

IDENTIFICATIONS TO KNOW FOR THE AP EXAM

Contact

Native Americans: Iroquois Confederacy-- Five Nations; Moundbuilders, Pueblo, Creeks
Amerindian culture in North America
Columbus
St. Augustine, 1565
Samuel de Champlain (“Father of New France”)
Impact of European culture on North America
Impact of Native Americans on European culture
Spanish relations with Native Americans
New Mexico
encomienda
mestizo
mission system, Franciscans
Pope’s Rebellion, Santa Fe
California—Father Junipero Serra
French relations with Native Americans
Algonquins
beaver trade
coureur de bois and *voyageurs*
Jesuits
British relations with Native Americans
New England
Pilgrims and Wampanoags
Pequot War, 1636
New England Confederation
“praying towns”
King Philip’s War, 1675
Iroquois Confederacy
Pennsylvania
Quakers
Chesapeake
Jamestown
Powhatans
Pocahantas
Anglo-Powhatan Wars
Carolinas
Tuscaroras
Yamasee
Founding of 13 Original Colonies (know order)

Southern Colonies (Plantation Colonies)

common characteristics of southern colonies
Chesapeake: Virginia, Maryland
joint-stock Company
Virginia Company: purpose, failures, successes

Virginia Charter, significance
Jamestown (1607)/Virginia
Captain John Smith
Powhatans, Pocahantas
John Rolfe, tobacco
Africans arrive in 1619
House of Burgesses, 1619
Charter revoked in 1624, James I
Bacon’s Rebellion, 1676; Governor Berkeley
Maryland (1634)
Lord Baltimore (Calvert)
Act of Toleration (1649)
Headright system, indentured servants
Indian slave trade
Restoration colonies, Charles II
Carolinas 1670, split in 1712
Charleston (Charles Town)
Impact of British West Indies, Barbados
Middle Passage
Slave Codes
rice and indigo
Stono Rebellion, 1739
differences between North & South Carolina
Georgia (1733): reasons, successes
James Oglethorpe
Southern class structure
Anglican Church

Early New England -- Plymouth & MBC

Protestant Reformation, Martin Luther
John Calvin, *Institutes of the Christian Religion*
Predestination, the “elect,” “visible saints”
Church of England (Anglican Church)
Pilgrims (Separatists)
Plymouth Colony, reasons for leaving
John Robinson
Separatists, Non-Separatists
Mayflower Compact
Thanksgiving, Massasoit
William Bradford
Massachusetts Bay Colony (1629)
Puritans
reasons for leaving: Charles I, Archbishop Laud
“Great Migration” -- 1630s
impact of English Civil War -- interregnum

John Winthrop: *Model of Christian Charity*
covenant theology -- "City on a hill"

Puritan (Protestant) work ethic

Congregational church

John Cotton

townhall meetings, self-government

-- voting granted to church members, 1631

Cambridge Platform (1648)

Religion in MBC

"visible saints", the "elect"

Jeremiad

Half-Way Covenant

education: purpose

Harvard founded, 1636

Massachusetts school of law, 1647

Dissent:

Anne Hutchinson, antinomianism

Quakers

Roger Williams -- "liberty of conscience"

Salem Witch Trials, Cotton Mather

Impact of Geography on New England

3 main contributions to the American character:

democracy

perfectability of society

Protestant work ethic

Other New England Colonies

Connecticut Colony (1636) -- Thomas Hooker

New Haven, 1638

Fundamental Orders (1639)

Roger Williams, Rhode Island (1644)

New England Politics -- 17th Century

New England Confederation

Pequot War (1636-37)

King Philip's War, 1675; Metacom

Dominion of New England

Charles II

Mercantilism

Navigation Laws: 1st in 1651

Sir Edmund Andros

"Glorious Revolution" -- 1688

English Bill of Rights

"First American Revolution"

Middle Colonies

characteristics: crops, geography, immigrants

New York

Peter Minuit, New Amsterdam (1626)

Peter Stuyvesant

patroon system

1664, English victory

Leisler's Rebellion, NY (1691)

Pennsylvania, 1681, William Penn

"Holy Experiment"

Quakers

Religion in the Colonies

Congregational Church -- Puritanism

Anglican Church

MD, PA, RI -- founders, established churches

Maryland Act of Toleration, 1649

Great Awakening

Jonathan Edwards

George Whitefield

Old Lights, New Lights

new educational institutions

Baptists

Anglican Church becomes Episcopal Church

College of William and Mary, 1693

Presbyterian Church

The Colonial Economy

Regional differences: New England, Middle

Colonies, Southern Colonies

mercantilism

Navigation Acts

Triangular Trade: know geography & products

Molasses Act, 1733

Colonial Society

"Old Immigration": 1600 - 1776

royal, charter, proprietary colonies

colonial political structure:

Council -- upper house

Assemblies (lower houses) -- most important

primogeniture, entail, women lack property rights

Benjamin Franklin, *Poor Richard's Almanack*

Phillis Wheatley

Age of the Enlightenment

Classical Liberalism

Important Thinkers

John Locke: natural rights, right to rebel

Baron de Montesquieu: 3 branches

deism

Events that fostered the democratic ideal in the English Colonies

House of Burgesses (1619)
 Mayflower Compact (1620)
 New England Town Meeting (after 1629)
 royal, charter, proprietary colonies
 colonial political structure:
 assemblies controlled spending
 Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (1639)
 New England Confederation (1643)
 Maryland Act of Toleration (1649)
 Bacon's Rebellion (1676)
 "Glorious Revolution," Bill of Rights (1689)
 Failure of Dominion of New England
 Leisler's Rebellion (1691)
 "Salutary Neglect" (begins in 1713)
 impact on colonial government (assemblies),
 the economy, and religion
 Whig ideology
 Impact of the Enlightenment
 Zenger Case (1734)
 Albany Congress (1754)
 Paxton Boys (1764)
 Regulator Movement (1771)
 (see "Road to Independence" below)

Great Britain vs. France

Dispute over the Ohio Valley
 Compare French and British colonization
 Iroquois vs. Hurons, significance
Seven Years' War (French & Indian War)
 Washington's Ohio Mission, Ft. Duquesne
 Albany Congress
 Albany Plan -- Benjamin Franklin,
 William Pitt
 Battle of Quebec
 Treaty of Paris, 1763 -- significance

