

APUSH Summer Assignment

Welcome to Advanced Placement United States History! This summer assignment will give you an overview of the content, and an idea of what to expect during the school year. You will have three tasks to complete which will be due the first day of class. This is an individual assignment you may not collaborate with another classmate. **You must hand write all information in black ink. Any type written information will not be accepted.** Everything (brief history and questions, essay question choices) except the internet achieve videos and transcripts can be found in the pages below. If you encounter any difficulty, please contact me at adamvm@leeschools.net

The three tasks you will need to complete are:

- 1. Read a brief history of the United States and answer 90 questions.**
- 2. Go to The American Yawp or the internet achieve APUSH section and watch videos or read transcripts on one lesson topic, then create an outline.**
- 3. Select one of my essay choices on that topic, and write the essay.**

When you have completed all three tasks, please staple them together in the order above.

The brief history will give you an overview of all of US history. The bolded and underlined words are from previous APUSH exams, and you will encounter them throughout the year. After reading the document, go to the questions below it and select and **answer three to six questions** for each time period from Pre-Columbus to the 2000's, for a **total of 90 questions**.

Next search Google for The American Yawp <http://www.americanyawp.com/index.html>, or openstax us history <https://openstax.org/details/books/us-history> . Then locate a topic that you would like to learn more about. You can make your selection based upon several factors. You could select the topic you are most interested in to learn even more information, or you could select a topic that you know very little about to help prepare you for later in the year, or you could select a topic that you struggle with that will help you to be more successful later in the year.

The American Yawp

A Free and Online, Collaboratively Built American History Textbook



2016-2017 Edition Updates

Introduction
Primary Source Reader

BEFORE 1877	AFTER 1877
The New World 1	Capital and Labor 16
Colliding Cultures 2	Conquering the West 17
British North America 3	Life in Industrial America 18
Colonial Society 4	American Empire 19
The American Revolution 5	The Progressive Era 20
A New Nation 6	World War I & Its Aftermath 21
The Early Republic 7	The New Era 22
The Market Revolution 8	The Great Depression 23
Democracy in America 9	World War II 24

Select the topic that you would like to read. After reading create an outline of the topic. You will be reading chapters and outlining them as a regular part of your homework, this will be a good introduction of how to complete the task.

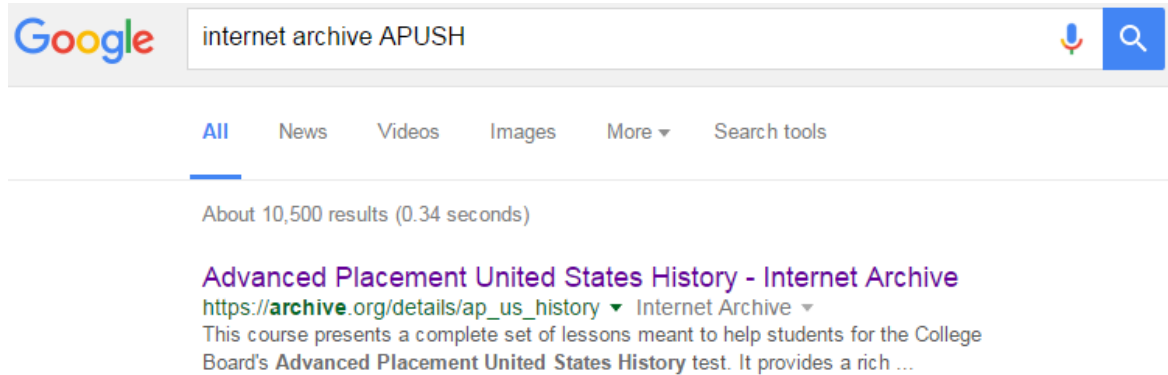
Finally after learning about the topic you will **write the essay**. I have included the essay choices for the entire year **at the bottom of this document**. You will have an essay with each test, this is a good primer for what you will encounter later in the year. Locate the section that corresponds to what you outlined, and select the essay that you would like to write. **Spend no more than 25 minutes in writing the essay.**

OR Use this source instead:

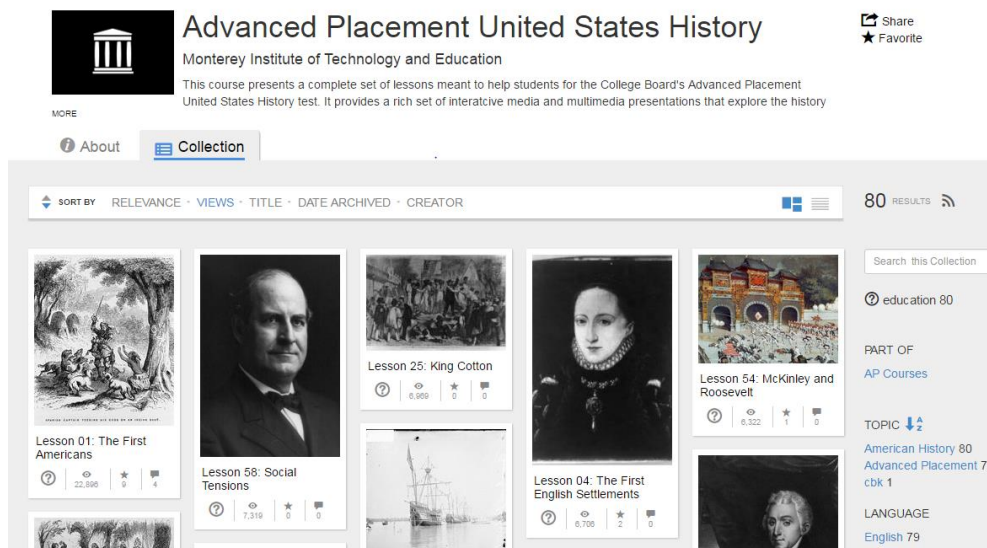
<https://openstax.org/details/books/us-history>

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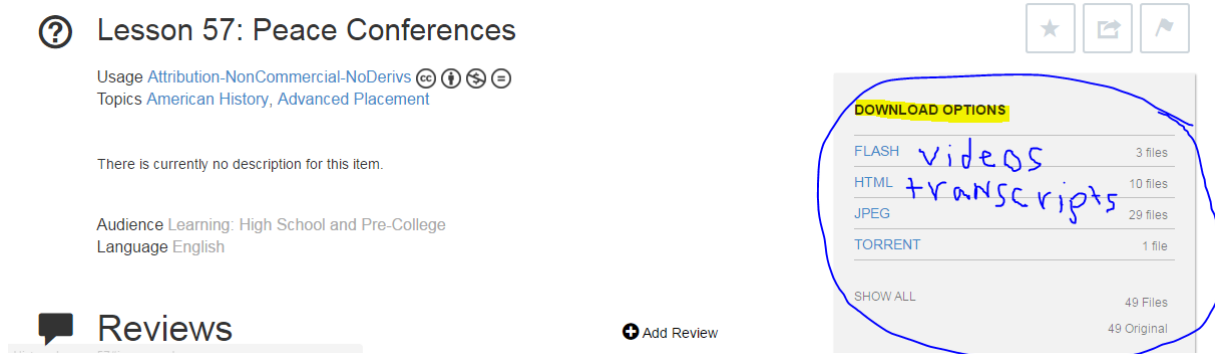
If you prefer you can use this resource for your information instead of The American Yawp. **You do not need to read both sources, select the one you would like to use.** Search Google for the internet archive APUSH. Go to the top selection.



Below is what the page should look like:



When you select a lesson look to the right hand side to open the videos or the transcripts. You may either watch the video to create your outline, or read the transcripts. Below is what a lesson will look like:



Finally after learning about the topic you will **write the essay**. I have included the essay choices for the entire year **at the bottom of this document**. You will have an essay with each test, this is a good primer for what you will encounter later in the year. Locate the section that corresponds to what you outlined, and select the essay that you would like to write. **Spend no more than 25 minutes in writing the essay.**

A Brief History of the United States

By Adam McGarry

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AP U.S. History Exam Format

Section	Question Type	Number of Questions	Timing	Percentage of Total Exam Score
I	Part A: Multiple-choice questions	55 questions	55 minutes	40%
	Part B: Short-answer questions	4 questions	45 minutes	20%
II	Part A: Document-based question	1 question	60 minutes	25%
	Part B: Long essay question	1 question	35 minutes	15%

Time Period	Instructional Time	AP Exam
1 1491–1607	5%	5%
2 1607–1754	10%	45%
3 1754–1800	12%	45%
4 1800–1848	10%	45%
5 1844–1877	13%	45%
6 1865–1898	13%	45%
7 1890–1945	17%	45%
8 1945–1980	15%	45%
9 1980–present	5%	5%

Pre Columbian-1775 Land bridge- American Revolution

The Americas were populated by people from Asia thousands of years ago. The people separated into diverse groups throughout the continents. Eventually, Europeans arrived and began to settle in the hemisphere. The countries of Spain, England, and France fought for dominance in the new world. The French and Indian War was the biggest manifestation of the struggle. The English won and began to tax the fledgling American Colonies to replenish the imperial coffers. The colonists disliked the taxes and began to protest, which would have significant ramifications in the 1770's.

Thousands of years ago, no humans lived in the Americas. The accepted, though not only, theory is that the first arrivals walked across a frozen **land bridge** for Asia. Their progeny quickly adapted to the surroundings and blossomed into the many different native tribes, including our own mighty Caloosa. **Christopher Columbus'** arrival in 1492 changed everything. The transition of goods, food, ideas, and diseases is called the **Columbian Exchange**. The natives had no resistance to the European diseases and died by the thousands. The Spanish quickly claimed large parts of the New World. The French and English struggled to get their fledgling colonies going as well.

The first permanent English Colony was **Jamestown** in 1607 (and no, there weren't any talking rodents), set up to find gold. **Plymouth** in 1620 was next, established by **Separatists** from the **Anglican Church** followed by **Puritans** in 1636 who would come to Mass Bay colony. The English colonists eventually established 13 colonies. Religion was a major reason for migration, but the colonists didn't allow religious freedom for new arrivals and dealt harshly with heretics. They kicked out **Roger Williams** and **Anne Hutchinson** for that very reason. Later, a religious movement called the **Great Awakening** caused a renewed interest in religion, although proponents of the **Enlightenment** movement challenged some religious beliefs.

They let the colonists have a great deal of economic and political independence under a policy called **Salutary Neglect**. England wanted the colonies to provide raw materials and become a marketplace for finished goods, under a policy known as **Mercantilism**. **Indentured servants** were the first laborers. This changed when **Nathaniel Bacon** led a rebellion of former servants against the government in 1676. The elite turned to a more controllable force of labor in **slaves**, which had first been brought to Virginia in 1619.

Britain challenged France for possession of North America in the **French and Indian War** of 1756-1763. The British defeated the French and reigned supreme "over" North America. The enormous cost of the war caused the British to begin taxing the colonists. The colonists resented this intrusion immensely. The **Stamp Act** was the first of many taxes that caused outrage and protest amongst the colonists. A group of rebels known as the **Sons of Liberty** stoked colonial passions until war flared up between the ill-prepared colonists and the mighty British military machine. The first battles at **Lexington** and **Concord** become known as "the shot heard around the world."

1775-1800 American Revolution- Critical Period

After the British victory in the French and Indian War, the colonists were feeling good about themselves as British subjects. That began to change when they were taxed, regulated, and legislated. The American Revolution was fought between the world's mightiest power, England, and its wayward America Colonies. The Americans shocked the world and earned victory with the help of France and Spain. During the war, the Articles of Confederation were written, becoming the first form of government. These documents had flaws that were later corrected by the Constitution.

Even at the beginning of the **American Revolution**, there were many people who were either more pro British or completely indifferent to the cause of independence. The American colonists were divided into three groups: the **Patriots**, **Loyalists**, and the largest group, the **Neutralists**. At the conclusion of the war many Loyalists moved to Canada to remain under British authority. Both the Loyalist and the Patriots were fighting the American Revolution to persuade the Neutralists to join

their cause. To persuade the neutralists, **Thomas Paine** wrote the pamphlet **Common Sense** in 1776. Later that same year, on July 4th, **Thomas Jefferson's** pre-immanent statement of rights, the **Declaration of Independence**, was signed and has been celebrated as America's birthday ever since. With his army about to dissolve, **George Washington** iconically crossed the Delaware River on December 25th 1776, my birthday, to attack the Hessian Mercenaries in the **Battle of Trenton**.

The American army scored a surprising victory at the **Battle of Saratoga**, causing the French to support our cause, mainly to kill British. The war concluded with an American Victory at the **Battle of Yorktown** in 1781. The **Treaty of Paris** was signed in 1783 granting America its **independence**.

During the war, the **Articles of Confederation** were written, which became our first governing documents. Although extremely weak, they lead us through the crisis. Most notably the passage of the **Northwest Ordinance** in 1785, this act divided the present day Midwest into territories and, reflecting the Revolutionary spirit, prohibited slavery. Many Northern States began banning slavery as it didn't seem to fit with the ideals of the revolution.

Woman's status was beginning to change slightly, albeit perceptually. Mothers were looked upon as needing to raise children and instill republican ideals into them; this is known as **Republican Motherhood**. But, women were all confined to the home as the term **Cult of Domesticity** reflects.

As the republic moved forward, it became increasingly obvious to the founders that the government was too weak. This was especially apparent after a discontented group of indebted farmers attacked the government during **Shay's Rebellion**. The **Constitutional Convention** was called to fix the Articles of Confederation. They wanted a **chief executive**, the **power to tax**, and an **Independent Judiciary**. Unfortunately, there was not an argument on what the document should look like. The debates that followed were acrimonious and the convention nearly ended at one point over representation until the **Great Compromise** saved the day. Other debates and Compromises were passed about **Federalism**, the power of the **Federal Government**, and **Slavery**.

When the **Constitution** was sent to the states for **ratification** the debate was renewed and intensified. The seeds of political parties developed. The **Federalists**, led by **Alexander Hamilton**, called for strong central government. The **Anti-Federalists**, led by **Thomas Jefferson**, insisted that state governments should be superior. The constitution was **ratified** in 1789 and in 1791 **the Bill of Rights** was added to protect individual rights. President George Washington established many of the customs that are still used today. One of his most lasting pieces of advice was a strict **Policy of Neutrality**, which lasted until after World War II in 1945. After two terms as president, Washington retired. The **election of 1800** was considered revolutionary for it was the first time that political power was transferred peacefully between two different political parties the **Federalists** and the **Democratic Republicans**.

The **Supreme Court**, under the leadership of **John Marshall**, became a powerful organization. They ruled in the case of **Marbury v Madison** that their function was **judicial review**, which is where they can rule that a law was **unconstitutional**, and should be thrown out. Marshall extended the **Federalist Party** beyond its demise until he retired in the 1830's. His rulings showed the supremacy of the federal government over the state governments. Among the other great cases were: **Fletcher vs Peck, Cohen vs. Virginia, Dartmouth College vs Woodward, McCulloch vs Maryland** and **Gibbons vs Ogden**.

1800-1824 Jeffersonian Democracy- Era of Good Feelings

The United States began to grow with the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida. The U.S. and Britain fought to a draw in the War of 1812. After the war an intense period of Nationalism, known as the **Era of Good Feelings**, swept the United States. In another manifestation of Nationalism, President Monroe's Doctrine warned European powers to stay out of the Americas.

When Jefferson became president, he had the opportunity to **purchase Louisiana** in 1803 due to the Haitian Revolution. He sent **Lewis and Clark** to explore the vast area, which nearly doubled the size of the United States. There was also the **Pike Expedition**, to Colorado.

Britain and France were at war once again but Jefferson tried to ignore that situation and remain neutral as the British were **impressing** our sailors into service and France was taking cargo from American ships. Jefferson responded with the extremely unpopular **Embargo Act** which virtually froze all merchant activity and crippled the economy. Once the embargo was lifted Britain resumed its **impressment**.

