**AHAP Review Materials**

**Overview of the Exam and Review Process**

**1. Review your notes and essays (regular and DBQs)**. Start with the Colonial era and work your way forward chronologically by period**.** A list of major periods is attached. For each:

a. Look up facts, people, terms, concepts you don't know in your review book. Use the Unit Assignment sheets as a guide.

b. Try to characterize each period in your own words by summarizing it in a few phrases, AND naming several main events and trends.

c. Pick up a few dates to "hang" the rest of the period on.

**2.** Commit to memory conflicting interpretations of major issues in each period. (We've written essays on some of these issues.)

**3.** Draft an essay outline for each period paying particular attention to developing a thesis statement and outlining your support. Again, use the focus questions on the Unit Assignment sheets as “essay” questions. Review your notes to see how you might improve your response. Before the AP test, practice writing a few essays out in full without your notes. (Use the essay questions in your review books.)

**4.** Practice a couple of timed essays. Allow yourself 30 minutes only, outline and write out your response in full. Practice some multiple choice questions too. Remember, however, that actual study is more important.

**5.** Get together with others and go through a similar process.

**6.** Get enough sleep before the exam. If you've been cramming for nights, you won't be able to analyze and write clearly.

**7.** On the day of the exam: bring two #2 pencils, two dark blue or black ink pens, and a watch that doesn't beep. Pace yourself.

Test format:

Section I (50%): 80 multiple choice questions, 55 minutes

The multiple choice questions are chronologically ordered within clusters of 8 to 10 questions each. There is a 1/4 point penalty for wrong answers. You may skip some questions, gaining no points and incurring no penalty, but if you skip too many, you’ll wind up with a low score. Each successive cluster will become somewhat more difficult, so guessing will probably pay off earlier, rather than later in the exam. Likewise, skip questions in the last few clusters.

Section II (50%): - One DBQ (no choice)

- Two (of four) free response essays (one from first half, one from second half of U.S. history.

- Total time: 130 minutes.

• Reading period, 15 minutes (No essay writing permitted. Use this to read and evaluate the DBQ question & documents, and take brief notes).

Suggested use of remaining time:

• Writing period, 1 hour and 55 minutes.

45 minutes to write your DBQ response.

5 minutes to choose and analyze 1st essay

30 minutes to write 1st essay

5 minutes to choose and analyze 2nd essay

30 minutes to write 2nd essay

Note: The review materials below have been compiled over the years. They consist of summaries: incomplete in themselves, but a decent overview. Use these to view the (now famous) “Big Picture” to which I always refer. You still need to connect the dots with facts and details (i.e. study other materials). Work hard, but don’t lose sleep.

The best of luck to all you!

Major Periods & Important Dates In American History

Colonial Period 1607-1763

Jamestown, 1607 (first African-Americans, 1619)

French and Indian war 1754-1763

Revolutionary Period, 1763-1789

End to salutary neglect with end to French & Indian War, 1763

Lexington and Concord, 1775

Declaration of Independence, 1776

Articles of Confederation ratified, 1781

Battle of Yorktown, 1781

Treaty of Paris, 1783

Critical Period, 1781- 1788

Early Republic, 1789-1824

Constitution Ratified, 1789

French Revolution, Napoleonic Wars

War of 1812, 1812-1815

“Era of Good Feelings,” 1816-1824

Market Revolution, 1816-1845

Clay’s American System, 1816

Erie Canal completed, 1825

Age of Jackson, 1824-1840

Property requirements for suffrage dropped

“Corrupt Bargain” of 1824

Andrew Jackson elected, 1828 (“the people’s president”)

Reform movements abound

Antebellum Period, 1840-1860

Manifest Destiny, 1840s

Mexican War, 1846-48

Sectional Crisis, 1850s

Election of Lincoln, 1860

Civil War, 1861-65

Confederate States of America founded, 1861

Fort Sumter attacked, 1861

Emancipation Proclamation, 1863

Confederate Surrender, 1865

Lincoln assassinated, 1865

Reconstruction, 1865-77

Slavery abolished, Civil War amendments

Weak presidents: Andrew Johnson, U.S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes

Major Periods & Important Dates In American History

Nation reunifies, but South remains embittered, devastated

The European-American Settlement of the West, 1877-1900

Destruction of Native Americans’ Way of Life

Farming, Ranching, and Mining

Industrialism (The Gilded Age), 1865-1900 (a northern phenomenon)

U.S. Imperialism, 1890-1914

Panama Canal built

Spanish-American War, 1898

Virgin Islands purchased

Progressive Era 1900-1914

Government reform of industrial society

WWI, 1914-18

U.S. involved 1917-1918

Wilson’s 14 Points

Treaty of Versaille, League of Nations

The (Roaring) Twenties

Prohibition

Women gain right to vote

General prosperity

Stock speculation

The Great Depression, 1929-41

1929 Stock market crash

FDR elected, 1932

WWII erupts, 1939

World War II, 1939-45 (U.S. involvement, 1941-45)

Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941

Germany surrenders, May 8, 1945

A-bombs dropped, August 6 & 9, 1945, Japan surrenders

Cold War, 1947-1989

NATO, 1st peacetime alliance

Soviets test A-bomb, 1949

China goes communist, 1949

Korean War, 1950-53

McCarthyism, 1950-54

Vietnam War, 1965-73

Détente, 1972-1979

Fall of Berlin Wall, 1989

Collapse of Soviet Union, 1991

Civil Rights Movement, 1954-68

Brown v. Board of Ed. decision, 1954

24th Amendment, 1964

Martin Luther King, Jr. Assassinated, 1968

Globalization

President Nixon, 1969-1974, Watergate, Resigns, avoiding Impeachment, 1974, Arab Oil Embargo and Energy Crisis, '73-74

President Gerald Ford, 1974-76

President Jimmy Carter, 1977-80, Iran Hostage Crisis

President Ronald Reagan, 1981-89, Supply-side economics, nuclear build-up, cold war ends, Iran-Contra Affair

President George Bush, 1989-92, The Persian Gulf War, 1991

President Bill Clinton, 1993-2001, Impeachment, acquittal. Record-setting economic growth.

Troops to Somalia (’93), Bosnia (’95)

President George W. Bush, 2001-present, Contested Election; 9/11, War on Terror, Iraq War 2003-present.

Colonial Period 1607-1775

**Themes:** 1. mercantilism: the universal economic theory

2. rivalry of three major nations – England, France and Spain

3. English colonies the least tightly controlled

4. geography and native population affects each colony profoundly

**Spain:** 1. South America, Central America, American Southwest

2. King the source of all authority

3. emphasis on gold, huge haciendas

4. cruel to Indian workers

5. strongly Catholic

6. mercantilist

**France:** 1. Canada for fur trade – St. Lawrence and Mississippi River systems

2. West Indies for sugar

3. Friendly with Indians – coureurs de bois

4. Mercantilism – Colbert and Joint stock companies

5. Strongly Catholic – no Huguenots allowed

6. Never many colonists

**Dutch:** 1. Established trading centers in Hudson River Valley at Albany (Fort Orange) and New Amsterdam

2. Good relations with Native American trading partners.

3. Purely economic in nature – not interested in territory.

**England:** 1. established by joint stock companies and proprietors on Eastern seaboard

2. spread inland along the rivers

3. Capture New Amsterdam in 1664 (renamed New York)

**Southern Colonies:**

1. Virginia – Jamestown – John Smith – the first settlement

2. tidewater plantations – rice, tobacco, slavery

3. local self government – House of Burgesses in Va. Counties in the

Piedmont

4. mixed populations, small farmers, indentured servants inland in the

Piedmont

5. Oglethorpe – Georgia – the last colony founded

**Middle Colonies:**

1. Penn and Quakers the dominant colony

2. agriculture, iron and merchants

3. mixed population, government and religion

**New England:**

1. Massachusetts dominant – colonized Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island

2. Puritans – Bradford, Winthrop

3. town government – General Court

4. farming, whaling, merchants

French and Indian Wars to the American Revolution, 1754-1775

**Themes:** 1. France and England fought for 125 years around the world

France and England struggle to control colonies in America

2. England ousts France from America

3. English effort to control colonies more tightly and have them pay the cost of the war leads to the American Revolution

**French and Indian War**

1. Fought in Ohio Valley and St. Lawrence

2. Battle of Quebec (Wolfe and Montcalm) the turning point

3. 1763 Treaty of Paris – France gives up the continent

Spanish west of Mississippi

England gets Florida and East of Mississippi

4. France wants revenge, so helps the American colonies in the Revolution

**Aftermath:**

1. England tightens mercantilism, ends salutary neglect

2. King’s Proclamation Line of 1763 closes Ohio Valley to colonists

3. England broke, and wants Americans to share cost of war: taxes imposed

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**Weakening ties causes:**

History of experience with local government, much social mobility distance from England, long time policy of salutary neglect, religious freedom and Enlightenment ideas

1. Greenville Acts – Sugar Act > Stamp Act Congress

Stamp Act > Boycott, Sons of Liberty

Stamp Act Repeal

2. Townsend Acts (import duties)

Colonial governments paid by England > Boycott Repealed

3. Lord North – Tea tax > Boston Tea Party > Intolerable Acts

4. Intolerable Acts > First Continental Congress

Concord and Lexington > Second Continental Congress Declaration of Independence

Articles of Confederation and U.S. Constitution (1783-1789)

**Themes:**

1. Articles of Confederation establish an ineffective government

2. critical period – will the country survive?

