

SCALIA APUSH REVIEW PACKAGE

DISCLAIMER: UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCE IS THIS PACKET INTENDED TO PROVIDE EITHER THE SCOPE AND/OR DEPTH OF THE REQUIRED PROFICENCY WITH WHICH YOU CAN PASS THE APUSH EXAM. THIS IS INTENDED TO BE A **CURSORY GUIDE ONLY.**

REMEMBER: YOU SHOULD BE KNOWLEDGABLE OF EVERYTHING IN THE PACKET IN THREE DIMENSIONS: CAUSATION, THE EVENT ITSELF, THE SOCIAL, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC RESULTS (AS THEY APPLY)

KNOW WHY!!!!

SECTION I: A Chronological Dictionary of the History of the United States

1492-1789

Mercantilism: colonies existed for the good of the mother country

Salutary neglect: Navigation Acts were not enforced; colonies illegally traded with countries other than England

Sectional differences in the colonies: New England (lumber, fishing, trade); Middle (“bread” colonies); Southern (tobacco, rice, indigo); freedom of religion developed primarily in the North while the South was concerned primarily with economic issues

Indentured servants: allowed poor people to come to the American colonies

Education: primary purpose of education was to train ministers (Harvard and Yale)

Types of colonies: royal, charter, self-governing (by the 1700s, all colonies were royal colonies)

French and Indian War: conflict over Ohio Valley; Albany Plan of Union (“Join or Die”)

Proclamation of 1763: beginning of American-English conflict

Virtual representation: Parliament asserted its right to tax the colonies; Americans charged “taxation without representation” due to American concerns about how well Parliament could act in the colonial interest

Stamp Act: a strictly internal tax designed to raise revenue

Treaty of Paris, 1783: U.S. given land east of Mississippi; U.S. promised to protect Loyalists

Articles of Confederation: drawn up by Continental Congress; denied strong power to the central government

Northwest Ordinance: passed by Confederation Congress

Constitution: opposed primarily by small farmers

Founding Fathers: against political parties (worried about corruption, revenge, despotism); thought sovereignty should rest in the people (an idea central to republican government)

1789-1824

Washington's Farewell Address: warned against political parties and foreign alliances

Washington and the First Congress: Judiciary Act; Bill of Rights; revenue tariff; executive departments (State, Treasury, War)

Washington's Proclamation of Neutrality: European rivalries exploited to the advantage of the U.S.

New States: original states owned all land going west; western land was eventually carved into new territories; new states entered with full equality

Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions: written by Jefferson and Madison; states could declare a federal law unconstitutional; helped defeat Federalists in the election of 1800

Jefferson vs. Hamilton: agriculture vs. manufacturing; states' rights vs. federal centralization; strict vs. loose (or broad) constructionism

Election of 1800: Federalists left office peacefully; Jefferson did not seek revenge against Federalists; as president, Jefferson reduced the scope of federal activity

Louisiana Purchase: agrarianism; control of the Mississippi River; issue of constitutionality; French control of Louisiana was hurt by the Haitian slave revolt

BUS: issue of constitutionality until *McCulloch v Maryland*

John Marshall: protected private property; strengthened the central government and the Supreme Court; *Marbury v Madison* established judicial review

Embargo of 1807: intended to prevent U.S. involvement in European war

War of 1812: causes—impressment, violation of neutral rights, Indian conflicts; U.S. was unprepared; Hartford Convention destroyed the Federalist Party

American System: written by Henry Clay (protective tariff, internal improvements, BUS)

Internal improvements: 1820s often called the “canal age”

Monroe Doctrine, 1823: unilateral statement; called for U.S. protection of the Western Hemisphere; not enforced by the U.S. until the early 1900s

Eli Whitney: cotton gin; interchangeable parts

Lowell factories: New England textile mills; hired young, unmarried, rural women who were eventually replaced by Irish immigrants

1824-1850

Jackson and the Bank of the United States: US banking system was decentralized when Jackson withdrew government funds and put them in “pet” banks

