These Truths: A History of the United States
Concise Chapter Guide for AP US History
Using the Chapter Guide

Topics in yellow are covered in this chapter of These Truths.

AP chronological period

These Truths chapter

AP Course Framework topical outline for this period

Click here to access the full AP Course Framework online

Each AP learning objective covers key concepts not usually listed in this guide but available in the AP Course Framework online.

AP Course Framework learning objectives for this period

Chapter 3: Of Wars and Revolutions

What was the context in which America gained independence and developed a sense of national identity?

British attempts to assert greater control over the colonies and intensifying colonial commitment to self-governance led to independence movement.

The requirements of fighting the war (integration of troops from many regions, replacement of royal colonial governments with new constitutional governments, representative national legislative bodies to coordinate funding and resources across colonies, etc.) inspired experiments with new forms of government.

What were the causes and effects of the Seven Years’ (French and Indian) War?

Expanding colonies and migrating colonists threatened French trade networks and American Indian sovereignty, pushing them toward confrontation to protect their interests.

With its victory, Britain expanded its territory and eliminated a rival in North America, but the cost of fighting the war and administering the new territory led them to seek greater control over and revenue from the colonies, which created discontent among the colonists.

How did British colonial policies regarding North America lead to the revolutionary war?

How and why did colonial attitudes about government and the individual change in the years leading up to the American Revolution?

How did various factors contribute to the American victory in the Revolution?

How did the American Revolution affect society?

What was the global impact of the American Revolution?

How did different forms of government develop and change as a result of the Revolutionary Period?

How did the American independence movement affect society from 1754 to 1800 (or in this case 1783)?
Remember Your Goals

• Get a big-picture sense of the ways political equality, natural rights, and the sovereignty of the people have been contested over the course of American history

• Select historical examples to use as evidence in answering the essay prompt

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Because this is what we’ll be doing all year
Focus on the Guiding Question

Does the evidence in *These Truths* support the claim advanced in the Declaration of Independence?

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal [political equality], that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness [natural rights].--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,--That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it . . . [the sovereignty of the people]

Or does it contradict that claim? Have Americans treated these ideas as self-evident truths or have they not?
PART I: THE IDEA (1492–1799)

Chapter 1: The Nature of the Past

Chapter 2: The Rulers and the Ruled

Chapter 3: Of Wars and Revolutions

Chapter 4: The Constitution of a Nation

Chapter 5: A Democracy of Numbers

* This chapter covers material from this AP period but appears in the next section of the book.
Chapter 1: The Nature of the Past

What was the context for European encounters in the Americas from 1491 to 1607?

What were the causes of exploration and conquest of the New World by various European nations?

What were the causes of the Columbian Exchange and its effect on Europe and the Americas during the period after 1492?

How and why did European and Native American perspectives of others develop and change in this period?

What were the effects of the development of transatlantic voyages from 1491 to 1607?
As native populations migrated and settled across the vast expanse of North America over time, they developed distinct and increasingly complex societies by adapting to and transforming their diverse environments.

Different native societies adapted to and transformed their environments through innovations in agriculture, resource use, and social structure.

Contact among Europeans, Native Americans, and Africans resulted in the Columbian Exchange and significant social, cultural, and political changes on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.

European expansion into the Western Hemisphere generated intense social, religious, political, and economic competition and changes within European societies.

The Columbian Exchange and development of the Spanish Empire in the Western Hemisphere resulted in extensive demographic, economic, and social changes.

In their interactions, Europeans and Native Americans asserted divergent worldviews regarding issues such as religion, gender roles, land use, and power.
Chapter 2: The Rulers and the Ruled

What was the context for the colonization of North America from 1607-1754?

How and why did the various European colonies develop and expand from 1607-1754?

How and why did environmental and other factors shape the development and expansion of various British colonies that developed and expanded from 1607 to 1754?

What were the causes and effects of transatlantic trade over time?

What were the causes and effects of slavery in the various British colonial regions?

How did enslaved people respond to slavery?

How and why did the movement of a variety of people and ideas across the Atlantic contribute to the development of American culture over time?

How and why did the different goals and interests of European leaders and colonists affect how they viewed themselves and their relationship with Great Britain?

