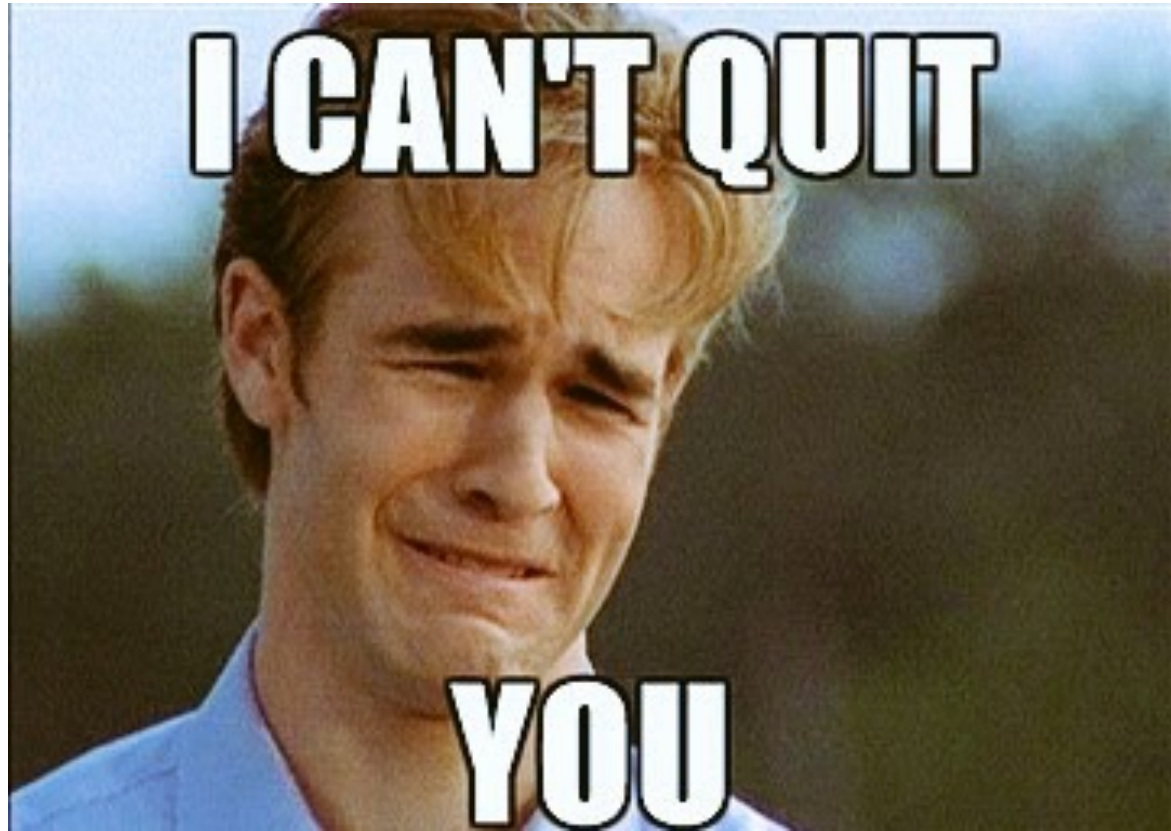


KEY THINGS TO KNOW FOR  
**APUSH Periods 6-9**  
**1865-Present**

**50%**  
**of the**  
**exam**



# APUSH PERIOD 6: 1865-1898 (13%)

## 1865: Civil War Ends

You better know about:

- ✓ How the federal government played a very active role in western expansion
  - Native American Policy: 1) War- **Battle of Little Bighorn** 1876, **Wounded Knee** 1890, 2) Forced assimilation- **Dawes Severalty Act** 1887
  - Economics: 1) **Subsidies** to the railroad companies, 2) **Homestead Act** = cheap land
- ✓ The policy of **laissez faire** during the Gilded Age led to various social and political problems
  - Economic: 1) growth of **trusts**/monopolies, 2) lack of enforcement of **Interstate Commerce Act** 1887 & **Sherman Anti-Trust Act** 1890
  - Social: urban slums, poverty (justified by beliefs in **Social Darwinism**), rise of the settlement house movement (**Jane Addams**)
  - Political: **political machines** such as **Tammany Hall** & Boss Tweed
  - Environmental: Destruction of natural resources (Growth of conservationist movement (**Sierra Club**))

# APUSH PERIOD 6: 1865-1898 (13%)

## 1865: Civil War Ends

You better know about:

