

# **AP American History Content Outline 2003-2005**

## **For May 2004 & 2005 Exams**

### **I. Discovery and Settlement of the New World, 1492-1650**

- A. Europe in the sixteenth century
- B. Spanish, English, and French exploration
- C. First English settlements
  - 1. Jamestown
  - 2. Plymouth
- D. Spanish and French settlements and long-term influence
- E. American Indians

### **II. America and the British Empire, 1650-1754**

- A. Chesapeake country
- B. Growth of New England
- C. Restoration colonies
- D. Mercantilism; the Dominion of New England
- E. Origins of slavery

### **III. Colonial Society in the Mid-Eighteenth Century**

- A. Social structure
  - 1. Family
  - 2. Farm and town life; the economy
- B. Culture
  - 1. Great Awakening
  - 2. The American mind
  - 3. "Folkways"
- C. New immigrants

### **IV. Road to Revolution, 1754-1775**

- A. Anglo-French rivalries and Seven Years' War
- B. Imperial reorganization of 1763
  - 1. Stamp Act
  - 2. Declaratory Act
  - 3. Townshend Acts
  - 4. Boston Tea Party
- C. Philosophy of the American Revolution

### **V. The American Revolution, 1775-1783**

- A. Continental Congress
- B. Declaration of Independence
- C. The war
  - 1. French alliance
  - 2. War and society; Loyalists
  - 3. War economy
- D. Articles of Confederation
- E. Peace of Paris
- F. Creating state governments
  - 1. Political organization
  - 2. Social reform: women, slavery

### **VI. Constitution and New Republic, 1776-1800**

- A. Philadelphia Convention: drafting the Constitution
- B. Federalists versus Anti-Federalists
- C. Bill of Rights
- D. Washington's presidency
  - 1. Hamilton's financial program
  - 2. Foreign and domestic difficulties
  - 3. Beginnings of political parties
- E. John Adams' presidency
  - 1. Alien and Sedition Acts
  - 2. XYZ affair
  - 3. Election of 1800

### **VII. The Age of Jefferson, 1800-1816**

- A. Jefferson's presidency
  - 1. Louisiana Purchase
  - 2. Burr conspiracy
  - 3. The Supreme Court under John Marshall
  - 4. Neutral rights, impressment, embargo
- B. Madison
- C. War of 1812
  - 1. Causes
  - 2. Invasion of Canada
  - 3. Hartford Convention
  - 4. Conduct of the war

- 5. Treaty of Ghent
- 6. New Orleans

#### VIII. Nationalism and Economic Expansion

- A. James Monroe; Era of Good Feelings
- B. Panic of 1819
- C. Settlement of the West
- D. Missouri Compromise
- E. Foreign affairs: Canada, Florida, the Monroe Doctrine
- F. Election of 1824: End of Virginia dynasty
- G. Economic revolution
  - 1. Early railroads and canals
  - 2. Expansion of business
    - a) Beginnings of factory system
    - b) Early labor movement; women
    - c) Social mobility; extremes of wealth
  - 3. The cotton revolution in the South
  - 4. Commercial agriculture

#### IX. Sectionalism

- A. The South
  - 1. Cotton Kingdom
  - 2. Southern trade and industry
  - 3. Southern society and culture
    - a) Gradations of white society
    - b) Nature of slavery: "peculiar institution"
    - c) The mind of the South
- B. The North
  - 1. Northeast industry
    - a) Labor
    - b) Immigration
    - c) Urban slums
  - 2. Northwest agriculture
- C. Westward expansion
  - 1. Advance of agricultural frontier
  - 2. Significance of the frontier
  - 3. Life on the frontier; squatters
  - 4. Removal of American Indians

#### X. Age of Jackson, 1828-1848

- A. Democracy and the "common man"
  - 1. Expansion of suffrage
  - 2. Rotation in office

