2020
APUSH
STUDY GUIDE PACK
Units 1-7
AP US History Period 1 focuses on what life was like in the Americas before European contact and how contact with Europeans forever altered the lives, cultures, and customs of American Indian societies.

Previous to European contact, American Indian tribes across both North and South America had complex societies with distinctive social structures, political organizations, and religious beliefs. Along the American northwest, American Indians had a combination of permanent settlements and hunter-gather lifestyles. In the Great Plains, tribes followed the herds of buffalo and lived a nomadic lifestyle. In the American Southwest and modern-day Mexico, the American Indians cultivated maize. Maize was a staple crop that allowed tribes to develop a more sedentary lifestyle.

Christopher Columbus and the other early European explorers in the New World were motivated by a combination of economic and religious factors, sometimes described as “God, Gold, and Glory”. They were primarily looking for raw materials, especially gold, to take back to their countries to enrich their monarchs. This would bring them glory and prestige. They also felt that they had an obligation to spread Christianity. This combination often proved disastrous for native populations because American Indians were often ensnared into slave labor system, like Spain’s encomienda system, and forced to abandon their native religious practices. The American Indian population was also decimated by diseases brought over by Europeans.

A trade system gradually emerged, called the Columbian Exchange, that moved crops, animals, and even diseases from the Old World to the New World and vice versa. This system introduced American crops like potatoes, tomatoes, and corn to Europe and European crops like wheat, rice, and grapes to the Americans. The Columbian Exchange also brought slaves to the New World to farm cash crops and mine for precious metals.
OVERVIEW
This time period extends from 1607 to 1754 and counts for 10% of recommended instructional content for an AP® class. There are two key concepts for this time period.

KEY CONCEPT 2.1
Europeans developed a variety of colonization and migration patterns, influenced by different imperial goals, cultures, and the varied North American environments where they settled, and they competed with each other and American Indians for resources.

KEY CONCEPT 2.2
The British colonies participated in political, social, cultural, and economic exchanges with Great Britain that encouraged both stronger bonds with Britain and resistance to Britain's control.

AP® US History Period 2 focuses on what life was like in the Americas between the founding of Jamestown in 1607 and the start of the French and Indian War.

TIMELINE
- 1607 The first English colony in the New World is founded at Jamestown.
- 1620 The Pilgrims sign the Mayflower Compact before settling at Plymouth Colony.
- 1637 Anne Hutchinson (1591–1643) is banished from Massachusetts for organizing religious meetings for women.
- 1675 New England colonists engage in a brutal war of attrition with the leader of the Wampanoag that came to be known as "King Philip's War."
- 1692 Eighteen men and women are found guilty of witchcraft in the Salem Witch Trials.
- 1744 The First Great Awakening begins with Jonathan Edwards' fiery sermons.

KEY TERMS
Mercantilism
An economic system where countries tried to increase their wealth through government control of all aspects of trade

Encomienda system
A forced labor system developed by the Spanish that required American Indians to live on plantations and convert to Christianity

Cash crops
Crops that could be grown in large quantities, harvested, and sold for a profit

First Great Awakening
A religious movement that promoted emotional, evangelical Protestantism, often through "fire and brimstone" sermons and camp meetings

This map shows French, British, and Spanish territorial claims in the New World. How are each county's goals reflected in the territory they claimed?

AP® U.S. History Period 2 focuses on what life was like in the Americas between the founding of Jamestown in 1607 and the start of the French and Indian War.

The European countries that settled the New World did so for very different reasons. They were often in direct competition with one another because of mercantilism.

The Spanish controlled the largest amount of territory in the New World. They were primarily looking for precious metals like gold and silver. The Spanish used the encomienda system and slave labor to force American Indians to gather these materials.

The French and the Dutch took a very different approach to the population of the New World. They created alliances with Native Americans to develop trade networks.

