

Essay Outlines

233. OPEC oil embargo, 1973
234. Nixon resigned, 1974
235. Panama Canal Treaty, 1977
236. Camp David Accords, 1979
237. Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, 1979
238. Iranian hostage crises, 1979-81
239. Reaganomics began, 1981
240. Beirut embassy bombed, 1983
241. Invasion of Grenada, 1983
242. Iran-Contra scandal, 1987
243. INF Treaty, 1988
244. Berlin Wall torn down, 1989
245. Persian Gulf War, 1991
246. Soviet Union dissolved, 1991
247. Oklahoma City bombing, 1995
248. Balanced Budget Agreement passed, 1997
249. Clinton impeachment trial, 1999
250. September 11th terrorist attacks, 2001

Important Topics in U.S. History

Religion

1600s and 1700s

- New England Puritans
 - Calvinist beliefs: predestination, profit as a sign of salvation, both church and state serve God, church officials cannot be state officials
 - City upon a Hill
 - Community of Saints
 - Congregationalists
 - Halfway Covenant
 - Harvard, 1639
 - John Winthrop
 - Salem Witch Trials, 1692
- Quakers
 - Inward Light
 - William Penn
 - Pennsylvania, 1681
 - Holy Experiment
 - Society of Friends
- Anglicans
- Catholics
 - Maryland Act of Toleration
- Great Awakening, 1730s-1760s
 - Jonathan Edwards
 - George Whitefield
 - Old Lights / New Lights
 - Characteristics: human sinfulness leads to eternal damnation unless humans surrender to God and accept Jesus as the savior of humanity, emotion is more important than the intellect
 - Importance: religious freedom, separation of church and state, individualism
- Deism

Religion (continued)

1800s

- Second Great Awakening, early 1800s
 - Charles Finney
 - Importance: sparked several reform movements
 - public education (Horace Mann)
 - prison reform (Dorthea Dix)
 - Utopian Socialism (Brooke Farm, Onieda Community, New Harmony)
 - women's rights
 - temperance
 - abolition of slavery
- Josiah Strong, *Our Country*, 1885
- Social Gospel (Third Great Awakening?), late 1800s and early 1900s
 - Charles Sheldon, *In His Steps*, 1896
 - Characteristics: Christian desire to improve the world through charity

1900s

- Fundamentalism vs. Modernism
 - Scopes trial, 1925
- Charles Coughlin, 1930s
- Rise of the Religious Right (Fourth Great Awakening?), 1970s through early 2000s
 - Phyllis Schlafly, Pat Robertson, Jerry Falwell (Moral Majority)
 - Beliefs: pro-life, anti-evolution, prayer in schools, viewed the United States as a Christian nation

American Indian History

1600s and 1700s

- Smallpox epidemic in New England killed 90% of Indians, early 1600s
- King Philip's War, 1675-78
- The Iroquois, the Albany Plan of Union (Ben Franklin), the Articles of Confederation and the U.S Constitution (Note: The influence of the Iroquois on these documents is debatable.)
- Pontiac's Rebellion and the Proclamation of 1763
- President Washington (1789-1797) encouraged a "civilizing process" (Based on a belief that Native Americans were equal, but their society was inferior.)

Early 1800s

- Tecumseh and his brother The Prophet
- Battle of Tippecanoe, 1811
- Seminole War
- Indian Removal (Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson)
- *Worcester v. Georgia*, 1832
- Trail of Tears, 1838

1865-1890: Indian Wars

- Extermination of the buffalo in late 1800s helped defeat Plains Indians
- Custer defeated by Sioux and Cheyenne at Little Big Horn, Montana, 1876
- Chief Joseph (Nez Perce) surrendered, 1877
- Helen Hunt Jackson, *A Century of Dishonor*, 1881
- Geronimo (Apache) surrendered, 1886
- Dawes Severalty Act ("Kill the Indian, Save the Man"), 1887
- Sioux massacred at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, 1890

1900s

- Snyder Act, 1924
- Wheeler-Howard Act, 1934
- Dennis Banks and the American Indian Movement (AIM), 1968
- The Trail of Broken Treaties and the *Twenty Points*, 1972
- Occupation of BIA headquarters at Wounded Knee, 1972

Women's History

American Revolution

- Republican motherhood
- Abigail Adams ("remember the ladies")

Early 1800s:

- Cult of Domesticity
- Seneca Falls Convention, 1848
 - Elizabeth Cady Stanton ("all men and women are created equal")
 - Lucretia Mott

Late 1800s

- Susan B Anthony
- Victoria Woodhull
- Fight to include women's suffrage in the 15th Amendment
- Wyoming granted women's suffrage, 1870