Compare the effects of the development of colonial society in the various regions of North America.
Europeans developed a variety of colonization and migration patterns, influenced by different imperial goals, cultures, and the varied North American environments where they settled, and they competed with each other and American Indians for resources.

Spanish, French, Dutch, and British colonizers had different economic and imperial goals involving land and labor that shaped the social and political development of their colonies as well as their relationships with native populations.

In the 17th century, early British colonies developed along the Atlantic coast, with regional differences that reflected various environmental, economic, cultural, and demographic factors.

Competition over resources between European rivals and American Indians encouraged industry and trade and led to conflict in the Americas.

The British colonies participated in political, social, cultural, and economic exchanges with Great Britain that encouraged both stronger bonds with Britain and resistance to Britain’s control.

Transatlantic commercial, religious, philosophical, and political exchanges led residents of the British colonies to evolve in their political and cultural attitudes as they became increasingly tied to Britain and one another.

Like other European empires in the Americas that participated in the Atlantic slave trade, the English colonies developed a system of slavery that reflected the specific economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of those colonies.
Chapter 3: Of Wars and Revolutions

What was the context in which America gained independence and developed a sense of national identity?

British attempts to assert greater control over the colonies and intensifying colonial commitment to self-governance led to independence movement.

The requirements of fighting the war (integration of troops from many regions, replacement of royal colonial governments with new constitutional governments, representative national legislative bodies to coordinate funding and resources across colonies, etc) inspired experiments with new forms of government.

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How and why did colonial attitudes about government and the individual change in the years leading up to the American Revolution?

How did various factors contribute to the American victory in the Revolution?

How did the American Revolution affect society?

What was the global impact of the American Revolution.

How did different forms of government develop and change as a result of the Revolutionary Period?

How did the American independence movement affect society from 1754 to 1800 (or in this case 1783)?
Chapter 4: The Constitution of a Nation

What were the differing ideological positions on the structure and function of the federal government?

What were the continuities and changes in the structure and functions of the government with the ratification of the Constitution?

How and why did competition intensify conflicts among peoples and nations from 1754 to 1800?

How and why did political ideas, institutions and party systems develop and change in the new republic?

What were the continuities and changes in American culture from 1754 to 1800?

What were the continuities and changes in regional attitudes about slavery as it expanded from 1754 to 1800?

How did the American independence movement affected society from 1754 to 1800 (or in this chapter 1783)?
Chapter 5: A Democracy of Numbers

What were the differing ideological positions on the structure and function of the federal government?

Delegates from the states participated in the Constitutional Convention and through negotiation, collaboration, and compromise proposed a constitution.

The Constitutional Convention compromised over the representation of slave states in Congress [and the Electoral College] and the role of the federal government in regulating both slavery and the slave trade, allowing the prohibition of the international slave trade after 1808.

How and why did political ideas, institutions and party systems develop and change in the new republic?

During the presidential administrations of George Washington and John Adams, political leaders created institutions and precedents that put the principles of the Constitution into practice.

Political leaders in the 1790s took a variety of positions on issues such as the relationship between the national government and the states, economic policy, foreign policy, and the balance between liberty and order. This led to the formation of political parties—most significantly the Federalists, led by Alexander Hamilton, and the Democratic-Republican [or Republican] Party, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

What were the continuities and changes in regional attitudes about slavery as it expanded from 1754 to 1800?

The expansion of slavery in the deep South and adjacent western lands and rising antislavery sentiment began to create distinctive regional attitudes toward slavery.

More on Chapter 5: A Democracy of Numbers in Part II
British attempts to assert tighter control over its North American colonies and the colonial resolve to pursue self-government led to a colonial independence movement and the Revolutionary War.

The competition among the British, French, and American Indians for economic and political advantage in North America culminated in the Seven Years’ War (the French and Indian War), in which Britain defeated France and allied American Indians.

The desire of many colonists to assert ideals of self-government in the face of renewed British imperial efforts led to a colonial independence movement and war with Britain.

The American Revolution’s democratic and republican ideals inspired new experiments with different forms of government.

The ideals that inspired the revolutionary cause reflected new beliefs about politics, religion, and society that had been developing over the course of the 18th century.

