
Final Exam Review Sheet

Use the following list of main ideas/concepts to prepare for the midterm. Consider the significance of each term/idea as well as what historical event(s)/issue(s) each relates to—also think in the context of the “big picture.”

Period 1: 1491-1607

On a North American continent controlled by American Indians, contact among the peoples of Europe, the Americas, and West Africa created a new world.

Main ideas/concepts:

- Columbian exchange
- **Exploration of the Americas:** Spanish and Portuguese
- *Encomienda* system
- European contact with Native American tribes

Period 2: 1607-1754

Europeans and American Indians maneuvered and fought for dominance, control, and security in North America, and distinctive colonial and native societies emerged.

Main ideas/concepts:

- **Colonization:** Influence and effect of Spanish, French, Dutch, and British colonization (including impact on Native Americans)
- **Colonial slavery** and the Atlantic slave trade (triangular trade)
- **Puritans:** “city upon a hill”
- **13 colonies:** political, economic, social, and religious development
- **Relationship of 13 colonies with Britain:** Navigation Acts/mercantilism
- **Great Awakening:** impact

Period 3: 1754-1800

British imperial attempts to reassert control over its colonies and the colonial reaction to these attempts produced a new American republic, along with struggles over the new nation’s social, political, and economic identity.

Main ideas/concepts:

- **Impact of Seven Years’ War (French and Indian War):** British imperial policy (taxes)
- **Colonial response to British imperial policy:** Sons of Liberty, Patrick Henry, Thomas Paine, Declaration of Independence
- **American Revolution:** Treaty of Paris
- **Articles of Confederation:** Weaknesses; Shays’ Rebellion
- **Debates over the ratification of the Constitution:** Federalists and Anti-Federalists; Bill of Rights
- **Washington’s presidency:** Farewell Address; Neutrality Proclamation; Whiskey Rebellion
- **Rise of the first party system:** Disagreements over federal authority such as states’ rights: Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions; national bank

Period 4: 1800-1848

The new republic struggled to define and extend democratic ideals in the face of rapid economic, territorial, and demographic changes.

Main ideas/concepts:

- **Rise of the two-party system:** Federalists vs. Democratic-Republicans; Democrats vs. Whigs
- **Influence of the Marshall Court:** *Marbury v. Madison*; *McCulloch v. Maryland*; *Worcester v. Georgia*; *Gibbons v. Ogden*
- **Impact of Jefferson's presidency:** Revolution of 1800; Embargo Act; Louisiana Purchase
- **War of 1812:** regional and political differences with the U.S.; Hartford Convention
- **War of 1812/Era of Good Feelings:** One party system; Monroe Doctrine
- **Market Revolution:** Economic, technological, and transportation changes (mechanical reaper, cotton gin, Lowell System/mills, American System roads/canals)
- **Sectional tensions:** slavery, Missouri Compromise, tariffs, territorial acquisition/expansion
- **Jacksonian Democracy:** common man; Bank War; Tariff of Abominations and nullification crisis; Trail of Tears
- **Second Great Awakening and reform movements**
- **Role of women:** Seneca Falls; the cult of domesticity; involvement in reform movements

Period 5: 1844-1877

As the nation expanded and its population grew, regional tensions, especially over slavery, led to a civil war — the course and aftermath of which transformed American society.

Main ideas/concepts:

- **Manifest destiny:** Oregon; Mexican-American War/Texas; Wilmot Proviso
- **Immigration:** Irish, Germans, and nativist sentiment (Know-Nothings)
- **Slavery/responses to slavery:** Abolitionism (Frederick Douglass; William Lloyd Garrison; Sojourner Truth; *Uncle Tom's Cabin*), Compromise of 1850; popular sovereignty; Kansas-Nebraska Act; rise of the Republican Party (and the modern day two party system); *Dred Scott v. Sanford*; Ostend Manifesto
- **North vs. South** regional and economic differences: population, railroads; etc.
- **Lincoln's presidency:** Election of 1860; significance of the border states; increased powers during war; Emancipation Proclamation; Gettysburg Address
- **Civil War key turning points:** Battle of Bull Run; Antietam; Gettysburg
- **Reconstruction:** Civil War Amendments: 13th, 14th, 15th; Radical Reconstruction: presidential vs. Congressional; Johnson's impeachment; Freedmen's Bureau; Black Codes; Jim Crow laws; Compromise of 1877

Period 6: 1865-1898

The transformation of the United States from an agricultural to an increasingly industrialized and urbanized society brought about significant economic, political, diplomatic, social, environmental, and cultural changes.

