

Course Description: Advanced Placement United States History is a college-level course for juniors. In comparison to a college-prep course, AP teachers have higher expectations and AP students have a heavier workload. Semester grades are based on daily quizzes and bimonthly tests exclusively, until the national exam on May 11th, and then students create final projects. One-third of IHS APUSH students have not taken an honors or AP course before, so do not feel alone or intimidated if this is your first one. But, keep in mind, this is not easy, and to do well, you need to follow the schedule, pay attention during lecture and discussion, and keep up with the reading (15 pages every other day). You can contact me at jenniferdonnelly@iusd.org.

Part 1 Directions: You will have 20-question fill-in-the-blank quiz on the first day of class based on this overview of U.S. History.

1. Christopher Columbus is celebrated for “discovering” America in 1492 and facilitating a trans-Atlantic exchange of people, resources, and ideas, but he is criticized for decimating the Native American population and initiating the African slave trade.
2. In North America, during the 17th century, the Spanish imperialists took control of the West, the French took control of Middle America, and the English took control of the East, which would become the Thirteen Colonies and later the United States.
3. The Spanish sought gold and silver, the French sought fur, and both tried to convert Native Americans to Christianity; whereas the English sought financial gain and religious freedom and usually fought to drive out Native Americans. The English also had a diversified economy, and they had more institutions (ex. churches, schools, businesses) and more immigrants.
4. Tobacco planters, including John Smith and John Rolfe, settled Jamestown, Virginia in 1607; and Pilgrims and Puritans, including William Bradford and John Winthrop, settled Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay. The English settlers had truces with the Native Americans, including Rolfe’s marriage to Pocahontas and the First Thanksgiving, but they always went back to war.
5. The Thirteen Colonies were an ocean away from Britain, so salutary neglect made them more self-sufficient and self-governing. The colonists were loyal subjects through the French and Indian War (1754-63). But, afterward, King George III banned settlement west of the Appalachians, and Parliament levied taxes to pay for the war and occupation (ex. Stamp Act). So, the colonists became rebellious.
6. In 1770, British officers shot and killed protestors in the Boston Massacre; and in 1773, Bostonians again protested taxation in the Boston Tea Party. In 1775, colonists convened in Philadelphia as the Second Continental Congress and wrote their grievances to the King in the Olive Branch Petition (to no avail). On July 4th 1776, they reconvened for the Declaration of Independence (written by Thomas Jefferson).
7. The American Revolution (1775-1783) started with the Battle of Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts (“the shot heard ‘round the world”); the turning-point was at Saratoga, New York, and the decisive victory for the Patriots was at Yorktown, Virginia. 4 of 5 colonists were Patriots that supported George Washington and the Continental Army; the Loyalists preferred to stay a part of the British Empire.
8. The Patriots celebrated their victory, but soon after worried their republic would not endure. The Articles of the Confederation clearly needed to be replaced after Shays’ Rebellion. Federalists preferred a stronger central government, whereas Anti-Federalists preferred more states’ rights. The 1787 Constitutional Convention was ultimately successful because the delegates collaborated and compromised.
9. Virginia wanted representation based on population, whereas New Jersey wanted it equal for all states. The Great Compromise was a bicameral legislature, The House and The Senate, Congress. The U.S. Constitution (written by James Madison) was ratified by all 13 original states; and Washington was unanimously elected to be the first U.S. President (1789-1797). In 1790, Southern states agreed to national assumption of the war debt; but since they had already paid off their state debts, they secured the location of the nation’s capital.
10. Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson were equally important Founding Fathers, but they disagreed politically. Hamilton was a New Yorker, Anglophile, veteran, abolitionist, and supporter of a national bank and debt, manufacturing, and a strong central government; whereas Jefferson was a Virginian, Francophile, diplomat, slave owner, and supporter of agriculture and more states’ rights. These differences led to greater divisions later, not just among politicians, but between people of the North and South.
11. The War of 1812 over “free trade and sailors’ rights” was a second war for independence to kick the British out of American land and waterways. Washington D.C. was burned, and many lives were lost, but Francis Scott Key wrote “The Star Spangled Banner” and Andrew Jackson won the Battle of New Orleans. The period of peace and prosperity afterward is called the “Era of Good Feelings”.
12. The first Industrial Revolution started in America when British textile manufacturer Samuel Slater built a mill in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. In the early 19th century, textile mills (with a predominantly female workforce) became the major industry in New England. The American System included the national bank, tariffs, and internal improvements. Government projects, like the 1825 Erie Canal, which expedited steamboat travel and trade from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes, benefitted the North more than the South.
13. Andrew Jackson was the first President from the Democratic Party, and the Whig Party actually formed in reaction to him. He encouraged more men to vote and hold office, but his spoils system was ineffective for government. He destroyed the national bank and forced Native Americans off their land in support of Congress’ 1830 Indian Removal Act and in opposition to the Supreme Court’s 1832 decision in *Worcester v. Georgia* (The Trail of Tears). His successor, Martin Van Buren, had to deal with the first real recession.
14. The call back to the church in the Second Great Awakening (before the Civil War), is more significant than the first (before the American Revolution), and third (before World War One), because it spurred the growth of Protestant denominations (ex. Baptists and Methodists) and reform movements, including temperance, public education, utopias/communes, women’s rights, and, of course, abolition.
15. Abolitionists include African Americans like Frederick Douglass, who wrote and spoke about the evils of slavery, and Harriet Tubman, who was the “Moses of her people” on the Underground Railroad; they also include white Americans like William Lloyd Garrison, who wrote *The Liberator* newspaper, and Harriet Beecher Stowe, who wrote the bestselling novel *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*.
16. “The Great Triumvirate”, including Henry Clay of Kentucky, John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, and Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, were strikingly different politically, but they avoided conflict and compromised during the antebellum era. The most contentious issue was

