

CORRELATION OF KEY CONCEPTS FOR THE AP® UNITED STATES HISTORY COURSE TO *THE AMERICAN PAGEANT*, SIXTEENTH EDITION

Key to Learning Objective Theme Codes

ID – Identity

WXT – Work, Exchange, and Technology

PEO – Peopling

POL – Politics and Power

WOR – America in the World

ENV – Environment and Geography—Physical and Human

CUL – Ideas, Beliefs, and Culture

AP® United States History Curriculum	Chapter and Page References
<p>Period 1: 1491–1607</p> <p>On a North American continent controlled by American Indians, contact among the peoples of Europe, the Americas, and West Africa created a new world.</p>	<p>Chapters 1, 2</p>
<p>Key Concept 1.1</p> <p>Before the arrival of Europeans, native populations in North America developed a wide variety of social, political and economic structures based in part on interactions with the environment and each other.</p> <p>I. As settlers migrated and settled across the vast expanse of North America over time, they developed quite different and increasingly complex societies by adapting to and transforming their diverse environments. (PEO-1) (ENV-1) (ENV-2)</p>	<p>Chapter 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peopling the Americas (pp. 5–8) • The Earliest Americans (pp. 8–10)
<p>Key Concept 1.2</p> <p>European overseas expansion resulted in the Columbian Exchange, a series of interactions and adaptations among societies across the Atlantic.</p> <p>I. The arrival of Europeans in the Western Hemisphere in the 15th and 16th centuries triggered extensive demographic and social changes on both sides of the Atlantic. (PEO-4) (PEO-5) (ENV-1) (WXT-1) (WXT-4) (WOR-1)</p> <p>II. European expansion into the Western Hemisphere caused intense social/religious, political, and economic competition in Europe and the promotion of empire building. (ENV-1) (ENV-4) (WXT-1) (WOR-1) (POL-1)</p>	<p>Chapters 1, 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When Worlds Collide (pp. 14–15) • The Indians’ New World (pp. 31–32) • Exploration and Imperial Rivalry (pp. 20–22) • England’s Imperial Stirrings (p. 25)

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Key Concept 1.3	<p>Contacts among American Indians, Africans and Europeans challenged the worldviews of each group.</p> <p>I. European overseas expansion and sustained contacts with Africans and American Indians dramatically altered European views of social, political, and economic relationships among and between white and nonwhite peoples. (CUL-1)</p> <p>II. Native peoples and Africans in the Americas strove to maintain their political and cultural autonomy in the face of European challenges to their independence and core beliefs. (ID-4) (POL-1) (CUL-1) (ENV-2)</p>	<p>Chapter 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europeans Enter Africa (pp. 11–13) • The Conquest of Mexico and Peru (pp. 15–20) • Contending Voices: Europeans and Indians (p. 16) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When Worlds Collide (pp. 14–15) • The Conquest of Mexico and Peru (pp. 15–20) • Exploration and Imperial Rivalry (pp. 20–22)
Period 2: 1607–1754	<p>Europeans and American Indians maneuvered and fought for dominance, control, and security in North America, and distinctive colonial and native societies emerged.</p>	<p>Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7</p>
Key Concept 2.1	<p>Differences in imperial goals, cultures, and the North American environments that different empires confronted led Europeans to develop diverse patterns of colonization.</p> <p>I. Seventeenth-century Spanish, French, Dutch, and British colonizers embraced different social and economic goals, cultural assumptions, and folkways, resulting in varied models of colonization. (WXT-2) (PEO-1) (WOR-1) (ENV-4)</p> <p>II. The British–American system of slavery developed out of the economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of the British-controlled regions of the New World. (WOR-1) (WXT-4) (ID-4) (POL-1) (CUL-1)</p>	<p>Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration and Imperial Rivalry (pp. 20–22) • England’s Imperial Stirrings (p. 25) • Elizabeth Energizes England (pp. 25–27) • England on the Eve of Empire (pp. 27–28) • England Plants the Jamestown Seedling (pp. 28–29) • Virginia: Child of Tobacco (pp. 32–33) • Maryland: Catholic Haven (p. 33) • The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America (pp. 33–35) • Colonizing the Carolinas (pp. 35–36) • The Emergence of North Carolina (pp. 36–37) • Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony (p. 37) • The Plantation Colonies (p. 37) • The Protestant Reformation Produces Puritanism (pp. 42–43) • The Pilgrims End Their Pilgrimage at Plymouth (pp. 43–44) • The Bay Colony Bible Commonwealth (pp. 44–45) • The Rhode Island “Sewer” (p. 47) • New England Spreads Out (pp. 47–48) • Old Netherlanders at New Netherland (pp. 52–53) • Penn’s Holy Experiment in Pennsylvania (pp. 54–55) • France Finds a Foothold in Canada (pp. 101–102) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virginia: Child of Tobacco (pp. 32–33) • The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America (pp. 33–35) • The Tobacco Economy (pp. 63–64) • Colonial Slavery (pp. 64–69) • Examining the Evidence: An Indentured Servant’s Contract, 1746 (p. 65) • Thinking Globally: The Atlantic Slave Trade, 1500–1860 (pp. 66–67) • The Structure of Colonial Society (pp. 84–85)

III. Along with other factors, environmental and geographical variations, including climate and natural resources, contributed to regional differences in what would become the British colonies. **(WXT-2) (WXT-4) (ENV-2) (ID-5) (PEO-5) (CUL-4)**

- Virginia: Child of Tobacco (pp. 32–33)
- The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America (pp. 33–35)
- The Plantation Colonies (p. 37)
- The Bay Colony Bible Commonwealth (pp. 44–45)
- New England Spreads Out (pp. 47–48)
- The New England Way of Life (pp. 74–75)

Key Concept 2.2

European colonization efforts in North America stimulated intercultural contact and intensified conflict between the various groups of colonizers and native peoples.

Chapters 2, 3, 5, 6

I. Competition over resources between European rivals led to conflict within and between North American colonial possessions and American Indians. **(WXT-1) (PEO-1) (WOR-1) (POL-1) (ENV-1)**

- Cultural Clashes in the Chesapeake (pp. 30–31)
- Puritans Versus Indians (pp. 48–49)
- Friction with English and Swedish Neighbors (p. 53)
- New France Fans Out (pp. 102–103)
- The Clash of Empires (pp. 103–105)
- Global War and Colonial Disunity (pp. 107–109)
- Restless Colonists (pp. 111–113)

II. Clashes between European and American Indian social and economic values caused changes in both cultures. **(ID-4) (WXT-1) (PEO-4) (PEO-5) (POL-1) (CUL-1)**

- The Indians’ New World (pp. 31–32)
- Makers of America: The Iroquois (pp. 38–39)
- Puritans versus Indians (pp. 48–49)
- A Mingling of the Races (pp. 78–80)

Key Concept 2.3

The increasing political, economic and cultural exchanges within the “Atlantic World” had a profound impact on the development of colonial societies in North America.

