

American History

Final Exam Review Guide

U.S. Constitution Article. I. Section. 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Appendix A: Landmark legislation

Legislation	Year	Synopsis
Sugar Act	1764	passed by British Parliament; enforced taxes on sugar, molasses, and other products shipped to the colonies
Stamp Act	1765	passed by British Parliament; required colonists to pay taxes on printed materials
Tea Act	1773	passed by British Parliament; allowed the British East India Company to sell tea directly to colonists at lower prices than colonial merchants
Coercive (Intolerable) Acts	1774	passed by British Parliament; series of laws to punish Boston for the Boston Tea Party
Articles of Confederation	1781	first constitution of the United States adopted in 1781 and replaced in 1789; had a unicameral Congress, no executive or judicial branches, and no power to tax
Land Ordinance of 1785	1785	established a plan for dividing the federally owned lands west of the Appalachian Mountains
Northwest Ordinance of 1787	1787	established a procedure for the admission of new states to the Union; banned slavery in federal lands west of the Appalachian Mountains and north of the Ohio River
United States Constitution	1787	supreme law of the land; divided legal authority between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the federal government
Judiciary Act of 1789	1789	established the basic three-tiered structure of the federal court system: federal district courts, federal courts of appeal, and Supreme Court
Alien and Sedition Acts	1798	reduced the political influence of recent immigrants and allowed the government to prosecute critics of Federalist policies

Legislation	Year	Synopsis
Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions	1798	statements written by Jefferson and Madison declaring the Alien and Sedition Acts unconstitutional; introduced the concept of state nullification of federal law
Twelfth Amendment	1804	requires electors to vote for president and vice president on separate ballots
Macon's Bill No. 2	1810	designed to stop British and French harassment of Americans shipping
Missouri Compromise	1820	agreement to admit Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state; banned slavery in future states north of 36/30 line of latitude
Tariff of Abominations	1828	protective tariff that supported manufacturing in the industrial North and was hated by the agricultural South
Indian Removal Act	1830	required the forced relocation of Eastern Native American tribes to west of the Mississippi River in modern-day Oklahoma
Wilmot Proviso	1846	proposal in Congress to outlaw slavery in any territory gained during the Mexican-American War; passed by the Northern-dominated House of Representatives but blocked by Southern states in the U.S. Senate
Married Women's Property Act	1848	New York state law that allowed married women to own property; used as a model in other states
Compromise of 1850	1850	designed to ease tensions between free states and slave states; California entered as a free state while the South got a Fugitive Slave Act
Fugitive Slave Act	1850	meant to help slaveholders recapture runaway slaves
Personal Liberty Laws	1850s	passed by Northern states forbidding the imprisonment of escaped slaves
Kansas-Nebraska Act	1854	allowed voters in Kansas and Nebraska to choose whether or not to allow slavery
Emancipation Proclamation	1862	order issued by Abraham Lincoln declaring slaves in all rebelling states were free
Militia Act of 1862	1862	allowed African American soldiers to serve in the Union military
Homestead Act	1862	law that gave 160 acres of land to citizens willing to live on and cultivate it for five years
Morrill Land Grant Act	1862	law donating federally-owned public lands to the states for the establishment of agricultural colleges
13th Amendment	1865	abolished slavery except as punishment for convicted criminals
Black Codes	1865	Southern laws designed to restrict the rights of the newly freed black slaves
Civil Rights Act of 1866	1866	granted citizenship to former slaves; passed over Johnson's veto

Legislation	Year	Synopsis
14th Amendment	1868	extended citizenship to "all persons born or naturalized in the United States" and guarantees equal protection of the laws and due process
15th Amendment	1870	prohibited states from denying citizens the right to vote because of race
Enforcement Acts	1870-1871	aimed against the Ku Klux Klan; made it a federal offense to interfere with a citizen's right to vote
Compromise of 1877	1877	deal that gave Republican Rutherford B. Hayes the presidency despite losing the popular vote to Samuel Tilden in the contested Election of 1876 in exchange for ending Reconstruction through the removal of federal troops from the South
Chinese Exclusion Act	1882	anti-immigrant law that banned Chinese workers from entering the United States
Pendleton Civil Service Act	1883	law that ended the "spoils system" and made hiring of federal employees merit based
Dawes Severalty Act	1887	law transferring communal ownership of Native American tribal lands into individually owned lands and encouraging assimilation of Native Americans into mainstream American society
Interstate Commerce Act	1887	law passed to regulate railroad and other interstate businesses
Sherman Antitrust Act	1890	law banning the formation of trusts and monopolies; used by Theodore Roosevelt for trust-busting
Platt Amendment	1901	addition to the Cuban constitution that allowed the US to establish naval bases in Cuba and to intervene militarily in Cuban affairs
Meat Inspection Act	1906	law authorizing federal inspections of meat products crossing state lines and condemnation of any meat found unfit for human consumption
Pure Food and Drug Act	1906	law prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or shipment of impure or falsely labeled food and drugs
Antiquities Act	1906	law allowing the president to protect areas of scientific or historical interest on federal lands as national monuments
Federal Reserve Act	1913	law establishing 12 federal banks with the power to control the money supply and improve public confidence in the banking system
16th Amendment	1913	constitutional amendment that gave Congress the authority to levy an income tax
17th Amendment	1913	constitutional amendment allowing American voters to directly elect US senators
Clayton Antitrust Act	1914	law designed to strengthen the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890; weakened monopolies and upheld the rights of unions and farm organizations

Legislation	Year	Synopsis
Selective Service Act	1917	law authorizing a draft of men for military service
Espionage Act	1917	law prohibiting any attempt to interfere with military operations, to support American enemies during wartime, to promote insubordination in the military, or to interfere with military recruitment
Sedition Act	1918	law prohibiting "disloyal, profane, scurrilous, or abusive language" about the American form of government, the Constitution, the flag, or the armed forces
18th Amendment	1919	constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcoholic beverages
Volstead Act	1919	law passed to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment; specified that "no person shall manufacture, sell, barter, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish or possess any intoxicating liquor" but did not specifically prohibit the purchase or use of it
19th Amendment	1920	constitutional amendment guaranteeing women the right to vote
Immigration Acts	1921 and 1924	laws that decreased immigration, especially Italians, Eastern European Jews and Slavs, and Asians, by establishing annual quotas for the number of immigrants allowed into the US from each country
Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act	1930	protectionist tax on imports that resulted in retaliatory taxes by America's foreign trade partners and worsened the Great Depression
21st Amendment	1933	constitutional amendment repealing the Eighteenth Amendment prohibition of alcohol
Emergency Banking Relief Act	1933	law closing banks for eight days to stabilize the nation's banking system
National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)	1933	law to regulate industry by fixing wages and prices to establish fair business competition, to support labor unions, and to construct public works; declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in Schechter Poultry Corp. v. United States (1935)
Glass-Steagall Act	1933	establishing the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and introducing banking reforms to control financial speculation
Indian Reorganization Act	1934	law restoring Native American tribal ownership of lands, recognizing tribal constitutions and government, and providing loans for economic development
Social Security Act	1935	law to support retired workers beginning at age 65, to establish unemployment insurance, to provide assistance to dependent mothers and children and the disabled, and to improve public health
National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act)	1935	law protecting the rights of workers to organize labor unions, to engage in collective bargaining, and to strike

Legislation	Year	Synopsis
US Neutrality Acts	1935 and 1936	isolationist laws imposing an arms embargo with warring nations; modified in 1937 and 1939 to allow "cash-and-carry" of arms to aid Britain and France against German aggression
Fair Labor Standards Act	1938	law to establish a minimum wage and a maximum workweek of 44 hours, and to ban child labor
Selective Training and Service Act	1940	law requiring all males aged 21 to 35 to register for military service
Lend-Lease Act	1941	law that authorized sales or loans of war materials to any nation whose defense the president deemed vital to American security
22nd Amendment	1951	constitutional amendment limiting presidents to two elected four-year terms
National Highway Act	1956	law that created the interstate freeway system for military transport, rapid evacuation of urban centers, and emergency landing of planes in the event of war
National Defense Education Act	1958	law passed in response to the Sputnik I launch by the Soviet Union; increased educational funding for science, math, and foreign languages
Civil Rights Act	1964	law that prohibited discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin in public accommodations, federal assistance programs, and employment
24th amendment	1964	constitutional amendment banning poll taxes in federal elections
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution	1964	congressional resolution authorizing LBJ to use military force in Southeast Asia without a formal declaration of war by Congress
Immigration Act	1965	law that abolished the national origins quota system, increased the annual number of immigrants allowed entry into the US, and removed barriers that discriminated against non-northern Europeans
Voting Rights Act	1965	law that banned literacy tests and other barriers to voting, and provided federal oversight of elections in states with a history of racial discrimination
Civil Rights Act	1968	law that banned the refusal to sell or rent housing on account of race, color, religion, or national origin
26th Amendment	1971	constitutional amendment that lowered the voting age in state and federal elections to 18 years old
Equal Rights Amendment	1972-1982	proposed constitutional amendment stating that "equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex"; fell three states short of ratification
War Powers Act	1973	law restricting the president's power to commit the United States to an armed conflict without the consent of Congress

Legislation	Year	Synopsis
National Energy Act	1978	law that penalized manufacturers of gas-guzzling cars and provided incentives for energy conservation and development of wind and solar power
Americans with Disabilities Act	1990	law that prohibits discrimination based on disability, requires employers to provide reasonable accommodations to employees with disabilities, and imposes accessibility requirements for public accommodations
Family Medical Leave Act	1993	law requiring employers to grant up to 12 weeks of unpaid time off work to care for a new baby or an ill family member
Brady Bill	1993	law requiring a five-day waiting period on purchases of handguns and criminal background checks on buyers
Telecommunications Act	1996	law that deregulated communications media; led to ownership consolidation of television and radio broadcast stations, cable networks, newspapers and websites by large media parent companies
No Child Left Behind	2001	law expanding the federal role in public education by requiring annual high-stakes standards-based testing to measure student academic progress
USA Patriot Act	2001	law passed after 9/11 to strengthen national security; authorized indefinite detentions of non-citizens; permitted law enforcement to conduct searches without a subject's consent or knowledge; allowed the FBI to search telephone, e-mail, and financial records without court orders; and expanded law enforcement access to business and library records
Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP)	2008	authorization for \$700 billion in federal loans to financial institutions at high risk of failure
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	2009	law providing a \$831 billion financial stimulus to save and create jobs through temporary relief programs and investment in infrastructure, education, health, and renewable energy
Affordable Care Act	2010	law overhauling the American healthcare system; heavily criticized by Republicans who have failed multiple attempts at repeal
Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform	2010	law overhauling financial regulation and consumer protections in the aftermath of the 2007-2008 financial crisis

U.S. Constitution Article. II. Section. 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years ... Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Appendix B: Presidents of the United States