After declaring independence, American political leaders created new constitutions and declarations of rights that articulated the role of the state and federal governments while protecting individual liberties and limiting both centralized power and excessive popular influence.

New forms of national culture and political institutions developed in the United States alongside continued regional variations and differences over economic, political, social, and foreign policy issues.

Migration within North America and competition over resources, boundaries, and trade intensified conflicts among peoples and nations.

In the decades after American independence, interactions among different groups resulted in competition for resources, shifting alliances, and cultural blending.

The continued presence of European powers in North America challenged the United States to find ways to safeguard its borders, maintain neutral trading rights, and promote its economic interests.
PART II: THE PEOPLE (1800–1865)

Chapter 5: A Democracy of Numbers

Chapter 6: The Soul and the Machine

Chapter 7: Of Ships and Shipwrecks

Chapter 8: The Face of Battle

Chapter 9: Of Citizens, Persons, and People

* This chapter covers material from this AP period but appears in the next section of the book.
Chapter 5: A Democracy of Numbers (continued)

What was the context in which the republic developed from 1800 to 1848 (or, in this chapter, 1828)?

What were the causes and effects of policy debates in the early republic?

How did different regional interests affect debates about the role of the federal government in the early republic?

How and why did American foreign policy develop and expand over time?

What were the causes and effects of the expansion of participatory democracy from 1800 to 1848 (or, in this chapter, 1828)?

What were the causes and effects of continuing policy debates about the role of the federal government from 1800 to 1848 (or, in this chapter, 1828)?

How and why did a new national culture developed from 1800 to 1848 (or, in this chapter, 1828)?

To what extent did politics, economics, and foreign policy promote the development of American identity from 1800 to 1848 (or, in this chapter, 1828)?
Chapter 6: The Soul and the Machine

How and why did American foreign policy develop and expand over time?

The U.S. Government sought influence and control over the Western Hemisphere through a variety of means, including military actions, American Indian removal, and diplomatic efforts such as the Monroe Doctrine.

What were the causes and effects of the innovations in technology, agriculture, and commerce over time?

How and why did innovation in technology, agriculture, and commerce affect various segments of American society over time?

What were the causes and effects of continuing policy debates about the role of the federal government from 1800 to 1848?

How and why did a new national culture develop from 1800 to 1848?

What were the causes of the Second Great Awakening?

How and why did various reform movements develop and expand from 1800 to 1848?

What were the continuities and changes in the experience of African Americans from 1800 to 1848?

How did geographic and environmental factors shape the development of the South from 1800 to 1848?

To what extent did politics, economics, and foreign policy promote the development of American identity from 1800 to 1848?
Chapter 7: Of Ships and Shipwrecks

How and why did various reform movements develop and expand from 1800 to 1848?

Antislavery movements increased in the North.

A women’s rights movement sought to create greater equality and opportunities for women, expressing its ideals at the Seneca Falls Convention.

More on Chapter 7: Of Ships and Shipwrecks in Period 5
The United States began to develop a modern democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation’s democratic ideals and change their society and institutions to match them.

The nation’s transition to a more participatory democracy was achieved by expanding suffrage from a system based on property ownership to one based on voting by all adult white men, and it was accompanied by the growth of political parties.

While Americans embraced a new national culture, various groups developed distinctive cultures of their own.

Increasing numbers of Americans, many inspired by new religious and intellectual movements, worked primarily outside of government institutions to advance their ideals.

Innovations in technology, agriculture, and commerce powerfully accelerated the American economy, precipitating profound changes to U.S. society and to national and regional identities.

New transportation systems and technologies dramatically expanded manufacturing and agricultural production.

The changes caused by the market revolution had significant effects on U.S. society, workers’ lives, and gender and family relations.

Economic development shaped settlement and trade patterns, helping to unify the nation while also encouraging the growth of different regions.

The U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade and expanding its national borders shaped the nation’s foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives.

Struggling to create an independent global presence, the United States sought to claim territory throughout the North American continent and promote foreign trade.