Jackson's presidency: extensive use of veto power; spoils system

South Carolina Tariff Crisis, 1832-33: Jackson opposed nullification; Congress passed a Force Bill; Compromise of 1833

Manifest Destiny: 1840s belief in the inevitable expansion of the United States

Reform Movements: Horace Mann (education); Dorothea Dix (prisons and insane asylums); Utopian Socialists (Brooke Farm, Onieda Community, New Harmony); abolitionism; women's rights; peace societies; temperance movement

Know Nothings: anti-Catholic and anti-immigrant (especially anti-German and anti-Irish)

William Lloyd Garrison: published *The Liberator*; called for immediate and uncompensated emancipation

Transportation: railroads; turnpikes; Erie Canal; eastern manufacturing tied to western agriculture

The American System's effect on politics: supported by Whigs, opposed by Democrats

Election of 1840: first “modern” election

Foreign Affairs: northern and southern boundaries were defined

Mexican-American War, 1846-48: causes—Manifest Destiny, Texas boundary dispute; Mexican Cession

Hudson River School of Art: landscape painting of the early 1800s

Oregon Trail: stretched from Independence, Missouri to Oregon

Elias Howe: patented the sewing machine in 1846, making mass production of clothing possible in the late 1800s

1850-1877

Antebellum/Postbellum: *antebellum* refers to the period before the Civil War; *postbellum* refers to the period following the Civil War

Dred Scott vs. Sandford: ruled that slaves were property and no one could be deprived of private property in the territories; declared Missouri Compromise (1820) unconstitutional

Political differences over slavery: Republicans against expansion of slavery; Democrats favored

popular sovereignty

North/South differences before the war: transportation; education; cities; immigration

Kansas-Nebraska Act: called for popular sovereignty in Kansas and Nebraska territories

Foreign Affairs during the Civil War: British and French wanted divided Union, but generally stayed out of the conflict; North feared British support of the Confederacy

Northern advantages during the Civil War: industry, railroad, foreign trade, navy

Emancipation Proclamation: goal of retaining the loyalty of border states and winning British support; it strengthened the North's moral cause (the North's original goal was to preserve the Union) (Note: *manumission* is a word that refers to the act of freeing slaves)

Economics during the Civil War: Homestead Act offered free land in the West; building of the transcontinental railroad began; national banking system established; growth of industry

Radical Republicans: 14th Amendment; military occupation of the South; punishment of confederate leaders; congressional control of the Executive Branch

Election 1876: Hayes (R) v Tilden (D); Compromise of 1877; Hayes became president on condition that he pull troops out of the South

African-Americans after the Civil War: turned to sharecropping (tenant farming); the federal government promised "Forty Acres and a Mule"

1877-1917

Important Topics, 1877-1917: Industrialization; Farming; Labor Unions; Immigration; Political Corruption; Indian Wars; Imperialism; Progressive Reforms

Booker T. Washington (Atlanta Compromise) and W.E.B. DuBois (Niagara Conference): self-improvement and interracial cooperation (Washington); integration and racial equality (DuBois)

Farmers, late 1800s: hurt by railroad monopolies, high interest rates, and protective tariffs

Monopolies (trusts): created to limit competition; anti-monopoly laws passed at the state level in the late 1800s; Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 1890 (used to stop labor unions)

The "Gilded Age": Horatio Alger; Social Darwinism and the "Gospel of Wealth" were used by some individuals to justify the accumulation of great wealth; growth of cities (problems of sewage, water, crime, etc.)