- ✓ **Challenges facing both labor unions and farmers during the Gilded Age and how they attempted to address these challenges**
  - **Labor Unions: Challenges:** 1) hostility from corporations & the govt. 2) division between skilled vs. unskilled, immigrant vs. native 3) public opinion
  - **Responses:** Unions formed **Knights of Labor**, **American Federation of Labor** 2) Strikes at **Homestead** 1892, **Pullman** 1894 = end in violence & defeat
  - **Farmers: Challenges:** 1) dominance of railroads 2) mechanization
  - **Responses:** Farmers formed organizations such as **Grange Movement** and eventually the **Populist Party** (govt. regulation of railroad – enforce the Interstate Commerce Act, free silver, income tax, direct election of Senators)
- ✓ **How various groups continued to face discrimination**
  - African Americans: **Jim Crow laws**, **Plessy v. Ferguson**, disenfranchisement
  - Immigrants: hostility to immigrants from Asia (**Chinese Exclusion Act**) and the “**new immigrants**” from Southern/Eastern Europe = rise in **nativism**

**1898: Spanish American War (U.S. overseas expansion)**

# APUSH PERIOD 7: 1890-1945 (17%)

**1890: Last of the Native American Wars (Wounded Knee) & Closing of the Frontier**

You better know about:

- ✓ The **motives of U.S. overseas expansion** and examples of that expansion
  - **Motives**: Economic (markets, raw materials), political (compete with Europe/Japan), ideological (spread democracy & Christianity), military (Alfred T. Mahan)
  - **Examples**: Open Door Policy in China, **Spanish American War**, War in the Philippines,, Annexation of Hawaii, Panama Canal, etc.
- ✓ Ways that the Progressive Movement sought to use **the power of the government to improve society**
  - **Economic**: Trust busting (Sherman Anti-Trust Act), Meat Inspection Act, Pure Food & Drug Act, Hepburn Act (strengthen the ICC)
  - **Political**: Efforts to expand democracy - Wisconsin Idea (recall, referendum, initiative), 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment (direct election of Senators), 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment (women's suffrage)
  - **Social**: Temperance (18<sup>th</sup> Amendment), child labor laws (Lewis Hines),

# APUSH PERIOD 7: 1890-1945 (17%)

You better know about:

- ✓ Reasons why the United States eventually went from neutrality to fighting in World War I, and how Wilson played a key role in the peace process
  - Neutrality to War: Sinking of neutral ships (Lusitania), Zimmerman Telegram, Wilson's idealism ("Make the world safe for democracy")
  - Postwar: Wilson's 14 Points largely rejected by the allies, **League of Nations rejected** by the U.S. Senate.
- ✓ The impact of World War I on the Home Front
  - Examples: 1) Sedition Act restricted civil liberties (upheld by Schenck case), 2) Great Migration of African Americans to the north, 3) support increases for 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> amendments

# APUSH PERIOD 7: 1890-1945 (17%)

You better know about:

- ✓ How the “Roaring Twenties” was not only a decade of economic prosperity, but also a time of **increased tension in American society**
  - **Examples of Tension**: 1) Red Scare/Palmer Raids 2) Quota Acts 3) Sacco & Vanzetti trial 4) Scopes Trial 5) Prohibition 6) Racial Tensions 7) Lost Generation
- ✓ The ways the New Deal responded to the problems of the Great Depression and **changed the role of the federal government** by creating programs intended to provide relief, recovery, and reform.
  - **Examples**: 1) Social Security (safety net) 2) FDIC (bank reform) 3) Wagner Act (labor unions) WPA / CCC (public works)
- ✓ **Challenges to the New Deal**: Supreme Court (ruled some programs unconstitutional), Huey Long (“Share Our Wealth”), Republicans (opposed deficit spending & large federal government)

# APUSH PERIOD 7: 1890-1945 (17%)

You better know about:

- ✓ Efforts of the U.S. to remain neutral prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor
  - Examples: Neutrality Acts, America First Committee (stay out of war), Cash & Carry, Lend Lease Act
- ✓ The impacts of WW2 on the home front:
  - Great Depression ends as a result of mass mobilization
  - Mexican: Bracero program, Zoot Suit Riots
  - Japanese Americans: Executive Order 9066 (Internment upheld by Korematsu case)
  - African Americans: Double Victory campaign, race riots, Executive Order 8802 (banned discrimination in defense work) Congress of Racial Equality formed (CORE)
- ✓ The reasons why the allies defeated the Axis powers (Big 3 alliance, U.S. war production, and new technology)

**to**  
**1945: End of World War II**

**BACK TO BACK**



**WORLD WAR  
CHAMPS**



# APUSH PERIOD 8: 1945-1980 (15%)

## 1945: End of World War II (U.S. is a super power)

You better know about:

- ✓ The various methods the U.S. used to try to contain (George Kennan) the spread of communism
  - Examples: Truman Doctrine (\$ to Greece/Turkey), Marshall Plan (\$ rebuild Europe), NATO (1<sup>st</sup> permanent peace alliance), War in Korea and Vietnam
- ✓ How the relationship between the U.S. and Soviets fluctuated between periods of confrontation and détente
  - Conflict: Berlin Blockade, Korean War, Cuban Missile Crisis
  - Détente: “Spirit of Geneva”, SALT I Treaty, Nixon to China
- ✓ Ways the United States supported undemocratic governments, so long as they were non-communist
  - CIA in Iran & Guatemala (1950s), Support for Diem in South Vietnam

# APUSH PERIOD 8: 1945-1980 (15%)

You better know about:

- ✓ The Cold War led to **growing debates at home**
  - **Order vs. liberty**: HUAC, McCarthyism, 2<sup>nd</sup> Red Scare, Alger Hiss
  - **Arms & Space Race**: Eisenhower's Military Industrial Complex speech, Launching of Sputnik > creation of NASA & federal \$ ed.
  - **Anti-war Movement**: opposition to Vietnam War (Tet 1968, bombing Cambodia, My Lai massacre)
- ✓ Civil Rights activists used **legal challenges, nonviolence, & direct action** to fight segregation and discrimination
  - **Examples**: Brown v. Board of Education (1954), Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955-56), Freedom Rides (1961), Freedom Summer (1964)
- ✓ Ways that the **three branches of the government eventually** played a role in **advancing the cause of civil rights**
  - **Executive**: Truman desegregates the military (1948)
  - **Judicial**: Brown v. Board of Education (1954)
  - **Legislative**: Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act 1965

# APUSH PERIOD 8: 1945-1980 (15%)

You better know about:

- ✓ Intense resistance from southerners slowed the pace of change
  - Southern Manifesto, Little Rock 9 blocked by Gov. Faubus
- ✓ As southern resistance continued and social and economic inequality remained, disputes arose over the different philosophies for change
  - Stokely Carmichael “Black Power”, Malcolm X, Black Panthers
- ✓ Other groups were inspired by the civil rights movement and there was growing awareness of inequalities in American society
  - Mexican American (Cesar Chavez), LGBT (Stonewall Riots), American Indian Movement, Women (Feminine Mystique, National Organization for Women, Roe v. Wade)

# APUSH PERIOD 8: 1945-1980 (15%)

You better know about:

- ✓ Liberalism under the Great Society (LBJ) continued to expand the power of the federal government (Progressives, New Deal)
  - Medicare, Medicaid, Poverty programs (Head Start, Job Corps)  
Civil Rights Act 1964, Voting Rights Act 1965, Immigration Act of 1965 (no more quotas)
  - Warren Court decisions expanded democracy and individual freedoms: Griswold v. Connecticut=birth control, Miranda v. Arizona = protection for individuals accused of a crime
- ✓ How the Great Society, Warren Court decisions, and growing counterculture movements (hippies, sexual revolution) led to a resurgence of a conservative movement (Barry Goldwater '64, Election of Nixon '68, Reagan '80)

**to**

**1980: Election of Ronald Reagan (Conservative Movement)**

# APUSH PERIOD 9: 1980-Present (5%)

## 1980: Election of Ronald Reagan (Rise of Conservatism)

You better know about:

- ✓ The reasons for the rise of the Conservative Movement
  - Belief in social and moral decay contributes to the rise of religious fundamentalist (opposed to abortion, gay marriage)
  - Reduced public faith in the governments ability to solve social & economic problems
    - Inflation of the 1970s, Watergate, growing deficit of New Deal & Great Society programs
- ✓ The Conservatives did achieve some political/economic victories, but did not completely undo all government programs or social trends
  - Conservative Wins: Reaganomics (reduced taxes- “trickle down” economics), deregulation of some industries
  - Conservative Losses: Size of govt. grew (Social Security, Medicare remained popular programs), abortion still legal

# APUSH PERIOD 9: 1980-Present (5%)

You better know about:

- ✓ Know about the rhetoric vs. the reality of President Reagan's foreign policy
  - Rhetoric: Hardcore anticommunist, called Soviets the “Evil Empire”, rejected policy of détente, mass increase in defense spending
  - Reality: Homies with Gorbachev that eventually leads to arms control agreements and eventually the end of the Soviet Union
- ✓ How the post-Cold War world led to new challenges for U.S. foreign policy makers
  - 9/11 attacks lead to War on Terrorism -→ Afghanistan war
  - Bush Doctrine -> preemptive strike against Iraq due to concerns over support for terrorism & WMD program of Saddam Hussein
  - Concerns over violations of civil liberties due to legislation such as the Patriot Act