Chapters 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

I. “Atlantic World” commercial, religious, philosophical, and political interactions among Europeans, Africans, and American native peoples stimulated economic growth, expanded social networks, and reshaped labor systems. **(WXT-1) (WXT-4) (WOR-1) (WOR-2) (CUL-4)**

- Penn’s Holy Experiment in Pennsylvania (pp. 54–55)
- The Tobacco Economy (pp. 63–64)
- Colonial Slavery (pp. 64–69)
- Examining the Evidence: An Indentured Servant’s Contract, 1746 (p. 65)
- Thinking Globally: The Atlantic Slave Trade, 1500–1860 (pp. 66–67)
- Southern Society (pp. 69–70)
- Life in the New England Towns (pp. 72–73)
- The New England Way of Life (pp. 74–75)
- The Early Settlers’ Days and Ways (pp. 75–76)
- A Mingling of the Races (pp. 78–80)
- Africans in America (pp. 80–81)
- Makers of America: From African to African American (pp. 82–83)
- The Structure of Colonial Society (pp. 84–85)
- Workaday America (pp. 85–87)
- The Great Awakening (pp. 90–91)
- A Provincial Culture (pp. 93–95)

II. Britain’s desire to maintain a viable North American empire in the face of growing internal challenges and external competition inspired efforts to strengthen its imperial control, stimulating increasing resistance from colonists who had grown accustomed to a large measure of autonomy. **(WOR-1) (WOR-2) (ID-1) (CUL-4)**

- Andros Promotes the First American Revolution (pp. 50–52)
 - The Great Awakening (pp. 90–91)
 - The Great Game of Politics (pp. 95–97)
 - The Clash of Empires (pp. 103–105)
 - Restless Colonists (pp. 111–113)
 - The Deep Roots of Revolution (pp. 117–118)
- NOTE: The concept of republicanism is discussed in detail later in Ch. 8

Period 3: 1754–1800	British imperial attempts to reassert control over its colonies and the colonial reaction to these attempts produced a new American republic, along with struggles over the new nation’s social, political, and economic identity.	Chapters 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Key Concept 3.1	<p>Britain’s victory over France in the imperial struggle for North America led to new conflicts among the British government, the North American colonists, and American Indians, culminating in the creation of a new nation, the United States.</p> <p>I. Throughout the second half of the 18th century, various American Indian groups repeatedly evaluated and adjusted their alliances with Europeans, other tribes, and the new United States government. (ID-4) (POL-1) (ENV-2) (ENV-4) (CUL-1)</p> <p>II. During and after the imperial struggles of the mid-18th century, new pressures began to unite the British colonies against perceived and real constraints on their economic activities and political rights, sparking a colonial independence movement and war with Britain. (ID-1) (WXT-1) (POL-1) (WOR-1) (CUL-2) (CUL-4)</p> <p>III. In response to domestic and international tensions, the new United States debated and formulated foreign policy initiatives and asserted an international presence. (WOR-5) (POL-2)</p>	<p>Chapters 6, 7, 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War’s Fateful Aftermath (pp. 113–115) • The Land Frontier and the Sea Frontier (pp. 151–153) • The Stamp Tax Uproar (pp. 119–120) • Forced Repeal of the Stamp Act (pp. 120–122) • The Townshend Tea Tax and the Boston “Massacre” (pp. 122–123) • The Seditious Committees of Correspondence (pp. 123–124) • Tea Brewing in Boston (pp. 124–126) • Parliament Passes the “Intolerable Acts” (p. 126) • Bloodshed (pp. 126–128) • Congress Drafts George Washington (pp. 135–136) • Bunker Hill and Hessian Hirelings (p. 136) • Patriots and Loyalists (pp. 141–143) • Imperial Strength and Weakness (pp. 128–129) • Thinking Globally: Imperial Rivalry and Colonial Revolt (pp. 130–131) • The Colonial War Becomes a Wider War (pp. 149–150)
Key Concept 3.2	<p>In the late 18th century, new experiments with democratic ideas and republican forms of government, as well as other new religious, economic and cultural ideas, challenged traditional imperial systems across the Atlantic World.</p> <p>I. During the 18th century, new ideas about politics and society led to debates about religion and governance, and ultimately inspired experiments with new governmental structures. (ID-1) (POL-5) (WOR-2) (CUL-4)</p>	<p>Chapters 8, 9, 10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thomas Paine Preaches Common Sense (pp. 137–139) • Paine and the Idea of “Republicanism” (pp. 139–140) • Jefferson’s “Explanation” of Independence (pp. 140–141) • Constitution Making in the States (pp. 160–161) • Creating a Confederation (pp. 162–164) • The Articles of Confederation: America’s First Constitution (pp. 164–165)

II. After experiencing the limitations of the Articles of Confederation, American political leaders wrote a new Constitution based on the principles of federalism and separation of powers, crafted a Bill of Rights, and continued their debates about the proper balance between liberty and order. **(WXT-6) (POL-5) (WOR-5)**

III. While the new governments continued to limit rights to some groups, ideas promoting self-government and personal liberty reverberated around the world. **(ID-4) (WOR-2) (POL-5) (CUL-2)**

- Landmarks in Land Laws (pp. 165–166)
- A Convention of “Demigods” (pp. 169–170)
- Patriots in Philadelphia (p. 170)
- Hammering Out a Bundle of Compromises (pp. 170–172)
- Safeguards for Conservatism (pp. 172–173)
- The Clash of Federalists and Antifederalists (pp. 173–174)
- The Great Debate in the States (pp. 174–176)
- The Four Laggard States (pp. 176–177)
- Contending Voices: Debating the New Constitution (p. 177)
- A Conservative Triumph (pp. 177–178)
- The Bill of Rights (p. 184)
- Hamilton Revives the Corpse of Public Credit (pp. 184–185)
- Hamilton Battles Jefferson for a Bank (pp. 186–187)
- Contending Voices: Human Nature and the Nature of Government (p. 187)
- Washington’s Neutrality Proclamation (pp. 192–193)
- The Virginia (Madison) and Kentucky (Jefferson) Resolutions (pp. 199–200)
- Examining the Evidence: A Revolution for Women? Abigail Adams Chides Her Husband, 1776 (p. 142)
- Contending Voices: Two Revolutions: French and American (p. 154)
- The Pursuit of Equality (pp. 178–179)

Key Concept 3.3

Migration within North America, cooperative interaction, and competition for resources raised questions about boundaries and policies, intensified conflicts among peoples and nations, and led to contests over the creation of a multiethnic, multiracial national identity.

I. As migrants streamed westward from the British colonies along the Atlantic seaboard, interactions among different groups that would continue under an independent United States resulted in competition for resources, shifting alliances, and cultural blending. **(ID-5) (ID-6) (PEO-5) (POL-1) (WOR-1) (WOR-5)**

II. The policies of the United States that encouraged western migration and the orderly incorporation of new territories into the nation both extended republican institutions and intensified conflicts among American Indians and Europeans in the trans-Appalachian West. **(POL-1) (PEO-4) (WOR-5)**

Chapters 1, 5, 6, 9, 10

- Exploration and Imperial Rivalry (pp. 20–22)
- A Mingling of the Races (pp. 78–80)
- The Structure of Colonial Society (pp. 84–86)
- George Washington Inaugurates War with France (pp. 105–107)
- Global War and Colonial Disunity (pp. 107–109)
- War’s Fateful Aftermath (pp. 113–115)
- The Horrid Specter of Anarchy (pp. 168–169)
- Embroilments with Britain (pp. 193–194)
- Landmarks in Land Laws (pp. 165–166)
- Embroilments with Britain (pp. 193–194)
- Jay’s Treaty and Washington’s Farewell (pp. 194–195)

III. New voices for national identity challenged tendencies to cling to regional identities, contributing to the emergence of distinctly American cultural expressions.

