

Review Periodization

Unit 1: Colonial History to 1763

Key Discussion Topics:

- **The Atlantic World and Columbian Exchange:** Native Americans before Columbus, search for the water route to Asia, consequences of Columbus's discovery, Spain's New World empire.
- **Chesapeake and Southern Colonies:** Elizabethan England, founding of Jamestown 1607, relationships between English settlers and Native Americans, Virginia and Maryland colonies, the Carolinas and Georgia.
- **New England and Middle Colonies:** Puritan society, Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire colonies, interaction between Puritans and Indians, the Dominion of New England, New Netherlands / New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.
- **The 17th Century Colonies:** The Chesapeake tobacco region, indentured servitude, Bacon's Rebellion, African slave culture, Southern plantation society, New England families, Salem Witch Trials.
- **The 18th Century Colonies:** Immigration and population growth, colonial social hierarchy, the colonial economy, the Triangle Trade, religion in the colonies, the Great Awakening of the 1730's, politics, education, and culture.
- **The Duel for North America:** Fur Traders and Indians, New France, Anglo-French colonial rivalries, the first world wars including Europe and the Americas, The French and Indian War, the loss of the French American empire, Pontiac's Rebellion, the Proclamation of 1763.
- **Great Awakening – City upon A Hill,** Bacon's Rebellion, Calvin, John , Half-Way Covenant , Hutchinson, Anne , Mayflower Compact , Roanoke John Winthrop, John

Unit 2: The American Revolution (1763–1783)

Key Discussion Topics: The origins of resistance; the British response; the decision for independence; the military course of the war; and peace negotiations

- **The Road to Revolution following the French – Indian War:** The effects of mercantilism on the American colonies, the Stamp Act, the Townshend Acts, the Boston Tea Party, the Intolerable Acts, the 1st Continental Congress, Lexington and Concord.
- **The War for Independence:** Early skirmishes in 1775, concepts of republicanism, the Declaration of Independence, Patriots and Loyalists, strengths and weaknesses of Americans and British, the French alliance in 1778, major military battles, the Peace of Paris in 1783.

Unit 3: The Republican Experiment (1781–1789)

Key Discussion Topics: The structure of the government under the Articles of Confederation; weaknesses and accomplishments of the Articles' government; foreign affairs in the Confederation period; the nationalist critique and the role of Hamilton and Madison; the Constitutional Convention; and the debate over ratification.

- **U.S. under the Articles of Confederation:** The new political philosophy, new state constitutions, economic troubles, union under the Articles of Confederation, the Northwest Ordinance, Shays's Rebellion
- **The Constitution:** the Constitutional Convention of 1787, ratification of the Constitution, the principles of the Constitution, the Bill of Rights.

Unit 4: The Federalist Era (1788-1800)

Key Discussion Topics: The new government's structure; an overview of the Constitution of 1787; Hamilton versus Jefferson; the rise of political parties; foreign affairs with Great Britain, France, and Spain; the "Revolution of 1800"

- **The Washington and Adams Presidencies:** Problems facing the new republic, Washington’s leadership, Hamilton’s economic policies, the Whiskey Rebellion, the first political parties, the impact of the French Revolution, the Jay Treaty, Washington’s farewell address, John Adams and the undeclared war with France, the Alien and Sedition Acts, the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, Federalist vs. Republican principles.

Unit 5: Republicans in Power (1801–1828)

Key Discussion Topics: Jefferson’s imprint; causes and results of the “strange” War of 1812; nationalism, Era of Good Feelings, sectionalism; the demise of the Federalists and the rise of the two-party system; and the early Industrial Revolution.

- **Jeffersonian Democracy:** Election of 1800, Jefferson’s character, the Marshall Court, Barbary Pirates, the Louisiana Purchase, war between England and France, the Jeffersonian embargo, Macon’s Bill and Napoleon, conflict with the Indians, declaration of war.
- **Madison and the War of 1812:** Invasion of Canada, major battles on land and sea, the Treaty of Ghent, the Hartford Convention, the new nationalism, the American System, James Monroe, the Era of Good Feelings, Westward expansion, the Missouri Compromise of 1820, John Marshall’s Supreme Court decisions, foreign policy with Canada, acquisition of Florida, the Monroe Doctrine.