- slavery. The 1820 Missouri Compromise divided the nation into Northern free states and Southern slave states. The Compromise of 1850, after the Mexican American War (1846-48), maintained the balance with the admission of California as free and Texas as slaveholding.
17. Manifest Destiny was the plan that the U.S. would span from Atlantic to Pacific, and that happened during James K. Polk's presidency. In the early and mid-19th century, frontiersmen and women ventured west on wagons along the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails. People traveled from all over the world (ex. Ireland and China) to Northern California for the Gold Rush in California in 1849.
 18. The 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act gave voters the power to decide the status of new states, slave or free. The result, "Bleeding Kansas", was a prelude to the Civil War, as were the 1856 Caning of Senator Sumner and 1859 John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry.
 19. Abraham Lincoln was the first President from the Republican Party (which replaced the Whig Party), and his election in 1860 prompted the secession of 7 states: Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida. After the April 1861 Battle of Fort Sumter, 4 more seceded: Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and, of course, Virginia.
 20. The Union had a better president (Lincoln over Jefferson Davis), more organization, industry, wealth, food and soldiers; but the Confederacy had better generals (Robert E. Lee over Ulysses S. Grant), more adept soldiers, and greater motivation. However, the July 1863 turning-point Battles of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania and Vicksburg, Mississippi ensured Northern victory and restoration of the Union. The Confederates surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse in April 1865, and John Wilkes Booth assassinated Lincoln one week later.
 21. Reconstruction (1865-77) was a failure because African Americans were no longer slaves in the South, but they were relegated to sharecropping and the status of second class citizens restricted by Jim Crow Laws and sometimes victimized by the Ku Klux Klan. Reconstruction ended prematurely with the Compromise of 1877: the North ended the occupation of the South to secure the White House for another Republican President, Rutherford B. Hayes.
 22. The 1862 Pacific Railway Act and the Homestead Act made possible the transcontinental railroad and the settlement of western states.
 23. Native American civilizations were largely defined by region: the Iroquois Confederacy (ex. Mohawk) in the Northeast, Five "Civilized" Tribes (ex. Cherokee) in the Southeast, Plains Indians (ex. Lakota Sioux), and Southwest Indians (ex. Navajo). The tribes fought to defend their way of life, until the 1890 Massacre at Wounded Knee, when they could not compete with the U.S. military and technology.
 24. The U.S. annexed Alaska in 1869 and Hawaii in 1897; and through the 1898 Spanish American War, the U.S. acquired the territories Cuba (for 10 years), The Philippines (until 1945), Puerto Rico and Guam. Presidents William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt and their Secretary of State John Hay were responsible for the Open Door Policy in China and the Panama Canal. Yellow journalists, like William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer, were usually imperialists, but there were also prominent anti-imperialists, like Mark Twain.
 25. The captains of industry aka "robber barons" of the late 19th century include John D. Rockefeller in oil, Andrew Carnegie in steel, and J.P. Morgan in banking. During this Second Industrial Revolution, there were also advances in communications and electricity, including Alexander Graham Bell's telephone and Thomas Edison's light bulb. These entrepreneurs and inventors were job creators and patrons of the arts, but they often supported monopolies and opposed unions.