(ID-5) (WXT-2) (WXT-4) (POL-2) (CUL-2) (ENV-3)

- The Pursuit of Equality (pp. 178–179)
- Hamilton Revives the Corpse of Public Credit (pp. 184–185)
- Hamilton Battles Jefferson for a Bank (pp. 186–187)
- Adams Puts Patriotism Above Party (pp. 197–198)
- The Federalist Witch Hunt (pp. 198–199)
- The Virginia (Madison) and Kentucky (Jefferson) Resolutions (pp. 199–200)
- Federalists Versus Democratic-Republicans (pp. 200–202)

Period 4: 1800–1848	The new republic struggled to define and extend democratic ideals in the face of rapid economic, territorial, and demographic changes.	Chapters 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18
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Key Concept 4.1

The United States developed the world’s first modern mass democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation’s democratic ideals and to reform its institutions to match them.

Chapters 11, 12, 13, 15, 16

I. The nation’s transformation to a more participatory democracy was accompanied by continued debates over federal power, the relationship between the federal government and the states, the authority of different branches of the federal government, and the rights and responsibilities of individual citizens.

(POL-2) (POL-5) (POL-6) (ID-5)

- Federalist and Republican Mudslingers (pp. 204–205)
- The Jeffersonian “Revolution of 1800” (pp. 205–206)
- The “Dead Clutch” of the Judiciary (pp. 210–212)
- The Hated Embargo Act (pp. 218–220)
- Contending Voices: The Divisive Embargo (p. 219)
- The Second War for American Independence (pp. 231–232)
- Nascent Nationalism (pp. 232–233)
- “The American System” (pp. 233–234)
- The Panic of 1819 and the Curse of Hard Times (p. 235)
- Growing Pains of the West (pp. 235–236)
- Slavery and the Sectional Balance (p. 236)
- The Uneasy Missouri Compromise (pp. 236–240)
- John Marshall and Judicial Nationalism (p. 240)
- Judicial Dikes Against Democratic Excesses (pp. 240–241)
- “The Corrupt Bargain” of 1824 (pp. 248–250)
- Thinking Globally: Alexis de Tocqueville on Democracy in America and Europe (pp. 254–255)
- The Bank War (pp. 261–262)
- Burying Biddle’s Bank (pp. 263–264)
- The Birth of the Whigs (p. 264)
- Log Cabins and Hard Cider of 1840 (pp. 269–272)
- Politics for the People (p. 273)
- The Two-Party System (pp. 273–274)

II. Concurrent with an increasing international exchange of goods and ideas, larger numbers of Americans began struggling with how to match democratic political ideals to political institutions and social realities. **(CUL-2) (POL-3) (POL-6) (WOR-2)**

- The Trail of Tears (pp. 258–261)
- Reviving Religion (pp. 309–311)
- An Age of Reform (pp. 316–317)
- Demon Rum—The “Old Deluder” (pp. 318–319)
- Women in Revolt (pp. 319–320)
- Wilderness Utopias (pp. 321–322)
- Makers of America: The Oneida Community (pp. 324–325)
- Early Abolitionism (pp. 351–352)
- Radical Abolitionism (pp. 353–354)
- The South Lashes Back (pp. 355–359)
- The Abolitionist Impact in the North (p. 359)

III. While Americans celebrated their nation's progress toward a unified new national culture that blended Old World forms with New World ideas, various groups of the nation's inhabitants developed distinctive cultures of their own. **(ID-1) (ID-2) (ID-5) (CUL-2) (CUL-5)**

- Free Schools for a Free People (pp. 314–315)
- Higher Goals for Higher Learning (pp. 315–316)
- The Dawn of Scientific Achievement (pp. 322–326)
- Artistic Achievements (pp. 326–328)
- The Blossoming of a National Literature (pp. 328–329)
- Trumpeters of Transcendentalism (pp. 329–331)
- Glowing Literary Lights (pp. 332–333)
- Literary Individualists and Dissenters (pp. 333–334)
- Portrayers of the Past (p. 334)
- Radical Abolitionism (pp. 353–354)

Key Concept 4.2

Developments in technology, agriculture, and commerce precipitated profound changes in U.S. settlement patterns, regional identities, gender and family relations, political power, and distribution of consumer goods.

Chapters 12, 13, 14, 16

I. A global market and communications revolution, influencing and influenced by technological innovations, led to dramatic shifts in the nature of agriculture and manufacturing. **(WXT-2) (WXT-5)**

- Creeping Mechanization (p. 287)
- Whitney Ends the Fiber Famine (pp. 287–290)
- Marvels in Manufacturing (pp. 290–292)
- Workers and “Wage Slaves” (pp. 292–293)
- Women and the Economy (pp. 294–296)
- Examining the Evidence: The Invention of the Sewing Machine (p. 294)
- Western Farmers Reap a Revolution in the Fields (pp. 296–298)
- Highways and Steamboats (pp. 298–299)
- “Clinton’s Big Ditch” in New York (pp. 299–300)
- The Iron Horse (p. 301)
- Cables, Clippers and Pony Riders (pp. 301–304)
- The Transport Web Binds the Union (p. 304)
- The Market Revolution (pp. 304–306)

II. Regional economic specialization, especially the demands of cultivating southern cotton, shaped settlement patterns and the national and international economy. **(PEO-2) (PEO-3) (WXT-2) (WXT-5) (WXT-6)**

- Makers of America: Settlers of the Old Northwest (pp. 238–239)
- The Tricky “Tariff of Abominations” (pp. 256–257)
- “Nullies” in South Carolina (pp. 257–258)
- The Trail of Tears (pp. 258–261)
- Gone to Texas (pp. 267–268)
- The Lone Star Rebellion (pp. 268–269)
- Makers of America: Mexican or Texican? (pp. 270–271)
- The Market Revolution (pp. 304–306)
- “Cotton Is King!” (p. 340)
- The Planter “Aristocracy” (pp. 341–342)
- Slaves of the Slave System (pp. 342–343)
- The White Majority (pp. 343–346)
- Plantation Slavery (pp. 346–348)

III. The economic changes caused by the market revolution had significant effects on migration patterns, gender and family relations, and the distribution of political power. **(WXT-2) (WXT-7) (PEO-2) (PEO-3) (ID-5) (ID-6)**

- Slavery and the Sectional Balance (p. 236)
- The Uneasy Missouri Compromise (pp. 236–240)
- The Westward Movement (pp. 278–279)
- Shaping the Western Landscape (pp. 279–280)
- The March of the Millions (pp. 280–282)
- The Emerald Isle Moves West (pp. 282–283)
- The German Forty-Eighters (pp. 283–286)
- Makers of America: The Irish (pp. 284–285)
- Makers of America: The Germans (pp. 288–289)
- Workers and “Wage Slaves” (pp. 292–293)
- Women and the Economy (pp. 294–296)

