

APUSH Summer Work

Due: First Day of School

Instructions – Please follow the below instructions for each section. Failure to follow directions will result in losing points.

All responses must be handwritten. TYPED WORK WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

Part A: United States Map – Label all states and capitals neatly and clearly.

Part B: U.S. Presidents – Fill in the chart by identifying all US presidents, their political parties and years served.

Part C: Constitutional Amendments – Provide a brief summary of each of the 27 amendments.

Part D: Supreme Court Cases – Fill in the chart by briefly explaining each Supreme Court case’s ruling summary/significance, chief justice and president at the time.

Part E: Territorial Expansion, Treaties, Doctrines, Conferences – Fill in the Expansion Chart by briefly describing the topic and/or explaining the circumstances by which the territory was acquired. Fill in the treaties, etc. and doctrines chart by briefly explaining each topic.

Part F: APUSH Periods 1-9 Defined – Complete the chart by identifying important years and turning points within each of the 9 APUSH periods. Use the Gilder Lehrman website and Course Description document to complete this. These are available on the Summer Work Website.

Part G: Chapters 27 Notes – Complete the Outline Organizer by taking notes from your online textbook, *The American Pageant*.

Accessing the Textbook, *The American Pageant*:

Students that took Honors U.S. History I should already have access to the online version of the *American Pageant*. Use the same login credentials.

New Textbook Users: You will receive a separate email with login credentials (username & password).

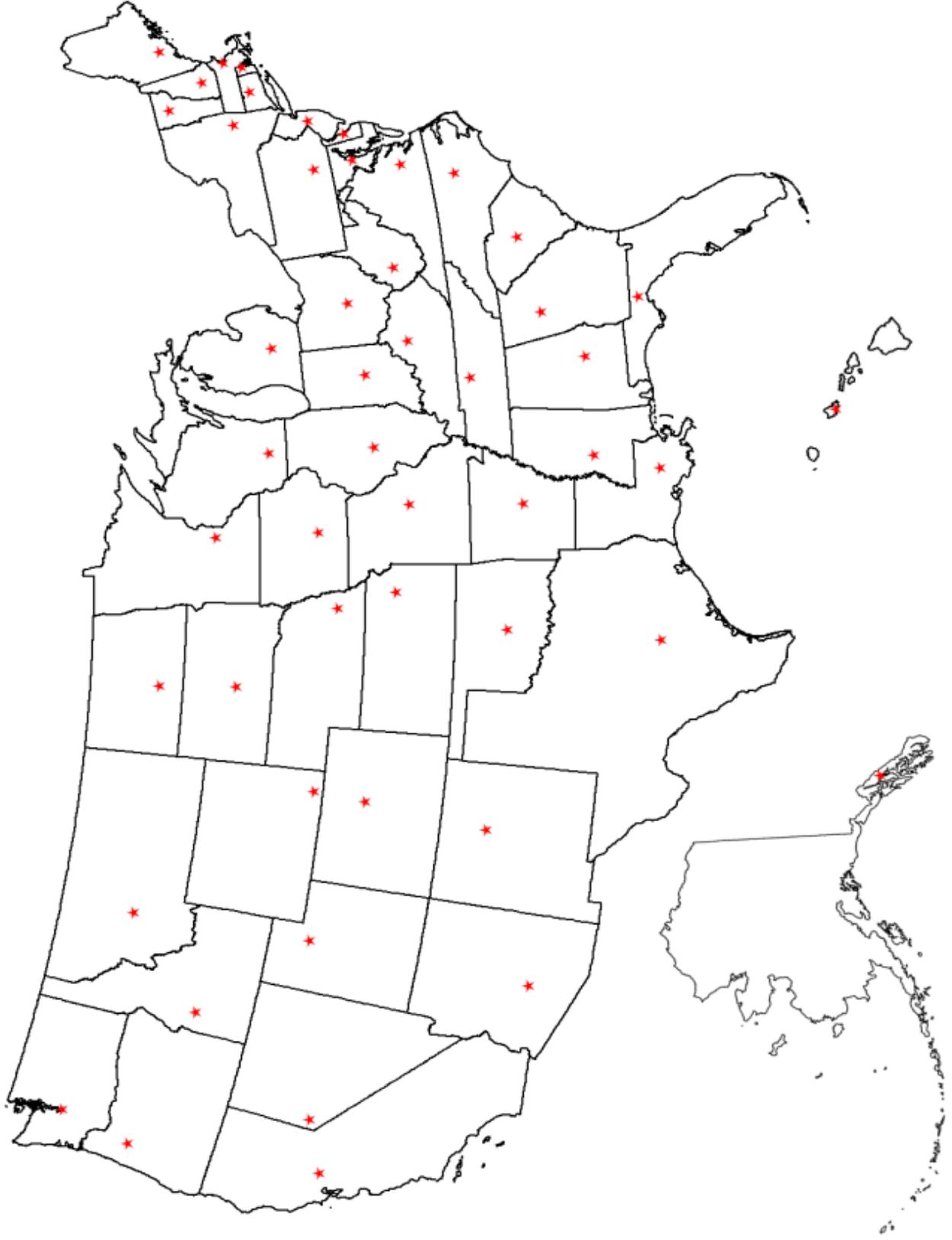
Textbook Access Website: <http://nglsync.cengage.com/>

