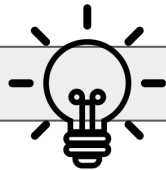


2020 APUSH EXAM PREP SHEET

The 2020 APUSH Exam is "open note," but with only 45 minutes, you will want to be prepared! Use this sheet to review key themes and specific examples that could be assessed on the DBQ!



PERIOD 3: 1754 - 1800

Describe THEME/TREND

Background & Causes of the American Revolution: (Economic, political & philosophical)

No taxation without representation

Accustomed to salutary neglect (navigation acts): self-government

French and Indian War → British gov tried to consolidate economic and political control over colonies and also taxed the colonists more because they were the ones that benefited most from the war.

Enlightenment (John Locke, Rousseau): Republican gov, consent of the governed

Despite calls for indep, many Loyalists want to remain loyal to Britain

List relevant EXAMPLES

Include dates where applicable

- Sugar act (1764), stamp act/stamp act congress(1765), townshend acts(1767)
- French and indian war (1754-1763)
- Quartering act (1765)
- taxes/ laws
- Boston Massacre (1770)
- Common sense Thomas Paine(1776)

Turning points during the Revolution & Reasons for American victory:

Battle of Saratoga: boosted morale, got french support

- Battle of Trenton/Princeton led by Washington Dec. 26, 1776 gave lifesaving victories and establish Washington as national hero and give hope to America
- Battle of Saratoga victory in 1777 made possible for foreign aid
- Battle of Yorktown 1781 last major battle when Cornwallis surrendered
- Treaty of Paris 1783 British recognize independence, grant generous boundaries
- Women play important roles in revolution and later known for Republican Motherhood, creating necessary of educated citizens
- Winter at valley forge

Declaration of Independence
(new purpose of War)

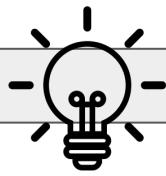
Development of the new Government: Compromises and Challenges:

The Great Compromise: Large and small state agreement that defined government representation in the US where the senate and the house was created.

- Articles of Confederation (1777): provided very loose construction with almost exclusively all state
 - Cannot establish taxes, no executive/judicial branch, impossible to unite
 - Land Ordinance (1785) / Northwest Ordinance (1787) successfully established
 - Shays Rebellion (1786): prove weakness in Articles
- Constitutional Convention (1787): supposed to revise Articles but result in creation of Constitution
- Bundle of Compromises (1787)
 - Virginia (House of Representatives), New Jersey (Senate), 3/5 Compromise for slaves
- Establish 2-party system between Jeffersonians and Hamiltonians
 - Add Bill of Rights to safeguard most precious American principles

Shays Rebellion (1786-1787), 3/5 compromise

- Hamilton's Financial Plans cause Whiskey Rebellion 1791
- Franco-American alliance 1778 cause conflict with Jay's Treaty
- XYZ Affair 1797-1798
- Alien and Sedition Acts 1798 excuse Anti-Federalists
 - Virginia/Kentucky resolutions give back state



PERIOD 4: 1800 - 1848

Describe THEME/TREND

Debates over the proper role of government - Jefferson through Jackson:

- Federalists vs anti-federalists
- Strict constructionism: following the constitution directly vs loose constructionism: if the constitution doesn't directly restrict it then ok
- Hamiltonian ideals of strong government, trade, industry vs Jefferson wanted weak government and agriculture
- Marbury v Madison (1803) → judicial review
- Jackson increases the power of the president, uses the veto much more

The development of Sectional Identities [including the Market Revolution]:

In the Market revolution America began to develop goods for trade and cash not for sustenance, this favored the production of a single crop, cash crop. SECTIONAL SPECIALIZATION

We can see that this leads to sectional identities with transportation developments (canals, steamship, etc.):

- South: Cotton Gin led to an increase in slave labor as well as a focus on a single cash crop. Leads to a planter aristocracy where the few at the top have the most slaves as well as money. Cotton mills saw an increase as well.
- North/East: With the new protective tariffs we have a new focus on factory production. Manufacturing of textiles was quite big leading to a lowered focus on labor (hint lower need for slaves).
- West: US "Bread basket", exported grain/livestock

