

APUSH Social Developments

Colonial wars/protests (1754-74)

- Enlightenment- deism, rationalism, Locke, Rousseau

American Revolution/ Articles of Confederation (1774-87)

- New Nation- Thomas Paine, Common Sense, patriots, loyalists, minutemen, Valley Forge, Abigail Adams, Deborah Sampson, Molly Pitcher, Shay's Rebellion

Constitution/New Republic (1787-1800)

- Republican Motherhood

Age of Jefferson (1800-06)

- The Anthem- Francis Scott Key, Star Spangled Banner
- Women, Natives, African Americans still low on social ladder

Nationalism and Economic Development (1816-1848)

- Public Confidence- Era of Good Feelings, sectionalism, James Monroe, cultural and economic nationalism
- Market Revolution- social mobility, women at Lowell, slavery increase

Sectionalism (1820-60)

- Identities- Northeast, Old Northwest, sectionalism, free African Americans, planters, Code of Chivalry, poor whites, hillbillies, mountain men, the West, the frontier
- Migration- Deep South, American Indian Removal, Great Plains, white settlers
- Urbanization- urban life, Irish Potato Famine, Roman Catholic, Germans, Tammany Hall, kindergarten
- Slavery- King Cotton, Eli Whitney, "peculiar institution," Denmark Vesey, Nat Turner, slave codes, Code of Chivalry

Age of Jackson (1824-44)

- Migration- Indian Removal Act, Cherokee Nation vs GA, Worcester vs GA, Trail of Tears

Society, Culture, and Reform (1820-60)

- Alternative Groups- utopian communities, Shakers, Amana community, Robert Owens, New Harmony, Oneida Community, Horace Mann
- Reforming Society- temperance, American Temperance Society, Washingtonians, Lymen Beecher, Women's Christian Temperance Union, asylum movement, Dorethia Dix, Samuel Howe, penitentiaries, Auburn System, public school movement, McGuffrey Readers, American Peace Society
- Abolition Efforts- American Colonization Society, American Antislavery Society, William Garrison's Liberator, Liberty Party, Frederick Douglas' North Star, Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth, David Walker, Nat Turner
- New Ideas- romantic, transcendentalism, Emerson, Thoreau's Civil Disobedience, Brook Farm, feminism, Margaret Fuller, Hudson River School, Washington Irving, James Cooper, Nathaniel Hawthorne
- Religion- 2nd Great Awakening, Timothy Dwight, revivalism, camp meetings, mormons, Joseph Smith, Brigham Young, Charles Finney
- Womens' Rights- Cult of Domesticity, Grimke Sisters, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Seneca Falls Convention, Declaration of Sentiments, Susan B Anthony

Territorial and Economic Expansion (1830-60)

- Belief- Manifest Destiny

Union in Peril (1848-61)

- Writing Power- Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin, Helper's Impending Crisis of the South, George Fitzhugh's Sociology of the South

The Civil War (1861-65)

- Social Impact- segregated black troops, MA 54th Regiment, women in the workplace/nursing, 4 million freedmen, Clara Barton

Reconstruction (1863-77)

- Equality- Civil Rights Act of 1866, 14th Amendment, due process/ equal protection in law, 15th Amendment, Civil Rights Act of 1875
- Reconstruction- Freedmen's Bureau, Black Codes, Hiram Revels, sharecropping, KKK, disenfranchisement

Rise of Industrial America (1865-1900)

- Organized Labor- causes of labor discontent, “iron law of wages,” anti-union tactics, RR Strike of 1877, Knights of Labor, Haymarket Square Bombing, American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, Pullman Strike, Eugene Debs
- Work and Migration- RR workers (Chinese, Irish, veterans), old vs new rich, white collar workers, middle class, women and children in factories
- Ideas and Beliefs- Protestant work ethic, Adam Smith, laissez faire, concentration of wealth, Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth, Horatio Alger Stories, “self made”

Last West and New South (1865-1900)

