

REVIEW • TOP 10'S

THE DRIVE FOR FIVE

PART 1

TOP 10 LISTS: A CHRONOLOGICAL REVIEW

I. TOP 10 EVENTS FROM THE SPANISH YEARS, 1492 - 1606

1. THE FIRST SPANISH EXPEDITIONS

Columbus hoped to find a new sea route to Asia. He adopted a highly ethnocentric attitude toward the Native Americans he encountered. It is important to note that the Portuguese were actually the first Europeans to conduct regular maritime expeditions into the South Atlantic.

2. THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

Name given to the exchange of plants, animals, and diseases between Europe and the New World following Columbus' discovery of the New World in 1492. The Spanish introduced Europe to such New World crops as potatoes, tomatoes, and corn.

3. THE FALL OF THE AZTECS AND THE INCAS

Both the Aztecs and the Incas had centralized governments. Cortes defeated the Aztecs and Pizarro defeated the Incas.

4. THE ENCOMIENDA SYSTEM

Spanish rulers rewarded local officials by granting them villages and control over native labor. Known as the encomienda system, this practice cruelly exploited Indian labor.

5. THE FOUNDING OF FLORIDA

Florida was the first part of what is now the continental United States to be visited by Europeans. The Spanish began construction of a fortress at St. Augustine in 1565, thus founding the oldest continuously inhabited European settlement in what is now the United States.

6. THE RISE OF NEW SPAIN

By the mid-16th century, New Spain included hundreds of flourishing towns. Mexico City boasted an impressive cathedral and a new university.

7. THE SPANISH SOUTHWEST

By 1630, 3,000 Spaniards lived in New Mexico. The Spanish had the most contact with the Pueblo, Hopi, and Zuni.

8. THE IMPACT OF DISEASE

Demographers estimate that over 50 million people inhabited the New World in 1492. European diseases such as small pox decimated the Native American population.

9. THE DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMADA, 1588

In 1588, Philip II sent the Spanish Armada to invade and conquer England. However, the English defeated the Armada thus beginning a new era of English exploration and colonization.

10. THE IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY

The Iroquois formed the most important and powerful North American political alliance. The Iroquois lived in settled villages.

II. TOP 10 EVENTS FROM THE COLONIAL YEARS, 1607 - 1763

1. THE FOUNDING OF JAMESTOWN, 1607

Jamestown was founded by a joint-stock company to earn a profit. Tobacco quickly became the colony's key cash crop.

2. JOHN WINTHROP'S "CITY UPON A HILL" SERMON, 1630

The Puritans have a special mission to build a model Christian community. Winthrop's speech marked the first expression of American Exceptionalism.

3. THE PURITANS BANISH ROGER WILLIAMS AND ANNE HUTCHINSON, 1638

Puritan authorities banished both Roger Williams (1636) and Anne Hutchinson (1638) for their unorthodox religious views. Williams founded a colony in Rhode Island based upon freedom of religion and the separation of church and state.

4. BACON'S REBELLION, 1676

Bacon's Rebellion exposed tensions between poor former indentured servants and the wealthy tidewater gentry. The rebellion persuaded planters to turn to imported slave labor from Africa.

5. THE PUEBLO REVOLT, 1680

Led by Popé, the Pueblo successfully drove the Spanish out of their territory. However, the Spanish returned a dozen years later and reestablished control.

6. WILLIAM PENN FOUNDS PENNSYLVANIA, 1682

William Penn founded Pennsylvania as a refuge for Quakers. The Quakers practiced religious toleration, opposed slavery and refused to bear arms. Pennsylvania quickly became noted for its prosperous economy and heterogeneous population.

7. STONO REBELLION, 1739

Slaves living south of Charleston seized guns and killed nearby planters. The slaves hoped to reach Florida where they would gain their freedom. However, the local militia put down the rebellion killing dozens of slaves.

8. THE FIRST GREAT AWAKENING, 1730S AND 1740S

The First Great Awakening was a wave of religious enthusiasm that began in New England and then swept across the rest of the colonies. Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield were the leading preachers. The First Great Awakening split the Congregational and Presbyterian churches and encouraged missionary work to African slaves and Native Americans.

9. THE ALBANY PLAN OF UNION, 1754

Proposed by Benjamin Franklin, the Albany Plan of Union called for a unified response to the threat posed by the Indians and the French. Franklin supported the plan with his famous "Join, or Die" cartoon. Both the colonies and the British rejected the Albany Plan.

10. THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR, 1754 – 1763

The colonies and Great Britain successfully ended French power in North America. However, the war left Great Britain with a huge war debt.

III. TOP 10 EVENTS FROM THE REVOLUTIONARY YEARS, 1764 – 1789

1. THE STAMP ACT, 1765

Parliament passed the Stamp Act to raise revenue to support British troops stationed in the colonies. The Stamp Act provoked a debate over Parliament's right to tax the colonies.

2. THE COERCIVE ACTS, 1774

The Coercive Acts were designed to punish Boston for the Tea Party. The British strategy of isolating Boston failed.

3. THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, 1774

Elected representatives met in Philadelphia to reach a unified response to the Coercive Acts. The First Continental Congress called for a complete boycott of British goods and also urged the colonists to organize a militia for defensive purposes.

4. COMMON SENSE, 1776

Thomas Paine rejected monarchy as a form of government and urged Americans to create an independent government based upon republican principles.

5. THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, 1776

Jefferson used Locke's philosophy of natural rights to justify the colonies right to rebel against the British king.

6. THE BATTLE OF SARATOGA, 1777

The American victory revived the colonial cause and helped convince France to declare war on Great Britain and openly support the American cause.

7. THE TREATY OF PARIS, 1783

Ended the Revolutionary War on favorable terms to the United States. Under the terms of the treaty, America's boundaries stretched west to the Mississippi, north to the Great Lakes, and south to Florida.

8. THE NORTHWEST ORDINANCE OF 1787

Enacted under the Articles of Confederation. The Northwest Ordinance established an orderly procedure for territories to become states equal to the original thirteen states. It banned slavery from the Northwest Territory thus becoming the first national law to prohibit the extension of slavery.

9. SHAYS' REBELLION, 1787

Shays' Rebellion was sparked by frustrated Massachusetts farmers who were losing their land because they could not repay their debts to eastern creditors in hard currency. Shays' Rebellion helped convince Washington, Madison, and Hamilton that the Articles of Confederation were too weak and that the United States needed a stronger federal government.

10. RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION, 1789

The Constitution created a federal system of government that divided power between a national government and state governments. The Constitution divided power into legislative, executive, and judicial branches. The Great Compromise created a bicameral Congress. The Three-Fifths Compromise provided that slaves be counted as three-fifths of a person for purposes of representation and taxation.

IV. TOP 10 EVENTS FROM THE EARLY REPUBLIC YEARS, 1790 - 1824

1. HAMILTON'S FINANCIAL PLAN, 1790

Hamilton's plan called for the federal government to assume the debts, adopt an excise tax on liquor, impose high tariffs on imported manufactured goods, and charter a national bank. Hamilton argued that the necessary and proper clause gave Congress the power to charter a national bank. Jefferson countered by arguing that what the Constitution does not permit it forbids.

2. WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS, 1796

Washington urged future leaders to avoid forming permanent alliances with foreign nations. During the 1930s, isolationists used Washington's Farewell Address to justify the Neutrality Acts.

3. THE ALIEN AND SEDITION ACTS, 1798

The Alien and Sedition Acts were a response to the contentious debate over the Quasi-War with France. The acts were intended to intimidate the Democratic-Republicans. Jefferson and Madison denounced the acts in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions. Their arguments inspired the doctrine of states' rights.

4. THE REVOLUTION OF 1800

The election of 1800 marked a peaceful transition of power from the Federalists to the Democratic-Republicans.

5. THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE, 1803

The purchase doubled the size of the United States. Jefferson agreed to the purchase even though it contradicted his belief in a strict interpretation of the Constitution. He believed that the new territory would fulfill his vision of enabling America to become an agrarian republic.

6. *MARBURY v. MADISON*, 1803

The Marshall Court established the principle of judicial review.

7. THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR OF 1812

The War of 1812 led to a new spirit of nationalism. It also promoted domestic industries and dealt a fatal blow to the Federalist Party.

8. THE AMERICAN SYSTEM, 1816 - 1824

Henry Clay's grand plan to use tariffs to promote domestic industries and fund a network of roads and canals (internal improvements). Clay also supported the national bank.

9. THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, 1820

The Missouri Compromise admitted Maine as a free state and Missouri as a slave state. It forbade slavery in the Louisiana Territory north of 36°30'. The Missouri Compromise temporarily defused the controversy over slavery.

10. THE MONROE DOCTRINE, 1823

The Monroe Doctrine was a unilateral declaration of principles that asserted American independence from Europe in foreign policy. It warned the European nations against further colonial ventures in the Western Hemisphere.

V. TOP 10 EVENTS FROM THE ANTEBELLUM YEARS, 1825 – 1860

1. THE OPENING OF THE ERIE CANAL, 1825

The Erie Canal connected Albany on the Hudson River with Buffalo on Lake Erie. The canal transformed New York City into America's greatest commercial center. It created commercial ties between the Northeast and the Midwest.

2. THE SECOND GREAT AWAKENING, 1820 – 1840

The Second Great Awakening was a wave of religious enthusiasm led by itinerant preachers such as Charles Finney. It played a key role in making Americans aware of the moral issues posed by slavery.

3. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, 1831

Garrison published the first issue of *The Liberator* on January 1, 1831. He called for the "immediate and uncompensated emancipation of the slaves."

4. *WORCESTER v. GEORGIA*, 1832

The Marshall Court upheld the Cherokee Nation's legal right to their ancestral lands. However, President Jackson refused to enforce the ruling. Jackson's policy led to the removal of the Cherokee from their homeland to lands across the Mississippi River. About one-quarter of the Cherokee people died on what came to be called the Trail of Tears.