Road to Independence

"salutary neglect"
 Whig ideology
 writs of assistance, James Otis
 George Grenville, end of "salutary neglect"
 Pontiac's Rebellion, significance
 Proclamation of 1763
 Currency Act, 1764
 Sugar Act, 1764
 Quartering Act, 1765

Stamp Act, 1765
 "No taxation w/o representation"
 virtual representation vs. actual representation
 "internal" vs. "external" taxation
 Stamp Act Congress
 non-importation
 Sons of Liberty, Samuel Adams
 repeal
 Declaratory Act, 1766
 Townshend Acts, 1767; reaction
 John Dickinson, "*Letters from a PA Farmer*"
 Massachusetts Circular Letter
 Boston Massacre, 1770
 Committees of Correspondence
 Tea Act (1773), British East India Co.
 Boston Tea Party
 Intolerable Acts (Coercive Acts); 1774
 Quebec Act; 1774
 First Continental Congress, 1774
 The Association
 Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775
 British vs. American strengths and weaknesses
 Second Continental Congress, 1775
 George Washington, Continental Army
 Declaration of the Causes & Necessity of
 Taking Up Arms
 Olive Branch Petition
 Battle of Bunker Hill, significance
 Hessians
 Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*; 1776
 King George III
 Richard Henry Lee's resolution of June 7, 1776
 Declaration of Independence, 3 parts
 John Locke: natural rights philosophy

Revolutionary War

Patriots vs. Tories + Loyalists
 Battle of Trenton, 1776
 Battle of Saratoga, 1777
 Valley Forge, Baron von Steuben
 Articles of Confederation, 1777
 Franco-American Alliance, 1778
 Yorktown, Lord Cornwallis
 Treaty of Paris (1783)
 social impact of the war
 African Americans in the war
 Women in the war, Abigail Adams
 new state constitutions

Articles of Confederation (“Critical Period”)

Societal changes after the revolution
 end to primogeniture, entail
 protests over Cincinnati Society
 disestablishment, Virginia Statute of Religious
 Freedom (1786) – Jefferson
 Quaker abolitionism; Quock Walker case
 Native Americans
 Republican Motherhood
 sovereignty, republicanism
 features of state constitutions
 Maryland, cession of western land claims
 powers, strengths and weaknesses of Articles of
 Confederation
 Dey of Algiers
 Pennsylvania militia routs Congress, 1783
 Newburgh Conspiracy, 1783
 Land Ordinance of 1785
 Northwest Ordinance of 1787
 proposed Jay-Gardoqui Treaty, 1785
 Shays’ Rebellion, 1787 -- significance
 Annapolis Conference: principle purpose, result
 1780s depression

Constitution

Philadelphia Convention, 1787
 Madison, “Father of the Constitution”
 Virginia Plan, “Large State Plan”
 New Jersey Plan, “Small State Plan”
 Great Compromise (Connecticut Compromise)
 3/5's Compromise
 end of slave trade in 1808
 checks and balances, Montesquieu
 Commerce Compromise
 Conservative safeguards, electoral college,
 election of Senators, appointments
 procedures for amendments
 Preamble: “We the people”
 Federalists and Antifederalists
 George Mason, Bill of Rights
 ratification in states, esp. Mass. NY, & VA
Federalist Papers, Jay, Hamilton, Madison
Federalist 10: thesis

Politics in the 1790s

Bill of Rights adopted, 1791; know all 10!
 Judiciary Act, 1789
 President Washington
 Vice-president Adams
 Cabinet, precedents
 Hamilton vs. Jefferson in political philosophy
 Hamilton's Financial Plan: (BE FAT)
 Assumption, Funding at Par, excise taxes,
 tariffs, BUS, arguments for & against
 implied powers, elastic clause (“necessary and
 proper” clause)
 loose construction, strict construction
 location of capital: logrolling, Dist. of Columbia
 Whiskey Rebellion, 1794
 Washington’s Farewell Address, significance
 election of 1796: Adams pres., Jefferson v.p.
 Two-party system
 Federlists vs. Democratic-Republicans
 party leaders and supporters
 programs & philosophies
 views of foreign affairs
 “Mad” Anthony Wayne, Battle of Fallen Timbers
 Treaty of Greenville, 1795

Foreign Affairs in the 1790s

French Revolution, “Reign of Terror”
 Neutrality Proclamation of 1793
 Citizen Genet
 Jay Treaty of 1794, result
 Pinckney Treaty (1795)
 XYZ Affair, Talleyrand
 “Quasi-War”: undeclared naval war with
 France; Convention of 1800
 Alien and Sedition Acts, 1798
 Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions, nullification,
 compact theory of gov’t, 1799
 “High Federalists”

Jeffersonian Democracy (1800-1824)

election of 1800, Jefferson & Burr tie
 “Revolution of 1800”
 12th Amendment
 government *for* the people
 “We are all Federalists, we are all Republicans”
 Sec. of Treasury Albert Gallatin
 maintenance of many Federalist policies
 reversal of certain Federalist policies

Judiciary Act, 1801, “midnight judges”
 John Marshall
Marbury v. Madison, 1803, Judicial Review
 Justice Samuel Chase, impeachment
 Tripolitan War, Pasha of Tripoli,
 “Mosquito Fleet”
 Haitian slave revolt, Toussaint L’Ouverture, 1803
 Louisiana Purchase: reasons, loose construction
 Lewis and Clark expedition, Sacajawea
 Burr Conspiracy/Essex Junto, 1804,
 Hamilton-Burr duel
 Burr expedition in West, treason trial
 Events leading to War of 1812:
 Order in Council
 impressments, *Chesapeake-Leopard* Affair
 Embargo Act of 1807, oppositon
 Nonintercourse Act, 1809
 President Madison
 Macon's Bill #2, 1810
 War Hawks, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun
 Shawnee: Tecumseh, The Prophet
 Battle of Tippecanoe
 General William H. Harrison
War of 1812:
 Why war against Britain rather than France?
 Francis Scott Key, Ft. McHenry, “Star
 Spangled Banner”
 Battle of New Orleans, Andrew Jackson
 Hartford Convention (1814), significance
 Treaty of Ghent (1815), provisions