Early 1900s

- National Women's Party, 1916
- 19th Amendment, 1920
- Margaret Sanger
- Flappers (greater freedom for women in fashion and behavior), 1920s
- "Rosie the Riveter" and World War II

Late 1900s

- Betty Friedan, *The Feminine Mystique*, 1963
- Equal Pay Act, 1963
- Civil Rights Act of 1964
- National Organization for Women, 1966
- Equal Rights Amendment (passed by the U.S. Congress in 1972, not ratified by enough state governments)

African American History

Colonial America

- First Africans brought to Virginia, 1619
 - First Africans were treated as indentured servants and released after a number of years.
 - Reasons slavery was imposed on African Americans: freed servants became competition for resources, released servants had to be replaced, racism
- Massachusetts became the first colony to legalize slavery, 1641 (slavery legal in all colonies by the early 1700s)

Late 1700s

- Constitutional Convention, 1787
 - Three-Fifths Compromise
 - Slave Trade Compromise
- Invention of the cotton gin helped make slavery profitable, 1793
- Toussaint L'Ouverture's rebellion in Haiti led to stronger Slave Codes in the US, 1797

Early 1800s

- African slave trade outlawed, 1808
- Slave population increased due to increase in native born population
- Majority of white southerners owned no slaves
- Denmark Vesey's failed rebellion, 1822
- Nat Turner's rebellion, 1831
- Abolitionists
 - Benjamin Lundy
 - William Lloyd Garrison, *The Liberator*
 - Frederick Douglass, *The North Star*
 - Sojourner Truth
 - Elijah P. Lovejoy
- Abolitionist Groups
 - American Colonization Society
 - Free Soil Party
 - American Anti-Slavery Society

African American History (continued)

Civil War and Reconstruction

- *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 1857
- Emancipation Proclamation, 1863
- 13th Amendment
- 14th Amendment
- 15th Amendment
- Black Codes
- Sharecropping
- Northern troops pulled out of the South, 1877

Late 1800s

- Voting rights taken away from African Americans after Reconstruction
- Jim Crow laws adopted by southern states, 1876-1965
- Booker T. Washington and the Atlanta Compromise, 1895
- *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 1896

Early 1900s

- W.E.B. DuBois and the Niagara Movement, 1905
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), 1909
- Birth of a Nation, 1915
- African Americans migrated to northern cities during World War I and World War II
- Harlem Renaissance and the New Negro, 1920s
- Marcus Garvey

Civil Rights Movement, 1954-1968

- *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, 1954
- Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1955-56
 - Rosa Parks
 - Martin Luther King, Jr.
- SCLC founded, 1957
- Integration of Little Rock High School, 1957
- Civil Rights Act of 1957 created a commission to investigate cases of discrimination
- Sit-ins at Greensboro, NC, lunch counter, 1960
- Freedom Riders, 1961
- March on Washington, 1963
- Mississippi Summer Project, 1964

African American History (continued)

- Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Malcolm X assassinated, 1965
- Voting Rights Act of 1965
- Watts, CA, 1965
- Stokely Carmichael replaced John Lewis as leader of SNCC, 1966 (Carmichael helped ignite the Black Power movement)
- Black Panthers founded, 1966
- Race Riots, 1965-68
- Kerner Commission Report, 1968
- Martin Luther King assassinated, 1968
- Poor People's March, 1968

Immigration

Before 1880, immigrants came primarily from northern Europe.

- Great Migration of English Puritans, 1630s and 1640s
- Scotch-Irish, Germans, 1700s
- Irish, 1840s

After 1880, immigrants began coming from southern and eastern Europe.