Key Concept 4.3	U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade, expanding its national borders, and isolating itself from European conflicts shaped the nation's foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives.	Chapters 11, 12, 13, 17, 18
	I. Struggling to create an independent global presence, U.S. policymakers sought to dominate the North American continent and to promote its foreign trade. (WOR-5) (WOR-6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jefferson, a Reluctant Warrior (pp. 212–213) • The Louisiana Godsend (pp. 213–214) • Louisiana in the Long View (pp. 214–215) • A Precarious Neutrality (pp. 217–218) • The Hated Embargo (pp. 218–220) • Mr. Madison's War (pp. 222–224) • On to Canada over Land and Lakes (pp. 226–228) • Washington Burned and New Orleans Defended (pp. 228–229) • The Treaty of Ghent (pp. 229–230) • "The American System" (pp. 233–234) • Sharing Oregon and Acquiring Florida (pp. 241–243) • The Menace of Monarchy in America (p. 243) • Monroe and His Doctrine (pp. 243–244) • Monroe's Doctrine Appraised (p. 245) • The Lone Star Rebellion (pp. 268–269) • A War of Words with Britain (pp. 364–365) • Manipulating the Maine Maps (pp. 365–366) • The Lone Star of Texas Shines Alone (p. 366) • The Belated Texas Nuptials (pp. 366–368) • Oregon Fever Populates Oregon (pp. 368–369) • A Mandate (?) for Manifest Destiny (pp. 369–370) • Misunderstandings with Mexico (pp. 371–372) • American Blood on American (?) Soil (p. 373) • The Mastering of Mexico (pp. 373–374) • Fighting Mexico for Peace (p. 375) • Profit and Loss in Mexico (pp. 376–377) • Expansionist Stirrings South of the Border (pp. 392–393) • The Allure of Asia (pp. 393–395)
	II. Various American groups and individuals initiated, championed, and/or resisted the expansion of territory and/or government powers. (WOR-6) (POL-6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tecumseh and the Prophet (pp. 221–222) • Federalist Grievances and the Hartford Convention (pp. 230–231) • The Tricky "Tariff of Abominations" (pp. 256–257) • "Nullies" in South Carolina (pp. 257–258) • The Trail of Tears (pp. 258–261)
	III. The American acquisition of lands in the West gave rise to a contest over the extension of slavery into the western territories as well as a series of attempts at national compromise. (ENV-3) (POL-6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Uneasy Missouri Compromise (pp. 236–240) • "Californy Gold" (pp. 382–384) • Sectional Balance and the Underground Railroad (pp. 384–386) • Twilight of the Senatorial Giants (pp. 386–387) • Deadlock and Danger on Capitol Hill (p. 387) • Breaking the Congressional Logjam (pp. 387–388) • Balancing the Compromise Scales (pp. 388–390) • Pacific Railroad Promoters and the Gadsden Purchase (p. 395) • Douglas's Kansas-Nebraska Scheme (pp. 396–397) • Congress Legislates a Civil War (p. 397)

Period 5: 1844–1877	As the nation expanded and its population grew, regional tensions, especially over slavery, led to a civil war—the course and aftermath of which transformed American society.	Chapters 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26
Key Concept 5.1	The United States became more connected with the world as it pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere and emerged as the destination for many migrants from other countries.	Chapters 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 26
	I. Enthusiasm for U.S. territorial expansion, fueled by economic and national security interests and supported by claims of U.S. racial and cultural superiority, resulted in war, the opening of new markets, acquisition of new territory, and increased ideological conflicts. (ID-2) (WXT-2) (WOR-5) (WOR-6) (ENV-3) (ENV-4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Westward Movement (pp. 278–279) • Shaping the Western Landscape (pp. 279–280) • Cables, Clippers, and Pony Riders (pp. 301–304) • The Lone Star of Texas Shines Alone (p. 366) • The Belated Texas Nuptials (pp. 366–368) • Oregon Fever Populates Oregon (pp. 368–369) • A Mandate (?) for Manifest Destiny (pp. 369–370) • Misunderstandings with Mexico (pp. 371–372) • American Blood on American (?) Soil (p. 373) • The Mastering of Mexico (pp. 373–374) • Fighting Mexico for Peace (p. 375) • Profit and Loss in Mexico (pp. 376–377) • Expansionist Stirrings South of the Border (pp. 392–393) • The Allure of Asia (pp. 393–395)
	II. Westward expansion, migration to and within the United States, and the end of slavery reshaped North American boundaries and caused conflicts over American cultural identities, citizenship, and the question of extending and protecting rights for various groups of U.S. inhabitants. (ID-6) (WXT-6) (PEO-2) (PEO-5) (PEO-6) (POL-6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The March of the Millions (pp. 280–282) • The Emerald Isle Moves West (pp. 282–283) • The German Forty-Eighters (pp. 283–286) • Makers of America: The Irish (pp. 284–285) • Flare-ups of Antiforeignism (pp. 286–287) • Contending Voices: Immigration, Pro and Con (p. 287) • Makers of America: The Germans (pp. 288–289) • A Desert Zion in Utah (pp. 312–314) • “Californy Gold” (pp. 382–384) • The North’s Economic Boom (pp. 435–436) • Receding Native Population (pp. 576–578)
Key Concept 5.2	Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.	Chapters 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20
	I. The institution of slavery and its attendant ideological debates, along with regional economic and demographic changes, territorial expansion in the 1840s and 1850s, and cultural differences between the North and the South, all intensified sectionalism. (ID-5) (POL-3) (POL-5) (POL-6) (CUL-2) (CUL-6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Transport Web Binds the Union (p. 304) • The Market Revolution (pp. 304–306) • Artistic Achievements (esp. minstrel shows, pp. 327–328) • “Cotton Is King!” (p. 340) • The Planter “Aristocracy” (pp. 341–342) • Slaves of the Slave System (pp. 342–343) • Plantation Slavery (pp. 346–348) • Early Abolitionism (pp. 351–352) • Radical Abolitionism (pp. 353–354) • The South Lashes Back (pp. 355–359) • Thinking Globally: The Struggle to Abolish Slavery (pp. 356–357) • The Abolitionist Impact in the North (p. 359) • Profit and Loss in Mexico (pp. 376–377) • “Californy Gold” (pp. 382–384) • Pacific Railroad Promoters and the Gadsden Purchase (p. 395) • The Financial Crash of 1857 (pp. 407–408)

II. Repeated attempts at political compromise failed to calm tensions over slavery and often made sectional tensions worse, breaking down the trust between sectional leaders and culminating in the bitter election of 1860, followed by the secession of southern states. **(POL-2) (POL-6) (PEO-5) (ID-5)**

- Sectional Balance and the Underground Railroad (pp. 384–386)
- Twilight of the Senatorial Giants (pp. 386–387)
- Deadlock and Danger on Capitol Hill (p. 387)
- Breaking the Congressional Logjam (pp. 387–388)
- Balancing the Compromise Scales (pp. 388–390)
- Defeat and Doom for the Whigs (pp. 390–392)
- Douglas’s Kansas-Nebraska Scheme (pp. 396–397)
- Congress Legislates a Civil War (p. 397)
- Stowe and Helper: Literary Incendiaries (pp. 399–401)
- The North-South Contest for Kansas (pp. 401–402)
- Kansas in Convulsion (pp. 402–403)
- “Bully” Brooks and His Bludgeon (pp. 403–404)
- “Old Buck” Versus “The Pathfinder” (pp. 404–406)
- The Electoral Fruits of 1856 (p. 406)
- The Dred Scott Bombshell (pp. 406–407)
- An Illinois Rail-Splitter Emerges (pp. 408–409)
- The Great Debate: Lincoln Versus Douglas (pp. 409–410)
- John Brown: Murderer or Martyr? (pp. 410–411)
- The Disruption of the Democrats (pp. 411–412)
- A Rail-Splitter Splits the Union (pp. 412–413)
- The Electoral Upheaval of 1860 (pp. 414–415)
- The Collapse of Compromise (pp. 415–416)
- The Secessionist Exodus (pp. 416–417)
- Farewell to Union (pp. 417–418)
- The Menace of Secession (pp. 421–422)
- South Carolina Assails Fort Sumter (pp. 422–423)

Key Concept 5.3 The Union victory in the Civil War and the contested Reconstruction of the South settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left unresolved many questions about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights.