The United States’ acquisition of lands in the West gave rise to contests over the extension of slavery into new territories.
Chapter 7: Of Ships and Shipwrecks

What was the context in which sectional conflict emerged from 1844 to 1877 (or, in this chapter, 1860)?

What were the causes and effects of westward expansion from 1844 to 1877 (or, in this chapter, 1860)?

What were the causes and effects of the Mexican-American War?

What were the similarities and differences in how regional attitudes affected federal policy in the period after the Mexican-American War?

What were the effects of immigration from various parts of the world on American culture from 1844 to 1877 (or, in this chapter, 1860)?

How did regional differences related to slavery cause tension in the years leading up to the Civil War?

What were the political causes of the Civil War?
Chapter 8: The Face of Battle

What were the political causes of the Civil War?

The courts and national leaders made a variety of attempts to resolve the issue of slavery in the territories, including the Kansas–Nebraska Act, and the Dred Scott decision, but these ultimately failed to reduce conflict.

The Second Party System ended when the issues of slavery and anti-immigrant nativism weakened loyalties to the two major parties and fostered the emergence of sectional parties, most notably the Republican Party in the North.

What were the effects of Lincoln’s election?

Abraham Lincoln’s victory on the Republicans’ free-soil platform in the presidential election of 1860 was accomplished without any Southern electoral voice. After a series of contested debates secession, most slave states voted to secede from the Union, precipitating the Civil War.

What were the various factors that contributed to the Union victory in the Civil War? (not covered by Lepore)

How did Lincoln’s leadership during the Civil War impact American ideals over the course of the war?

Lincoln and most Union supporters began the Civil War to preserve the Union, but Lincoln’s decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation reframed the purpose of the war and helped prevent the Confederacy from gaining full diplomatic support from European powers. Many African Americans fled southern plantations and enlisted in the Union Army, helping to undermine the Confederacy.

Lincoln sought to reunify the country and used speeches such as the Gettysburg Address to portray the struggle against slavery as the fulfillment of America’s founding democratic ideals.
What were the effects of government policy during Reconstruction on society from 1865 to 1877?

Reconstruction altered relationships between the states and the federal government and led to debates over new definitions of citizenship, particularly regarding the rights of African Americans, women, and other minorities.

The 13th Amendment abolished slavery, while the 14th and 15th amendments granted African Americans citizenship, equal protection under the laws, and voting rights.

The women’s rights movement was both emboldened and divided over the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution.

Efforts by radical and moderate Republicans to change the balance of power between Congress and the presidency and to reorder race relations in the defeated South yielded some short-term successes. Reconstruction opened up political opportunities and other leadership roles to former slaves, but it ultimately failed, due both to determined Southern resistance and the North’s waning resolve.

How and why did Reconstruction result in continuity and change in regional and national understandings of what it meant to be an American?

Southern plantation owners continued to own the majority of the region’s land even after Reconstruction. Former slaves sought land ownership but generally fell short of self-sufficiency, as an exploitative and soil-intensive sharecropping system limited blacks’ and poor whites’ access to land in the South.

Segregation, violence, Supreme Court decisions, and local political tactics progressively stripped away African American rights, but the 14th and 15th amendments eventually became the basis for court decisions upholding civil rights in the 20th century.
The United States became more connected with the world, pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere, and emerged as the destination for many migrants from other countries.

Popular enthusiasm for U.S. expansion, bolstered by economic and security interests, resulted in the acquisition of new territories, substantial migration westward, and new overseas initiatives.

In the 1840s and 1850s, Americans continued to debate questions about rights and citizenship for various groups of U.S. inhabitants.

Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.

Ideological and economic differences over slavery produced an array of diverging responses from Americans in the North and the South.

Debates over slavery came to dominate political discussion in the 1850s, culminating in the bitter election of 1860 and the secession of Southern states.

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.

The North’s greater manpower and industrial resources, the leadership of Abraham Lincoln and others, and the decision to emancipate slaves eventually led to the Union military victory over the Confederacy in the devastating Civil War.

