APUSH MEGA REVIEW

1. Alexander Hamilton
   1. Bank of the United States (B.U.S.) you can use this abbreviation
   2. New economic plan to ensure America is economically viable
      1. Debt after the Revolutionary War, can’t rely on Britain anymore
   3. Wrote essays on credit and manufacturing
      1. CREDIT. HE REALLY BELIEVES IN CREDIT
      2. America has to have a strong manufacturing system. Not just agriculture-based economy
   4. BEFAT
      1. Bank of the US
      2. Excise Taxes: Make money for the federal government. HUGE DEBTS AFTER REVOLUTIONARY WAR
      3. Funding at Par: Help America’s credit. Pay off debt at face value. Assumption of State Debt: Then takes on even more debt, the debt of various states to gain their trust for the national government.
      4. Tariff (Protective): Tax on foreign goods. DOMESTIC PRODUCTS (use this for exam)
   5. Whole purpose of the BUS: Create a place for federal $$. All of it needs to go somewhere so why not the BUS.
   6. Becomes extremely controversial because nothing in the Constitution says we can do this.
   7. Leads to the first Political Parties: Federalists and the Democratic Republicans
      1. Federalists: Its ok to do this because of the “Elastic Clause”: necessary and proper clause. Common sense sort of thing. Loose interpretation of the constitution
      2. Democratic Republicans: States can make the banks but the government can’t because we can trust the government they say.
   8. HAMILTON CABINET BATTLE #1 EXPLAINS THIS VERY SIMPLY AND EASILY
2. IMPORTANT DATES IN KP1
   1. 1491: “First time” we discovered North America. Columbus looking for a trade route to Indians, hired by Spanish. Portuguese are also here.
   2. 1607: JAMESTOWN: FIRST PERMANENT ENGLISH SETTLEMENT (DRILL THIS INTO YOU’RE HEAD). Starving Times in the first couple years because they came for gold but they couldn’t farm. John Rolf, Rolf the tobacco.
3. IMPORTANT DATES IN KP2
   1. 1607-1754: Period of Salutary Neglect: Mercantilism, England only cares about money so they don’t care about the colonies struggling about the colonies.
   2. 1754: 7 Years’ War, French and Indian War. England has Colonists and Iroquois. French have most of the other Indians because they were nice to them. HURON (French) vs Iroquois (English) After the war is over French are kicked out, Natives pushed back west.
   3. Proclamation Line of 1763: End of the period of Salutary Neglect. More British soldiers quartering in colonies.
   4. Later on, the BILL OF RIGHTS secures that stuff like this doesn’t happen again: Makes sure the federal government doesn’t take away our rights.
   5. Boston Massacre and Boston Tea Party
      1. Massacre wasn’t really a massacre but the story was spun to rally support against the British.
      2. Boston Tea Party: Led by Samuel Adams, Sons of Liberty.
         1. DAUGHTER’S OF LIBERTY: Not as violent as Sons, encouraged women to do what they do without using British goods. Stick it to the British AMERICA ALL THE WAY.
   6. Series of Taxes to pay off the French Indian War
      1. Sugar, Stamp, Townshend.
   7. THOMAS PAINE’S COMMON SENSE
      1. Makes sense to break away from Britain and was massively circulated. (Enlightenment Ideas incorporated) Heavily influence people to join the Revolution
   8. Loyalists vs Patriots
      1. Loyalists: British
      2. Patriots: Americans
4. IMPORTANT DATES IN KP3
   1. 1754: F&I War
   2. 1800: Revolution of 1800 (Thomas Jefferson enters the White House, end of the Federalist Era. Peaceful transition of power (no one dies yay)
   3. AoC (Articles of Confederation)
      1. Direct reaction to tyranny of Great Britain so we created a very weak national government with essentially no powers
         1. Can’t tax, no military, no court, no executive
      2. Togetherness of several federations: Groups that ally themselves in a loose government for mutual protection and benefit.
      3. Its weakness was shown in Shay’s Rebellion (farmers fighting back against taxes) because the federal government couldn’t send in a national army to put it down. Locals got to fight against locals but of course that’s not going to happen. Leads to the Constitution.