Questions: Please contact the Social Studies Supervisor, Mr. DiGiovacchino (mark.digiovacchino@edison.k12.nj.us)

Name _____ Period _____

US Map – States with Capitals

Instructions: Neatly Label All States & Capitals



US PRESIDENTS

The Revolutionary Presidents

Name	Political Party	Years in Office
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

The Jacksonian Influence

Name	Political Party	Years in Office
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		

Civil War and Reconstruction

Name	Political Party	Years in Office
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		

The Less Than Magnificent Seven

Name	Political Party	Years in Office
19.		
20.		
21.		
22.		
23.		
24.		
25.		

Progressives and Conservatives

Name	Political Party	Years in Office
26.		
27.		
28.		
29.		
30.		
31.		

America as a Superpower

Name	Political Party	Years in Office
32.		
33.		
34.		
35.		
36.		
37.		

The Reagan Era

Name	Political Party	Years in Office
38.		
39.		
40.		
41.		
42.		

The New Millennium

Name	Political Party	Years in Office
43.		
44.		
45.		
46.		

27 Constitutional Amendments

No.	Definition	Rat. Year	Cause/ Context
1			Bill of Rights
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			--
12			Election of 1800
13			Reconstruction
14			
15			

No.	Definition	Rat. Year	Cause/ Context
16			Progressive Era
17			
18			
19			
20			Lame Duck
21			Great Depression
22			FDR
23			--
24			Civil Rights Movement
25			JFK Assassination
26			Vietnam War - Draft
27			--

Supreme Court Cases

Name	Year	Ruling Summary, Significance	Chief Justice	President at the
Marbury v. Madison	1803			
Fletcher v. Peck	1810			
Dartmouth College Case	1819			
McCulloch v. Maryland	1819			
Gibbons v. Ogden	1824			
Worcester v. Georgia	1832			
Commonwealth v. Hunt	1842			
Dred Scott v. Sanford	1857			
Ex parte Merryman	1861			

Name	Year	Ruling Summary, Significance	Chief Justice	President at the
Munn v. Illinois	1877			
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company v. Illinois (Wabash Case)	1886			
Pollock v. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.	1895			
US v. E. C. Knight Swift & Company	1895			
Plessy v. Ferguson	1896			
Downes v. Bidwell ("Insular Cases")	1901			
Northern Securities Co. v US	1904			
Lochner v. New York	1905			
Muller v. Oregon	1908			

Name	Year	Ruling Summary, Significance	Chief Justice	President at the
Hammer v. Dagenhart	1918			
Schenck v. United States	1919			
Schechter v. US	1936			
US v. Butler	1936			
Korematsu v. US	1941			
Morgan v. Virginia	1946			
Brown v. Board of Education	1954			
Yates v. US	1957			
Engel v. Vital	1962			