Nationalism and Sectionalism to 1828

President Monroe

Sec. of State John Quincy Adams

DOMESTIC POLICY

“Era of Good Feelings” (appropriate term?)
 nationalism, economic independence
 single party rule
 Henry Clay’s American System (BIT)
 2nd Bank of U.S., reversal of Jefferson’s ideas
 Tariff of 1816, protective
 internal improvements, Bonus Bill veto
 Panic of 1819
 land legislation: new trends in acreage and price
 John Marshall, Federalist: decisions
Marbury v. Madison, 1803
Martin v. Hunter’s Lessee, 1816
McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819

Cohens v. Virginia,
Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824
Fletcher v. Peck, 1810
Dartmouth v. Woodward, 1819
 Daniel Webster
 Tallmadge Amendment
 Missouri Compromise of 1820: provisions
FOREIGN POLICY:
 Sec. of State John Quincy Adams
 Rush-Bagot Treaty (1817), Great Lakes
 Convention of 1818, US-Canadian border est.
 Adams-Onis Treaty (1819) (FL Purchase Treaty)
 Monroe Doctrine, 1823

JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY

The “New Democracy,” characteristics, causes
 Election of 1824: popular vote, electoral vote,
 “corrupt bargain”
 Election of 1828 (Jacksonian revolution)
 President Andrew Jackson
 age of common man, gov’t by the people
 strong executive, King Andrew I, vetoes
Jacksonian Democracy: characteristics
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 end of caucus system, nat’l nominating
 conventions
 more states’ rights: *Charles River Bridge case*,
 veto internal improvements (Maysville Rd)
 Cabinet Crisis
 John C. Calhoun, *South Carolina*
Exposition and Protest, nullification
 Webster-Hayne Debate (1830)
 Jefferson Day toast
 “Kitchen Cabinet”
 Peggy Eaton Affair
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 Nullification Crisis of 1832
 “Tariff of Abominations,” 1828
 Tariff of 1832
 South Carolina, nullification
 Clay: Tariff of 1833
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 Jackson (Democrat)
 Clay (National Republican)
 Anti-Masonic Party (1st 3rd party)
 nat’l nominating conventions, platforms
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Jacksonian Economics:**BUS**

Clay, bank recharter bill, Nicholas Biddle
 Jackson's removal of deposits, Roger B. Taney, Pet banks
 Specie Circular, 1836, impact
Charles River Bridge case, 1837
 States' rights: Maysville Road Veto
 Indian Removal
 Indian Removal Act, 1830
 Black Hawk War, 1832
 Seminoles (war 1835-1842)
Cherokee Nation v. Georgia, 1831
Worcester v. Georgia 1832
 Trail of Tears
 Recognition of Texas, 1837
 Stephen Austin, Sam Houston
 Santa Anna
 Alamo
 San Jacinto
 Election of 1836
 Whigs: origins, policies
 Martin Van Buren
 Panic of 1837
 Independent Treasury Plan, "Divorce Bill"
 Election of 1840: candidates, characteristics
 Liberty Party
 rise of second party system: Democrats v. Whigs
 death of Harrison, Tyler becomes president

MANIFEST DESTINY

"Manifest Destiny"
 Annexation of Texas, 1844
 joint resolution under Pres. Tyler
 Election of 1844: candidates, issues
 Polk's 4-Point Plan: (COIL) -- OR, CA,
 Walker Tariff, Independent Treasury System
 Oregon Territory
 Oregon Trail, "Oregon Fever"
 Oregon Treaty, 1846, 49th parallel

Mexican War: (know causes, results)
 Slidell's mission to Mexico. Why?
 Rio Grande, Nueces River, disputed territory
 Gen. Zachary Taylor
 "spot resolutions," Lincoln
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848
 election of 1848: Cass (pop. sov.) & Taylor

Wilmot Proviso, 1848
 Gadsden Purchase (1853)

RISE OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

Sectional differences: East, West, South
Industrial Revolution, impact
 Samuel Slater, "father of factory system"
 Boston Associates, Lowell, Mass.
 Lowell girls
 general incorporation laws, limited liability
 northern "wage slaves"
 "Transportation Revolution": turnpikes, canals,
 rivers, railroads
 National Road, Lancaster Turnpike
 growth of cities
 Robert Fulton, steamboat (*Clermont*) 1807
 Erie Canal, 1826 -- Gov. DeWitt Clinton
 federal gov't land policy trend: smaller parcels
Charles River Bridge Co. v. Warren Bridge Co.
 rise of labor leaders, 10-hour movement
Commonwealth v. Hunt, (Mass.)

Inventions:
 Eli Whitney, cotton gin, interchangeable parts
 Elias Howe, 1846; Isaac Singer, sewing machine
 John Deere, steel plow
 Cyrus McCormick, mechanical reaper
 Samuel Morse, telegraph

SOCIAL REFORM

Religion:
Second Great Awakening: impact, reaction to
 deism, unitarianism, liberalism, social ills
 Charles Grandison Finney, Peter Cartwright,
 "circuit riders"
 camp meetings, revivalism, perfectionism
 influence of 2nd G.A. on frontier
 "the burned-over district"
 millennialism, Millerites (Adventists)
 Mormons
 Joseph Smith, Brigham Young, Utah
 wilderness utopias: Brook Farm, New Harmony,
 Oneida Community, Shakers, Amana
 Community
Abolitionism: see "slavery" below"
Temperance:
 American Temperance Union
 Maine law, 1851, Neal S. Dow

Women's Rights:

Seneca Falls, 1848

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott,

Susan B. Anthony

Sarah & Angelina Grimke, Lucy Stone,

Sojourner Truth

"Republican Motherhood," Catharine Beecher

"Cult of Domesticity"

Godey's Ladybook

Impact of Industrial Revolution on gender roles

Education:

Noah Webster, William McGuffey

public education, Horace Mann

Catharine Beecher

Other Reformers:

Dorthea Dix, treatment of the insane

American Peace Society

prison reform, Auburn system, Penn. system

Nativism:

"Old Immigration"