- New Immigration
- moved to cities
- provided unskilled labor

Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882

Gentleman's Agreement, 1907

National Origins Acts, 1920s

Bracero program, 1930s

McCarran-Walter Act, 1952

Immigration Act, 1965

Immigration Reform and Control Act, 1986

Supreme Court Cases

Marbury v. Madison, 1803

McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819

Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824

Worcester v. Georgia, 1832

Dred Scott v. Sandford, 1857

Munn v. Illinois, 1876

Wabash v. Illinois, 1886

Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896

Schenck v. United States, 1919

Schechter v. United States, 1935

Brown v. Board of Education, 1954

Gideon v. Wainwright, 1963

Miranda v. Arizona, 1966

Roe v. Wade, 1973

Books and Writings

- Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*, 1776
- Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay, *The Federalist*, 1787
- Joseph Smith, *The Book of Mormon*, 1830
- Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America*, 1835-1840
- Frederick Douglass, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*, 1845
- Henry David Thoreau, *Resistance to Civil Government*, 1849
- Harriet Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, 1852
- Henry George, *Progress and Poverty*, 1879
- Helen Hunt Jackson, *A Century of Dishonor*, 1881
- Josiah Strong, *Our Country*, 1885
- Edward Bellamy, *Looking Backward*, 1888
- Alfred Thayer Mahan, *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783*, 1890
- Frederick Jackson Turner, "The Significance of the Frontier in American History," 1893
- Charles Sheldon, *In His Steps*, 1896
- Booker T. Washington, *Up From Slavery*, 1901
- Lincoln Steffens, *The Shame of the Cities*, 1904
- Upton Sinclair, *The Jungle*, 1905
- Charles Austin Beard, *An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution*, 1913
- Rachel Carson, *Silent Spring*, 1962
- Betty Friedan, *The Feminine Mystique*, 1963

Speeches

- George Washington, *Farewell Address*, 1796
- Thomas Jefferson, *Inaugural Address*, 1801
- Daniel Webster, *Second Reply to Hayne*, 1830
- Abraham Lincoln, "House Divided" Speech, 1858
- Abraham Lincoln, *Gettysburg Address*, 1863
- William Jennings Bryan, "Cross of Gold" Speech, 1896
- Woodrow Willson, *Call for Declaration of War against Germany*, 1917
- Franklin Roosevelt, *Inaugural Address*, 1933
- Martin Luther King, "I Have a Dream," 1963

Compromises

- Great Compromise, 1787
- Missouri Compromise, 1820
- Compromise of 1833
- Compromise of 1850
- Crittenden Compromise, 1860
- Compromise of 1877
- Atlanta Compromise, 1895

Territorial Expansion

- Louisiana Purchase, 1803
- Florida, 1819
- Oregon, 1846
- Mexican Cession, 1848
- Gadsden Purchase, 1853

Treaties

- Treaty of Paris, 1763
- Treaty of Paris, 1783
- Jay's Treaty, 1794
- Pinckney's Treaty, 1795
- Treaty of Ghent, 1814
- Adams-Onís Treaty, 1819
- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848
- Treaty of Paris, 1898
- Treaty of Versailles, 1919
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), 1949
- Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), 1954

Cold War

Harry Truman

- Hiroshima and Nagasaki (World War II decision or Cold War decision?), 1945
- Truman Doctrine (George Kennan and the policy of containment), 1947
- Marshall Plan, 1947
- Berlin Airlift, 1948
- Chinese Revolution, 1949
- Soviet Union tests an atomic bomb, 1949
- Korean War began, 1950

Dwight Eisenhower

- Korean War ended, 1953
- Nikita Khrushchev became leader of the Soviet Union after Joseph Stalin died, 1953 ("peaceful coexistence" began)
- Suez Canal crisis, 1956
- Eisenhower Doctrine, 1957
- U-2 incident, 1960 ("peaceful coexistence" ended)

John Kennedy

- Bay of Pigs, 1961
- Alliance for Progress, 1961
- Berlin Wall, 1961
- Cuban missile crisis, 1962
- Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, 1963

Lyndon Johnson

- Escalation of the Vietnam War, 1965
- Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, 1968

Richard Nixon

- Vietnamization began, 1969
- Nixon Doctrine, 1970
- SALT and the policy of detent, 1972
- Nixon visited China, 1972
- U.S. pulls troops out of Vietnam, 1973
- Arab-Israeli War leads to confrontation with Soviet Union, 1973

Cold War (continued)

Gerald Ford

- Policy of detente continues, 1974-77
- South Vietnam fell to communist forces, 1975
- Request for aid to anti-Marxist forces in Angola denied by Congress, 1975

Jimmy Carter

- Human Rights Policy announced, 1977
- SALT II, 1979
- Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Carter Doctrine, 1979
- U.S. boycott of Summer Olympics in Moscow, 1980

Ronald Reagan

- Reagan Doctrine, 1981
- "Evil Empire" speech (SDI introduced), 1981
- Mikhail Gorbachev became the leader of the Soviet Union (*glasnost, perestroika*), 1985
- Geneva Summit, 1985
- Iceland Summit, 1986
- INF Treaty, 1987
- Washington Summit, 1987
- Moscow Summit, 1988

George H. W. Bush

- Berlin Wall came down, 1989
- Soviet Union disbanded, 1991

Economic History of the United States

Economic Terms

- mercantilism
- laissez faire
- tariff (revenue and protective)
- recession (depression)
- recovery (prosperity)
- inflation (cheap money)
- deflation (hard money)
- specie
- supply
- demand

1607-1776

- Jamestown and the London Company, 1607
- Calvinism (achieving grace through profit and wealth)
- Triangular Trade
- Navigation Acts
- Salutary Neglect
- American Revolution
 - Sugar Act, 1764
 - Stamp Act, 1765-66
 - Declaratory Act, 1766
 - Townshend Acts, 1767