Unit 6: The Jacksonian Era (1828–1840)

Key Discussion Topics: Mass democracy; Jackson versus Calhoun; the Bank War; the Indian removal; the rise of the working class; the Whig alternative; and the reformist “benevolent empire.”

- **Jacksonian Democracy:** Election of 1824, John Quincy Adams, character of Andrew Jackson, the Tariff of Abominations, the spoils system, the nullification crisis, Indian removal, the Bank of the U.S., the Whig party, Martin Van Buren, the depression of 1837, war for Texas independence, Election of 1840, the new two party system.
- **Reform and Development of American Culture:** The Second Great Awakening, the Mormons, education, temperance, women’s rights, Utopian Socialism, art, architecture, and literature.

Unit 7: Manifest Destiny and the Mexican War

Key Discussion Topics: O’Sullivan’s phrase — “Young America” — the lure of the West (1820–1840); Texas, New Mexico, Utah, and Oregon; Polk and war with Mexico; and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

- **Manifest Destiny and Westward Expansion:** Harrison’s death, John Tyler as the Whig president, Maine boundary dispute, annexation of Texas, Oregon controversy with Great Britain, James K. Polk’s presidency, the Mexican War.

Unit 8: The Slave System and the Coming of the Civil War

Key Discussion Topics: The “peculiar institution” and its impact on the South; abolitionism and North–South relations; the turbulent 1850s; “Free Soil” Republicanism; Lincoln; and secession.

- **Events Following the Mexican War:** popular sovereignty, California statehood, Compromise of 1850, Fugitive Slave Law, Stephen Douglas and the Kansas-Nebraska Act, abolitionists, *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, Dred Scott decision, Lincoln Douglas debates, John Brown’s raid, election of 1860, secession.
- **The North vs. the South:** attack on Fort Sumter, the border states, strengths and weaknesses of the North and South, chance of European intervention, diplomatic efforts, Lincoln’s violation of civil liberties, economic impact of the war, role of women,.
- **Slavery Controversy:** the Cotton Kingdom, poor whites and free blacks in the South, the plantation system, workings of American slavery, abolitionist movement, white Southern resistance, abolition in the North.

Unit 9: The Civil War and Reconstruction (1861–1877)

Key Discussion Topics: The South's chance of victory; a question of leadership; Lincoln versus Davis; emancipation; the military course of the war in brief; Reconstruction; the sharecropping system; the "crime" of '76; and the Compromise of 1877.

- **The Civil War (1861-1865):** Bull Run, the Peninsula Campaign, the Army of Northern Virginia, Antietam, the Emancipation Proclamation, African-Americans in war, the western theater of the war, Gettysburg, Sherman's march to the sea, Appomattox, Lincoln's assassination, the war's legacy.
- **Reconstruction:** Southern devastation, freedmen, Andrew Johnson, moderate and radical Republicans, Congressional Reconstruction policies, Johnson's clash with Congress, Military Reconstruction, African-American struggles, the Ku Klux Klan, Johnson's impeachment, legacy of Reconstruction.

Unit 10: The Gilded Age (1865-1900)

Key Discussion Topics: Settling the West: a question of exploitation; laissez-faire and social Darwinism; the rise of the industrialists; labor's response; urbanization; immigration and "Boss Tweed"; the "Social Gospel"; the politics of the 1890s: big government Republicans and the Populists.