3. constitution written to assure adequate central government compatible with freedom from tyranny

**Articles of Confederation**

1. Congress was a place where “ambassadors from the states” meet

2. no executive to carry out laws

3. no federal courts to settle disputes

4. congress cannot tax – only ask for money

**Critical period**

1. Northwest Ordinance and the Ordinance of 1785

2. monetary chaos – rivalry between states provides incentive for new constitution

3. Shay’s Rebellion

**Constitution**

1. convention in Philadelphia – Madison, Washington the leaders

2. principles-

a. federalism

b. separation of powers

c. checks and balances

3. compromised to accomplish aims

4. Article 1 – legislature

a. two houses, Senate by states, House of Representatives by population

b. law passed by majority of both houses and signed by President

c. Cam over ride a veto by 2/3 vote

d. House can impeach. Senate approves appointments by majority vote, approves treaties

e. enumerated areas in which pass laws plus elastic clause

5. Article 2 – Executive – President

a. carries out laws

b. conducts foreign policy

c. appoints federal judges

d. commander –in- chief

6. Article 3 – Judiciary – Supreme Court

a. tries cases between states

b. tries cases against federal laws

c. lower courts established by Congress

7. Amendments by 2/3 of Congress, • of state legislatures

8. Federalist Papers argued successfully for passage – Jay, Hamilton, Madison

9. Bill of Rights – first ten amendments guaranteeing personal liberty were added immediately

Early Administrations 1789-1812

**Themes:**

1. Governments firmly established

2. American caught in the English French wars

3. Parties develop

4. Boundaries enlarged by Louisiana Purchase

**Washington (1789-1797)**

1. domestic achievements:

federal courts established

Bill of Rights passed

Hamilton’s banks and manufacturing strengthened

2. foreign affairs:

Neutrality Proclamation

Jay Treaty – England leaves fur posts in Ohio Valley

Genet affair – Resist attempts of France to get aid for French Revolution

**Adams (1797-1801)**

1. Domestic:

parties formed – Federalists ( Adams, Hamilton)

Republicans or “Democratic-Republicans” or “Jeffersonian Republicans” (Jefferson)

Alien and Sedition Acts – restrictions on freedom of speech and on foreigners

Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions – Ky. and Va. Assemblies protest the Alien and Sedition Acts

2. Foreign

XYZ Affair – French won’t receive American ambassador

Adams refuses to go to war with Franc

**Jefferson (1801-1809)**

1. Domestic:

laissez faire

tries to restrict federal judges – can’t

Marbury v. Madison – John Marshall declares Supreme Court can decide whether a law is constitutional (judicial review)

2. Foreign:

Louisiana Purchase

sends Lewis and Clark into wilderness

war with Barbary Pirates

tries to make France and England respect American neutral rights with the

Embargo Act – unsuccessful

**Madison (1808-1816)**

1. War of 1812 against England

2. Caused by land greed, nationalism (War Hawks), impressment, fur forts in Ohio, seizing ships

3. British invasion of America – burned Washington D.C.

4. Jackson’s victory at New Orleans

5. Treaty of Ghent – nothing changes

6. Hartford Convention - New England threatens to secede; adds to demise of Federalists

Age of Jackson

**Themes:**

1. Jackson’s presidency signals more democratic trend

2. coincides with beginning of industrialization and the market revolution

3. followed by reform movements

4. followed by manifest destiny and westward expansion

**Jackson 1828-1836**

1. From the west – not part of the old aristocracy

2. democratic tendencies – increased suffrage, party conventions “spoil system”

3. Opposes and destroys second BUS – institution of the privileged

4. Strongly nationalistic – opposed Nullification Ordinance of Calhoun

5. Resolved by Clay’s Compromise in 1833

**Industrialization 1818**

1. Industrialization centered in Northeast

2. Cotton gin transforms south to cotton area

3. Old Northwest Territory linked to northeast by canals and railroads

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**Reform movement**

1. Women’s rights

2. Abolitionists

3. Education

4. Good writers centered in New England

**Manifest Destiny**

1. Builds on Monroe Doctrine – America turns away from Europe

2. Florida from Span – 1819

3. Texas colonized, becomes independent

4. Oregon settled by missionaries and farmers

5. Mormons in Utah

6. California settlers gold

7. War with Mexico

a. Polk

b. Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo: America gets southwest

8. Gadsden purchase added 1853

9. China and Japan trade develops

10. Continuing problem of slavery in the new lands

Compromise of 1820

Compromise of 1850

**Important Figures:**

Calhoun – Southern, states rights, pro slavery (a war hawk in 1812)

Webster – nationalist (a war hawk in 1812)

Clay – the Great Compromiser – for the American system (a war hawk in 1812)

Civil War

**Themes:**

1. Increasingly difficult to compromise the slavery issue

2. Multiple causes – economics, philosophy of government, fanaticism

3. Devastating war for five years 1868-1865

4. North fought to preserve union – added war aim of emancipation

5. Lincoln the dominant figure – assassinated

**Leading up to war**

1. How to deal with slavery in the new lands from Mexico – compromise of 1850

2. Douglas reopens Kansas and Nebraska to popular sovereignty

3. “Bleeding Kansas”

4. Increased abolitionist activity – underground railroad, won’t cooperate with Fugitive Slave law

5. Dred Scott decision

6. John Brown’s Raid

7. Different economic interests – no tariff ( South) v. protective tax

8. Lincoln’s election in 1868 as a Republican scares South – they secede

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**The War**

1. Devastation – 600,000 died

2. Lincoln has poor generals, but blockade. Finally 3won with Grant and Sherman.

3. South has Lee and Holds out for a long time – hopes for English aid but doesn’t come

4. Lincoln widens war aim with Emancipation Proclamation and 13th Amendment

5. Ends at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia

6. Lincoln assassinated – 1865

Reconstruction

**Themes:** How was the nation to be reunited?

How was slavery to be undone?