      4. Had to have a unanimous decision to make any changes (Georgia never shows up. Georgia who’s she?)
   4. Constitution at the Constitutional Convention
      1. Principles of the Constitution
         1. Federalism (power shared between Federal and State government)
         2. republicanism: represents democracy [example is congress] (NOTHING TO DO WITH REPUBLICANS)
         3. Separation of Powers (Thanks Montesquieu)
      2. Collection of Compromises
         1. Legislative Branch: Virginia Plan (Big States, Population) vs New Jersey Plan (Little States, equally)
         2. GREAT Compromise/Connecticut: Bicameral Legislature
            1. This leads to a new problem: Who is population? North had the most people without slaves. South had a problem with this because they couldn’t count their slaves. South said that they should, in order to account for this North said they could count their horses.
         3. 3/5 Compromise: 3/5 of all “OTHER PERSONS” counted for population purposes ONLY
         4. Electoral College
            1. South states want more say in who becomes president (at this point only WHITE LAND OWNING MEN)
            2. Northern Elites didn’t trust voters
      3. Ratification (MUST KNOW THIS DATE: 1787 CONSTITUTION WAS RATIFIED)
         1. Federalists: Need to have a strong central government to make sure America is strong overall. FEDERALIST PAPERS (WRITTEN BY ALEXANDER HAMILTON AND JAMES MADISON)
         2. Anti-Federalists: Worried about a tyrannical government, no protection of states’ rights or civil rights. Leads to the BILL OF RIGHTS (Ratified in1791)

1. IMPORTANT DATES IN KP4
   1. Revolution of 1800
   2. 1848: Seneca Falls Convention (Seneca is where Iroquois once were, Matrilineal Society so its symbolic.) [Social Reform Movement ends] End of Mexican American War: WE ACHIEVE MANIFEST DESTINY BY GETTING TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA
2. IMPORTANT DATES IN KP5
   1. 1844-1877
   2. 1844: Polk is elected and he’s the Mexican American war guy
   3. 1877: End of Reconstruction. 1876: “Stolen Election” Ruther(fraud) B Hayes ended up winning when he shouldn’t have. He had to end military reconstruction in the South. Power sneaks back to the racist democrats of the south
3. IMPORTANT DATES IN KP6
   1. 1865-1898
   2. 1865: End of Civil War/Beginning of Industrialization
   3. 1867: End of the construction of the Transcontinental Railroad
   4. 1898: End of Gilded Age (lots of bad for women, children, and immigrants. Captains of Industry/Robber Barons)
   5. 1898: Beginning of the Progressive Era. and End of the Spanish American War (Guam, Philippines, Cuba, Puerto Rica) \*Hawaii wasn’t under Spanish rule but we still took it because why not same thing with the Samoan Islands\* We really wanted China but couldn’t get it because they didn’t want us there. IN ORDER TO IMPERIALIZE: Naval Bases and a Strong Navy.
      1. Those taken over learn the Language of the nation that takes them over.
      2. America’s a little late to the show so we can’t participate in taking over Africa. We look into the Pacific and Caribbean. Yellow Journalism and USS Maine (what the hell Spain why blow up the Maine) “You furnish the picture, I’ll furnish the war” – Yellow Journalism
      3. We attack Philippines before we attack Cuba to try and get access to China because we really want to trade with them. Forced Cuba to establish Guantanamo Bay and write an Amendment to include the US in their politics.
      4. Teller Amendment: Tells Cuba they’ll be independent once we win the war
      5. Platt Amendment: America will have a role in Cuba to “protect” them from outside influence
      6. Presidential Imperialism:
         1. McKinley: Hawaii and Spanish-American War. Open Door Policy
         2. Roosevelt Rough Rider BIG STICK DIPLOMACY: Threat of the Navy to try and imperialize. He’s enforcing the MONROE DOCTRINE by using his own ROOSEVELT COROLLARY
         3. Taft: Dollar Diplomacy: Build economic relations with imperialized nations (Asia, Latin America)
         4. Wilson: Moral Diplomacy “accidental imperialism”
      7. WHITE MAN’S BURDEN: Our duty to civilize the barbaric children “little brown children” of imperialized nations. We don’t listen to George Washington to not get involved in foreign affairs.