During this time, contrary to the **Treaty of Paris**, the British still had military forts on our soil. The British soldiers supplied the hostile natives with weapons to terrorize our settlements. One such native, **Techumseh**, attempted to get an alliance of natives together to attack the Americans. His effort was thwarted, however, and many Americans (called **War Hawks**) felt that it was fine to declare war on the British.

The **War of 1812** has been called the “second war for independence”. Neither side seemed to gain any advantage. During the war, Washington D.C was burned and the **Star Spangled banner** was written. The **Treaty of Ghent** was signed, thus ending the conflict. Due to slow communication, **the Battle of New Orleans** was fought two weeks after the war was over. This battle was devastating for the British and made **Andrew Jackson** an American Hero. Jackson went on to grab **Florida** from the Spanish. Spain officially ceded the land with the **Adams-Onis Treaty**.

An intense feeling of **Nationalism** occurred after the war that gave the time period its name of the **Era of Good feelings**. Political parties reached a consensus and came together to form one major political party. Even a sharp **recession** called the **Panic of 1819** failed to dim the optimism of many Americans.

Eli Whitney invented the **cotton gin**, which led to fervor over producing more amounts of cotton. This caused the demand for slaves to increase dramatically. He also invented **interchangeable parts**. Slavery became an issue in regards to allowing it into the new state of Missouri. Eventually, the **Missouri Compromise of 1820** temporarily settled the bitter, divisive issue of slavery which was one **Henry Clay's** great nationalistic proposals, Clay also introduced the **American System** of economic national development.

On the diplomatic side, many of Spain's former colonies were becoming independent. President **James Monroe** issued a statement, in 1823, warning the European powers to stay out of the Americas. This became known as the **Monroe Doctrine**, which in a modified form, is still in use today.

1824- 1840 Jacksonian Democracy- Manifest Destiny

The period during **Andrew Jackson's** presidency became know as **Jacksonian Democracy**. It offered expanded **suffrage** to the **common man**. The regular people made the most of their new found voting rights, as elections in this time period had some of the highest voter turnouts in history. The era also produced a concern for fixing society in several **Social Reform Movements**. The only group not to benefit was the **Native Americans**, as they were forced aside to reservations.

The election of 1824 was very acrimonious. Some claimed that **John Quincy Adams** stole the election from **Andrew Jackson** with the help of **Henry Clay** through a **Corrupt Bargain**. Jackson's election in 1828 heralded the era of **Common Man**, as **suffrage** was being spread to more individuals in this time period, without regard to land ownership.

By this time the United States had divided into three regions: the North, the South, and the West. In 1828 the **tariff of abominations** was passed. This caused the price of manufactured goods to increase, which hurt the agrarian south and benefited the industrializing north. The west stood to benefit as well because some of the money would be spent on internal improvements such as roads and canals in the West. This system, advocated by **Henry Clay**, is known as the **American System**. The south was under the leadership of **John Calhoun** who proposed **nullification**, or to erase the law. (This raised the considerable ire of Jackson who threatened to invade South Carolina.) Eventually a compromise was reached.

The Native Americans east of the Mississippi were in conflict with settlers looking to expand farm land. Jackson's **policy of Indian Removal** became the tool to displace thousands of Natives to

Indian Territory (Oklahoma). Especially tragic was the **Trail of Tears**, in which the Cherokee were forcibly moved and thousands perished. During this time, the Seminole Indian Wars were fought, the second of which began in Cape Coral.

Jackson turned his attention to the **Bank of the U.S.** This was set up in the early days of the republic to regulate the economy. It was controlled by northern bankers and was not regulated by the Federal Government. Jackson saw it as an elitist operation and destroyed it. He distributed the funds to **Pet banks**, which led to rampant **land speculation** and the **Panic of 1837**.

Jackson made quite a few enemies. These diverse individuals created a second political party known as the **Whigs**.

A period of religious revival was taking place known as **the Second Great Awakening**. This movement gave rise to a great many **Social Reform Movements**.

Women began to find their collective voice and pushed for changes. The **women's rights movement** got its start during this time, though it would be put off during the civil war and would not reach fruition until the early 20th century. Most notable was the **Seneca Falls declaration**, which mirrored the Declaration of Independence (except it was expressly for women). The two leading women of the movement were **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** and **Susan B. Anthony**.

Women were also influential in the **temperance movement**. During this time the average American consumed five gallons of hard liquor per year. This had a devastating affect on families. The temperance movement preached reducing, but not eliminating consumption. This movement would also not achieve tangible results until the 20th century.

People also began trying to change the harsh conditions in prisons. Prisoners were kept in silence for many hours a day and were beaten. **Dorthea Dix** advocated that the mentally insane should not be chained to the walls for life, and instead should be treated more humanely. **Horace Mann**, the father of universal education, believed that all children would benefit from a mandatory education. Some people decided that society wasn't worth reforming. They decided to set up ideal, **Utopian Societies**. Most notable among these were: the **Shakers(Lee)**, **Oneida (Noyes)**, **New Harmony**, **Brook Farm**, and the **Mormons (Joseph Smith & Brigham Young)**. Americans became more culturally creative and began to paint America landscapes in a movement known as the **Hudson River School**. And the transcendental school of literature featuring romanticism and writing such as: **Hawthorne**, **Thoreau**, **Whitman**, & **Emerson**.

In 1831 a slave preacher named **Nat Turner**, led an unsuccessful rebellion against the planters in Virginia. As a result, the south passed more restrictive laws known as the **Slave Codes**. Although a minority movement, **Abolition** gained momentum behind leaders such as **Fredrick Douglass**, **Harriet Tubman**, **Sojourner Truth**, and **William Lloyd Garrison**.

Although the Jacksonian time period is known as the "age of the **common man**" it did not embrace the **immigrants**. During the 1840's and 1850's large numbers of **Irish** and **Germans** began arriving. This mass migration became known as the **second great migration**. The Irish settled into Eastern cities. The Germans moved to the Midwest. **Nativism** reared its ugly head through secretive societies that tried to suppress the immigrant hordes. They even formed the political party called the Order of the Star Spangled Banner, more commonly known as the **Know-Nothings**.

Texas fought a war with Mexico and became an independent republic. The question over **annexation** would lead America into another war and set the stage for the most climactic struggle in American history.

1840-1860 Manifest Destiny- Civil War

Americans were caught up in Manifest Destiny in the 1840's and desired to get as much land as possible. The Mexican American War was fought to add land to the United States. Once the land was acquired the major issue became whether slavery should be allowed into the new territory. The acrimonious, bloody decade of the 1850's foreshadowed the Civil War of the next decade.

The question over whether to annex Texas or not was over the divisive issue of slavery. **Texas** was finally **annexed** in 1845, the same year that **Florida** became a state.

By this time a strong movement called **Manifest Destiny** had begun to sweep the land. The belief that we should expand from coast to coast first appeared in Oregon. We eventually reached a peaceful settlement with Britain over possession of the land. California wouldn't be as placid of an acquisition. But it included: **Texas, Oregon, Utah, & California** as the sites and environments of national expansion for a variety of reasons, ranging from religion, to gold, to ranching, and individualism.

The **Mexican American War** from 1846-1848 was divisive as the Whig Party perceived the war to be a greedy land grab. We thoroughly dominated the Mexican army and, under the terms of the **Treaty of Guadalupe Hildago**, we reached a settlement for California, and the **Mexican Cession** (parts of the 7 southwestern states). We also agreed to pay an indemnity of 15 million. The last piece in the continental United States outline was bought for a southern railroad; this was called the **Gadsden Purchase**. Immediately after the war gold was discovered in **California** sparking the **Gold Rush of 1849**. This led to the quick population and request for statehood of California. This became a thorny question, as it would tip the balance of free and slave states. The other issues of slavery in the territories and of runaway slaves were equally contentious. Two senators, **Daniel Webster** and **Henry Clay**, pulled together one last time to save the Union with compromise. Although not everyone was pleased as Senator **John Calhoun** argued vehemently for **state rights**. Eventually, congress, led by the Great Compromiser Henry Clay, passed the **Compromise of 1850**. The terms of which were: California was admitted as a free state, a strong **fugitive slave law** was passed, and slavery in the territories were opened up to a vote, or **popular sovereignty**, and the slave trade (but not slavery) was outlawed in Washington DC.

The **Republican Party** was founded to oppose slavery, especially its spread into the territories. **Abraham Lincoln** ran for senator from Illinois, as a republican, against **Stephen Douglas** and between them provided the famous **Lincoln-Douglass Debates**. Although he lost, he gained national recognition and he set himself up for a presidential bid in 1860.

The **Kansas-Nebraska act** was passed in 1854. This opened up slavery in both of those territories by **popular sovereignty**. It led to portions from the pro-slavery and antislavery camps to attack each other ferociously. This became known as **Bleeding Kansas**. It even spilled onto the floor of congress. Southern Congressman Preston Brooks savagely beat Northern Senator Charles Sumner. Florida approved of the action and named a town in honor of Brooks (Brooksville). This event illustrates how the United States was becoming polarized over the issue of slavery.

The **Underground Railroad** was operating quite effectively and inspired **Harriet Beacher Stowe** to write **Uncle Tom's Cabin**. This book made slavery look evil. The book was warmly received in the North, but despised and burned in the South. This further emphasized the division between the land regions over the issue of slavery.

The Supreme Court thought that they would decide the issue of slavery in the case of **Dred Scott vs. Sanford**. Much to the chagrin of the North, the court decided that slaves were property, and slavery could not be outlawed at all.

In 1859, a white **radical abolitionist**, northerner named **John Brown** decided to take over a federal arsenal and give guns to the slaves. He was executed, but had caused a deep rift of mistrust in the south towards the north, as they feared more radical attempts, and the north treated Brown as a **martyr**.

By the time of the Presidential election of 1860 the political situation the political situation had worsened. **Abraham Lincoln's** victory, who wasn't even on a single southern state's ballot, won the **election of 1860**. The southern states began to **secede** from the Union. One last effort at compromise occurred as the **Crittenden Compromise**, proposed a return to the Missouri Compromise line. The South didn't want it because Dred Scott had legalized and legitimized slavery. The North, especially Lincoln and the Republicans, opposed the spread of slavery and rejected the

idea as well. The impotent President Buchannon foolishly let them leave. This would have a huge impact over the next four years of bloody conflict.

1860-1877 Civil War- Reconstruction

The Civil War caught both the North and South ill prepared. Both sides assumed that the war would be short. The war would drag on for five long, bloody years. Society transformed slaves were freed and the south was destroyed economically. The process of rebuilding the south, called **reconstruction**, would be contentious. Some northerners wanted a fast reintegration of the southern states to the union. While other northerners wanted to exact revenge upon the rebellious south. The freedmen began acquiring rights and exercising their new freedom. Unfortunately, this would be a brief period and the freedmen would have to wait until the 1960's to finally acquire the rights promised to them during reconstruction.

The south fired on **Fort Sumter**, beginning the civil war. Both the North and South assumed the war would be decided in one big battle, sadly that would not be the case. The first big battle, the **Battle of Bull Run**, would prove it was going to be a larger, much longer conflict.

In 1862 the North won the **Battle of Antietam**. This gave Lincoln the opportunity to issue the **Emancipation Proclamation**, which began freeing some slaves. It also kept Britain and France from entering in the war and supporting the south.

The **Battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburg** (July 3 & 4 1863) were turning points in the war. The North's overall strategy called the **Anaconda Plan** was coming to fruition with the tightening of the **blockade**, even here in Fort Myers. The second part of the plan, controlling the Mississippi River, was complete. The only part left was capturing the confederate capital of Richmond.

In domestic affairs, the northern congress passed the **Homestead Act**, the **Morrill land grant**, and the **transcontinental railroad**. These acts would fuel the growth westward in the following decades.

Lincoln's **Gettysburg Address**, given in November 1863, reminded the nation that its founding principles were independence, self-rule, and equality.

Lincoln had no luck in finding a capable general in the eastern theater of war. He went through a succession of worthless ones. Finally, he moved General **Ulysses S. Grant** from the west. Opposing Grant was **Robert E. Lee**. Lee, like much of his staff, had once been an officer in the U.S. Army. He was a very skilled general and had defeated all of Lincoln's generals except for General Grant in the east.

The year 1864 was a presidential election year. While we may think it was a forgone conclusion that Lincoln would win, it was quite uncertain that he would be re-elected. The Democrats chose a peace platform, which appealed to many war weary northerners.

In the west that year **William Tecumseh Sherman** was the Union General that Grant put in charge. He, like Grant, believed in **total war**. This new concept involved, putting pressure on your opponent's army, but also destroying anything of value to him including crops, cattle, and civilian property. Sherman first applied this in **Atlanta**, where he burned the city to the ground in September of 1864. This victory helped Lincoln to win re-election. Sherman then conducted his **March to the Sea** that destroyed a sixty mile wide swath from Atlanta to Savannah. Then he turned north and destroyed the Carolinas. This had a devastating effect on southern morale.

In the east, Grant was slugging it out with Lee in the **Wilderness Campaign**. Though he lost more men, he could replace them. The south, whose draft policy was cradle to grave already, couldn't replace the lost men. Eventually, Grant backed Lee into the confederate capital Richmond, and the city of Petersburg. He then set up a **siege** where he surrounded the cities and tried to cut off all supplies. Lee fled and surrendered to Grant at **Appotmatox Courthouse**, Virginia in April 1865. The **Battle of Fort Myers** was fought in February as the war was winding down. The Union held the fort and the south attacked. The battle lasted a couple of hours and killed three people. The **Civil War**, which had lasted five long years (1861-1865) and had claimed more Americans than all other wars we fought (600,000) was finally over.

Unfortunately, Lincoln wouldn't get to enjoy the victory as he was **assassinated** just days later. With Lincoln's death the process of **reconstruction**, or rebuilding the south, would become significantly harsher on the south. Lincoln favored a **10% plan**, in which only 10% of a state's population had to swear loyalty to the U.S. government to rejoin the Union.

Vice President Andrew Johnson, who became president, had a similar plan to Lincoln's in mind when he took over. Johnson was a racist and hated the **planter elite**. He made it tough on those groups (blacks and rich southern whites), although all other groups could rejoin the U.S. very easily. Opposing Johnson's policies were a group of **Radical Republicans** in congress. They wanted to punish the south for causing the civil war and give former slaves equal status in society legally. To do this, they needed to incapacitate Johnson's power. They passed the **Tenure of Office Act**, which made it a crime to fire a cabinet member after the senate had approved them. Johnson, believing the act to be unconstitutional, took the bait and fired Secretary of War Edwin Stanton.

In 1868 Johnson was **impeached**, but found not guilty by one vote. The radical republicans were now in charge of **reconstruction**.

The radicals made the south ratify the **14th and 15th amendments**. The 13th amendment had already been ratified. The **13th Amendment** freed the slaves, the 14th made them citizens, and the 15th gave them the right to vote (but not women).

To assist the newly freed slaves the government set up **the Freedmen's Bureau**. The bureau gave economic and educational assistance to the freedmen. This is the first intervention by the government to directly assist citizens.

The South was economically destroyed after the war. The former leaders were not allowed to have positions of political power. To fill this void, three groups stepped into political office. The **scalawags** were **yeoman** farmers who didn't like the rich and the elite who saw them as traitors despised them. The **carpetbaggers** were northerners who moved to the south. Some of them came to assist the south and others came to exploit them economically for personal financial gain. The third group was the **African Americans**. They voted often and won seats to the U.S. congress. Unfortunately, the fragile alliance was full of mistrust, hatred, and racism, and fell apart. The **Ku Klux Klan**, founded by a former confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest, was designed to scare off republican voters from the **polls**. It also terrorized **freedmen** who dared to exercise their newfound freedoms. It was so effective that by 1880, it had nearly dissolved itself.