How was economic recovery in the South to be accomplished?

Would Congress become the dominant branch of government?

**Problem of former slaves**

1. Black Codes

2. No land for freedmen

3. K.K.K.

**Reunion**

1. Lincoln Plan

2. Johnson Plan

3. Radical Plan

4. 14th and 15th amendments

5. “Carpet bag” Governments

**Congressional supremacy**

1. Congressional Reconstruction

2. Impeachment attempt

3. Supreme Court

**Economy of South and North**

1. Manufacturing Boom in North

2. Depressed cotton economy tenant farmers, sharecroppers in south

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U.S. Government Structure

1. Separation of powers – 3 branches

**Congress** – 2 Houses – pass laws work by committee

17 delegated powers + elastic clause

**Senate** – passes treaties (2/3), tries impeachment (2/3) approves appointments to courts

and exec

**House** – impeaches, starts finance bills, chooses Pres if no majority

**Presiden**t – executes the laws with cabinet and departments

commander in chief

chief of state

sets foreign policy

wins by majority of electoral college – unitary rule

**Courts** – federal and state court system

9 on Supreme Court

can find laws unconstitutional – Marbury v. Madison

2. Federalism – Role for states – reserved powers

Roles for federal government – delegated powers, limited power

3. Checks and balances – impeachment

Judicial review

Appointments must be approved

2 Houses

Veto

4. Unwritten constitution-

2 term-limit for President (“written” as of 1951)

President responsible for economy since FDR

Political parties

5. Adaptability of Constitution-

Amendments

Elastic clause

Judicial interpretation

Agencies

6. Ambiguities-

War power

Foreign policy

Interpretation of federalism

Executive privilege

7. Amendments –

Bill of Rights

Expansion of voting – 18, poll tax forbidden, blacks, women Washington DC, direct Election of Senate.

President – electoral college votes for Pres and VP separately, 2 terms, disability,

shorten lame duck

Income tax

Blacks – 13, 14, 15

14th – equal treatment for all by federal and state government.

8. Parties - primaries, conventions

President: head of his party

Laws

Amendments to the Constitution (Ratification dates)

1-10: Bill of Rights, ratified 1791

1: freedom of speech, press, assembly, and religion (includes separation of church and state); freedom to petition the government.

2: Right of militia to bear arms.

3: No quartering of soldiers in citizens’ homes without consent.

4: Protection from search and seizure of property without a warrant

5: Grand jury indictment required; no double jeopardy; Right to not incriminate oneself; can’t be deprived of life, liberty, or private property without due process.

6: Right to speedy trial by jury of peers; specific charges required; accused must be present during witness testimony; Right to a lawyer and to compel witnesses to testify on one’s behalf.

7: Right to a jury trial.

8: No cruel or unusual punishment; reasonable bail while awaiting trial.

9: This listing of rights doesn’t mean one doesn’t have other rights, or that those unmentioned rights are any less important.

10: Powers not given to federal or kept by state government belong to state governments and the people.

11: Citizens of another state or country can’t sue a state in federal court without its permission (1798)

12: Separated out electoral college vote for vice president to avoid a repeat of the election of 1800 deadlock (Jefferson and Burr tied)

**Civil War Amendments: 13-15**

13: abolished slavery, 1865

14: establish equality under the law for African-Americans, 1868

15: established suffrage for former slaves, and all African-Americans

16: established government’s power to collect income taxes from individuals, 1916

17: Switched U.S. senate selection to direct election by people (instead of by the state legislatures), 1916

18: Established government’s right to enforce prohibition, 1919

19: Established woman suffrage, 1920

20: “lame duck” amendment moved up presidential inauguration and Congress meetings to January (from March)

21: Repealed prohibition, 1933

22: Made the two-term limit on presidency part of the Constitution (as opposed to the “unwritten constitution,” 1951

23: representation and right to vote in Washington, D.C., 1961

24: Abolished the poll tax, a charge for the right to vote, 1964

25: Established Congressional power to legislate a process for presidential succession, in the event of the president’s incapacity to govern, 1967

26: Lowered suffrage to age 18 (lowered from age 21), 1971

27: Congress can’t vote itself a raise to take effect during the same term, 1992

Agriculture:

Homestead Act, 1862: 160 acres free if resident for 5 years

Agricultural Adjustment Acts, 1933, 1938. Farmers paid not to grow crops as price supports. These have only recently been curtailed in the 1990s.

Business/ Labor:

Interstate Commerce Commission, (ICC) 1886. Regulates railroads

Sherman Antitrust Act, 1890: Forbids all combinations in restraint of trade

Clayton Antitrust Act, 1914: Forbids interlocking directorates holding companies, tie-in contract. Prohibits use of antitrust laws against unions

Federal Reserve System (“the Fed”), 1916: establishes a national bank for banks, to regulate the money supply by setting reserve, discount rate, and open market sale or purchase of government bonds. Run by regional boards. Currently chaired by Alan Greenspan..

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), 1934: 1934, regulates stock exchanges (e.g. buying on margin) and monitors trading for unfair manipulation of stock exchanges.

National Industrial Recovery Act 1933: Codes of business that set wages, hours and prices.

