These materials have been prepared as a tool to help you to study for the upcoming AP Exam. This packet does not represent the only things that you should study, nor does it represent all aspects of American History.

Good Luck, study hard, and remember – YOU CAN DO THIS!
REVIEWING FOR THE AP UNITED STATES HISTORY EXAM

To help you as you begin to review for the AP Exam, it is best that you assemble all of your assignments in one large binder. You do not want to spend all of your review time searching for paperwork, lost work, or re-doing an assignment that you had previously completed. The key here is to control your time and to use the time you set aside effectively.

1. Collect all of your terms lists, answers to objective questions (and the questions themselves if you didn’t include them with your answers) and review packets (charts, graphs, readings, etc).

2. Although you may arrange your review notebook any way you choose, here is one suggestion: Try putting them in the following order:
   (1) Chapter Terms
   (2) Chapter Objectives
   (3) Special Review Questions and Answers (available at After School Review Sessions or for private review)
   (4) Supplemental Readings, review packs, charts, graphs and any other assignments you have.

3. Spend the first 1 to 2 weeks reviewing the terminology that will be necessary on the AP Exam. You should also begin to review the chapter objectives and/or your notes to make sure you remember the material that was covered in class.

4. In the review sessions and over the last 2 weeks begin answering the Special Review questions. Actually write out the answers in paragraph form – and support your answers with one or two relevant examples. This not only refreshes your memory but also provides additional practice for the written portions.

5. Practice answering sample multiple choice and essay questions. Remember that it was strongly recommended that you purchase an AP Exam review book. There are many different ones available but all will have both multiple choice and essay questions. Do NOT look at the answers until after you have attempted the questions. Once you have finished, grade yourself as honestly and as critically as you can using the rubrics and samples provided. Directed practice will be a part of the review sessions but this is also something you can do on your own.

6. Set aside about 3 hours one day and take a full sample exam (use one from your review book or request one). Start with the multiple-choice questions (in 55 minutes), take a 10-15 minute break, and then write the answers to three essay questions (one DBQ and two standard) in 130 minutes. Set a timer so you do not go over the allowed time.

7. Remember, the more work you put into reviewing, the better you will do on the exam. It is also vitally important that you do not wait until the last minute to start reviewing. Remember that you’ve paid for this exam and you want to give yourself the best possible chance to do well. Cramming the last day or two simply will not work.
Eras in United States History

1. Age of Exploration – 1492-1620
2. Era of Colonization – 1630-1770
3. Revolutionary Period – 1770-1783
5. War of 1812 – 1810-1816
6. Era of Good Feelings – 1816-1824
7. Jacksonian Democracy – 1824-1840
8. Expansion Period (Manifest Destiny) 1841-1848
10. Civil War Era – 1861-1865
11. Reconstruction Era – 1865-1877
12. Gilded Age & Industrial Revolution – 1865-1900
13. Imperialism –1865-1900
15. WWI – 1914-1918
16. Roaring Twenties – 1919-1929
17. Depression Era – 1929-1938
18. New Deal – 1933-1940
19. WWII – 1941-1945
U.S. Presidents with some events of their Administrations

   - Father of US -defined presidency
   - Whiskey rebellion
   - Neutrality Proclamation
   - Jay's Treaty
   - Bank of US
   - French Revolution
   - Bill of rights adopted.
   - Pickney's Treaty with Spain

   - XYZ affair
   - Alien and Sedition Acts
   - Virginia and Kentucky resolutions
   - Midnight Judges
   - Convention of 1850 (peace with France)

3. Thomas Jefferson 1801-1809 Democratic-Republican
   - Emergence of Supreme Court
   - Tripolitan War
   - Louisiana Purchase
   - Failed Embargo
   - Marbury v. Madison
   - Louis and Clark expedition
   - Tried to impeach Samuel Chase from the Supreme Court.
   - "revolution of 1800"
   - Barbary Pirates

4. James Madison 1809-1817 Democratic-Republican
   - Macon's Bill #2
   - War of 1812
   - Nationalism
   - Battle of Tippecanoe
   - Treaty of Ghent
   - Battle of New Orleans
   - War Hawks-Clay and Calhoun
   - Hartford Convention (end of Federalists)

5. James Monroe 1817-1825 Democratic-Republican
   - Panic of 1819
   - Missouri Compromise
   - Oregon Treaty and Florida Purchase.
   - Monroe Doctrine
   - Era of Good Feelings
   - Treaty of 1818
   - Goodwill tour of 1816
   - Russo-American Treaty
   - Son of President John Adams
   - Adams-Clay Corrupt Bargain
   - Tariff of Abominations (1828)
   - completion of Erie Canal
   - industrial revolution
   - cotton gin textiles

7. Andrew Jackson 1829-1837 Democrat
   - Spoils System
   - Peggy Eaton Affair
   - Webster-Hayne Debate
   - Nullies in South Carolina
   - Bank Expires
   - Trail of Tears
   - Tariff of 1832
   - Force Bill
   - Jackson Democracy
   - Maysville Road
   - Texas Independence/Revolution.
   - Compromise Tariff of 1833

   - Thought of independent Treasury bill.
   - Divorce Bill
   - Panic of 1837
   - hand-picked replacement of Jackson

9. William Harrison: 1841-1845 Whig
   - died 1841
   - died 4 weeks after in Office of pneumonia
   - gave longest speech (3 hours)
   - War hero from War of 1812-Tippecanoe (and Tyler too!)