Important idea all of these sections were connected with an interregional trade. (Cotton from south → Textiles for north, West → food for both North and South)

The Age of Reform (1830s & 1840s):

Second Great Awakening leads to:

- Temperance movement (alcohol bad) — early 1800s
- Mental health reform
- Transcendentalism (self-reliance + independence, believed in the divinity of nature)
- Abolitionists
- Movement of utopian societies combat market revolution with idealism
- The women's suffrage movement began as women were empowered and valued in republican motherhood and increased work outside the house

List relevant EXAMPLES

Include dates where applicable

- Louisiana Purchase (1803)
- Embargo Act (1807)
- American System (includes debates over infrastructure)
- Jackson's veto of the bank recharter (July 10, 1832)
- Force Act (1870?)
- Nullification Crisis (1832-33)

- Cotton gin (1793) by eli whitney leads to southern reliance on slavery
- Interchangeable parts (1798)
- Steam ships by Robert Fulton (1807)
- Completion of the Erie Canal (1825)
- Lowell factories introduced by Samuel Slater (1812)
- Embargo Act (1807)
- Bread Basket in the midwest
- Yeomen in the South
- Cumberland road (1811)

- Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Seneca Falls Convention (1848)
- Frederick Douglass
- Neal Dow
- Dorothea Dix
- Horace Mann
- Immanuel Kant
- Ralph Waldo Emerson
- Henry David Thoreau
- Oneida Community, Brook Farm



PERIOD 5: 1844 - 1877

Describe THEME/TREND

Manifest Destiny & Territorial Expansion:

Manifest destiny (coined in 1845) was the idea that the white man had the god given right to expand the flag of America from East coast to West coast. Conflict with Native Americans (buffalo, culture, etc.). Democrats at the start were a big proponent of this, especially president James Polk. Whigs less enthusiastic.

Polk's 4 main goals:

1. keep government funds to the government
2. Independent Treasury
3. controlling Oregon
4. controlling California
 - a. This prompted the Mexican American war. This is also reflected in the desire to annex texas, cuba.

EXPANSIONIST POLICY

List relevant EXAMPLES

Include dates where applicable

- Spot Resolution
- Webster-Austerburn Treaty(1842)(Maine)
- Oregon Treaty/ 49th Parallel (1846)
- Free Soil Party (1848)
- Ostend Manifesto (Cuba takeover goal)
- <-- was that polk?? (1854)
- Mexican American War → Mexican Cession/Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (Feb 2. 1848)
- Gadsden Purchase (1854)

Failure of Compromise & the Causes of the Civil War:

- Bleeding Kansas - John Brown's raids
 - Topeka/Lecompton Constitution, border ruffians
- Legislation (Compromise of 1850 and Kansas-Nebraska Acts) and Supreme Court (Dred Scott) went against previous policies → sectional tensions increased as gov accused of being too pro-slavery (slave power) or anti-slavery
- Senatorial Giants: Clay, Calhoun, Webster: wanted to keep the country together
- Last attempt of compromise - Crittenden Amendment (proposed to make outlawing slavery unconstitutional)
- Election of 1860 - Repubs/Lincoln won, Dem split → South Carolina secedes

- Wilmot Proviso (no slavery expansion in territory gained from war) 1846
- Compromise of 1850
- Fugitive Slave Law 1850
- Dred scott decision 1857
- (Kansas-Nebraska Act) Douglas
- Bleeding Kansas (Pottawatomie massacre, lecompton constitution) 1852-1861
- John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry
- Uncle Tom's Cabin 1852
- Senator brooks beats sumner
- South Carolina secedes 1860

Civil War & Reconstruction:

- Civil War:
 - Emancipation proclamation gives North moral high ground- war becomes solely about slavery, not state's rights
 - Only freed slaves in rebellious states, not border states
 - N has greater industrial power. Lincoln exercises great power (e.g. habeas corpus)
- Reconstruction: "**Regression of the Liberties of Black people.**"
 - Beginning of the Reconstruction (Military Reconstruction) - Give African Americans the right as citizens and suffrage.
 - Radical Republicans wished to establish Republican governments in the South
 - Carpetbaggers: Northerners who wanted profits in South
 - Scalawags: Southerners who supported Reconstruction
 - Redeemers: those who wanted Democratic Power in the South.
 - Southern States passed laws such as Grandfather Clauses, Literary Tests, Poll Taxes. Think about KKK and the failure of many **REPUBLICANS** (not radicals) to ensure the rights of African Americans.
 - Sharecropping replaces slavery and includes poor whites
 - **Plans:** Lincoln's 10% plan, Wade-Davis Bill (50%), Johnson's Reconstruction plan (100%), Congressional Reconstruction (14th Amendment)
- **Impeachment** - Pres Johnson impeached for violating Tenure of Office Act 1867
 - A loss of federal power; congress attempts to retake power given to the president position during war.
- Compromise of 1877 - Hayes gets pres. (North satisfied) who would end military reconstruction and pull out troops from

- Antietam(1862)
- Emancipation Proclamation 1863
- Gettysburg address (November 19,1863)
- Fall of Atlanta, Sherman's march (total war) 1864
- Treaty of Appomattox Courthouse
- Freedmen's Bureau 1865
- Black Codes 1865-1866
- 13th,14th,and 15th amendments
- Compromise of 1877
- Carpetbaggers (N), Scalawags (S), redeemers
- Thaddeus Stevens (radical Republican)
- 10% Plan
- Wade-Davis Bill (radical republican plan)



PERIOD 6: 1865 - 1898

Describe THEME/TREND

The development of the American Economy - Industry in the East & Agriculture in the West

New innovation grew

- Ex. Edison's inventions, mass production, power plants, the growth of monopolies.
 - Economies of scale, the cheaper the product is the more it is sold.
- Trusts start to form around these concepts using vertical and horizontal integration,
 - these trusts risked putting the united states under depression (buying on margin).
- Led to a business friendly government (corruption), class disparities (gospel of wealth) and Labor unions in response to this.
 - The advancement more or less was focused on the North's industry, the south mainly stayed agricultural using sharecropping.
- Transcontinental railroad - Central Pacific (Big Four), Union Pacific
- Women in industry - "Gibson Girl"

From the Gilded Age to the Progressive Era - Changes in government policy:

- Progressives attempted to get direct election of senators and eradicate political machines
- Strikes became quite common arms to achieve better conditions and wages
- Corruption in gov by businesses → gov against corruption
- Early ideas to uplift society - Gospel of Wealth, social gospel
- ICC - gov's first attempt to regulate business, proved to be ineffective but still represented public opinion
- Transitionary: Populists
 - William Jennings Bryan and the Bimetal Currency - "Cross of Gold"
 - Similarities with the progressives: Against the trusts and businesses, "for the common man"
 - Differences: Oriented towards mainly the west, Mainly for farmers
- Meat packing industry and food processing in general were more standardized
- Prohibition movement → Prohibition Party and 18th Amendment → undermined by gangster activity (Al Capone)
- 19th amendment- right to vote for all citizens no matter the sex
- Indians - were forcefully attempted to be assimilate (Dawes Severalty Act)

America on the World Stage - Growth of Imperialism:

- America was "running out of the frontier"
- Start of **imperialism** came with the presidency of McKinley
- "Big Sister" policy - yellow journalism depicted foreign affairs as adventures
- Spanish-American war:
 - USS Maine is blown up --Yellow journalists blamed USS Maine explosion on Spanish
 - Americans claim they will free Cubans, eventually free them but gain exclusive privileges in Cuban ports, etc.
- Big Stick Diplomacy (Teddy Roosevelt)- send military intervention in Latin American affairs
- Dollar Diplomacy(Taft)-U.S investment into foreign countries to gain influence (1909-1913)
- Moral Diplomacy(Wilson)- (1914) removes military from Latin American countries
- Hawaii: rejected at first but annexed during Spanish-US war out of fear that another power might take it
- Cuba: Teller Amendment to guarantee US protection of Cuba, later Platt Amendment Philippines annexation: anti-imperialists vs imperialists → imperialists won
- Puerto Rico: **Insular Cases** deemed they were subjects, not US citizens
- China: Open Door Policy for fair trading with Chinese, later amending to preserve Chinese integrity
- Panama Canal: US incited Panama rebellion against Colombians for better negotiations in Panama Canal

List relevant EXAMPLES

Include dates where applicable

- Transcontinental railroad (May 10, 1869)
- Pullman 1894 & Homestead steel strike (1892)
- Closed shop vs open shop
- AFL (Gompers 🇺🇸), Knights of Labor, IWW
- Eugene Debs
- Chinese Exclusion Act

- United Coal Workers' Strike of 1902 (TR helps strikers)
- Trust Busting
- Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)
- Populist Party (est. 1892)
- Interstate Commerce Commission
- 3 C's of TR's Square Deal?
- Prohibition (1920-1933)
- Social Darwinism
- Hull House (Jane Addams; 1889)

- Occupation of Philippines (1898-1946)
- Annexation of Hawaii (1898)
- Sinking of USS Maine (1898)
- Theodore Roosevelt
- Open Door Policy (1899-1900)
- Yellow Journalism
- Spanish American War (1898)
- Cuba: Platt Amendment (1903)
- Roosevelt Corollary (1904)
- Anti-Imperialist League
- Insular Cases



PERIOD 7: 1898 - 1945 [PART A]

Describe THEME/TREND

Effects of WWI & WWII on Americans at home

- WW1: First American war where women were officially allowed to serve in the military (mostly nurses or operators)
 - Men were drafted = Opened jobs for women → 19th Amendment
 - Propaganda and restrictions in public speech
- Post WW2: Boom in consumerism, baby boomers
- The cold war, non-violent war between Russia and the US
- Shift in african americans north (Great Migration) due to defense industries leads to flourishing of black culture
- Americans participate in rationing to help effort abroad

List relevant EXAMPLES

Include dates where applicable

- Espionage and Sedition Acts (1917)
- Schenck v. United States (1919)
- Harlem Renaissance (1920s)
- Post-WWII migration to Sun Belt
- Great Migration (1916-1970), New Negro
- War Labor Board (1918-1919)
- Fair Employment Practices Commission
- Korematsu vs US (1944)
- Japanese Internment camps (E.O. 9066) (1942)

To what extent was the US isolationist between WWI & WWII?

The US grew almost as isolationist as the beginning of the Gilded Age.

- Bolshevik revolution had caused many americans to go into a frenzy about the emergence of New Ideologies.
 - Reduction of immigration, negative stigma towards the new immigrants and a formation of the FBI.
 - Even continued into the era after the 1920s with the Zoot Suit Riots, and into WWII with the Japanese internment.
- However they reduced intervention in Latin America for their support in WWII, Good Neighbor Policy.
- US claimed to be neutral at the beginning of both wars, but slowly abandoned this policy with actions such as Lend-Lease, would eventually send men in both wars
- Didn't join League of Nations (reservationists led by Senator Lodge) or ratify treaty of Versailles

- Reservationists + irreconcilables
- Treaty of Versailles (June, 1919)
- League of Nations
- Great Depression (1929-1939)
- Neutrality acts (1935)
- London Economic Conference
- Destroyer Deal (Sep. 2 1940)
- Munich Conference (Sept. 28-29 1938)
- Lend-Lease Bill (Mar. 11, 1941)
- Embargoes on Japanese exports