National Labor Relations Act, 1933 Guarantees the right to organize and bargain collectively, forbids blacklists

Social Security Act, 1935: Old age pension and unemployment insurance. Medicare for aged included in 1965.

Taft Hartley Act 1947 Forbids closed shop, permits states to bar union shop, allow temporary injunctions of strikes affecting national welfare.

Taylor Act, 1967, forbids strikes in New York State of public employees (police, firefighters, teachers, etc.). Severe fines for violations. Many other states have similar laws.

Immigration:

**1882** Chinese Exclusion Act Suspended immigration of all Chinese.

Another law prohibited immigration of criminals, paupers, and "mentally defective" persons.

**1891** By this year the federal government had established full control of immigration. Regulations now forbid the immigration of:

• "persons suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease."

• It also included earlier provisions which kept out criminals, prostitutes, paupers, and "mentally defective" persons.

• It required that an immigrant prove to officials that he or she would not become a burden on society.

**1892** Ellis Island opens in New York City as a federal immigration inspection station

**1894** Immigration Restriction League formed. Between 1896 and 1915, this group waged a half dozen attempts to pass a literacy requirement for entry to the U.S.

**1901** Congress bars anarchists from entry, after President McKinley is assassinated by a man professing to be an anarchist.

**1908** Gentlemen's Agreement President Theodore Roosevelt made a deal in which Japan agreed to deny passports to its laborers who wished to come to the United States.

**1917** Literacy Test is finally enacted. Every immigrant aged 16 or older must be able to read. It keeps out very few immigrants.

**1921** Emergency Quota Act set temporary quotas which favored northern and western Europeans. Maximum annual total set at 358,000. It offered no entry to Africans or Asians.

**1924** National Origins Act reduces the annual total to 164,000. It also drastically reduced the number of southern and eastern Europeans allowed entry. Italy's quota, for example, was reduced from 42,000 to 4,000 persons.

**1929** Total limited to 150,000 annually, with specific quotas for each country; these were based on the number of people from each country living in the U.S. in 1920

**1930s** Refugees from the Nazis are barred entry to the U.S. Despite the fact that these people sought to escape persecution or even death, the quota system kept most of the refugees ù principally Jewish ù from coming to the U.S.

**1952** The McCarran-Walter Act retained the quota system and slightly amended exisiting laws. On the one hand, it permitted Asians living in the U.S. to become citizens and allowed 2,000 Asians to enter the country each year. Allowed the government to deport aliens considered subversive. (Truman Administration).

**1965** The Immigration and Nationality Act eliminated the quota system. It kept a limit on the annual total, but allowed anyone to enter on a first come, first served basis. For the first time, anyone from southern Europe, Africa, or Asia received the same consideration as someone from France or Germany. Gives preference to professionals and skilled workers, and those related to U.S. citizens. (LBJ Administration)

**1979** New laws allowed an additional 50,000 refugees to be accepted annually, although the president was granted the power to admit more refugees as the need arose. A refugee is anyone escaping persecution or having a well-founded fear of persecution. (Carter Administration)

**1986** Immigration Reform and Control Act imposes fines against employers who hire illegal aliens. Employers must now check documents which prove citizenship. It has not slowed the entry of illegal immigrants from Latin America via the Mexican border. (Reagan Administration)

African Americans

1865 13th Amendment ratified, abolishing slavery

1866 Civil Rights Act grants citizenship to the freedmen, but is overturned in court.

1868 14th Amendment ratified, granting equal citizenship and rights under the law, regardless of race or color

1870 15th Amendment ratified, grants the right to vote to all, regardless of race or color

1876 The contested presidential election of 1876 results in a deal in which Union troops are removed from the South, thus ending Reconstruction; enforcement of the "Civil War Amendments" comes to an end. By 1890 in the South, de jure segregation is legally-enforced in schools, hotels, buses, trains, train stations, restrooms, restaurants, water fountains. Virtually every public and private facility — is segregated. In the North, de facto segregation (segregation in fact) means that in practice, blacks are not hired, sold houses, or admitted entrance to many private institutions and clubs.

1896 Plessy v. Ferguson ruled that **"separate, but equal**" facilities do not violate the 14th Amendment; segregation is therefore considered constitutional.

1912 The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is formed by W.E.B. DuBois and a group of white and black citizens to fight for the political equality of all races.

1917 “The Great Migration” begins, which continues through the 1960s, originally a response to demands for additional labor during wartime. The north begins to experience de facto racial segregation, race riots.

1920s Marcus Garvey founds the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and its Black Star shipping line. Garvey promotes pride in African heritage, and black nationalism: a very different approach to black civil rights in America.

1933 FDR establishes a group of African-American advisors, known as the “black cabinet.” New Deal programs provide jobs and assistance to blacks as well as whites.

1941 A. Phillip Randolph leads the March on Washington Movement, urging equal opportunity legislation in federally-contracted defense industries. Executive Order 8802.

1948 President Truman orders the desegregation of the Armed Forces, against his generals’ wishes.

1954 Brown v. Board of Education: "separate is inherently unequal."

Emmet Till tortured and killed in Mississippi, creating nationwide shock at white Southern hostility and violence upon blacks.