 26. The disparity of wealth during the Gilded Age (1877-1900) led to the rise of labor, unions, and strikes. Workers became martyrs after the 1886 Riot at Haymarket Square, the 1892 Homestead Strike, and the 1894 Pullman Strike. Eugene V. Debs, who ran for President as a Socialist, and Samuel Gompers, who founded the American Federation of Labor, were the most prominent labor leaders.
 27. In the Progressive Era, at the turn-of-the-century, "muckrakers" wrote extraordinary books that influenced legislators, for example, Ida Tarbell's "A History of Standard Oil", Jacob Riis' "How the Other Half Lives", and Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle".
 28. Segregation was actually legal in the U.S. from the 1896 case of *Plessy v. Ferguson* until the 1954 case of *Brown v. Board of Education*. Early 20th century African American leaders include Booker T. Washington, former slave and founder of the Tuskegee Institute, and W.E.B. Du Bois, Harvard graduate and founder of the NAACP. Ida B. Wells Barnett was a prominent writer that fought to stop lynching.
 29. In the Great Migration (1910-30) many African Americans decided to move from the Deep South to Northern cities for more job opportunities (ex. Ford auto plants in Detroit) and racial tolerance. The Harlem Renaissance in the 1920s is an example of their success, but the Red Summer race riot in Chicago in 1919 is an example of the ongoing struggle for civil rights, even in the North.
 30. Ellis Island in New York and Angel Island in San Francisco were the major immigration stations for Europeans and Asians respectively. More Northern and Western Europeans and Chinese came before 1890, and more Southern and Eastern Europeans and Japanese after.
 31. Nativists supported White Anglo Saxon Protestant immigrants but opposed others, for racial and economic reasons. The 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act, 1907 Gentlemen's Agreement (against the Japanese), and the 1924 Immigration Act (which set quotas for minority groups) were racist policies. Social Darwinists believed that some racial groups were naturally more fit and successful than others, but supporters of the Social Gospel believed everyone deserved help in time of need. Many immigrants moved to ethnic enclaves (ex. Little Italy).
 32. U.S. troops only fought in WWI (1914-18) for one year as part of the American Expeditionary Force and General John J. Pershing. President Woodrow Wilson helped create the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations, but the Senate refused to ratify both.
 33. The 19th century women's rights movement included Abigail Adams in the early republic, Elizabeth Cady Stanton at the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention, and Susan B. Anthony at the 1893 Chicago World's Fair. In the early 20th century, suffragette activism intensified under Alice Paul. Some states had allowed women to vote, but the 19th Amendment in 1920 gave all women the right to vote nationally.
 34. The Roaring Twenties was a time of consumerism, over-speculation, and fiscally conservative policies. The Stock Market Crash of 1929 and the Dust Bowl set off the Great Depression (1 in 4 were unemployed). President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, inspired by fiscally liberal economist John Maynard Keynes, implemented demand-side economics, more government, the New Deal. Some programs were beneficial (ex. Civilian Conservation Corps), but some were detrimental and deemed unconstitutional (ex. Agricultural Adjustment Act).
 35. WWII (1939-45) brought America out of the Great Depression, but the U.S. did not join the Allied British, Soviets, and Chinese to fight the Axis/Fascist Germans, Italians, and Japanese until the latter's December 7, 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor. General Dwight D. Eisenhower