The English decided to send migrants to the New World to establish colonies. Some colonists wanted to make money, while others were escaping religious persecution. English colonies were very different from one another. Some colonies, especially in New England, were organized around farming communities. Others, especially those in the south, were based around cash crops and an export economy.

"The wrath of God burns against them [sinners], their damnation don't slumber, the pit is prepared, the fire is made ready, the furnace is now hot, ready to receive them, the flames do now rage and glow."

—Jonathan Edwards
“Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God”
OVERVIEW
This time period extends from 1754 to 1800 and counts for 12% of recommended instructional content for an AP® class.

KEY CONCEPT 3.1
British attempts to assert tighter control over its North American colonies and the colonial resolve to pursue self-government led to a colonial independence movement and the Revolutionary War.

KEY CONCEPT 3.2
The American Revolution’s democratic and republican ideals inspired new experiments with different forms of government.

KEY CONCEPT 3.3
Migration within North America and competition over resources, boundaries, and trade intensified conflicts among peoples and nations.

TIMELINE
- 1763 The Proclamation of 1763 ordered colonists to stop migrating west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- 1768 British troops arrive in Boston.
- 1775 First battles of the American Revolution take place at Lexington and Concord.
- 1776 Congress declared independence from Britain with the Declaration of Independence.
- 1780 Articles of Confederation were adopted.
- 1781 The British surrender at Yorktown.
- 1788 The U.S. Constitution is officially sent to the states for ratification.
- 1791 The Bill of Rights was adopted.

KEY TERMS
French and Indian War
A conflict between the French and the English over control of the Ohio River Valley

Articles of Confederation
The first constitution of the United States; established a very weak federal government

U.S. Constitution
The foundation of the U.S. federal government

Federalist Papers
A series of paper written by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison that advocated for a strong federal government

Bill of Rights
The first ten amendments of the U.S. Constitution that guarantee different civil liberties

AP® U.S. History Period 3 focuses on how the colonies shifted from independent communities to the United States of America. It covers the period of time from the beginning of the French and Indian War to the election of 1800. Most the most important documents in American history were produced during this time period.

After the French and Indian War, the British government attempted to gain more control over its colonies in the Americas. In particular, the British government wanted the colonists to stop moving westward into French territory and to help repay some of the costs of the war. This was standard practice for the British government. The colonists did not react well. They led a string of protests against the prohibition against moving west (the Proclamation of 1963) as well as the new taxes (The Stamp Act, The Townshend Acts, the Tea Acts...). The colonists argued that all of these perfectly reasonable actions by the British government should not be tolerated because the colonists were not represented in Parliament. “No Taxation without Representation” quickly became the rallying cry for colonists who were unhappy with British rule.

The first government created for the new states was governed by the Articles of Confederation. This document created a very weak federal government, very strong states, and very little regulation about important things like currency, the military, and warfare.

“We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”

—Preamble to the U.S. Constitution

The second try resulted in the U.S. Constitution. Under this document, the founding fathers developed a government with three branches—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial branches. Even after the disastrous experience under the Articles of Confederation, some people were still hesitant to give the federal government so much power. A group of people in favor of the Constitution got together to write the Federalist Papers to help get it ratified. The also attached the Bill of Rights to make sure that the rights of the people were protected.

Even after U.S. Constitution was ratified, there was still conflict over how to manage the new nation. Americans continued to move west in French territory, increasing tensions with both France and the American Indians.
OVERVIEW
This time period extends from 1800 to 1848 and counts for 10% of recommended instructional content for an AP® class.

KEY CONCEPT 4.1
The United States began to develop a modern democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation's democratic ideals and change their society and institutions to match them.

KEY CONCEPT 4.2
Innovations in technology, agriculture, and commerce powerfully accelerated the American economy, precipitating profound changes to U.S. society and to national and regional identities.

KEY CONCEPT 4.3
The U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade and expanding its national borders shaped the nation's foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives.

