

30+ Day Review

Directions: Using the AP Packet Review - according to the schedule below.

April 2nd -- Unit #1: Discovery to 1800

Exploration and Colonization, 1492-1763.....	2
The American Revolution, 1763-1787	5
British Imperial Policy, 1764-1774	5
The Constitution and the Federalists, 1787-1800.....	7

April 9th -- Unit #2: 1800 - 1877

Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democracy, 1800-1840.....	10
Key Decisions of the Supreme Court under John Marshall	10
Sectionalism and Expansion, 1840 - 1860.....	12
Civil War and Reconstruction, 1860-1877	14

April 16th -- Unit #3: 1877- 1920

The Gilded Age, 1877-1900	16
The United States At Home and Abroad, 1896-1920.....	18

April 23rd -- Unit #4: 1920-1945

Prosperity and Depression, 1920-1940.....	21
Alphabet Soup: New Deal Agencies, 1933-1938	21
America at War, 1941-1945.....	23

May 1st -- Unit #5: 1945 to the Present

The United States As A Superpower, 1945-Present	25
Contemporary America, 1945-Present.....	26

AP Frequently Asked Multiple Choice Questions

Define the concepts and terms.

1. Puritan motive (build a city on a hill, i.e. provide a model)
2. Motive of those settling Virginia (seek profit)
3. 1st Great Awakening (Ivy League colleges founded by New Lights) & Deism
4. Albany Congress, 1754 (Franklin, first attempt to unite colonies – failed)
5. Legal rights of women (Colonial Era)
6. Stamp Act / Stamp Congress
7. Slavery in pre-independence times
8. Indentured servants (all the rage prior to slavery)
9. Proclamation of 1763
10. Articles of Confederation
11. Bill of Rights (1st 10 Amendments to Constitution, protecting individual liberties, and giving states the powers not directly given to the feds)
12. Attitude of founding fathers towards political parties (Jeff “We’re all feds, we’re all reps”)
13. Hamilton’s economic plans
14. Shay’s Rebellion
15. XYZ Affair
16. Marbury .v. Madison
17. Louisiana Purchase – why ? control mouth of Mississippi
18. Hartford Convention (federal law null & void ??)
19. Eli Whitney (interchangeable parts to rifle, cotton gin)
20. Henry Clay’s “American System” (high tariffs, BUS, federal funding of internal improvements)
21. Monroe Doctrine
22. Andrew Jackson (Indian removal, veto Congress, opposes nullification, opposes BUS, supports Westward expansion)
23. Trail of Tears
24. Nullification, John C. Calhoun, Tariff of Abominations (1828)
25. Transcendentalists
26. Ralph Waldo Emerson (stressed individuality, self-reliance)
27. Wm Lloyd Garrison, “The Liberator” – abolitionist
28. Harriet Tubman – Underground Railway
29. Dred Scott .v. Sanford, 1857 (slave is not a citizen, slave is property, Missouri Compromise is dead)
30. Popular Sovereignty
31. Kansas-Nebraska Act
32. Douglas’s Freeport Doctrine (popular sovereignty can exclude slavery anywhere)
33. Primary cause of Civil War (maintain the union)
34. Emancipation Proclamation, 1863 – gave North the moral high ground, calculated to win support of Britain & France)
35. Radical Reconstruction
36. Compromise of 1877 (ends Reconstruction in South)
37. Knights of Labor
38. Dawes Act, 1887 (assimilate Indians into mainstream America = kill tribal identity)
39. Social Gospel
40. Populists – farmers’ party, wanted “free silver”
41. Yellow Press (Hearst, Pulitzer – called for war with Spain. “Remember the ‘Maine’”)
42. “New Immigration” – from SE Europe, after Civil War (Gilded Age)
43. Open Door Policy (open access to China for Am investment)
44. Du Bois & Booker T. Washington
45. Muckrakers (Sinclair Lewis, Mother Jones)
46. Germany’s unrestricted submarine warfare (main reason for US joining WWI)
47. Wilson’s 14 Points (Article X). Wilson lost vote in Senate ‘cos he wouldn’t compromise on wording. Senate didn’t want US totally tied to L of N charter)
48. Bonus Army, 1932 (give us our bonus, now)
49. 100 Day Congress, New Deal
50. Civilian Conservation Corps
51. Cuban Missile Crisis
52. Brown .v. Board of Education (overturned old Plessy .v. Ferguson)
53. Sputnik, 1957 ~ arms & space race, & education receives greater emphasis in US
54. Sit-Ins, 1960, Greensboro, NC (seeking integration of public facilities)
55. Civil Rights Acts 1960, 1964
56. Malcolm “X”
57. Gulf of Tonkin Incident (& Resolution – gave LBJ a free hand to escalate Vietnam War)
58. Watergate
59. Tet Offensive, 1968
60. Camp David Accords (Carter, Begin & Sadat, peace in Middle East)