5. THE SENECA FALLS CONVENTION, 1848

The Seneca Falls Convention was organized and led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott. The "Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions" called for greater rights for women including the right to vote. The meeting marked the beginning of the women's rights movement in America.

6. IRISH IMMIGRATION, 1840 – 1860

Most Irish settled in cities along the east coast. Irish immigrants played a key role in the rise of big city political machines. The wave of Irish immigrants aroused intense anti-Catholic prejudice that expressed itself in the rise of the Know-Nothing political party.

7. THE WILMOT PROVISIO, 1846

The Wilmot Proviso called for the prohibition of slavery in lands acquired in the Mexican War. The Wilmot Proviso never became federal law. However, it reopened the sectional debate about extending slavery into the western territories.

8. THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT, 1854

The Kansas-Nebraska Act stated that popular sovereignty would be used to determine the status of slavery in the Kansas and Nebraska territories. The act led to the demise of the Whig Party and the rise of the Republican Party.

9. SLAVERY IN THE OLD SOUTH, 1825 – 1860

By 1860 there were 4 million slaves in the South. The majority of white families did not own slaves. Nonetheless, the majority of white Southerners defined slavery as a "positive good."

10. THE DRED SCOTT CASE, 1857

The Supreme Court ruled that Dred Scott was a slave and thus could not sue in federal court. The Court further ruled that slaves were private property and could be taken to any state or territory. The Dred Scott ruling thus invalidated the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 and the Missouri Compromise of 1820.

VI. TOP 10 EVENTS FROM THE INDUSTRIAL YEARS, 1861 – 1896

1. THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM, 1863

The Union victory at Antietam persuaded England and France to remain neutral. The victory also enabled Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.

2. BLACK CODES, 1865

Southern state legislatures passed Black Codes to limit the civil rights and economic opportunities of African Americans.

3. THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT, 1868

Overturned the Dred Scott decision by making the former slaves citizens. The amendment prohibited states from depriving "any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of the laws."

4. THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT, 1882

The act prohibited the immigration of Chinese to America. The Chinese Exclusion Act was the first law in American history to exclude a group because of its ethnic background.

5. THE NEW IMMIGRANTS, 1880 – 1896

Term used to describe a new wave of immigrants from small towns and villages in Southern and Eastern Europe. The New Immigrants primarily settled in large cities in the Northeast and Midwest.

6. THE DAWES ACT, 1887

The Dawes Act was partially inspired by public pressure following the publication of Helen Hunt Jackson's *Century of Dishonor*. The legislation's goal was to turn Native Americans into self-supporting farmers by dividing tribal lands into individual homesteads. The Dawes Act ignored the reliance of traditional Indian culture on tribally owned land.

7. SOCIAL DARWINISM, 1880S

Social Darwinism was the belief that the "laws" of biological evolution also apply to human society. Social Darwinists promoted competition and rugged individualism and opposed government intervention in the free market.

8. THE POPULIST REVOLT, 1890 – 1896

Agrarian discontent was sparked by falling farm prices and discriminatory railroad rates. The Populist platform called for government control of the railroads, free coinage of silver, and the direct election of U.S. senators.

9. PLESSY v. FERGUSON, 1896

Plessy v. Ferguson was a landmark Supreme Court case that sanctioned "separate but equal" facilities for African Americans. The decision allowed Jim Crow segregation laws to spread across the South.

10. THE ELECTION OF 1896

The Election of 1896 featured a presidential contest between William Jennings Bryan and William McKinley. Bryan endorsed free silver and was supported by a coalition of Democrats and Populists. McKinley endorsed tariffs and the gold standard and was supported by the Republicans. McKinley's victory led to the collapse of the Populist Party and a generation of almost unbroken Republican dominance.

VII. TOP 10 EVENTS FROM THE PROGRESSIVE YEARS, 1897 – 1920

1. THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898

The Spanish-American War marked the end of Spain's New World empire and the emergence of the United States as a world power. The Treaty of Paris ceded Puerto Rico and Guam to the United States. Spain recognized Cuban independence and agreed to cede the Philippine Islands to the United States for \$20 million.

2. THE OPEN DOOR POLICY, 1899

The Open Door policy was designed to protect American commercial interests in China.

3. THE FOUNDING OF THE NAACP, 1909

The NAACP was founded by W.E.B. Du Bois and other civil rights leaders. The organization rejected Booker T. Washington's policy of gradualism and instead focused on using the courts to strike down Jim Crow segregation laws.

4. THE MUCKRAKERS, 1900 – 1920

The Muckrakers were investigative reporters who expressed the new spirit of Progressive reform by uncovering social and economic wrongs. Ida Tarbell, Lincoln Steffens, and Upton Sinclair were the leading muckrakers. Sinclair's novel *The Jungle* prompted Congress to pass the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act.

5. THE ELECTION OF 1912

The election of 1912 featured a presidential contest among William Howard Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson. TR's Bull Moose Party split the Republican vote thus enabling Wilson and the Democrats to win the White House.