Irish, German immigration,

nativism, "Know Nothings"

Literature:

Transcendentalists:

Romanticism

Ralph Waldo Emerson

Henry David Thoreau, *Walden*, "On Civil

Disobedience"

Walt Whitman, *Leaves of Grass*

Knickerbocker group

James Fenimore Cooper

Washington Irving

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Hudson River School of Art, landscapes

Gilbert Stuart, Charles Willson Peale

Alexis de Toqueville, *Democracy in America***Slavery and the South**

"King Cotton"

cotton gin, Eli Whitney

plantation slavery, slave culture

sectionalism: the 3 Souths

Border South: DE, MD, KY, MO

Middle South: VA, NC TN, AK

Lower South: SC, FL, GA AL, MS, LA TX

Slave revolts:

Gabriel Prosser, 1800 revolt

Denmark Vesey Conspiracy, 1822, S. Carolina

Nat Turner revolt, 1831, Virginia

mountain whites

Missouri Compromise of 1820

Liberty Party, election of 1844

banning of abolitionist literature in southern

mails, 1830s

"gag rule," 1836, House of Reps

American Colonization Society

Abolitionists:William Lloyd Garrison, *The Liberator*, 1831

Elijah Lovejoy

American Antislavery Society

Theodore Weld, *American slavery as it is*

Wendell Phillips, "Golden Trumpet"

Sarah and Angelina Grimke

Sojourner Truth

Frederick Douglass

underground railroad: Harriet Tubman

Prigg v. Pennsylvania, 1842

"personal liberty laws"

The 1850s

Election of 1848, Taylor vs. Cass

Free Soil Party, Van Buren

Wilmot Proviso, 1848

California application for statehood, gold rush

Webster's 7th of March Speech

William H. Seward ("Higher Law")

Compromise of 1850: PopFACT

Henry Clay

Fugitive Slave Law

Nashville convention, failure

Harriet Beecher Stowe: *Uncle Tom's Cabin*Hinton Helper, *The Impending Crisis of the South*

Southern defense of slavery: Bible, Aristotle,

George Fitzhugh

election of 1852; end of Whig Party

President Pierce: "Young America"

Commodore Matthew Perry goes to Japan

Ostend Manifesto -- Cuba

Gadsden Purchase (1853)

Stephen A. Douglas (pop. sovereignty)

Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

birth of Republican Party; end of Whigs

"bleeding Kansas"

New England Emigrant aid Company

"Beecher's Bibles"

raid on Lawrence

Sumner-Brooks affair
 John Brown: Pottawatomie massacre
 Lecompton Constitution
 election of 1856: Republican Party (Fremont),
 Know-Nothing Party (Fillmore)
 President Buchanan (Democrat)
Dred Scott decision, 1857
 Chief Justice Roger B. Taney
 Panic of 1857
 Lincoln's "house divided" speech
 Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858 (Illinois)
 Freeport Doctrine
 John Brown, Harpers Ferry raid, 1859
 Election of 1860: candidates, parties, issues
 John Bell, Constitutional Union Party
 John Breckenridge, Southern Democratic Party
 Stephen Douglas, Northern Democratic Party
 Republican Party: 1860 platform, supporters
 Buchanan and the secession crisis
 Crittenden Compromise proposal

Civil War

Lincoln's Inaugural Speech: purpose
 Cabinet: Sec. of State William H. Seward, Sec. of
 Treas. Salmon P. Chase, Sec. of War Edwin St
 Stanton
 Border States: MD, KY, DE, MO
 seceding states (first seven)
 Jefferson Davis, Alexander Stephens
 Confederate States of America
 South's advantages in the war
 North's advantages in the war
 Fort Sumter: Lincoln's dilemma and decision
 volunteers and conscription, draft riots
 four other states secede. Why?
 Northern blockade (Anaconda Plan)
 Bull Run (Manassas)
 General George McClellan, Peninsula Campaign
 Robert E. Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson
 Antietam, significance of battle
 Fredericksburg, Dec. 1862
 Chancellorsville, May, 1863
 Gettysburg, July 1863, significance
 Vicksburg, July 4, 1863 significance
 Atlanta and march through Georgia -- Sherman
 Grant's Virginia campaign, 1864-65
 Appomattox Court House
 Emancipation Acts, 1862, 1863

Emancipation Proclamation, 1863
 suspension of civil liberties: *abeas corpus*,
Ex parte Merryman, 1st Amendment issues
 Lincoln's usurpation of Congressional powers
 Copperheads, Clement L. Vallandigham
 Republican legislation passed in Congress after
 secession: National Bank, tariff, Homestead Act,
 transcontinental railroad, land grant act
 Great Britain: *Trent*, *Alabama*, Laird rams,
 France: Emperor Napoleon III
Election of 1864: candidates, parties
 Lincoln's 2nd Inaugural Speech: "With malice
 toward none, with charity for all"
 John Wilkes Booth

Reconstruction

Lincoln's ten percent plan
 13th Amendment, 1865
Ex Parte Milligan
 Radical Republicans: Charles Sumner, Thaddeus
 Stevens
 Wade-Davis bill (50% plan), veto
 Andrew Johnson and presidential reconstruction
 Freedmen's Bureau, General Oliver O. Howard
 Black Codes
 1866 elections: significance
 Civil Rights Act, 1866
 Military Reconstruction Act, 1867
 14th Amendment, 1867, provisions
 15th Amendment, 1870
 impeachment of Johnson
 "scalawags" and "carpetbaggers"
 purchase of Alaska, 1867, Sec. of State Seward
 President Ulysses S. Grant
 Compromise of 1877, provisions
 Hiram R. Revels & Blanche K. Bruce
 Redeemers (or Bourbons), Solid South
 Ku Klux Klan, Force Acts, 1871

Post-Reconstruction African American Issues

shortcomings of Reconstruction:

- sharecropping,
- disenfranchisement: poll taxes, literacy tests, “grandfather” clauses, gerrymandering
- “Jim Crow” -- segregation (1890s)

Booker T. Washington, accommodation

“Atlanta Compromise,” 1895

Plessy vs. Ferguson, 1896 -- “separate but equal”

W.E.B. DuBois

“talented tenth”