- was in charge in Europe, and Douglas MacArthur in the Pacific. 1 in 3 U.S. factory workers were female (“Rosie the Riveter”). The Manhattan Project led by Robert Oppenheimer was the plan to end the war with Japan with atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
36. At the 1945 Yalta Conference, Soviet leader Joseph Stalin promised to respect the independence of Eastern European countries after WWII; but he actually forced them to be communist and sought to spread the ideology. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill said, “an iron curtain had spread across the continent.” In the Truman Doctrine, the President pledged to support teetering democracies, including Greece and Turkey. In the Marshall Plan, the Secretary of State provided Western European countries financial aid for postwar recovery.
 37. Senator Joseph McCarthy and the House Un-American Activities Committee witch-hunted and blacklisted suspected Communists in politics and entertainment. This Second Red Scare (1947-54) was more threatening, which involved Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer after the Russian Revolution (1917-20).
 38. President Truman and his advisor George Kennan believed in NSC-68 and containment, and President Eisenhower and his Secretary of State John Foster Dulles believed in the domino theory and brinkmanship. Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon followed suit. They sent troops to protect U.S. allies and interests in the Korean War (1950-53), where they tied, and Vietnam War (1964-73), where they lost.
 39. The Cold War (1945-91) was tension between the two postwar superpowers: the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. and their respective peacetime alliances, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact. The October 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis was nearly the catalyst to nuclear war; but cooler heads prevailed, in the compromise between John F. Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev. The period after is *Détente*.
 40. Lyndon Johnson (1963-69) and Richard Nixon (1969-74) abused their power as President with the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin Incident, a lie to justify more troops in Vietnam, and the 1972-74 Watergate Scandal, a break-in and cover-up to secure re-election. Still, Johnson deserves praise for the War on Poverty and 1964 Civil Rights Act and 1965 Voting Rights Act, and Nixon deserves praise for the Environmental Protection Agency and his visit to Communist China.
 41. 1950s and 60s African American leaders had the same goals but different methods. Martin Luther King Jr. said, “I have a dream”, whereas Malcolm X said, “The ballot or the bullet.” MLK’s nonviolent civil disobedience included the 1955 Montgomery Bus Boycott (with Rosa Parks) for integration and the 1964 Selma to Montgomery marches for voting rights. Both Martin Luther King Jr. and presidential candidate Robert F. Kennedy were assassinated in 1968, leading to race riots and more Vietnam War and political protests nationwide.
 42. During WWII, Mexican guest workers filled the U.S. labor shortage; but afterward, they were expected to go home. Both undocumented and American-born migrant farmworkers struggled to make ends meet. So, Cesar Chavez and Delores Huerta formed the United Farmworkers and led the 1965 Delano Grape Growers Boycott for better wages, hours, and conditions.
 43. The women’s (and sexual) liberation movement was part of the counterculture of the 1960s. National Organization for Women President Betty Friedan wrote *The Feminine Mystique* about women’s value and desires in and out of the home. The birth control pill became legal in 1960, and abortion became legal after the 1973 case of *Roe v. Wade*. Phyllis Schlafly led traditional women against feminists and the Equal Rights Amendment. 100 years ago, Margaret Sanger opened the first Planned Parenthood clinic, and it is still controversial today.