Name	Year	Ruling Summary, Significance	Chief Justice	President at the
Baker v. Carr	1962			
Gideon v. Wainwright	1963			
Escobedo v. Illinois	1964			
Griswold v. Connecticut	1965			
Miranda v. Arizona	1966			
Roe v. Wade	1973			
Bakke v. Regents of University of California	1978			
Boy Scouts of America v. Dale	2000			
Obergefell vs. Hodges	2015			

TERRITORIAL GROWTH OF AMERICA

Area, Treaty or Method Used	Year	Description/Circumstances by Which it was Acquired
Treaty of Paris	1783	
Louisiana Purchase	1803	
Adams-Onis Treaty (aka Transcontinental)	1819	
Webster-Ashburton Treaty	1842	

Texas	1845	
Oregon	1846	
Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo	1848	
Gadsden Purchase	1853	

Alaska	1867	
Hawaii	1898	
Philippines, Puerto Rico, Guam	1898	

TREATIES, AGREEMENTS, CONFERENCES, PLANS, PACTS, ACCORDS

Name	Year	Description
Treaty of Tordesillas	1494	

Treaty of Paris 1763	1763	
Treaty of Paris 1783	1783	
Treaty of Greenville	1795	
Jay's Treaty	1795	

Pinckney's Treaty (San Lorenzo)	1795	
Treaty of Ghent	1814	
Rush-Bagot Agreement	1817	
Adams-Onis Treaty	1819	
Webster-Ashburton Treaty	1842	

Treaty of Kanagawa	1854	
Appomattox	1865	
Teller Amendment	1898	
Treaty of Paris 1899	1899	

Platt Amendment	1901	
Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty	1903	
Treaty of Portsmouth	1905	
Gentlemen's Agreement	1907	
Root-Takahira Agreement	1908	

Treaty of Brest-Litovsk	1918	
Treaty of Versailles	1919	
Washington Naval Conference	1921-22	
Dawes & Young Plans	1924/29	

Kellogg-Briand Pact	1928	
Munich Pact	1938	
German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact	1939	
Cash and Carry	1939	

Destroyers for Bases	1940	
Lend-Lease	1941	
Atlantic Charter	1941	
Casablanca Conference	1943	

Cairo Conference	1943	
Teheran Conference	1943	
Yalta Conference	1945	
Potsdam Conference	1945	

Marshall Plan	1948	
NATO	1949	
Geneva Accords	1954	
SEATO	1954	
Warsaw Pact	1955	

OPEC	1960	
Alliance for Progress	1961	
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution	1964	
SALT I	1972	

Paris Accords	1973	
Camp David Accords	1978	
START	1991	
NAFTA	1994	

FOREIGN POLICIES/DOCTRINES

Name	Description
Monroe Doctrine	
Roosevelt Corollary	
"Big Stick" Diplomacy	
"Dollar" Diplomacy	

"Moral" Diplomacy

Good Neighbor Policy
(FDR)

Truman Doctrine

Eisenhower Doctrine

Flexible Response (JFK)

Détente (Nixon)	
Nixon Doctrine	
Carter Doctrine	
Bush Doctrine	

APUSH Periods 1-9 Defined

Directions: Complete the graphic organizer using your knowledge of history. The best answers/notes include specificity and ATFP (Address The Full Prompt).

Historical Thinking Skill 3: Periodization

Historical thinking involves the ability to describe, analyze, evaluate, and construct models that historians use to organize history into discrete periods. To accomplish this periodization of history, historians identify turning points and recognize that the choice of specific dates gives a higher value to one narrative, region, or group than to other narratives, regions, or groups. How a historian defines historical periods depends on what the historian considers most significant — political, economic, social, cultural, or environmental factors. Changing periodization can change a historical narrative. Moreover, historical thinking involves being aware of how the circumstances and contexts of a historian’s work might shape his or her choices about periodization.

Proficient students should be able to ...

- Explain ways that historical events and processes can be organized within blocks of time.
- Analyze and evaluate competing models of periodization of United States history.