AP Test – The Top 50 Frequent Topics

Review the following

1. Anne Hutchinson
2. Consequences of the First Great Awakening
3. Consequences of the Battle of Saratoga
4. The Role of Bacon's Rebellion 1676
5. Alexander Hamilton's Financial Plan
6. John Adams and the Alien and Sedition Act
7. Marshal's Court
8. Purpose of Henry Clays American System
9. Provisions of the Missouri compromise of 1820
10. Andrew Jackson – nullification Crisis, Bank War, Trail of Tears
11. Role of women in Antebellum America
12. Seneca Falls Convention Goals
13. Fredrick Douglas and William Lloyd Garrison (importance to abolition moment)
14. Wilmot proviso did not support popular sovereignty (why?)
15. Compromise of 1820, Kansas Nebraska Act, Dred Scott all permitted the expansion of slavery – How?
16. Importance of the Battle of Antietam
17. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do and not do?
18. Booker T vs. Web Dubois
19. Plessy vs. Ferguson and Brown vs. Board of Education
20. Importance of Hunt Jackson "Century of Dishonor"
21. Importance of Fredrick Jackson's "Frontier Thesis"
22. Labor Unions 1865 -1900: Similarities and differences of Knights of Labor, IWW and Amer. Fed. Labor
23. Failure of Populists
24. Importance of to African Americans of 1900's Ida Tarbell and the 1920's Marcus Garvey
25. Importance of the Progressive Movement (They WERE NOT Socialists)
26. Relationship of Upton Sinclair, Ida Tarbell and Jacob Riis
27. TR and the Progressive movement (I am not a Dem. Or Rep)
28. Relationship of Monroe Doctrine to Roosevelt Corollary
29. Taft and Wilson as Progressives
30. Wilson Foreign Policy
31. Open Door Policy as it refers to US commercial interest
32. Culture of Modernism in the 1920 (F. Scott Fitzgerald)
33. Resurrection of KKK in 1920's
34. What did the New Deal NOT provide for?
35. Importance of Pearl Harbor
36. Rosie the Riveter and the Women's movement
37. Importance of George Kennan's "long Telegram"
38. Truman as a Civil rights President
39. Eisenhower response to; Suez Canal crisis, Rise of Castro and U2 incident
40. Relationship of McCarthyism to Nixon and JFK
41. Dr. Martin Luther King and the Southern Christian Leadership
42. 1950's and Middle Class Culture and Conformity
43. Similarities and Differences between the New Deal and Great Society
44. Significance of Betty Freidman and 1960's Women movement
45. LBJ and the Gulf of Tokin Resolution
46. Significance of 1968 Presidential Election
47. US Society post 1970
48. Importance of War Powers act of 1973 to future US Presidents
49. Importance of Ronald Regan as "the Great Communicator" and Reaganomics
50. The Clinton Presidency and WTO

AP US HISTORY FREE RESPONSE

Colonial Time 1607 - 1775

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

British French Spanish

American Revolution – Early Republic (1776 – 1800)

Analyze the extent to which the American Revolution represented a radical alteration in American political ideas and institutions. Confine your answer to the period 1775 to 1800.

Jeffersonian Democracy 1800 – 1825

There is no American history separate from the history of Europe. Test this generalization by examining the impact of European events on the domestic policies of the U.S. from 1789 to 1815.