6. THE OPENING OF THE PANAMA CANAL, 1914

The Panama Canal gave the United States a commanding position in the Western Hemisphere. The canal made the security of the Caribbean a vital American interest. The Roosevelt Corollary justified American's unrestricted right to regulate Caribbean affairs.

7. THE GREAT MIGRATION, 1914 – 1919

The wartime demand for industrial workers encouraged over 400,000 southern blacks to move to northern and Midwestern cities.

8. THE FOURTEEN POINTS, 1918

The Fourteen Points were Woodrow Wilson's blueprint for post-World War peace. Wilson's fourteenth and most famous point called for a League of Nations.

9. THE SENATE REJECTS THE VERSAILLES TREATY, 1919

Led by Senator Lodge, the Senate rejected the Treaty of Versailles and thus the League of Nations. Lodge argued that the League would force American to abandon its long-standing policy of avoiding foreign entanglements.

10. THE NINETEENTH AMENDMENT, 1920

The Nineteenth Amendment guaranteed women the right to vote. The amendment culminated the long fight for women's suffrage that began at the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848.

VIII. TOP 10 EVENTS FROM THE BOOM AND BUST YEARS, 1921 - 1945

1. THE MASS PRODUCTION OF CARS, 1921 - 1929

Henry Ford applied the principles of assembly line production to the manufacture of cars. Automobile sales stimulated demand for steel, rubber tires, glass, gasoline, and highways.

2. MASS CULTURE, 1921 - 1929

Radio and motion pictures contributed to the rise of American mass culture during the 1920s. Movies were the decade's most popular form of mass entertainment.

3. FLAPPERS, 1921 - 1929

Flappers provided the most visible and shocking manifestation of the new American woman. Flappers challenged conventional norms of feminine appearance by wearing short skirts, heavy makeup, and short bobbed hair.

4. THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE, 1921 - 1929

The Harlem Renaissance was an outpouring of African American literary and artistic creativity. Harlem Renaissance writers such as Langston Hughes and Zora Neale Hurston celebrated the African American experience while also calling for equal civil rights.

5. THE HUNDRED DAYS, 1933

The name given to the period from March 9 to June 16, 1933 in which Congress passed New Deal laws to relieve unemployment, reform banking system, and promote industrial and agricultural recovery.

6. THE DUST BOWL, 1930 - 1936

Name given to parts of Oklahoma, Kansas, eastern Colorado and the Texas panhandle that suffered from a prolonged heat wave and drought. Desperate people called "Okies" moved to California to seek jobs. John Steinbeck described the plight of the Okies in *The Grapes of Wrath*.

7. THE NYE COMMITTEE, 1934

The Nye Committee concluded that greedy munitions dealers played a key role in America's entry into World War I. The Nye Committee encouraged isolationists to demand that Congress pass Neutrality Acts designed to keep the United States out of a new foreign war.

8. ROSIE THE RIVETER, 1941 – 1945

Rosie the Riveter was the name given to women who performed industrial work during World War II. For millions of American women, Rosie was a proud symbol of their patriotism and determination to contribute to the war effort.

9. THE JAPANESE INTERNMENT, 1942 – 1945

On February 19, 1942 President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066 authorizing the military to evacuate all people of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast. About 110,000 Japanese Americans were interred, or confined, in ten detention centers located on desolate lands owned by the federal government. The Supreme Court ruling in *Korematsu v. United States* upheld the constitutionality of the internment as a wartime necessity.

10. THE MANHATTAN PROJECT, 1939 – 1945

Name given to the secret project to develop and test an atomic bomb. President Truman authorized the military to drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The atomic bomb's awesome power forced the Japanese to surrender.

IX. TOP 10 EVENTS FROM THE COLD WAR YEARS, 1946 – 1974

1. THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE, 1947

The Truman Doctrine committed the United States to a policy designed to contain Soviet aggression.

2. THE MARSHALL PLAN, 1947

The Marshall Plan was a program of economic aid that helped revive Europe and prevent the spread of communist influence.

3. THE RISE AND FALL OF SENATOR McCARTHY, 1950 – 1954

Senator McCarthy skillfully exploited the climate of political paranoia following the fall of China and the revelations that Soviet spies had infiltrated government agencies. McCarthy finally caused his own downfall in the Spring of 1954 when he launched a televised investigation of the U.S. Army. The Army-McCarthy hearings turned public sentiment against McCarthy.

4. SPUTNIK, 1957

Launched by the Soviet Union, Sputnik was the first human-made satellite to orbit the Earth. Sputnik challenged America's long-standing sense of scientific and technological superiority. Congress responded to the Sputnik challenge by creating NASA and by funding science and math programs in the nation's public schools and colleges.

5. THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was the most important civil rights law since Reconstruction. It barred discrimination in public facilities such as hotels, restaurants, and theatres. The act further outlawed discrimination in employment on the basis of race, religion, national origins, and sex.

6. THE COUNTERCULTURE, 1967 – 1969

The name given to the alternate lifestyle advocated by hippies. The counterculture promoted communal living and "doing your own thing." Hippies attended outdoor music concerts such as the Woodstock Music Festival.