Reconstruction and the Civil War ended slavery, altered relationships between the states and the federal government, and led to debates over new definitions of citizenship, particularly regarding the rights of African Americans, women, and other minorities.
PART III: THE STATE (1866–1945)

Chapter 9: Of Citizens, Persons, and People

Chapter 10: Efficiency and the Masses

Chapter 11: A Constitution of the Air

Chapter 12: The Brutality of Modernity
Chapter 9: Of Citizens, Persons, and People

What were the causes and effects of the settlement of the West from 1877 to 1898?

How did various factors contribute to continuity and change in the “New South” from 1877 to 1898?

What were the effects of technological advances in the development of the United States over time?

What were the socioeconomic continuities and changes associated with the growth of industrial capitalism from 1865 to 1898?

How did cultural and economic factors affect migration patterns over time?

What were the various responses to immigration in the period over time?

What were the causes of increased economic opportunity and its effects on society?

How did different reform movements respond to the rise of industrial capitalism in the Gilded Age?

What were the continuities and changes in the role of the government in the U.S. economy?

What were the similarities and differences between the political parties during the Gilded Age?
Chapter 10: Efficiency and the Masses

What were the effects of technological advances in the development of the United States over time?

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What were the similarities and differences between the political parties during the Gilded Age?
Technological advances, large-scale production methods, and the opening of new markets encouraged the rise of industrial capitalism in the United States.

Large-scale industrial production—accompanied by massive technological change, expanding international communication networks, and pro-growth government policies—generated rapid economic development and business consolidation.

A variety of perspectives on the economy and labor developed during a time of financial panics and downturns.

New systems of production and transportation enabled consolidation within agriculture, which, along with periods of instability, spurred a variety of responses from farmers.

The migrations that accompanied industrialization transformed both urban and rural areas of the United States and caused dramatic social and cultural change.

International and internal migration increased urban populations and fostered the growth of a new urban culture.

Larger numbers of migrants moved to the West in search of land and economic opportunity, frequently provoking competition and violent conflict.

The Gilded Age produced new cultural and intellectual movements, public reform efforts, and political debates over economic and social policies.

New cultural and intellectual movements both buttressed and challenged the social order of the Gilded Age.

Dramatic social changes in the period inspired political debates over citizenship, corruption, and the proper relationship between business and government.
What were the similarities and differences in attitudes about the nation’s proper role in the world?

Imperialists cited economic opportunities, racial theories, competition with European empires, and the perception in the 1890s that the western frontier was “closed” to argue that Americans were destined to expand their culture and institutions to peoples around the globe. Anti-imperialists cited principles of self-determination and invoked both racial theories and the U.S. foreign policy tradition of isolationism to argue that the United States should not extend its territory overseas.

What were the effects of the Spanish-American War?

How did the goals of the Progressive reform movement compare to its effects?

How would you compare the differing attitudes toward the use of natural resources from 1890 to 1945?

What were the causes and consequences of U.S. involvement in World War I?

What were the causes and effects of international and internal migration patterns over time (both in relation to the World War I home front and in the cultural changes of the 1920s)?

What were the causes and effects of the innovations in communication and technology in the United States over time?

What were the causes and effects of developments in popular culture in the United States over time?
Chapter 11: A Constitution of the Air

What were the causes and effects of the innovations in communication and technology in the United States over time?

What were the causes and effects of international and internal migration patterns over time?

What were the causes and effects of developments in popular culture in the United States over time?

What were the causes of the Great Depression and its effects on the economy?

How did the Great Depression and New Deal impact American political, social and economic life over time?

What were the similarities and differences in attitudes about the nation’s proper role in the world?

In the years following World War I, the United States pursued a unilateral foreign policy that used international investment, peace treaties, and select military intervention to promote a vision of international order, even while maintaining U.S. isolationism.

In the 1930s, while many Americans were concerned about the rise of fascism and totalitarianism, most opposed taking military action against the aggression of Nazi Germany and Japan until the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor drew the United States into World War II.
Chapter 12: The Brutality of Modernity

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How and why did U.S. participation in World War II transform American society?
What were the causes and effects of the victory of the United States and its allies over the Axis powers?
What were the consequences of U.S. involvement in World War II?
Growth expanded opportunity, while economic instability led to new efforts to reform U.S. society and its economic system.

The United States continued its transition from a rural, agricultural economy to an urban, industrial economy led by large companies.