 44. President Carter (1977-81) struggled economically (ex. high interest rates, inflation, unemployment) and internationally (ex. Iran Hostage Crisis) during his presidency. In the 1979 Camp David Accords, he attempted to mediate in the Middle East between President Anwar El Sadat of Egypt and Menachem Begin of Israel; but Sadat was assassinated. In the 1993 Oslo Accords, President Bill Clinton tried again, between President Yitzhak Rabin of Israel and Yasser Arafat of the Palestinian Liberation Organization; but, Rabin was assassinated.
 45. President Ronald Reagan, inspired by fiscally conservative economist Milton Friedman, implemented supply-side economics, lower taxes and less regulation, Reaganomics. The 80s were prosperous for the upper and middle class, but he and Congress cut many anti-poverty programs. He fought terrorism and communism (“Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall”), but he also spent excessively on defense.
 46. President George H.W. Bush (1989-93) has a better reputation than his son President George W. Bush (2001-09). In the 1990-91 Persian Gulf War, he sent troops to fight Iraq to protect Kuwait and oil interests, but he did not depose Saddam Hussein. Bush 41 was not reelected because he reneged on a promise (“Read my lips, no new taxes”). Bush 43 sent troops back to Iraq and preemptively struck to depose Saddam and restructure the government. The second war in Iraq (2008-) has been more difficult and debatable.
 47. The 1990s were relatively prosperous, too. President Clinton (1993-01) is credited with the 1994 North American Free Trade Agreement, Welfare Reform Act, and 1995 Dayton Accords (to end the war in the Balkans), but he is criticized for the Lewinsky Scandal, which was perjury related to an affair with an intern. (Clinton and A. Johnson are the only Presidents impeached by the House, but none have been removed from office after a trial in the Senate. Nixon resigned.)
 48. The Bush Doctrine is the War on Terror. On 9/11 2001, Al-Qaeda terrorists hijacked airplanes and crashed into the World Trade Center Twin Towers, the Pentagon, and a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania. U.S. troops went to Afghanistan to defeat the Taliban government that supported the terrorists and to find and punish those responsible for the attacks. Seal Team 6 killed Osama bin Laden in 2011, but the peacekeeping is ongoing in Afghanistan. Bush called Iraq, Iran, and North Korea the “axis of evil”, and North Korea is still a threat.
 49. The Religious Right became powerful during the 1980s and again in the new millennium. With the legalization of same sex marriage and marijuana, some people see an attack on traditional values, while others see a need for more modern and progressive perspectives. With the women’s marches and protests against police brutality, some people see reckless, aggressive behavior, while others see justified, free expression. There is vitriol in politics and more division between the parties. But, it is possible to be civil and collaborative, even nonpartisan, maybe fiscally conservative and socially liberal.
 50. President Barack Obama (2009-17) focused on healthcare reform (the Affordable Care Act), the War on Terror (especially ISIS), emergence from the “Great Recession”. Democrat Hillary Clinton, former First Lady, Senator, and Secretary of State, was the first female U.S. presidential candidate. In 2016, she won the popular vote but lost in the Electoral College to Republican Donald Trump. (That happened five times in history, ex. 2000.)