TIMELINE
- 1803 The federal government finalizes the Louisiana Purchase.
- 1807 Congress votes to end the international slave trade.
- 1812 The U.S. declares war against Britain.
- 1820 The Missouri Compromise was the first federal compromise to try to balance slave and free states.
- 1823 President James Monroe declared the Western Hemisphere closed to European colonization in The Monroe Doctrine.
- 1830 Andrew Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act to relocate American Indians west of the Mississippi River.
- 1845 The Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass was published.
- 1848 The first women's rights convention was held in Seneca Falls, New York.

KEY TERMS
Judicial Review
The ability of the Supreme Court to determine whether a law is constitutional

Second Great Awakening
A series of religious revivals in the early 1800s that focused on personal religious experience

American System
A plan proposed by Henry Clay that was intended to strengthen the economy of the U.S. through a combination of tariffs, national banks, and infrastructure

Louisiana Territory
A large portion of land that was purchased from France by the U.S. Federal government in 1803 for $15 million

AP® U.S. History Period 4 focuses on the time period from the election of 1800 to the end of the Mexican-American War in 1848. Period 4 is a primarily a period of gradual change that lays the foundation for later periods.

By this point in American history, the U.S. Constitution was firmly the law of the land. However, the new country needed to figure out the limits of the Constitution and work to shape itself into a modern democracy. One of the first steps was to establish the idea of judicial review as a way for the judicial branch to check the power of the legislative and executive branches. The American democracy also expanded its democratic participation to gradually include all [free] men.

Beginning in the early 1900s, Americans also began to think of themselves as Americans—not British, or colonists, or settlers in different communities. As part of this movement, artists began to use distinctively American styles to paint landscapes. Likewise, a distinctive American religious identity started to emerge in the Second Great Awakening.

Economically, the United States began to change from an agricultural economy to a manufacturing economy. There were several important inventions during this time that helped the transition, including the invention of the telegraph and textile machinery. Henry Clay's American System ensured that goods and services could move quickly around the country. The North gradually became a major industrial center. The South maintained its agricultural character with large plantations fueled by slave labor. While the division between North and South started with these economic differences, the two areas gradually came to develop distinct cultural identities and worldviews.

Americans continued to expand westward. As a result of this, Native Americans were continually displaced and treated unfairly by the federal government. Many were forcibly relocated onto reservation lands in Oklahoma and the American southwest. The federal government purchased the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803 and doubled the size of the country overnight.
OVERVIEW
This time period extends from 1844 to 1877 and counts for 13% of recommended instructional content for an AP® class.

KEY CONCEPT 5.1
The United States became more connected with the world, pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere, and emerged as the destination for many migrants from other countries.

KEY CONCEPT 5.2
Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.

KEY CONCEPT 5.3
The Union victory in the Civil War and the contested reconstruction of the South settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left unresolved many questions about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights.

TIMELINE
- 1850 The Compromise of 1850 admitted California to the Union. Part of this compromise imposed the Fugitive Slave Law on northerners.
- 1852 Harriet Beecher Stowe published *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*.
- 1857 The Dred Scott decision ruled that slaves were not considered citizens and did not have the right to sue in federal courts.
- 1860 Abraham Lincoln elected president of the United States. Almost immediately, South Carolina seceded from the Union.
- 1863 President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation to free the slaves in the states currently in rebellion against the Union.
- 1867 Congress gained greater control over the South through the Reconstruction Acts of 1867.
- 1877 The Compromise of 1877 withdrew federal troops from the South in exchange for electing a Democratic leader to the president’s Cabinet.

KEY TERMS
Nativist
A native born person or group that opposes immigrants

Manifest Destiny
The belief that Americans were destined to spread the United States from coast to coast

Abraham Lincoln
The 16th president of the United States who was determined to preserve the Union at all costs; his election set in motion the Civil War

Reconstruction
The period after the Civil War during which Northern political leaders imposed strict regulations and governance on the South so that the South could rejoin the Union

The American history in the 19th century was dominated by a belief in Manifest Destiny. This depiction of the “spirit of the frontier” was widely distributed. In it, the figure of Columbia leads settlers west and pushes Native Americans out of the territory. What does it represent about how Americans saw westward expansion?