Jackson and American Life 1825 – 1860

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

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

Manifest Destiny 1840 – 1860

Discuss the impact of territorial expansion on national unity between 1800 and 1850.

Slavery and Pre Civil War Issues 1840 – 1860

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

Missouri Compromise Mexican War
Compromise of 1850 Kansas – Nebraska Act

Civil War and Reconstruction 1860 – 1877

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

Agriculture Transportation
Labor Industrialization

Agricultural and Industrial America 1865 – 1900

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

Government actions Labor Unions
Immigration Technology changes

Intellectual, Cultural and Social Trends 1860 – 1900

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

Politics 1877 – 1900

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

Expansionism 1890's – 1914

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

The Progressives 1900 –1920

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

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

African Americans

Farmers

Workers

World War I 1914 - 1920

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

German naval policy

Allied propaganda

American economic interests

America’s claim to world power

Woodrow Wilson’s idealism

The 1920’s

In what ways did economic conditions and developments in the arts and entertainment help create the reputation of the 1920’s as the Roaring Twenties?

The New Deal 1932 - 1945

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

Agricultural Adjustment Act

Wagner National Labor relations Act

Securities and Exchange Commission

Social Security Act

Isolationism and War 1921 - 1945

To what extent and why did the United States adopt an isolationist policy in the 1920’s and 1930’s?

Postwar Years 1945 -1960

Analyze the influence of TWO of the following on American-Soviet relations in the decade following the Second World War.

Yalta Conference

Communist Revolution in China

Korean War

McCarthyism

1960’s to the Present

Shifts in party control of the presidency during the twentieth century have typically NOT brought major shifts in domestic policy. Assess the validity of this statement. Illustrate your argument by discussing the extent to which TWO of the following presidents adopted the DOMESTIC programs of the previous presidential administrations given in parentheses beneath their names.

Woodrow Wilson

(Administration of William H. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt)

Franklin D. Roosevelt

(Administration of Herbert Hoover)

Dwight D. Eisenhower

(Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman)

Richard M. Nixon

(Administration of Lyndon B. Johnson and John F. Kennedy)

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

Education

Gender roles

Music

Race Relations

FREE-RESPONSE STUDY GUIDE

Using the FRQ information below fill in the chart for each FRQ topic. Brainstorming is best

TOPIC

RATIONALE

Colonial Society

American Revolution: causes, impact and results

Articles of Confederation/Constitution

Federalist Era: 1789-1801

Period from 1607-1800

Jeffersonian Democracy: 1821-1825

War of 1812: causes, results, impact on society

Mass Democracy/ Jacksonian Era: 1828-1848

Nationalism, Sectionalism: East, West & South

Republicans' policies during the Civil War/ impact later

“Market Revolution”: Industrial Rev/Transportation Rev/
inventions/changes in business

Westward Expansion

Reconstruction

Gilded Age

The West/Populism

Progressivism: 1900-1920

Monroe Doctrine in late 19th and early 20th century

U.S. relations with Latin America: late 19th-20th century

U.S. foreign policy from 1890 to 1914

World War I (including impact on society)

1920s: politics, society, foreign policy

World War II: How did it affect society during the war?

How did it impact America after 1945?

Cold War

1950s

1960s

1970s

Post-1945 period

Women’s issues

Immigration issues

Occurs every other year

Occurs about every three years

Occurs about every 2-3 years

Occurs about every 3 years

1-2 questions each year

Occurs about every 2-3 years

No direct question ever

Occurs about every 2 to 3 years

Occurs about every 2 years

Occurs about every 3 years

Occurs about every 3 years

Parts of numerous questions

Occurs about every 3 years

Question occurs nearly every year

Occurs about every 3 years

Occurs about every 2-3 years

No FRQ question since 1985

No FRQ on 20th century ever

Not covered since DBQ in 1994

Occurs about every 5 years

Occurs about every 2-3 years

FDR question in 1985;

Last WWII question in 1979.

Occurs every two years

Occurs every 2 to 3 years

Occurs almost every year

Occurs almost every year

One question every year

Occurs every other year

Occurs every three years

Least Likely Areas

Gilded Age National Politics: 1877-1890 (Mugwumps, Half-breeds, Stalwarts, etc.)