- Western Environment- Great American Desert, 100th Meridian, buffalo, Great Plains
- Mexican Americans- migrated for jobs
- American Indians- “Indian Wars,” Little Big Horn, Helen Jackson’s “Century of Dishonor,” Dawes Severalty Act, Ghost Dance movement, Wounded Knee, Indian Reorganization Act, Treaty of Ft. Laramie
- Racial Discrimination- white supremacists, Civil Rights Cases of 1883, Plessy vs Ferguson, Jim Crow Laws, literacy tests, poll tax, grandfather clause, lynching, Ida B Wells, Booker T Washington
- Frontier Closing- census of 1890, Turner’s Thesis
- Regions- mining frontier, boomtowns, commercial cities, Great Plains Tribes, SW Tribes, New South, Henry Grady, sharecropping, tenant farming

Growth of Cities and American Culture (1865-1900)

- Immigration- causes, old vs new immigration, Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, Chinese Exclusion Act, Immigration Act of 1892, Contract Labor Act, APA, melting pot
- City Growth- steel cities, tenements, ethnic neighborhoods, political machines, Boss Tweed, Tammany Hall, “City Beautiful” Movement
- Reformers- Henry George, Bellamy, Jane Addams, settlement houses, Social Gospel, Salvation Army, Susan B Anthony, NAWSA, Francis Willard, WCTU, Anti Saloon League, Carrie Nation
- Education- kindergarten, public high school, Johns Hopkins
- Professionals- Richard D. Ely, WEB DuBois

- Arts and Writing- realism, naturalism, Twain, Homer, Drieser, impressionism, abstract art
- Architecture- Henry Richardson, Louis Sullivan, “form follows function,” Frank Wright, Olmstead
- Popular Culture- leisure time, jazz, newspapers, Pulitzer, Hearst, Barnum Circus, sports, clubs

Becoming a World Power (1865-1917)

- Causes of Imperialism- Social Darwinism, “white man’s burden,” competition in business and politics, Strong’s “Our Nation,” Mahan’s “The Influence of Seapower Upon History”

Progressive Era (1901-17)

- Progressive Movement- urban middle class, pragmatism, John Dewey, Taylor’s “scientific management”
- Muckrakers- Henry Llyod, Standard Oil Co, Lincoln Steffens, Ida Tarbell, Jacob Riis, Drieser
- Social and Labor Reform- state prohibition laws, national Child Labor Committee, Florence Kelley, National Consumers’ League, Lochner v NY, Muller v Oregon, Triangle Shirtwaist Co
- African Americans- segregation laws, lynching, Booker T Washington, WEB DuBois, NAACP, National Urban League, Ida B Wells
- Women's Movement- Carrie Catt, NAWSA, Alice Paul, National Women’s Party, 19th Amendment, Sanger

World War I and its aftermath (1914-20)

- Civil Liberties- Committee of Public Info, George Creel, anti-German hysteria, Espionage and Sedition Acts, Debs, Schneck v US
- Social Impact of War- jobs for women, black and mexican migration
- Aftermath of war- recession, loss of jobs, Red Scare, anti-radical hysteria, Palmer Raids, xenophobia, Boston Police Riots, Race Riots, farm prices down

Modern Era of the 1920s (1920-29)

- Modern Culture- jazz, radios, Hollywood, movies, popular heroes, Sigmund Frued, morals and fashion, Sanger, consumer culture, Frederick Allen

- Literature and the Arts- Lost Generation, F Scott Fitzgerald, Hemingway, Sinclair, Ezra Pound, Edward Hopper, regional art
- African American Identity- migration, Harlem Renaissance, Langston Hughes, Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong, Back to Africa Movement, Marcus Garvey, black pride
- Conflict over Religion- modernism, fundamentalism, revivalists, Billy Sunday, Scopes Trial, Butler Law
- Conflict over Prohibition- Volstead Act, organized crime, Al Capone, bootlegging, 21st Amendment
- Conflict over Immigration- Quota Laws, Sacco and Vanzetti Case, KKK, Griffith's "Birth of a Nation"

Great Depression and New Deal (1929-39)

- Rise of Unions- Congress of Industrial Workers, John Lewis, sit down strike, Fair Labor Standard Act, minimum wage
- Impact on American- depression mentality, Dust Bowl, Grapes of Wrath, Fair Employment Practices Committee, Indian Reorganization Act, Mexican deportation

Diplomacy and World War II (1929-45)

- Mobilization- War Production Board, Office of Price Administration, corporations, Manhattan Project, Office of War Information
- Home Front- wartime immigration, civil rights, Executive Order 9066, internment, Korematsu v US, Rosie the Riveter, Harry Truman