AP® U.S. History Period 5 focuses on the social and political effects of the antebellum period, the Civil War, and Reconstruction.

During this period, the United States also experienced a wave of immigration from western European countries, especially Ireland and Germany. The “Know Nothing Party” and other nativist groups used anti-immigrant rhetoric to try to influence the power of these new immigrant groups.

American history in the middle of the nineteenth century was dominated by a push to expand the country from “sea to sea” under an ideology called Manifest Destiny. The discovery of gold in California in the late 1840s caused hundreds of thousands of people to rush to the west coast.

The expansion into new territories intensified the tension between free and slave states in the Union. While the United States was able to maintain a rough balance for much of its history, by the 1850s, the balance was tipping toward free states. Political tensions came to a head with the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Lincoln came to power without a single Southern vote. Almost immediately after his election, the Southern states voted to secede from the Union.

While slavery was a major issue dividing the North and the South, there were also other factors that served to divide the two parts of the country. The North and the South had very different economic landscapes. They also had different value systems and ideas about states’ rights.

Many of these tensions were still unresolved when the Civil War officially came to a close. The period after the war was called “Reconstruction” because the goal was to “reconstruct,” or “rebuild,” the Union that had been broken by the war. The initial goal of Reconstruction was to guarantee rights for African-Americans, a goal that came to fruition in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments. In 1877, however, Reconstruction was abandoned. Almost all of social improvements made in the lives of African Americans were eliminated as Southern politicians began the process of reversing the federal guidelines implemented during Reconstruction.
OVERVIEW
This time period extends from 1865 to 1898 and counts for 13% of recommended instructional content for an AP® class.

KEY CONCEPT 6.1
Technological advances, large-scale production methods, and the opening of new markets encouraged the rise of industrial capitalism in the United States.

KEY CONCEPT 6.2
The migrations that accompanied industrialization transformed both urban and rural areas of the United States and caused dramatic social and cultural change.

KEY CONCEPT 6.3
The Gilded Age produced new cultural and intellectual movements, public reform efforts, and political debates over economic and social policies.

TIMELINE
1867 Secretary of State William Seward安排了美国从俄罗斯购买阿拉斯加。
1869 Transcontinental railroad completed.
1872 Yellowstone National Park was established.
1876 The Battle of Little Bighorn. General Custer and more than 200 of his soldiers die.
1882 The federal government enacted the Chinese Exclusion Act.
1886 The American Federation of Labor (AFL) was formed to organize skilled workers.
1892 Ellis Island opened.
1896 The Supreme Court decision in Plessy v. Ferguson implemented the idea of segregation and “separate, but equal” accommodations.

“...The one moral, the one remedy for every evil, social, political, financial, and industrial, the one immediate vital need of the entire Republic, is the Pacific Railroad.”
—Rocky Mountain News, 1866

Society in the United States was also becoming more diverse. New immigrant groups from southern and eastern Europe started to immigrate to the United States in large numbers. This represented a change from the primarily western European immigrants of the previous generation. Some of these immigrant groups developed distinct ethnic enclaves, such as Chinatown in San Francisco.

Americans also continued to push westward, this time using the Transcontinental Railroad to more quickly travel to the frontier. The railroad, and western expansion more generally, led to increased conflict with American Indians. The federal government frequently violated its treaties with American Indian populations. During this time period, the government also began forcibly relocating American Indians onto reservations.

This was a time of great social conflict. Mark Twain called this period of time “The Gilded Age” because it looked good, but was less beautiful when examined closely. People began to apply Charles Darwin's ideas of "survival of the fittest" to humans in order to argue that the rich and the poor deserved their lots in life. This approach hid, or "gilded," the reality that many social groups, such as women and African-Americans, led very difficult lives. Reformers like Jane Addams argued that women and immigrants should be supported in their lives. Andrew Carnegie supported a similar view by advocating for the "Gospel of Wealth."
OVERVIEW
This time period extends from 1890 to 1945 and counts for 17% of recommended instructional content for an AP® class.