I. The North’s greater manpower and industrial resources, its leadership, and the decision for emancipation eventually led to the Union military victory over the Confederacy in the devastating Civil War. **(POL-5) (CUL-2) (ENV-3)**

Chapters 20, 21, 22, 23

- The Balance of Forces (pp. 424–429)
- Dethroning King Cotton (pp. 429–430)
- The Decisiveness of Diplomacy (pp. 430–431)
- Foreign Flare-ups (p. 431)
- President Davis Versus President Lincoln (pp. 431–432)
- Limitations on Wartime Liberties (pp. 432–433)
- Volunteers and Draftees: North and South (pp. 433–434)
- The Economic Stresses of War (pp. 434–435)
- The North’s Economic Boom (pp. 435–436)
- A Crushed Cotton Kingdom (pp. 436–437)
- The Pivotal Point: Antietam (pp. 443–444)
- A Proclamation Without Emancipation (pp. 444–446)
- Blacks Battle Bondage (pp. 446–447)
- Lee’s Last Lunge at Gettysburg (pp. 448–449)
- The War in the West (pp. 449–452)
- Sherman Scorches Georgia (pp. 452–453)

II. The Civil War and Reconstruction altered power relationships between the states and the federal government and among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, ending slavery and the notion of a divisible union, but leaving unresolved questions of relative power and largely unchanged social and economic patterns. **(POL-5) (POL-6) (ID-5)**

III. The constitutional changes of the Reconstruction period embodied a Northern idea of American identity and national purpose and led to conflicts over new definitions of citizenship, particularly regarding the rights of African Americans, women, and other minorities. **(ID-2) (POL-6)**

- A Proclamation Without Emancipation (pp. 444–446)
- Freedmen Define Freedom (pp. 466–469)
- The Freedmen’s Bureau (p. 469)
- Presidential Reconstruction (pp. 470–471)
- The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in the South (pp. 478–479)
- Johnson Walks the Impeachment Plank (p. 481)
- A Not-Guilty Verdict for Johnson (pp. 481–482)
- The Hayes-Tilden Standoff, 1876 (pp. 493–494)
- The Compromise of 1877 and the End of Reconstruction (pp. 494–495)
- The Baleful Black Codes (pp. 471–472)
- Congressional Reconstruction (pp. 472–473)
- Johnson Clashes with Congress (pp. 473–474)
- Swinging ‘Round the Circle with Johnson (p. 474)
- Republican Principles and Programs (pp. 474–475)
- Reconstruction by the Sword (pp. 475–477)
- No Women Voters (p. 477)
- The Ku Klux Klan (pp. 479–481)
- The Heritage of Reconstruction (pp. 482–483)

**Period 6:
1865–1898**

The transformation of the United States from an agricultural to an increasingly industrialized and urbanized society brought about significant economic, political, diplomatic, social, environmental, and cultural changes.

Chapters 23, 24, 25, 26, 28

Key Concept 6.1

The rise of big business in the United States encouraged massive migrations and urbanization, sparked government and popular efforts to reshape the U.S. economy and environment, and renewed debates over U.S. national identity.

Chapters 23, 24, 25, 26, 28

I. Large-scale production—accompanied by massive technological change, expanding international communication networks, and pro-growth government policies—fueled the development of a “Gilded Age” marked by an emphasis on consumption, marketing, and business consolidation. **(WXT-3) (WXT-6) (WOR-3) (CUL-3) (CUL-5)**

- The Era of Good Stealings (pp. 489–490)
- The Iron Colt Becomes an Iron Horse (pp. 512–514)
- Spanning the Continent with Rails (pp. 514–515)
- Binding the Country with Railroad Ties (p. 516)
- Railroad Consolidation and Mechanization (pp. 516–517)
- Revolution by Railways (pp. 517–518)
- Government Bridles the Iron Horse (p. 519)
- Miracles of Mechanization (pp. 519–520)
- The Trust Titan Emerges (pp. 520–521)
- The Supremacy of Steel (pp. 521–522)
- Carnegie and Other Sultans of Steel (p. 522)
- Rockefeller Grows an American Beauty Rose (pp. 523–524)
- The Gospel of Wealth (pp. 524–525)
- The Impact of the New Industrial Revolution on America (pp. 528–530)
- The Urban Frontier (pp. 539–542)

II. As leaders of big business and their allies in government aimed to create a unified industrialized nation, they were challenged in different ways by demographic issues, regional differences, and labor movements. **(WXT-5) (WXT-6) (WXT-7) (PEO-6) (ID-5)**

III. Westward migration, new systems of farming and transportation, and economic instability led to political and popular conflicts. **(ENV-5) (WXT-5) (WXT-7) (POL-3) (PEO-3) (PEO-5)**

- The Drumbeat of Discontent (pp. 505–507)
- The Gospel of Wealth (pp. 524–525)
- The South in the Age of Industry (pp. 525–528)
- In Unions There Is Strength (pp. 530–531)
- Labor Limps Along (pp. 532–533)
- Unhorsing the Knights of Labor (p. 533)
- The AF of L to the Fore (pp. 533–536)
- Makers of America: The Knights of Labor (pp. 534–535)
- The New Immigration (pp. 542–547)
- Coxe’s Army and the Pullman Strike (pp. 598–599)
- TR Corrals the Corporations (pp. 649–650)
- The Drumbeat of Discontent (pp. 505–507)
- The Farm Becomes a Factory (p. 591)
- Unhappy Farmers (pp. 594–595)
- The Farmers Take Their Stand (pp. 595–597)
- Prelude to Populism (pp. 597–598)
- Golden McKinley and Silver Bryan (pp. 599–601)
- Class Conflict: Plowholders Versus Bondholders (pp. 601–602)
- Earth Control (pp. 651–655)
- Makers of America: The Environmentalists (pp. 652–653)

Key Concept 6.2

The emergence of an industrial culture in the United States led to both greater opportunities for, and restrictions on, immigrants, minorities, and women.

I. International and internal migrations increased both urban and rural populations, but gender, racial, ethnic, religious, and socioeconomic inequalities abounded, inspiring some reformers to attempt to address these inequities. **(ID-6) (PEO-2) (PEO-3) (PEO-6) (POL-3)**

II. As transcontinental railroads were completed, bringing more settlers west, U.S. military actions, the destruction of the buffalo, the confinement of American Indians to reservations, and assimilationist policies reduced the number of American Indians and threatened native culture and identity. **(PEO-4) (ENV-5) (POL-6)**

Chapters 23, 25, 26

- The Birth of Jim Crow in the Post-Reconstruction South (pp. 495–496)
- Class Conflicts and Ethnic Clashes (pp. 496–498)
- The New Immigration (pp. 542–547)
- Parties and Social Reformers Reach Out (pp. 547–550)
- Narrowing the Welcome Mat (pp. 550–552)
- Churches Confront the Urban Challenge (pp. 552–553)
- Apostles of Reform (pp. 558–559)
- The New Morality (pp. 559–562)
- Families and Women in the City (pp. 562–564)
- Prohibiting Alcohol and Promoting Reform (pp. 564–565)
- The Hallowed Halls of Ivy (pp. 555–557)
- The Clash of Cultures on the Plains (pp. 574–576)
- Receding Native Population (pp. 576–578)
- Bellowing Herds of Bison (pp. 578–579)
- The End of the Trail (pp. 579–581)
- Makers of America: The Plains Indians (pp. 582–583)

Key Concept 6.3

The “Gilded Age” witnessed new cultural and intellectual movements in tandem with political debates over economic and social policies.