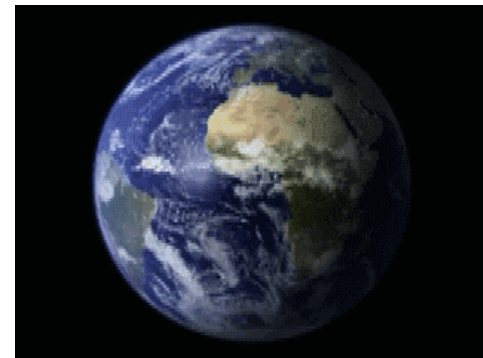
# APUSH PERIOD 9: 1980-Present (5%)

You better know about:

## ✓ Changes to American society since the 1970s

- Changing demographics as increasing numbers of people come from Latin America and Asia (Immigration Act of 1965)
  - Still debating this issue ---immigration reform?
- Continued debate over the role of federal government (Health Care law, Social Security spending, govt. surveillance)
- Loss of manufacturing jobs overseas, rising income inequality (Occupy Wall Street movement)
- Rising concerns about climate change/global warming, energy policy, oil consumption
  - Previous periods: John Muir Sierra Club, TR conservation, Rachel Carson's "Silent Spring" (pesticides!), Clean Air Act (1963), creation of Environmental Protection Agency (1970)

**to**  
**Present: The Day of Your APUSH Exam**



# CHECK OUT THESE REVIEW VIDEOS

**APUSH PERIOD 6:**

**1865-1898**

**REVIEWED!**

**APUSH PERIOD 7:**

**1890-1945**

**REVIEWED!**

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**Part 1: Foreign Policy**

**APUSH PERIOD 8:**

**1945-1980**

**REVIEWED!**

**Part 2: Domestic**

**APUSH PERIOD 8:**

**1945-1980**

**REVIEWED!**

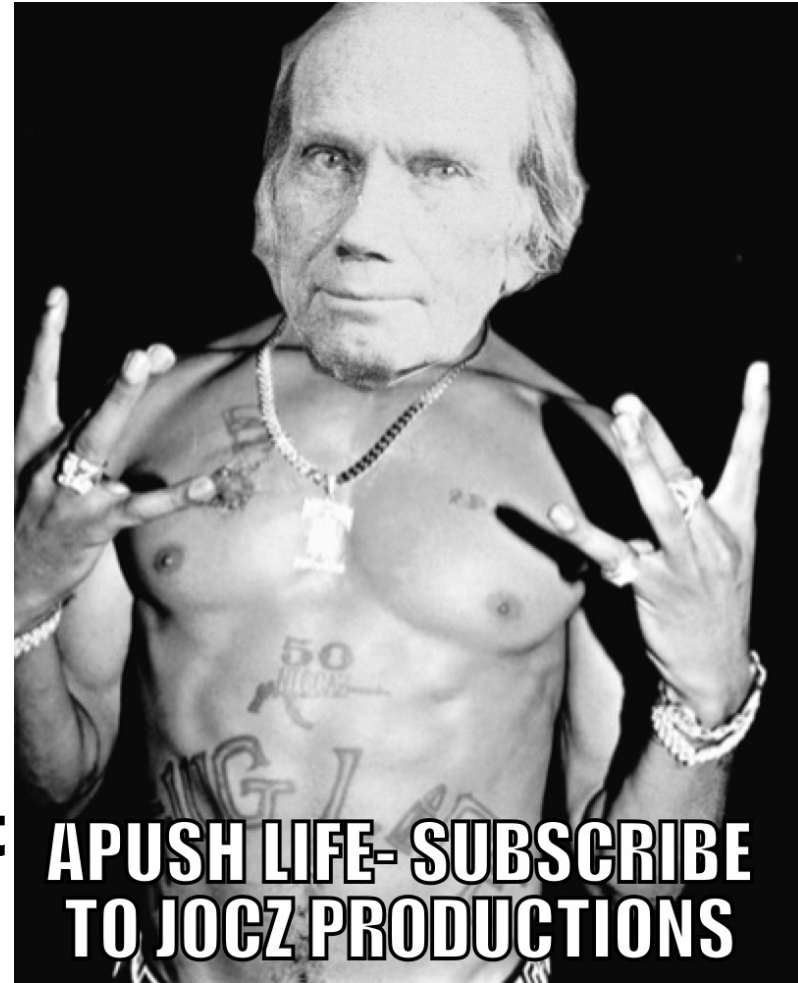


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like to go chill with for a week?**



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