KEY CONCEPT 7.1
Growth expanded opportunity, while economic instability led to new efforts to reform U.S. society and its economic system.

KEY CONCEPT 7.2
Innovations in communications and technology contributed to the growth of mass culture, while significant changes occurred in internal and international migration patterns.

KEY CONCEPT 7.3
Participation in a series of global conflicts propelled the United States into a position of international power while renewing domestic debates over the nation’s proper role in the world.

TIMELINE
- 1898: The United States annexes the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam.
- 1917: The United States enters World War I.
- 1920: The Nineteenth Amendment was ratified, extending suffrage to women.
- 1929: The U.S. stock market crashed dramatically over a period of five days.
- 1933: The Twenty-first Amendment was ratified, repealing Prohibition.
- 1935: President Roosevelt signed the Social Security Act.
- 1942: President Roosevelt signs Executive Order #9066 to remove Japanese Americans to internment camps.

KEY TERMS
- Second Industrial Revolution: A movement toward manufacturing, especially in the North, that transformed the United States from an agricultural economy to an urban economy.
- Progressive: A term applied to people who tried to implement social programs and increase government spending to address social inequalities.
- Great Depression: A period of economic decline that severely affected U.S. society and politics.
- New Deal: A wide-ranging government approach that addressed the Great Depression through combination of government funded infrastructure projects, social programs, and relief aid.
- Harlem Renaissance: An African American artistic movement in the 1920s that created art based on the lived experience of being African American in the United States.

AP® U.S. History Period 7 covers a pivotal time period in U.S. history that stretches from the lead up to World War I to the end of World War II.

During this period, the Second Industrial Revolution continued to affect the fabric of U.S. society in deep and lasting ways. More people lived in the cities than in the countryside for the first time in U.S. history. Cities were overcrowded, dangerous, and politically corrupted. Progressives tried to reform urban conditions through a combination of social measures and government action. Most of these reformers were women, but the individual causes supported by Progressives were incredibly varied. Some supported specific social issues such as prohibition, while others advocated for immigration or women’s suffrage.

The Progressive Era was helped by "muckraker" journalists who widely publicized the difficult conditions faced by immigrants, the urban poor, and the disenfranchised. Upton Sinclair's The Jungle and Jacob Riis's How the Other Half Lives are two of the strongest examples of this approach.

“I pledge you, I pledge myself, to a new deal for the American People.”

—President Franklin Roosevelt, 1932

While addressing these social issues, the United States was also struggling through the Great Depression. President Roosevelt addressed the rising unemployment and social upheavals by developing a limited welfare state under his New Deal program. The New Deal used government power to end the depression through a combination of direct aid, employment aid, and infrastructure spending. Large portions of the program were eventually overturned, although some—like Social Security—remain to this day.

AP® U.S. History Period 7 also includes the incredible changes in technology and society that took place in the early twentieth century. During this time period, mass entertainment like movies helped create a sense of shared culture. Harlem Renaissance authors created a new, distinctly African American movement. Sports such as baseball became part of the national identity. Americans were becoming increasingly united through entertainment, literature, and media.

All of these changes in U.S. domestic policy and society took place against a backdrop of increasing U.S. involvement in international affairs. Some parts of the U.S. population, called imperialists, felt that the United States should lead the world through a combination of geographic spread, military strength, and ideological adherence to the principles of democracy. They were opposed by anti-imperialists, who felt that countries should have the right of self-determination. By the time Woodrow Wilson argued that the United States should enter World War II on humanitarian grounds the debate had been going on for decades. The United States retreated into relative isolation after that experience. They were only drawn into World War II after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. After the Allied victory in World War II, the United States rose to a position of international dominance.