



GIVE ME LIBERTY!

AN AMERICAN HISTORY

THIRD AP EDITION

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2014–2015 AP United States History Correlation Guide for Eric Foner's *Give Me Liberty!*, 3rd AP Edition

PERIOD 1: 1491–1607	Chapter 1
Key Concept 1.1: 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.	
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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">“The First Americans,” Ch. 1, pp. 8-20
Key Concept 1.2: European overseas expansion resulted in the Columbian Exchange, a series of interactions and adaptations among societies across the Atlantic.	
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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">“Contact,” Ch. 1, pp. 24-27“The Spanish Empire,” Ch. 1, pp. 27-40“The French and Dutch Empires,” Ch. 1, pp. 40-48
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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">“The Expansion of Europe,” Ch. 1, pp. 20-23“Exploration and Conquest,” Ch. 1, pp. 24-26
Key Concept 1.3: Contacts among American Indians, Africans, and Europeans challenged the worldviews of each group.	
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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">“Indian Freedom, European Freedom,” Ch. 1, pp. 17-20“Freedom and Slavery in Africa,” Ch. 1, pp. 22-23“Las Casas’s Complaint,” Ch. 1, pp. 32-33
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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">“Colonists and Indians,” Ch. 1, pp. 29-30“The Pueblo Revolt,” Ch. 1, pp. 37-40“New France and the Indians,” Ch. 1, pp. 41-44“New Netherland and the Indians,” Ch. 1, pp. 47-48

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PERIOD 2: 1607–1754**Chapters 2–4**

Key Concept 2.1: Differences in imperial goals, cultures, and the North American environments that different empires confronted led Europeans to develop diverse patterns of colonization.

<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">“The Spanish Empire,” Ch. 1, pp. 27–40“The French and Dutch Empires,” Ch. 1, pp. 40–48“England and the New World,” Ch. 2, pp. 55–59“The Coming of the English,” Ch. 2, pp. 59–63
<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">“Origins of American Slavery,” Ch. 3, pp. 101–8“Slavery and Empire,” Ch. 4, pp. 137–47
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">“Settling the Chesapeake,” Ch. 2, pp. 63–69“The New England Way,” Ch. 2, pp. 69–76“The Founding of Carolina,” Ch. 3, pp. 99–100“Regional Diversity,” Ch. 3, pp. 120–21

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.

<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">“Global Competition and the Expansion of England’s Empire,” Ch. 3, pp. 95–101“Colonies in Crisis,” Ch. 3, pp. 108–13
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">“The Transformation of Indian Life,” Ch. 2, p. 62“The Pequot War,” Ch. 2, pp. 81–82“New York and the Indians,” Ch. 3, p. 98“Indian Life in Transition,” Ch. 3, p. 120

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.

<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">“The Growth of Colonial America,” Ch. 3, pp. 113–24“Social Classes in the Colonies,” Ch. 3, pp. 124–30“Origins of American Slavery,” Ch. 3, pp. 101–8“An Empire of Freedom,” Ch. 4, pp. 150–54
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">“Colonies in Crisis,” Ch. 3, pp. 108–13“North America at Mid-Century,” Ch. 3, p. 130“An Empire of Freedom,” Ch. 4, pp. 150–54“The Public Sphere,” Ch. 4, pp. 154–60“The Great Awakening,” Ch. 4, pp. 160–63
<p>PERIOD 3: 1754–1800</p>	Chapters 5–8

Key Concept 3.1: 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>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Battle for the Continent,” Ch. 4, pp. 166-74 “White Freedom, Indian Freedom,” Ch. 6, pp. 237-38 “Indians in the New Nation,” Ch. 7, pp. 283-85
<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “The Crisis Begins,” Ch. 5, pp. 185-95 “The Road to Revolution,” Ch. 5, pp. 191-95 “The Coming of Independence,” Ch. 5, pp. 195-205 “Securing Independence,” Ch. 5, pp. 205-14
<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “The Debate over Free Trade,” Ch. 6, pp. 232-33 “The Loyalists’ Plight,” Ch. 6, pp. 234-36 “Politics in an Age of Passion,” Ch. 8, pp. 295-305