   6. Political Machines
      1. Tammany Hall in New York for Democratic Party (William Boss Tweed)
      2. Does both positive and negative things for American people
      3. Saw immigrants as just votes, so let’s help them out and help them assimilate AS LONG AS THEY VOTE FOR WHO THEY TOLD THEM TO.
      4. Political Graft: Tweed stole $$ from taxpayers through government jobs, BUT gives jobs to poor/immigrants
   7. Gilded Age: Mark Twain/Samuel Clemons (same guy)
      1. Means the era looked very positive and prestigious full of advancement, BUT LOTS of corruption/violence/crime/bad stuff underneath
         1. Vanderbilt: RAILROAD (VanderBILT the railroads)
         2. Rockefeller: OIL (found in ROCKs) [1st billionaire: Richest man in US History]
         3. Carnegie: STEEL (what is a CAR made out of) [GOSPEL OF WEALTH]
         4. Morgan: Finance/ Banking (JP Morgan CHASE)
         5. Robber Barons: Use and abuse the system for their benefit
         6. Captains of Industry: Use $$ for good (philanthropy)
   8. Populism/Populist Party/People’s Party (the majority of the PEOPLE)
      1. Farmers always have it rough and Industrial Workers (Grangers > Farmers Alliance > Populists)
      2. Fix problems for the little guy
      3. Omaha Platform
         1. Not successful themselves; found success through major political parties (mostly democrats)
         2. Graduated income tax (16th Amendment) SILVER STANDARD, direct election of senators (17th Amendment), reduced immigration (1920s), 8-hour workday (1890s), women’s suffrage (19th Amendment)
      4. Wizard of OZ Allegory
         1. Scarecrow: Farmers
         2. Tinman: Industrial Workers
         3. Dorothy: Average Farmer (Kansas)
         4. Wizard of OZ: President (Humbug, no real power to fix problems)
         5. Gold Standard vs Silver Standard (yellow brick road vs silver slipper)
      5. William Jennings Bryan (WJB) Runs 3 times never wins. CROSS OF GOLD SPEECH
   9. Progressive Era
      1. Muckrakers
         1. Upton Sinclair: The Jungle
            1. Poor Immigrants > EW! Gross Meat!
            2. Not his purpose to expose meat but rather try and help immigrants
         2. Ida TARbell (Tar = Oil): Exposes Standard Oil
         3. Lewis Hine: Child Labor (photos)
         4. Jacob Riis: HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES (poor immigrants in tenements of NYC, photos)
         5. Marry Harris Jones (Mother Jones): Child Labor
            1. Keatings-Owens Act: Ends child labor in 1912
         6. Horace Mann: Compulsory Education
         7. Jane Addams: Settle house movement (Hull House in Chi-Town)
            1. Help settle immigrants in cities
            2. Middle-Class (based in Christian values)
         8. Progressive Amendments
            1. 16: Graduated Income Tax (Populists)
            2. 17: Direct election of Senators (Populists)
            3. 18: Prohibition (Temperance)
            4. 19: Women’
4. IMPORTANT DATES IN KP7
   1. 1898- 1945
   2. WW1, WW2, Great Depression, Great Migration, Nativists have some success, Temperance Movement has success
   3. Conservative all the way through until FDR
   4. October 29, 1929: Stock Market Crash
   5. By 1932 unemployment rate is extremely high. Minorities had it worse.
   6. 1940: WW2 begins by the end of it the US economy is saved from Great Depression