In the Progressive Era of the early 20th century, Progressives responded to political corruption, economic instability, and social concerns by calling for greater government action and other political and social measures.

During the 1930s, policymakers responded to the mass unemployment and social upheavals of the Great Depression by transforming the U.S. into a limited welfare state, redefining the goals and ideas of modern American liberalism.

Innovations in communications and technology contributed to the growth of mass culture, while significant changes occurred in internal and international migration patterns.

Popular culture grew in influence in U.S. society, even as debates increased over the effects of culture on public values, morals, and American national identity.

Economic pressures, global events, and political developments caused sharp variations in the numbers, sources, and experiences of both international and internal migrants.

Participation in a series of global conflicts propelled the United States into a position of international power while renewing domestic debates over the nation’s proper role in the world.

In the late 19th century and early 20th century, new U.S. territorial ambitions and acquisitions in the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific accompanied heightened public debates over America’s role in the world.

World War I and its aftermath intensified ongoing debates about the nation’s role in the world and how best to achieve national security and pursue American interests.

U.S. participation in World War II transformed American society, while the victory of the United States and its allies over the Axis powers vaulted the U.S. into a position of global, political, and military leadership.
PART IV: THE MACHINE (1946–2016)

Chapter 13: A World of Knowledge

Chapter 14: Rights and Wrongs

Chapter 15: Battle Lines

Chapter 16: America, Disrupted
Chapter 13: A World of Knowledge

What were the continuities and changes in Cold War policies from 1945 to 1980 (or, in this chapter, 1957)?

United States policymakers engaged in a cold war with the authoritarian Soviet Union, seeking to limit the growth of Communist military power and ideological influence, create a free-market global economy, and build an international security system. As postwar tensions dissolved the wartime alliance between Western democracies and the Soviet Union, the United States developed a foreign policy based on collective security, international aid, and economic institutions that bolstered non-Communist nations.

Concerned by expansionist Communist ideology and Soviet repression, the United States sought to contain communism through a variety of measures, including major military engagements in Korea.

The Cold War fluctuated between periods of direct and indirect military confrontation and periods of mutual coexistence (or détente).

What were the causes and effects of the Red Scare after World War II?

What were the causes of economic growth in the years after World War II?

What were the causes and effects of the migration of various groups of Americans after 1945?

As higher education opportunities and new technologies rapidly expanded, increasing social mobility encouraged the migration of the middle class to the suburbs and of many Americans to the South and West. The Sun Belt region emerged as a significant political and economic force.

How has mass culture been maintained or challenged over time?

More on Chapter 13: A World of Knowledge on next slide
Chapter 13: A World of Knowledge (continued from previous slide)

How and why did the civil rights movement develop and expand from 1945 to 1960 (or, in this chapter, 1957)?

Seeking to fulfill Reconstruction-era promises, civil rights activists and political leaders achieved some legal and political successes in ending segregation, although progress toward racial equality was slow.

The three branches of the federal government used measures including desegregation of the armed services and Brown v. Board of Education (1954) to promote greater racial equality.

What were the various military and diplomatic responses to international developments over time?

Cold War competition extended to Latin America, where the United States supported non-Communist regimes that had varying levels of commitment to democracy.

Americans debated the merits of a large nuclear arsenal and the military–industrial complex. Postwar decolonization and the emergence of powerful nationalist movements in Africa and the Middle East led both sides in the Cold War to seek allies among new nations, many of which remained nonaligned.

What were the effects of the growth of religious movements over the course of the 20th century (or, in this chapter, between 1945 and 1957)?

The rapid and substantial growth of evangelical Christian churches and organizations was accompanied by greater political and social activism on the part of religious conservatives.
Chapter 14: Rights and Wrongs

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What were the causes and effects of the Vietnam War?

What were the causes and effects of continuing policy debates about the role of the federal government over time?

Despite an overall affluence in postwar America, advocates raised concerns about the prevalence and persistence of poverty as a national problem.

Liberalism, based on anti-communism abroad and a firm belief in the efficacy of government power to achieve social goals at home, reached a high point of political influence by the mid-1960s.