President	Political Party	Term in Office	Foreign Policy	Major Domestic Issue(s)	Summary
1. George Washington	Federalist	1789-1797	Neutrality	Establishing Presidential traditions; Whiskey Rebellion	established precedents, suppressed Whiskey Rebellion, proclaimed neutrality in foreign affairs
2. John Adams	Federalism	1797-1801	Neutrality	Alien and Sedition Acts	presidency was overshadowed by the French Revolution; contended with the XYZ Affair and Quasi War with France; signed the Alien and Sedition Acts
3. Thomas Jefferson	Democratic-Republican	1801-1809	Neutrality	Revolution of 1800 and Territorial Expansion	led the "Revolution of 1800" that saw a peaceful transfer of power from the Federalists to the Democratic-Republicans; purchased the Louisiana Territory; imposed the Embargo of 1807
4. James Madison	Democratic-Republican	1809-1817	War of 1812	War of 1812	wartime leader during the War of 1812
5. James Monroe	Democratic-Republican	1817-1825	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	Missouri Compromise	presided over the Era of Good Feelings
6. John Quincy Adams	Democratic-Republican	1825-1829	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	American System	controversial 1824 election through "a corrupt bargain" split the Democratic-Republican Party into the National Republican Party and the rival Democratic Party led by Andrew Jackson

President	Political Party	Term in Office	Foreign Policy	Major Domestic Issue(s)	Summary
7. Andrew Jackson	Democratic	1829-1837	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	Indian Removal and Bank War	popular with farmers and frontiersmen, started the spoils system, signed the Indian Removal Act, prevented civil war during the Nullification Crisis, fought against the Second Bank of the United States
8. Martin Van Buren	Democratic	1837-1841	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	Panic of 1837	a founder of the Democratic Party who helped Andrew Jackson win election in 1828
9. William Henry Harrison	Whig	1841	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	Reform Movements	War of 1812 general; died just weeks after taking office
10. John Tyler	Whig	1841-1845	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	Annexation of Texas	first vice-president to ascend to the presidency upon the death of his predecessor, nicknamed "His Accidency"
11. James K. Polk	Democratic	1845-1849	Mexican-American War	Manifest Destiny	known for supporting manifest destiny; annexed 1/3 of Mexican territory in the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo
12. Zachary Taylor	Whig	1849-1850	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	Compromise of 1850	popular American general during the Mexican-American War; elected twelfth POTUS (1849-1850) afterward
13. Millard Fillmore	Whig	1850-1853	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	Compromise of 1850	became president upon natural death of Zachary Taylor; signed Compromise of 1850, including the Fugitive Slave Act; ordered Perry Expedition to open Japan to trade
14. Franklin Pierce	Democratic	1853-1857	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	Bleeding Kansas	enforced the Fugitive Slave Act and signed the Kansas-Nebraska Act alienating anti-slavery forces; considered one of the worst presidents
15. James Buchanan	Democratic	1857-1861	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	Secession Crisis	his manipulation by pro-slavery forces divided his own party; allowed seven Southern states to secede after the Election of 1860; considered one of the worst presidents
16. Abraham Lincoln	Republican	1861-1865	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	American Civil War	Union leader during the American Civil War who emancipated slaves; considered one of the greatest presidents
17. Andrew Johnson	Republican	1865-1869	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	Reconstruction	clashed with Congress over control of the Reconstruction process; narrowly held on to office during the impeachment process

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18. Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	1869-1877	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	Reconstruction	oversaw Reconstruction, western settlement, and start of the Gilded Age; plagued by scandals
19. Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican	1877-1881	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	Western settlement	lost the popular vote to Samuel Tilden but won the Electoral College in the Compromise of 1877
20. James Garfield	Republican	1881	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	Civil Service Reform	worked for civil service reform but was assassinated after only six months in office
21. Chester A. Arthur	Republican	1881-1885	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	Civil Service Reform	signed the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 and Pendleton Civil Service Act of 1883
22. Grover Cleveland	Democratic	1885-1889	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	Bimetallism	pro-business conservative supported by Republican "Mugwumps" who opposed imperialism and subsidies to business, farmers, or veterans and supported the gold standard
23. Benjamin Harrison	Republican	1889-1893	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	Bimetallism	signed the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 to prohibit business monopolies
24. Grover Cleveland	Democratic	1893-1897	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	Bimetallism	see above
25. William McKinley	Republican	1897-1901	Spanish-American War and annexation of the Philippines	Industrialization	believed in the gold standard, called for the Spanish-American War, annexed Hawaii, assassinated by an anarchist
26. Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	1901-1909	Roosevelt Corollary (Big Stick Diplomacy)	Progressive Reform	offered a Square Deal, trust-busting, environmental conservation, and creation of the Food and Drug Administration domestically, and Big Stick diplomacy, the Great White Fleet, the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, and construction of the Panama Canal in foreign affairs
27. William H. Taft	Republican	1909-1913	Dollar Diplomacy	Progressive Reform	pledged to carry on Roosevelt's progressive program; he disappointed Roosevelt through overcautious reforms and his support for the Payne-Aldrich Tariff

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28. Woodrow Wilson	Democratic	1913-1921	Moral Diplomacy	Progressive Reform	known for creating the Federal Reserve, the Clayton Antitrust Act, progressive income tax, women's suffrage, and the First World War and the Paris Peace Conference
29. Warren G. Harding	Republican	1921-1923	Isolationism	Trickle-down economics	campaigning for a "return to normalcy"; his administration suffered several corruption scandals
30. Calvin Coolidge	Republican	1923-1929	Isolationism	Trickle-down economics	pursued laissez-faire small government pro-business policies
31. Herbert Hoover	Republican	1929-1933	Isolationism	Rugged Individualism	believed in rugged individualism and called for voluntary efforts to mitigate the negative effects of the Great Depression
32. Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	1933-1945	Atlantic Charter	New Deal	elected to four terms during the Great Depression and World War II
33. Harry S. Truman	Democratic	1945-1953	Truman Doctrine	Fair Deal	oversaw the end of World War II and development of the Cold War
34. Dwight D. Eisenhower	Republican	1953-1961	Truman Doctrine	Civil Rights, Duck & Cover	negotiated an armistice in Korea, involved the US in Vietnam, increased the nuclear arms race and space race with the Soviet Union, and warned against the rise of the military-industrial complex
35. John F. Kennedy	Democratic	1961-1963	Truman Doctrine	Civil Rights and New Frontier	dealt with the Bay of Pigs invasion, construction of the Berlin Wall, and the Cuban Missile Crisis at the height of the Cold War; promoted the New Frontier and the Space Race
36. Lyndon B. Johnson	Democratic	1963-1969	Truman Doctrine	Great Society	signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of 1965 and fought a War on Poverty through Great Society legislation; dramatically escalated US involvement in the Vietnam War
37. Richard Nixon	Republican	1969-1974	Truman Doctrine	Détente, OPEC embargo	ended American involvement in Vietnam, opened diplomatic relations with China, and sought détente with the Soviet Union; resigned due to Watergate scandal

President	Political Party	Term in Office	Foreign Policy	Major Domestic Issue(s)	Summary
38. Gerald Ford	Republican	1974-1977	Truman Doctrine	Détente, WIN	only person to have served as both vice president and president without being elected to either office by the United States Electoral College; pardoned Nixon and signed the Helsinki Accords
39. Jimmy Carter	Democratic	1977-1981	Truman Doctrine	Malaise, Iran Hostage Crisis	offered amnesty to Vietnam War draft evaders; hosted the Camp David Accords; returned the Panama Canal Zone to Panama; fought stagflation; and faced the Iran Hostage Crisis, Three Mile Island nuclear accident, and Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
40. Ronald Reagan	Republican	1981-1989	Rollback	Reaganomics	promoted supply-side economics and marketplace deregulation, increased military spending escalating an arms race with the USSR, and survived the Iran-Contra Affair
41. George H.W. Bush	Republican	1989-1993	New World Order	Recession	oversaw the end of the Cold War; fought the Persian Gulf War; negotiated the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA); lost re-election due to an economic recession
42. Bill Clinton	Democratic	1993-2001	Liberal Interventionist	New Democrat/ Dotcom Boom	signed NAFTA, passed welfare reform and financial deregulation laws, intervened in the Wars of Former Yugoslavia against Serbia, and was impeached for perjury and obstruction of justice related to the Monica Lewinsky affair
43. George W. Bush	Republican	2001-2009	War on Terror	Patriot Act	lost the 2000 election popular vote but won electoral college victory after a Supreme Court ruling; launched the War on Terror after 9/11 with invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq; signed the Patriot Act, No Child Left Behind, and TARP; responded badly to Hurricane Katrina; saw the start of the Great Recession
44. Barack Obama	Democratic	2009-2017	War on Terror	Great Recession/ Health Care Reform	signed the Affordable Care Act, Dodd-Frank Act, and American Recovery and Reinvestment Act; repealed Don't Ask, Don't Tell and included LGBTQ Americans; ended the Iraq War; ordered the bin Laden killing; called for assault weapons ban after Sandy Hook; signed 2015 Paris climate change agreement; brokered Iran nuclear deal; began Cuban Thaw

President	Political Party	Term in Office	Foreign Policy	Major Domestic Issue(s)	Summary
45. Donald Trump	Republican	2017-2021	America First	Drain the Swamp/ Build the Wall	nativist populist who ordered travel bans on citizens from Muslim-majority countries and sought to build a wall on the Mexican border; cut taxes for the wealthy; withdrew from the Paris Agreement and Iran nuclear deal; impeached twice for abuse of power, obstruction of Congress, and incitement of the Capitol Insurrection;
46. Joe Biden	Democratic	2021-2025	Restoring American Leadership	Build Back Better	former vice-president to Obama elected on campaign promises of reversing Trump policies and restoring bipartisan unity; entered office during the COVID-19 pandemic; oversaw chaotic final withdrawal of American forces from Afghanistan and provided military aid to Ukraine against Russian invasion; championed greater diversity, equity, and inclusion in administration appointments; supported infrastructure expansion and clean energy investment; dropped out of the 2024 presidential race three months before the general election after a poor debate performance
47. Donald Trump	Republican	2025-present	American First	Project 2025	former president whose reelection campaign focused on fighting inflation and immigration; passed dozens of executive orders, enabled Elon Musk to oversee DOGE cuts to federal spending, announced sweeping tariffs, began deportations of immigrants, faced accusations of eroding democratic and constitutional norms during his second term, and antagonized American alliances with NATO members, especially Canada

U.S. Constitution Article. III. Section. 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.