Niagara Movement, 1905

NAACP

Gilded Age: 1865-1900

Corruption in the Grant administration

Tweed Ring, Boss Tweed

Thomas Nast

Panic of 1873 and the silver issue

Greenback-Labor Party

1876 election: candidates, electoral commission

Compromise of 1877

assassination of President Garfield

President Grover Cleveland

Tariff issue (big in the 1880s)

Populism: (People’s Party)

free silver, 16:1

Granger laws

Munn v. Illinois

Wabash Case, 1886

Farmers’ Alliances

Election of 1892: Cleveland, Harrison, Weaver

Populist Party, Omaha Platform, 1892

Cleveland’s 2nd term:

Panic of 1893

Coxey’s Army, 1893

Pullman Strike, 1894

Morgan Bond Transaction, 1895

Election of 1896: candidates, issues

William McKinley, Marcus Hanna

William Jennings Bryan

“Cross of Gold” speech

Industrialism

laissez-faire

“Robber Barons”

Transcontinental Railroad

Union Pacific Railroad,
Central Pacific Railroad

Leland Stanford

government subsidies to railroads

workers: “paddies,” “coolies”

Cornelius Vanderbilt, NY Central Railroad

corrupt railroad practices: stock watering,

pools, rebates, short haul/long haul

John D. Rockefeller, Standard Oil

horizontal integration

Andrew Carnegie, vertical integration

Bessemer process

J. P. Morgan, interlocking directorates

U.S. Steel Corporation

Mechanization

Thomas Edison

Alexander Graham Bell

The “New South”

trusts, holding companies

Government Regulation and Court Cases

Interstate Commerce Commission, 1887

Sherman Antitrust Act, 1890

Supreme Court Cases:

Munn v. Illinois, 1877

Wabash case, 1886

Labor

National Labor Union, William Sylvis

Great Railroad strike, 1877

Knights of Labor: Terence Powderly

Haymarket Square riot, 1886

American Federation of Labor (AFL)

Samuel Gompers

collective bargaining

strikes, boycotts, closed shop

company unions

Homestead strike, 1890

Pullman strike, 1894, Eugene V. Debs

Lockner v. New York, 1906

Muller v. Oregon, 1908

Clayton Antitrust Act, 1914

Urbanization

John A. Roebling, Brooklyn Bridge
 Louis Sullivan, skyscrapers
 lure of industrial jobs
 streetcar suburbs
 tenements
 Jane Addams, Hull House
 Florence Kelley
 Political Machines
 Boss Tweed
 Tammany Hall
 George Washington Plunkitt, "honest graft"
 "New Immigration", Ellis Island
 Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882; "coolies"
 Victorian values (among middle class)
 Comstock Law, 1873; "New Morality"

Social and Intellectual Movements and Ideas

Social Darwinism
 Andrew Carnegie, *The Gospel of Wealth*
 Fundamentalism
 Social Gospel
 Salvation Army, YMCA
 Red Cross, Clara Barton
 Edward Bellamy, *Looking Backward*, 2000-1887
 Henry George, *Progress and Poverty*, single tax
 Horatio Alger's books for youth (rags to riches)
 Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)
 Francis Willard
 Carrie Nation

The West

3 frontiers of the west:
 mining, Comstock Lode
 cattle raising, long drive, cowboys
 barbed wire, Joseph Glidden
 farming, Homestead Act, 1862
 Plains Indians: Sioux
 Little Big Horn: George Custer, Crazy Horse
 Chief Joseph, Nez Perce
 Apache, Geronimo
 Wounded Knee, 1892
 Helen Hunt Jackson, *A Century of Dishonor*
 Dawes Severalty Act, 1887
 Oklahoma Land Rush, 1889 & 1892
 1890 Census report: no discernible frontier
 Frederick Jackson Turner, frontier thesis

EXPANSION & IMPERIALISM

France out of Mexico, Maximilian, 1867
 Monroe Doctrine
 James G. Blaine, Pan-Americanism
 Venezuelan boundary dispute, 1895
 "yellow journalism," Hearst & Pulitzer
 Josiah Strong, *Our Country*
 Alfred Thayer Mahan,
 Influence of Sea Power on History
 Grover Cleveland and Hawaii
 Queen Liliuokalani
 Samoan Crisis, Pago Pago
 U.S. Conflict with Spain over Cuba
 explosion of *Maine*
 Spanish-American War, 1898
 Commodore Dewey, Manila Bay
 Theodore Roosevelt, Asst. Sec. of Navy
 Rough Riders, San Juan Hill (Kettle Hill)
 Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico
 annexation of Hawaii
 Treaty of Paris, 1898
 American Anti-Imperialist League
 U.S. policy toward Cuba
 Insular Cases
 Teller Amendment
 Platt Amendment
 Guantanamo Bay Naval Base
 U.S. policy toward Philippines
 protectorate
 Aguinaldo, Philippine insurrection
 U.S. policy toward China
 Sec. of State John Hay, Open Door Note
 spheres of influence
 Boxer Rebellion
 election of 1900: candidates, issues
 Roosevelt's Big Stick diplomacy
 Panama
 Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, 1903
 Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty, 1903
 Panama revolution
 Panama Canal
 Venezuelan crisis, 1902
 Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
 "Colossus of the North"
 Dominican Republic
 U.S. policy toward Asia
 Russo-Japanese War, Treaty of Portsmouth
 San Francisco School Board incident

Gentleman's Agreement, 1908
 "Great White Fleet," 1907
 William H. Taft, "dollar diplomacy"
 Wilson, "Moral Diplomacy"
 invasion of Mexico
 Pancho Villa
 General John "Black Jack" Pershing