When the Republicans lost political control in the south the former Democratic leaders stepped back into power. This new (old) leadership is known as the **redeemers**. They sought to revert the South to the **antebellum (before the civil war) period** and make blacks second class citizens in a role nearly identical to slavery. They forced the freedmen into an economic subservient situation similar to slavery known as **sharecropping** and **tenant farming**.

At the conclusion of the war, many blacks moved around in search of family members who had been sold. Others moved to Kansas and were known as **exodusters**. This is known as the **first great African American migration**. Those who stayed in the south ended up as **tenant farmers** or **sharecroppers**. It was nearly identical to slavery, with the former masters in charge once again. The **redeemer's government** passed harsh **Jim Crow laws** to keep the races separate. They also passed **poll taxes**, **literacy tests**, and **grandfather laws** to keep them from voting.

In 1872, General **Ulysses Grant** was elected as president. This started a period of Republican presidential dominance. The north was encouraged to vote as you shot (against the democratic south) and they vigorously waved the **bloody shirt** to show that they had fought to save the Union. Grant himself was honest, but he was a terrible judge of character, and the people he appointed to office stole millions of dollars from the Federal government. The **Whiskey Ring scandal** was a tax skimming operation, but the biggest scandal involved bribes from railroad officials to bail out a company, this was called the **Credit Moblier Scandal**.

By the **election of 1876**, people in the north had tired of spending so much money to rebuild the south, especially after the economic **Panic of 1873**. The people who lost jobs didn't care about the freedmen anymore. The election itself was acrimonious with rampant charges of voter fraud;

Florida was in a dispute with both the Democrats and Republicans claiming victory. The country nearly went to war again. The Democratic candidate had won more votes, but in a compromise deal the Republican candidate **Rutherford B. Hayes** became president. To appease the south, all northern troops were removed from occupying the south. Conditions would remain horrible for African Americans until the **Civil Rights Movement** of the 1950's and 1960's.

1877-1890 Closing the Frontier-Gilded Age

After the Civil War, many people traveled west for a fresh start. The transcontinental railroad tied the nation together. It became a curse however, to farmers who were overcharged to ship their crops to market. Native Americans fought with the government to maintain their identity. Ultimately, they failed and were consigned to live their lives on reservations and to become assimilated into white society. The Gilded Age was a time period in which big business was allowed unregulated growth. In this age the well being of the working class and the environment were ignored while the business owners reaped huge profits

Land was abundant and, thanks to the **Homestead Act**, it was cheap. With the completion of the **Transcontinental Railroad** in 1869, settlers now had a fast and reliable way to get there.

The main problem in moving west was that settlers encountered hostile Native Americans. The U.S. government had pushed them westward with the promise of not being bothered again. Starting with the close of the Civil War in 1865, however, United States soldiers began moving them to small plots of land called **reservations**. The natives had one major battle at **Little Bighorn** in 1876 that they won. The U.S. government then began to aggressively shove the natives to the reservations. In Florida, the army fought the Seminole Indians, eventually capturing and moving many of them. The survivors escaped to the Everglades. By 1890, most Indians were living on reservations in squalid conditions. A movement called the **ghost dance** swept through the reservations. It called to the spirits to bring back the buffalo that the army had purposely destroyed and eliminate all white people. Some of the Natives left the **reservations** and were pursued by the cavalry to **Wounded Knee** where they were slaughtered. The congress passed the **Dawes Act** in 1887 which tried to whiten up the Natives. This policy, known as **assimilation**, would remain official government policy until the 1930's. Among the various groups of western settlers were cowboys. They herded thousands of cattle at a time to railroad heads. This **open range** time ended with the introduction of **barbed wire** in 1874.

The **Gilded Age** is the time period between reconstruction and the **Progressive Era** (1877-1890). It is a time when big business and the rich businessmen ran the country. The presidents were a bland, bearded bunch who let millionaire businessmen do what they wanted with very little government interference. Corrupt politicians ran the big cities and most states. These politicians openly took bribes to ensure that the government would not interfere with business making money at the people's expense. The business practices of the time such as the exploitation of the workers forcing them to labor for ridiculously long hours and low pay (which forced them to put all family members including small children to work), and the damage done to the environment would be considered illegal today. But, in the age of **rapid industrialization**, these men were admired by many for their ability to make enormous sums of wealth. An invention of major importance was the light bulb, which allowed people to work twenty-four hours a day.

The millionaires roll call included: **Andrew Carnegie**, who controlled U.S. Steel, Carnegie used **vertical integration** to dominate the steel industry. **John D. Rockefeller** ran the monopoly of Standard Oil as a **horizontal consolidation** he used cut throat business practices to put small companies out of business then purchased them at a deep discount. **Cornelius Vanderbilt** made his fortune in railroads. **J.P. Morgan** was a banker who was so wealthy that he actually loaned the United States money during the **Panic of 1893**.

The railroads were growing very fast. It was also the only way for farmers to get their crops to market. The railroads took advantage of the farmers by overcharging them for shipping and storing the crops. The disgruntled farmers organized into a group called the **Grange**, aka the Patrons of Husbandry. They pushed congress to regulate the railroads. The **farmer's alliance** later took up

the call and put more pressure on the government to stop the railroads from taking advantage of farmers. Eventually, the **Interstate Commerce Commission** was set up to regulate the railroads. It was the first time the government regulated an industry.

The discontented farmers eventually formed a third national political party called the **Populist Party**. They ran **William Jennings Bryan** for president in 1892 and 1896. They wanted a **direct election of senators**, a **graduated income tax**, and public ownership of the railroads. The biggest issue they pushed was the use of silver for currency exchange in addition to gold. This would lower interest rates and help the cash strapped, in debt farmers.

The cities of this time period were dominated by political machines. This was an organization who would buy votes to remain in power. Once in power, they would steal as much money as possible from the government. The most notorious **city boss** was from New York named **William "Boss" Tweed**, who controlled Tammany Hall. Political machines would also hand out jobs to supporters in a practice known as **patronage**. This practice extended all the way to the White House. President Garfield was assassinated by a crazed, disgruntled office seeker. The U.S. government finally passed the **Pendleton Civil Service Act**. It made people who wanted a federal government job take a test. It then based hiring on qualifications, rather than who you knew.

A **third wave of immigration** occurred from 1890-1915. These new immigrants arrived from southern and eastern Europe. They were looked down upon by the more established English, German, and Irish immigrants. The new immigrants were usually poor and possessed limited skills. They typically went to work in factories where they were treated poorly, working long hours for very low pay. This situation led to them putting their entire family to work just to survive. Unfortunately, the children didn't get an education which would doom them to a life of working in factories themselves with out a chance for improvement.

Outraged workers began to organize into **unions** to increase their rights and benefits at work. [Examples were: **National Labor Union, Knights of Labor, & AF of L**. The big businessmen violently crushed any labor movement because they didn't want to pay workers more due to the fact that it would cut into their profits. Any **strike** by labor would be broken up by night stick wielding policemen who were usually paid by the businessmen. The newspapers didn't help the unions by painting the strikers as **socialists** and **anarchists**, bent on destroying society. One of the most successful unions was the **American Federation of Labor** or the **AFL**. It was composed of skilled workers who couldn't be easily replaced by **scab labor**. They pushed for tangible benefits such as shorter work hours and better pay.

Two groups in society faced special discrimination. The Chinese out west were constantly harassed. In 1882, the **Chinese Exclusion Act** was passed that outlawed Chinese immigration for ten years, later extended to twenty years. African Americans were treated little better than during slavery. They faced a time of **legal or de jure segregation** called **Jim Crow**. A Supreme Court case called **Plessey vs. Ferguson** ruled that **separate but equal** facilities in the south were fine. This was the law until the 1954 case of **Brown vs. Board**, which overturned the **separate but equal doctrine** and began the Civil Rights Movement. During the 1890's there were two prominent African Americans who became spokesman for their race. **Booker T. Washington**, who founded the **Tuskegee Institute**, was more conciliatory toward white society and wanted African Americans to get an education before demanding equal rights. **W.E.B. Dubois**, a Harvard graduate, wanted the top ten percent of African Americans to be given total equality with whites. He advocated for a more progressive and more aggressive form of civil rights.

Prompted by increasing racial violence and shrinking economic opportunities, over 500,000 blacks left the South in the **second Great African American Migration** to northern industrial cities during World War I. New York, Chicago, Detroit and many other cities, was the destination of this great migration of black Americans. While many found jobs and other economic opportunities, many others found severe housing shortages as well as racial discrimination and violence, often from whites and European immigrants competing for jobs and social standing.

1890-1920 Imperialism, Progressivism-World War I

The idea of globalization was a reality in the 1890's. **Telegraph** wires connected the world since 1867 and steam ships offered fast, reliable world wide travel. The United States was now competing for markets and resources with all countries. The country had healed its Civil War wounds and had begun to look outward, in a **new version of Manifest Destiny**. The result of the way industrialization treated the working class caused a backlash against business owners and an indifferent society. The **Progressive Movement** was an attempt to improve society, business, and government. It had many diverse goals including women's rights, better working conditions, eradicating child labor, improving efficiency in businesses and government, helping the incoming immigrants become acclimated to society, and abolishing alcohol. The United States attempted to avoid involvement in World War I by adhering to George Washington's strict policy of neutrality. Eventually, due to **unrestricted submarine warfare**, and the **Zimmerman note** the United States became embroiled in Europe's conflict.

Imperialism, the belief that a country should expand to other lands for economic, cultural, and political reasons, took root in the late 1880's. Admiral **Alfred T. Mahan** wrote a book called **The Influence of Sea Power in History**. It argued that without a powerful navy, a country would be shut out of the lucrative world trade markets and natural resources. During the 1890's the United States embarked on carving out an empire for itself. The reasons were Economic (new markets and resources), as well as Political (to spread democracy) and Cultural (to spread Christianity).

The island of **Hawaii** was America's first foray into **Imperialism**. Hawaii was ideally situated for a naval coaling station. American planters took the government over. It languished from 1893 until it was finally **annexed** to the United States in 1898.

Cuba, ninety miles to the south, was the next Imperialistic move. The Cubans had been fighting for their freedom from Spain for years. The press would exaggerate stories of Spanish atrocities in order to increase newspaper circulation and increase their profits. This **yellow journalism** whipped the American people into a jingoistic fever bent on going to war with Spain to spread democracy to Cuba. The explosion of the U.S.S. Maine in Havana harbor began the **Spanish American War** or the **War of 1898**. It was called the "splendid little war" because the U.S. thrashed the hapless Spanish within three months. The **Treaty of Paris 1898** gave the United States Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Philippines. Cuba became an **American protectorate** until it could self rule. The Philippines began a **guerilla war** against the United States that took more lives than the war. The Philippines were given their independence in 1946.

China was very weak by this time and many countries were carving out **spheres of influence**, in which they essentially controlled parts of the country. The U.S. didn't have one and sent the **Open Door Notes** proclaiming that **China** should be able to rule its own country, free from interference from other countries.

Upon the assassination of President McKinley, **Theodore Roosevelt** became president. T.R. was a larger than life personality who wanted to see the United States become a world power. He introduced the **Roosevelt Corollary** to the **Monroe Doctrine**. This stated that the U.S. can intervene in the affairs of Latin American Countries if we see they are governing their country improperly. The most prominent use of the **Roosevelt Corollary** came when T.R. helped Panama gets its independence from Columbia. This enabled the United States to build the Panama Canal, which shortened the trip from the east coast to the west coast by nearly two months. As he stated, "I took the canal".

Progressivism, or the belief that government should help fix society's problems, was a period from 1889-1914. There are many different types of reforms that progressives wanted to employ. They ranged from a more efficient and less corrupt government, to improving conditions for immigrants, food safety, child labor laws, and regulating big business to compete fairly. Leading the **Progressive**

Movement was a group of crusading journalists known as **muckrakers**. These journalists uncovered societal problems and exposed the corrupt and dirty side of society.

The most influential book of the time was **The Jungle** by **Upton Sinclair**. It exposed the meat packing industry and caused congress to pass the **Meat Inspection Act**, set up the **Food and Drug Administration** or **FDA**, and passed the **Pure Food and Drug Act**. The fire at the **Triangle Shirtwaist Company** that caused the deaths of nearly 150 young garment workers galvanized the labor movement into seeking more protection on the job such as sprinklers.

The **Sherman Anti Trust Act** of 1890 made monopolies in business illegal. The law was scarcely enforced until “trust busting Teddy” Roosevelt became president. He broke up trusts that harmed the public economically. With World War I looming, Americans turned their attention away from improving society to getting ready for war and the Progressive Era came to a close.

World War I started in 1914 in Europe. There was a very strong **isolationist** sentiment in the United States. Indeed, since George Washington’s warning against foreign entanglements, the United States had kept to itself. [The fundamental causes of the war were: **nationalism, imperialism, militarism, fanaticism, & a celebrated cause**. The combatants began using a new weapons, the u-boat or **submarine** against allied shipping, **the tank**, and **the airplane** as weapons of war!. They sank some vessels with American passengers, most notably the **Lusitania**, which enraged Americans. It wasn’t until Germany sent the **Zimmerman Note**, a secret telegram to Mexico that encouraged them to attack the United States in return for the land that they lost in the Mexican American War, that we finally entered the war in April 1917.

The government began a large publicity drive to encourage popular support for the war and make Germans look evil. The **Selective Service Act** was the first draft since the Civil War, sixty years earlier. The **Espionage Act** made spying illegal, and the **Sedition Act** made it illegal to speak out against the war. Scores of Americans were jailed for violating the Sedition Act which the Supreme Court ruled was legal during war.

The war ended on November 11, 1918. The **Treaty of Versailles** imposed a harsh peace on the defeated Germans. They were forced to pay **war reparations** which ruined their economy, and allowed **Hitler** to rise to power as a savior. The terms of the treaty laid the seeds for World War II. The farthest reaching peace provision was the **League of Nations**. This organization, the brainchild of **President Woodrow Wilson’s fourteen points for peace**, was the forerunner of the United Nations. Unfortunately, the **isolationist** minded Senators opposed it. The fight between the Senate **reservationists** and President Wilson killed any United States involvement in the **League of Nations**.

At the end of the war, **Russia** became a **communist** country. This caused a world wide fear of communism called the **Red Scare**. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer led the **Palmer Raids** on suspected communist organizations after a series of mail bombings terrified the country.

Socially, the last two achievements of the Progressive Era occurred with the passage of the 18th and 19th amendments. The **18th amendment, prohibition**, was passed in 1920 and made alcohol illegal in the United States. It was later repealed with the **21st amendment** in 1933. The 19th amendment passed in 1920 gave **women the right to vote**.

1920-1930 The Roaring 20’s

The 1920’s were a time period of sharp contrasts and a struggle between new and old ideas. More people lived in cities rather than the country side for the first time in the 1920 census. Technology, new consumer goods, and the new freedom possessed by young adults caused an intense reaction by some to return to the good old days as demonstrated by **fundamentalism, immigration restriction, and prohibition**.

The 1920 election was a “return to normalcy” as stated by the new president, Warren Harding. This meant that Americans were turning away from the tumultuous **Progressivism** and involvement in international affairs toward a calmer, more **isolationist** time.

Americans had also tired of the teeming refuse (immigrant hordes) from foreign shores. The congress passed strict **anti immigration laws**. The trial of immigrant anarchists **Sacco and Vanzetti** highlighted to the world just how **nativist** and anti immigrant that America had become. The pair were executed in a highly biased court case (the judge had made racial slurs in front of the jury). The new **Ku Klux Klan** was revived in 1915. This new incarnation of the Klan added immigrants, Jews, and Catholics to its hate list in addition to African Americans. It gained strength in the North and Midwest by espousing “traditional values”. In a show of extreme arrogance, Klansmen and women marched from the Capital to the White House in Washington D.C. It all fell apart for the Klan when top members were caught embezzling (stealing) millions. By the end of the decade the Klan was a mere shell of its former strength.