Liberal ideas found expression in Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society, which attempted to use federal legislation and programs to end racial discrimination, eliminate poverty, and address other social issues.

How and why did various groups respond to calls for the expansion of civil rights from 1960 to 1980 (or, in this chapter, 1974)?

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How did the federal government respond to the calls for the expansion of civil rights?

More on Chapter 14: Rights and Wrongs on next slide
How and why did various groups respond to calls for the expansion of civil rights from 1960 to 1980 (or, in this chapter, from 1958 to 1974)?

Latino, American Indian, and Asian American movements continued to demand social and economic equality and a redress of past injustices.
Feminist and gay and lesbian activists mobilized behind claims for legal, economic, and social equality.
Feminists who participated in the counterculture of the 1960s rejected many of the social, economic, and political values of their parents’ generation and advocated changes in sexual norms.

How and why did opposition to existing policies and values develop and change over the course of the 20th century (or, in this chapter, from 1958 to 1974)?

Although anti-communist foreign policy faced little domestic opposition in previous years, the Vietnam War inspired sizable and passionate anti-war protests that became more numerous as the war escalated and sometimes led to violence.
Some groups on the left also rejected liberal policies, arguing that political leaders did too little to transform the racial and economic status quo at home and pursued immoral policies abroad.
Young people who participated in the counterculture of the 1960s rejected many of the social, economic, and political values of their parents’ generation, introduced greater informality into U.S. culture, and advocated changes in sexual norms.

What were the causes and effects of continuing policy debates about the role of the federal government over time (or, in this chapter, 1958 to 1974)?

In the 1960s, conservatives challenged liberal laws and court decisions and perceived moral and cultural decline, seeking to limit the role of the federal government and enact more assertive foreign policies.
Public confidence and trust in government’s ability to solve social and economic problems declined in the 1970s in the wake of economic challenges, political scandals, and foreign policy crises.
The 1970s saw growing clashes between conservatives and liberals over social and cultural issues, the power of the federal government, race, and movements for greater individual rights.
Chapter 15: Battle Lines

What were the continuities and changes in immigration patterns over time (or, in this chapter, 1960 to 2000)?

Immigrants from around the world sought access to the political, social, and economic opportunities in the United States, especially after the passage of new immigration laws in 1965.

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Feminists who participated in the counterculture of the 1960s rejected many of the social, economic, and political values of their parents’ generation and advocated changes in sexual norms.

How and why did opposition to existing policies and values develop and change over the course of the 20th century (or, in this chapter, 1957 to 1974)?

Although anti-communist foreign policy faced little domestic opposition in previous years, the Vietnam War inspired sizable and passionate anti-war protests that became more numerous as the war escalated and sometimes led to violence.

Some groups on the left also rejected liberal policies, arguing that political leaders did too little to transform the racial and economic status quo at home and pursued immoral policies abroad.

Young people who participated in the counterculture of the 1960s rejected many of the social, economic, and political values of their parents’ generation, introduced greater informality into U.S. culture, and advocated changes in sexual norms.
Chapter 15: Battle Lines (continued from previous slide)

How and why did policies related to the environment develop and change from 1968 to 1980?

Ideological, military, and economic concerns shaped U.S. involvement in the Middle East, with several oil crises in the region eventually sparking attempts at creating a national energy policy.

Environmental problems and accidents led to a growing environmental movement that aimed to use legislative and public efforts to combat pollution and protect natural resources. The federal government established new environmental programs and regulations.

What were the causes and effects of continuing policy debates about the role of the federal government over time (or, in this chapter, between 1974 and 2000)?

Public confidence and trust in government’s ability to solve social and economic problems declined in the 1970s in the wake of economic challenges, political scandals, and foreign policy crises.

The 1970s saw growing clashes between conservatives and liberals over social and cultural issues, the power of the federal government, race, and movements for greater individual rights.

What were the effects of the growth of religious movements over the course of the 20th century (or, in this chapter, between 1957 and 2000)?

The rapid and substantial growth of evangelical Christian churches and organizations was accompanied by greater political and social activism on the part of religious conservatives.
The United States responded to an uncertain and unstable postwar world by asserting and working to maintain a position of global leadership, with far-reaching domestic and international consequences.

