

2009 – 2010 APUSH EXAM Review

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College Board Topics	Topic Outlines – Potential FRQ’s / DBQ’s	Other Information: Who, What, When, Where, Why
1. Pre-Columbian Societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early inhabitants of the Americas • American Indian empires in Mesoamerica, the Southwest, and the Mississippi Valley • American Indian cultures of North America at the time of European contact 	
2. Transatlantic Encounters and Colonial Beginnings, 1492-1690	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First European contacts with American Indians • Spain’s empire in North America • French colonization of Canada • English settlement of New England, the Mid-Atlantic region, and the South • From servitude to slavery in the Chesapeake region • Religious diversity in the American colonies • Resistance to colonial authority: Bacon’s Rebellion, the Glorious Revolution, and the Pueblo Revolt 	<p>Indentured Servants, Regulators, Triangle Trade, Dominion of New England, London Company, House of Burgesses, Great Migration, Quakers, Jamestown, Pilgrims, Mayflower Compact, Fundamental Orders, Renaissance, Reformation, Theocracy, Nathaniel Bacon, Parson’s Cause, Dominion of New England, New England Confederation, Paxton Boys, Cotton Mather, Albany Plan of Union, Bacon’s Rebellion, Pontiac’s Rebellion, King Philip’s War, Paxton Boys, John Smith, Pocahontas, John Rolfe, Powhatan, Miles Standish, William Bradford, Squanto, Samoset, Massasoit, King Philip, William Penn, George Calvert, John Berkeley, John Winthrop, Cotton Mather, Edmund Andros, James Oglethorpe, Cadwallader Colden, John Bartram, Pontiac, Toleration Act of 1649</p>
3. Colonial North America, 1690-1754	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population growth and immigration • Transatlantic trade and the growth of seaports • The eighteenth-century back country • Growth of plantation economies and slave societies • The Enlightenment and the Great Awakening • Colonial governments and imperial policy in British North America 	<p>Jonathan Edwards, Great Awakening, Mercantilism, Enlightenment, Stono Rebellion, Navigation Acts, Salutary Neglect</p>
4. The American Revolutionary Era, 1754-1789	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The French and Indian War • The Imperial Crisis and resistance to Britain • The War for Independence • State constitutions and the Articles of Confederation • The Federal Constitution 	<p>French and Indian War, Proclamation Line of 1763, Revolutionary War, Lexington and Concord, Trenton-Princeton, Saratoga, Yorktown, Declaratory Act, Annapolis Convention, Charles Cornwallis, John Dickinson, Thomas Hutchinson, Thomas Gage, William Howe, Nathan Hale, Nathaniel Greene, Horatio Gates, Stamp Act, Townshend Acts, Sugar Act, Quebec Act, Boston Tea Party, Boston Massacre, Coercive or Intolerable Acts, Declaration of Independence, Common Sense, First Continental Congress, Second Continental Congress, Benedict Arnold, Treaty of Paris of 1783, Land Ordinance of 1785, Northwest Ordinance of 1787, Shay’s Rebellion, Thomas Jefferson, Ben Franklin, John Adams, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Benedict Arnold, Patrick Henry, George Grenville, Stamp Act Congress, Ethan Allen, Thomas Paine, John Jay, Henry Knox, Robert Livingston, Edmund Randolph, Francis Marriion, William Pitt, George III, Edmund Burke, John Burgoyne, Sons of Liberty, Committees of Correspondence, Gaspee Affair, Rights of Man</p>
5. The Early Republic, 1789-1815	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Washington, Hamilton, and shaping of the national government • Emergence of political parties: Federalists and Republicans • Republican Motherhood and education for women • Beginnings of the Second Great Awakening • Significance of Jefferson’s presidency • Expansion into the trans-Appalachian West; American Indian resistance • Growth of slavery and free Black communities • The War of 1812 and its consequences 	<p>Election of 1800, Strict and Loose Constructionism, Philadelphia Constitutional Convention, Federalists, Anti-Federalists, Federalist papers, Judiciary Act of 1789, Bill of Rights, Amendments 1-10, Tariff Act of 