Period	Important Years (Identify, List, + briefly explain important event/s in these years)	Important Turning Point within the period (List + briefly explain)
1 1491-1607	1492 1607	
2 1607-1754	1607	

	1754	
3 1754-1800	1754 1800	
4 1800-1848	1800 1848	
5 1844-1877	1844 1877	

<p>6</p> <p>1865-1898</p>	<p>1865</p> <p>1898</p>	
<p>7</p> <p>1890-1945</p>	<p>1890</p> <p>1917</p> <p>1929</p> <p>1932</p> <p>1941</p> <p>1945</p>	<p><u>1890-1920</u> An important turning point within this period was:</p> <p><u>1929-1941</u> An important turning point within this period was:</p> <p><u>1939-1945</u> An important turning point within this period was:</p>

<p>8</p> <p>1945-1980</p>	<p>1945</p> <p>1980</p>	
<p>9</p> <p>1980- Present</p>	<p>1980</p> <p>1989</p> <p>2001</p>	

Guided Notes for Imperialism Unit

Chapter 27 - Empire and Expansion (1890-1909)

Intro Paragraph

- Americans at the end of the 19th century cared little about foreign affairs
- Reconstruction, building up industry, city development and the settling of the West all were America's focus
- America's new foreign policy would need to reflect this growth and changes

27-1: America Turns Outward (607-609)

Various causes of overseas expansion

Economic

Yellow press

Missionaries

Political

Militaristic

Big Sister policy

Examples of American diplomacy pre-1898

27-2: Spurning the Hawaiian Pear (609-610)

Early significance of Hawaii

Trouble in Hawaii

McKinley Tariff

Conflict with Queen Liliuokalani

27-3: Cubans Rise in Revolt (610-612)

Reasons for conflict in Cuba

General Weyler ("the Butcher")

Influence of "yellow journalism"

Incident with the *U.S.S. Maine*

Reasons for McKinley's decision to ask Congress for war

Teller Amendment

27-4: Dewey's May Day Victory at Manila (612-613)

Basics of Battle of Manila Bay

Significance of Emilio Aguinaldo

Reasons for Hawaiian annexation

27-5: The Confused Invasion of Cuba (613-615)

Basics of the invasion of Cuba

27-6: America's Course (Curse?) of Empire (615-617)

Acquisition of Guam & Puerto Rico

McKinley's dilemma with the Philippines

Characteristics of the debate over the Philippines

Imperialist arguments for annexation

Anti-imperialists arguments against annexation

27-7: Perplexities in Puerto Rico and Cuba (617-620)

Foraker Act

Insular Cases

Building in Cuba

Characteristics of and controversy of the Platt Amendment

27-8: New Horizons in Two Hemispheres (620-621)

Domestic impact of the Spanish-American War

27-9: "Little Brown Brothers" in the Philippines (621-622)

Characteristics of conflict with Filipinos

27-10: Hinging the Open Door in China (622-623)

Background of China prior to the Open Door note/policy

Open Door note/policy

Impact of Open Door note/policy in China

27-11: Imperialism or Bryanism in 1900? (623-625)

Basics and result of the campaign & election of 1900

27-12: TR: Brandisher of the Big Stick (626-627)

Basics of TR's background

TR's philosophy of presidential leadership

27-13: Building the Panama Canal (627-628)

Obstacles to building the Panama Canal

Method used to get the Panama Canal & make Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty

27-14: TR's Perversion of Monroe's Doctrine (629)

Reasons for the Roosevelt Corollary

Roosevelt Corollary

Impact of Roosevelt Corollary

27-15: Roosevelt on the World Stage (629)

Reasons for Russo-Japanese War (1904)

TR's actions in making peace

27-16: Japanese Laborers in California (629-633)

Basics of immigration conflict in California

Roosevelt's role in addressing the conflict

Chapter 29 - Wilsonian Progressivism in Peace and War (1913-1920)

29-6: New Directions in Foreign Policy (666)

Actions by Wilson that rejected Taft's Dollar Diplomacy

Jones Act

Haiti

Dominican Republic

Virgin Islands

29-7: Moralistic Diplomacy in Mexico (667-669)

Background of conflict in Mexico

Tampico Incident

Pancho Villa & John J. Pershing