African Americans in New York City, specifically the borough of Harlem, began a literary, artistic, and musical movement that was dubbed the **Harlem Renaissance**. **Langston Hughes**, **Duke Ellington**, and **Louie Armstrong** led the surge in the black artistic movement. Many white people came to Harlem to hear the new music of **jazz**.

The **movies** were very popular, having begun at the turn of the century. They were silent until the movie **The Jazz Singer** debuted in 1927 as the first talking picture. **Radio** was king for the decade though, with at least 90% of homes having at least one radio. People listened to the radio approximately four hours a day.

The **automobile** dominated the decade, with one out of every eight workers employed by an automobile related industry. Most people had a car due to the **assembly line**, which produced large numbers of cars which lowered the price. This made the car affordable for the middle class. Young people enjoyed new social freedoms on dates away from parental chaperones. They engaged in a naughty practice known as **petting** which quite naturally led to pre-marital sex. Modern young women who wore short hair, short skirts, smoked, caroused with men, and challenged social mores were known as **flappers**.

Prohibition gave rise to **bootlegging** alcohol. Everyday people began breaking the law by **smuggling** and making booze. The mob or gangsters took over **bootlegging** making millions in the illicit trade. It also increased violence with **Al Capone's** gang gunning down any rivals.

Charles Lindbergh, who visited **Thomas Edison** in Fort Myers, was the first person to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean. Air travel had begun in 1903 with the **Wright Brothers** flying the first airplane in **Kitty Hawk** North Carolina, but it was not a safe, practical machine until the 1920's.

The **Scopes “monkey” Trial** put Darwin's theory of evolution on trial. It was a dramatic demonstration of old beliefs and new ideas that were struggling for dominance. The new **Darwin** vs. the old **fundamentalist** belief in the Bible.

New modern conveniences such as refrigerators, washing machines, vacuums, ovens, toasters, and radios were advertised very heavily. People loved how the new conveniences made life easier and bought as many items as they could in a practice known as **consumerism**. Buying on an **installment plan** or **credit** made it seem affordable (“only a dollar down and a dollar forever”). There were writers and critics named the **Lost Generation** of this new **consumerism** and **conformity**, most prominent among them were **F. Scott Fitzgerald, Sinclair Lewis, John Steinbeck, Gertude Stein, and Earnest Hemingway**.

Big Business ruled in the 1920's. The official policy of the government was to assist business, not to regulate it. **President Coolidge** even said that a man who works in a factory worships in a temple. The business owners got rich, but the workers didn't fair as well. The **gap between rich and poor widened**, as it did again in the 1980's. The **stock market** was **unregulated** which led everyday people to **speculate** in the red hot market. People could **buy on the margin**, which is to place a small amount of money as a down payment. People also invested in Florida real estate (largely unseen swamp land). During the 1920's Barron Gift Collier completed the Tamiami Trail (U.S. 41) across the Everglades to Miami. Florida had experienced a land boom in the 1920's until two hurricanes put the breaks on. Small farmers were also hit hard in the 1920's; they owed a tremendous amount of money that they borrowed and began losing their farms to foreclosure.

The **Stock Market Crash of 1929** signaled the end of the roaring 20's and the beginning of the Great Depression. The causes of the **Great Depression** were: **Stock Speculation**, **Buying on the Margin**, **Overproduction**, **debt (due to buying on credit)**, and the yawning, monetary **gap between rich and poor**.

1930-1940 The Great Depression

The **Great Depression** was a worldwide economic depression. In the United States and many other countries one out of every four people were unemployed. The government assumed that the economy would fix itself as it did after the economic panics of 1819, 1873, and 1892. So, the government did very little to help. The belief was that you helped yourself and didn't expect a handout or **direct relief** from the government. The President, **Herbert Hoover**, called this attitude **rugged individualism**. Some people even believed that it would hurt a person psychologically if they received a handout.

Things were so bad that World War I veterans went to Washington D.C. to ask for their bonus ten years early. They were called the **bonus army** and they lived in shacks for weeks around Washington. Hoover had **General Douglas MacArthur** remove them. MacArthur went overboard and viciously attacked the veterans. Some veterans ended up in the Florida Keys to build the overseas highway. Unfortunately, many of them were killed by the hurricane of 1935. People roamed from town to town looking for work. Men who traveled illegally by train were called **hobos**. The **dust bowl**, a dry region that blew away farms in the plains states, further added to the nation's misery as many of the so called **Arkies** or **Okies** moved to California. People who were evicted from their homes lived in shacks made from scrap materials called "**Hoovervilles**". Not surprisingly, Hoover was beaten in a landslide by **Franklin Delano Roosevelt**, or **FDR**, in the election of 1932.

Roosevelt came from a wealthy family, but unbeknownst to the public was paralyzed from the waist down due to polio. As a result of his struggles to walk he had affection for the common man, whom he referred to as the forgotten man. He utilized the radio to get his message across to the American public. He gave popular **fireside chats** on the radio to assure the public that "there is nothing to fear, but fear itself".

FDR's first order of business was to fix the banks that were collapsing. Thousands of people were losing their life savings to banks going out of business. He had legislation passed called **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, FDIC**, which would insure bank deposits.

FDR pushed a plethora of major legislation through congress in the first 100 days of his term in office. Critics called his plans **alphabet soup** because each law and agency that was created went by initials. The **New Deal** included **relief** or immediate assistance, **recovery** to get businesses and people back to work, and **reform** to fix the system so a depression would never occur again.

Some of the most popular **New Deal programs** were: **Agriculture Adjustment Act (AAA)** to help struggling farmers, the **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)** to put young men to work on public works projects, the **Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)**, to provide flood control and energy for seven states, the **Works Progress Administration (WPA)** to put people to work on public projects, the **Social Security Act** to help the elderly, disabled and unemployed and the **Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)** to regulate the stock market.

The **New Deal** didn't get America out of the **Great Depression**; it would take World War II to accomplish that. However, the **New Deal** gave people hope. Some of the societal and economic changes are still impacting America today. It is little wonder that **FDR** was elected as president a record four times.

1933-1945 World War II

From the depths of the **Great Depression**, some countries turned toward **dictators** for hope and salvation. These sinister leaders skillfully exploited their people to pursue dreams of world domination. The rise of **dictators** in Japan, Italy, and Germany would change the world.

Japan, who had begun **industrializing** in the mid 1800's, wanted to enlarge its empire. They lived on a small island that was devoid of natural resources. The **military took control** of Japan and began to conquer its neighbors beginning with **Manchuria** in 1931.

In **Italy**, a dictator named **Benito Mussolini** took power. He wanted to acquire colonies in Africa and conquered **Ethiopia** in 1935. He also made a pact with fellow dictator **Hitler**.

The **Spanish Civil War** was a dress rehearsal for World War II. Hitler and Mussolini supported fellow dictator Francisco Franco. Russia was on the opposite side. The major powers of England, France, and the United States sat out. This would embolden Hitler into making other aggressive moves in Europe.

Adolph Hitler came to power in **Germany** in 1933. Once in power he made his **Nazi party** the only political party. He wanted living space for his people and began taking land (Rhineland and Austria). He wanted the **Sudetenland**, a part of **Czechoslovakia**, but the Czechs didn't want him to have it. The weak leaders of England and France made a deal with Hitler to give it to him in return for the promise that it was the last piece of land that he would take. This policy, known as **appeasement**, was an absolute failure. Hitler grabbed all of all of Czechoslovakia and set his sights on **Poland**.

Josef Stalin became the leader of the **Soviet Union** in the 1920's. He began a series of **purges**, in which he killed millions of his own people who opposed him (his total maybe as high as 20 million). He began to industrialize his giant, backward nation. He didn't trust Hitler and the feeling was mutual. Nevertheless, they signed a secret **non aggression pact**, to not attack each other and divide Poland among them. **Hitler** invaded **Poland** on September 1, 1939. Britain and France declared war on Germany, **World War II** had begun.

The **United States** was deeply **isolationist** in the 1930's. This was due to the Great Depression, but also to the lingering feelings of resentment over its involvement in World War I. An official senate report, called the **Nye Report**, blamed our entry into World War I on the greedy weapons manufactures so they could earn a profit. The congress passed a series of strict **Neutrality Laws**, which hampered our effort to assist other countries.

The war went badly for England and France. Hitler invaded France with a new tactic called **blitzkrieg**, or lightning war. He captured France in a month. All that was left in Europe was Britain. The **Battle of Britain** began in 1940. It was an aerial war. Hitler wanted to bomb Britain with air planes to soften them up prior to landing his troops in operation sea lion. The invention of **radar** helped keep Hitler's plans for conquest on the shelf. Eventually Hitler was distracted and attacked his old ally, **Stalin** in operation Barbarossa.

FDR desperately wanted to help Britain. But the American public and congress clung to neutrality. He eventually got the **lend lease act** passed which allowed the British to have American weapons. When Hitler turned on Stalin, the lend lease act was extended to the Soviets. The United States became the great **Arsenal of Democracy**, making weapons for countries that fought Hitler.

In 1937, the **Japanese** invaded **China**. The United States opposed the action and cut off vital supplies of oil and steel. The Japanese decided to knock the US out, so they could conquer Asia. On **December 7, 1941** they attacked the naval base **Pearl Harbor** in Hawaii. They killed 2,960 Americans and sank 18 navy warships one which was battleship **Arizona**. The next day the United States entered the war.

Stalin wanted the United States and England to invade France and take pressure off of the Soviets. However the first campaign the United States took part in was the invasion of North Africa. Next, the US invaded Italy. The turning point in Europe was at **Stalingrad**, where the Soviets defeated the Germans and began an offensive toward Germany. The second front was finally opened on **June 6, 1944**. It was called **D-day**, which was an invasion of Normandy with the ultimate goal of retaking Europe from Hitler. France was recaptured and Germany was pushed back. Hitler had one final gasp and attacked with all of his remaining reserves in the unsuccessful **Battle of the Bulge**. Hitler killed himself and Germany Surrendered in May 1945, this was called **V-E day** for victory in Europe. The horror of the **holocaust** was revealed to the world. It was **Hitler's final solution** to

getting rid of the Jews. This **genocide** took the lives of 11 million people, six million of which were **Jews**.

In the **Pacific**, the United States fought Japan virtually alone. The turning point of the war came early in the **Battle of Midway**, where the U.S. sank four Japanese aircraft carriers. The United States had broken the Japanese code which assisted them in defeating the Japanese. The U.S. used a strategy called **island hopping** to defeat the Japanese. Eventually, they fought for control of the islands near the Japanese homeland. The **Battle of Iwo Jima** included the iconic flag raising, but the war wasn't over. The military estimated that one million Americans would be casualties in the invasion of Japan. The United States had secretly been working on the **Manhattan Project**, which was the development of the **atomic bombs**. The U.S. had developed the Atomic Bomb, and was prepared to use it on Japan. The first bomb made from Uranium was dropped on **Hiroshima** on August 6th 1945. It was called **Little Boy** and was dropped from the plane the Enola Gay. The Japanese refused to surrender, so after three days the second bomb was dropped on **Nagasaki**. It was nicknamed **Fat Man** and was a plutonium bomb dropped from a plane called Boxcar. This was known as **V - J Day**, for victory over Japan, the war was over.

The United States was able to outpace the enemy. We simply were able to make more weapons than any other country. The **economy recovered** from the **Great Depression** as the nation went back to work to win the war. Millions of soldiers, pilots and gunners for bombers were trained; over 16 million men were deployed during WWII. Pilots were trained here in Fort Myers at Page Field and gunners for bombers were trained in Buckingham. If you go to the area around the mosquito control airport, you can still see foundations from the structures used to house the 40,000 soldiers stationed here (that was ten times the number of people living in Fort Myers at the time!). Although civilians, women also volunteered for service in the military as WAACS, WAVES & WASPS. To replace the men deploying for war, women went to work in the factories. **Rosie the Riveter** played an enormous role in helping the U.S. supply the "*arsenal of democracy*." Women took on many paid jobs in temporary new munitions, material and weapons factories and in old factories that had been converted from civilian products like automobiles. Women also filled many traditionally female jobs that were created by the war boom. Women went to work in the factories while the men went to war. The United States emerged as an economic and military super power.

A similar large scale movement of African Americans occurred during World War II. The **Third Great African American Migration** to occurred as many headed to northern industrial cities. New York, Chicago, Detroit and many other cities, was the destination of this great migration of black Americans. They found jobs and other economic opportunities, and service in the segregated armed forces. During the War, they fought the **double V campaign** which stood for victory against fascist aggression abroad and victory for equal rights at home.

The big three, **FDR**, **Winston Churchill** (England), and **Josef Stalin** (Soviet Union), met at **Yalta** to discuss what the post war world would look like. The three weighty issues to be decided were: the occupation of Germany, the creation of the United Nations, and the status of Eastern Europe. The Soviets wanted a sphere of influence in Eastern Europe to prevent a third major German attack. The U.S. and England wanted democratic elections to take place. A number of compromises were reached. The United Nations would be created, free and fair elections would be held in Poland, and Germany would be divided among the allies. The rest of Eastern Europe would be under the total control of the Soviets.

1945-1952 The Cold War

The **Cold War** was an ideological conflict between the **democratic United States** and the **communist Soviet Union**. During the cold war both sides didn't shoot at each other due the destructiveness of nuclear weapons in an idea known as **M.A.D. (mutually assured destruction)**. Although both sides participated in a number of **proxy wars**, in which they supported the opposing

sides. The **Cold War** lasted from 1945-1991 with the collapse of the Soviet Union, and was a consideration in all major foreign policy decisions during that time.

George Keenan was an experienced American Diplomat who specialized in Soviet affairs. He issued the **long telegram** which declared that the only thing the Soviets respected was strength. The United States should not try to **appease** the Soviets. The U.S. should vigorously oppose all Soviet expansion with full economic and military force. This policy, known as **containment**, became America's foreign policy for the duration of the cold war (46 years).

After FDR's death in April of 1945, **Harry Truman** became president. He was not afraid to make difficult decisions such as dropping the Atomic Bomb. He issued what is known as the **Truman Doctrine** in 1947. This doctrine proclaimed that America would have to abandon its isolationist past and oppose communism everywhere it threatened to spread. This foreign policy would guide America, for better or worse until 1991.

The first place Truman applied the doctrine was in war torn Europe. Many countries were struggling to survive and began looking to communism as the answer. But, according to Truman, intervening would be a waste of time unless you gave the countries a hand out of poverty. The president's Secretary of State, **George Marshall**, came up with an economic package called the **Marshall Plan** to economically rebuild Europe. At first congress didn't want to spend the millions that the plan would need to succeed. But fear of communism prompted them to approve the ambitious plan. The **Marshall Plan** was a tremendous success.

Berlin, Germany's Capital, was deep in the Soviet Sector. In 1948, the Soviets closed access, thus preventing American, English, and French shipments of supplies. The British and Americans flew in supplies in an effort known as the **Berlin Airlift**. After nearly a year the Soviets reopened access.

China was also crippled by the war, and it had two sides fighting for control, the **communists**, under **Mao Zedong** and the **Nationalists** under **Chang Kai-shek**. The United States supported the nationalists, but Chang was brutal to his people and lost the U.S. support. Eventually, China became communist under Mao. The Republican Party blamed the Democrats for the loss, claiming that they were "soft" on communism. This claim would haunt America years later in Vietnam.

The fall of China and Eastern Europe to **communism** provoked a hysteria known as the **Red Scare**. It was the second such scare (the first was in 1919, after World War I). A husband and wife named **Julius and Ethel Rosenberg** were convicted of spying for the Soviets and were executed. A drunken senator named **Joe McCarthy** took advantage of the situation by claiming that commie spies had infiltrated the government. He held hearings that recklessly accused people of being communist, and ruined many people's lives. This phenomenon became known as **McCarthyism**.