1789, Hamilton’s Financial Program, Genet Affair, Jay Treaty, Pinckney Treaty, Whiskey Rebellion, XYZ Affair, Alien and Sedition Acts, Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions (or Resolves), 1793 Proclamation of Neutrality, Washington’s Farewell Address, Louisiana Purchase, Burr Conspiracy, Impressment, Embargo Act, Non-Intercourse Act, Macon’s Bill No. 2, Tecumseh, Hartford Convention, Treaty of Ghent, Rush-Bagot Agreement, Democratic-Republican, Barbary Pirates, War of 1812, George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Yazoo Land Frauds, National Road, Francis Scott Key, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, Sacajawea, James Madison, Benjamin Banneker, Edmond Charles Genet, John Singleton Copley, John Randolph of Roanoke</p>
6. Transformation of the Economy and Society in Antebellum America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The transportation revolution and creation of a national market economy • Beginnings of industrialization and changes in social and class structures • Immigration and nativist reaction • Planters, yeoman farmers, and slaves in the cotton South 	<p>Missouri Compromise of 1820, Monroe Doctrine, John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Thomas Hart Benton, William Crawford, 1824 Election, Corrupt Bargain, Tariff of Abominations, Nullification Crisis, The American System, Henry Clay, Samuel Slater, American Colonization Society, Erie Canal, Cotton Gin, National Road, John Marshall, Spenser Roane, Marshall Court, Marbury v. Madison, McCulloch v. Maryland, Gibbons v. Ogden, Fletcher v. Peck, Barron v. Baltimore, Dartmouth College v. Woodward, Commonwealth v. Hunt, Eli Whitney, Aaron Burr, Robert Fulton</p>
7. The Transformation of Politics in Antebellum America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergence of the second party system • Federal authority and its opponents: judicial federalism, the Bank War, tariff controversy, and states’ rights debates • Jacksonian democracy and its successes and limitations 	<p>Denmark Vesey, Nat Turner, Gabriel Prosser, Spoils System, Webster-Hayne Debate, Tariff Act of 1832, Nullification Crisis, Bank War, Panic of 1837, Whigs, National Republican, Democratic, Independent Treasury Act, Martin Van Buren, Nicholas Biddle, Peggy Eaton Affair, Aroostook “War,” Compromise Tariff of 1833, Force Bill, Gag Rule, William H. Harrison, Andrew Jackson, Adams-Onis Treaty (or Transcontinental Treaty of 1819), John C. Calhoun, South Carolina Exposition and Protest</p>
8. Religion, Reform, and Renaissance in Antebellum America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evangelical Protestant revivalism • Social reforms • Ideals of domesticity 	<p>Ann Lee-Shakers, Oneida Community, Brook Farm, Mormons, New Harmony, Transcendentalism, Fourierism, American Temperance Union, Second Great Awakening, Abolitionist Movement, Seneca Falls Convention, Hudson River School, Romanticism, Horace</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transcendentalism and utopian communities American Renaissance: literary and artistic expression 	Mann, Newspapers, Lyceum Movement, Henry D. Thoreau, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Washington Irving, Margaret Fuller, Walt Whitman, Edgar Allen Poe, Emma Willard, Mary Lyon, Dorothea Dix, Samuel Howe, “54° 40’ or Fight”, Robert Owen, George Caleb Bingham, Thomas Hart Benton
9. Territorial Expansion and Manifest Destiny	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forced removal of American Indians to the trans-Mississippi West Western migration and cultural interactions Territorial acquisitions Early U.S. imperialism: the Mexican War 	Election of 1844, Webster-Ashburton Treaty, Aroostook “War,” Alamo, Battle of San Jacinto, Mexican-American War, Manifest Destiny, Oregon Trail, Wilmot Proviso, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Free Soil Party, Compromise of 1850, Gold Rush, Sewing Machine, Steamship, Panic of 1857, Cherokee Nation v. Georgia, Worcester v. Georgia, Texas Issue, Mexican Cession, Gadsden Purchase, Hawaii, 1846 Treaty with Great Britain (Oregon Boundary Treaty), Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, James Polk, Ostend Manifesto, John C. Calhoun