Railroads: built with aid from the government

Labor Unions: Knights of Labor; government was generally anti-union; American Federation of Labor (Samuel Gompers, skilled workers, "bread and butter" unionism); Molly Maguires (secret organization of Irish miners in Pennsylvania coal fields)

Populist Party: farmer protest movement; ideas adopted by other parties; helped by depression of 1893; died out with the prosperity of 1898

Election of 1896: William McKinley (R) v William Jennings Bryan (D, P); "Cross of Gold"

Progressive Era: government regulation of business; not concerned with creating a welfare state or granting civil rights to African-Americans; prompted primarily by middle class people concerned with consumer and urban problems

Muckrakers: primarily attacked big city government and corporations

Teddy Roosevelt: negotiated the Portsmouth Treaty (maintained balance of power between Russia and Japan); conservationism; trust-busting; imperialist

Woodrow Wilson and the New Freedom: Federal Trade Commission; Underwood Simmons Tariff; Amendments (16, 17, 18,); Federal Reserve System; Clayton Anti-Trust Act; Keating Owens Act

Jingoism, late 1800s: yellow press; Alfred Mahan; Josiah Strong; Hearst; Pulitzer

Spanish-American War: causes; results (Guam, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Platt Amendment)

Open Door Policy: allowed US access to Chinese trade; designed to end of European Spheres of Influence

1917-1941

World War I: freedom of the seas; “make the world safe for democracy;” “war to end war;” George Creel and the Committee of Public Information; Wilson vs. Henry Cabot Lodge (Treaty of Versailles was defeated in the Senate over issue of American entry into the League of Nations, Article X)

1916: Great Migration

Palmer Raids: against radicals and immigrants

Ku Klux Klan: large membership in the 1920s; xenophobic

Calvin Coolidge: supported big business

Scopes Trial: modernism vs. fundamentalism (fundamentalists believed modern science caused people to question the Bible)

Andrew Mellon: Lowered income tax on the wealthy; burden reverts to the middle class and poor; known as “Soak the Poor” taxation

Lost Generation: expatriates; writers disillusioned with America (Fitzgerald, Mencken, Faulkner)

Isolationism: except for trade and disarmament agreements (Naval Conferences, Kellogg-Briand Pact)

McNary-Haugen Farm Bill (1928): helped depressed farmers; provided price supports

Reconstruction Finance Corporation: Hoover’s program to help struggling banks

Bonus March: WWI vets wanted early payment of bonus; U.S. army ran vets out of D.C.

Depression: mass internal migration of Americans looking for jobs

New Deal: limited farm production (AAA); federal relief to individuals; NRA to promote business self-regulation (The Blue Eagle); Wagner Act (collective bargaining); TVA (built dams and provided electricity); Social Security; unemployment insurance; FDIC (government-insured deposits); Relief, Recovery, Reform

Francis Townsend: pushed for old-age benefits

Father Coughlin: Radio critic of the New Deal

Huey Long: Populist governor of Louisiana; “Share the Wealth”

FDR court-packing plan: hurt FDR politically

CIO: John L. Lewis organized industrial workers; kicked out of A.F. of L.

Japan: invasion of Manchuria violated the Open Door policy

American Firsters: Charles Lindbergh; Henry Ford (both anti-Semitic)

War Bonds: to finance war and pull public support behind the government

1941-1980s

Lend-Lease: FDR’s semi-constitutional plan to aid England without violating neutrality; act which finally ended Great Depression

Atlantic Charter: US-British war plans should US enter WWII; questionable constitutionality

Destroyers for Bases: US supplies Britain with anti-submarine warships, violation of neutrality

Cash and Carry: Initial FDR attempt to supply Britain without violating neutrality

World War II, Homefront: Japanese internment; women in work force; rationing; African-American migration to northern cities; low unemployment; economy was stimulated by military spending

Post-World War II: high inflation caused by an end to forced savings and a shortage of consumer goods

Joseph McCarthy, 1950-54: played upon fears of domestic communism (Alger Hiss, Rosenbergs); destroyed in the Army-McCarthy hearings

Truman vs. Republican Congress: 1947-49, Truman veto of the Taft-Hartley Act; HUAC; Fair Deal programs (Truman’s plan to expand the goals of the New Deal) were defeated

Brown v Board of Education, 1954: overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson*

Cold War, late 1940s: Truman Doctrine; Marshall Plan (rebuilt war-torn Europe and created a market for U.S. goods) USSR tested atomic weapon in 1949; Chinese Revolution, 1949

Federal Highway Act, 1956: justified as a civil defense measure; created suburbia

CIA: started covert operations in Guatemala (1954); continued with Bay of Pigs, Chile, etc.