The focus of **containment** was on Europe but quickly turned to Asia at the outbreak of the **Korean War** in 1950. Communist **North Korea** invaded **South Korea** and was nearly victorious. The **United Nations**, led by the United States assisted South Korea in fighting off North Korea. This was the first time that black and white soldiers fought together, as Harry Truman had **integrated** the armed forces in 1948. The **Chinese** intervened on the side of North Korea and the war on drug on for nearly three years. Eventually an **armistice** was signed in 1953; it divided the country back to approximately where it began.

When both the Soviets and Americans exploded **Hydrogen Bombs**, people were terrified of a nuclear war. They dug **bomb shelters** and school children practiced **duck and cover drills**. The United States and its allies formed **N.A.T.O. (North American Treaty Organization)** for protection. The Soviets formed rival **Warsaw Pact**. Things would remain this way until 1991.

1950-1960 The 1950's

The 1950's are looked upon as an idyllic time when everyone was in a happy daze. America was prospering, babies were being born, and people were moving into new homes in the **suburbs**. Beneath the surface discontent about **conformity**, economic inequality, political alienation, and **segregation** simmered and would boil over in the next decade.

The **G.I. Bill** gave returning soldiers loans to get homes, businesses and go to college. Many of them moved to the newly built **suburban homes**. The first of these planned communities was called **Levittown**. The soldiers and their wives began the **baby boom**, perhaps the most prolific explosion of child births ever (in 1957 a baby was born every seven seconds!).

A new wave of **consumerism** swept society. Just as in the 1920's, advertisers enticed people into buying things that they didn't need. Manufacturers used **planned obsolescence**, purposely made a new style of an item every year, to encourage people to buy the latest version of their product. Automobiles, new appliances, and clothes were purchased on a brand new invention, the **plastic credit card**. People ran themselves into debt, especially to purchase the most coveted item, the **television**. By 1960, 90% of homes had at least one television.

Children were pampered by adoring parents and the term **teenager** came to describe adolescents. Teens had money to spend on music, movies and food. The music they spent it on was **rock-n-roll**. The term rock n roll was a euphemism for dancing and sex. Rock music was originally called race music because it was created by African Americans, and most radio stations refused to play it. Eventually, rock gained acceptance in mainstream music through the likes of **Elvis Presley** and others. The same pattern would be followed in the 1980's with rap music. The fast food franchise **McDonalds** got its start in 1955, filling the need for teen's appetites.

Not everyone was happy in the 1950's. A group of **social critics** called the **Beatniks** protested in literature. They didn't like the **social conformity** and **consumerism** that was rampant in America, much like it was in the 1920's.

Another group not satisfied was **African Americans**. They had fought in World War II and Korea, but failed to achieve **racial equality**. The court case **Brown v. Board** (1954) stated that **schools** must **integrate** "with all deliberate speed". This decision overturned the **Plessey v. Ferguson** case of 1896 and its separate but equal ruling. Lee County belatedly desegregated in 1969 with the closing of Dunbar high.

In Montgomery, Alabama in 1955 African Americans **boycotted** the bus system, due to **segregation**. The leader of the boycott, **Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.**, would become a visionary leader of the emerging **Civil Rights Movement**. Eventually the buses were **desegregated**. In 1957, at Little Rock Arkansas nine African American students integrated the all white Little Rock High. It took the United States **101st Airborne Army** to allow the **Little Rock nine** to safely attend school. It was the first time since **reconstruction** (1865-1877) that federal troops occupied a city.

With the power of nuclear weapons, the United States policy in the 1950's was massive retaliation. If the Soviets did something, we would respond with nuclear weapons. This would ratchet up tensions and increase fears of a nuclear war. The **Soviets** launched the first **satellite** in 1957 named **Sputnik**. This beeping satellite terrified Americans. They feared that the **Soviets** were capable of launching nuclear weapons from outer space. This gave rise to an entire genre of bad movies about aliens. Congress passed the **National Defense Education Act** of 1958 (NDEA) to increase student's knowledge in science and math and prevent the Soviets from remaining ahead in the **space race**. They also passed the **National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)** to oversee our new space program, which was stationed in Titusville, Florida (the Space Coast).

1960-1969 The 1960's

The 1960's marked a dramatic shift from the **conformity** and **consensus** that the 1950's had imparted. The decade was rocked with a brush with nuclear war, the **assassinations** of political and cultural leaders, **protests**, **riots**, and a **war**. In what many consider to be America's worst year, 1968 had virtually all of the above elements in one calendar year.

1960 was an election year. The two candidates were very dissimilar from one another. Republican **Richard Nixon** was an experienced, shrewd politician, but cold and ruthless. Democrat **John Kennedy** was youthful and inexperienced, but very charismatic and personable. The two met in the first ever **Presidential debate**, which was televised. An estimated 80 million viewers watched the first debate. Most people who watched the debate on TV believed Kennedy had won while radio

listeners (a smaller audience) believed Nixon had won. Thus the significance of TV in politics was born. Kennedy looked more presidential and may have convinced enough voters to elect him in the closest election in the 20th century. Kennedy inherited a plan to train exiled Cubans and have them attack the newly **communist Cuba**. They trained on Cayo Costa in Lee County. The plan, called the **Bay of Pigs**, was a complete disaster. This was one of a number of events in the simmering cold war. The Soviets completed the **Berlin Wall** in 1961 separating east and west Berlin, essentially making East Germany a prison. The emboldened Soviets placed **missiles in Cuba**, 90 miles from Florida. The interstate was closed except for military traffic as the world watched and hoped a nuclear war would not occur. A tense stand off began as the United States demanded the Soviets remove the missiles. The world held its breath for thirteen days as the two countries glared frostily at each other. The Soviets finally backed down and removed the missiles, in exchange for our promise not to invade Cuba.

President Kennedy was **assassinated** in November 1963. The new President, **Lyndon Baines Johnson**, embarked on an ambitious program to combat poverty and inequality. The program, called the **Great Society**, would introduce **head-start**, **Medicare**, **Medicaid**, a **civil rights act**, and a **voting rights act**. Johnson tried to help the lower tiers of society achieve the success of middle class enjoyed.

African Americans began the **civil rights movement** in 1954. By the mid 1960's they gained ground. **Dr. Martin Luther King Jr's** steady confrontational, **non violent approach** was working. He headed up the **Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)**, a student organization the **Students Non Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)** was formed for younger people to protest. But for many African Americans, it wasn't working quickly enough. It was true that the **poll tax** had been eliminated as did segregation in schools and public facilities. However, in the Deep South it persisted stubbornly. New leaders such as **Stockley Carmichael**, **H. Rap Brown**, and **Malcolm X** espoused a more militant stance. **Freedom Riders** were organized to integrate buses. **Freedom Summer** was held to register blacks to vote. The **Black Panthers** formed and began to arm themselves to fight the white opposition with bullets. **Malcolm X** was **assassinated** in 1965 in an internal power struggle in his organization, the **Nation of Islam**. That year the black ghetto of Watts, in Los Angeles, violently rioted what began many "long, hot summers" of discontent among inner city African Americans.

The **Supreme Court**, under the leadership of **Earl Warren**, became a liberal defender of people's rights. They ruled against **segregation**, for the rights of people accused of crimes (most famously **Miranda v. Arizona**). The court also ruled that congressional voting districts should be more representative and equal, known as "one man one vote". [**Wesberry vs Sanders case.**] Other Warren/Burger court cases were: **Gideon vs Wainwright**, **Escobedo vs Illinois**, & **Tinker vs Ohio**.

College Students began to **protest** during the 1960's. At first it was a minority movement who wanted people to change society that they believed was morally corrupt. As the **Vietnam War** drug on, they protested that our involvement was immoral. The movement gained members, some of whom were **Hippies**. **Hippies** lived an **alternative lifestyle** dubbed the **counterculture**. They used drugs, had premarital sex, didn't bathe regularly, didn't hold jobs, and grew their hair long.

America's involvement in **Vietnam** was gradual. In the late 1940's, we gave money to the French to control the country. When the French were defeated at **Dien Bien Phu**, we sent advisors to help the **South Vietnamese** against the **communist North Vietnamese**. It was part of the **containment policy** known as the **Domino Theory** which stated that if Vietnam fell to **communism** its neighbors might succumb to communism as well. We increased the advisors to 16,000 by 1963. To not appear soft on communism, **President Johnson** looked for an excuse to **escalate** our involvement in Vietnam. He found it in 1964 at the **Gulf of Tonkin**. He claimed we were attacked by the North Vietnamese. Congress allowed the President to do what ever was necessary to control Vietnam. Johnson said of the **Gulf of Tonkin resolution** that it was "like grandmas night shirt, it covered everything". By 1968 we had 500,000 troops fighting in Vietnam.

The year 1968 opened with the Vietnamese attacking on their new year, Tet. The **Tet Offensive** was a simultaneous attack on 100 cities and bases. The North Vietnamese used the **Ho Chi Minh Trail**, named after the leader of North Vietnam to move troops and supplies through other, the neutral countries of Laos and Cambodia to avoid the American Army. Though the United States beat back the North Vietnamese, the American people were shocked. The Americans had been told we were winning the war, now it appeared very different on their televisions. This opened up a yawning **credibility gap** between Americans and their leaders. The **anti war movement** grew and began protesting more loudly. In March United States soldiers killed nearly 500 unarmed women, children, and old people in the **Mai Lai Massacre**. President Johnson decided not to run for reelection, which shocked the nation. **Robert Kennedy**, John's brother, decided to run for president. He was youthful and gave hope to many people. In April, **Martin Luther King Jr.** was **assassinated**, **riots** rocked over thirty cities. In June Robert Kennedy was assassinated. The **Democratic Convention** to choose a presidential candidate was marred by **violent student protests**. With the Democrats badly divided, the Republican Convention in Miami nominated **Richard Nixon**, who managed to win in November over Vice President Hubert Humphrey.

The sixties ended on a higher note, as America became the first country to have a man walk on the moon in July 1969 when **Neil Armstrong** made his "*one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.*"

1970-1979 The 1970's

The 1970's marked a time of American **disillusionment**. We had lost a war, continuing **social unrest and protest**, learned that our **government lied** to us, had a **president resign** after being **caught lying**, experienced a major **energy crisis**, had **unemployment** at its highest since the Great Depression, faced a **polluted environment**, and a humiliating **hostage crisis**. From the awful clothing (bell bottoms and plaid) to its horrible music (disco) America didn't have much to be proud of at its **bicentennial**.

Richard Nixon was elected as president largely due to his promise to achieve **peace with honor** in the **Vietnam War**. Nixon championed the **Silent Majority**. He made strides to reduce the number of combat troops in a process known as **Vietnamization**. **Vietnamization** is a policy where the South Vietnamese would be trained to fight for themselves. The war continued to linger until the eve of the next presidential election in 1972. The North Vietnamese continued to use a supply route called the **Ho Chi Minh Trail**, named after the leader of North Vietnam, the trail ran through the neutral countries of **Laos** and **Cambodia**. **Nixon** ordered the **secret bombing** of these two neutral countries. When the public learned of this widening of the war, massive protests broke out. On **Kent State** and **Jackson State** Universities, **National Guardsmen** shot and killed protesting students. Prior to the 1972 election Nixon proclaimed that **peace is at hand**. The ploy worked and he won a sweeping election. The **Paris Peace Accords** ended U.S. involvement in the war in January 1973. The total number of Americans killed was over 58,000. In 1975 the North Vietnamese defeated the South and **Vietnam** became a **united communist nation**. The U.S. normalized relations with them in 1994.

In 1973 the congress reasserted its authority to make war with the **War Powers Act**. This law limits the president's ability to involve United States troops for longer than three months without congressional approval. What the **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution** allowed, the **War Powers Act** took away.

Nixon was a skilled foreign policy negotiator. He played tensions between the **Soviets** and **China** perfectly. He visited both countries and softened the cold war in a policy known as **détente**, or a relaxation of tensions.

The **1972 election** would prove to be the end for Nixon. He was always paranoid and power hungry, he kept an **enemies list** with Bill Cosby and hundreds of other people on it. People working for Nixon's reelection campaign were caught breaking into the **Democratic Party National**

headquarters in the **Watergate** building. The Watergate Scandal would eventually bring Nixon down. Congress and the American People wanted to know “What did the President know and when did he know it?” about the break in. Eventually, it was learned that Nixon ordered a cover up of the Watergate affair. Under the threat of **impeachment**, **Nixon resigned**. The most baffling issue was that Nixon won the election by the widest margin in the 20th Century, it was unnecessary to break into Watergate! Unfortunately, this sad event just deepened the public mistrust of the government.

Our support for **Israel** in its wars with its oil rich **Muslim** neighbors would have dramatic repercussions. The **Organization of Oil Producing Countries (O.P.E.C.)** would tighten the supply of oil, causing energy prices, including gas, to soar. The **energy crisis** was coupled with a slow down in the economy where **unemployment** would reach its highest levels since the Great Depression. None of the three presidents during the decade could solve the energy problem or the persistent, stubborn **stagflation**.

Gerald Ford took over as vice president when Nixon’s vice president went to jail in a bribery scam. He then became president. He pardoned Nixon at the outset of his term, causing many people to distrust him. He was defeated by **Jimmy Carter** in the **1976 presidential election**.

The 1970’s included a struggle for equality of many different groups. They were encouraged by the progress of the 1960’s **Civil Rights Movement**, **Hispanic Americans** and **Native Americans** won concessions from businesses and congress. The largest group to push for an **Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)** was women. They organized the **National Organization of Women (NOW)** to push for equal rights in the workplace. Women’s rights activists got a boost from the Supreme Court case of **Roe v. Wade** in which abortion was legalized. The 1970’s also experienced an environmental awareness, spurred by the book **Silent Spring** by **Rachael Carson**. The **environmentalists** pushed for more regulation on business pollution. The first **earth day** was celebrated in 1970.

President Carter handed the **Panama Canal** back to the Panamanians. He also brokered an historic peace agreement between **Israel** and **Egypt** called the **Camp David Accords**. He supported the **Afghanistan** rebels against the **Soviet invasion**. This invasion would devastate the **Afghanistan** allowing terrorist groups to operate with impunity. The ten year long invasion would also destroy the Soviet economy, eventually helping to topple the country. The biggest crisis he faced was that Iran had taken 50 American Embassy workers hostage. The **Iran Hostage Crisis** would lead to his defeat for reelection. The hostages were released on inauguration day 1980, after 444 days in captivity.

1980-1988 The 1980’s

The 1980’s started with a presidential election and ended by making Americans once again feel good about themselves and their place in the world.

The **Religious Right** organized against all of the social protest movements of the 1960’s and 1970’s. They espoused the views of **small government**, **low taxes**, and **hands off businesses** (less regulation). These so called **neo conservatives** of the religious right got behind former actor **Ronald Reagan** for President. The Reagan years ushered in an era reminiscent of the 1920’s with government working with business to make profits and get people jobs.

Reagan’s plan for the stagnant economy was **supply side economics**, or **Reaganomics**. The plan was to cut taxes on businesses and the wealthy. The idea was that the money would trickle down to the middle and lower class. With lower taxes, the government had less money to spend and cut programs to the poor. This caused the number of homeless people to skyrocket. The 1980’s, as in the 1920’s, was a period when the **gap between rich and poor widened**.

Society was changing in the 1980’s. **Cable Television** ushered in a time when the T.V. had programming twenty four hours a day. Channels dedicated to news (**CNN**), sports (**ESPN**), and music (**MTV**). As in the 1950’s new music burst on the scene. **Rap music** began as African American music, just as Rock n Roll did, until it achieved mainstream acceptance in the following decade.