Clashes between Traditionalism & Modernism in the 1920s

- **Modernism:**
 - Women were becoming more independent,
 - immense consumerism led to innovation, advertising industry grew, Increased pornography in movies
 - More independent secular thoughts, a new generation of writers ("Forgotten Generation").
 - New Music and black literature that originated in the Harlem Renaissance.
- **Traditionalists:**
 - Isolationism brewed new nativism, Ku Klux Klan.
 - People against the progression of science, forced government to make the teaching of evolution illegal,
 - Outlawing of alcohol which seems good in theory but led to the gangster era.
 - Petition against movies for more patriotic messages.
- **Prohibition:** opposition from "Old World" immigrants who favored their traditional alcohol lifestyle,
 - undermined by gangsters (Al Capone)
- **Women:** Sexual taboos, "flappers," "New Woman," birth control movement, Alice Paul and National Women's Party for Equal Rights Amendment

- Scopes trial 1925
- 18th prohibition Amendment with Volstead Act (
- Fundamentalists
- Margaret Sanger
- "Flapper," "New Woman"
- Gertrude Stein, Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway = Lost Generation
- Organized crime
- Al Capone
- commercialism



PERIOD 7: 1898 - 1945 [PART B]

Describe THEME/TREND

Causes & Immediate Effects of the Great Depression:

Hoover & Coolidge: deregulation, bull market — 1920s (the business of gov is business)
“Long boom”

Low wages → overproduction and underconsumption
overspeculation → higher stock prices → higher false paper profits despite Hoover’s efforts thru Federal Reserve Board
black tuesday: stock prices drop

- first signal of the great depression

Mechanization → dust bowl — grapes of wrath — Oklahomans moving west → California

Labor unions:

- National labor relations act
- CIO — for unskilled workers within the AFL
- Fair labor standards act (1938): all companies engaged in interstate commerce subject to max hours and min wage restrictions

FDR’s Response to the Depression and how it changed ideas of the proper scope of government:

- First Hundred Days
- The new deal enacted by FDR focused on the three R’s - was meant to financially help America and its economy through public work programs, and regulations.
 - Relief, reform and recovery
- Glass-Steagall Banking Act insured deposits
- Hoover believed in less of a government role, and warned that excessive federal interference would pose a threat to capitalism and individualism

FDR attempted to **EXPAND** the power of not only the democratic party (court packing) but also successfully **EXPANDED** the power of the president and the federal government → New Deal coalition of Dems

Limits on Civil Liberties in the 20th century:

- Espionage and Sedition Acts during WWI
- Palmer Raids that targeted socialists, anarchists and others.
- The Scopes trial to some extent prevented the teaching of new ideas.
- Pearl Harbor Bombing → Executive Order 9066 → Japanese internment camps
 - Gov. suspicious about Japanese being spies
 - Constitutionality upheld in Korematsu v US bc necessary in wartime
- However new opportunities for black people in the Double V campaign.
- Women empowerment increased in industrial job employment, but soon died b/c soldiers took their jobs back after war - Rosie the Riveter
 - Women did get the right to vote, thanks Wilson (19th Amendment — 1920)

List relevant EXAMPLES

Include dates where applicable

- Hoovervilles
- Bonus army vs. Gen. MacArthur 1932 under Hoover
- First Hundred Days Congress Mar. 4 1933 + 100 days
- Bull Market
- Buying on margin
- Overuse of credit
- Harding + Coolidge
- Andrew Mellon
- **Hoover’s unsuccessful efforts:** Reconstruction Finance Corporation Hawley-Smoot tariff

- Fireside Chats
- First 100 Days
- Court-packing, Judicial Reorganization Bill
- FDR served 4 terms
- The New Deal
- **Relief:** CCC, FERA, TVA, WPA
- **Recovery:** AAA, PWA
- **Reform:** Social Security Act, National Labor Relations Act, CIO

- Gentleman’s Agreement (1907)
- Executive Order 9066
- Mandatory registration for the draft (WW2, starting in 1940)
- Sacco Vanzetti Trial (1920)
- Immigration Quota Act of 1924
- Immigration Act of 1965
- Executive Order 8066 (African Americans Allowed to participate in the army—expanding civil liberties)