- **Politics in the Gilded Age:** Grant's administration, corruption and reform efforts, the depression of the 1870's, partisan politics, the Compromise of 1877, class and ethnic conflict, civil service reform, the forgettable presidents, Grover Cleveland and the tariff issue, the Billion Dollar Congress, Populists.
- **The Industrial Revolution:** the transcontinental railroads, the entrepreneurs, industrial statesmen or robber barons, industry in the South, conditions of labor, the rise of labor unions.
- **Urbanization:** city growth, skyscrapers and tenements, the New Immigration, immigration restriction and nativism, settlement houses and the social gospel, Black leaders: Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois, change in the roles of women, literature, art, music, and entertainment.
- **The Great West and the Agricultural Revolution:** plight of the Plains Indian, mining and cattle frontiers, homesteaders, changes in agriculture, plight of the farmers, the Granger movement, Greenback Labor Party, Farmer Alliances and the Populists, railroad strikes, the Election of 1896.

Unit 11: The Progressive Era (1900-1917)

Key Discussion Topics: Progressivism: a ferment of ideas; the "muckrakers"; "trustbusting"; the "Social Justice" movement; the "Purity" crusade; state and local reforms; women's suffrage; the progressive presidents — Teddy Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson; the "Square Deal" and the "New Freedom."

- **Progressivism:** social injustice, muckrakers, progressive politics, women suffrage, TR vs. Big Business and Labor, consumer protection, conservation, Taft's progressive record, Dollar Diplomacy, TR / Taft rift, election of 1912, New Freedom vs. New Nationalism, Wilson's progressive reforms, Wilson and Mexico, American neutrality in WWI, Wilson's reelection in 1916.

Unit 12: Foreign Policy (1898–1920)

Key Discussion Topics: The imperialist arguments; war with Spain and the Philippine institution; Teddy Roosevelt; the corollary and Panama; "Dollar Diplomacy"; moral diplomacy; neutrality (1914-1917); "Over There"; "Over Here"; and the treaty controversy.

- **Overseas Expansion:** reasons for expansion, Venezuela boundary dispute, Hawaii, sinking of the *Maine*, the Spanish-American War, invasion of Cuba, acquisition of Puerto Rico and the Philippines
- **Foreign Policy in the Early 20th Century:** the Filipino insurrection, the Open Door in China, TR as president, the Panama Canal, the Big Stick and the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, TR and Japan
- **World War I:** German U-boats, Wilson's Fourteen Points, propaganda and civil liberties, Americans on the home front, the draft, doughboys in France, Wilson in Paris, the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations.

Unit 13: The Roaring '20s

Key Discussion Topics: Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover: “Republican Orthodoxy”; normalcy; the “Red Scare”; immigration legislation; the “new” Ku Klux Klan; the Harlem Renaissance; the crash of the stock

- **The Roaring Twenties:** the Red Scare, immigration restriction, Prohibition, the Scopes trial, the mass consumption economy, the first modern decade, Republicans in power, disarmament and isolation, the Harding scandals, the Coolidge administration.

Unit 14: The Great Depression (1929–1940)

Key Discussion Topics: The origins and effects of the Great Depression; Hoover’s “Voluntarism” approach; Franklin Roosevelt and the “Hundred Days” relief, recovery, and reform; critics of the New Deal — the “Economic Royalists” on the right and Long, Townsend, and Coughlin; the Supreme Court fight and the end of the New Deal.

- **Causes** of the stock market crash, Herbert Hoover and the Great Depression, Japanese aggression, Good Neighbor policy with Latin America.
- **FDR and the New Deal:** the election of 1932, the Hundred Days Congress, the alphabet agencies, Social Security, gains for labor unions, election of 1936, FDR’s court packing scheme, New Deal assessment.

Unit 15: America and the World (1921–1945)

Key Discussion Topics: Isolationism, pacifism, and neutrality and their ramifications for U.S. policy in Europe, Latin America, and Asia during the 1920s and early 1930s; neutrality legislation of the 1930s; undeclared war in Europe and the course of U.S.–Japanese relations in the late 1930s; Pearl Harbor; halting the German blitz; turning the tide in the Pacific and the decision to drop the A-bomb; the war on the home front; wartime diplomacy.