7. NIXON'S VISIT TO CHINA, 1972

In February 1972, President Nixon took a historic trip to the People's Republic of China. Nixon's dramatic visit opened a new era of cultural exchanges and trade that led to the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1979.

8. NIXON'S DÉTENTE WITH THE SOVIET UNION, 1972

President Nixon stunned the world by becoming the first American president to visit Moscow. Nixon's visit ushered in a new era of détente with the Soviet Union that relaxed Cold War tensions between the two superpowers.

9. THE ARAB OIL BOYCOTT, 1973 – 1974

The Arab oil embargo ended the post-World War II economic boom and began a new period of inflation that plagued the U.S. economy during the rest of the 1970s.

10. THE WATERGATE SCANDAL, 1972 – 1974

The Watergate Scandal began with a burglary of the Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate office complex in Washington, D.C. Although President Nixon has never been implicated in the burglary, he was involved in the ensuing cover-up. President Nixon resigned on August 9, 1974.

X. TOP 10 EVENTS FROM RECENT HISTORY, 1975 – PRESENT

1. STAGFLATION, 1975 – 1982

The combination of rising unemployment and double-digit inflation that plagued the U.S. economy during the late 1970s and early 1980s.

2. THE CAMP DAVID SUMMIT, 1978

The Camp David summit marked the high point of the Carter presidency. Under the terms of the Camp David Accords, Israel and Egypt agreed to sign a peace treaty ending thirty years of hostility.

3. THE IRAN HOSTAGE CRISIS, 1979

In early 1979, a fundamentalist Islamic revolution led by Ayatollah Khomeini overthrew Iran's pro-American Shah. On November 4, 1979, a mob stormed the American embassy in Tehran and took over 50 Americans hostage. The hostage crisis and stagflation damaged Carter's popularity and led to his defeat in the 1980 presidential election.

4. REAGANOMICS, 1981 – 1988

Name given to President Reagan's economic program to promote growth by cutting taxes and deregulating business. Reagan's program is also called supply-side economics.

5. THE REAGAN DOCTRINE, 1983

The Reagan Doctrine is the name given to the Reagan administration's strategy to confront and oppose the global influence of the Soviet Union. The Reagan Doctrine led to a massive military buildup.

6. THE PERSIAN GULF WAR, 1991

Operation Desert Storm successfully crushed Saddam Hussein's Iraqi forces and liberated Kuwait.

7. NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION, 1994

NAFTA created a free-trade zone with Canada and Mexico. It was enacted during the Clinton presidency.

8. THE GRAYING OF AMERICA, 1990S TO THE PRESENT

America's population is becoming older as the Baby Boom generation ages and retires. This "graying" of the population poses a threat to the long-term viability of the social security system.

9. THE GROWTH OF THE SUNBELT, 1990S TO THE PRESENT

Many older Americans are choosing to retire to the South and West. These Sunbelt states now include a majority of the U.S. population.

10. A NEW WAVE OF IMMIGRATION, 1990S TO THE PRESENT

The 1965 Immigration Act triggered a major new wave of immigration. The largest number of immigrants are now coming from Latin America and Asia.

PART II

TOP 10 LISTS: A THEMATIC REVIEW

XI. TOP 10 AFRICAN AMERICAN LEADERS

1. FREDERICK DOUGLASS (1818 – 1895)

America's best-known black abolitionist. His famous autobiography exposed Americans to the horrors of slavery.

2. IDA B. WELLS (1862 – 1931)

Early African American civil rights advocate. Best-known for her opposition to lynching.

3. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON (1856 – 1915)

Urged African Americans to practice economic self-help rather than seek political rights.

4. W.E. B. DU BOIS (1868 – 1962)

Most prominent black critic of Booker T. Washington. Called for full political, economic, and social equality for all African Americans. Du Bois urged a "talented tenth" of educated blacks to spearhead the fight for equal rights.

5. MARCUS GARVEY (1887 – 1940)

Organized the Universal Negro Improvement Association to increase racial pride and promote black nationalism. Unlike Du Bois, Garvey championed black separatism.

6. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. (1929 – 1968)

Most famous and influential African American leader during the civil rights movement. Dr. King inspired his followers with a message of nonviolent civil disobedience. He founded and led the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

7. GREENSBORO FOUR, 1960

Four black college students who led the first sit-in demonstration at a Woolworth lunch counter in downtown Greensboro, North Carolina.

8. MALCOLM X (1925 – 1965)

Black Muslim minister best-known for his advocacy of black power.

9. STOKELY CARMICHAEL (1941 – 1998)

Leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) who ousted white members and advocated a separatist philosophy based upon black power.

10. HUEY NEWTON (1942 – 1989)

Founder and leader of the Black Panther Party.

XII. TOP 10 WOMEN REFORMERS

1. ABIGAIL ADAMS (1774 – 1818)

Early proponent of women's rights who urged her husband to "remember the ladies."

2. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON (1815 – 1902)

Leading figure in the early women's movement. She was one of the organizers of the Seneca Falls Convention and the author of the Declaration of Sentiments.

