by his candidacy has developed into a "Reform" Party, but has no clear vision other than to "throw the rascals out."

⁵ This contested election was not decided until January 2001 by the Supreme Court. It appears that Gore would have actually won the popular vote and the electoral vote, had all of Florida ballots been counted. This was done by an independent media consortium after President Bush's inauguration.

Foreign Policy

Revolution	Alliance of 1778 with France Treaty of Paris, 1783
Napoleonic Wars	Washington's Farewell Address: No entangling alliances British impressment of American sailors (freedom of seas) French seizures of U.S. ships Barbary Pirates defeated (Jefferson) Embargo, 1807 (Jefferson) War of 1812 against England (Madison)
Expansion	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (Jefferson) Monroe Doctrine, 1819 (Monroe) Manifest Destiny, 1840s (Polk) Texas annexed, 1845 Mexican-American War, 1846-1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexican Cession, 1848 Oregon, 1846 Gadsden Purchase, 1853 Ostend Manifesto (failed attempt for Cuba) Alaska purchased from Russia, 1867 (Seward)
Imperialism	Spanish-American War, 1898 (McKinley) Teller Amendment, 1898 Acquire Puerto Rico, Guam, Philippines Hawaii acquired as a territory Platt Amendment, 1901 (T. Roosevelt) Panama Canal (U.S. intervention in Colombia) Roosevelt Corollary, 1903-04
World War I	Freedom of the seas, objections to German sub warfare, (Wilson) (British blockades, U.S. ships, stopped, seized) Reject Treaty of Versailles, 1919 (League of Nations, World Court)
Isolationism	Washington Conference, 1921 (Harding) Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1924 (Coolidge) Neutrality Acts, 1935, 1936, 1937 (F.D.R. opposes)
World War II	U.S. Recognition of Soviet Union (F.D.R.) Good Neighbor Policy Lend-Lease Act Selective Service, 1940 Atlantic Charter, 1941, U.S.-Great Britain (United Nations) Pearl Harbor

Cold War

Atomic bomb tested, July 1945; used August 1945(Truman)
Iron Curtain
Truman Doctrine
George Kennan's containment policy
Marshall Plan, 1948
Berlin Airlift, 1948
NATO, 1949
Korean War, 1950-53 (Truman/Ike)
CIA-orchestrated coups in Iran, Guatemala, 1953-54
Warsaw Pact formed, 1955
Covert aid to South Vietnam (Ike), 1956
Fidel Castro deposes Batista, leads a communist Cuba
U-2 incident, 1960
Bay of Pigs, 1961 (J.F.K.)
Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962
J.F.K. increases military advisors to 16,000 in Vietnam
Johnson sends ground troops to Vietnam, 1965
Escalates to >500,000 troops by 1968
Nixon spreads conflict to Laos and Cambodia
Nixon ends U.S. role in the war by 1973 (Vietnamization)
Détente: China recognized; Soviet grain deal, SALT I & II
CIA-orchestrated coup in Chile, 1973
U.S. objects to 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (Carter)
Iranian hostages
U.S. invades Grenada, 1983 (Reagan)
Support for Contras, Iran-Contra scandal (Reagan)
S.D.I ("Star Wars") proposed
Gorbachev: glasnost, perestroika
Berlin Wall torn down, 1989, East/West Germany reunited (Bush Sr.)
Soviet Union dissolved, 1991
U.S. invades Panama, 1988 "War on Drugs" (Bush Sr.)

Post-Cold War

"New World Order" (Bush, Sr.)
Persian Gulf War, 1991
U.S. troops to Somalia, 1993 (Clinton)
U.S. troops to Bosnia, 1995
War on Terrorism: 9/11, Afghanistan, Homeland Security Dept., Patriot Act
(Bush, Jr.)
Iraq War, 2003