Appendix C: Landmark Supreme Court Cases

Year	Case Name	Constitutional Principle Involved	Importance
1803	<i>Marbury v. Madison</i>	Judicial review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> established the principle that the Supreme Court has the power to declare laws unconstitutional
1819	<i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>	Necessary and Proper Clause; supremacy of federal law over state law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ruled that Congress has broad implied powers to enforce enumerated powers through the Necessary and Proper Clause; defended the supremacy of federal law over state law by denying a state the right to tax a federal bank
1824	<i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i>	Commerce Clause	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ruled that Congress had powers to regulate any aspect of commerce that crossed state lines, including modes of transportation, and that such regulation preempted conflicting regulation by the states
1832	<i>Worcester v. Georgia</i>	Native American tribal sovereignty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> acknowledges Indian tribes as separate political entities
1857	<i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>	Citizenship and slavery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> African Americans cannot be United States citizens led to the Missouri Compromise and other federal restrictions on expansion of slavery to be unconstitutional
1877	<i>Munn v. Illinois</i>	Equal Protection and Due Process under the 14 th Amendment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> allowed states to regulate private property, including railroads
1895	<i>United States v. E.C. Knight Co.</i>	Federal power to regulate commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> states can regulate manufacturing under the 10th amendment sugar refineries are manufacturing operations, not commerce; therefore, the Sherman Anti-Trust Act could not be applied to American Sugar Refining Co. although company controlled 90% of sugar processing in the nation.
1896	<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>	Equal rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> upheld Louisiana law providing for separate but equal accommodations for white and colored races provided legal justification for segregation policy

Year	Case Name	Constitutional Principle Involved	Importance
1904	<i>Northern Securities v. United States</i>	Federal power to regulate commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ruled the Northern Securities Company was an illegal railroad trust formed only to eliminate competition and ordered it to be dissolved under the Sherman Antitrust Act Congress can regulate marketplace competition under the commerce clause
1911	<i>American Tobacco v. United States</i>	Federal power to regulate commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dissolved the tobacco monopoly for violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act; the Standard Oil Company was ordered to break up on the same day
1919	<i>Schneck v. United States</i>	Freedom of Speech	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> government can limit speech presenting a "clear and present danger" to public safety
1944	<i>Korematsu v. United States</i>	Equal protection of law and presidential power in wartime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> upheld the wartime internment of Japanese Americans
1954	<i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>	Equal protection of the law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> overturned <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> separate educational facilities violate the 14th Amendment's equal protection clause
1961	<i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>	Due process of the law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evidence illegally gathered by the police may not be used in a criminal trial
1962	<i>Baker v. Carr</i>	Equal protection of the law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> overrepresentation of rural voters and under representation of urban voters was a violation of the 14th amendment's equal protection clause established one person-one vote concept
1962	<i>Engel v. Vitale</i>	Separation of church and state and freedom of speech	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> official school prayer violates separation of church and state even if participation is not required and the prayer is nondenominational
1963	<i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>	Due process and equal protection of the law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ruled states are required to provide an attorney to defendants in criminal cases who are unable to afford their own attorneys under the 6th Amendment
1966	<i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>	Due process and equal protection of the law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> law enforcement officials must advise suspects of their 5th Amendment right to remain silent and 6th Amendment right to obtain an attorney during interrogations while in police custody
1969	<i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i>	Freedom of speech	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> students wearing black armbands to protest the Vietnam War was protected under 1st Amendment freedom of speech

Year	Case Name	Constitutional Principle Involved	Importance
1971	<i>New York Times v. United States</i>	Freedom of the press	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> allowed newspaper publication of the leaked classified Pentagon Papers without risk of government censorship or punishment under 1st Amendment freedom of the press
1971	<i>Swann v. Charlotte Mecklenburg Board of Education</i>	Equal protection of the law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> approved of busing students as a way to racially integrate public schools
1973	<i>Roe v. Wade</i>	Right to privacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> struck down state bans on abortion during the first trimester of pregnancy on the basis of a woman's right to privacy
1974	<i>United States v. Nixon</i>	Separation of powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ordered Nixon to turn over the Watergate Tapes to the Special Prosecutor the president is not above the law; executive privilege is not absolute
1978	<i>Regents of UC v. Bakke</i>	Equal protection of the law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> race can be a factor when selecting students for college admissions but eliminated racial quotas in affirmative action programs
1989	<i>Texas v. Johnson</i>	Freedom of speech	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> American flag-burning is symbolic speech with a political purpose and is protected by the First Amendment
2000	<i>Bush v. Gore</i>	Settled contested 2000 presidential election	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5-4 ruling in favor of George W. Bush to stop the contested Florida recall vote giving him an Electoral College victory over Al Gore who won the national popular vote
2010	<i>Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission</i>	Corporate influence in elections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> allowed unlimited campaign contributions by corporations to indirectly influence elections through super-Political Action Committees (PACs)
2013	<i>Shelby Co. vs. Holder</i>	Voting rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ended federal voting protections established by the Voting Rights Act of 1965
2015	<i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i>	Equal protection of the law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> struck down state same-sex marriage bans; the right to marry is guaranteed to same-sex couples by the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the 14th Amendment
2022	<i>Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization</i>	Right to privacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> overturned <i>Roe v. Wade</i> ending the constitutional right to abortion
2023	<i>Trump v. U.S.</i>	Executive power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> determined that presidents have absolute immunity from criminal prosecution for official acts that are exclusive powers of the executive branch that cannot be regulated by Congress

U.S. Constitution Article. I. Section. 2. The President shall ... have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur ...

Appendix D: International Treaties

Treaty	Year	Provisions
Treaty of Paris of 1783	1783	peace agreement in which Great Britain recognized the independence of the United States
Jay Treaty	1794	Britain agreed to evacuate its military forts on American soil in the Northwest Territory
Pinckney's Treaty	1795	Spain allowed American commercial use of the Mississippi River and port of New Orleans
Treaty of Greenville	1795	forced surrender of land in Ohio and Indiana by 12 Native American tribes to the United States
Treaty of Ghent	1814	ended the War of 1812 between Britain and the United States
Adams-Onis Treaty	1819	Spain ceded Florida to the United States
Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo	1848	Mexico gave up California and New Mexico to the U.S. for \$15 million
Treaty of Fort Laramie of 1851	1851	restricted the Plains Indians to territories away from the overland wagon routes to the Pacific coast
Gadsden Purchase	1853	purchase of land in southern Arizona and New Mexico from Mexico for \$10 million
Seward's Folly	1867	purchase of Alaska from Russia
Treaty of Fort Laramie of 1868	1868	created the Great Sioux Reservation of western South Dakota and encourage Native Americans to transition to farming and "the white man's way of life"
Treaty of Paris of 1898	1898	ended the Spanish-American War; the US took Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines as colonies and established a military protectorate over Cuba
Gentlemen's Agreement	1907	Japan voluntarily restricted Japanese emigration to the United States
Treaty of Versailles	1919	harsh peace agreement forced on Germany by the Allied Powers; never ratified by the United States
Kellogg-Briand Pact	1928	signed by 31 countries, including the US, France, Britain, Germany, and Japan, renouncing war as a way of resolving disputes
Atlantic Charter	1941	declaration of war goals signed by Churchill and FDR: no territorial gains, restoration of self-government to those deprived of it, global economic cooperation, freedom of the seas, and disarmament of aggressor nations
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	1949	military alliance of North American and European states formed in 1949 based on the principle of collective security

Treaty	Year	Provisions
Warsaw Pact	1955	military alliance of the Soviet Union and its Eastern European satellite states formed in 1955 based on the principle of collective security
Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty	1963	prohibition of nuclear detonations in the atmosphere, outer space, and under water limiting them to underground
SALT I	1972	treaty between the United States and Soviet Union limiting the number of nuclear missile launchers
Paris Peace Accords	1973	peace agreement between the United States, South Vietnam, North Vietnam, and the Vietcong that halted fighting while American forces withdrew
Helsinki Accords	1975	agreement signed by 35 nations agreeing to the permanence of post-WWII European borders and guaranteeing the human rights and political freedoms of their citizens; symbol of detente
Panama Canal Treaty	1977	agreement to return control of the Panama Canal to Panama after 1999
INF Treaty	1987	US-Soviet arms limitation agreement to remove nuclear missiles with ranges of 300 to 3500 miles from Europe; a major Cold War thaw
START I	1991	limited amounts of nuclear warheads, ballistic missiles, and strategic bombers between the United States and the Soviet Union
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	1992	limited carbon emissions
START II	1993	prohibited intercontinental ballistic missiles with multiple warheads
NAFTA	1994	eliminated or reduced tariffs and other trade restrictions to create a free trade zone between the United States, Canada, and Mexico
Dayton Agreement	1995	ended the Bosnian genocide
Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty	1996	completely prohibits nuclear weapon testing; signed but not ratified by the U.S. Senate
New START	2010	agreement with Russia to reduce the number of strategic nuclear weapons
Paris Agreement on Climate Change	2015	United Nations agreement to combat climate change by reducing carbon emissions; signed by 196 states
United States–Mexico–Canada Agreement (USMCA)	2020	renegotiation and update of NAFTA

Appendix E: Essential Key Terms

EARLY AMERICA, c. 1754-1848

Revolution

- What methods did colonists use to protest actions by Parliament between 1765 and 1775?
- What were the results of the fighting at Lexington and Concord?
- What did Jefferson mean, and not mean, by the phrase “all men are created equal”?
- Why did many colonists not support independence?
- Why was the Battle of Saratoga a turning point of the War of Independence?
- How did civilians support the war effort in the colonies?
- How did France help the colonies during the American Revolution?
- What challenges did the United States face when the American Revolution ended?

Towards Independence

- [Pontiac's War](#)
- [Proclamation Line of 1763](#)
- [George Grenville](#)
- [Sugar Act](#)
- [Stamp Act](#)
- [Virginia Resolves](#)
- [Patrick Henry](#)
- [Samuel Adams](#)
- [Sons of Liberty](#)
- [Townshend Acts](#)
- [Boston Massacre](#)
- [Crispus Attucks](#)
- [John Adams](#)
- [Committees of correspondence](#)
- [Tea Act](#)
- [Boston Tea Party](#)
- [King George III](#)

- [Intolerable Acts/Coercive Acts](#)
- [Quebec Act](#)
- [Martial law](#)
- [First Continental Congress](#)
- [Suffolk Resolves](#)
- [Militia](#)
- [Minutemen](#)
- [Olive Branch Petition](#)

The War of Independence

- [Battles of Lexington and Concord](#)
- [Paul Revere](#) and [William Dawes](#)
- [Bunker \(Breed's\) Hill](#)
- [Second Continental Congress](#)
- [Common Sense](#)
- [John Locke](#)
- [Thomas Jefferson](#)

- July 4, 1776: [Declaration of Independence](#)
- [Patriots](#)
- [Loyalists](#)
- [Valley Forge](#)
- [Battle of Trenton](#)
- [Battle of Saratoga](#)
- [French Alliance](#)
- [Battle of Yorktown](#)
- [Friedrich von Steuben](#)
- [Marquis de Lafayette](#)
- [George Rogers Clark](#)
- [Benedict Arnold](#)
- [John Paul Jones](#)
- [Charles Cornwallis](#)
- [Treaty of Paris of 1783](#)
- [Egalitarianism](#)

Constitution

- Why did the new states prefer a republic rather than a democracy for their government?
- In what ways was the confederation too weak to handle the nation's problems?
- What issues and events led to the Constitutional Convention?
- In what ways did compromise play a critical role in the drafting of the Constitution?
- How were the various powers of government separated by the Constitution?
- What were the arguments for and against ratifying the Constitution?
- Why does the legislative branch of the government represent the people most directly?
- What powers does Congress have? What powers are denied to Congress?
- What is the main function of the executive branch?
- Who elects the president of the United States? How can the president be removed from office before the next election?
- How are Supreme Court justices appointed? What kinds of cases go before the Supreme Court?
- How many states must ratify an amendment for it to become part of the Constitution?
- How does Article 6 establish the supremacy of the Constitution?
- Does the First Amendment allow complete freedom of speech anytime, anywhere?