3. SARAH MOORE GRIMKÉ (1792 – 1873)

One of the first women to publicly support abolition and women's suffrage.

4. DOROTHEA DIX (1802 – 1887)

Best-known for her work on behalf of the mentally ill.

5. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE (1811 – 1896)

Author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Only the Bible sold more copies. Her novel intensified Northern opposition to slavery.

6. JANE ADDAMS (1860 – 1935)

Founder of Hull House. Best-known for her work as a leader of the settlement house movement.

7. MARGARET SANGER (1879 – 1966)

Outspoken reformer who openly championed birth control for women.

8. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (1884 – 1962)

First Lady of the United States from 1933 – 1945. She was a strong and outspoken advocate of women's rights and African American civil rights.

9. RACHEL CARSON (1907 – 1964)

Wrote *Silent Spring* to warn the public about the effects of pesticides on human and animal life. *Silent Spring* helped launch the environmental movement in the United States.

10. BETTY FRIEDAN (1921 – 2006)

Wrote the *Feminist Mystique* to challenge the existing role of women as housewives. She was one of the founders of the National Organization of Women (NOW).

XIII. TOP 10 SUPREME COURT CASES AND FAMOUS TRIALS

1. *MADISON v. MARBURY*, 1803

Established the principle of judicial review.

2. *DARTMOUTH COLLEGE v. WOODWARD*, 1819

Upheld the sanctity of contracts.

3. *WORCHESTER v. GEORGIA*, 1831

Upheld the rights of the Cherokee tribe. However, President Jackson refused to enforce the Court's decision.

4. *DRED SCOTT v. SANFORD*, 1857

Ruled that African Americans were not citizens and therefore could not petition the Court. Invalidated both the Northwest Ordinance and the Missouri Compromise line.

5. *PLESSY v. FERGUSON*, 1896

Sanctioned "separate but equal" public facilities for African Americans.

6. *SACCO AND VANZETTI TRIAL*, 1920S

Illustrated the widespread fear of radicals and recent immigrants.

7. *THE JOHN T. SCOPES TRIAL*, 1925

Illustrated the cultural conflict between fundamentalism and modernism.

8. *KOREMATSU v. UNITED STATES*, 1944

Upheld the constitutionality of the Japanese internment as a wartime necessity.

9. *BROWN v. BOARD OF EDUCATION TOPEKA*, 1954

Reversed the principle of "separate but equal" established in *Plessy v. Ferguson*. Ruled that racially segregated public schools are inherently unequal.

10. *MIRANDA v. ARIZONA*, 1966

Rules that persons apprehended by the police must be advised of their constitutional rights to remain silent and to have legal counsel at public expense.

XIV. TOP 10 EVENTS IN US RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA

1. MONROE DOCTRINE, 1823

Unilateral declaration warning European nations against further colonial ventures in the Western Hemisphere.

2. MEXICAN WAR, 1846 – 1848

Transformed the United States into a continental nation that spanned from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

3. TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO, 1848

Mexico ceded New Mexico and California to the United States and accepted the Rio Grande as the Texas border.

4. SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898

Spain relinquished control of Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines.

5. ROOSEVELT COROLLARY, 1904

Claimed the right of the United States to intervene in Latin American affairs. First applied in the Dominican Republic.

6. DOLLAR DIPLOMACY, 1909

Taft's policy of using American money to influence Caribbean nations.

7. GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY, 1933

Renounced United States armed intervention in Latin America.

8. ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS, 1961

Offered joint economic projects. Part of an overall effort to contain Communism.

9. BAY OF PIGS INVASION, 1961

Failed attempt to overthrow Castro. Prompted Khrushchev to send nuclear missiles to Cuba.

10. THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS, 1962

Soviets withdraw their missiles from Cuba in exchange for a U.S. promise not to attack Castro.

XV. TOP 10 EVENTS IN THE VIETNAM WAR

1. FRANCE WITHDRAWS FROM VIETNAM, 1954

France agrees to the Geneva Accords and withdraws from Vietnam.

2. EISENHOWER ADVANCES THE DOMINO THEORY, 1954

President Eisenhower refused to abandon Vietnam to the Communists saying that the fall of South Vietnam would inevitably lead to Communist expansion throughout the rest of Southeast Asia.

3. THE GULF OF TONKIN RESOLUTION, 1964

Congressional resolution giving President Johnson a blank check to escalate the Vietnam War.

4. THE TET OFFENSIVE, 1968

Surprise attack by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese across all of South Vietnam. Undermined public support for the war.

5. OPPOSITION TO THE VIETNAM WAR, 1967

Led by antiwar college students. Later supported by Senator Eugene McCarthy and Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

6. INVASION OF CAMBODIA, 1970

Surprise attack to destroy Viet Cong and North Vietnamese bases or "sanctuaries" in Cambodia.

7. KENT STATE SHOOTINGS, 1970

Frightened National Guard soldiers killed four student bystanders. Ignited a tidal wave of student protests.