1955- Rosa Parks, NAACP; Montgomery Bus boycott, Martin Luther King, Jr.

1956 Montgomery Bus Boycott a success; city bus system desegregated; African-American bus drivers hired. The Supreme Court rules segregation in public transportation is unconstitutional.

1956-57, Little Rock Nine at Little Rock Central High. President Eisenhower sends U.S. Army to desegregate Little Rock, Arkansas's Central High School; the "Little Rock Nine" are allowed to attend. Congress passes the weak Civil Rights Act of 1957, but it has little impact on voting rights.

1960 Lunch Counter Sit-ins, Nashville TN. Led by college students in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC, pronounced “snick”). Adults turned to boycott Nashville stores for employment. Achieved integration in the city.

Congress passes a weak Civil Rights Act of 1960; again, little impact

1960-61, 100 other cities held sit-ins. 50,000 Americans participated. 3,600 arrested.

1961 Freedom Rides, Congress Of Racial Equality(CORE) led an integrated civil disobedience bus tour through the South, led to violence, firebombs, beatings, all nationally televised. Led to federal intervention by JFK and RFK as attorney general.

1963 KKK bomb kills four black schoolgirls in a Birmingham, Alabama church. Birmingham Anti-Segregation Campaign. Police Chief Bull Connor's violent retaliation against peaceful protestors results in riots. Riots spread to other U.S. cities north and south. MLK, Jr. arrested: "Letter From Birmingham Jail."

June: Medgar Evers, NAACP officer, shot to death in Mississippi by unknown gunman

August: March on Washington, more than 200,000 blacks and whites demonstrate, King

gives "I have a dream" speech.

1964 Freedom Summer Massive voter registration drive in Mississippi, organized and staffed by white and black college students, many from the North. Three civil rights workers, two white and from the north are murdered by the KKK.

Civil Rights Act of 1964. These murders stir awareness and condemnation by much of the nation, including President Johnson, and leads directly to his successful initiation and push for the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which Congress passes. The Act outlaws job discrimination, and all forms of segregation.

24th Amendment does away with poll taxes; “war on poverty” declared by President

Johnson’s "Great Society" Program launched. LBJ declares a "war on poverty."

Economic Opportunity Act, Medicare/Medicaid, school aid, HUD,

1965 Voting Rights Act eliminates literacy tests

Robert C. Weaver, first black appointed to the Cabinet

Malcolm X assassinated

1967 Riots in many U.S. cities. 43 dead in Detroit's riot. National Guard troops called in to help. Affirmative Action programs established, requiring businesses and colleges receiving federal funding to increase job opportunities and admissions for women and minorities.

1968 April 4, Martin Luther King, Jr. assassinated in Nashville, Tennessee.

Riots again erupt around the country.

1978 Regents of the University of California v. Bakke ruled that the school's affirmative action "quota system" was unconstitutional and that Bakke, a white applicant, should be admitted. However, it also ruled that race could be one factor in determining admission to a college.

2003 Affirmative action case is heard by the Supreme Court to determine whether University of Michigan affirmative action policies, which consider race as one of many factors, but don’t use a quota, is constitutional (see Bakke case above).

Major Figures in the Struggle for African-American Civil Rights

Booker T. Washington - turn of century; accommodate to present conditions, don't insist on social equality or pushing for political rights, emphasis on economic self sufficiency, vocational education, dignity, and self respect. Founder of the Tuskegee Institute.

W.E.B. DuBois - Early 1900s; historian and activist; founder of the NAACP, circa 1909. Protest all inequalities, bring law suits for rights, educate the "talented tenth" for the professions as a vanguard; integrate. Wrote first revisionist history of reconstruction. .

Ida B. Wells(-Barnett) – Progressive era activist from the south; school teacher at age 16, journalist and anti-lynching Progressive-era activist. Her work for women’s suffrage was rebuffed by many white woman suffragettes. Wells was fiercely determined and remained active despite death threats.

Marcus Garvey - 1920s; colorful founder of the United Negro Improvement Association; black pride; promote black businesses; solidarity with blacks world wide; back to Africa; steamship company for repatriation goes bankrupt. Scandal led to conviction for mail fraud, exile.

A. Phillip Randolph - Organizer of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Organized and canceled a March on Washington in 1944 to protest discrimination in the defense industry. Gained Executive Order 8802 from FDR which fulfilled this demands. Led the 1963 March with King.

Thurgood Marshall NAACP's lead lawyer arguing the 1954 Brown v. Bd. of Ed. case. Later named as Supreme Court Justice (1st black ever) by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. - Southern Christian Leadership Conference founder, boycotts, sit-ins, protests, marches, law suits; non violent direct action, his very effective strategy, to raise consciousness, press for laws to dismantle Jim Crow laws and establish voting rights; his vision: a fully integrated society.

Malcolm X - 1950s, early 1960s leader of Black Muslims, contempt for white society, black nationalist, separatist, unity with blacks worldwide, discipline and self respect, full civil rights for blacks. Led rallies, international protests. Rejected nonviolence and assimilation, but altered views upon return from Mecca.

Stokely Carmichael - arises from SNCC. Originates slogan of "black power," intimidation, black pride, full rights and control of black communities: Black Panthers, Angela Davis, e.g.