The Articles of Confederation

- [Republic](#)
- [Republicanism](#)
- [Articles of Confederation](#)
- [Land Ordinance of 1785](#)
- [Northwest Ordinance of 1787](#)
- [Shays' Rebellion](#)
- [Annapolis Convention](#)

The US Constitution

- [Constitutional Convention](#)
- [James Madison](#)

- [Roger Sherman](#)
- [Virginia Plan](#)
- [New Jersey Plan](#)
- [Great Compromise](#)
- [Three-Fifths Compromise](#)
- [Preamble](#)
- [Federalism](#)
- [Separation of powers](#)
- [Baron de Montesquieu](#)
- [Legislative branch](#)
- [House of Representatives](#)
- [Senate](#)
- [Executive branch](#)

- [Judicial branch](#)
- [Amendments](#)
- [Supremacy clause](#)
- [Checks and balances/separation of powers](#)
- [Electoral college](#)
- [Gerrymander](#)
- [Ratification](#)
- [Federalists](#)
- [Antifederalists](#)
- [The Federalist Papers](#)
- [Bill of Rights](#)

The Federalist Period

- How did debate over the role of government lead to the formation of political parties?
- How did foreign policy challenges affect political debate and shape American government?
- What were the successes and failures of the Jefferson administrations?
- Why did the United States go to war with Britain, and what was the outcome of the war?

Washington

- [President George Washington](#)
- [Vice-President John Adams](#)
- [Judiciary Act of 1789](#)
- [Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton](#)
- [Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson](#)
- [Cabinet](#)
- [Hamilton's program](#)
- [Washington, D.C.](#)
- [Bank of the United States](#)
- [National debt](#)
- [Democratic-Republicans](#)
- [Federalist Party](#)
- [Two-party system](#)
- [Protective tariff](#)
- [Excise tax](#)
- [Precedent](#)
- [Loose construction](#)
- [Strict construction](#)
- [Whiskey Rebellion](#)
- [Jay Treaty](#)
- [Pinckney's Treaty](#)
- [Little Turtle](#)
- [Battle of Fallen Timbers](#)

- [Treaty of Greenville](#)
- [French Revolution](#)
- [Proclamation of Neutrality](#)
- [Farewell Address](#)
- New states: [Vermont](#), [Kentucky](#), [Tennessee](#)

Adams

- [John Adams](#)
- [John Jay](#)
- [XYZ Affair](#)
- [Quasi War](#)
- [Alien and Sedition Acts](#)
- [Virginia and Kentucky resolutions](#)
- [Nullification](#)
- [Aaron Burr](#)
- [Thomas Jefferson](#)
- [John Marshall](#)
- [Judiciary Act of 1801](#)
- [Midnight judges](#)

Jefferson

- [Revolution of 1800](#)
- [Twelfth Amendment](#)
- [Marbury v. Madison](#)

- [Judicial review](#)
- [Louisiana Purchase](#)
- [Lewis and Clark Expedition](#)
- [Sacajawea](#)
- [Barbary War](#)
- [Hamilton-Burr duel](#)
- [Burr Expedition](#)
- [Pike Expedition](#)
- [Impressment](#)
- [Chesapeake-Leopard Affair](#)
- [Embargo](#)
- [Macon's Bill No. 2](#)

Madison

- [War of 1812](#)
- [Tecumseh](#)
- [William Henry Harrison](#)
- [Battle of Tippecanoe](#)
- [War hawk](#)
- [Francis Scott Key](#)
- ["The Star-Spangled Banner"](#)
- [Andrew Jackson](#)
- [Battle of New Orleans](#)
- [Hartford Convention](#)
- [Treaty of Ghent](#)

Expansion

- How did transportation developments and industrialization affect the nation's economy?
- How did the North and South differ during the first half of the 1800s?
- What were the causes of westward migration?
- How did the revolution in Texas lead to war with Mexico?
- What were the effects of the Mexican-American War and the California Gold Rush?

Industrial Revolution

- [Eli Whitney](#)
- [Interchangeable parts](#)
- [Samuel Slater](#)
- [Francis Cabot Lowell](#)
- [Cotton gin](#)
- [Henry Clay](#)
- [American System](#)
- [Turnpike](#)
- [National Road](#)
- [Erie Canal](#)
- [Tariff of 1816](#)
- [Labor union](#)
- [McCulloch v. Maryland](#)
- [Lowell Mills](#)
- [Samuel F.B. Morse](#)
- [Market revolution](#)
- [Capitalism](#)

- [Entrepreneur](#)
- [Telegraph](#)
- [John Deere](#)
- [Cyrus McCormick](#)

Westward Expansion

- [Manifest Destiny](#)
- [Junipero Serra](#)
- [Expansionist](#)
- [Treaty of Fort Laramie of 1851](#)
- [Santa Fe Trail](#)
- [Mountain men](#)
- [Oregon Trail](#)
- [Mormons](#)
- [Joseph Smith](#)
- [Brigham Young](#)
- ["54-40 or Fight!"](#)
- [Stephen F. Austin](#)

- [Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna](#)
- [Texas Revolution](#)
- [Battle of the Alamo](#)
- [Sam Houston](#)
- [Republic of Texas](#)
- [Annexation of Texas](#)
- [James K. Polk](#)
- [Zachary Taylor](#)
- [Stephen Kearney](#)
- [Republic of California](#)
- [Winfield Scott](#)
- [Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo](#)
- [Gadsden Purchase](#)
- [Wilmot Proviso](#)
- [49ers](#)
- [California Gold Rush](#)

Reform

- How did domestic and foreign policies reflect the nationalism of the times?
- What changes did Andrew Jackson represent in American political life?
- What major political issues emerged during the 1830s?
- How did the Second Great Awakening affect life in the United States?
- What were the main features of the public school, penitentiary, and temperance reform movements?
- How did reformers try to help enslaved people?
- What steps did American women take to advance their rights in the mid-1800s?

Era of Good Feelings

- [John Quincy Adams](#)
- [Nationalism](#)
- [First Seminole War](#)
- [Adams-Onis Treaty](#)
- [Monroe Doctrine](#)
- [Missouri Compromise](#)

Jacksonian Democracy

- [Andrew Jackson](#)
- [Democratic-Republican Party](#)
- [Spoils system](#)
- [Indian Removal Act](#)
- [Trail of Tears](#)
- [Daniel Webster](#)
- [John C. Calhoun](#)
- [Tariff of Abominations](#)
- [Second Bank of the United States](#)
- [Whig Party](#)
- [Martin Van Buren](#)

- [Panic of 1837](#)
- [William Henry Harrison](#)
- [John Tyler](#)

Reform Movements

- [Charles Grandison Finney](#)
- [Second Great Awakening](#)
- [Revivalist](#)
- [Evangelical](#)
- [Unitarian](#)
- [Ralph Waldo Emerson](#)
- [Transcendentalism](#)
- [Henry David Thoreau](#)
- [Civil Disobedience](#)
- [Utopian community](#)
- [Public school movement](#)
- [Horace Mann](#)
- [Dorothea Dix](#)
- [Penitentiary movement](#)
- [Temperance movement](#)

- [Neal Dow](#)
- [Abolition](#)
- [William Lloyd Garrison - *The Liberator*](#)
- [Emancipation](#)
- [David Walker](#)
- [Frederick Douglass](#)
- [Nat Turner](#)
- [Antebellum](#)
- [Gag rule](#)
- [Elizabeth Cady Stanton](#)
- [Lucretia Mott](#)
- [Cult of domesticity](#)
- [Sarah Grimke](#) and [Angelina Grimke](#)
- [Amelia Bloomer](#)
- [Married Women's Property Acts](#)
- [Temperance movement](#)
- [Seneca Falls Convention](#)
- [Sojourner Truth](#)

RECONSTRUCTING AMERICA, c. 1848-1898

Civil War

- What developments deepened the divisions between North and South?
- How did the Union finally collapse into a civil war?
- How did each side's resources and strategies affect the early battles of the Civil War?
- How did the Emancipation Proclamation and the efforts of African American soldiers affect the course of the war?
- How did the Civil War bring temporary and lasting changes to American society?
- How did the Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg change the course of the Civil War?
- What was the final outcome and impact of the Civil War?

Civil Crisis

- [Wilmot Proviso](#)
- [Secession](#)
- [Compromise of 1850](#)
- [Stephen A. Douglas](#)
- [Millard Fillmore](#)
- [Fugitive Slave Act](#)
- [Personal liberty laws](#)
- [Underground Railroad](#)
- [Harriet Tubman](#)
- [Harriet Beecher Stowe](#)
- [Uncle Tom's Cabin](#)
- [Kansas-Nebraska Act](#)
- [John Brown](#)
- [Bleeding Kansas](#)
- [Franklin Pierce](#)
- [Nativism](#)
- [Know-Nothing Party](#)
- [Free Soil Party](#)
- [Republican Party](#)
- [Horace Greeley](#)
- [John C. Fremont](#)
- [James Buchanan](#)
- [Dred Scott v. Sandford](#)
- [Roger B. Taney](#)

- [Abraham Lincoln](#)
- [Lincoln-Douglas Debates](#)
- [Freeport Doctrine](#)
- [Harpers Ferry raid](#)
- [Election of 1860](#)

Civil War

- [Confederate States of America](#)
- [Jefferson Davis](#)
- [John C. Breckinridge](#)
- [Crittenden Compromise](#)
- [Battle of Fort Sumter](#)
- [Anaconda Plan](#)
- [Border state](#)
- [First Battle of Bull Run](#)
- [Stonewall Jackson](#)
- [George McClellan](#)
- [Ulysses S. Grant](#)
- [Battle of Shiloh](#)
- [David G. Farragut](#)
- [Monitor v. Merrimack](#)
- [Robert E. Lee](#)
- [Battle of Antietam](#)
- [Emancipation Proclamation](#)
- [Militia Act of 1862](#)

- [54th Massachusetts Regiment](#)
- [Matthew Brady](#)
- [Habeas corpus](#)
- [Copperhead](#)
- [Conscription](#)
- [Fort Pillow massacre](#)
- [Income tax](#)
- [Homestead Act](#)
- [Land Grant College Act](#)
- [Clara Barton](#)
- [Red Cross](#)
- [Andersonville Prison](#)
- [Battle of Chancellorsville](#)
- [Battle of Gettysburg](#)
- [New York City draft riots](#)
- [Siege of Vicksburg](#)
- [Pickett's Charge](#)
- [Gettysburg Address](#)
- [William Tecumseh Sherman](#)
- [Total war](#)
- [Battle of Petersburg](#)
- [Appomattox Court House](#)
- [Thirteenth Amendment](#)
- [John Wilkes Booth](#)

Reconstruction

- How did the Radical Republicans' plans for Reconstruction differ from Lincoln's and Johnson's?
- What were the immediate effects of Reconstruction?
- How and why did Reconstruction end?

Reconstruction

- [Thirteenth Amendment](#)
- [Andrew Johnson](#)
- [Reconstruction](#)
- [Radical Republicans](#)
- [Thaddeus Stevens](#)
- [Wade-Davis Bill](#)
- [Freedmen's Bureau](#)
- [Black codes](#)
- [Civil Rights Act of 1866](#)
- [Fourteenth Amendment](#)
- [Impeachment of Andrew Johnson](#)
- [Fifteenth Amendment](#)
- [Ulysses S. Grant](#)
- [Scalawag](#)
- [Carpetbagger](#)
- [Segregation](#)
- [Hiram Revels](#)
- [Sharecropping](#)
- [Tenant farming](#)
- [Ku Klux Klan](#)
- [Nathan Bedford Forrest](#)
- [Enforcement Acts](#)
- [Panic of 1873](#)
- [Redeemers](#)
- [Rutherford B. Hayes](#)
- [Samuel J. Tilden](#)
- [Compromise of 1877](#)
- [Home rule](#)

The Western Frontier

- How did the pressures of westward expansion impact Native Americans?
- What economic and social factors changed the West after the Civil War?
- What led to the rise of the Populist movement, and what effect did it have?