    - Texas Annexed
    - Aroostook war
    - Webster-Ashburton Treaty
    - Veto BUS
    - First accidental president
    - signed Independent Treasury Bill
    - Manifest Destiny starts
    - Problems with England
    - Caroline Incident

11. James K. Polk: 1844-1849 Democrat
    - Mexican War
    - Wilmot Proviso
    - Added more territory than any other president.
    - Bought California/southwest
    - Settled Oregon Dispute (49 parallel)
    - Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
    - Texas and New Mexico
12. Zachary Taylor: 1849-1850 Whig
   • Gold Rush in California
   • Hero of Buena Vista
   • Free-Soil party Organized
   • Underground R/R
   • Compromise of 1850
   • Died before he could veto Pro-North compromise of 1850.
   • 36° 30’ line all the way to CA
   • Pro-South

   • VP of Taylor
   • Passes Compromise of 1850
   • Second Era of Good Feelings

   • Ostend Manifesto
   • Clayton-Bulwer Treaty
   • Gadsden Purchase
   • Kansas Civil War
   • Kansas Nebraska Act
   • Sen. Sumner Beat up in Congress
   • Open trade with Japan

   • Panic of 1857
   • Dred Scott Decision
   • Southern States Secede.
   • Homestead Act/Vetoed.
   • John Brown

   • Civil War
   • Emancipation Proclamation
   • Increase in production
   • 10% Plan for Reconstruction
   • Gettysburg Address
   • Saved Union
   • Assassinated by John Wilkes Booth

17. Andrew Johnson: 1865-1869 National Union (Democrat who stayed with Union; ran on National Union ticket)
   • Vetoes Freedman Bureau
   • Congress over veto
   • Reconstruction
   • Impeached by the House of Reps.
   • KKK
   • Black Codes
   • Wade-Davis Bill
   • 13th, 14th Amendments
18. Ulysses S. Grant: 1869-1877 Republican.
   - 15th Amendment
   - Credit Mobilier Scandal
   - End of Reconstruction
   - Whiskey Ring

19. Rutherford B. Hayes 1877-1881 Republican
   - Compromise of 1877
   - The problems with Chinese Immigrants & Kearneyites in California

20. James A Garfield 1881 Republican
   - Assassinated by Charles J. Guiteau four months after inauguration.
   - American Red Cross Founded
   - Dark horse Republican
   - Booker T. Washington becomes head of Tuskegee Institute

21. Chester Arthur 1882-1885 Republican
   - Pendleton Act of '1883
   - Was a Stalwart
   - became President in 1881 when Garfield died

22. Grover Cleveland 1885-1889 Democrat.
   - Depression of 1893
   - First Democrat since Buchanan
   - Mugwumps
   - Haymarket Riot-1886
   - Interstate Commerce Act
   - Wabash vs. Illinois

   - Grandson of President William Henry Harrison
   - Billion Dollar Congress
   - Pension Act of 1890
   - Sherman Silver Purchase Act
   - McKinley Tariff

   - (same person as #22 above)
   - Depression of 1893
   - Pullman Strike
   - Wilson-Gorman Law

25. William McKinley 1897-1901 Republican
   - Spanish-American War
   - Annexation of Hawaii
   - Open Door Policy with China
   - Boxer Rebellion
   - Currency Act (Gold Standard for Currency).
   - Teller Amendment 1898
   - Platt Amendment
   - Insular Cases
   - made by Mark Hanna
   - McKinley Tariff Bill
• Maine explosion
• Puerto Ricans get US citizenship
• Aguinaldo launches rebellion against US.
• assassinated in 1901

26. Theodore Roosevelt 1901-1909 Republican
• took over McKinley’s Presidency
• Hay Pauncefote Treaty
• Hay Bunau Varilla Treaty
• Roosevelt Corollary
• building of Panama Canal
• US occupation of Cuba
• Great White Fleet
• Root Takahira agreement
• commission system
• muckraking begins
• Newlands (Reclamation) Act
• Department of Commerce & Labor formed 1903
• Panama Revolution
• Hepburn Act - regulated railroads
• The Jungle
• Meat Inspection and Pure Food and Drug Act
• Panic of 1907
• “Gentleman’s” Agreement with Japan
• Russo-Japanese War
• Elkins Act
• National Conservation Commission
• Big Stick Policy
• Open Door Notes

27. William Taft 1909-1913 Republican
• Payne-Aldrich Tariff
• Ballinger-Pinchot controversy
• hand-picked by TR
• Dollar Diplomacy
• Panama Canal and Manchuria Railway monopoly.
• Dissolution of Standard Oil Co.
• beat Roosevelt for Rep. nomination in 1913
• Mann-Elkins Act 1910
• Postal Savings Bank Act
• 1912- Nicaraguan Civil War