A new disease would put the breaks on the sexual revolution. The birth control pill, introduced in the 1960’s, and the legalization of abortion in **Roe v Wade**, created a sexual freedom among young people. The discovery of **AIDS** in the 1980’s halted that freedom. At first it was only infecting

homosexuals, which the religious right saw as justice to sinners. By the end of the decade it was affecting all groups of society, however.

President Reagan called the **Soviet Union** "**The Evil Empire**". He quickly built up our **nuclear weapons**. The Soviets followed suit and a dangerous new **arms race** surged forward. Reagan increased defense spending, sending the country into deep debt. His most ambitious plan was **Strategic Defense Initiative (S.D.I.) or Star Wars**. It would put a missile defense shield into space at the cost of 1 trillion dollars; it did spend billions but was not successful. In 1984 the new Soviet leader, **Mikhail Gorbachev**, signaled a willingness to make changes in Soviet society. His two plans, **glasnost** and **perestroika** radically altered the U.S.S.R. These changes, coupled with the disastrous war in **Afghanistan** and the costly **arms race** would eventually lead the collapse of the Soviet Union. Gorbachev and Reagan got along very well and signed the **Intermediate Nuclear Forces treaty (I.N.F.)**, which called for the destruction of some nuclear weapons.

Reagan intervened in the civil wars in **Latin America**, always opposing the communist side (**containment policy or Truman doctrine**). Congress passed a law making it illegal to support the Contra Rebels in Nicaragua. Reagan's employees in the National Security Advisors office violated this law. It was known as the **Iran Contra** affair. What came out at the hearings that the president fell asleep at meetings and didn't know what was going on in his administration very well. However, none of these things mattered as the Teflon president's reputation is untarnished.

1988-2000 The 1990's

At the end of the 1980's and the beginning of the 1990's things looked promising for the United States. The **Soviet Union collapsed** and we stood alone as the world **superpower**. We fought a short, decisive war that reinforced our superior feeling. Unfortunately, things weren't as rosy as we would have liked. **Terrorism**, foreign and homegrown, began creeping into our orderly society. Politics took a turn for the worse now that we didn't have the Soviet menace to unite us.

In 1989 **Chinese** students began protesting for democracy and freedom in **Tiananmen Square**. The T.V. news covered the historic event live. The Chinese authorities had finally had enough, and violently crushed the student uprising killing hundreds.

In 1990 the **Berlin Wall**, long a symbol of communist control, was knocked down. A year later the **Soviet Union** ceased to exist as a country. The **Cold War** was finally over.

In 1990 the world's attention turned toward a small country called **Kuwait**. Iraq fought a ten year war with its neighbor, Iran; the United States had helped both sides leaving the countries with a large debts. **Iraq** seized Kuwait for its valuable oil fields. The United Nations, led by the United States, demanded that Iraq leave. Iraq's leader, **Saddam Hussein**, refused to leave. In January 1991 **Operation Desert Storm** or the **Gulf War** began. The aerial bombing lasted a month. The ground war lasted just days. The U.S. lost 140 soldiers, the Iraqis lost over 100,000. Kuwait was reclaimed, but Saddam was left in power in his country. This war raised the question of what American Foreign Policy was in the post Cold War world. Should we be the world's policeman or should we look inward?

Bill Clinton became the first baby boomer president. He was very charismatic, but the Republican controlled congress sought to stop his legislative agenda. They assigned a special prosecutor to look into his financial affairs to determine if he had done anything illegal. The probe quickly expanded to include his personal life. At first he steadfastly denied having an affair with a White House intern. Later, he tearfully admitted that he did. The Republicans brought him up on **impeachment** charges of lying under oath. He became the second president to be found not guilty.

A new technology, the **internet**, connected people up via their computers. The web made information more accessible, but also gossip, misinformation, and illegal activities easier.

The 1990's also gave rise to homegrown terrorism. The 1995 **Oklahoma City Bombing**, at the **Alfred P. Murrah building**, took the lives of 168 people. The 1996 Olympics in Atlanta were bombed. Both of these events were perpetrated by Americans against Americans. Even schools weren't safe. In 1999, twelve students and a teacher were killed in a **Columbine**, Colorado high school by fellow

students. Even more chilling were the copycat killers, who tried to achieve a higher body count than Columbine.

Outside terrorism sporadically occurred in the in the 1990's that foreshadowed the more deadly attacks in the next decade. In 1993 the **World Trade Center** in New York City was bombed, killing six, but it remained standing. The **U.S.S. Cole**, a navy destroyer, was bombed while refueling in Yemen. U.S. Embassies in Africa were bombed. Later, these attacks would be linked to the terrorist group **Al-Qaeda**.

2000- The 2000's

The new century would witness a disputed presidential election, the deadliest attack on American soil, a War on Terror, a historic Presidential primary and an election.

The year **2000** was a **presidential election** year. The Democrats chose Vice President **Al Gore** and the Republicans selected Texas Governor **George Bush**. On election night both sides at one point were declared winners. **Florida's** popular vote was in dispute (once again Florida messed up a presidential election). Both sides claimed victory, and Florida's twenty five electoral votes would decide the election. A manual recount started. Each ballot was scrutinized to determine which candidate the **hanging or pregnant chad** selected. The recount was finally halted by the Supreme Court and George Bush was declared the winner by less than 300 votes. He was the fourth president to be elected when more American citizens voted for the other candidate (the others were Andrew Jackson, Rutherford B. Hayes, and Grover Cleveland).

On **September 11, 2001 terrorists** from **Al-Qaeda** hijacked four planes in the United States. The nation watched in horror as two planes crashed into the **World Trade Center** in New York City. Another plane crashed into the defense building known as the **Pentagon** and the fourth crashed into a field in Pennsylvania. In all, nearly 3,000 Americans were killed in the bloodiest day in America since the Civil War battle of Antietam in 1862. The United States gained the support of the world in waging a war on the Terrorists. We invaded **Afghanistan**, where **Al-Qaeda** operated. The terrorists were able to train in the war torn country because of the devastation caused by the Soviets and the American backed mujahadeen rebel fighters. We wanted to capture the master mind, **Osama Bin Laden**, which we still haven't been able to do yet. We expanded the **War on Terror** to Iraq. Supposedly, Saddam Hussein had **Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)** that might be given to terrorists. The **Iraq War** was a quick American victory, but no Weapons of Mass Destruction were recovered. Reconstructing Iraq proved to be more problematic. American troops were still in the country more than five years after President Bush declared Mission Accomplished.

The 2008 presidential election pitted the Republican Senator **John McCain** vs. the Democrat **Barack Obama**. Obama is the first African American to win a major political party nomination. He fought in the Democratic primaries against **Hillary Clinton**, the first woman to seek a major political party nomination. This historic primary seems to be the culmination of the effectiveness of the **Civil Rights Movement** and the **Women's Rights Movement** of the 1960's. The election of Obama to the presidency is a historic event. The voter turnout was an astounding 80%, more than 25 % higher than the last three elections, that colossal amount hasn't voted since the 1800's. Any time that many people exercise their right to vote, it can only be considered a good thing for America.

A Brief History Questions

Select five questions for each of the time periods above. You will respond to a total of 90 questions that you select.

1. What was the land bridge?
2. What was the Columbian Exchange?
3. Who founded Plymouth colony?
4. What was the Great Awakening? What scientific movement opposed it?
5. What did Nat Bacon do?
6. What victorious war did Britain wage for supremacy in North America?

7. What protest group helped push the American colonists to fight England?
8. Where did the American Revolution start? Why did it start?
9. What were the three groups of colonists during the war?
10. What did Common Sense cause to happen?
11. Why was the battle of Saratoga a turning point?
12. What was our first form of Government?
13. What was the Northwest ordinance?
14. What treaty ended the War? What were its terms?
15. What were the ideals of Republican Motherhood and Cult of Domesticity?
16. What was Shay's Rebellion? What convention was called as a result?
17. What was the Great compromise?
18. What was the difference between Federalists and Anti-Federalists?
19. Why was the Bill of Rights added to the constitution?
20. What policy of Washington's lasted one hundred and forty years?
21. What was the result of Marbury v Madison?
22. What territorial acquisition did President Jefferson approve?
23. What was the Embargo Act? Who did it hurt?
24. What were the causes of the War of 1812?
25. What was the Adams-Onis Treaty?
26. What was the Era of Good Feelings?
27. What was significant about the cotton gin?
28. What was the compromise of 1820? What line did it draw?
29. What was the significance of the Monroe Doctrine?
30. What was the era of the common man?
31. What was the tariff of abominations?
32. What was the American System?
33. What was the nullification crisis
34. What policy did President Jackson have toward the natives? What was the Trail of Tears?
35. What did Jackson do to the Bank of the US?
36. What led to the Panic of 1837?
37. Why was the Whig Party founded?
38. What was the Second Great Awakening? What did it cause to happen?
39. What was the Seneca Falls Declaration?
40. What was the temperance movement?
41. What reforms did Dorothea Dix advocate? What about Horace Mann?
42. What Utopian Societies tried to create a perfect world removed from the larger, more imperfect society?
43. What did Nat Turner do? Why did it cause to happen?
44. What was the abolitionist movement? Who were its leaders?
45. What was nativism?
46. Who did Texas get their freedom from?
47. What was Manifest Destiny?
48. What was the cause of the Mexican American War?
49. What were the terms of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo?
50. What was the Gadsden Purchase?
51. What occurred in California directly after the war?
52. Who argued for State Rights in the 1850's?
53. What were the terms of the Compromise of 1850?
54. What is popular sovereignty?
55. Why was the Republican Party founded?

56. What was the Kansas Nebraska act? What did it do to the Missouri Compromise line? What beat Senator Sumner?
57. Who wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin? What was the reaction in the North and South?
58. What was the book Uncle Toms Cabin about? Who wrote it?
59. What was decided in the case of Dred Scott v Sanford?
60. What did John Brown do? Was he crazy?
61. What was the Crittenden Compromise propose? Who rejected it?
62. Where did the Civil War start? Which side fired the first shot?
63. What was the Emancipation Proclamation?
64. What were the turning points of the war?
65. What was the Anaconda Plan?
66. What did Lincoln say in the Gettysburg Address?
67. Who were the commanding Generals?
68. What was total war?
69. Where did Lee surrender?
70. How many people were killed in the battle of Fort Myers?
71. What was reconstruction?
72. What was Lincolns 10% plan?
73. What did the Radical Republicans want?
74. What were the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments?
75. What was the purpose of the freedman's bureau?
76. What were a scalawag and a carpetbagger?
77. What was sharecropping?
78. What caused an end to Reconstruction?
79. What were reservations?
80. What happened at Little Bighorn?
81. What was the ghost dance?
82. What happened at Wounded Knee?
83. What was the Dawes act?
84. What invention ended the open range?
85. What was the credit moblier scandal?
86. What was vertical integration?
87. What industry did Carnegie control? What industry did Rockefeller control?
88. What was the Interstate Commerce Commission?
89. What kind of workers belonged to the American Federation of Labor?
90. What was the Populist Party?
91. Who was Boss Tweed?
92. What was patronage?
93. What was the Pendleton Civil Service Act?
94. Where were the immigrants in the third wave of immigration from?
95. What was the Chinese exclusion act?
96. What precedent did Plessey v Ferguson set?
97. What was the difference between Booker T Washington's and W.E.B. Dubois philosophies?
98. What were the two kinds of segregation?
99. What were the differences between the two kinds of segregation?
100. What did Booker T Washington found?
101. What did W.E.B. Dubois want?
102. What was progressivism?
103. What was a muckraker?
104. What was the book The Jungle about?
105. What happened at the Triangle Shirtwaist Company?

106. What was the Sherman Anti Trust act?
107. What were the 18th and 19th amendments?
108. What was imperialism?
109. What was the book The Influence of Sea Power in History about?
110. Why did the US want Hawaii?
111. What was Yellow journalism? What did it cause?
112. What occurred in the Spanish American War?
113. What were the open door notes?
114. What is the Roosevelt Corollary?
115. What is isolationism?
116. What was the Zimmerman note?
117. What was the selective service?
118. What did the Espionage and sedition acts make illegal?
119. What treaty ended the war?
120. What was the League of Nations?
121. Why didn't the US join the League of Nations?
122. What was a nativist?
123. What trial demonstrated America's hatred toward immigrants?
124. What groups did the new KKK add to its hate list?
125. Why did the Klan fall apart at the end of the 1920's?
126. What gap widened in the 1920's?
127. What southwest Florida road was completed in the 1920's?
128. What was the African American Renaissance?
129. What new form of music was introduced in the 1920's?
130. What was the first movie with sound?
131. What form of entertainment did people enjoy in their homes?
132. What made automobiles prices lower? What was petting?
133. What was a flapper?
134. What was bootlegging?
135. What two forces were opposed in the Scopes Monkey Trial?
136. What were the Lost Generation writers?
137. What event was marked the beginning of the Great Depression?
138. What were the causes of Great Depression?
139. How many people were out of work at the height of the Great Depression?
140. Who was President when the Great Depression occurred?
141. What was the bonus army? What happened to them?
142. What was a hobo?
143. What was the Dust Bowl?
144. What were Hooverilles?
145. Where did Japan invade in 1931?
146. Who was power in Italy? Where did Italy invade?
147. What part of Czechoslovakia did Hitler take? What was appeasement?
148. What were Stalin's purges? What was the non aggression pact?
149. What event started World War II? What was the date?
150. What did the Nye report say?
151. What happened at Stalingrad?
152. What was V-E, and V-J Day?
153. What happened at the Battle of Midway?
154. What was the U.S. strategy in the Pacific?
155. What was the Manhattan project?
156. What two airfields were in Fort Myers during WWII?

157. What Compromises were reached at Yalta?
158. Where were the two Atomic bombs dropped that ended World War II?
159. What was the cold war, and how long did it last?
160. What is MAD?
161. What is containment?
162. What was the Truman Doctrine?
163. What was the Marshall Plan?
164. What was the Red Scare? What was McCarthyism?
165. Who fought in the Korean War?
166. What Does NATO Stand for? Who formed the Warsaw Pact?
167. What was the first planned subdivision called?
168. What is planned obsolescence?
169. What new invention allowed people to "Charge it"?
170. What was rock n roll?
171. What didn't beatniks like?
172. When did the Lee County School board desegregate?
173. Who were the Little Rock Nine?
174. What was the Soviet satellite that orbited the earth called?
175. What was the National Defense Education Act?
176. Who were the presidential candidates in 1960?
177. What historic first did these two candidates take part in?
178. Who won?
179. What was the Bay of Pigs invasion? What did it have to do with Lee County?
180. Where did they train?
181. What did the Soviets construct in 1961?
182. What occurred in the Cuban Missile crisis? Why was the world so tense?
183. Who became president after Kennedy?
184. What were the parts of his Great Society program?
185. What was Martin Luther Kings approach to civil rights called?
186. What organization did he lead?
187. What was the more radical student organization called?
188. What leaders advocated a more aggressive stance toward civil rights?
189. How did the Black Panthers stand up to white oppression?
190. What organization did Malcolm X belong to?
191. What is the Domino theory?
192. What did the Gulf of Tonkin resolution allow President Johnson to do?
193. What was the Tet Offensive?
194. What was the Ho Chi Minh Trail?
195. What was the credibility gap?
196. What was the Mai Lai Massacre?
197. What is the counterculture movement?
198. What is Vietnamization?
199. Where did Nixon secretly bomb?
200. On which two universities were student protesters killed by National Guardsmen?
201. What is the War Powers Act?
202. What is détente?
203. Who was on Nixon's enemies list?
204. What did the Watergate Scandal cause Nixon to do?
205. Who became President after Nixon?
206. What did Roe v. Wade legalize?
207. When was the first Earth Day celebrated?