Jessie Jackson - ran for President in 1984 with the Rainbow Coalition, emphasis on solving poverty problems, lower military budget with money diverted to domestic problems, affirmative action, increase black voter participation.

Louis Farrakhan - leader of the Nation of Islam, black nationalist, separatist. Known for derogatory statements against whites, particularly Jews. Lately has nudged himself a bit toward center with the "Million Man March" which brought together a more diverse, but solely black and male, leadership and following, and called for black male responsibility.

Al Sharpton - Formerly: raise consciousness of racism with marches, and protests, distrust of legal system. Presently shifting to electoral politics. Ran for U.S. Senator from NY in 1990's, and presidential candidate in 2004.

Clarence Thomas - career at first outside civil rights community, opposes affirmative action and special programs for minorities, just enforce present laws, hard work and self discipline, avoid self pity and self image of underdog. Now a Reagan appointee on the Supreme Court.

J.C. Watts Republican House representative from Oklahoma, Watts opposes affirmative action and supports other conservative social and political views. He supports conservative actions to help the poor, but not blacks specifically, such as the Commercial Revitalization Tax Act (1998).

Women

1848 First national women's suffrage convention meets in Seneca Falls, NY. Attendees include Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Frederick Douglass. Issued the "Declaration of Rights and Sentiments" which called for political equality, specifically property and voting rights for women.

1869-

1896 Four new Western states are the first to grant women suffrage (WY, ID, UT, CO)

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1890 NAWSA, Carrie Chapman Catt (begun by Stanton, Anthony) Highly organized, centrally managed, grassroots group. “The Winning Plan” state campaigns to pressure congress for an amendment.

1910-

1912 Five additional Western states follow suit

1916 National Woman's Party, Alice Paul, militant faction splits off from NAWSA, uses C.D. Arrests embarrass Wilson who urges passage of amendment to Congress.

1920 President Wilson finally endorses suffrage, in part for women’s crucial role during the war. The 19th Amendment gives women suffrage, but it has little impact on reform politics.

1921 Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act.

Stimulated by high maternity and infant mortality rates.

Provided states with funds for maternal education and public health nurses.

First federal welfare funding in U.S. history.

Ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1929.

1928 First Congressional hearing on the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)

"Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the U.S. or by any state on account of sex."

1963 The Feminine Mystique by Betty Friedan, challenged the notion that women were the "weaker sex." Advocated that women be admitted to the professions and high-level business positions. The opening salvo of the modern women's rights movement.

1964 Civil Rights Act forbids gender discrimination in employment.

1966 National Organization for Women (NOW) is formed by Betty Friedan and other feminists to increase awareness of discrimination against and domination over women by men, as well as to pass antidiscrimination legislation and push for equal pay and day-care centers.

1972 Congress passes ERA and sends it out to the states for possible ratification. Three quarters or 38 states needed to ratify. (See 1928 above, and 1982 below.)

Higher Education Act forbids discrimination in admission to colleges and universities. One section, Title IX, states that "No person in the U.S. shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving

Federal financial assistance." Public schools and colleges greatly increased funding of women's sports programs as a result.

1973 Roe v. Wade, extremely controversial, ruled that laws prohibiting abortion in the first six months of pregnancy are unconstitutional because the first amendment implies a right to privacy, which in this matter applies to a woman's choices regarding her own body. This ruling has been narrowed in recent years by further Supreme Court challenges.

1978 The Pregnancy Discrimination Act bans employment discrimination against pregnant women.

1981 The U.S. Supreme Court rules that excluding women from the draft is constitutional.

Kirchberg v. Feenstra, overturns state laws designating a husband “head and master” with unilateral control of property owned jointly with his wife.

1982 Deadline for state ratification; ERA falls short of 38 states by 3.

1984 In Roberts v. U.S. Jaycees, sex discrimination in membership policies of organizations, such as the Jaycees, is forbidden by the Supreme Court, opening many previously all-male organizations (Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions) to women.

The state of Mississippi belatedly ratifies the 19th Amendment, granting women the vote.

1986 In Meritor Savings Bank v. Vinson, 477 U.S. 57 (1986), the U.S. Supreme Court held that a hostile or abusive work environment can prove discrimination based on sex.

1987 Johnson v. Santa Clara County: The U.S. Supreme Court rules that it is permissible to take sex and race into account in employment decisions even where there is no proven history of discrimination but when evidence of a manifest imbalance exists in the number of women or minorities holding the position in question.

1989 In Webster v. Reproductive Health Services, 492 U.S. 490 (1989), the Supreme Court affirms the right of states to deny public funding for abortions and to prohibit public hospitals from performing abortions.

1994 Gender Equity in Education Act: trains teachers in gender equity, promotes math and science learning by girls, counsels pregnant teens.

The Violence Against Women Act funds services for victims of rape and domestic violence, allows women to seek civil rights remedies for gender-related crimes, provides training to increase police and court officials’ sensitivity and a national 24-hour hotline for battered women.

1996 United States v. Virginia, affirms that the male-only admissions policy of the state-supported Virginia Military Institute violates the Fourteenth Amendment.