8. VIETNAMIZATION, 1969 - 1973

President Nixon's policy to train South Vietnamese soldiers to take over the fighting.

9. THE PARIS ACCORDS, 1973

Agreement between the United States and North Vietnam to end the Vietnam War.

10. VIETNAM SYNDROME, 1973 - 2000

Widespread public skepticism about becoming involved in foreign entanglements that might become "another Vietnam."

XVI. TOP 10 ARTISTS, ARTISTIC MOVEMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHERS

1. THE HUDSON RIVER SCHOOL, MID-1800S

America's first native school of art. Members painted idealized landscapes that emphasized America's grandeur and immensity.

2. THOMAS COLE (1801 - 1848)

Founder and leader of the Hudson River School.

3. THE ASHCAN SCHOOL, 1908 - 1913

Realistic paintings of urban life in New York City.

4. THE ARMORY SHOW, 1913

Art show in New York City that exposed Americans to the Cubist paintings of Picasso and other modern masters.

5. DOROTHEA LANGE (1895 - 1965)

Famous for documentary photos that captured the plight of migrant workers during the Great Depression.

6. EDWARD HOPPER (1882 - 1967)

Paintings captured the loneliness and alienation of life in America.

7. ABSTRACT EXPRESSIONISM, 1950S

Style of art based on the free application of paint with no references to visual reality.

8. JACKSON POLLOCK (1912 - 1956)

Best known Abstract Expressionist artist. Famous for his "drip" paintings.

9. POP ART, 1960S

Used recognizable images drawn from popular ("pop") culture.

10. ANDY WARHOL (1928 - 1987)

Best-known Pop artist. Famous for his pop portraits of Marilyn Monroe and Campbell soup cans.

XVII. TOP 10 LITERARY AUTHORS

1. ANNE BRADSTREET (1612 – 1672)

The first published American poet and the first woman to be published in America.

2. PHILLIS WHEATLY (1753 – 1784)

Colonial woman who was the America's first notable African American poet.

3. NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE (1804 – 1864)

Author of *The Scarlet Letter*. Hawthorne criticized the Puritan legacy of conformity and rigid orthodoxy.

4. WILLIAM HOLMES MCGUFFEY (1800 – 1873)

Compiler and editor of the *McGuffey Readers*, also known as the *Eclectic Reader*. The *McGuffey Readers* featured stories supporting patriotic and moral values.

5. RALPH WALDO EMERSON (1803 – 1882)

Leading Transcendental author. Emerson believed that human intuition transcended or rose above the limits of reason. Intuition enabled him to discover and understand spiritual truths.

6. WALT WHITMAN (1819 – 1892)

America's leading Romantic poet. In *Leaves of Grass*, Whitman rejected reason and celebrated his own feelings and emotions.

7. HORATIO ALGER (1832 – 1899)

Wrote popular novels that described how impoverished young boys succeeded through hard work, honesty, perseverance, and luck.

8. L. FRANK BAUM (1856 – 1919)

Wrote *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* as a political allegory of free silver and the plight of American farmers.

9. JOHN STEINBECK (1902 – 1968)

His famous novel *The Grapes of Wrath* captured the ordeal faced by the Okies as they fled the Dust Bowl and migrated to California.

10. JACK KEROUAC (1922 – 1969)

The best known Beat Generation author. His autobiographical novel *On the Road* describes the eclectic mix of people he met on spontaneous road trips across America.

XVIII. TOP 10 ACTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

1. STAMP ACT, 1765

Intended to raise revenue. Provoked a heated debate over Parliament's right to tax its American colonies.

2. KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT, 1854

Broke the uneasy truce between the North and the South. Repealed the Missouri Compromise. Led to the demise of the Whigs and the sudden emergence of the Republican Party.

3. HOMESTEAD ACT, 1862

Passed during the Civil War. Opened the Great Plains to settlers.

4. DAWES ACT, 1887

Divided tribal lands into individual homesteads. Tried to "civilize" Native Americans by turning them into self-supporting farmers.

5. NATIONAL ORIGINS ACT OF 1924

Established quotas to limit the flow of New Immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe.

6. SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, 1935

Guaranteed retirement payments for enrolled workers beginning at age 65. Proved to be the most far-reaching New Deal program. Its long-term viability is now threatened by the "graying of America."

7. LEND-LEASE ACT, 1941

Ended American neutrality. Allowed FDR to send war material to Great Britain.

8. FEDERAL HIGHWAY ACT OF 1956

Created the Interstate Highway System and played a key role in promoting suburban growth.

9. THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965

Made the Fifteenth Amendment an operative part of the Constitution. The law abolished literacy tests and other devices used to prevent blacks from voting.

10. THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1965

Abolished the system of national quotas instituted in the National Origins Act of 1924. The law had the unintended consequence of permitting a new wave of immigration from Latin America and Asia.

XIX. TOP 10 EVENTS IN LABOR HISTORY

1. FORMATION OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR, 1869

The Knights attempted to unite all working men and women into a national trade union. The Knights began to lose strength when the public unjustly blamed them for causing the Haymarket Square riot.

2. THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, 1886

The AFL was an alliance of skilled workers in craft unions. Under the leadership of Samuel Gompers, the AFL focused on "bread and butter" issues such as higher wages and shorter hours.

3. THE GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE OF 1877

The first major interstate strike in American history. Signaled the beginning of a period of strikes and violent conflicts between labor and management.

4. THE SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST ACT, 1890

The act had little impact on the regulation of large trusts. However, it was used to curb labor unions.

5. THE PULLMAN STRIKE, 1894

Began when the Pullman Palace Car Company cut the wages of its workers but did not reduce the rent or prices it charged workers in company-run stores at the "model" town of Pullman outside Chicago. The Pullman Strike forced railroad traffic to a halt. The strike ended when President Cleveland ordered federal troops to intervene on the grounds that the strike obstructed delivery of the U.S. mail.

6. THE WAGNER ACT OF 1935

Also known as the National Labor Relations Act. The act guaranteed every laborer the right to join a Union and use the union to bargain collectively with management.

7. THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS, 1935

Founded and led by John L. Lewis. The CIO unionized workers at all levels within an industry.

8. THE SPLIT BETWEEN THE AFL AND THE CIO, 1935

The AFL and the CIO split apart at their national convention in 1935 because the AFL refused to grant charters to new unions organized on an industry-wide basis.

9. THE TAFT-HARTLY ACT, 1947

Intended to curb the power of labor unions.

10. FORMATION OF THE UNITED FARM WORKERS, 1962

Founded and led by César Chávez.

XX. TOP 10 MOST INFLUENTIAL POLITICAL AND SOCIAL WORKS

1. *COMMON SENSE*, 1776

Written by Thomas Paine. Rejected monarchy as a form of government and urged Americans to create an independent nation based upon republican principles.

2. *DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE*, 1776

Written by Thomas Jefferson. Inspired by John Locke's philosophy of natural rights. Jefferson insisted that governments derive "their just powers from the consent of the governed."

3. *THE FEDERALIST PAPERS*, 1787

Written by James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay. Intended to support ratification of the Constitution. In Federalist No. 10, Madison argued that political factions are undesirable but inevitable.

4. *THE LIBERATOR*, 1831

Published by William Lloyd Garrison. Called for the "immediate and uncompensated emancipation of the slaves."

5. "ON THE DUTY OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE," 1849

Written by Henry David Thoreau. Denounced the Mexican War as an unjust conflict designed to extend slavery into the territories. Thoreau argued that individuals have a moral responsibility to oppose unjust laws. Thoreau influenced Dr. King's philosophy of nonviolent disobedience.

6. *A CENTURY OF DISHONOR*, 1881

Written by Helen Hunt Jackson. Documented the misdeeds of corrupt Indian agents and duplicitous government officials. Aroused public support for a new Indian policy leading to the passage of the Dawes Act.

7. *HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES*, 1890

Written and photographed by Jacob Riis. Used poignant pictures to document the poverty and despair of immigrants living in New York City's Lower East Side.

8. *THE JUNGLE*, 1906

Written by Upton Sinclair. Muckraking novel that exposed the filthy conditions in the Chicago meatpacking industry. Prompted Congress to pass the Meat Inspection Act.

9. *THE OTHER AMERICA*, 1962

Written by Michael Harrington. Compelling description of impoverished areas of America. Played a role in persuading President Johnson to make the War on Poverty the centerpiece of his Great Society.

10. "*LETTER FROM BIRMINGHAM CITY JAIL*," 1963

Written by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Defense of civil disobedience as a justified response to unjust segregation laws.

PART III**A PERSONAL HISTORY****XXI. HISTORY AND MY BIOGRAPHY: A
PERSONAL REVIEW, 1948 – 1970**

I have always taught my students that events are real and that you never know when history will reach out and touch your personal biography. I'd like to conclude the Drive For Five section with a personal review of APUSH events from 1948 to 1970 that intersected my life.

MY EARLY YEARS, 1948 – 1960

1. I was born in 1948. So that makes me part of the Baby Boom generation, the huge demographic group of 76 million Americans born between 1946 and 1964. We're about to start retiring. According to an APUSH question on the 2006 exam we are threatening the viability of the Social Security, the most far-reaching New Deal program.
2. The year I was born President Truman issued an executive order integrating the armed forces. That same year the Dixiecrats walked out of the Democratic Convention (and onto free-response Question 4 of the 2009B APUSH exam) to protest Truman's liberal civil rights policies. But I was just one year old and unaware of any of this.
3. My first APUSH memory occurred when I was in the 2nd grade. Polio was then a feared illness that paralyzed young children. One day my whole class formed a line, held hands, and marched to the gym. A nurse rolled up my right sleeve and gave me a shot – the Salk Vaccine. I was saved from polio! I distinctly remember thinking, "The Salk Vaccine could be on a future APUSH exam."
4. 1956 was a great year. We liked Ike and loved Lucy. Congress passed the Federal Highway Act creating the Interstate Highway System. Two interstates would soon