28. Woodrow Wilson 1913-1921 Democrat
• Underwood Tariff of 1913
• 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th Amendments
• Federal Reserve System
• Federal Trade Commission
• Clayton Anti-Trust Act
• Troops to Nicaragua. Dominican Republic. Haiti. Virgin Islands. Mexico
• The Lusitania
• Fourteen Points/Treaty of Versailles
• “New Freedom”
• Progressivism
• Adamson Act
• Keaten Owen Act
• Lafollete Seaman's Act
• Smith Lever Act
• WWI

• Teapot Dome Scandal
• Fordney-McCumber Tariff
• Dies in office
• Laissez-Faire

• Scopes "Monkey" Trial
• Lindbergh flew over Atlantic 1927.
• Sacco-Vanzetti executed
• Dawes Plan

31. Herbert C. Hoover 1929-1933 Republican.
• Hawley-Smoot Tariff
• Japan invades Manchuria
• Hoover-Stimson Doctrine 1932
• Good Neighbor Policy
• Stock Market Crash
• Great Depression
• Bonus Army

32. Franklin D. Roosevelt 1933-1945 Democrat
• Distant cousin of President Theodore Roosevelt
• New Deal-Alphabet Agencies
• 18th Amendment
• Court Packing
• Put in Good Neighbor Policy in Latin America.
• Panay sunk
• US Neutrality Acts
• Pearl Harbor Bombing
• WWII
• GI Bill

• Truman Doctrine
• Marshall Plan
• NATO
• WWII ends-atomic bomb dropped.
• Taft-Hartley Act
• "Fair Deal"

• 22nd Amendment
• Brown v. Board of Education
• SEATO
• Suez Crisis
• Eisenhower Doctrine
• 1st Hydrogen Bomb
• McCarthy Hearings
• Fired MacArthur
• ends Korean War

• "New Frontier"
• Alliance for Progress
• Peace Corps
• Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
• Assassinated November 22, 1963

• "Cold War"
• Civil Rights Act of 1964
• Anti-Poverty Act of 1964
• "Great Society"
• Voting Rights Act of 1965
• 24th Amendment ratified in January 1964

• "Checker's" speech (prior to becoming president)
• Imperial Presidency
• First landing on the moon July 1969
• Woodstock 1969
• SALT 1972
• 28th Amendment
• War Powers Act November 1973
• Watergate Scandal
• Secret Bombing of Cambodia in 1973
• Pentagon Papers August 1971
• Resigned in 1973

• Launched WIN campaign
• Pardoned Nixon for Crimes during Presidency
• Vetoed Billion Dollar Spending Bills During the Recession
• Inflation Dropped from 12% to 5% by 1976
• July 1975- joined 34 nations in Helsinki, Finland to sign Historic Accords.
• Urged congress to vote more weapons for Vietnam
• Amnesty Program

• National Women's Conference
• Panama Canal Treaty
• Retirement Age Bill
• Egyptian-Israeli Camp David Agreement
• SALT II agreement
• Iranian Hostage Crisis
   • 1981- Iran releases American Hostages
   • 1981- Trickle Down Economics Plan Passed
   • 1981-1988 U.S. Money given to Latin America
   • 1982- Recession Hits
   • 1983- U.S./Soviet Arms Talks break off
   • 1983- U.S. Invades Grenada
   • 1983-Star Wars Program is introduced
   • 1984- Reagan defeats Mondale
   • 1985-U.S. /Soviet Arms Talks resume
   • 1985-first Reagan/Gorbachev summit meeting in Geneva.
   • 1986-U.S. Bombs Libya
   • 1986- Iran/Contra scandal revealed
   • 1987- 508 point Stock Market Crash

   • Attacked Panama in 1989 to capture Manuela Noriega
   • Tienanmen Square 1989
   • Gulf War 1990
   • Coup in Russia 1989
   • Oversaw the fall of Communism in Europe-1989
   • Berlin wall falls in December 1989
   • Appointed Clarence Thomas to Supreme Court

42. Bill Clinton 1993-2001 Democratic
   • Somalian Crisis
   • Haiti Incident
   • 100 days Congress- All Republican – “Republican Revolution”
   • Appointed Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Steven Breyer to Supreme Court.
   • Oklahoma City Federal building Bombing
   • Health Care Plan/NAFTA
   • Scandals – Whitewater, Monica Lewinsky

43. George W. Bush 2001-2009 Republican
   • Terrorist attacks at World Trade Center and Pentagon
   • Depose Taliban in Afghanistan
   • Second Gulf War/Depose Saddam Hussein
   • War on Terror in Iraq and Afghanistan
   • Established Dept. of Homeland Security as Cabinet level office
   • No Child Left Behind (Education Reform)
   • Prescription Drug benefits for Medicare (Medicare Reform)
   • Economic downturn/recession; bank and corporate bailout

44. Barack Hussein Obama 2009-? Democrat
   • War on Terror in Iraq and Afghanistan
   • American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (2009)
   • Numerous acts for financial assistance during recession
   • Health care reform
American War and the Leaders