Native Americans

- [Great Plains](#)
- [Treaty of Fort Laramie](#)
- [Dawes Severalty Act](#)
- [Carlisle Indian Industrial School](#)
- [Sand Creek massacre](#)
- [John Chivington](#)
- [Battle of Little Big Horn](#)
- [Sitting Bull](#)
- [George Armstrong Custer](#)
- [Chief Joseph](#) of the [Nez Perce](#)
- [Ghost Dance](#)
- [Wounded Knee Massacre](#)
- [Helen Hunt Jackson's](#) *Century of Dishonor*

Western Settlers

- [Comstock Lode](#)
- [Longhorn](#)
- [Long drive](#)
- [Chisholm Trail](#)
- [Barbed wire](#)
- [Buffalo Soldiers](#)
- [Transcontinental Railroad](#)
- [Golden Spike at Promontory Point, Utah, 1869](#)
- [Refrigerator car](#)
- [Homestead Act](#)
- [Sod houses](#)
- [John Deere - steel plow](#)
- [Morrill Land Grant Act 1862](#)
- [Exoduster](#)
- [Bonanza farm](#)
- [Roles of women in the west](#)
- [Roles of African Americans in the west](#)
- [Roles of Chinese in the west](#)
- [Roles of Irish in the west](#)
- [Oklahoma Land Rush](#)
- [Richard Sears - Sears catalog](#)

Populism

- [The Grange Movement](#)
- [Oliver Hudson Kelley](#)
- [National Farmer Alliances](#)
- [Southern Alliance](#)
- [Colored Farmers Alliance](#)
- [Greenbacks](#)
- [Bimetallism](#)
- [Gold standard](#)
- [Populism](#)
- [Omaha Populist Platform, 1892](#)
- [William Jennings Bryan's "Cross of Gold Speech"](#)
- [William McKinley](#)

The Gilded Age

- How did industrialization and new technology affect the economy and society?
- How did big business shape the American economy in the late 1800s and early 1900s?
- How did the rise of labor unions shape relations among workers, big business, and government?
- Why did immigrants come to the United States, and what impact did they have upon society?
- What challenges did city dwellers face, and how did they meet them?
- What luxuries did cities offer to the middle class?

Industrial Growth

- [Robber Barons](#)
- [Edwin Drake](#)
- [Bessemer Process](#)
- [Andrew Carnegie](#) – [U. S. Steel](#)
- [Henry Clay Frick](#)
- [Vertical integration](#)
- [John D. Rockefeller](#) – [Standard Oil Company](#)
- [Horizontal integration](#)
- [J. P. Morgan](#)
- [Cornelius Vanderbilt](#) – [New York Central Railroad](#)
- [Biltmore Estate](#)
- [George M. Pullman](#)
- [George Westinghouse](#)
- [Gustavus Swift](#)
- [Philip Armour](#)
- [James B. Duke](#)
- [Gospel of Wealth](#)
- [Horatio Alger](#)
- [Social Darwinism](#)
- [Trust](#)
- [Monopoly](#)
- [Sherman Antitrust Act](#)
- [Munn v. Illinois](#)
- [Interstate Commerce Act](#)
- [United States v. E.C. Knight Company](#)

Labor Movements

- [Trade unions](#)
- [Knights of Labor](#)
- [Haymarket Riot](#)
- [Craft unions](#)
- [American Federation of Labor](#)
- [Samuel Gompers](#)
- [Strike](#)
- [Collective bargaining](#)
- [Yellow-dog contract](#)
- [Closed shop](#)
- [Blacklist](#)
- [Pinkertons](#)
- [The Great Railroad Strike of 1877](#)
- [Pullman Strike](#)
- [Eugene V. Debs](#)
- [Homestead Strike](#)
- [Child labor](#)
- [Industrial Workers of the World](#)
- ["Mother" Mary Harris Jones](#)
- ["Big" Bill Haywood](#)

Urban Growth

- [Urbanization](#)
- [Streetcar suburbs](#)
- [Electric trolleys](#)
- [John A. Roebling](#)
- [Brooklyn Bridge](#)
- [Skyscrapers](#)
- [Otis elevator](#)

- [Urban slums](#)
- [Five Points, NYC](#)
- [Jacob Riis](#) - *How the Other Half Lives*
- [Dumbbell tenements](#)
- [Sweatshops](#)
- [Alexander Graham Bell](#)
- [Thomas Edison](#)
- [Typewriter](#)
- [Christopher Sholes](#)
- [Amusement parks](#)
- [Spectator sports](#)
- [Frederick Law Olmsted](#)
- [Social Gospel movement](#)
- [Walter Raushenbusch](#)
- [Nativism](#)
- [Ellis Island](#)
- [Angel Island](#)
- [Melting Pot Theory](#)
- [Americanization movement](#)
- [Settlement houses](#)
- [Jane Addams](#)
- [Hull House](#)
- [Gentlemen's Agreement](#)
- [Chinese Exclusion Act](#)

Political Corruption

- [Gilded Age](#)
- [Ulysses S. Grant](#)
- [Credit Mobilier scandal](#)
- [Whiskey Ring scandal](#)
- [Political machines](#)
- [Boss Tweed](#)
- [Tammany Hall](#)
- [Thomas Nast](#)
- [Graft](#)
- [Roscoe Conkling](#)
- [Rutherford B. Hayes](#)
- [Compromise of 1877](#)
- [James A. Garfield](#)
- [Chester A. Arthur](#)
- [Pendleton Civil Service Act](#)
- [Grover Cleveland](#)
- [Benjamin Harrison](#)
- [Mugwumps](#)

Jim Crow

- [Jim Crow laws](#)
- [Disenfranchisement](#)
- [Literacy test](#)
- [Poll taxes](#)
- [Grandfather clauses](#)
- [Debt peonage](#)
- [Nationwide lynching](#)
- [Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896](#)
- [Booker T. Washington](#)
- [Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute](#)
- [“The Atlanta Compromise”](#)
- [George Washington Carver](#)
- [W.E.B. Du Bois](#)
- [Ida B. Wells](#)
- [Great Migration](#)
- [Niagara Movement](#)
- [Atlanta Compromise Speech](#)
- [NAACP](#)

The Start of the 20th Century

[Movie camera](#)

- [Coca Cola](#)
- [Mail order catalogs](#)
- [Skyscrapers](#)
- [Sewing machine](#)
- [Louis Sullivan](#)
- [Daniel Burnham](#)
- [Frederick Law Olmsted](#)
- [Orville and Wilber Wright](#)
- [Frank Lloyd Wright](#)
- [Ashcan School](#)
- [Armory Show](#)
- [George Eastman](#)
- [Kodak cameras](#)
- [Joseph Pulitzer](#)
- [William Randolph Hearst](#)
- [Mark Twain](#)
- [Rural free delivery \(RFD\)](#)
- [Ford’s business innovations](#)
- [Wright brothers](#)

MODERN AMERICA, c. 1898-1945

Progressivism

- What areas did Progressives think were in need of the greatest reform?
- How did women of the Progressive Era make progress and win the right to vote?
- What steps did minorities take to combat social problems and discrimination?
- What did Theodore Roosevelt think government should do for citizens?
- What steps did Wilson take to increase the government's role in the economy?

Muckrakers

- [Ida Tarbell](#) – *History of the Standard Oil Company*
- [Lincoln Steffens](#) – *The Shame of the Cities*
- [Upton Sinclair](#) - *The Jungle*
- [Jacob Riis](#) - *How the Other Half Lives*
- [Frederick W. Taylor](#) - *Scientific Management*
- [Thorstein Veblen](#) – *The Theory of the Leisure Class*
- [Frank Norris](#) – *The Octopus*
- [Robert LaFollette](#)
- [Theodore Roosevelt](#)
- [Gifford Pinchot](#)
- [William Howard Taft](#)
- [Woodrow Wilson](#)
- [Carrie A. Nation](#)
- [Susan B. Anthony](#)
- [Florence Kelley](#)

- [Carrie Chapman Catt](#)
- [Alice Paul](#)
- [Margaret Sanger](#)

The Progressive Movement

- [Muckraker](#)
- [Secret ballot \(aka Australian ballot\)](#)
- [Initiative](#)
- [Referendum](#)
- [Recall](#)
- [Trustbuster](#)
- [Square Deal](#)
- [Anthracite Coal Strike of 1902](#)
- [Northern Securities v. U.S., 1904](#)
- [Meat Inspection Act](#)
- [Pure Food and Drug Act](#)
- [Conservation](#)
- [Antiquities Act](#)
- [Payne-Aldrich Tariff](#)
- [U.S. v. American Tobacco, 1911](#)

- [Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire](#)
- [Election of 1912](#)
- [Progressive/Bull Moose Party](#)
- [Clayton Antitrust Act](#)
- [Federal Reserve Act](#)
- [Federal Trade Commission \(FTC\)](#)
- [16th Amendment - income tax](#)
- [17th Amendment - popular election of senators](#)
- [Prohibition](#)
- [18th Amendment - prohibition of alcohol](#)
- [Volstead Act - enforcement of prohibition](#)
- [Suffrage](#)
- [National Association of Colored Women \(NACW\)](#)
- [National American Woman Suffrage Association \(NAWSA\)](#)
- [19th Amendment - women's suffrage](#)

Imperialism and the First World War

- How and why did the United States take a more active role in world affairs?
- What were the causes and effects of the Spanish-American War?
- How did the United States extend its influence in Asia?
- What actions did the United States take to achieve its goals in Latin America?
- What caused World War I, and why did the US enter the war?
- How did the war affect Americans at home?
- How did Americans affect the end of World War I and its peace settlements?
- What political, economic, and social effects did World War I have on the US?