208. What were the Camp David Accords?
209. What was the Iran Hostage Crisis? How did it affect the Presidential election?
210. What happened to the gap between rich and poor in the 1980's? What other decade did that occur in?
211. What were the new cable TV channels?
212. What was the Evil Empire? What was the arms race?
213. What was the Iran Contra Affair?
214. What happened in Tiananmen Square?
215. What year did the Berlin Wall come down? What year did the USSR cease to exist? What war did that end?
216. What caused the Gulf War to occur? Who did we fight?
217. Why was Bill Clinton impeached?
218. What new technology allowed people to communicate instantly with one another?
219. Name the four terrorist acts that occurred in the 1990's
220. What happened in the election of 2000? What is a pregnant chad?
221. What terrorist group attacked the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001?
222. Why did the US invade Iraq? Did they find what they were looking for?

Essay choices

Below are the essay choices for the year. They are in chronological order. Locate the time period that corresponds to the topic that you outlined. Then, select an essay that you would like to write.

Chapter 2/3

In your response you should do the following.

- State a relevant thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question.
- Support your argument with evidence, using specific examples.
- **Second to last paragraph**, explicitly demonstrate that you are applying the skill (Continuity and Change Over Time, causation, comparison, etc.) Apply historical thinking skills as directed by the question.
- **Last paragraph** Synthesize the elements above into a persuasive essay that extends your argument, connects it to a different historical context, or connects it to a different category of analysis.

Write in Blue or Black Ink

Continuity and Change Over Time

Discuss the role tobacco played in Britain's emerging imperial economy. Focus specifically on how the desire to plant tobacco contributed to violence with Native Americans and the change that caused dependency on African slave labor.

Comparison

Compare how the actions taken by BOTH American Indians and European colonists shaped those relationships in TWO of the following regions. Confine your answer to the 1600s.

- New England
- Chesapeake
- Spanish Southwest
- New York and New France (08)

Historic Thinking Skills Worksheets

[Comparison](#)

[Causation](#)

[Continuity and Continuity and Change Over Time](#)

[Periodization](#)

Chapter 4/5

In your response you should do the following.

- State a relevant thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question.
- Support your argument with evidence, using specific examples.
- **Second to last paragraph**, explicitly demonstrate that you are applying the skill (Continuity and Change Over Time, causation, comparison, etc.) Apply historical thinking skills as directed by the question.
- **Last paragraph** Synthesize the elements above into a persuasive essay that extends your argument, connects it to a different historical context, or connects it to a different category of analysis.

Write in Blue or Black Ink

Continuity and Change Over Time

Analyze the change and the role of trans-Atlantic trade and Great Britain's mercantilist policies in the economic development of the British North American colonies in the period from 1650 to 1750. (13)

Comparison

Throughout the colonial period, economic concerns had more to do with the settling of British North America than did religious concerns. Assess the validity of this statement by comparing economic and religious concerns. (90)

Comparison

Compare the ways in which religion shaped the development of colonial society (to 1740) in TWO of the following regions:

New England Chesapeake Middle Atlantic (02)

Comparison

Compare the cultural and economic responses of TWO of the following groups to the Indians of North America before 1750.

British French Spanish (00)

Alternative

How did salutary neglect influence the development of legislative assemblies, commerce, and religion?

Although many Northerners and Southerners came later to think of themselves as having separate civilizations, the Northern and Southern colonies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were in fact more similar than different. Assess the validity of this statement. (75)

From 1600 – 1763, several European nations vied for control of the North American continent. Why did England win the struggle? (73)

Historic Thinking Skills Worksheets

[Comparison](#)

[Causation](#)

[Continuity and Continuity and Change Over Time](#)

[Periodization](#)

Chapter 6/7

In your response you should do the following.

- State a relevant thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question.
- Support your argument with evidence, using specific examples.

- **Second to last paragraph**, explicitly demonstrate that you are applying the skill (Continuity and Change Over Time, causation, comparison, etc.) Apply historical thinking skills as directed by the question.
- **Last paragraph** Synthesize the elements above into a persuasive essay that extends your argument, connects it to a different historical context, or connects it to a different category of analysis.

Write in Blue or Black Ink

Continuity and Change Over Time

Evaluate the extent to which the Seven Years' War (French and Indian War, 1754–1763) marked a turning point in American relations with Great Britain, analyzing what changed and what stayed the same from the period before the war to the period after it. (15)

Periodization

Evaluate the extent to which the Declaration of Independence marked a turning point in American history, analyzing what changed and what stayed the same from the period immediately before the declaration to the period immediately following it. (AP Sample)

Continuity and Change Over Time

Analyze the changes in which British imperial policies between 1763 and 1776 intensified colonials' resistance to British rule and their commitment to republican values. (09)

Causation

Analyze the political, diplomatic, and military causes for the United States victory in the Revolutionary War. Confine your answer to the period 1775–1783. (10)

Causation

Choose TWO of the following and analyze their effect on colonial North American development between 1620 and 1776.

Puritanism

The Enlightenment

The First Great Awakening (14)

Alternative

Causation

Analyze the effect of the French and Indian War and its aftermath on the relationship between Great Britain and the British colonies. Confine your response to the period from 1754 to 1776. (12)

Analyze the origins and development of slavery in Britain's North American colonies in the period 1607 to 1776. (11)

This history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpation, all having in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. Evaluate this accusation made against George III in the Declaration of Independence. (88)

Evaluate the relative importance of the following as factors prompting Americans to rebel in 1776:

Parliamentary taxation British military measures

Restriction of civil liberties the legacy of colonial religious and political ideas

(92)

Historic Thinking Skills Worksheets

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[Causation](#)

[Continuity and Change Over Time](#)

[Periodization](#)

Chapter 8/9

In your response you should do the following.

- State a relevant thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question.
- Support your argument with evidence, using specific examples.
- **Second to last paragraph**, explicitly demonstrate that you are applying the skill (Continuity and Change Over Time, causation, comparison, etc.) Apply historical thinking skills as directed by the question.
- **Last paragraph** Synthesize the elements above into a persuasive essay that extends your argument, connects it to a different historical context, or connects it to a different category of analysis.

Write in Blue or Black Ink

Continuity and Change Over Time

Analyze the ways in which the United States sought to advance its interests in world affairs and the changes that occurred between 1789 and 1823. (13)

Causation

Settlers in the eighteenth-century American backcountry sometimes resorted to violent protest to express their grievances. Analyze the causes and significance of TWO of the following:

- March of the Paxton Boys
- Regulator Movement
- Shay's Rebellion
- Whiskey Rebellion (07)

Comparison

Compare the degree to which the Articles of Confederation provided an effective form of government with respect to any TWO of the following:

- Foreign relations
- Economic conditions
- Western lands (96)

Comparison

Compare the contributions of TWO of the following in helping establish a stable government after the adoption of the Constitution.

- John Adams
- Thomas Jefferson
- George Washington (02)

Alternative

Discuss the dichotomy that shaped the Era of Good Feelings (1815–1824). Focus on how the demise of the Federalist Party after the Hartford Convention, Jackson's victory at New Orleans, and Democratic-Republican support for the American System helped bring the nation together. In contrast, explain how the Panic of 1819 and the Missouri Crisis divided the nation along sectional lines.

Historic Thinking Skills Worksheets

[Comparison](#)

[Causation](#)

[Continuity and Change Over Time](#)

[Periodization](#)

Chapter 10/11

In your response you should do the following.

- State a relevant thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question.
- Support your argument with evidence, using specific examples.
- **Second to last paragraph**, explicitly demonstrate that you are applying the skill (Continuity and Change Over Time, causation, comparison, etc.) Apply historical thinking skills as directed by the question.
- **Last paragraph** Synthesize the elements above into a persuasive essay that extends your argument, connects it to a different historical context, or connects it to a different category of analysis.

Write in Blue or Black Ink

Causation

Analyze the extent to which two of the following caused the development of democracy between 1820 and 1840.

Jacksonian economic policy Changes in electoral politics
Second Great Awakening Westward movement (96)

Causation

How did TWO of the following caused to the reemergence of a two party system in the period 1820 to 1840?

Major political personalities States' rights Economic issues (99)

Periodization

The Jacksonian Period (1824 –1848) has been celebrated as the era of “common man.” To what extent did the period live up to its characterization? Consider TWO of the following in your response.

Economic development Politics Reform movements (01)

Comparison

Compare and contrast the Jacksonian Democratic Party and the Whig Party of the 1830s and 1840s. Focus on TWO of the following.

The role of the federal government in the economy

Social reform

Westward expansion (14)

Alternative

What were Andrew Jackson’s major strengths and weaknesses as president of the United States? Was the Whig characterization of Jackson as “King Andrew” accurate? Why, or why not?

Historic Thinking Skills Worksheets

[Comparison](#)

[Causation](#)

[Continuity and Change Over Time](#)

[Periodization](#)

Chapter 12/13

In your response you should do the following.

- State a relevant thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question.
- Support your argument with evidence, using specific examples.
- **Second to last paragraph**, explicitly demonstrate that you are applying the skill (Continuity and Change Over Time, causation, comparison, etc.) Apply historical thinking skills as directed by the question.
- **Last paragraph** Synthesize the elements above into a persuasive essay that extends your argument, connects it to a different historical context, or connects it to a different category of analysis.

Write in Blue or Black Ink

Comparison

Compare the impact of the market revolution (1815–1860) on the economies of TWO of the following regions.

The Northeast
The Midwest
The South (08)

Comparison

American reform movements between 1820 and 1860 reflected both optimistic and pessimistic views of human nature and society. Assess the validity of this statement in reference to reform movements by comparing THREE of the following areas:

Education Utopian experiments
Temperance Penal Institutions (88)
Women's Rights

Causation

In what ways did the second Great Awakening in the North cause THREE of the following?

Abolition
Temperance
The cult of domesticity (women's rights)
Utopian communities
Education
Penal Institution
Asylums (07)

Continuity and Change Over Time

In what ways did the developments in transportation bring about economic and social change in the United States in the period 1820 to 1860? (03)

Alternative

Developments in transportation, rather than in manufacturing and agriculture, sparked American economic growth in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Assess the validity of this statement. (89)

Account for the emergence of utopian communities from the mid-1820's through the 1840's and evaluate their success and/ or failure. (74)

Discuss the impact of the "transportation revolution," 1820 – 1860, on the U.S. (73)

American social reform movements from 1820 to 1860 were characterized by unyielding perfectionism, impatience with compromise, and distrust of established social institutions. These qualities explain the degree of success or failure of these movements in achieving their objectives. Discuss with reference to BOTH anti-slavery and ONE other reform movement of the period 1820 – 1860 (for example, temperance, women's rights, communitarianism, prison reform or educational reform). (79)

Analyze the ways in which two of the following influenced the development of American society.
Puritanism during the seventeenth century
The Great Awakening during the eighteenth century

Historic Thinking Skills Worksheets

[Comparison](#)

[Causation](#)

[Continuity and Continuity and Change Over Time](#)

[Periodization](#)

Chapter 14/15

In your response you should do the following.

- State a relevant thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question.
- Support your argument with evidence, using specific examples.
- **Second to last paragraph**, explicitly demonstrate that you are applying the skill (Continuity and Change Over Time, causation, comparison, etc.) Apply historical thinking skills as directed by the question.
- **Last paragraph** Synthesize the elements above into a persuasive essay that extends your argument, connects it to a different historical context, or connects it to a different category of analysis.

Write in Blue or Black Ink

Continuity and Continuity and Change Over Time

Evaluate the extent to which the Mexican-American War (1846–1848) marked a turning point in the debate over slavery in the United States, analyzing what changed and what stayed the same from the period before the war to the period after it. (15)

Continuity and Change Over Time

Analyze how western expansion contributed to growing sectional tensions between the North and the South. Assess the change that occurred in the period from 1800 to 1850. (12)

Comparison

Compare the expansionist foreign policies of Presidents Thomas Jefferson and James K. Polk. To what extent did their policies strengthen the United States? (93)

Causation

Discuss the effect of territorial expansion on national unity between 1800 and 1850. (97)

Comparison

Compare the ways in which supporters of slavery in the nineteenth century used legal, religious, and economic arguments to defend the institution of slavery. (95)

Comparison

Compare the moral arguments and political actions of those opposed to the spread of slavery in the context of TWO of the following:

Missouri Compromise
Compromise of 1850

Mexican War
Kansas – Nebraska Act (00)

Alternative

How did territorial expansion become linked to sectional identity in the 1840s?

In what ways did western expansionism appeal to both northerners and southerners?

What were the major causes of the war against Mexico?

Why did northern reformers come to oppose the war with Mexico?

Using Kansas as a case study, explain why popular sovereignty was an ineffective way to deal with the issue of slavery.

Do you think John Brown's actions in Kansas in 1856 and at Harpers Ferry in 1859 are justifiable?

Although Americans perceived Manifest Destiny as a benevolent movement, it was in fact an aggressive imperialism pursued at the expense of others. Assess the validity of this statement with specific reference to American expansionism in the 1840's. (90)

Analyze the social, political, and economic forces of the 1840s and early 1850s that led to the emergence of the Republican Party. (09)

What kinds of compromises did political and cultural leaders attempt to forge during the contentious years of the 1850's?

Why did compromise ultimately fail?

Historic Thinking Skills Worksheets

[Comparison](#)

[Causation](#)

[Continuity and Change Over Time](#)

[Periodization](#)

Chapter 16/17

In your response you should do the following.

- State a relevant thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question.
- Support your argument with evidence, using specific examples.
- **Second to last paragraph**, explicitly demonstrate that you are applying the skill (Continuity and Change Over Time, causation, comparison, etc.) Apply historical thinking skills as directed by the question.
- **Last paragraph** Synthesize the elements above into a persuasive essay that extends your argument, connects it to a different historical context, or connects it to a different category of analysis.

Write in Blue or Black Ink

[Periodization](#)

The political, economic, and social reforms introduced in the South between 1864 and 1877 were successful. Assess the validity of this statement. (92)

[Causation](#)

Analyze the economic effects of the Civil War with respect to any TWO of the following in the United States between 1865 and 1880.

Agriculture	Transportation
Labor	Depression (97)

[Comparison](#)

"I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races." Compare this 1858 statement of Abraham Lincoln, how can it be reconciled with his 1862 Emancipation Proclamation? (88)

Alternative

Why has Reconstruction been called "America's unfinished revolution"?

How do you account for the failure of Reconstruction (1865 – 1877) to bring social and economic equality of opportunity to the former slaves? (83)

Causation

Analyze the ways in which controversy over the extension of slavery into western territories caused the coming of the Civil War. Confine your answer to the period 1845–1861. (10)

Historic Thinking Skills Worksheets

Comparison

Causation

Continuity and Change Over Time

Periodization

Chapter 18/19

In your response you should do the following.

- State a relevant thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question.
- Support your argument with evidence, using specific examples.
- **Second to last paragraph**, explicitly demonstrate that you are applying the skill (Continuity and Change Over Time, causation, comparison, etc.) Apply historical thinking skills as directed by the question.
- **Last paragraph** Synthesize the elements above into a persuasive essay that extends your argument, connects it to a different historical context, or connects it to a different category of analysis.

Write in Blue or Black Ink

Comparison

Evaluate the impact of the Civil war on political and economic developments in TWO of the following regions.

The South

The North

The West

Focus your answer on the period between 1865 and 1900.

Continuity and Change Over Time

The path to labor organization was marked by false starts and wrong moves. Assess the validity of this generalization for the period 1865 – 1900. (77)

Causation

How were the lives of the Plains Indians in the second half of the nineteenth century affected by technological developments and government actions? (99)

Causation

How and why did transportation developments spark economic growth during the period from 1860 – 1900 in the United States. (01)

Periodization

To what extent were the goals of the Reconstruction period (1865–1877) regarding African Americans achieved by 1900? (14)

Alternative

How did advances in technology, marketing, and transportation—particularly the railroads—spur industrial expansion after the Civil War?