Spanish Armada – 1588 - England and Elizabeth I vs. Spain and King Phillip II
    Sir Francis Drake and the "Sea Dogs"

French and Indian War (Seven Years War) – 1754-1763
    William Pitt
    George Washington

Revolutionary War – 1775-1783 - American Colonies vs. the British Empire
    Lexington & Concord, Bunker Hill
    UK – Cornwallis, Hood, Howe, St. Leger, Arnold (after the treason)

War of 1812 – 1810-1816 - US vs. UK
    US – Harrison, Jackson, Perry, MacDonough
    UK – Tecumseh, Brock

War with Mexico – 1846-1848 – US vs. Mexico
    US – Taylor, Scott, Fremont
    Mexico – Santa Anna

Civil War – 1861-1865 - North vs. South
    North – Mead, Grant, Hooker, Lincoln
    South – Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Pickett, Davis

Spanish-American War – 1898 - US vs. Spain (over Cuba, Philippines, etc.)
    Spain – Weyler

World War I – 1914-1918
    Allies – (US, Britain, France, etc) – Wilson, Pershing, Foch, Rickenbacker, York
    Central Powers – (Germany, Austria-Hungary, etc) – Wilhelm

World War II – 1941-1945
    Allies – Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin, MacArthur, Nimitz, Montgomery, Eisenhower, Patton
    Axis – Hitler, Mussolini, Hirohito, Rommel

Korean War – 1950-1953 – N.Korea (w/ USSR & China) vs. S.Korea (w/ US, British, French, etc)
    N – Kim Il Sung, Stalin, Mao Zedung
    S – Syngman Rhee, MacArthur (until Truman fired him), Eisenhower

Vietnam War – 1965-1975 -
    S/US – Ngo Dinh Diem, Johnson, Nixon, Duong Van Minh, Henry Cabot Lodge, Taylor,
        McNamara, Westmoreland, Nguyen Van Thieu
    N – Ho Chi Minh, Le Duan, Vo Nguyen Giap, Van Tien Dung, Pathet Lao

Persian Gulf War – 1990-1991 – Coalition forces (mostly US but many others as well) vs. Iraq
    Iraq – Saddam Hussein
Early Rebellions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1676</td>
<td>Bacon’s Rebellion</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Indentured servants revolt over land, women and Indians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1689</td>
<td>Leisler’s Rebellion</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>During Glorious Revolution; lower &amp; middle vs. upper class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1770s</td>
<td>Regulator Movement</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Western Scotch-Irish revolts against established government and Indians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1770s</td>
<td>Paxton Boys</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Taxes and farm foreclosures anger veterans; demonstrated shortcomings of Articles of Confederation, led to Constitution Convention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1786</td>
<td>Shays’ Rebellion</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>Taxes and farm foreclosures anger veterans; demonstrated shortcomings of Articles of Confederation, led to Constitution Convention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1794</td>
<td>Whiskey Rebellion</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Taxes led to revolt; crushed by federal army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1831</td>
<td>Turner’s Revolt</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Largest slave revolt; ended southern abolition, resulted in more slave codes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amendments to the US Constitution

First    religious, political freedom; freedom of speech
Second   right to bear arms
Third    quartering of troops
Fourth   searches and seizures
Fifth    right to life liberty and property
Sixth    protection in criminal trials
Seventh  suits at common law
Eighth   forbids excessive bail, cruel & unusual punishments
Ninth    people retain rights not enumerated (listed)
Tenth    powers not delegated to the federal government are reserved to the states and/or people
Eleventh federal government has no authority in suits against a state
Twelfth  election of president and vice president (on separate ballots)
Thirteenth slavery prohibited
Fourteenth citizen if born in US; civil rights for all citizens (former slaves)
Fifteenth voting rights for blacks
Sixteenth income tax
Seventeenth direct election of Senators
Eighteenth prohibition
Nineteenth voting rights for women
Twentieth presidential and congressional terms; shortened lame duck period
Twenty-first prohibition repealed
Twenty-second two term (or 10 total years) limit for president
Twenty-third District of Columbia has the right to vote for president
Twenty-fourth poll taxes outlawed
Twenty-fifth presidential succession and disability (appoint a VP)
Twenty-sixth voting age lowered to 18
Twenty-seventh Congress cannot vote itself a pay raise and have it take effect in the same term
### Population of the United States, 1790-1990

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>% Change from Last Census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1790</td>
<td>3,929,214</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>5,308,483</td>
<td>35.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810</td>
<td>7,239,881</td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>9,638,453</td>
<td>33.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>12,866,020</td>
<td>33.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>17,069,453</td>
<td>32.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>23,191,876</td>
<td>35.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>31,443,321</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>39,818,449</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>50,155,783</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>62,947,714</td>
<td>25.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>75,994,575</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>91,972,266</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>105,710,620</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>122,775,046</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>131,669,275</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>151,325,798</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>179,323,175</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>203,211,926</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>226,504,825</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>248,709,873</td>
<td>10.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>281,421,906</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Supreme Court