- B. Second party system
  - 1. Democratic Party
  - 2. Whig Party
- C. Internal improvements and states' rights: the Maysville Road veto
- D. The Nullification Crisis
  - 1. Tariff issue
  - 2. The Union: Calhoun and Jackson
- E. The Bank War: Jackson and Biddle
- F. Martin Van Buren
  - 1. Independent treasury system
  - 2. Panic of 1837

#### XI. Territorial Expansion and Sectional Crisis

- A. Manifest Destiny and mission
- B. Texas annexation, the Oregon boundary, and California
- C. James K. Polk and the Mexican War; slavery and the Wilmot Proviso
- D. Later expansionist efforts

#### XII. Creating an American Culture

- A. Cultural nationalism
- B. Education reform/professionalism
- C. Religion; revivalism
- D. Utopian experiments: Mormons, Oneida Community
- E. Transcendentalists
- F. National literature, art, architecture
- G. Reform crusades
  - 1. Feminism; roles of women in the nineteenth century
  - 2. Abolitionism
  - 3. Temperance
  - 4. Criminals and the insane

#### XIII. The 1850s: Decade of Crisis

- A. Compromise of 1850
- B. Fugitive Slave Act and *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- C. Kansas-Nebraska Act and realignment of parties
  - 1. Demise of the Whig Party
  - 2. Emergence of the Republican Party
- D. *Dred Scott* decision and Lecompton crisis
- E. Lincoln-Douglas debates, 1858
- F. John Brown's raid

- G. The election of 1860; Abraham Lincoln
  - H. The secession crisis
- XIV. Civil War
- A. The Union
    - 1. Mobilization and finance
    - 2. Civil liberties
    - 3. Election of 1864
  - B. The South
    - 1. Confederate constitution
    - 2. Mobilization and finance
    - 3. States' rights and the Confederacy
  - C. Foreign affairs and diplomacy
  - D. Military strategy, campaigns, and battles
  - E. The abolition of slavery
    - 1. Confiscation Acts
    - 2. Emancipation Proclamation
    - 3. Freedmen's Bureau
    - 4. Thirteenth Amendment
  - F. Effects of war on society
    - 1. Inflation and public debt
    - 2. Role of women
    - 3. Devastation of the South
    - 4. Changing labor patterns
- XV. Reconstruction to 1877
- A. Presidential plans: Lincoln and Johnson
  - B. Radical (congressional) plans
    - 1. Civil rights and the Fourteenth Amendment
    - 2. Military reconstruction
    - 3. Impeachment of Johnson
    - 4. African-American suffrage: the Fifteenth Amendment
  - C. Southern state governments: problems, achievements, weaknesses
  - D. Compromise of 1877 and the end of Reconstruction
- XVI. New South and the Last West
- A. Politics in the New South
    - 1. The Redeemers
    - 2. White and African Americans in the New South
    - 3. Subordination of freed slaves: Jim Crow
  - B. Southern economy; colonial status of the South
- 1. Sharecropping
  - 2. Industrial stirrings
- C. Cattle kingdom
- 1. Open-range ranching
  - 2. Day of the cowboy
- D. Building the Western railroad
- E. Subordination of American Indians: dispersal of tribes
- F. Farming the plains; problems in agriculture
- G. Mining bonanza
- XVII. Industrialization and Corporate Consolidation
- A. Industrial growth: railroads, iron, coal, electricity, steel, oil, banks
  - B. Laissez-faire conservatism
    - 1. Gospel of Wealth
    - 2. Myth of "self-made man"
    - 3. Social Darwinism; survival of the fittest
    - 4. Social critics and dissenters
  - C. Effects of technological development on worker/work-place
  - D. Union movement
    - 1. Knights of Labor and American Federation of Labor
    - 2. Haymarket, Homestead, and Pullman
- XVIII. Urban Society
- A. Lure of the city
  - B. Immigration
  - C. City problems
    - 1. Slums
    - 2. Machine politics
  - D. Awakening conscience; reforms
    - 1. Social legislation
    - 2. Settlement houses: Jane Addams and Lillian Wald
    - 3. Structural reforms in government
- XIX. Intellectual and Cultural Movements
- A. Education
    - 1. Colleges and universities
    - 2. Scientific advances
  - B. Professionalism and the social sciences
  - C. Realism in literature and art