Becoming a Pacific Power

- [Frederick Jackson Turner](#)
- [Safety Valve Thesis](#)
- [William Seward](#)
- [Seward's Folly](#)
- [New Imperialism](#)
- [Social Darwinism](#)
- [Spheres of influence](#)
- [Alfred T. Mahan](#) - *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*
- [Josiah Strong](#) - *Our Country*
- [Frederick Jackson Turner](#) - *The Significance of the Frontier in American History*
- [Queen Liliuokalani](#)
- [Pearl Harbor](#)
- [Sanford B. Dole](#)

The Spanish-American War

- [Jose Marti](#)
- [Valeriano Weyler](#)
- [William Randolph Hearst](#)
- [Joseph Pulitzer](#)
- [Yellow press/yellow journalism](#)
- *USS Maine*
- [Jingoism](#)
- ["Splendid Little War"](#)
- [Philippines](#)
- [Commodore George Dewey](#)

- [Battle of Manila Bay](#)
- [Theodore Roosevelt](#)
- [Rough Riders](#)
- [Battle of San Juan \(Kettle\) Hill](#)
- [Treaty of Paris 1898](#)
- [Annexation of Hawaii](#)
- [Philippine Insurrection/Philippine-American War](#)
- [Emilio Aguinaldo](#)
- [Anti-Imperialist League](#)
- [Platt Amendment](#)
- [Foraker Act](#)
- [Walter Reed](#)
- [Teller Amendment](#)
- [Protectorate](#)

Big Stick Diplomacy

- [Boxer Rebellion](#)
- [Open Door Policy](#)
- [John Hay](#)
- [Panama Canal](#)
- [Big Stick Diplomacy](#)
- [Roosevelt Corollary](#)
- [Great White Fleet](#)
- [Dollar Diplomacy](#)
- [Moral Diplomacy](#)
- [Pancho Villa Raid on Columbus, NM](#)

- [Francisco "Pancho" Villa](#)
- [Emiliano Zapata](#)
- [John J. Pershing](#)
- [Jones Act of 1916](#)
- [Jones Act of 1917](#)

The Great War Before US Entry

- [Nationalism](#)
- [Militarism](#)
- [Alliance Systems](#)
- [Serbia](#)
- [Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand](#)
- [Kaiser Wilhelm II](#)
- [Allies](#)
- [Central Powers](#)
- [Trench warfare](#)
- ["No Man's Land"](#)
- [Mustard gas](#)
- [U-Boat submarine warfare](#)
- [Zimmerman Telegram](#)
- *Lusitania*
- [Sussex Pledge](#)
- [Mobilization](#)
- [Woodrow Wilson](#)
- [Election of 1916](#)

America in the Great War

- [Isolationists](#)
- [Selective Service Act](#)
- [“Make the world safe for democracy”](#)
- [Jeannette Rankin](#)
- [John J. Pershing](#)
- [American Expeditionary Forces](#)
- [Doughboys](#)
- [Alvin York](#)
- [Eddie Rickenbacker](#)
- [Convoy system](#)
- [Propaganda](#)
- [Committee on Public Information/George Creel](#)
- [Food Administration/Herbert Hoover](#)

- [War Industries Board/Bernard Baruch](#)
- [Espionage Act of 1917](#)
Schenck v United States, 1919
- [Sedition Act of 1918](#)
- [Conscientious objector](#)
- [Eugene V. Debs](#)
- [Great Migration](#)
- [Russian February/March 1917 Revolution](#)
- [Bolshevik October/November 1917 Revolution](#)
- [Armistice](#)

The Treaty of Versailles

- [Fourteen Points](#)
- [“Peace without victory”](#)
- [Self-determination](#)

- [“The Big Four”](#)
- [George Clemenceau](#)
- [David Lloyd George](#)
- [Treaty of Versailles](#)
- [League of Nations](#)
- [Reparations](#)
- [War-guilt clause](#)
- [Irreconcilables](#)
- [Henry Cabot Lodge](#)
- [Red Scare](#)
- 1919 Strikes - [Steel Strike](#), [Seattle General Strike](#), [Boston Police Strike](#)
- [Palmer Raids](#)
- [Sacco and Vanzetti](#)
- [Washington Naval Conference](#)

The Roaring Twenties

- How did the booming economy of the 1920s lead to changes in Americans life?
- How did domestic and foreign policy change direction under Harding and Coolidge?
- How did Americans differ on major social and cultural issues?

Politics of the 1920s

- [Warren G. Harding](#)
- [“Return to Normalcy”](#)
- [Ohio Gang](#)
- [Andrew Mellon](#)
- [Laissez-faire](#)
- [Teapot Dome scandal](#)
- [Albert B. Fall](#)
- [Hawley-Smoot Tariff](#)
- [Nativism](#)
- [Calvin Coolidge](#)
- [Charles Evans Hughes](#)
- [Isolationism](#)
- [Communism](#)
- [Anarchism](#)
- [Sacco and Vanzetti](#)
- [Immigration Acts of 1921 and 1924](#)
- [Quota system](#)
- [Fordney-McCumber Tariff](#)
- [John L. Lewis](#)

Society of the 1920s

- [Urban sprawl](#)
- [Prohibition](#)
- [Volstead Act](#)

- [Speakeasies](#)
- [Bootleggers](#)
- [Al Capone](#)
- [Flapper](#)
- [Double standard](#)
- [Margaret Sanger](#)
- [Speculation](#)
- [Buying on the margin](#)
- [Easy credit](#)
- [Installment plan](#)
- [Overproduction](#)
- [Henry Ford](#)
- [Model T](#)
- [Marketing/advertising](#)
- [Radio](#)
- [KDKA](#)
- [Jazz](#)
- [George Gershwin](#)
- [Silent films](#)
- [Birth of a Nation](#)
- [Charlie Chaplin](#)
- [“talkies”](#)
- [The Jazz Singer](#)
- [The Lost Generation](#)
- [F. Scott Fitzgerald](#)

- [Ernest Hemingway](#)
- [Sinclair Lewis](#)
- [Edna St. Vincent Millay](#)
- [James Weldon Johnson](#)
- [Georgia O’Keeffe](#)
- [Babe Ruth](#)
- [Charles Lindbergh](#)
- [Christian fundamentalism](#)
- [Billy Sunday](#)
- [Scopes Trial](#)
- [Clarence Darrow](#)

The Harlem Renaissance

- [Harlem Renaissance](#)
- [Duke Ellington](#)
- [Bessie Smith](#)
- [Louis Armstrong](#)
- [Langston Hughes](#)
- [Zora Neale Hurston](#)
- [Marcus Garvey](#)
- [Claude McKay](#)
- [United Negro Improvement Association](#)
- [Paul Robeson](#)

The Great Depression

- How did prosperity of the 1920s give way to the Great Depression?
- How did the Great Depression affect the lives of urban and rural Americans?
- Why did Herbert Hoover's policies fail to solve the country's economic crisis?
- How did the New Deal attempt to address the problems of the depression?
- What major issues did the second New Deal address?
- How did the New Deal change the social, economic, and political landscape of the US for future generations?
- How did the men and women of the depression find relief from their hardships in the popular culture?

The Great Depression

- [Herbert Hoover](#)
- [Alfred E. Smith](#)
- [Dow Jones Industrial Average](#)
- [Speculation](#)
- [Buying on the margin](#)
- [“Black Tuesday”](#)
- [Rugged individualism](#)
- [Shantytown](#)
- [Hoovervilles](#)
- [Soup kitchens/breadlines](#)
- [Price support](#)
- [Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act](#)
- [Dust Bowl](#)
- [Okies](#)
- [The Grapes of Wrath](#)
- [Direct relief](#)
- [Boulder Dam](#)
- [Federal Home Loan Bank Act](#)
- [Reconstruction Finance Corporation](#)
- [Bonus Army](#)

The New Deal

- [Franklin Delano Roosevelt](#)
- [Eleanor Roosevelt](#)
- [New Deal coalition](#)
- [FDR's “Fireside Chats”](#)
- [Relief, recovery, reform](#)
- [Deficit spending](#)
- [John Maynard Keynes' pump priming/Keynesian economics](#)
- [Brain trust](#)
- [Frances Perkins](#)
- [Mary McLeod Bethune](#)
- [Emergency Banking Relief Act](#)
- [New Deal](#)
- [Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation \(FDIC\)](#)
- [Securities and Exchange Commission \(SEC\)](#)
- [Public Works Administration \(PWA\)](#)
- [Civilian Conservation Corps \(CCC\)](#)
- [Agricultural Adjustment Act \(AAA\)](#)
- [Tennessee Valley Authority \(TVA\)](#)
- [National Industrial Recovery Act \(NIRA\)](#)
- [Works Progress Administration \(WPA\)](#)
- [Social Security Act](#)
- [National Labor Relations Act \(Wagner Act\)](#)

- [Fair Labor Standards Act](#)
- [Glass-Steagall Act](#)
- [Federal Securities Act](#)
- [Indian Reorganization Act](#)
- [John Collier](#)
- [Court packing](#)
- [Good Neighbor Policy](#)
- [Schechter Poultry Corp. v. US](#)
- [20th Amendment](#)
- [21st Amendment](#)
- [National Youth Administration \(NYA\)](#)
- [Congress of Industrial Organizations \(CIO\)](#)
- [Father Charles Coughlin](#)
- [Huey Long](#)
- [Share Our Wealth](#)
- [Orson Welles](#)
- [Gone With the Wind](#)
- [The Wizard of Oz](#)
- [Grant Wood](#)

[The Second World War](#)

- Why did totalitarian states rise after World War I, and what did they do?
- How did Americans react to events in Europe and Asia in the early years of World War II?
- How did the US react to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor?
- How did the Allies turn the tide against the Axis?
- How did the war change America at home?
- How did the Allies defeat the Axis Powers?
- How did the Holocaust develop and what were its results?
- What were the major immediate and long-term effects of World War II?

WWII Before American Entry

- [Treaty of Versailles](#)
- [Dawes Plan](#)
- [Kellogg-Briand Pact](#)
- [Totalitarianism](#)
- [Fascism](#)
- [Benito Mussolini](#)
- [Joseph Stalin](#)
- [Adolf Hitler](#)
- [Nazism](#)
- [Third Reich](#)
- [Lebensraum](#)
- [Emperor Hirohito](#)
- [Hideki Tojo](#)
- [1931 Japanese invasion of Manchuria](#)
- [1935 Italian invasion of Ethiopia](#)
- [American isolationism](#)
- [Nye Committee](#)
- [America First](#)
- [1935 US Neutrality Acts](#)
- [Spanish Civil War](#)
- [Francisco Franco](#)
- [1937 Japanese invasion of China](#)
- [Rape of Nanjing](#)
- [Quarantine Speech](#)
- [Appeasement](#)
- [Axis Powers – Germany, Italy, and Japan](#)
- [Anschluss \(Annexation of Austria\)](#)
- [Munich Conference - Sudetenland](#)
- [Neville Chamberlain](#)
- [Kristallnacht](#)
- [Cash and carry](#)
- [Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact](#)
- [1939 German Invasion of Poland](#)
- [Blitzkrieg](#)
- [Fall of France](#)
- [Charles de Gaulle](#)
- [Battle of Britain](#)
- [Winston Churchill](#)
- [Lend-Lease Act](#)
- [Selective Training and Service Act of 1940](#)
- [Atlantic Charter](#)
- [Four Freedoms](#)

WWII After Pearl Harbor

- [Pearl Harbor](#)
- [Bataan Death March](#)
- [Doolittle's Raid](#)
- [Battle of the Coral Sea](#)
- [Battle of Midway](#)
- [Douglas MacArthur](#)
- ["Island-hopping"](#)
- [George Marshall](#)
- [Dwight D. Eisenhower](#)
- [Omar Bradley](#)
- [George Patton](#)
- [Chester Nimitz](#)
- [Battle of Stalingrad](#)
- [Total War](#)
- [Holocaust/"Final Solution"](#)
- [Concentration camp](#)
- [Ghetto](#)
- [Genocide](#)
- [Rationing](#)
- [Office of Price Administration \(OPA\)](#)

- [Propaganda](#)
- [Newsreels](#)
- [Airborne leaflet pamphlets](#)
- [War posters](#)
- [War Bonds](#)
- [GI Bill](#)
- [War Production Board](#)
- [Tuskegee Airmen](#)
- [A. Philip Randolph](#)
- [James Farmer](#)
- [Congress of Racial Equality \(CORE\)](#)
- [Rosie the Riveter](#)
- [Women's Auxiliary Army Corps](#)
- [Japanese-American internment](#)
- [Japanese American Citizens League \(JACL\)](#)
- *Korematsu v. United States*
- [Tehran Conference](#)
- [Yalta Conference](#)
- [Operation Overlord – the invasion of Normandy/"D-Day"](#)
- [Battle of the Bulge](#)