#### CHIEF JUSTICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chief Justice</th>
<th>Term of Service</th>
<th>Years of Service</th>
<th>Life Span</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Jay</td>
<td>1789-1795</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1745-1829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Rutledge$^b$</td>
<td>1795</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1739-1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver Ellsworth</td>
<td>1796-1800</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1745-1807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Marshall</td>
<td>1801-1835</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1755-1835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger B. Taney</td>
<td>1836-1864</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1777-1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmon P. Chase</td>
<td>1864-1873</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1808-1873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrison R. Waite</td>
<td>1874-1888</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1816-1888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melville W. Fuller</td>
<td>1888-1910</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1833-1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward D. White</td>
<td>1910-1921</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1845-1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William H. Taft</td>
<td>1921-1930</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1857-1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles E. Hughes</td>
<td>1930-1941</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1862-1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harlan F. Stone</td>
<td>1941-1946</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1872-1946</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fred M. Vinson 1946-1953 7 1890-1953
William H. Rehnquist 1986-2005 19 1924-2005
John G. Roberts, Jr. 2005-  —  1955-

* Term of service refers only to years as chief justice. Any previous service as associate justice is not included.

b Appointed and served one term, but not confirmed by the Senate.

## Political Parties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federalists</td>
<td>1787-1816</td>
<td>Represented the interests of the merchants, manufacturers, and investors in the northern states and of some of the planters and merchants in the South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Federalists</td>
<td>1787-1792</td>
<td>Represented the interests of debt-ridden farmers, mechanics, and artisans and of some of the southern planters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic-Republicans</td>
<td>1792-1825</td>
<td>Forerunner of the Democratic party, represented the interests of debt-ridden farmers, mechanics, and artisans and of some of the southern planters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democrats</td>
<td>1825-present</td>
<td>Faction of the Democratic-Republicans loyal to Jackson after the fragmentation of the party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Republicans</td>
<td>1825-1834</td>
<td>Faction of the Democratic-Republicans opposed to Jackson after the fragmentation of the party, gradually became known as the Whigs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Masonic Party</td>
<td>1827-1834</td>
<td>Opponents of Freemasonry, including sections of the press, churches, and antislavery elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whigs</td>
<td>1834-1860</td>
<td>New common name for the National Republicans, Anti-Masons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Soil</td>
<td>1848-1854</td>
<td>Opposed the extension of slavery; slogan “free soil, free speech, free labor, and free men”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Know-Nothings</td>
<td>1849-1860</td>
<td>Secret political party organized in clandestine societies that discriminated against immigrants and members of the Roman Catholic Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republicans</td>
<td>1854-present</td>
<td>Political party that absorbed the Whigs, Free Soilers, Know-Nothings, and some Democrats; only 6 years after its formation, it had a president</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populists</td>
<td>1891-1908</td>
<td>Farmers’ and workers’ movement of the 19th century that developed primarily in the Midwestern United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party</td>
<td>Formed</td>
<td>Primary Aims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenback Party</td>
<td>1875-1887</td>
<td>Formed by Midwestern and southern farmers; primary aims of the party were the adoption of a new national monetary policy based on bimetallism and federal issuance of paper currency, called greenbacks, not backed by gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socialist Labor Party</td>
<td>1877-present</td>
<td>First political party in the US dedicated to the promotion of socialism, later became the Socialist Party, still later the Social Democratic Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Progressive Party</td>
<td>1912-1917</td>
<td>“Bull Moose” party; advocated primary elections, probation of child labor, women’s suffrage, national social insurance, and restrictions on the use of injunctions in labor disputes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Progressive Party</td>
<td>1924-1946</td>
<td>League for Progressive Political Action; advocated government ownership of public utilities and labor reforms such as the right to collective bargaining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Progressive Party</td>
<td>1948-1957</td>
<td>Favored high-level international conferences to lessen tension with the Soviet Union; advocated full constitutional rights for all minority and political groups, federal curbs on monopolies, anti-inflation measures such as price and rent controls, and repeal of the Taft-Hartley law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Labor Party</td>
<td>1936-1956</td>
<td>Political party of New York State, split in 1944 into Liberal Party and the ALP; remaining members of the ALP eventually joined the Progressives and then died out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberal Party</td>
<td>1944-present</td>
<td>Political party of New York state founded by seceding members of the American Labor Party who charged that their former party had become Communist-tainted; advocates progressive government</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tariffs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tariff of 1789</td>
<td>1789</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>Encouraged domestic manufacture of glass, earthenware, and other products; primary purpose was to raise revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Protective Tariff</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>Fostered production of textiles, hats, leather, paper, and cabinetwork; protected industries established during Napoleonic Wars and the War of 1812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sectional Tariff</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>Resulted in higher prices of articles used in agricultural South; bitterly denounced by representatives of Southern states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariff of Abominations</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>Protected northern wool manufacturers; highest tariff to date; raised prices in and enraged the South and West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariff of 1832</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>Unsuccessful attempt to appease enraged Southerners after the Tariff of Abominations; led to South Carolina Nullification Crisis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariff Name</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compromise Tariff of 1833</td>
<td>1833</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>Provided for a gradual reduction of duties until 1842; written by Henry Clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariff of 1842</td>
<td>1842</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>Sponsored by the Whigs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker Tariff</td>
<td>1846</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>Called (somewhat inaccurately) a free-trade tariff; followed by period of heavy importation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariff of 1857</td>
<td>1857</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>Reduction to rid Treasury of surplus; lowest rate since War of 1812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrill Tariff</td>
<td>1861</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>Revised in 1862, 1864, 1867, and 1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKinley Tariff</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>48.4%</td>
<td>Designed to keep protection high and surplus low; highest tariff to date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson-Gorman Tariff</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>41.3%</td>
<td>Originally intended to lower McKinley Tariff but was drastically altered by over 630 amendments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dingley Tariff</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>46.5%</td>
<td>Re-imposed duties on wool; in some categories higher than the McKinley Tariff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payne-Aldrich Tariff</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>Did not satisfy widespread clamor for lower customs duties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underwood Tariff</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>Reduced the levies on manufactured and semi-manufactured articles; eliminated the duties on most raw materials; provided for the eventual abolition of the import tax on sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Tariff</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>Re-established Republican tradition of high tariffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fordney-McCumber Tariff</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>38.5%</td>
<td>Duties on farm produce increased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawley-Smoot Tariff</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>Highest tariff to date; reversed a promising worldwide trend toward reasonable tariffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>Signed at Geneva Trade Conference by 23 non-communist nations, including the US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy Round of GATT</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Reduction of non-tariff barriers to trade</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Treaties**