Main ideas/concepts:

- **Gilded Age:** Political and economic impact/effects/problems (such as Boss Tweed, spoils system, immigration, and urbanization)
- **Big business and industrialization:** Railroads (Carnegie; Rockefeller; Morgan), labor unions (AF of L; Knights of Labor)
- **The New South:** Sharecropping; industrialization
- **Farmers:** The Grange; cooperatives; Farmers' Alliance; Populist Party; free silver; inflation; tariffs
- **Racist and nativist theories:** Chinese Exclusion Act; *Plessy v. Ferguson*; Dawes Act
- **Reformers:** W.E.B. DuBois; Booker T. Washington; Jane Addams; Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Susan B. Anthony

Period 7: 1890-1945

An increasingly pluralistic United States faced profound domestic and global challenges, debated the proper degree of government activism, and sought to define its international role.

Main ideas/concepts:

- **Spanish-American War:** America's role in the world (Roosevelt Corollary; Open Door Notes)
- **Progressivism:** Reforms at local, state, and federal level; amendments (16-19); muckrakers
- **World War I:** Mobilization for war, neutrality and isolationism, Espionage and Sedition Act, Woodrow Wilson (League of Nations; 14 Points; Treaty of Versailles), Great Migration
- **1920s:** Harlem Renaissance, consumerism, red scare, immigration restrictions, religious fundamentalism, prohibition, new technology (radio and assembly line)
- **Great Depression:** Causes from the 1920s (installment plans, buying stock on margin, overproduction of farm goods, and uneven distribution of wealth)
- **New Deal:** Alphabet agencies (know 5 programs), banking reform, relief, recovery, and reform (the 3 R's), court packing,
- **World War II:** Mobilization for war, Japanese internment, "arsenal of democracy;" Manhattan Project' Atlantic Charter; end of the Great Depression

Period 8: 1945-1980

After World War II, the United States grappled with prosperity and unfamiliar international responsibilities while struggling to live up to its ideals.

- **1950s:** Baby boom; GI Bill of Rights; consensus and conformity; cult of domesticity; beatniks; suburbanization; Sun-Belt; Interstate Highway System
- **Cold War:** Containment; domino theory; Truman Doctrine; Marshall Plan; McCarthyism; Korean War; Vietnam (Gulf of Tonkin Resolution; Tet Offensive; Kent State; Vietnamization); spread of communism to Cold War; Eisenhower Doctrine; military-industrial complex
- **1960s:** Great Society programs and liberalism; Supreme Court decisions (under Warren Court); counterculture (SDS; Woodstock, sexual revolution); environmental reform (Rachel Carson, *Silent Spring*)
- **African American Civil Rights:** Types of protest (nonviolent; sit-ins); civil rights leaders: Martin Luther King, Jr., Malcolm X; Stokely Carmichael; Black Panthers; *Brown v. Board*; Civil Rights Act of 1964; Voting Rights of 1965; 24th Amendment
- **Women's rights:** *Feminine Mystique*; ERA; NOW; *Roe v. Wade*
- **Civil rights for other groups:** Stonewall Riots; AIM; Cesar Chavez
- **1970s:** Nixon (OPEC oil embargo/energy crisis; Watergate, detente); Ford (stagflation); and Carter (Iranian Hostage Crisis; Camp David Accords)

1980-Present

As the United States transitioned to a new century filled with the challenges and possibilities, it experienced renewed ideological and cultural debates, sought to redefine its foreign policy, and adapted to economic globalization and revolutionary changes in science and technology.

- **1980s:** Reagan and the rise of conservatism (size of the federal government; budget deficit; Reaganomics; SDI; Moral Majority)
- **End of the Cold War:** Collapse of Soviet Union and Eastern Europe; unification of Germany and the fall of the Berlin Wall
- **1990s:** Clinton (health care reform; "Don't Ask, Don't Tell")
- **Post-Cold War:** War on Terror; September 11; Iraq; Afghanistan; Bush Doctrine
- **Globalization:** NAFTA; Internet
- **Demographic changes:** Immigration reform; the rise of "new immigrants" (Asians and Latin Americans)