- [V-E Day](#)
- [Potsdam Conference](#)
- [Battle of Iwo Jima](#)
- [Battle of Okinawa](#)
- [Kamikaze](#)
- [Bretton Woods Conference](#)
- [United Nations](#)
- [Manhattan Project/Atomic bomb/Hiroshima and Nagasaki](#)
- [J. Robert Oppenheimer](#)
- [Harry Truman](#)
- [V-J Day](#)
- [Nuremberg trials](#)

World War II Turning Points:

- [September 1, 1939](#)
- [June 22, 1941](#)
- [December 7, 1941](#)
- [June 6, 1944](#)
- [May 8, 1945](#)
- [August 6, 1945](#)
- [August 9, 1945](#)
- [September 2, 1945](#)

COLD WAR AMERICA, c. 1945-1991

The Early Cold War

- How did US leaders respond to the threat of Soviet expansion in Europe?
- How did President Truman use the power of the presidency to limit the spread of communism in East Asia?
- What methods did the United States use in its global struggle against the USSR?
- How did fear of domestic communism affect American society during the Cold War?
- What was Truman's Fair Deal? How did it differ from the New Deal?
- Why was there a second Red Scare in the 1950s and who led the crusade?
- Who are "baby boomers?"
- What was Americans suburban life like in the 1950s?
- What impact did the Kennedy-Nixon debate have on the 1960 election and future elections?
- How did the nation experience recovery and economic prosperity after WWII?
- What social and economic factors changed American life during the 1950s?
- How did popular culture and family life change during the 1950s?
- Why were some groups of Americans dissatisfied with conditions in postwar America?

The Truman Doctrine

- [Cold War](#)
- [Satellite nations](#)
- [George Kennan's Long Telegram](#)
- [Iron Curtain](#)
- [Marshall Plan](#)
- [Truman Doctrine](#)
- [National Security Act of 1947](#)
- [Central Intelligence Agency \(CIA\)](#)
- [Containment](#)
- [Israel](#)
- [Berlin Airlift](#)
- [NATO](#)
- [Warsaw Pact](#)
- [Chinese Civil War](#)
- [Mao Zedong](#)
- [Chiang Kai-shek](#)
- [Taiwan](#)
- [Limited war](#)
- [Korean War](#)

- [38th Parallel](#)
- [United Nations](#)
- [UN Security Council](#)
- [Police action](#)
- [Douglas MacArthur](#)

- [Francis Gary Powers](#)
- [John F. Kennedy](#)
- [Berlin Wall](#)
- [Bay of Pigs](#)
- [Cuban Missile Crisis](#)

Brinksmanship

- [Dwight D. Eisenhower](#)
- [John Foster Dulles](#)
- [Brinkmanship](#)
- [Massive retaliation](#)
- [Military-industrial complex](#)
- [Eisenhower Doctrine](#)
- [Nikita Khrushchev](#)
- [Geneva Accords](#)
- [Hydrogen Bomb](#)
- [ICBMs](#)
- *Sputnik I*
- [Space Race](#)
- [Fidel Castro](#)
- [U2 Incident](#)

Duck and Cover

- ["Duck and cover"](#)
- [Fallout shelters](#)
- [National Highway Act](#)
- [Selective Service System](#)
- [House Un-American Activities Committee \(HUAC\)](#)
- [Loyalty Review Board](#)
- [Joseph McCarthy](#)
- [McCarthyism](#)
- [Alger Hiss](#)
- [Julius and Ethel Rosenberg](#)
- [Hollywood Blacklist](#)
- [National Defense Education Act](#)
- [NASA](#)
- [Project Mercury](#)
- [John Glenn](#)

- [Project Apollo](#)
- [Neil Armstrong](#)

The Suburbs

- [Suburb](#)
- [Levittown](#)
- [Baby boomers](#)
- [Urban renewal](#)
- [Conglomerate](#)
- [Franchise](#)
- [Consumerism](#)
- [Planned obsolescence](#)
- [Jonas Salk](#)
- [AFL-CIO](#)
- [Taft-Hartley Act](#)
- [Fair Deal](#)
- [G.I. Bill](#)

- [Northern Migration](#)
- [Bracero](#)
- [Termination policy](#)
- [Dixiecrat](#)
- [J. Strom Thurmond](#)
- [22nd Amendment](#)
- [Middle class](#)
- [Mass media](#)
- [Television](#)
- [Federal Communications Commission \(FCC\)](#)
- [Beat movement](#)
- [Elvis Presley](#)
- [Rock and roll](#)

The Great Society

- How did Kennedy respond to the continuing challenges of the Cold War?
- What were the goals of Kennedy's New Frontier?
- How did Johnson's Great Society programs change life for most Americans?
- How did African Americans challenge segregation after WWII?
- Why was *Brown v. Board of Education* important?
- Why did Eisenhower send federal troops to Little Rock, Arkansas?
- What role did Parks and King play in the Montgomery bus boycott?
- How did the civil rights movement gain ground in the 1960s?
- How did the Civil Rights Act of 1964 try to end discrimination?
- What successes and challenges faced the civil rights movement after 1964?
- What impact did the protests in Selma, Alabama have on the nation?
- What impact did Malcolm X have on the civil rights movement?
- What gains did the movement make by the early 1970s?

JFK and LBJ

- [John F. Kennedy](#)
- [Richard Nixon](#)
- [New Left](#)
- [New Frontier](#)
- [Apollo Program](#)
- [Flexible response](#)
- [Berlin Wall](#)
- [Peace Corps](#)
- [Alliance for Progress](#)
- [Fidel Castro](#)
- [Bay of Pigs invasion](#)
- [Cuban Missile Crisis](#)
- [Hotline](#)
- [Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty](#)
- [Warren Commission](#)
- [Lyndon B. Johnson](#)
- [Civil Rights Act of 1964](#)
- [War on Poverty](#)
- [Great Society](#)
- [Barry Goldwater](#)
- [Elementary and Secondary Education Act](#)
- [Economic Opportunity Act](#)
- [Immigration Act of 1965](#)
- [Medicare](#)
- [Medicaid](#)
- [Department of Housing and Urban Development](#)
- [Head Start](#)
- [Warren Court](#)
- *Brown v. Board*
- [Mapp v. Ohio](#)
- [Engel v. Vitale](#)
- *Gideon v. Wainwright*
- *Miranda v. Arizona*
- *Tinker v. Des Moines*
- [Loving v. Virginia](#)
- [Reapportionment](#)

The Civil Rights Movement

- [14th Amendment](#)
- *Plessy v. Ferguson*
- *de facto* [segregation](#)
- *de jure* [segregation](#)
- [NAACP](#)
- [CORE](#)
- [1948 Armed Service desegregation](#)
- [New Left](#)
- [Emmett Till](#)
- [Rosa Parks](#)
- [Martin Luther King, Jr.](#)
- [Civil disobedience](#)
- [Montgomery bus boycotts](#)
- [Montgomery Improvement Association](#)
- [Civil Rights Act of 1957](#)
- [Malcolm X](#)
- [Nation of Islam](#)
- *Brown v. Board of Education*,
[Topeka, Kansas, 1954](#)
- [Thurgood Marshall](#)
- [Little Rock Nine](#)
- [James Meredith](#) and [Vivian Malone](#)
- [George Wallace](#)
- [Greensboro sit-ins](#)
- [“We Shall Overcome”](#)
- [Freedom Riders](#)
- [SCLC](#)
- [SNCC](#)
- [March on Washington](#)
- [Earl Warren](#)
- [24th amendment](#)
- [Birmingham Children's Crusade](#)
- [Civil Rights Act of 1964](#)
- [Freedom Summer](#)
- [Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party](#)
- [Fannie Lou Hamer](#)
- [Selma March](#)
- [Voting Rights Act of 1965](#)
- [Watts riots](#)
- [Black Panthers](#)
- [Black Power Movement](#)
- [Stokely Carmichael](#)
- [Bobby Seale](#)
- [Huey Newton](#)
- [Kerner Commission](#)
- [Affirmative action](#)
- [1968 Mexico City Olympics Black Power salute](#)
- [Civil Rights Act of 1968](#)
- [Robert Weaver](#)

The Vietnam War Era

- Why did the United States become involved in Vietnam?
- What were the causes and effects of America's growing involvement in the Vietnam War?
- How did the American war effort in Vietnam lead to rising protests and social divisions back home?
- How did the Vietnam War end and what were its lasting effects?
- How did Richard Nixon change Cold War diplomacy?
- What was the counterculture, and what impact did it have on American society?
- What led to the rise of the women's movement, and what impact did it have on American society?
- How did the rights movements of the 1960s and 1970s expand rights for diverse groups of Americans?
- What forces gave rise to the environmental movement, and what impact did it have?

The Vietnam War

- [Ho Chi Minh](#)
- [Vietminh](#)
- [Dien Bien Phu](#)
- [Geneva Accords](#)
- [17th Parallel](#)
- [Ngo Dinh Diem](#)
- [Viet Cong](#)
- [Domino Theory](#)
- [Dean Rusk](#)
- [SEATO](#)
- [National Liberation Front \(NLF\)/Vietcong](#)
- [Army of the Republic of Vietnam \(ARVN\)](#)
- [Search-and-destroy mission](#)
- [Robert McNamara](#)
- [Gulf of Tonkin Resolution](#)
- [William Westmoreland](#)
- [Operation Rolling Thunder](#)
- [Agent Orange](#)
- [Napalm](#)
- [Hawks and doves](#)
- [Draft dodging](#)
- [Draft amnesty](#)
- [March on the Pentagon](#)
- [Tet Offensive](#)

Vietnamization

- [Clark Clifford](#)
- [Credibility gap](#)
- [Free Speech Movement](#)
- [Students for a Democratic Society](#)
- [Eugene McCarthy](#)
- [Robert F. Kennedy](#)
- [Hubert Humphrey](#)
- [1968 Chicago Democratic National Convention](#)
- [Richard Nixon](#)
- [Silent majority](#)
- [Southern strategy](#)
- [George Wallace](#)
- [Henry Kissinger](#)
- [Realpolitik](#)
- [Vietnamization](#)
- [My Lai Incident](#)
- [Kent State Massacre](#)
- [Jackson State Massacre](#)
- [Pentagon Papers](#)
- [Daniel Ellsberg](#)
- [Paris Peace Accords](#)
- [Peace with Honor](#)
- [New York Times v. U.S., 1971](#)
- [War Powers Act 1973](#)
- [Ho Chi Minh Trail](#)

- [Bombing of Cambodia](#)
- [Khmer Rouge](#)
- [Cambodian Genocide](#)
- [Fall of Saigon, 1975](#)
- [26th Amendment](#)
- [Zhou Enlai](#)
- [SALT I](#)
- [Détente](#)

The Counterculture

- [Counterculture](#)
- [Generation gap](#)
- [Hippies](#)
- [Commune](#)
- [Haight-Ashbury](#)
- [Timothy Leary](#)
- [The British Invasion](#)
- [The Beatles](#)
- [The Rolling Stones](#)
- [Woodstock](#)
- [Women's liberation/Second-wave feminism](#)
- [Betty Friedan](#)

- *The Feminine Mystique*
- [National Organization for Women](#)
- [Gloria Steinem](#)
- [Phyllis Schlafly](#)
- *Roe v. Wade, 1973*
- [Equal Rights Amendment](#)
- [Title IX](#)
- [Cesar Chavez](#)
- [United Farm Workers](#)
- [Chicano movement](#)
- [La Raza Unida](#)
- [American Indian Movement](#)
- [Wounded Knee incident, 1973](#)

- [Stonewall Inn Riot](#)
- *Unsafe at Any Speed* by [Ralph Nader](#)
- *Silent Spring* by [Rachel Carson](#)
- [Earth Day](#)
- [Environmental Protection Agency](#)
- [Clean Air Act](#)
- [Clean Water Act](#)
- [Endangered Species Act](#)
- [Love Canal](#)
- [Cuyahoga river fire](#)
- [Three Mile Island nuclear accident](#)
- [Superfund](#)

The Late Cold War

- What events led to Richard Nixon's resignation as President in 1974?
- What accounted for the changes in American attitudes during the 1970s?
- What were the goals of American foreign policy during the Ford and Carter years, and how successful were Ford's and Carter's policies?
- What spurred the rise of conservatism in the late 1970s and early 1980s?
- What were the major characteristics of the conservative Reagan Revolution?
- What were Reagan's foreign policies, and how did they contribute to the fall of communism in Europe?