- **Treaty of Paris** 1763 France leaves North America after French and Indian War
- **Franco-American Treaty** 1778 France gives much-needed aid to America during Revolution; America promises to help France gain West Indies
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treaty of Paris</th>
<th>1783</th>
<th>British formally recognize US independence, grant land from Great Lakes to Florida, retain Newfoundland fisheries; Loyalists in American no longer prosecuted, property returned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jay Treaty</td>
<td>1794</td>
<td>British to evacuate chain of forts/posts on US soil; British to pay damages for seizures of American ships; US to pay British claims on pre-Revolutionary war debt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinckney Treaty</td>
<td>1795</td>
<td>Spain grants US free navigation of the Mississippi river; Spain yields a large area north of Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treaty of Greenville</td>
<td>1795</td>
<td>Following the Battle of Fallen Timbers; Indians cede claims to vast area of Ohio Territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treaty of Ghent</td>
<td>1815</td>
<td>Armistice with British ending the War of 1812; restoration of conquered territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treaty of 1818</td>
<td>1818</td>
<td>British lets America share Newfoundland fisheries with Canada, fixes Louisiana limits to 49th parallel, provides 10 year joint occupation of Oregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida Purchase</td>
<td>1819</td>
<td>Spain ceded Florida and claims to Oregon to US; American to abandon claims to Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russo-American Treaty</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>Fixes Russian southern limits (of Alaska) at 54°40'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webster-Ashburton Treaty</td>
<td>1842</td>
<td>Main boundary settled; US retains most land; Caroline affair patched up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Treaty</td>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Britain and the US divided disputed Oregon territory at the 49th parallel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Ends Mexican-American War; Spain confirms US title to Texas; cedes entire southwest (including California) in exchange for $15 million for land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clayton-Bulwar Treaty</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Neither US or Britain can fortify or secure exclusive control over ismuthian waterway (obstacle for future Panama canal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treaty of Paris</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Ends Spanish-American War; Spain cedes Puerto Rico, Guam, Cuba to US; US purchases Philippines for $20 million; Cuba granted US-supervised independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay-Pauncefote Treaty</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>US given permission by British to build and fortify Panama Canal (repeals the Clayton-Bulwar Treaty)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>US buys (perpetual lease) canal zone in Panama (10 miles wide) for $10 million; will pay $250,000 per year on lease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treaty of Versailles</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Ends World War I; based on Wilson’s Fourteen Points; provides for League of Nations (US never ratifies, rejecting and therefore weakening the League)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Power Naval Disarmament Treaty</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Establishes a naval ration of 5:5:3 between US, Britain, and Japan (Japan got the 3; France and Italy got 1.75 each)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Atlantic Treaty</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Created NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization); pact between 12 nations (membership later increased) that stipulates an attack on one member would be an attack on all signatories</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Treaty of Manila 1954  Created SEATO (Southeast Asia Treaty Organization); weaker version of NATO in the South Pacific

ABM Treaty 1972  Treaty between the US and USSR on the limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems; limited both US and USSR’s missile production

SALT Treaty 1972  Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (began in 1969); agreement to freeze numbers of long-range nuclear missiles for five years

INF Treaty 1985  USSR would cease to deploy Intermediate range Nuclear Forces targeted on Western Europe, signed by US and USSR