1776-1840

- Economic problems stemming from the Articles of Confederation, 1787-1789
- Shay's rebellion, 1786-87
- Alexander Hamilton's financial program
 - raise revenue to assume state debts and fund the national debt at par
 - sale of western land
 - excise tax
 - revenue tariff
 - First Bank of the United States, 1781-1811
- Embargo of 1807

Economic History (continued)

- Henry Clay's American System, 1815
 - Second Bank of the United States, 1816-1836
 - protective tariff, 1816
 - internal improvements at federal expense (not funded)
- South Carolina Tariff Crisis, 1832-33
- Destruction of the Bank of the United States, 1833
- Panic of 1837
- Independent Treasury System, 1840

1840-1901

- Development of a national economy
 - turnpikes
 - canals
 - steamboats
 - railroads
- Economic advantages and disadvantages of North and South during the Civil War
- Sharecropping, post-Civil War
- Industrial Take-Off, 1865-1900
 - improved standard of living
 - U.S. became a world power
 - problems: monopolies, uneven distribution of wealth, crime, corruption
- The Gilded Age
 - trusts and monopolies
 - J.P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, J.J. Hill, Jay Gould, Cornelius Vanderbilt
- Growth of labor unions
 - fought for collective bargaining to deal with the problems of long hours, low pay, and unsafe working conditions
 - Knights of Labor, 1869
 - Railroad Strike of 1877
 - American Federation of Labor founded (founded by Samuel Gompers), 1886
 - Homestead Strike, 1892
 - Pullman Strike (led by Eugene Debs), 1894

Economic History (continued)

- Farmers' organizations
 - problems for farmers: railroad monopolies, high tariffs, deflation
 - Grange, 1867
 - Populist Party, 1889
- Monetary policy
 - Greenback Party
 - Crime of '73 (Panic of 1873)
 - Bland-Allison Act of 1878 and the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890
 - Grover Cleveland and the gold standard
 - Panic of 1893 (caused by the McKinley Tariff and the return to the gold standard)
 - Free Silver movement
 - Klondike gold rush, 1896

1901-1945

- Progressive Era, 1901-1917, created a regulated capitalism
 - Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft broke up monopolies using the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890
 - Election of 1912: Wilson's *New Freedom* vs. T. Roosevelt's *New Nationalism*
 - Federal Reserve System, 1913
 - 16th Amendment, 1913
 - Underwood-Simmons Tariff, 1913
 - Clayton Anti-Trust Act, 1914
- Warren Harding and the Return to Normalcy, 1921-23
 - protective tariffs
 - deregulation of business
 - Soak-the-Poor taxes
- Calvin Coolidge, 1923-29 ("the business of America is business")
- The Great Depression, 1929-1941
 - cause: too much supply, too little demand
 - The Fed tightened the money supply
 - Hawley-Smoot Tariff, 1930
 - stock market crash, 1929

Economic History (continued)

- Herbert Hoover, 1929-1933
 - Reconstruction Finance Corporation
 - public works programs
- Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal, 1933-45
 - relief, recovery and reform
 - Keynesian economics ("priming the pump")
 - New Deal programs: Agricultural Adjustment Act, Civilian Conservation Corps, Public Works Administration, Works Progress Administration, Social Security, Wagner Act, Tennessee Valley Authority

1945-Present

- Post-World War II inflationary spiral
- Dwight Eisenhower and Keynesian economics, 1957
- Lyndon Johnson and the Great Society, 1963-69
 - "War on Poverty"
 - Great Society programs: Medicare, Medicaid, Office of Economic Opportunity, Job Corps, Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), Food Stamps
- Richard Nixon: "We are all Keynesians now," 1971
- OPEC and the energy crisis of the 1970s
- Stagflation, 1970s
- Ronald Reagan, 1981-89
 - supply-side economics
 - tax cuts and deregulation
- Bill Clinton and the "Third Way," 1993-2001

U.S. History Vocabulary

1. agrarian
2. yeoman
3. headright system
4. indentured servant
5. delegate representation
6. virtual representation
7. antebellum
8. postbellum
9. status quo ante
10. reciprocity
11. tariff
12. customs duty
13. vertical integration
14. horizontal integration
15. freemen
16. manumission
17. temperance
18. conscription
19. sharecropping
20. tenant farming
21. crop-lien system
22. Anglo
23. Anglophile
24. Anglophobe
25. Franco
26. Sino
27. Russo
28. industrial worker
29. municipal
30. turnpike
31. assimilation
32. nativism
33. Congregationalist