10. The Crisis of the Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pro and antislavery arguments and conflicts Compromise of 1850 and popular sovereignty The Kansas-Nebraska Act and the emergence of the Republican Party Abraham Lincoln, the election of 1860, and secession 	Election of 1860, Uncle Tom’s Cabin, Gadsden Purchase, Ostend Manifesto, Personal Liberty Laws, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Bleeding Kansas, Topeka Constitution, Leocompton Constitution, Sumner-Brooks Encounter, Freeport Doctrine, Harper’s Ferry, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, Republican Party, Liberty Party, Know-Nothing Party, Dred Scott v. Sanford, Zachary Taylor, Abraham Lincoln, Roger Taney, John Bell, John Breckenridge, Stephen Douglas, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Harriet Tubman, Popular Sovereignty, Ex Parte Milligan, Ex Parte Merryman, Prize Cases, Ableman v. Booth, Prigg v. Pennsylvania, John Brown’s Raid, Young America, Cooper Union, Emigrant Aid Society, Frederick Douglass, John Fremont, William Seward, Charles Sumner, Jefferson Davis, Alexander Stephens, William Lloyd Garrison, Salmon P. Chase, Theodore Weld, John Slidell, Henry Clay, Hinton Helper, George Fitzhugh, Secret Six, Crittenden Compromise, Crittenden Resolution
11. Civil War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two societies at war: mobilization, resources, and internal dissent Military strategies and foreign diplomacy Emancipation and the role of African Americans in the war Social, political, and economic effects of war in the North, South, and West 	Manassas Junction-Bull Run, Fort Sumter, Northern Strategy, Southern Strategy, Vicksburg, Copperheads, Pacific Railway Act, Emancipation Proclamation, Homestead Act, Morrill Land Grant Act, Sherman’s Campaigns, Appomattox Courthouse, Civil War, Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, Robert E. Lee, William Tecumseh Sherman, Winfield Scott, Anaconda Plan, Albert S. Johnston, George McClellan, John Pope, Ambrose Burnside, Joseph Hooker, George Meade, Philip Sheridan, Mathew Brady, Thomas Jackson, Clement Vallandigham, James Weaver, Confiscation Acts
12. Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presidential and Radical Reconstruction Southern state governments: aspirations, achievements, failures Role of African Americans in politics, education, and the economy Compromise of 1877 Impact of Reconstruction 	Presidential Reconstruction, Congressional Reconstruction, Thirteenth Amendment, Fourteenth Amendment, Fifteenth Amendment, Tenure of Office Act, 1876 Election, Compromise of 1877, Bland-Allison Act, Ulysses S. Grant, “Bloody” Shirt, Wade-Davis Bill, Thaddeus Stevens, Andrew Johnson
13. The Origins of the New South	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconfiguration of southern agriculture: sharecropping and crop-lien system Expansion of manufacturing and industrialization The politics of segregation: Jim Crow and disfranchisement 	Sharecropping, Crop-Lien System, Scalawags, Carpetbaggers, Ku Klux Klan, New South, Black Codes, Henry Grady, Civil Rights Cases, Plessy v. Ferguson
14. Development of the West in the Late 19 th Century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion and development of western railroads Competitors for the West: miners, ranchers, homesteaders, and American Indians Government policy toward American Indians Gender, race, and ethnicity in the far West Environmental impacts of western settlement 	Little Big Horn, Dawes Severalty Act, Helen Hunt Jackson, Geronimo, Red Cloud, Open-Range, Wounded Knee, Frederic Remington