### Panics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Panic (Prez)</th>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panic of 1819 (Monroe)</td>
<td>Overspeculation in land</td>
<td>Deflation, depression, bankruptcies, bank failures, unemployment, debtors’ prisons, Land Act of 1820 (land sales) West is worst off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panic of 1837 (Van Buren)</td>
<td>Overspeculation in land, canals, roads, railroads, slaves, Specie Circular, crop failures, British bank failures, European depression</td>
<td>400 banks fail, commodity prices drop, Divorce Bill, less revenue, Independent Treasury Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panic of 1857 (Buchanan)</td>
<td>California Gold, overproduction of grain, Overspeculation in railroads and land</td>
<td>5000 businesses bankrupt, unemployment, higher tariffs wanted, Homestead Act of 1860 North hurt much, South not at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panic of 1873 (Grant)</td>
<td>Overspeculation in railroads, land, grain, factories; greenback controversy</td>
<td>Bank failures, 15,000 bankrupt businesses, unemployment, more greenback controversy, Bland-Allison Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893 Depression (Cleveland, 2nd term)</td>
<td>Overbuilding, Overspeculation, labor disorders, free silver agitation, European banks demanding loan repayment</td>
<td>8000 business houses collapse in six months, unemployment, acute widespread distress, repeal of Sherman Silver Purchase Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panic of 1907 (T. Roosevelt)</td>
<td>Currency shortage, Wall street investments, assaults on trusts</td>
<td>Aldrich-Vreeland Act of 1908, more elastic medium of exchange, other fiscal reforms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929 Stock Market Crash (Hoover)</td>
<td>Excessive economic boom, British raising of interest rates, stock market upward spiral</td>
<td>Panic of “Black Tuesday,” $40 billion in stockholder losses, suicide rate increases, massive unemployment, Great Depression</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1987 Stock Market Crash (Reagan)  Mounting federal budget and international trade deficits, falling oil prices, Latin American loans, S & L value decrease  “Black Monday,” leading stock market index falls 508 points in one day, fear throughout money markets, mergers and buyouts on Wall Street, heavy debt

**Compromises**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compromise</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great Compromise</td>
<td>1787</td>
<td>At Constitutional Convention; set up bicameral legislature: House of Representatives and Senate (also called Connecticut Compromise)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three-Fifths Compromise</td>
<td>1787</td>
<td>At Constitutional Convention; counted 3/5 of the slave population (in states where legal) for representation in Congress and taxation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri Compromise</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>Missouri and Maine became states (MO=slave; ME=free) to preserve balance of power in Senate; slavery became illegal in Louisiana Purchase territory above 36°30’; written by Henry Clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compromise Tariff of 1833</td>
<td>1833</td>
<td>After Tariff of Abominations (1828); during South Carolina Nullification crisis; tariff rates reduced to 25%; written by Henry Clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Compromise</td>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Oregon border set at 49°; “54°40’ or fight” vs. Britain (platform during Polk’s campaign) abandoned due to looming war with Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compromise of 1850</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>CA admitted to Union as a free state; dispute between NM and TX settled: land granted to NM, money to TX; slave trade in Washington DC abolished; stricter Fugitive Slave Laws; popular sovereignty in NM, UT; Clay, Calhoun &amp; Webster’s last speeches; written by Clay and Calhoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crittenden Compromise</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Slavery prohibited above 36°30’ line and protected below it; slavery already in a state could not be abolished without consent of the state; federal government should compensate owners of escaped slaves; written by Crittenden; rejected by Congress 1861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compromise of 1877</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>Broke Election of 1876 deadlock; established Electoral Commission; federal troops withdrawn from SC and LA; Democrats to receive support for railroad construction bill; 8 to 7 vote (on each of 20 disputed returns) given to Hayes; Rutherford Hayes became president</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant Supreme Court Cases**

1793 Chisholm v. Georgia  One of the instances where the Supreme Court was overruled by a Constitutional Amendment

1796 Ware v. Hylton  Supreme Court declares its right to strike down state laws

1803 Marbury v. Madison  The first time the court used its powers of Judicial Review to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional

1810 Fletcher v. Peck  The earliest clear assertions of the right of the Supreme Court to invalidate state laws conflicting with the federal constitution
1816 Martin v. Hunter’s Lessee  
Gives the Supreme Court power over the federal courts

1819 Dartmouth College v. Woodward  
Constitution protects contracts against state encroachment; safeguards business enterprises from domination by the states

1819 McCulloch v. Maryland  
Strengthened federal authority and slapped at state infringements when McCulloch denied the right of states to tax bank

1821 Cohens v. Virginia  
Asserted the right of the Supreme Court to review the decision of the state Supreme Court regarding power of the federal government

1824 Gibbons v. Ogden  
Ruled that Congress alone had control of interstate commerce

1831 Cherokee Nations v. Georgia  
Marshall ruled that Cherokee nations were not citizens of the US and therefore did not have the right to sue in federal court

1837 Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge  
The state had the right to place the “comfort and convenience” of the whole community over that of a particular company

1842 Commonwealth v. Hunt  
Labor Unions were not illegal monopolies

1857 Dred Scott v. Sanford  
Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional because Congress had no power to ban slavery in the territories