Chapters 23, 24, 25, 26

I. Gilded Age politics were intimately tied to big business and focused nationally on economic issues—tariffs, currency, corporate expansion, and laissez-faire economic policy—that engendered numerous calls for reform. **(POL-6)**

- Pallid Politics in the Gilded Age (pp. 492–493)
- Class Conflicts and Ethnic Clashes (pp. 496–498)
- “Old Grover” Takes Over (pp. 502–503)
- Cleveland Battles for a Lower Tariff (pp. 503–504)
- The Drumbeat of Discontent (pp. 505–507)
- Government Bridles the Iron Horse (p. 519)
- Government Tackles the Trust Evil (p. 525)
- Parties and Social Reformers Reach Out (pp. 547–550)
- Narrowing the Welcome Mat (pp. 550–552)
- Contending Voices: The New Immigration (p. 551)
- Apostles of Reform (pp. 558–559)
- The New Morality (pp. 559–562)
- Unhappy Farmers (pp. 594–595)
- The Farmers Take Their Stand (pp. 595–597)
- Prelude to Populism (pp. 597–598)
- Golden McKinley and Silver Bryan (pp. 599–601)
- Class Conflict: Plowholders Versus Bondholders (pp. 601–602)

II. New cultural and intellectual movements both buttressed and challenged the social order of the Gilded Age. **(ID-2) (CUL-3) (CUL-5) (CUL-6)**

- The Gospel of Wealth (pp. 524–525)
- Parties and Social Reformers Reach Out (pp. 547–550)
- Churches Confront the Urban Challenge (pp. 552–553)
- Darwin Disrupts the Churches (pp. 553–554)
- Booker T. Washington and Education for Black People (pp. 554–555)
- The Hallowed Halls of Ivy (pp. 555–557)
- Apostles of Reform (pp. 558–559)
- The New Morality (pp. 559–562)
- Makers of America: Pioneering Pragmatists (pp. 560–561)
- Families and Women in the City (pp. 562–564)
- Prohibiting Alcohol and Promoting Reform (pp. 564–565)

Period 7: 1890–1945	An increasingly pluralistic United States faced profound domestic and global challenges, debated the proper degree of governmental activism, and sought to define its international role.	Chapters 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34
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Key Concept 7.1	Governmental, political, and social organizations struggled to address the effects of large-scale industrialization, economic uncertainty, and related social changes such as urbanization and mass migration.	Chapters 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34
	I. The continued growth and consolidation of large corporations transformed American society and the nation’s economy, promoting urbanization and economic growth, even as business cycle fluctuations became increasingly severe. (WOR-3) (ID-7) (WXT-3) (WXT-5) (POL-3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progressive Roots (pp. 638–639) • Raking Muck with the Muckrakers (pp. 639–641) • Political Progressivism (pp. 641–645) • Progressivism in the Cities and States (p. 645) • Frustrated Farmers (pp. 726–727) • The Great Crash Ends the Golden Twenties (pp. 732–734) • Hooked on the Horn of Plenty (pp. 734–735) • Rugged Times for Rugged Individualists (pp. 735–738) • Hoover Battles the Great Depression (p. 738) • New Visibility for Women (pp. 751–752)

II. Progressive reformers responded to economic instability, social inequality, and political corruption by calling for government intervention in the economy, expanded democracy, greater social justice, and conservation of natural resources.

**(WXT-6) (WXT-7) (WXT-8) (POL-3)
(ENV-5) (CUL-5)**

III. National, state, and local reformers responded to economic upheavals, laissez-faire capitalism, and the Great Depression by transforming the United States into a limited welfare state. **(WXT-8) (POL-2)
(POL-4) (ID-3) (CUL-5)**

- Parties and Social Reformers Reach Out (pp. 547–550)
- Progressive Women (pp. 645–647)
- TR's Square Deal for Labor (pp. 647–649)
- TR Corrals the Corporations (pp. 649–650)
- Caring for the Consumer (p. 650)
- Earth Control (pp. 651–655)
- Taft the Trustbuster (p. 658)
- The “Bull Moose” Campaign of 1912 (pp. 659–660)
- Wilson Tackles the Tariff (pp. 663–664)
- Wilson Battles the Bankers (p. 664)
- The President Tames the Trusts (pp. 664–665)
- Wilson at the Peak (pp. 665–666)
- Suffering Until Suffrage (pp. 679–680)
- FDR and the Three R's: Relief, Recovery, Reform (pp. 745–746)
- Roosevelt Manages the Money (pp. 746–748)
- Creating Jobs for the Jobless (pp. 748–750)
- A Day for Every Demagogue (pp. 750–751)
- Helping Industry and Labor (pp. 752–753)
- Paying Farmers Not to Farm (pp. 754–755)
- Battling Bankers and Big Business (p. 756)
- The TVA Harnesses the Tennessee (pp. 756–758)
- Housing and Social Security (p. 758)
- A New Deal for Labor (pp. 758–760)
- Nine Old Men on the Bench (pp. 761–762)

Key Concept 7.2

A revolution in communications and transportation technology helped to create a new mass culture and spread “modern” values and ideas, even as cultural conflicts between groups increased under the pressure of migration, world wars, and economic distress.

I. New technologies led to social transformations that improved the standard of living for many while contributing to increased political and cultural conflicts. **(ID-6) (ID-8) (WXT-3) (WXT-5) (CUL-3)
(CUL-6) (CUL-7)**

II. The global ramifications of World War I and wartime patriotism and xenophobia, combined with social tensions created by increased international migration, resulted in legislation restricting immigration from Asia and from southern and eastern Europe. **(ID-6) (WOR-4) (PEO-2) (PEO-6) (PEO-7) (POL-7) (WXT-6)**

Chapters 29, 30, 32, 33, 34

- Suffering Until Suffrage (pp. 679–680)
- The Prohibition “Experiment” (pp. 696–700)
- The Golden Age of Gangsterism (pp. 700–701)
- Monkey Business in Tennessee (pp. 701–702)
- The Mass-Consumption Economy (pp. 702–703)
- Putting America on Rubber Tires (pp. 703–704)
- The Advent of the Gasoline Age (pp. 704–706)
- Humans Develop Wings (p. 706)
- The Radio Revolution (p. 707)
- Hollywood’s Filmland Fantasies (pp. 707–708)
- The Dynamic Decade (pp. 708–711)
- Examining the Evidence: *The Jazz Singer*, 1927 (p. 709)
- Contending Voices: All That Jazz (p. 710)
- Cultural Liberation (pp. 711–716)
- Thinking Globally: Modernism (pp. 714–715)
- Thunder Across the Sea (pp. 669–670)
- Manipulating Minds and Stifling Dissent (pp. 675–676)
- Workers in Wartime (pp. 678–679)
- Seeing Red (pp. 692–693)
- Hooded Hoodlums of the KKK (pp. 693–695)
- Stemming the Foreign Flood (pp. 695–696)

III. Economic dislocations, social pressures, and the economic growth spurred by World Wars I and II led to a greater degree of migration within the United States, as well as migration to the United States from elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere. **(ID-6) (ID-8) (PEO-3) (WOR-4)**

- Moralistic Diplomacy in Mexico (pp. 667–669)
- Workers in Wartime (pp. 678–679)
- Dust Bowls and Black Blizzards (pp. 755–756)
- Refugees from the Holocaust (pp. 779–780)
- Manpower and Womanpower (pp. 794–795)
- Wartime Migrations (pp. 795–797)

Key Concept 7.3

Global conflicts over resources, territories, and ideologies renewed debates over the nation’s values and its role in the world, while simultaneously propelling the United States into a dominant international military, political, cultural, and economic position.