15. Industrial America in the Late 19 th Century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate consolidation of industry Effects of technological development on the worker and workplace Labor and unions National politics and influence of corporate power Migration and immigration: the changing face of the nation Proponents and opponents of the new order, e.g., Social Darwinism and Social Gospel 	Henry George, Henry Demarest Lloyd, Thorstein Veblen, Wabash St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company v. Illinois (1886), Munn v. Illinois (1877), U.S. v. E.C. Knight Company (1895), Jay Gould, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Thomas Edison, Edward Bellamy, Credit Mobilier, Whiskey Ring, Evolution, Social Darwinism, Reform Darwinism, Atlanta Compromise, Haymarket Riot, Bessemer Process, Electric Light Bulb, Carnegie Steel Company, Interstate Commerce Act, Sherman Anti-Trust Act, Sherman Silver Purchase Act, Homestead Steel Strike, Knights of Labor, Pullman Strike, National Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, 1912 Election, Nativism, “New” Immigration versus “Old” Immigration, Hull House, American Protective Association, Immigration Restriction League, Rerum Vovarum - 1891, Social Gospel, Gospel of Wealth, Populists, 1896 Election, 1882 Exclusion Act, 1882 Immigration Restriction, Pendleton Act, McKinley Tariff, Andrew Carnegie, J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, William Jennings Bryan, Charles Darwin, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. Du Bois, Muller v. Oregon, Lochner v. New York, In re Debs, Pollock v. Farmers’ Loan and Trust Co., Reagan v. Farmer’ Loan and Trust Co., Bourbon Democrats, Crime of ’73, Robber Baron, Roscoe Conkling, Murchison Letter, Mulligan Letters, Mugwumps, William G. Sumner, Slaughterhouse Cases, Alexander Graham Bell, Cornelius Vanderbilt
16. Urban Society in the Late 19 th Century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urbanization and the lure of the city City problems and machine politics Intellectual and cultural movements and popular entertainment 	The Grange, Chautauqua Movement, Educational Changes, Literary Realism, Artistic Realism, Scientific Advances, New Social Sciences, Pragmatism, Gilded Age, Greenbacks, Stalwarts, Half-Breeds, Pendleton Act, Coxey’s Army, Granger Movement, Farmers’ Alliance, Populist Movement, William Marcy Tweed, Tweed Ring, Elkins Act, Hepburn Act, Meat

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		Inspection Act, Pure Food and Drug Act, Payne-Aldrich Tariff, Jacob Coxe, Mark Twain , Coxe's War, Frederick Jackson Turner , Winslow Homer, Bret Hart, William Dean Howells, Mark Hanna, William R. Hearst, Joseph Pulitzer, Tom Watson, Mary E. Lease, Alfred Mahan, Thomas Reed, George Dewey, Charles Eliot, Louis Sullivan, Mary Cassat, William James
17. Populism and Progressivism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agrarian discontent and political issues of the late nineteenth century Origins of Progressive reform: municipal, state, and national Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson as Progressive presidents Women's roles: family, workplace, education, politics, and reform Black America: urban migration and civil rights initiatives 	Progressivism , Election of 1912 , Progressive Political Reforms, Muckrakers, Ashcan School , Progressive Social Reforms, Progressive Economic Reforms, Anthraxite Coal Strike , Hammer v Dagenhart, "New Freedom," Sixteenth Amendment, Seventeenth Amendment, Eighteenth Amendment, Nineteenth Amendment, Ballinger-Pinchot Affair, Bull Moose Party, National Association for the Colored People, Clayton Anti-Trust Act , Bull Moose, Veterans' Bureau, Federal Reserve Act, Woodrow Wilson, William Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, Robert La Follette, Ida Tarbell, Lincoln Steffens, Frank Norris, Upton Sinclair , Jacob Riis , Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr., Herbert Croly, Louis Brandeis, Pancho Villa, Victoriana Huerta, Jane Addams, Dwight Moody, Gifford Pinchot
18. The Emergence of America as a World Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Imperialism: political and economic expansion War in Europe and American neutrality The First World War at home and abroad Treaty of Versailles Society and economy in the postwar years 	Annexation of Hawaii , Pan-American Conference, "Yellow" Journalism, Spanish-American War, Teller Amendment, Platt Amendment , Open Door Policy, Roosevelt Corollary, Panama Canal, Dollar Diplomacy , Alfred Thayer Mahan , Imperialism, Espionage and Sedition Acts , Red Scare , Committee on Public Information, Unrestricted Submarine Warfare, Fourteen Points, Treaty of Versailles, League of Nations, Lusitania , Philippines, World War I, Bonus Army, Panama Conference, Big Stick Diplomacy, Pan-American Conference, New Manifest Destiny, Venezuelan Boundary Dispute, Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, Insular Cases , Schenck v. U.S. , John Pershing, Eugene Debs , Charles Evan Hughes