1859 Ableman v. Booth  
Denied the right of a state to interfere with a Federal case and upheld the constitutionality of the law

1866 Ex Parte Milligan  
Ruled that military tribunals could not try civilians, even during war time, in areas where the civil courts were open

1870 Legal Tender Cases – Hepburn v. Griswold  
Greenbacks were not legal tender for obligations entered into before they were issued and even questioned their constitutionality

1876 Slaughterhouse cases  
Distinguished between state citizenship and national citizenship

1877 Munn v. Illinois  
Gives unrestricted license to legislative will

1883 Civil Rights Cases  
Racial discrimination against blacks by private persons did not place the “badge of slavery” on blacks nor kept them in servitude

1886 Wabbash, St. Louis, and Pacific Railroad v. Illinois  
Individual states do not have power to regulate interstate commerce
1895 US v. E.C. Knight Co.
    Defined trade of stock as pertaining to monopolies

1895 In regards to Eugene V. Debs
    Federal intervention was validated in a strike that interfered with interstate commerce

1895 Pollock v. Farmer’s Loan and Trust Co.
    Declared the first major federal income tax law unconstitutional. Sped up the passage of the 16th Amendment

1896 Plessy v Ferguson
    Ruled that “separate but equal” was constitutional

1901, 1903, 1904 Insular Cases
    The court held that Certain fundamental rights were common to all people under American jurisdiction, but that formal rights could be extended to colonials by acts of Congress only

1904 Northern Securities Case
    Upheld Theodore Roosevelt’s anti-trust suit

1905 Lochner v. New York
    Government didn’t have the power to deprive either workers or employers of the right to negotiate any kind of labor contract that they wished

1911 Standard Oil of New Jersey v. US
    Ordered the dissolution of the Standard Oil Co. which was judged to be a monopoly

1919 Abrams v. US
    Upheld an attack on civil liberties. Imposed a twenty year sentence on Jacob Abrams who distributed a pamphlet asking workers to raise against American military intervention in Russia

1919 Schenck v. US
    Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Espionage Act. “Free speech has its limits,” if there is “clear and present danger,” Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes explained.

1922 Bailey v. Drexel Furniture Co.

1923 Adkins v. Children’s Hospital
    The court invalidated a minimum wage law for women. It held that women could no longer be protected by special legislation now that they had the vote

1925 Gitlow v. New York
    Freedom of Speech is applicable to the states through the 14th Amendment. States could also restrict freedom of speech in sedition issues

1935 Schechter Poultry Corp. v. US
    Court declared the National Recovery Act (NRA) unconstitutional

1936 Butler v. US
    The first Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) was declared unconstitutional

1936 US v. Curtis
    Court gave strong support for the president’s powers in foreign affairs
1937 West Coast Hotel v. Parrish
   A minimum wage law for women was constitutional, overturning two previous rulings

1937 National Labor Relations Board v. Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.
   Upheld the constitutionality of the Wagner Act. Congress could regulate labor of interstate commerce companies

1941 US v. Darby Lumber Co.
   Upheld a city’s right to include a nativity scene in a public Christmas display

1944 Korematsu v. US
   Congress or the president may secure citizens of Japanese ancestry from vital wartime locations on the West coast during WWII

1944 Smith v. Allwright
   Declared voting restrictions unconstitutional (because of the 15th Amendment)

1951 Dennis v. US
   Declared that freedom of speech is not an unlimited, unqualified right (Smith Act of 1940)

1952 Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. v. Sawyer
   Limited the use of presidential power; he could not seize and operate private businesses under his sole power

1954 Brown v. The Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas
   Ruled that school segregation was “inherently unequal” and therefore unconstitutional; overturned Plessy v. Ferguson

1961 Mapp v. Ohio
   Court held that the 14th Amendment prohibits unreasonable searches and seizures by state and local officials. Use of evidence obtained is illegal

1962 Baker v. Carr
   Congressional voting districts must be about equal size in every state

1962 Engel v. Vitale (see below)
1963 School District of Abington Township v. Shemp
   Both of the above cases ruled against school prayer and Bible readings in public schools (separation of Church and State)

1963 Gideon v. Wainwright
   All defendants are entitled to legal counsel (not just those in capital cases)

1964 Escobedo v. Illinois
   Police must inform accused of their right to remain silent

1964 Reynolds v. Sims
   State legislatures must be reapportioned according to district population

1964 Wesberry v. Sanders
   Georgia was in violation for unequal congressional districts

1966 Miranda v. Arizona
   Accused may have a lawyer present during questioning (and must be told this along with their right to remain silent)
1971 Swan v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education
   Busing was sanctioned to help integrate schools

1971 Reed v. Reed
   Struck down an Idaho law that gave fathers preference over mothers in administration of their children’s estates

1973 Roe v. Wade
   Legalized abortion (overturned legislation banning abortion)

1979 Bakke v. University of California Board of Regents
   Reverse discrimination in college admissions is a violation of the 14th Amendment

1989 Webster v. Reproductive Health Services
   Compromise of Roe’s protection of abortion rights. Gives states the opportunity to introduce limitations on abortion through legislation