Sputnik, 1957: led to increased aid to education

John Kennedy: at odds with southern Democrats

Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962: Soviets removed missiles; US pledged not to invade Cuba

1960s youth movement: anti-war; pro-civil rights; SDS and the "Port Huron Statement"

Vietnam War: French colonization; Tonkin Gulf Resolutions; Tet Offensive; Vietnamization

Nixon and Reagan: Republicans who were elected because of divisions in Democratic Party

Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan: presidents elected as Washington outsiders

1970s: stagflation; New Federalism (Nixon)

1980s: information and service economy

Jimmy Carter: human rights policy; high inflation; budget deficits

Ronald Reagan: tax cuts; increase in defense spending; budget deficits; social conservatism; supply-side policies led to a large increase in the incomes of the wealthy

SECTION II: Important Dates in United States History

MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS

1. _____ Columbus sailed to the New World
2. _____ Jamestown established
3. _____ French and Indian War ended
4. _____ Declaration of Independence
5. _____ Constitutional Convention
6. _____ Washington became the first president
7. _____ Federal Period
8. _____ Era of Jefferson
9. _____ Era of Good Feelings began
10. _____ Era of Good Feelings ended
11. _____ Jacksonian Era
12. _____ Reconstruction Era began
13. _____ Reconstruction Era ended
14. _____ Progressive Era began
15. _____ Progressive Era ended
16. _____ Great Depression began
17. _____ Great Depression ended
18. _____ Cold War began
19. _____ Cold War ended

CYCLES OF AMERICAN HISTORY (Many historians believe that the United States entered a period of public action and reform roughly every thirty years. The beginning of each period of reform is listed below.)

17. _____ Jefferson became president
18. _____ Jackson became president
19. _____ Lincoln became president
20. _____ Theodore Roosevelt became president
21. _____ Franklin Roosevelt became president
22. _____ John Kennedy became president

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WARS IN UNITED STATES HISTORY

23. _____ American Revolution began
24. _____ American Revolution ended
25. _____ War of 1812 began
26. _____ War of 1812 ended

27. _____ Mexican-American War began
 28. _____ Mexican-American War ended
 29. _____ Civil War began
 30. _____ Civil War ended
 31. _____ Spanish-American War (began and ended in the same year)
 32. _____ World War I began in Europe
 33. _____ U.S. entered World War I
 34. _____ World War I ended
 35. _____ World War II began in Europe
 36. _____ U.S. entered World War II
 37. _____ World War II ended
 38. _____ Korean War began
 39. _____ Korean War ended
 40. _____ LBJ sent U.S. ground troops to Vietnam
 41. _____ U.S. troops pulled out of Vietnam
 42. _____ Persian Gulf War (began and ended in the same year)
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SECTION III: Noteworthy Literature and Phrases

Literature:

- Thomas Paine, *Common Sense* (1776)
 Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay, *The Federalist* (1788)
 Joseph Smith and *The Book of Mormon* (1830)
 Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America* (1835-40)
 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)
 Helen Hunt Jackson, *A Century of Dishonor* (1881)
 Josiah Strong, *Our Country* (1885)
 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)
 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 of the United States* (1913)
 Rachel Carson, *Silent Spring* (1962)

Phrases:

1. Great War for the Empire
2. Join or Die
3. O Grab Me
4. Corrupt Bargain
5. Manifest Destiny
6. Peculiar Institution
7. Bleeding Kansas
8. King Cotton
9. Seward's Folly
10. Robber Barons
11. New Immigration