Chapters 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34

I. Many Americans began to advocate overseas expansionism in the late 19th century, leading to new territorial ambitions and acquisitions in the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific. **(WOR-6) (WOR-7) (ENV-5) (POL-6)**

- America Turns Outward (pp. 607–609)
- Spurning the Hawaiian Pear (pp. 609–610)
- America’s Course (Curse?) of Empire (pp. 615–617)
- Perplexities in Puerto Rico and Cuba (pp. 617–620)
- New Horizons in Two Hemispheres (pp. 620–621)
- “Little Brown Brothers” in the Philippines (pp. 621–622)
- Hinging the Door Open in China (pp. 622–623)
- The Dollar Goes Abroad as a Diplomat (pp. 657–658)
- New Directions in Foreign Policy (p. 666)
- Moralistic Diplomacy in Mexico (pp. 667–669)
- The London Conference (pp. 769–770)

II. World War I and its aftermath intensified debates about the nation’s role in the world and how best to achieve national security and pursue American interests. **(WOR-4) (WOR-7) (ID-3) (POL-6)**

- Thunder Across the Sea (pp. 669–670)
- America Earns Blood Money (pp. 670–672)
- War by Act of Germany (pp. 673–674)
- Wilsonian Idealism Enthroned (p. 674)
- Wilson’s Fourteen Potent Points (p. 675)
- Making Plowboys into Doughboys (pp. 680–681)
- America Helps Hammer the “Hun” (pp. 681–685)
- Wilson Steps Down from Olympus (p. 685)
- An Idealist amid the Imperialists (pp. 686–687)
- Wilson’s Battle for Ratification (pp. 687–688)
- America Seeks Benefits Without Burdens (pp. 722–724)
- Foreign Policy Floundering (pp. 728–729)
- Unraveling the Debt Knot (p. 729)
- Japanese Militarists Attack China (pp. 739–740)
- Hoover Pioneers the Good Neighbor Policy (p. 740)
- The London Conference (pp. 769–770)
- Freedom for (from?) the Filipinos and Recognition for the Russians (p. 770)
- Becoming a Good Neighbor (pp. 770–771)
- Secretary Hull’s Reciprocal Trade Agreements (p. 771)
- Congress Legislates Neutrality (pp. 773–774)
- America Dooms Loyalist Spain (p. 774)
- Appeasing Japan and Germany (pp. 774–775)
- Hitler’s Belligerency and U.S. Neutrality (pp. 775–776)
- Bolstering Britain (pp. 780–781)
- A Landmark for Lend-Lease Law (pp. 782–784)
- Charting a New World (pp. 784–785)
- U.S. Destroyers and Hitler’s U-boats Clash (p. 785)

III. The involvement of the United States in World War II, while opposed by most Americans prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, vaulted the United States into global political and military prominence, and transformed both American society and the relationship between the United States and the rest of the world. **(WOR-4) (WOR-7) (ID-3) (ID-6) (POL-5)**

- Charting a New World (pp. 784–785)
- Surprise Assault on Pearl Harbor (pp. 785–786)
- America’s Transformation from Bystander to Belligerent (pp. 786–787)
- The Shock of War (pp. 790–791)
- Building the War Machine (pp. 791–794)
- Makers of America: The Japanese (pp. 792–793)
- Manpower and Womanpower (pp. 794–795)
- Wartime Migrations (pp. 795–797)
- Holding the Homefront (pp. 797–799)
- The Atomic Bombs (pp. 810–814)
- The Allies Triumphant (pp. 814–815)

**Period 8:
1945–1980**

After World War II, the United States grappled with prosperity and unfamiliar international responsibilities while struggling to live up to its ideals.

Chapters 34, 35, 36, 37, 38

Key Concept 8.1

The United States responded to an uncertain and unstable postwar world by asserting and attempting to defend a position of global leadership, with far-reaching domestic and global consequences.

Chapters 35, 36, 37, 38

I. After World War II, the United States sought to stem the growth of Communist military power and ideological influence, create a stable global economy, and build an international security system. **(WOR-4) (WOR-7) (WOR-8)**

- Yalta: Bargain or Betrayal? (pp. 820–821)
- The United States and the Soviet Union (pp. 822–823)
- Shaping the Postwar World (pp. 823–824)
- The Problem of Germany (pp. 824–826)
- The Cold War Congeals (pp. 826–828)
- Contending Voices: Debating the Cold War (p. 827)
- America Begins to Rearm (pp. 828–829)
- Reconstruction and Revolution in Asia (pp. 829–831)
- The Korean Volcano Erupts (pp. 831–834)
- Makers of America: Scientists and Engineers (pp. 832–833)
- The Military Seesaw in Korea (pp. 834–835)
- The Cold War Home Front (pp. 835–837)
- A “New Look” in Foreign Policy (pp. 862–863)
- The Vietnam Nightmare (pp. 863–864)
- Round Two for Ike (pp. 865–866)
- The Continuing Cold War (p. 866)
- Kennedy’s “New Frontier” Spirit (pp. 874–875)
- Foreign Flare-ups and “Flexible Response” (pp. 876–877)
- Cuban Confrontations (pp. 877–879)
- Vietnam Vexations (pp. 891–893)
- Vietnam Topples Johnson (p. 893)
- Nixon’s Détente with Beijing (Peking) and Moscow (pp. 901–902)
- The Secret Bombing of Cambodia and the War Powers Act (pp. 905–906)
- Carter’s Humanitarian Diplomacy (pp. 926–927)

II. As the United States focused on containing communism, it faced increasingly complex foreign policy issues, including decolonization, shifting international alignments and regional conflicts, and global economic and environmental changes. **(ENV-5) (WOR-3) (WOR-7) (WOR-8)**

III. Cold War policies led to continued public debates over the power of the federal government, acceptable means for pursuing international and domestic goals, and the proper balance between liberty and order. **(ID-3) (POL-7) (WOR-4) (CUL-5)**

- The Cold War Home Front (pp. 835–837)
- Cold War Crises in the Middle East (pp. 864–865)
- The Continuing Cold War (p. 866)
- The Arab Oil Embargo and the Energy Crisis (pp. 906–907)
- Carter’s Humanitarian Diplomacy (pp. 926–927)
- Foreign Affairs and the Iranian Imbroglia (pp. 930–931)
- Kennedy Challenges Nixon for the Presidency (pp. 86–868)
- The Cultural Upheaval of the 1960s (pp. 895–899)
- Thinking Globally: The Global 1960s (pp. 896–897)
- Nixon “Vietnamizes” the War (pp. 899–900)
- Cambodianizing the Vietnam War (pp. 900–901)

Key Concept 8.2

Liberalism, based on anticommunism abroad and a firm belief in the efficacy of governmental and especially federal power to achieve social goals at home, reached its apex in the mid-1960s and generated a variety of political and cultural responses.

I. Seeking to fulfill Reconstruction-era promises, civil rights activists and political leaders achieved some legal and political successes in ending segregation, although progress toward equality was slow and halting. **(ID-8) (POL-3) (POL-4) (POL-7)**

II. Stirred by a growing awareness of inequalities in American society and by the African American civil rights movement, activists also addressed issues of identity and social justice, such as gender/sexuality and ethnicity. **(POL-3) (ID-8)**

III. As many liberal principles came to dominate postwar politics and court decisions, liberalism came under attack from the left as well as from resurgent conservative movements. **(POL-2) (POL-5) (POL-7)**

Chapters 35, 36, 37, 38

- Democratic Divisions in 1948 (pp. 839–840)
- Desegregating American Society (pp. 856–858)
- Seeds of the Civil Rights Revolution (pp. 858–862)
- The Struggle for Civil Rights (pp. 879–881)
- The LBJ Brand on the Presidency (pp. 884–885)
- Battling for Black Rights (pp. 888–889)
- Black Power (pp. 889–891)
- The Seventies in Black and White (pp. 924–925)
- Affluence and Its Anxieties (pp. 850–851)
- The Cultural Upheaval of the 1960s (pp. 895–899)
- Feminist Victories and Defeats (pp. 918–924)
- Makers of America: The Feminists (pp. 922–923)
- The Seventies in Black and White (pp. 924–925)
- Kennedy’s “New Frontier” Spirit (pp. 874–875)
- The LBJ Brand on the Presidency (pp. 884–885)
- Johnson Battles Goldwater in 1964 (pp. 885–887)
- The Great Society Congress (pp. 887–888)
- Black Power (pp. 889–891)
- The Presidential Sweepstakes of 1968 (pp. 893–895)
- The Cultural Upheaval of the 1960s (pp. 895–899)
- A New Team on the Supreme Bench (pp. 902–903)
- Nixon on the Home Front (pp. 903–904)
- Feminist Victories and Defeats (pp. 918–924)
- The Seventies in Black and White (pp. 924–925)

Key Concept 8.3

Postwar economic, demographic, and technological changes had a far-reaching impact on American society, politics, and the environment.