*You do not need to memorize the dates.

Part 2 Directions: You will also earn up to 20 points for your 10 pages of handwritten notes (or 5 pages back-to-back on lined paper, no typing) on the book you select for summer reading. Buy or borrow a non-fiction/history book (or eBook) that is at least 300 pages long and published within the last 30 years. You have plenty of time; so do not look for the shortest book, look for the most interesting book, and you will enjoy it.

Mrs. Harrington's 2017 Non-Fiction/History Book Recommendations

Columbus: The Four Voyages by Lawrence Burgreen (448 pages)

Revolutionary Characters: What Made the Founders Different by Gordon Wood (336)

Thomas Paine: Enlightenment, Revolution, and the Birth of Modern Nations by Craig Nelson (396)

Duel: Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr, and The Future of America by Thomas Fleming (476)

Alexander Hamilton by Ron Chernow (832 It is long, but it is the inspiration for the popular Broadway musical.)

His Excellency: George Washington or American Sphinx: The Character of Thomas Jefferson by Joseph J. Ellis (307, 440)

Undaunted Courage: Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, Thomas Jefferson, and the Opening of the American West by Stephen Ambrose (521)

American Lion: Andrew Jackson in The White House by Jon Meachem (483)

American Slavery, American Freedom by Edmund Morgan (464)

1812: A War That Forged a Generation and Polk: The Man Who Transformed the Presidency and the West by Walter Borneman (392, 468)

William Cooper's Town by Alan Taylor (576)

The California Gold Rush and the Coming of the Civil War by Leonard Richards (304)

Tried by War: Abraham Lincoln as Commander-in-Chief by James McPherson (352)

The Untold Civil War: Exploring the Human Side of the War by James Robertson (352)

Blood and Thunder: An Epic of the American West by Hampton Sides (460)

The American Plague: The Untold Story of Yellow Fever, The Epidemic that Shaped Our History by Molly Caldwell Crosby (308)

Nothing Like It In The World: Men Who Built the Transcontinental Railroad by Stephen Ambrose (432)

Destiny of the Republic: A Tale of Madness, Medicine and the Murder of a President and River of Doubt: Theodore Roosevelt's Darkest Journey by Candice Millard (432, 416)

The Tycoons: Carnegie, Rockefeller, Gould, and Morgan by Charles Morris (400)

The Wright Brothers or The Johnstown Flood by David McCullough (336, 304)

The Last Stand: Custer, Sitting Bull, and the Battle of the Little Bighorn or In the Heart of the Sea by Nathaniel Philbrick (496, 302)

The Canal Builders: Making America's Empire at the Panama Canal by Julie Greene (496)

The Men Who United the States: American Explorers, Inventors, Eccentrics, and Mavericks by Simon Winchester (496)

Standing At Armageddon: A Grassroots History of the Progressive Era by Nell Irvin Painter (448)

Dead Wake, or In the Garden of Beasts by Erik Larson (447, 480, 448)

1912: Wilson, Roosevelt, Taft and Debs: The Election that Changed the Country by James Chace (336)

Over Here: The First World War and American Society by David M. Kennedy (452)

The Radium Girls: The Dark Story of America's Shining Women by Kate Moore (496)

Killers of the Flower Moon: Oil, Money, Murder, and the Birth of the FBI by David Grann (352)

One Summer: America, 1927 by Bill Bryson (528)

Hard Times: An Oral History of the Great Depression by Studs Terkel (484)

Fight for the Four Freedoms: What Made FDR and the Greatest Generation Truly Great by Harvey J. Kaye (304)

Band of Brothers by Stephen Ambrose (336)

Flags of Our Fathers by James Bradley (382)

Polio: An American Story by David Oshinsky (368)

The Cold War by John Lewis Gaddis (352)

The Making of the President: 1960 by Theodore White (432)

Big Oyster: History on the Half Shell or 1968: Year That Rocked the World by Mark Kurlansky (336 and 480)

America's Longest War: The US and Vietnam by George Herring (384)

Lyndon Johnson and the American Dream by Doris Kearns Goodwin (448)

Eyes on the Prize: America's Civil Rights Years by Juan Williams (300)

The Potlikker Papers: A Food History of the Modern South by John T. Edge (384)

The Irish Americans by J.P. Dolan (362)

Ronald Reagan: How an Ordinary Man Became An Extraordinary Leader by Dinesh D'Souza (304)

The Twentieth Century by Howard Zinn (512)

American Gun: A History of the U.S. in Ten Firearms by Chris Kyle (the American Sniper) (336)

Masters of Enterprise: Giants of American Business From Astor to Oprah or American Dreams: U.S. Since 1945 by H.W. Brands (368, 432)

Colossus: The Rise and Fall of the American Empire by Niall Ferguson (476)

Born for Liberty: A History of Women in America by Sara M. Evans (386)

Lies My Teacher Told Me by James Loewen (383)

*If you find another great book, clear it with me through email, and then you may use it for the assignment. I will say no to The Boys in the Boat and The Devil in the White City, not because they are poor choices, but they were too popular in recent years. We need more variety.

****The summer assignment is worth 40 points total, 20 for the quiz and 20 for the reading notes, which is equivalent to one unit test.**