- D. Mass culture
    - 1. Use of leisure
    - 2. Publishing and journalism
- XX. National Politics, 1877-1896: The Gilded Age
- A. A conservative presidency
  - B. Issues
    - 1. Tariff controversy
    - 2. Railroad regulation
    - 3. Trusts
  - C. Agrarian discontent
  - D. Crisis of 1890s
    - 1. Populism
    - 2. Silver question
    - 3. Election of 1896: McKinley versus Bryan

- XXI. Foreign Policy, 1865-1914
- A. Seward and purchase of Alaska
  - B. The new imperialism
    - 1. Blame and Latin America
    - 2. International Darwinism: missionaries, politicians, and naval expansionists
    - 3. Spanish-American War
      - a) Cuban independence
      - b) Debate on Philippines
  - C. The Far East: John Hay and the Open Door
  - D. Theodore Roosevelt
    - 1. The Panama Canal
    - 2. Roosevelt Corollary
    - 3. Far East
  - E. Taft and Dollar Diplomacy
  - F. Wilson and Moral Diplomacy

- XXII. Progressive Era
- A. Origins of Progressivism
    - 1. Progressive attitudes and motives
    - 2. Muckrakers
    - 3. Social Gospel
  - B. Municipal, state, and national reforms
    - 1. Political: suffrage
    - 2. Social and economic: regulation
  - C. Socialism: alternatives
  - D. Black America

- 1. Washington, Du Bois, and Garvey
  - 2. Urban migration
  - 3. Civil rights organizations
- E. Women's role: family, work, education, unionization, and suffrage
- F. Roosevelt's Square Deal
- 1. Managing the trusts
  - 2. Conservation
- G. Taft
- 1. Pinchot-Ballinger controversy
  - 2. Payne-Aldrich Tariff
- H. Wilson's New Freedom
- 1. Tariffs
  - 2. Banking reform
  - 3. Antitrust Act of 1914

- XXIII. The First World War
- A. Problems of neutrality
    - 1. Submarines
    - 2. Economic ties
    - 3. Psychological and ethnic ties
  - B. Preparedness and pacifism
  - C. Mobilization
    - 1. Fighting the war
    - 2. Financing the war
    - 3. War boards
    - 4. Propaganda, public opinion, civil liberties
  - D. Wilson's Fourteen Points
    - 1. Treaty of Versailles
    - 2. Ratification fight
  - E. Postwar demobilization
    - 1. Red scare
    - 2. Labor strife

- XXIV. New Era: The 1920s
- A. Republican governments
    - 1. Business creed
    - 2. Harding scandals
  - B. Economic development
    - 1. Prosperity and wealth
    - 2. Farm and labor problems
  - C. New culture
    - 1. Consumerism: automobile, radio, movies

- 2. Women, the family
- 3. Modern religion
- 4. Literature of alienation
- 5. Jazz age
- 6. Harlem Renaissance
- D. Conflict of cultures
  - 1. Prohibition, bootlegging
  - 2. Nativism
  - 3. Ku Klux Klan
  - 4. Religious fundamentalism versus modernists
- E. Myth of isolation
  - 1. Replacing the League of Nations
  - 2. Business and diplomacy

#### XXV. Depression, 1929-1933

- A. Wall Street crash
- B. Depression economy
- C. Moods of despair
  - 1. Agrarian unrest
  - 2. Bonus march
- D. Hoover-Stimson diplomacy; Japan