   7. WW1 (ANIMAL and Causes)
      1. A: Alliances (America’s are Great Britain and France)
      2. N: Nationalism (USA! USA! USA!)
      3. I: Imperialism: United States lost out on prime places, so we need to find another way to gain territory or power
      4. M: Militarism S-A War military left-overs are just sitting there waiting to be used… we want to show our power
      5. A: Anarchy, Increase of people from south and eastern Europe, and spread of non-democratic ideals
      6. L: Leadership, no international leadership organization, US should lead
      7. US Joins and turns the tide of the war (were neutral at first): American Expeditionary Force
      8. Lusitania sinks, but not a reason to go to war because United States wasn’t the target > Sussex Ultimatum (no more unrestricted submarine warfare, except that’s kind of the point of a submarine is to be sneaky, so Germany reneges on the deal)
      9. Propaganda
         1. George Creel, Committee on Public Information
         2. “Over There” by George M. Cohan
      10. Zimmerman Telegram: The REAL reason for US involvement in WW1
          1. Germany sends message to German ambassador in Mexico urging them to keep United States distracted and go to war; would get back SW in return
      11. Need to get paid back from loans to Allies
   8. WW2 Causes
      1. Hitler sucks and is taking over land in Europe > League of Nations sucks more and does nothing (appeasement)
      2. United States is neutral (kinda)
         1. Neutrality Acts: No trading with belligerents (anyone at war) > we can’t trade with our friends
         2. Cash and Carry: You bring the cash and a way to carry it, you can buy our supplies (economic boost during Great Depression)
         3. Destroyers for Bases: We don’t need them, you do. You can have the boats, we want bases!
         4. Lend-Lease Act: Borrow or rent our supplies (didn’t expect to actually get them back or get paid)
      3. Atlantic Charter: Treaty of Friendship with Great Britain, goals for the war (based on Wilson’s 14 Points)
      4. 1940 Selective Service Act: 1st Peacetime Draft
      5. Pearl Harbor: 12/7/41 “A day that will live in infamy”
      6. European and Pacific Theatre
5. IMPORTANT DATES IN KP8
   1. 1945-1980
   2. 1945: WW2 Ends Cold War Begins
   3. 1980: Reagan’s Election.
6. JACKSONION DEMOCRACY
   1. A hero and a villain
      1. Hero: Hero of the Common Man: Son of poor Irish immigrants not born into wealth. Average kind of guy. 1st President since Washington to have Military Record. Immigrant background, poor, fought in Revolution. When he’s running for president he adopts this idea of common man. UNIVERSAL WHITE MALE SUFFRAGE: ALL WHITE MEN NO MATTER WHAT CAN VOTE DUH. No longer need property qualifications to vote.
      2. Jacksonian democracy (Elected in 1828) [1824 “Corrupt Bargain” End of the Era of Good Feelings. Jackson started running right on day 1] “WE NEED A MAN WHO CAN FIGHT NOT A MAN WHO CAN WRITE”
         1. Democratic symbol=donkey
         2. Jackson was the first ass (Jackass)
         3. Party name changed from democratic republicans to just democrats
         4. “Rotation in office” (spoil system)
            1. Negative effects: Not qualified corruption, he just gave away positions like it was nothing
      3. Jackson fights for the Farmers in the Bank War so they love him.
      4. Villain:
         1. Henry Clay: Despises Jackson with an absolute passion. Loses in 1828 to Jackson so he was PISSED
         2. Nullification Crisis: in 1828 right before the election. Trying to make sure John Quincy Addams doesn’t win. Tariff of Abominations to make sure he doesn’t win. HIGH TARIFF BAD FOR FARMERS (Majority Vote) Jackson does A LOT to expand the role of the president after this.
            1. South Carolina starts this and Jackson gets pissed. South Carolina Exposition: John C. Calhoun said that states can nullify a federal law that they find unconstitutional. “Supremacy clause” says they can’t but they don’t care
            2. Jackson threatens them with military action and a majority of the American people don’t really like that because its king like. Force Bill and Compromise Tariff instead. Force Bill says if the south doesn’t listen Jackson is going in with the military.
            3. INDIAN REMOVAL ACT: 1832. White people want fertile land of South (Cherokee land in Georgia. Worcester vs Georgia Case) Some tribes physically start fighting but of course they don’t win. CHEROKEE ARE SMART THOUGH tries to sue the government.