Progressivism

Populist ideas that carry forward
 "muckrakers"
 Progressive agenda: anti-trust, anti-political
 machines, improved living conditions
 democracy, efficiency, social justice
 Pre-1900 critics (of the Gilded Age)
 Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives*
 socialists
 Lester Frank Ward
 Richard Ely
 muckrakers
 Lincoln Steffens, *The Shame of the Cities*
 Ida Tarbell, *History of the Standard Oil Co.*
 John Spargo, *The Bitter Cry of the Children*
 Upton Sinclair, *The Jungle*
 Progressive Activists
 Jane Addams
 Florence Kelley
 Political Reforms
 Robert LaFollette, "Wisconsin Experiment"
 initiative, referendum, recall
 direct primary, direct election of Senators
 state income tax
 Hiram Johnson, California
 Charles Evans Hughes, NY
 Australian ballot (secret ballot)
 Galveston Texas, commission system
 city manager system
 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments
 improved conditions for workers
 Triangle Shirtwaist Co. fire, 1911
Muller v. Oregon, 1908
 Women's suffrage
 National American Woman Suffrage Asso.
 Carrie Chapman Catt, "Winning Plan"
 Alice Paul, militant tactics, ERA
 19th Amendment

Prohibition of Alcohol
 Women's Christian Temperance Union,
 Francis Willard
 Anti-Saloon League
 18th Amendment (1919)
 Volstead Act (1919)

Presidents Roosevelt & Taft as Progressives

Theodore Roosevelt
 Square Deal, "three C's"
 Control of Corporations
 anthracite coal strike, 1902
 Dept. of Commerce & Labor, 1903
 Northern Securities Co. case, holding co.
 "trust buster"
 Hepburn Act, 1906
 consumer protection
 Meat Inspection Act (1906)
 Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)
 conservation
 Newlands Reclamation Act, 1902
 national parks
 Panic of 1907
 William Howard Taft
 break up of Standard Oil
 Split in Republican party
 Payne-Aldrich Tariff, 1909
 Ballinger-Pinchot controversy
 Uncle Joe Cannon, Old Guard Republicans
 Roosevelt's Osawatimie, Kansas speech
 Taft-Roosevelt split
 Bull Moose Party, campaign
 election of 1912:
 Woodrow Wilson, New Freedom
 Theodore Roosevelt, New Nationalism
 Eugene V. Debs, Socialist Party

President Woodrow Wilson as a Progressive

Underwood Tariff (1913), income tax
 Federal Reserve Act (1913)
 Federal Trade Commission, cease & desist orders
 Clayton Antitrust Act, labor's "Magna Carta"
 Federal Highways Act, 1916
 Warehouse Act, 1916
 Child Labor Act, 1916
 Adamson Act, 1916

Supreme Court rolls back progressive reforms

Lochner v. U.S., 1905

death of Child Labor Act

Schenck v. U.S., 1919

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

Adkins v. Childrens Hospital, 1923

First World War

Triple Entente: Allies

Triple Alliance: Central Powers

Lusitania, Arabic pledge, Sussex pledge

election of 1916: Hughes, Wilson, issues

unrestricted submarine warfare

Zimmerman Note

Russian Revolution, 1917, March and Bolshevik

U.S. declares war, April 1917

Creel Committee

“Make the world safe for democracy”

“War to end all wars”

bond drives, Liberty Loans

War Industries Board, Bernard Baruch

Herbert Hoover, Food Administration

Espionage Act, 1917; Sedition Act, 1918

Eugene Debs imprisoned

IWW, “Wobblies”

selective service (conscription)

black migration to Northern cities

General John J. (“Black Jack”) Pershing

Argonne-Meuse offensive

Wilson’s Fourteen Points

Versailles Conference, Versailles Treaty

Big Four: Wilson, George, Clemenceau, Orlando

League of Nations Article X of Versailles Treaty

collective security

new nations, self-determination

Article 231, reparations

Lodge Reservations, Henry Cabot Lodge

“irreconcilables”: Borah, Johnson, La Follette

election of 1920: Candidates, issues

Red Scare, Palmer raids

strikes: 1919, coal, steel, Boston Police,

Seattle General Strike

inflation during World War I

The 1920s

election of 1920: candidates, issues

Warren Harding, “Normalcy”

brief recession, 1920-1921

Teapot Dome scandal

Conservative political agenda

Fordney-McCumber Tariff, 1922

Andrew Mellon, tax cuts (“trickle down”)

Sec. of Commerce Herbert Hoover, trade associations

McNary-Haugen Bill, vetoes

election of 1928: Hoover vs. Smith

Bruce Barton, *The Man Nobody Knows*, 1925

“The Lost Generation”

F. Scott Fitzgerald, *The Great Gatsby*

Sinclair Lewis, *Main Street*, *Babbitt*

Theodore Dreisler, *An American Tragedy*

Ernest Hemingway, *A Farewell to Arms*

T.S. Eliot, *The Waste Land*

Prohibition, Volstead Act, Al Capone

“Americanism”

KKK

fundamentalists, Billy Sunday

Immigration Act of 1921

National Origins Act of 1924

Sacco and Vanzetti case

Scopes trial, Darrow, Bryan

Consumerism: automobile, radio, movies

Henry Ford, the Model T, assembly line 1913

Movies: *The Jazz Singer* (1927), Rudolph

Valentino, Charlie Chaplin

KDKA, Pittsburgh

new woman, flappers

Margaret Sanger, birth control

impact of Sigmund Freud’s theories

The “Jazz Age”: Louis Armstrong

Harlem Renaissance: Langston Hughes, Claude

McKay, Nora Zeale Hurston, Countee Cullen,

Duke Ellington

Marcus Garvey, Universal Negro Improvement

Association

Charles Lindbergh, *Spirit of St. Louis*

Babe Ruth, Jack Dempsey

FOREIGN POLICY

Versailles Treaty

Washington Disarmament Conference

Five Power Treaty

Dawes Plan, 1924

Kellogg-Briand Treaty, 1928

Clark Memorandum, 1928

Hoover-Stimson Doctrine, 1931

HOOVER ADMINISTRATION

Bull market, Bear market
 Agricultural Marketing Act, 1929, Farm Board
 Wall Street Crash, Oct 1929
 causes of the Depression
 impact of the Depression
 depression as an international event
 Hawley-Smoot Tariff, 1930
 Hoover's moratorium on international debt
 Reconstruction Finance Corporation, RFC
 Bonus Army, 1932
 "Hoovervilles"
 deportation of Mexicans

ROOSEVELT AND THE NEW DEAL

election of 1932: candidates, issues
 Twenty-first Amendment
 Brain Trust
 Frances Perkins, Sec. of Labor
 Eleanor Roosevelt