Chapters 34, 35, 36, 37, 38

I. Rapid economic and social changes in American society fostered a sense of optimism in the postwar years, as well as underlying concerns about how these changes were affecting American values.

(WXT-3) (WXT-5) (CUL-5) (CUL-6) (CUL-7) (PEO-3)

II. As federal programs expanded and economic growth reshaped American society, many sought greater access to prosperity even as critics began to question the burgeoning use of natural resources.

(ID-6) (PEO-2) (PEO-3) (PEO-7) (ENV-5) (WXT-8)

III. New demographic and social issues led to significant political and moral debates that sharply divided the nation. **(ID-7) (POL-5) (CUL-6) (CUL-7)**

- The Cold War Home Front (pp. 835–837)
- Postwar Economic Anxieties (pp. 837–839)
- The Long Economic Boom, 1950–1970 (pp. 840–841)
- The Roots of Postwar Prosperity (pp. 841–842)
- The Smiling Sunbelt (pp. 842–843)
- The Rush to the Suburbs (pp. 843–846)
- Makers of America: The Suburbanites (pp. 844–845)
- The Postwar Baby Boom (p. 846)
- Affluence and Its Anxieties (pp. 850–851)
- Consumer Culture in the Fifties (pp. 851–855)
- A Cultural Renaissance (pp. 868–874)
- Makers of America: The Beat Generation (pp. 872–873)
- Wartime Migrations (pp. 795–797)
- Makers of America: The Great African American Migration (pp. 860–861)
- The Great Society Congress (pp. 887–888)
- Nixon on the Home Front (pp. 903–904)
- The Postwar Baby Boom (p. 846)
- Affluence and Its Anxieties (pp. 850–851)
- The Cultural Upheaval of the 1960s (pp. 895–899)
- Watergate and the Unmaking of a President (pp. 911–914)
- Feminist Victories and Defeats (pp. 918–924)
- Makers of America: The Feminists (pp. 922–923)
- The Seventies in Black and White (pp. 924–925)

**Period 9:
1980–Present**

As the United States transitioned to a new century filled with challenges and possibilities, it experienced renewed ideologies and cultural debates, sought to redefine its foreign policy, and adapted to economic globalization and revolutionary changes in science and technology.

Chapters 37, 38, 39, 40, 41

Key Concept 9.1

A new conservatism grew to prominence in U.S. culture and politics, defending traditional social values and rejecting liberal views about the role of government.

Chapters 37, 38, 39, 40

I. Reduced public faith in the government's ability to solve social and economic problems, the growth of religious fundamentalism, and the dissemination of neoconservative thought all combined to invigorate conservatism. **(POL-3)**

- The Arab Oil Embargo and the Energy Crisis (pp. 906–907)
- Economic and Energy Woes (pp. 927–928)
- Foreign Affairs and the Iranian Imbroglia (pp. 930–931)
- The Election of Ronald Reagan, 1980 (pp. 933–935)
- The Reagan Revolution (pp. 935–936)
- The Religious Right (pp. 942–945)
- Conservatism in the Courts (pp. 945–946)

II. Conservatives achieved some of their political and policy goals, but their success was limited by the enduring popularity and institutional strength of some government programs and public support for cultural trends of recent decades. **(WXT-8) (POL-4)**

- The Reagan Revolution (pp. 935–936)
- The Battle of the Budget (pp. 936–937)
- Reagan's Economic Legacy (p. 942)
- Conservatism in the Courts (pp. 945–946)
- Bush on the Home Front (pp. 952–953)
- The Politics of Distrust (pp. 960–961)
- Bush Begins (pp. 979–980)
- Obama in the White House (pp. 993–994)

Key Concept 9.2	<p>The end of the Cold War and new challenges to U.S. leadership in the world forced the nation to redefine its foreign policy and global role.</p> <p>I. The Reagan administration pursued a reinvigorated anti-Communist and interventionist foreign policy that set the tone for later administrations. (WOR-7) (WOR-8)</p> <p>II. Following the attacks of September 11, 2001, U.S. foreign policy and military involvement focused on a war on terrorism, which also generated debates about domestic security and civil rights. (POL-7) (WOR-7) (WOR-8)</p>	<p>Chapters 39, 40, 41</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reagan Renews the Cold War (pp. 937–938) • Troubles Abroad (p. 938) • Round Two for Reagan (pp. 938–940) • The Iran-Contra Imbroglio (pp. 940–942) • George H. W. Bush and the End of the Cold War (pp. 946–950) • Contending Voices: Who Ended the Cold War? (p. 950) • The Persian Gulf Crisis (pp. 950–952) • Searching for a Post-Cold War Foreign Policy (pp. 970–971) • Terrorism Comes to America (pp. 981–982) • Bush Takes the Offensive (pp. 982–984) • Owning Iraq (pp. 984–986) • Terrorism Comes to America (pp. 981–982) • Bush Takes the Offensive (pp. 982–984) • Examining the Evidence: The National Security Strategy, 2002 (p. 983) • Owning Iraq (pp. 984–986) • Thinking Globally: America Through Foreign Eyes: Hyperpower or Hapless Power? (pp. 990–991) • Citizenship and Civil Rights (pp. 1002–1005)
Key Concept 9.3	<p>Moving into the 21st century, the nation continued to experience challenges stemming from social, economic, and demographic changes.</p> <p>I. The increasing integration of the United States into the world economy was accompanied by economic instability and major policy, social, and environmental challenges. (WXT-3) (WXT-7) (WOR-3) (ENV-5) (CUL-7)</p> <p>II. The U.S. population continued to undergo significant demographic shifts that had profound cultural and political consequences. (ID-6) (ID-7) (PEO-2) (PEO-3) (PEO-7)</p>	<p>Chapters 39, 40, 41</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Battle of the Budget (pp. 936–937) • Reagan’s Economic Legacy (p. 942) • A False Start for Reform (pp. 958–959) • The Politics of Distrust (pp. 959–964) • Globalization and Its Discontents (pp. 966–968) • Bush Begins (pp. 979–980) • Obama in the White House (pp. 993–994) • Back to Backlash (pp. 994–995) • The Politics of Inequality (pp. 997–1000) • Citizenship and Civil Rights (pp. 1002–1005) • The American Prospect (pp. 1005–1006) • A False Start for Reform (pp. 958–959) • The Politics of Distrust (pp. 959–964) • Makers of America: The Latinos (pp. 962–963) • Racial Progress and Perils (pp. 964–966) • The Feminist Revolution (pp. 968–970) • E Pluribus Plures (pp. 974–975) • Citizenship and Civil Rights (pp. 1002–1005)