1997 Elaborating on Title IX, the Supreme Court rules that college athletics programs must actively involve roughly equal numbers of men and women to qualify for federal support.

1998 Mitsubishi Motor Manufacturing of America agrees to pay $34 million to settle an E.E.O.C. lawsuit contending that hundreds of women were sexually harassed.

Burlington Indusries, Inc. v. Ellerth: The Supreme Court rules that employers are liable for sexual harassment even in instances when a supervisor’s threats are not carried out, but not when the employer took steps to prevent or promptly correct any sexually harassing behavior and/or when the employee did not take advantage of available opportunities to stop the behavior.

2000 CBS Broadcasting agrees to pay $8 million to settle a sex discrimination lawsuit by the E.E.O.C. on behalf of 200 women.

United States v. Morrison: The U.S. Supreme Court invalidates those portions of the Violence Against Women Act permitting victims of rape, domestic violence, etc. to sue their attackers in federal court.

Native Americans

1763 Proclamation Line of 1763 by British government to protect Indians.

1828 Cherokee Nation v. Georgia: In 1828 the Cherokee, a "civilized" tribe who had lived in peace working as farmers, building houses and roads found gold on their land. As a result white settlers moved in and the State of Georgia claimed jurisdiction over the Cherokee. The Cherokee sued claiming they were independent from Georgia. The Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Cherokee. The victory was short lived, however, as President Andrew Jackson refused to enforce the Court’s decision.

1830 Indian Removal Act pushes the Five Civilized Tribes west of the Mississippi River. t

1838 Trail of Tears: Forced removal of the Cherokee west of Mississippi.

1850-60 California's Indian population: from 100,000 to 35,000

1851 Fort Laramie Treaty grants Indians their territory forever; Indians, in turn, guarantee safe passage of Oregon Trail travelers.

1860s First Sioux War. Transcontinental railroad construction and westward movement of Americans begin widespread encroachment on Plains Indian lands.

1864 Sand Creek Massacre: 300 peaceful Indian men, women & children attacked and slaughtered by U.S. Army under Colonel Chivington.

1867 Reservation policy established for the Black Hills & Oklahoma.

1870-

1880s Second Sioux War, Nez Percé, Apache Indian Wars with U.S.

1871 End of treaty-making by U.S.; Indians subject to U.S. policy.

1876 Custer's Last Stand: 264 soldiers killed by 2,500 Sioux & Cheyenne at Little Bighorn River, Montana.

1877 The Sioux surrender; Crazy Horse killed. The Nez Percé captured at Canadian border after 1,700 mile flight under Chief Joseph.

1885 Of an original 60 million, only 1,000 buffalo remain in the U.S.

1886 Apache's Geronimo surrenders.

1887 Dawes Act breaks up remaining tribal lands; enforces "Americanization" policy of settlement on reservations.

1890 Wounded Knee, South Dakota massacre of Native Americans.

1924 Congress passes a law granting Indians full citizenship who hadn’t already received it.

1932 President Hoover reorganizes the Bureau of Indian Affairs; increases its budget.

1934 Wheeler-Howard Act: Ended land allotments, restored unsold surplus lands to tribal ownership, authorized tribes to form councils with significant powers over their people. FDR's “New Deal” for Indians.

1953 Eisenhower’s “Termination” policy established to assimilate Native Americans. A dramatic revision of federal policy that ended the Bureau of Indian Affairs and all of its programs (later reestablished). It divided tribal property among its members. Limited tribal self government and relocated many Indians to the cities where jobs were available. The Termination policy also ended federal responsibility and social services (health, education, and welfare).

1973 Sit-in at D.C. Bureau of Indian Affairs to protest conditions. Indian rights movement gathers momentum, especially in organizations such as the American Indian Movement (AIM).

1974 Oglala civil war, Wounded Knee, S.D. siege by F.B.I. agents

1980s- Native American tribes granted exceptions to state anti-gambling

present laws in New York, Connecticut, and other states, opening casinos on reservations. Native American and other human remains in American museums are returned to tribes for burial.

Politics/Government:

Pendleton Act: Created the Civil Service exams whereby you get a government job by taking an exam instead of by favor.

Federal Campaign Reform Act of 1974. Following Watergate, matching funds to Presidential candidates up to maximum of $5 million in primary, and $20 million in the election, limits spending by Senate and House candidates, and limits contribution by individuals and political organizations.

War Powers Act, 1974: The President can send troops into combat must inform congress within 48 hours. Congress may then order the troops home if it wishes. Hostilities must terminate within 90 days unless Congress gives explicit permission for them to continue.

Supreme Court Cases

**CIVIL RIGHTS CASES**

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| Dred Scott – 1857 | A negro slave was not a citizen and could not sue for his freedom. Slaves were property who could by taken anywhere in U.S. Helped bring on Civil War |
| Plessy v. Ferguson – 1896 | Segregation does not violate the 14th amendment as long as facilities are equal. Made Jim Crow laws constitutional. |
| Brown v. Board of Education – 1954 | Segregated schools are illegal and violate the 14th amendment. In 1955 further decided this decision should be implemented with all deliberate speed. |
| Bakke Case – 1979 | In medical school students cannot be admitted by quota but race can be considered for admission. Important for reverse discrimination. |