The Nixon and Ford Eras

- [Richard Nixon](#)
- [Southern strategy](#)
- [Silent majority](#)
- [Law and order](#)
- [Henry Kissinger](#)
- [Spiro Agnew](#)
- [Realpolitik](#)
- [Détente](#)
- [SALT I](#)
- [New Federalism](#)
- [Revenue sharing](#)
- [Family Assistance Plan \(FAP\)](#)
- [Entitlement program](#)
- *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools*
- [Yom Kippur War](#)
- [OPEC](#)
- [Energy crisis](#)
- [Stagflation](#)
- [Affirmative action](#)
- [Reverse discrimination](#)
- [William Rehnquist](#)
- [Watergate](#)
- [H.R. Haldeman](#)
- [John Erlichman](#)
- [John Mitchell](#)
- [Committee to Reelect the President](#)
- [John Sirica](#)
- [Saturday Night Massacre](#)

- [Impeachment](#)
- [25th Amendment](#)
- [Executive privilege](#)
- [Gerald Ford](#)
- [Presidential pardon of Nixon](#)
- [WIN](#)
- [Helsinki Accords](#)
- [Department of Education](#)
- [Soviet invasion of Afghanistan](#)

The Carter Era

- [Jimmy Carter](#)
- [Reverse discrimination](#)
- *Regents of University of California v. Bakke, 1978*
- [Crisis of confidence/malaise speech](#)
- [National Energy Act of 1978](#)
- [Amnesty](#)
- [Human rights](#)
- [SALT II](#)
- [Boat people](#)
- [Panama Canal Treaty of 1977](#)
- [Camp David Accords](#)
- [Anwar el-Sadat](#)
- [Menachem Begin](#)
- [Palestine Liberation Organization](#)
- [Yasser Arafat](#)
- [Shah of Iran](#)
- [Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini](#)
- [Iran Hostage Crisis](#)
- [Department of Energy](#)

The Reagan Era

- [Christian fundamentalist](#)
- [Televangelist](#)
- [New Right](#)
- [Moral Majority](#)
- [Ronald Reagan](#)
- [George H.W. Bush](#)
- [Supply-side economics/"trickle-down" economics/Reaganomics/voodoo economics](#)
- [Deregulation](#)
- [Airline deregulation](#)
- [Budget deficit](#)
- [Air traffic controller strike](#)
- [AIDS](#)
- [Sandra Day O'Connor](#)
- [Strategic Defense Initiative](#)
- [1983 US invasion of Grenada](#)
- [1983 Beirut barracks bombings](#)
- [Challenger disaster](#)
- [Savings and Loan Crisis](#)
- [Sandinistas](#)
- [Contras](#)
- [Iran-Contra Affair](#)
- [Mikhail Gorbachev](#)
- [Glasnost](#)
- [Perestroika](#)
- [INF Treaty](#)
- [Tiananmen Square](#)
- [Fall of the Berlin Wall](#)
- [Collapse of the Soviet Union](#)
- [Jesse Jackson](#)
- [Geraldine Ferraro](#)
- [L. Douglas Wilder](#)
- [Lauro Cavazos](#)
- [Antonia Coello Novello](#)

CONTEMPORARY AMERICA, c. 1991-Today

The Culture Wars

- What actions did the US take abroad during the George H.W. Bush presidency?
- Describe why the US got involved in the Persian Gulf War.
- How did Bill Clinton win the 1992 election? How did he reshape Democratic Party politics?
- How have technological changes and globalization transformed the American economy?
- What were the successes and failures of the Clinton presidency?
- Why did NATO intervene in the Bosnian Genocide?
- Why was Clinton impeached?
- Describe why the outcome of the 2000 Presidential Election was so controversial.
- In what ways was the 2008 Presidential Election so groundbreaking?
- What led to the emergence of the Tea Party faction of the Republican Party?
- Why did protesters Occupy Wall Street? Who are the 99%? Who are the 1%?
- What caused the deaths of Trayvon Martin, Michael Brown, and Eric Garner and what has been the national reaction to these deaths?
- Why has there been a prominent re-emergence of the KKK and Neo-Nazis?
- In what ways has the Trump Administration been an unusual presidency?

Bush 41

- [George H.W. Bush](#)
- [Texas v. Johnson](#)
- [Americans with Disabilities Act](#)
- [Manuel Noriega](#)
- [Nelson Mandela](#)
- [Apartheid](#)
- [Saddam Hussein](#)
- [Operation Desert Storm/Persian Gulf War](#)
- [Clarence Thomas](#)
- [Rodney King Beating](#)
- [1992 LA Riots](#)
- [Computer revolution](#)
- [Personal computer](#)
- [Bill Gates](#)
- [Microsoft](#)
- [Steve Jobs](#)
- [Internet](#)
- [Dotcom](#)
- [Satellite](#)
- [Biotechnology](#)
- [Genetic engineering](#)
- [Globalization](#)
- [Multinational corporation](#)
- [NASDAQ](#)
- [Service economy](#)
- [Service sector](#)
- [Downsize](#)
- [Green Card](#)
- [Multiculturalism](#)
- [Family Medical Leave Act](#)
- [Telecommunications Act of 1996](#)
- [NAFTA](#)
- [EU](#)
- [GATT](#)
- [WTO](#)
- [Brady Bill](#)
- [Branch Davidian Waco, TX siege](#)
- ["Don't Ask, Don't Tell"](#)
- [Newt Gingrich](#)
- [Contract With America](#)
- [Kenneth Starr](#)
- [Impeachment](#)
- [Bosnian Genocide](#)
- [Columbine massacre](#)
- [Political Action Committees](#)

The Clinton Era

- [Bill Clinton](#)
- [Hillary Clinton](#)
- [New Democrat](#)
- [H. Ross Perot](#)
- [27th Amendment](#)

The Bush 43 and Obama Eras

- [George W. Bush](#)
- [Al Gore](#)
- [Bush v. Gore](#)
- [Bilingual education](#)
- [No Child Left Behind](#)
- [Gentrification](#)
- [Bush tax cuts](#)
- [John Roberts](#)
- [Hurricane Katrina](#)
- [Nancy Pelosi](#)
- [2008 Great Economic Recession](#)
- [TARP](#)
- [Barack Obama](#)
- [Sarah Palin](#)
- [2008 Presidential Election](#)
- [Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act](#)
- [Affordable Care Act/Obamacare](#)
- [Tea Party](#)
- [Occupy Wall Street](#)
- [The 99% and The 1%](#)
- [Deepwater Horizon](#)
- [Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform](#)

- [Ferguson, MO Protests](#)
- [Black Lives Matter](#)
- [Obergefell v. Hodges \(gay marriage\)](#)
- [Sonia Sotomayor, Elena Kagan, and Merrick Garland](#)
- [Cuban thaw](#)
- [Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals \(DACA\)](#)
- [Paris Agreement on Climate Change](#)

American Carnage

- [2016 Election](#)
- [Hillary Clinton](#)
- [Bernie Sanders](#)
- [Donald J. Trump](#)
- [Colin Kaepernick and NFL National Anthem Protests](#)
- [Charlottesville, VA Unite the Right Rally](#)
- [Russiagate](#)
- [Robert Mueller Investigation](#)
- [Brett Kavanaugh Supreme Court Confirmation Hearing](#)

- [#MeToo Movement](#)
- [2018-2019 Federal Shutdown](#)
- [First Impeachment of Donald J. Trump](#)
- [Assassination of Qasem Soleimani](#)
- [COVID-19 pandemic](#)
- [George Floyd protests](#)
- [Joe Biden](#)
- [Kamala Harris](#)
- [Capitol Insurrection](#)
- [Second Impeachment of Donald J. Trump](#)
- [Inflation Reduction Act](#)
- [American Rescue Plan Act](#)
- [Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act](#)
- [Ketanji Brown Jackson](#)
- [Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization](#)
- [CHIPS and Science Act](#)
- [Respect for Marriage Act](#)
- [U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan](#)
- [Russo-Ukrainian War](#)

The War on Terror

- What role did the US take on in global politics and economics following the Cold War?
- What was the impact of Bush's domestic agenda and his response to the terrorist attack against the US?
- Who was responsible for the 9/11 terrorist attacks, what damage was caused, and how did the United States respond?
- Why did the United States invade Iraq in 2003?
- What happened at Abu Ghraib prison? How did the rest of the world react?
- What caused the emergence of the Islamic State?

The War on Terror

- [1993 World Trade Center bombing](#)
- [Oklahoma City bombing](#)
- [Ethnic cleansing](#)
- [Al-Qaeda](#)
- [Osama bin Laden](#)
- [US embassy bombings in Tanzania and Kenya](#)
- [USS Cole attack](#)
- [George W. Bush](#)
- [9/11 terrorist attacks](#)
- [Axis of Evil](#)
- [War in Afghanistan](#)
- [Taliban](#)
- [USA Patriot Act](#)
- [Department of Homeland Security](#)
- [Guantanamo Bay](#)
- [WMD](#)
- [Colin Powell](#)
- [Iraq War](#)
- [Abu Ghraib](#)
- [North Korean nuclear proliferation](#)
- [Airport security](#)
- [Bradley/Chelsea Manning](#)
- [Edward Snowden](#)
- [Benghazi](#)
- [Iranian nuclear deal](#)
- [ISIS](#)
- [Boston Marathon bombing](#)
- [Unite the Right Rally](#)
- Mass shootings - [Aurora](#), [Sandy Hook shooting](#), [Charleston church](#), [San Bernadino](#), [Orlando night club](#), [Las Vegas](#), [Stoneman Douglas High School shooting](#), [El Paso Walmart](#), [Boulder grocery store](#), [FedEx facility](#)
- [Never Again MSD](#)
- [Capitol Insurrection](#)