19. The New Era: 1920's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The business of America and the consumer economy Republican politics: Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover The culture of Modernism: science, the arts, and entertainment Responses to Modernism: religious fundamentalism, nativism, and Prohibition The ongoing struggle for equality: African American and women 	Immigration Act-1921 , Immigration Act-1924 , National Origins Act, Volstead Act , Scopes Trial , Sacco-Vanzetti Trial , Harlem Renaissance, Prohibition, Urban-Rural Conflict, Marcus Garvey, Assembly Line, 'Normalcy' , Teapot Dome, Harding Scandals , John Maynard Keynes, Hawley-Smoot Tariff , 'Black Tuesday', Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Debt Moratorium, Bonus Army, Isolationism, Four Power Treaty, Five Power Treaty, Nine Power Treaty, Kellogg-Briand Pact, London Naval Conference, Good Neighbor Policy , Dawes and Young Plans, Clark Memorandum, Washington Conference, Herbert Hoover, Calvin Coolidge, Warren Harding, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, A. Mitchell Palmer , Marcus Garvey, John Scopes , Clarence Darrow , William Jennings Bryan , Charles Lindbergh, Charles Chaplin, John Dewey, Charles and Mary Beard, Robert and Helen Lynd, H. L. Mencken , Francis Scott Fitzgerald, Sinclair Lewis, Ernest Hemmingway, Andrew Mellon, Jackson Pollock, Margaret Sanger, Albert Fall, Langston Hughes, Carl Sandberg, Grant Wood, Norman Thomas
20. The Great Depression and the New Deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causes of the Great Depression The Hoover administration's response FDR and the New Deal Labor and union recognition The New Deal coalition and its critics from the Right and the Left Surviving hard times: American society during the Great Depression 	1932 Election , Franklin D. Roosevelt, Hundred Days Congress, Tennessee Valley Authority, 'Brain' Trust, Share-Our-Wealth Plan , First New Deal , Second New Deal , Court Packing , Nye Commitment, New Deal Program, Social Security Act, Fair Labor Standards, The Federal Securities Act, Glass-Steagall Act, National Industrial Recovery Act, 1 st Agricultural Adjustment Act, Tennessee Valley Act, Works Progress Administration, Wagner Act, 2 nd Agricultural Adjustment Act, Schechter v. United States , United States v. Butler, Father Charles Coughlin, Huey Long, Dr. Francis Townsend, Harry Hopkins, National Recovery Administration, John Steinbeck
21. The Second World War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rise of fascism and militarism in Japan, Italy, and Germany Prelude to war: policy of neutrality The attack on Pearl Harbor and U.S. declaration of war Fighting a multi-front war Diplomacy, war aims, and wartime conferences; The U.S. as a global power in the Atomic Age 	World War II, Stimson Doctrine , Pearl Harbor, Midway, Iwo Jima, Office of War Mobilization, Japanese Relocation , Island Hopping , Hiroshima Bombing , Potsdam Conference, Neutrality Acts , Cash and Carry , Quarantine Speech , Lend-Lease Act , Destroyers-for-Bases Deal, Smith Act , Neutrality Acts , Casablanca Conference, Atlantic Charter, Panay Affair , Korematsu v. U.S. , Ex Parte Endo , Munich Conference
22. The Home Front During the War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wartime mobilization of the economy Urban migration and demographic changes Women, work, and family during the war Civil liberties and civil rights during wartime War and regional development Expansion of government power 	Albert Einstein, Frances Perkins, Walt Disney , De Feuer's Face, You're A Sap Mr. Jap, Taft-Hartley Act (1947) , Harry Truman