Ironically, popular belief in the “self-sufficient farmer” and the “self-made man” increased during the nineteenth century as the reality behind these beliefs faded.

Assess the validity of this statement. (79)

Following Reconstruction, many southern leaders promoted the idea of a “New South.” To what extent was this “New South” a reality by the time of the First World War? In your answer be sure to address TWO of the following.

Economic development

Politics

Race relations

Analyze and evaluate Booker T. Washington’s program for American Blacks and W.E.B. DuBois’s challenge to that program. (71)

Historic Thinking Skills Worksheets

[Comparison](#)

[Causation](#)

[Continuity and Change Over Time](#)

[Periodization](#)

Chapter 20/21

In your response you should do the following.

- State a relevant thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question.
- Support your argument with evidence, using specific examples.
- **Second to last paragraph**, explicitly demonstrate that you are applying the skill (Continuity and Change Over Time, causation, comparison, etc.) Apply historical thinking skills as directed by the question.
- **Last paragraph** Synthesize the elements above into a persuasive essay that extends your argument, connects it to a different historical context, or connects it to a different category of analysis.

Write in Blue or Black Ink

[Comparison](#)

Compare the ways in which the late nineteenth century Populists were the heirs of the Jacksonian Democrats with respect to overall objectives AND specific proposals for reform? (89)

[Comparison](#)

How successful were progressive reforms were during the period 1890 to 1915 with respect to TWO of the following: industrial conditions, urban life, politics. (05)

[Causation](#)

How and why did the Monroe Doctrine become the cornerstone of United States foreign policy by the late nineteenth century? (85)

[Continuity and Change Over Time](#)

Compare the debates that took place over American expansionism in the 1840’s with those that took place in the 1890’s, analyzing the similarities and differences in the debates of the two eras. (92)

[Continuity and Change Over Time](#)

To What extent did the role of the federal government Continuity and Change Over Time under President Theodore Roosevelt in regard to TWO of the following?

Labor

Trusts

Conservation

World Affairs (07)

Alternative

Analyze the roles that women played in Progressive Era reforms from the 1880s through 1920. Focus your essay on TWO of the following.

Politics

Social conditions

Labor and working conditions (10)

Analyze the ways in which state and federal legislation and judicial decisions, including those of the Supreme Court, affected the efforts of any TWO of the following groups to improve their position in society between 1880 and 1920.

African Americans

Farmers

Workers (93)

Most major religious movements reflect significant shifts in religious beliefs and produce important social changes. Apply this generalization to TWO of the following:

Seventeenth century Puritans The Second Great Awakening

The First Great Awakening The Social Gospel Movement (85)

Analyze the reasons for the emergence of the Populist movement in the late nineteenth century. (95)

Analyze the impact of any TWO of the following on the American industrial worker between 1865 and 1900.

Government actions

Labor Unions

Immigration

Technology changes (98)

Did the open policy of the United States protect only American imperial desires? Did this policy have any benefits for China? For any European Nation? Did the United States have the right to issue the policy? Why or why not? How did this policy affect relations with Japan?

When Woodrow Wilson became president, what was his attitude toward Roosevelt's imperialistic policies and Taft's "dollar diplomacy"? In the final analysis, how was Wilson's foreign policy similar to that of his predecessors? How was it different?

Compare and contrast the attitudes of THREE of the following toward the wealth that was created in the United States during the late nineteenth century.

Andrew Carnegie

Horatio Alger

Ida M. Tarbell

Eugene V. Debs

Booker T. Washington

(94)

From the 1840's through the 1890's, women's activities in the intellectual, social, economic and political spheres effectively challenged traditional attitudes about women's place in society. Assess the validity of this statement. (91)

Historic Thinking Skills Worksheets

[Comparison](#)

[Causation](#)

[Continuity and Continuity and Change Over Time](#)

[Periodization](#)

Chapter 22/23

In your response you should do the following.

- State a relevant thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question.
- Support your argument with evidence, using specific examples.
- **Second to last paragraph**, explicitly demonstrate that you are applying the skill (Continuity and Change Over Time, causation, comparison, etc.) Apply historical thinking skills as directed by the question.
- **Last paragraph** Synthesize the elements above into a persuasive essay that extends your argument, connects it to a different historical context, or connects it to a different category of analysis.

Write in Blue or Black Ink

Causation

What caused the United States to enter World War I, and to what extent did the United States achieve its objectives? (00)

Periodization

In what ways did economic conditions and developments in the arts and entertainment help create the period of the 1920's to be known as the Roaring 20's as the Roaring Twenties? (99)

Comparison

Compare the views of President Wilson and the senate opposition in regards to the Treaty of Versailles. Who should bear the responsibility for the failure of the ratification effort?

Comparison

Compare the origins and outcomes of the intense cultural conflicts of the 1920s. In your response, focus on TWO of the following.

Immigration
Prohibition
Religion (12)

Continuity and Change Over Time

Demonstrate how the Continuity and Change Over Time of the new Ku Klux Klan and the rise of religious fundamentalism reflected the dissatisfaction that many Americans felt toward the new developments occurring in the 1920s

Comparison

Compare and contrast the ways that many Americans expressed their opposition to immigrants in the 1840s–1850s with the ways that many Americans expressed their opposition to immigrants in the 1910s–1920s. (11)

Alternative

How did the changes that constituted the emergence of the new economy in the 1920s affect the American quality of life? Focus specifically on the automobile, electrification, and other household appliances; the availability of credit and time payment accounts should also be related. Radio and the emergence of a new mass culture in America represent another important aspect of this topic. Recall earlier discussions of Social Darwinism and laissez-faire policies of the late nineteenth century, and discuss their revival as a result of the Republican ascendancy after 1920.

Assess the relative influence of THREE of the following in the American decision to declare war on Germany in 1917.

German naval policy
American economic interests

Allied propaganda
America's claim to world power

Historic Thinking Skills Worksheets

[Comparison](#)

[Causation](#)

[Continuity and Continuity and Change Over Time](#)

[Periodization](#)

Chapter 24/25

In your response you should do the following.

- State a relevant thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question.
- Support your argument with evidence, using specific examples.
- **Second to last paragraph**, explicitly demonstrate that you are applying the skill (Continuity and Change Over Time, causation, comparison, etc.) Apply historical thinking skills as directed by the question.
- **Last paragraph** Synthesize the elements above into a persuasive essay that extends your argument, connects it to a different historical context, or connects it to a different category of analysis.

Write in Blue or Black Ink

Causation

What factors caused the economic collapse of the early 1930s?

Comparison

During the past four decades, historians have consistently have rated Washington, Lincoln, and FDR as the greatest presidents. Compare the greatness of any TWO of these, making clear the criteria on which you base your judgment. (85)

Comparison

Compare THREE of the following New Deal measures and analyze the ways in which each of the three attempted to fashion a more stable economy and a more equitable society.

Agricultural Adjustment Act Wagner National Labor relations Act
Securities and Exchange Commission Social Security Act (93)

Causation

To what extent and why did the United States adopt an isolationist policy in the 1920's and 1930's? (98)

Comparison

Compare the home-front experiences of TWO of the following groups during the Second World War

African Americans
Japanese Americans
Jewish Americans
Mexican Americans (09)

Alternative

What were the major causes of the Great Depression? How was the depression of the 1930s different from the depressions of the 1870s and 1890s?

What was the most enduring effect of the New Deal on American society?

In what specific ways did the economic crisis of the 1930s and the isolationist impulse in America prevent President Roosevelt from fostering an internationalist foreign policy?

The economic policies of the federal government from 1921 to 1929 were responsible for the nation's depression of the 1930's. Assess the validity of this generalization. (83)

How do you account for the onset of the Great Depression of the 1930's? (71)

Account for the increased urbanization of Black Americans in the period 1914 to 1945. (72)

Analyze the ways in which the Great Depression altered the American social fabric in the 1930's. (96)

Historic Thinking Skills Worksheets

[Comparison](#)

[Causation](#)

[Continuity and Continuity and Change Over Time](#)

[Periodization](#)

Chapter 26/27

In your response you should do the following.

- State a relevant thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question.
- Support your argument with evidence, using specific examples.
- **Second to last paragraph**, explicitly demonstrate that you are applying the skill (Continuity and Change Over Time, causation, comparison, etc.) Apply historical thinking skills as directed by the question.
- **Last paragraph** Synthesize the elements above into a persuasive essay that extends your argument, connects it to a different historical context, or connects it to a different category of analysis.

Write in Blue or Black Ink

[Comparison](#)

Compare and contrast United States foreign policy after the First World War and after The Second World War. Consider the periods 1919 –1928 and 1945 –1950. (02)

[Comparison](#)

Compare the influence of THREE of the following on American-Soviet relations in the decade following the Second World War.

Yalta Conference

Communist Revolution in China

Korean War

McCarthyism (96)

[Periodization](#)

To what extent did the decade of the 1950's deserve its reputation as an age of political, social, and cultural conformity? (94)

[Comparison](#)

Compare and contrast United States society in the 1920's and the 1950's with respect to TWO of the following.

Race relations

Role of Women

Consumerism (03)

Alternative

Compare and contrast the 1950's to the 1920's.

How effective was Truman's "get tough" policy with the Soviet Union? How effective was the policy of containment in Europe? In Asia? How did atomic technology influence this policy?

Why were Americans so fearful of communism, and how did that fear affect attitudes toward society and individual rights?

Harry S. Truman was a realistic, pragmatic President who skillfully led the American people against the menace posed by the Soviet Union. Assess the validity of this generalization for President Truman's foreign policy. (84)

The size, character, and effectiveness of the organized labor movement changed significantly during the late nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. Apply this statement to TWO of the periods:

1870 -1915 1915 - 1935 1935 - 1950 (85)

How do you account for the appeal of McCarthyism in the United States in the era following the Second World War? (97)

Historic Thinking Skills Worksheets

[Comparison](#)

[Causation](#)

[Continuity and Change Over Time](#)

[Periodization](#)

Chapter 28/29

In your response you should do the following.

- State a relevant thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question.
- Support your argument with evidence, using specific examples.
- **Second to last paragraph**, explicitly demonstrate that you are applying the skill (Continuity and Change Over Time, causation, comparison, etc.) Apply historical thinking skills as directed by the question.
- **Last paragraph** Synthesize the elements above into a persuasive essay that extends your argument, connects it to a different historical context, or connects it to a different category of analysis.

Write in Blue or Black Ink

Comparison

African American leaders have responded to racial discrimination in the United States in a variety of ways. Compare and contrast the goals and strategies of African American leaders in the 1890s –1920s with the goals and strategies of African American leaders in the 1950s –1960s. (11)

Causation

1968 was a turning point for the United States. What were the causes of this assessment? In your answer, discuss TWO of the following:

National Politics Vietnam War Civil Rights (98)

Continuity and Change Over Time

Analyze the extent to which TWO of the following changed American society in the 1960's and 1970's: the Civil Rights movement, the antiwar movement, the women's movement. (05)

Comparison

In what ways did the Great Society resemble the New Deal in its origins, goals, and social and political legacy? Compare specific programs and policies in support of your arguments. (92)

Comparison

Between 1945 and 1975 various groups in the United States engaged in protest. Compare the reasons that protest emerged in this period for TWO of the following groups.

African Americans
College students
Latino Americans
Women (13)

Continuity and Change Over Time

Describe THREE of the following and analyze the ways in which each of the three has changed the status of women in American society since 1940.

The persistence of traditional definitions of women's roles
Advances in reproductive technology
The rebirth of an organized women's movement
Changing economic conditions (93)

Alternative

Compare and contrast the Cold War foreign policies of TWO of the following presidents.

Harry Truman (1945–1953)
Dwight Eisenhower (1953–1961)
Richard Nixon (1969–1974) (12)

"Between 1960 and 1975, there was great progress in the struggle for political and social equality." Assess the validity of this statement with respect to TWO of the following groups during the period: African Americans, Asian Americans, Latinos, Native Americans, Women. (04)

Foreign affairs rather than domestic issues shaped presidential politics in the Election year 1968. Assess the validity of this statement with specific reference to foreign and domestic issues. (90)

Compare the goals and strategies of Black reform movements in the period 1890–1910 to the goals and strategies of Black reform movements in the period 1950–1970. (82)

Discuss the early civil rights movement in the 1950's. Be sure to include references to the following: Brown v Board, Montgomery bus boycott, Emmitt Till, Little Rock High, and the Southern manifesto. To what extent did the Federal government become involved? Why were they so reluctant to do so?

Explain how the civil rights movement transformed between 1965 and 1968 from Martin Luther King, Jr.'s nonviolent confrontations to the separatist notions of Malcolm X and Stokely Carmichael's references to "black power." Note the role of television as well. In the early 1960s, television coverage of white police officers beating black protesters in places like Birmingham and Selma generated an outpouring of support for the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Then note how television coverage of urban riots like the one in the Watts section of Los Angeles in 1965 and the "long hot summers" that followed in 1966, 1967, and 1968 contributed to the white backlash that effectively brought an end to the civil rights movement.

Do you regard the Great Society as a successful effort or as a failure? Explain. What impact did the Vietnam War have on Lyndon Johnson's domestic agenda?

What steps did Nixon take to end American involvement in the Vietnam War? In what ways were his policies similar to those of President Johnson? In what ways were they different? Explain.

Controversy between integrationist and separatist viewpoints has long been a dominant theme within the black community. Analyze the controversy among blacks for the period 1920 - 1970. (73)

A presidential election that results in defeat of the party in power usually indicates the failure of the party in power to have dealt effectively with the nation's problems, rather than indicating the positive appeal of the winning candidate and his party platform. Assess the validity of this generalization with reference to TWO of the elections in which the party in power was defeated: 1912, 1920, 1932, 1952, 1960, and 1968. (80)

Vice -Presidents who have succeeded to the presidency on the death of the President have been less effective in their conduct of domestic AND foreign policy than the men they have replaced. Assess the validity of this statement for any TWO of the following pairs.

William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt
Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman
John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson (89)

Discuss with respect to TWO of the following, the view that the 1960's represented a period of profound cultural change.

Education Gender roles
Music Race Relations (00)

How did the African American Civil Rights movement of the 1950's and 1960's address the failures of the Reconstruction? (02)

Historic Thinking Skills Worksheets

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[Causation](#)

[Continuity and Continuity and Change Over Time](#)

[Periodization](#)

Chapter 30/31

In your response you should do the following.

- State a relevant thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question.
- Support your argument with evidence, using specific examples.
- **Second to last paragraph**, explicitly demonstrate that you are applying the skill (Continuity and Change Over Time, causation, comparison, etc.) Apply historical thinking skills as directed by the question.
- **Last paragraph** Synthesize the elements above into a persuasive essay that extends your argument, connects it to a different historical context, or connects it to a different category of analysis.

Write in Blue or Black Ink

Causation

Explain the social, economic, and foreign policy goals of New Right conservatives from the 1960s to the 1980s and assess the degree to which the Reagan administration succeeded in affecting these goals in the 1980s. (14)

Causation

Explain the causes and consequences of TWO of the following population movements in the United States during the period 1945–1985.

Suburbanization

The growth of the Sun Belt

Immigration to the United States (10)

Comparison

Describe the patterns of immigration in TWO of the periods listed below. Compare and contrast the responses of Americans to immigrants of these periods: 1820-1860, 1880-1924, and 1965-2000. (10)

Comparison

“Landslide presidential victories do not ensure continued political effectiveness or legislative success”
Asses the validity of this statement by comparing TWO of the following presidential administrations.

Franklin Roosevelt (1936)

Lyndon Johnson (1964)

Richard Nixon (1972)

Ronald Reagan (1984) (07)

Causation

What caused abortion, gay rights and the AIDS crisis, and immigration collectively come to be viewed as an assault on "family values" in the 1980s?