First New Deal

"relief, recovery, and reform"
 "Hundred Days"
 "bank holiday"
 Emergency Banking Relief Act, 3/33
 Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), 3/33
 Federal Emergency Relief Admin (FERA), 5/33
 [Civil Works Administration (CWA), 11/33]
 Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA), 5/33
 Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
 National Industry Recovery Act (NIRA), 6/33
 National Recovery Admin. (NRA)
 "Blue Eagle," Section 7a
 Public Works Administration (PWA)
 Glass-Steagall Banking Reform Act, 6/33
 Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC)
 Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC), 6/34
 Federal Housing Authority (FHA), 1934
 Indian Reorganization Act, 1934

Second New Deal

Works Progress Administration
 Federal Arts Project, May 1935
 National Youth Administration (WPA), 1935
 Rural Electrification Admin (REA), 1935
 Wagner Act, 1935
 National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)
 Revenue Act, 1935 ("soak the rich" tax)

Social Security Act, 1935
 2nd AAA, 1938
 Fair Labor Standards Act: maximum hours and
 minimum wage
 Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO),
 John L. Lewis
 sit down strikes
 Dust Bowl, Okies; Steinbeck, *Grapes of Wrath*
 New Democratic party coalition: blacks, unions,
 intellectuals, city machines, Southern whites
 American Liberty League
 Huey Long, "Share the Wealth"
 Father Charles Coughlin
 Dr. Francis Townsend
Schechter Poultry Corp. v. U.S., 1935
U.S. v. Butler, 1936
 "court packing" proposal (Judiciary Act of 1937)
 "conservative coalition" in Congress
 Recession of 1937-38
 Keynesian economics, deficit spending

World War II

Good Neighbor Policy:
 Montevideo Conference
 Buenos Aires Conference
 Nye Committee, "merchants of death"
 Neutrality Acts: 1935, 1936, 1937
 totalitarianism, fascism, communism
 Hitler, Mussolini
 Spanish Civil War, 1936, Francisco Franco
 Japan attacks China, 1937 Chiang Kai-shek
 Panay incident
 "Quarantine speech", 1937
 Munich Conference, 1938, appeasement,
 Neville Chamberlain
 pacifism, Britain, France
 Austria annexed, 1938
 Czechoslovakia invaded, Sudetenland, 1938-39
 Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, 1939
 invasion of Poland, blitzkrieg, 1939
 Axis powers
 Grand Alliance
 Neutrality Act of 1939: "cash-and-carry" revision
 fall of France, 1940
 Battle of Britain, 1940
 America First Committee, Charles Lindbergh
 Committee to Defend America by Aiding the
 Allies

Smith-Connolly Antistrike Act, John L. Lewis,
 A. Philip Randolph
 Destroyer-Bases Deal, 1940
 "Arsenal of Democracy" speech
 Lend Lease Act, March 1941
 German undeclared naval warfare
 Atlantic Charter, August 1941
 German invasion of Soviet Union
 Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941
 Japanese internment, Executive Order 9066
 Zoot Suit riots, 1943
 Midway
 island-hopping
 El Alamein, "Operation Torch"
 War Production Board
 Office of Price Administration (OPA)
 War Labor Board
 General Eisenhower, General MacArthur
 second front
 D-Day, June 6, 1944
 Stalingrad, 1942-43
 "Big Three"
 Tehran Conference, 1943
 Yalta Conference, 1945
 Potsdam Conference, 1945
 "unconditional surrender"
 Iwo Jima and Okinawa
 Manhattan Project, J. Robert Oppenheimer
 Hiroshima, Nagasaki, *Enola Gay*
 decisions to use of the A-bomb
 genocide, "Final Solution"
 Nuremberg trials
 United Nations
 Bretton Woods Conference, International
 Monetary Fund (IMF)

COLD WAR: Truman

Yalta Conference
 Partitioning of Germany & Korea
 Winston Churchill, "Iron Curtain" speech
 communist satellites (Eastern Europe)
 National Security Act, Dept. of Defense, 1947
 containment, George F. Kennan
 Truman Doctrine, 1947
 Marshall Plan, Sec. of State George C. Marshall
 Berlin blockade, Berlin airlift, 1948-49
 fall of China, 1949 Mao Tse-tung
 Chiang Kai-shek, Formosa (Taiwan)

Soviet A-bomb, 1949
 NATO, 1949; collective security
 Warsaw Pact, 1955
 NSC-68
 Korean War, Inchon, limited war
 Truman fires MacArthur
 Hydrogen bomb: U.S. & U.S.S.R., superpowers
 Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)

Cold War: Eisenhower

End to Korean War
 CIA in Iran, 1953
 John Foster Dulles, "massive retaliation,"
 brinkmanship
 mutual assured destruction (MAD)
 Khrushchev, 1955 Geneva Summit
 "peaceful coexistence"
 Hungarian uprising, 1956
 Suez Canal crisis, 1956
Sputnik, 1957
 NASA
 National Education Act (+ AP program!)
 Lebanon, 1958
 Eisenhower Doctrine
 Organization of American States (OAS)
 Fidel Castro's revolution, 1959
 U-2 incident
 Eisenhower's farewell speech, "military-
 industrial-complex"

Cold War at Home: Truman & Eisenhower

Smith Act, 1940
 Loyalty Review Board (Truman)
 House Un-American Committee (HUAC)
 Alger Hiss case, Richard Nixon, 1948
 McCarran Internal Security Bill, 1950
 Rosenbergs
 blacklisting, "Hollywood Ten"
 McCarthyism

Cold War: Kennedy

"flexible response"
 Berlin Wall, 1961
 Bay of Pigs, 1961
 Cuban missile crisis, 1962
 Alliance for Progress
 Peace Corps
 Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1963)

Vietnam: Eisenhower, JFK, LBJ, & Nixon

Dien Bien Phu, 1954
 Ho Chi Minh, Vietminh
 domino theory
 Viet Cong, National Liberation Front (NLF)
 Ngo Dinh Diem
 Kennedy -- increase of military advisors
 President Johnson -- escalation
 Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, 1964
 Tet offensive, 1968
 Kent State incident, Jackson State incident
 Daniel Ellsberg, Pentagon Papers
 My Lai massacre, Lt. Calley
 President Nixon & Sec. of State Henry Kissinger
 bombing of Laos and Cambodia
 Vietnamization
 Paris Accords, 1973
 fall of Saigon, 1975