12. Remember the *Maine*
 13. Square Deal
 14. New Freedom
 15. New Deal
 16. Massive Retaliation
 17. Great Society
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SECTION IV: Politics (Elections, Presidents, Speeches, and Compromises)

Elections:

1. Jefferson/John Adams – 1800
2. Jackson, Adams, Clay, Crawford (The Corrupt Bargain) 1824
3. Jackson/John Quincy Adams – 1828
4. Lincoln/Douglas/Breckenridge/Bell – 1860
5. Hayes/Tilden – 1876
6. McKinley/Bryan – 1896
7. Wilson/Theodore Roosevelt/Taft/Debs – 1912
8. Franklin Roosevelt/Hoover – 1932
9. Kennedy/Nixon – 1960
10. Nixon/Humphrey/Wallace – 1968
11. Reagan/Carter – 1980
12. Bush/Gore – 2000

Presidents of the United States:

1. George Washington, 1789-97
2. John Adams, 1797-1801, Federalist
3. Thomas Jefferson, 1801-09, Republican
4. James Madison, 1809-17, Republican
5. James Monroe, 1817-25, Republican
6. John Quincy Adams, 1825-29, Republican
7. Andrew Jackson, 1829-37, Democrat
8. Martin Van Buren, 1837-41, Democrat
9. William Harrison, 1841, Whig
10. John Tyler, 1841-45, Whig
11. James K. Polk, 1845-49, Democrat
12. Zachary Taylor, 1849-50, Whig
13. Millard Fillmore, 1850-53, Whig
14. Franklin Pierce, 1853-57, Democrat
15. James Buchanan, 1857-61, Democrat
16. Abraham Lincoln, 1861-65, Republican
17. Andrew Johnson, 1865-69, Democrat
18. Ulysses Grant, 1869-77, Republican
19. Rutherford Hayes 1877-81, Republican
20. James Garfield, 1881, Republican
21. Chester Arthur, 1881-85, Republican
22. Grover Cleveland, 1885-89, Democrat
23. Benjamin Harrison, 1889-93, Republican

24. Grover Cleveland, 1893-97, Democrat
25. William McKinley, 1897-1901, Republican
26. Theodore Roosevelt, 1901-09, Republican
27. William Taft, 1909-13, Republican
28. Woodrow Wilson, 1913-21, Democrat
29. Warren Harding, 1921-23, Republican
30. Calvin Coolidge, 1923-29, Republican
31. Herbert Hoover, 1929-33, Republican
32. Franklin Roosevelt, 1933-45, Democrat
33. Harry Truman, 1945-53, Democrat
34. Dwight Eisenhower, 1953-61, Republican
35. John Kennedy, 1961-63, Democrat
36. Lyndon Johnson, 1963-69, Democrat
37. Richard Nixon, 1969-74, Republican
38. Gerald Ford, 1974-77, Republican
39. Jimmy Carter, 1977-81, Democrat
40. Ronald Reagan, 1981-89, Republican
41. George H. W. Bush, 1989-93, Republican
42. Bill Clinton, 1993-2001, Democrat
43. George W. Bush, 2001-2004, Republican
44. Barak Obama, 2004-present, Democrat

Speeches:

1. George Washington's Farewell Address, 1796
2. Thomas Jefferson's First Inaugural Address, 1801
3. Daniel Webster's Second Reply to Hayne, 1830
4. Abraham Lincoln's "House Divided" Speech, 1858
5. Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, 1863
6. William Jennings Bryan's "Cross of Gold" Speech, 1896
7. Woodrow Wilson's call for a Declaration of War against Germany, 1917
8. Franklin Roosevelt's First Inaugural Address, 1933
9. Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream Speech" Speech, 1963

Compromises:

1. The Great Compromise, 1787
2. Slave Trade Compromise 1787
3. The Three Fifths Compromise 1787
4. The Missouri Compromise, 1820
5. The Compromise of 1833
6. The Compromise of 1850
7. The Crittenden Compromise, 1860
8. The Compromise of 1877
9. The Atlanta Compromise, 1895