- **Events Leading to American Involvement in WWII:** German and Japanese aggression, the Neutrality Acts of 1935-39, the destroyer for bases deal, the Lend-Lease Act, the Atlantic Charter, the attack on Pearl Harbor
- **America in WWII:** Japanese-American internment, wartime economy, women in wartime, war’s effect on African-Americans, Native-Americans, and Mexican-Americans, the economic and social impact of the war, war against Japan in the Pacific, campaigns in North Africa and Italy, D-Day invasion, events leading to Germany’s surrender, the atomic bombs on Japan.

Unit 16: Truman, Ike, and JFK: The Cold Warriors (1945–1963)

Key Discussion Topics: Cold War in Europe; the beginning of atomic diplomacy; containment (Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO); crisis in Berlin; the Cold War expands: the loss of China and the Korean War; the Cold War at home: McCarthyism; Ike, Dulles, and the Cold War in Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America; JFK and “flexible response”: the Second Berlin Crisis; the Cuban missile crisis.

- **Post WWII:** American prosperity, movement to “Sunbelt” and suburbs, the baby boom, Harry Truman presidency, Yalta and Potsdam conferences, Cold War origins, international organizations, policy of containment, the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan, N.A.T.O., anti-communism, Korean War.
- **The Sixties:** the Kennedys, Bay of Pigs invasion, Cuban missile crisis, civil rights conflict, assassination of JFK, LBJ, the Vietnam war.

Unit 17: From the Fair Deal to the Great Society: The Triumph of Reform (1945–1968)

Key Discussion Topics: The postwar economic boom and the rise of the suburbs; did the 1950s represent the true “good life”?; the civil rights struggle; the New Frontier; the Warren court; and the Great Society’s War on Poverty.

- **Eisenhower Years:** Election of 1952, McCarthyism, Desegregation, *Brown v. Board of Education*, Martin Luther King and the civil rights movement, Suez Crisis, Space Race, Election of 1960, John F. Kennedy, the consumer economy of the 1950’s, *Brown v. Topeka Board of Education*, Domino Theory, Letter from the Birmingham Jail (M.L. King, Jr.), Little Rock Nine, Montgomery Bus Boycott
- **LBJ and the Great Society,** the election of 1968, MLK and RFK assassinations, cultural violence of the 60’s. Assassination of Kennedy (1963), Bay of Pigs, Black Panthers, Civil Rights Act of 1964, Cuban Missile Crisis Election of 1960 (Kennedy vs. Nixon), Great Society, Malcolm X, Miranda v. Arizona, Moon Landing (1969), Peace Corps War on Poverty Warren Commission Woodstock

Unit 18: Protest and Turmoil: Vietnam and Watergate

Key Discussion Topics: Involvement and escalation in Vietnam; Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, Tet offensive, Vietnamization Vietnam dilemma and stalemate; the student revolt; Black Power and Women’s Lib; the election of 1968; Nixon, Kissinger — ending the Vietnam War; the election of 1972; and Watergate.

- **The Seventies:** inflation, Nixon’s Vietnam policy, détente with USSR and China, Nixon and the Supreme Court, Nixon’s domestic program, Watergate, Mideast policy and oil,

Unit 19: Malaise: Ford, and Carter in the Seventies

Key Discussion Topics: OPEC and the oil shock; inflation and the new economy; the start of affirmative action; setbacks and gains for women; the election of 1976; Carter; Sadat; Khomeini; and disillusionment and the renewed Cold War.

- Nixon’s resignation, Gerald Ford, election of 1976, Jimmy Carter’s administration, Camp David, Panama, energy crisis, Iran Hostage Crisis.

Unit 20: The Modern Presidency

Key Discussion Topics: The Reagan – Bush (41) Years: the election of 1980, Reaganomics, Reagan and the Soviets, Gorbachev and Reagan, the Iran-Contra scandal, Reagan’s social agenda, elections of 1984 and 1988, George Bush (41) administration, Collapse of the Soviet Union and European communism, the 1st Persian Gulf War, the Bush economy
The Clinton Years: health care and social security policies, Clinton economy, debt reduction, NAFTA, air wars against Iraq and Serbia, Monica Lewinsky, impeachment proceedings.