Cold War: Nixon

détente
 SALT I Agreement
 Henry Kissinger
 China visit, 1972
 Moscow visit, 1972
 War Powers Act, 1973

Cold War & Foreign Policy: Carter

Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, 1979
 Olympic boycott, 1980
 "Humanitarian diplomacy"
 Panama Canal Treaty, 1977
 Camp David Accords, Sadat and Begin
 Iran Hostage crisis, Ayatollah Khomeini

Cold War & Foreign Policy: Reagan/Bush

"Star Wars," SDI, Strategic Defense Initiative
 Mikhail Gorbachev, glasnost, perestroika
 INF Treaty, 1987
 "Revolutions of 1989": Berlin Wall falls
 fall of Soviet Union, 1991

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G.I. Bill, 1944
 Taft-Hartley Act, 1947
 "right to work laws"
 desegregation of armed forces, 1947

desegregation in federal jobs
 Election of 1948: "Dixiecrats"
 "Fair Deal"
 Presidential Succession Act of 1947
 22nd Amendment

Dwight D. Eisenhower:

"dynamic conservatism"
 Interstate Highway System, 1956
 maintenance of New Deal programs: Department
 of Health, Education and Welfare
 AFL-CIO merger, 1955
 Jimmy Hoffa, Teamsters
 Landrum-Griffin Act of 1959
Brown v. Board of Education, 1954
 Little Rock crisis, 1957
 Civil Rights Acts of 1957 & 1960

Society

"Affluent Society": 1950-1070
 baby boom
 growing middle class
 cult of domesticity re-emerges
 Rock ' n' Roll, Elvis Presley
 Dr. Benjamin Spock, *The Commonsense Book of
 Baby and Child Care*
 suburbia
 conformity
 David Reisman
 beatniks, the Beat Generation
 Jack Kerouac, *On The Road*
 Jackson Pollock, abstract expressionism

Domestic Issues -- 1960s

Election of 1960: Kennedy vs. Nixon, TV
 "New Frontier"
 eventual support for civil rights
 Assassination of JFK, Lee Harvey Oswald,
 Warren Commission

The Great Society

Civil Rights Act of 1964
 Voting Rights Act of 1965
 election of 1964: LBJ, Goldwater
 Michael Harrington: *The Other Side of America*
 Office of Econ. Opportunity, "War on Poverty"
 Elementary and Secondary Act, Head Start
 Medicare
 Immigration Act of 1965

Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
 election of 1968: candidates, issues
 1968: "The Year of Shocks" – Tet Offensive
 Chicago, Democratic Party Convention riot
 assassinations of Robert Kennedy & MLK
 Richard Nixon's "Southern strategy"
 Governor George Wallace
 moon race, Neil Armstrong
 Sunbelt vs. Frost belt (or Rustbelt)
 Earl Warren, Warren Court
 Miranda decision, Escobedo decision
Gideon v. Wainwright
 Rachel Carson, *Silent Spring*
 Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)
 Betty Friedan, *The Feminine Mystique*
 National Organization for Women (NOW)
 Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)
 Counterculture, "Hippies," Woodstock
 sexual revolution, birth control pill
 Andy Warhol, Pop Art

Domestic Issues: 1970s

Nixon, "New Federalism", "revenue sharing"
 Spiro T. Agnew, resignation
 wage and price controls
 impounding, Nixon vs. Congress
 Environmental issues
 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA),
 gains in environmental protection
 Three Mile Island, 1979
 election of 1972: Nixon vs. McGovern
 Watergate scandal, Nixon's resignation
 Arab oil Embargo, OPEC
 President Gerald Ford, Nixon pardon
 "stagflation"
 Cesar Chavez, United Farm Workers
Roe v. Wade, 1973
 American Indian Movement (AIM),
 Wounded Knee

Jimmy Carter

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 deregulation of airline industry
 election of 1980: candidates, issues
 "Moral Majority," Jerry Falwell

Domestic Issues: Reagan

"Reaganomics": tax cut & massive increase in
 military spending
 supply side economics
 Sandra Day O'Connor
 deregulation: AT&T, airlines, trucking, savings
 & loan
 Air traffic controllers strike
 election of 1984: candidates, issues
 Iran-Contra affair, Col. Oliver North
 Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986
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 "Religious Right"
 defeat of the ERA, 1982; Phyllis Schlafly

George H.W. Bush: 1989-1993

Panama invasion, General Noriega
 Clear Air Act, 1990 (also one in 1970)
 The Gulf War, 1991 "Desert Storm"
 Saddam Hussein
 death of Soviet Union
 recession in early 1990s
 election of 1992: Clinton, Bush, Perot

Bill Clinton: 1993-2001

NAFTA
 Monica Lewinsky scandal, impeachment

George W. Bush: 2001-2009

election of 2000: *Bush vs. Gore*
 9/11 terrorist attacks, Osama bin Laden
 invasion of Afghanistan, 2001
 invasion of Iraq, 2003
 financial meltdown, 2008

Barack Obama: 2009-

deep recession, 2009
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Black History

Slavery
 Reconstruction: 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments
 Post-Reconstruction: Sharecropping, "Jim Crow"
 Booker T. Washington, "Atlanta Compromise"
Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896, "separate but equal"
 W.E.B. Du Bois, NAACP
 great migration northward during WWI
 "Red Summer," 1919

Marcus Garvey
A. Philip Randolph, MOWM
WWII migration to urban areas in North & West
desegregation of the armed forces, 1948
Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, 1954
Rosa Parks, Montgomery bus boycott, 1955
Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. (SCLC)
Little Rock, 1957
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
Student Nonviolent Coord. Committee (SNCC)
Greensboro sit-in, 1960
Freedom Riders
University of Mississippi, James Meredith
March on Washington, 1963, "I have a dream"
Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VII
Voting Rights Act, 1965; 24th Amendment
Malcolm X, Black Muslims, Elijah Muhammad
black power: Stokely Carmichael
Black Panthers: H. Rap Brown
Watts Riots, LA, 1965
Thurgood Marshall, associate justice
affirmative action