United States policymakers engaged in a cold war with the authoritarian Soviet Union, seeking to limit the growth of Communist military power and ideological influence, create a free-market global economy, and build an international security system.

Cold War policies led to public debates over the power of the federal government and acceptable means for pursuing international and domestic goals while protecting civil liberties.

New movements for civil rights and liberal efforts to expand the role of government generated a range of political and cultural responses.

Seeking to fulfill Reconstruction-era promises, civil rights activists and political leaders achieved some legal and political successes in ending segregation, although progress toward racial equality was slow.

Responding to social conditions and the African American civil rights movement, a variety of movements emerged that focused on issues of identity, social justice, and the environment.

Liberalism influenced postwar politics and court decisions, but it came under increasing attack from the left as well as from a resurgent conservative movement.

Postwar economic and demographic changes had far-reaching consequences for American society, politics, and culture.

Rapid economic and social changes in American society fostered a sense of optimism in the postwar years.

New demographic and social developments, along with anxieties over the Cold War, changed U.S. culture and led to significant political and moral debates that sharply divided the nation.
Chapter 15: Battle Lines

What were the causes and effects of continuing policy debates about the role of the federal government over time (or, in this chapter, between 1980 and 2000)?

Ronald Reagan’s victory in the presidential election of 1980 represented an important milestone, allowing conservatives to enact significant tax cuts and continue the deregulation of many industries. Conservatives argued that liberal programs were counterproductive in fighting poverty and stimulating economic growth. Some of their efforts to reduce the size and scope of government met with inertia and liberal opposition, as many programs remained popular with voters. Policy debates continued over free-trade agreements, the scope of the government social safety net, and calls to reform the U.S. financial system.

Conservative beliefs regarding the need for traditional social values and a reduced role for government advanced in U.S. politics after 1980.

Intense political and cultural debates continued over issues such as immigration policy, diversity, gender roles, and family structures.

What were the causes and effects of the end of the Cold War and its legacy?

What were the causes and effects of economic and technological change over time (or, in this chapter, between 1980 and 2000)?

Economic productivity increased as improvements in digital communications enabled increased American participation in worldwide economic opportunities.

Technological innovations in computing, digital mobile technology, and the internet transformed daily life, increased access to information, and led to new social behaviors and networks.

Employment increased in service sectors and decreased in manufacturing, and union membership declined.

Real wages stagnated for the working and middle class amid growing economic inequality.

What were the causes and effects of domestic and international migration over time (or, in this chapter, between 1980 and 2000)?

After 1980, the political, economic, and cultural influence of the American South and West continued to increase as population shifted to those areas.

International migration from Latin America and Asia increased dramatically. The new immigrants affected U.S. culture in many ways and supplied the economy with an important labor force.
What were the causes and effects of continuing policy debates about the role of the federal government over time (or, in this chapter, between 2000 and the present)?

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What were the causes and effects of the domestic and international challenges the United States faced in the 21st century?

In the wake of attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon in 2001, the United States launched military efforts against terrorism and lengthy, controversial conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq.

The war on terrorism sought to improve security within the United States but also raised questions about the protection of civil liberties and human rights.

Conflicts in the Middle East and concerns about climate change led to debates over U.S. dependence on fossil fuels and the impact of economic consumption on the environment.

Despite economic and foreign policy challenges, the United States continued as the world’s leading superpower in the 21st century.
A newly ascendant conservative movement achieved several political and policy goals during the 1980s and continued to strongly influence public discourse in the following decades.

Conservative beliefs regarding the need for traditional social values and a reduced role for government advanced in U.S. politics after 1980.

Moving into the 21st century, the nation experienced significant technological, economic, and demographic changes.

New developments in science and technology enhanced the economy and transformed society, while manufacturing decreased.

The U.S. population continued to undergo demographic shifts that had significant cultural and political consequences.

The end of the Cold War and new challenges to U.S. leadership forced the nation to redefine its foreign policy and role in the world.

The Reagan administration promoted an interventionist foreign policy that continued in later administrations, even after the end of the Cold War.

Following the attacks of September 11, 2001, U.S. foreign policy efforts focused on fighting terrorism around the world.