#### XXVI. New Deal

- A. Franklin D. Roosevelt
  - 1. Background, ideas
  - 2. Philosophy of New Deal
- B. 100 Days; "alphabet agencies"
- C. Second New Deal
- D. Critics, left and right
- E. Rise of CIO; labor strikes
- F. Supreme Court fight
- G. Recession of 1938
- H. American people in the Depression
  - 1. Social values, women, ethnic groups
  - 2. Indian Reorganization Act
  - 3. Mexican American deportation
  - 4. The racial issue

#### XXVII. Diplomacy in the 1930s

- A. Good Neighbor Policy: Montevideo, Buenos Aires
- B. London Economic Conference
- C. Disarmament
- D. Isolationism: neutrality legislation

- E. Aggressors: Japan, Italy, and Germany
- F. Appeasement
- G. Rearmament; Blitzkrieg; Lend-Lease
- H. Atlantic Charter
- I. Pearl Harbor

#### XXVIII. The Second World War

- A. Organizing for war
  - 1. Mobilizing production
  - 2. Propaganda
  - 3. Internment of Japanese Americans
- B. The war in Europe, Africa, and the Mediterranean; D Day
- C. The war in the Pacific: Hiroshima, Nagasaki
- D. Diplomacy
  - 1. War aims
  - 2. War-time conferences: Teheran, Yalta, Potsdam
- E. Postwar atmosphere; the United Nations

#### XXIX. Truman and the Cold War

- A. Postwar domestic adjustments
- B. The Taft-Hartley Act
- C. Civil rights and the election of 1948
- D. Containment in Europe and the Middle East
  - 1. Truman Doctrine
  - 2. Marshall Plan
  - 3. Berlin crisis
  - 4. NATO
- E. Revolution in China
- F. Limited war: Korea, MacArthur

#### XXX. Eisenhower and Modern Republicanism

- A. Domestic frustrations; McCarthyism
- B. Civil rights movement
  - 1. The Warren Court and *Brown v. Board of Education*
  - 2. Montgomery bus boycott
  - 3. Greensboro sit-in
- C. John Foster Dulles's foreign policy
  - 1. Crisis in Southeast Asia
  - 2. Massive retaliation
  - 3. Nationalism in Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Latin America
  - 4. Khrushchev and Berlin

- D. American People: homogenized society
  - 1. Prosperity: economic consolidation
  - 2. Consumer culture
  - 3. Consensus of values

E. Space race

### XXXI. Kennedy's New Frontier; Johnson's Great Society

- A. New domestic programs
  - 1. Tax cut
  - 2. War on poverty
  - 3. Affirmative action
- B. Civil rights and civil liberties
  - 1. African Americans: political, cultural, and economic roles
  - 2. The leadership of Martin Luther King, Jr.
  - 3. Resurgence of feminism
  - 4. The New Left and the Counterculture
  - 5. Emergence of the Republican Party in the South
  - 6. The Supreme Court and the *Miranda* decision
- C. Foreign Policy
  - 1. Bay of Pigs
  - 2. Cuban missile crisis
  - 3. Vietnam quagmire

### XXXII. Nixon

- A. Election of 1968
- B. Nixon-Kissinger foreign policy
  - 1. Vietnam: escalation and pullout
  - 2. China: restoring relations
  - 3. Soviet Union: détente
- C. New Federalism
- D. Supreme Court and *Roe v. Wade*
- E. Watergate crisis and resignation

### XXXIII. The United States since 1974

- A. The New Right and the conservative social agenda
- B. Ford and Rockefeller
- C. Carter
  - 1. Deregulation
  - 2. Energy and inflation
  - 3. Camp David accords
  - 4. Iranian hostage crisis
- D. Reagan

- 1. Tax cuts and budget deficits
- 2. Defense buildup
- 3. New disarmament treaties
- 4. Foreign crises: the Persian Gulf and Central America

### E. Society

- 1. Old and new urban problems
- 2. Asian and Hispanic immigrants
- 3. Resurgent fundamentalism
- 4. African Americans and local, state, and national politics