*Worcester vs Georgia* + *Cherokee vs Georgia*: Only the federal government can deal with native tribes as a result of these cases. ALSO, if the government does want the land, they MUST make a NEW TREATY to compensate

* + - * 1. Jackson ignores the ruling
        2. WHIGS created to go specifically against Jackson: ANTI-JACKSON, PRO-BUSINESS, PRO-INTERNATIONAL TRADE. Led by Henry Clay. No Whigs in the South only East and North

Regional political parties/Sectionalism Issues

* 1. Bank War
     1. Clay re charters 2nd BUS Early
        1. If he OK’s It: Hurts farmers in the South and West
        2. Vetoes: Hurts American Businesses
     2. Jackson then kills the BUS and puts the money in pet banks. “Wildcat Banks” Jackson wasn’t allowed to do that. Biddle (“Wildcat” Bank Man) calls in loans it leads to the collapse of the “wildcat” banks, hurts poor farmers. RIP FARMERS EITHER WAY

1. Court Cases (REMEMBER TO UNDERLINE ALL SUPREME COURT CASES)
   1. Marshall Court: Federal power over State Power (Supremacy Clause)
      1. Marbury vs Madison: Judicial Review (SCOTUS can review the actions of other branches and laws for constitutionality)
      2. Gibbons vs Ogden: “Steamboat Case” establishes Congress’ power over interstate trade
      3. McCulloch vs Maryland: “BUS Case” confirmed the constitutionality of the Bank of the United States (BUS)
   2. Taney Court: Pro-Slavery, Pro-States rights
      1. **DRED SCOTT vs SANFORD (1854)** after the Compromise of 1850 which said that DC would take a stand AGAINST slavery (or sanDford) [EXPLICITLY MENTIONED IN THE KCO GOTTA KNOW IT]: Slaves are property NOT people > no rights, slavery can exist everywhere because they’re property
   3. **Plessy vs Ferguson (1896):** Plessy’s justification for desegregation (14th Amendment All Americans treated equal): “Separate but Equal”
   4. Warren Court: Civil Rights/Individual Rights
      1. **Brown vs. Board (1954):** Desegregate public schools ONLY PUBLIC SCHOOLS NOTHING ELSE (14th Amendment): South closes schools
         1. Mendez vs Westminster: “Mexican Schools” (Governor of CA where the case took place, Earl Warren)
      2. Miranda vs Arizona, Gideon vs Wainwright: Rights of the accuse (5th/6th Amendment)
      3. Tinker vs Des Moines: Student protest (Vietnam War Armbands) (1st Amendment)
      4. Loving vs Virginia: Interracial Marriage (14th Amendment)
      5. Schnck vs United States: WW1 Sedition Acts. “Clear and Present danger” (1st Amendment) [Had his Civil Rights SHANKED away from him
      6. Schechter vs United States: “Sick Chicken Case,” nullifying the NRA (National Recovery Act)
      7. Korematsu vs United States: Supported Japanese Internment, wartime danger
   5. Bakke vs UC Regents: Affirmative Action is “reverse discrimination”
2. Political Party History

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| **Anti-Federalists**   * Against ratification of the Constitution * Civil and States Rights (BOR) * Lower classes * West and South * Farmers (Yeomen) | **Federalists**   * Pro-ratification * Strong Central Government * Middle to Upper Classes * North and East * In favor of business and finance |
| **Democratic-Republicans: Thomas Jefferson**   * In favor of States Rights * Lower classes * West and South * Farmers (Yeomen Farmers) * Help France * Strict Constructionist (10th Amendment) * Era of Good Feelings after Federalist Party dies | **Federalist Party: Hamilton**   * In favor of Central Government * Middle and Upper Classes * North and East * Business and Industry * Help Britain * Loose Constructionist (“Elastic Clause” Necessary and Proper Clause) * DIE at Hartford Convention (1814) |
| **Democratic Party: Jackson**   * Universal Male Suffrage * Spoils System * West and South * Farmers (Yeomen) * Split over slavery(1840s-1850s)   **SWITCH**   * Populist Party: Farmers + Bring in Industrialists * FDR: New Deal (Party of the Dispossessed) Urban + AA * Civil Rights Movement: AA, Feminism, LGBT, Hispanic * Great Society: Poor into the party | **Whigs: Clay**   * Anti-Jackson * Pro-Business and Pro-Industry * North and East * Second-Party System |
|  | **Free Soil Party**   * Free Labor, Free-soil: No spread of slavery into new territories (Bleeding Kansas) |
|  | **Republican Party: Lincoln**   * Pro-Business and Pro-Industry * North, East, and some West * First to take a stance on slavery **SWITCH** * 1920s: Laissez-fare economics + sipply side economics (Trickle Down) * 1950s: Anti-Communists (military) * 1970s: Nixon and Southern Strategy * 1980s: Ronald Reagan |