23. The U.S. and the Early Cold War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Origins of the Cold War Truman and containment The Cold War in Asia: China, Korea, Vietnam, and Japan Diplomatic strategies and policies of the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations The Red Scare and McCarthyism Impact of the Cold War on American society 	1948 Election , Dixiecrats, Korean Conflict, Bay of Pigs, Cuban Missile Crisis, Vietnam Conflict, Inchon, Tet Offensive, Division of Germany , George Kennan, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan , NATO , China Falls to Communism, Communist, McCarthyism, Suez Crisis, Yalta Conference, Harry S. Truman, Containment Policy , Cold War, Joseph McCarthy, United Nations , Potsdam Conference, Dwight Eisenhower, Eisenhower Doctrine , Domino Theory , Socialism, Geneva Accords, Brinkmanship , John F. Kennedy , George Marshall, George Patton, Chester W. Nimitz, Douglas MacArthur, Arthur Vandenberg, John Foster Dulles
24. The 1950's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergence of the modern civil rights movement 	Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Civil Rights Movement, Sit-Ins, Watts Riot, Sputnik, AFL-CIO , McCarran Internal Security Act , U-2 Affair, Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka ,

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The affluent society and “the other America” Consensus and conformity: suburbia and middle-class America Social critics, nonconformists, and cultural rebels Impact of changes in science, technology, and medicine 	<p>Yates v. United States, Little Rock Confrontation, Little Rock 1957, Martin Luther King Jr., Robert Frost, Alger Hiss, Storm Thurmond, Dean Acheson, Adlai Stevenson, Thurgood Marshall, J. D. Salinger, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)</p>
25. The Turbulent 1960’s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the New Frontier to the Great Society Expanding movements for civil rights Cold War confrontations: Asia, Latin America, and Europe Beginning of Détente The antiwar movement and the counterculture 	<p>1960 Election, Lyndon B. Johnson, New Frontier, Détente, Congress of Racial Equality, Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1963 March on Washington, 1964 Civil Rights Act, 1968 Civil Rights Act, Great Society, 1965 Voting Rights Act, Alliance for Progress, Peaceful Coexistence, Elementary and Secondary Education Acts, National Defense Education Act, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Robert McNamara, Jesse Jackson, Betty Friedan, Dean Rusk, Hubert Humphrey, Malcom X, Vietnam Conflict, My Lai Massacre, Silent Majority, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Kent State, Spiro Agnew, George Wallace, Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, Black Panthers, Black Muslims, Black Power Movement, Students for a Democratic Society, National Organization for Women, Women’s Movement, NASA</p>
26. Politics and Economics at the End of the 20 th Century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The election of 1968 and the “Silent Majority” Nixon’s challenges: Vietnam, China, and Watergate Changes in the American economy: the energy crisis, deindustrialization, and the service economy The New Right and the Reagan revolution End of the Cold War 	<p>Watergate, Iran-Contra Scandal, Oil Crisis, Iran Hostage Crisis, Ronald Reagan, OPEC, Energy Crisis, Richard M. Nixon, Jimmy Carter, George Bush, 1980 Election, United States v. Richard M. Nixon, Colin Powell, Leonard Bernstein, Andy Warhol, Barbara Jordan, Henry Kissinger, Gerald Ford, Geraldine Ferraro, War Powers Act</p>
27. Society and Culture at the End of the 20 th Century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic changes: surge of immigration after 1965 Sunbelt migrations, and the graying of America Revolutions in biotechnology, mass communication, and computers Politics in a multicultural society 	<p>Op Art, Pop Art, Cesar Chavez, American Indian Movement, Roe et al v. Wade, Billy Graham, Gloria Steinem</p>
28. The U.S. in the Post-Cold War World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Globalization and the American economy Unilateralism vs. multiculturalism in foreign policy Domestic and foreign terrorism Environmental issues in a global context 	<p>Persian Gulf Conflict, Nixon Pardon, SALT Talks, SALT II, Camp David Accords, Reagonomics, Grenada Invasion, Panama Invasion, Iran-Contra Arms Deal, Crumbling of Berlin Wall, NASA, Desert Storm, James Baker, Shirley Chisholm, Eldridge Cleaver, Jerry Falwell, Norman Shwarzkopf</p>