Key Concept 3.2: 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>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “The Coming of Independence,” Ch. 5, pp. 195-205 “Democratizing Freedom,” Ch. 6, pp. 221-26
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “America under the Confederation,” Ch. 7, pp. 259-67 “A New Constitution,” Ch. 7, pp. 267-73 “The Ratification Debate and the Origin of the Bill of Rights,” Ch. 7, pp. 273-82 “Politics in an Age of Passion,” Ch. 8, pp. 295-305
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “The Limits of Liberty,” Ch. 6, pp. 233-38 “Slavery and the Revolution,” Ch. 6, pp. 238-48 “The Debate over Slavery,” Ch. 7, pp. 270-72 “The Impact of the French Revolution,” Ch. 8, pp. 297-99 “The Haitian Revolution,” Ch. 8, pp. 309-10

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.

<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “The Spanish in California,” Ch. 4, pp. 164-65 “Battle for the Continent,” Ch. 4, pp. 166-74 “Settlers and the West,” Ch. 7, pp. 261-62 “We the People,” Ch. 7, pp. 282-88
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Congress and the West,” Ch. 7, p. 261 “The Land Ordinances,” Ch. 7, pp. 262-64 “Indians in the New Nation,” Ch. 7, pp. 283-85
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Daughters of Liberty,” Ch. 6, pp. 248-51 “We the People,” Ch. 7, pp. 282-88 “The Jefferson-Hamilton Bargain,” Ch. 8, p. 297

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.

<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Nationalism and Its Discontents,” Ch. 10, pp. 378–83 • “Nation, Section, and Party,” Ch. 10, pp. 383–91 • “The Age of Jackson,” Ch. 10, pp. 391–401 • “The Supreme Court and the Indians,” Ch. 10, pp. 398–401
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The Reform Impulse,” Ch. 12, pp. 454–65 • “The Crusade against Slavery,” Ch. 12, pp. 465–71 • “Black and White Abolitionism,” Ch. 12, pp. 471–76
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The Limits of Prosperity,” Ch. 9, pp. 360–66 • “Indian Removal,” Ch. 10, p. 398 • “Slave Culture,” Ch. 11, pp. 438–43 • “The Origins of Feminism,” Ch. 12, pp. 476–85

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.

<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “A New Economy,” Ch. 9, pp. 331–40
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “A New Economy,” Ch. 9, pp. 331–40 • “Market Society,” Ch. 9, pp. 340–51
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Market Society,” Ch. 9, pp. 340–51 • “The Limits of Prosperity,” Ch. 9, pp. 360–66

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.

<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Nation, Section, and Party,” Ch. 10, pp. 383–91
<p>II: Various American groups and individuals initiated, championed, and/or resisted the expansion of territory and/or government powers. (WOR-6) (POL-6)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The End of the Federalist Party,” Ch. 8, p. 324 • “South Carolina and Nullification,” Ch. 10, pp. 395–98 • “Indian Removal,” Ch. 10, pp. 398–401
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The Unfree Westward Movement,” Ch. 9, p. 340 • “The Missouri Controversy,” Ch. 10, pp. 381–82 • “The Slavery Question,” Ch. 10, pp. 328–83

PERIOD 5: 1844–1877**Chapters 13–15**

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.

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)

- “Fruits of Manifest Destiny,” Ch. 13, pp. 493–506
- “A Dose of Arsenic,” Ch. 13, pp. 506–13

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)

- “The Mexican Frontier,” Ch. 13, pp. 495–96
- “The Texas Revolt,” Ch. 13, pp. 496–98
- “Gold-Rush California,” Ch. 13, pp. 503–504
- “The Rise and Fall of the Know-Nothings,” Ch. 13, pp. 515–16

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.

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)

- “A Dose of Arsenic,” Ch. 13, pp. 506–13
- “The Rise of the Republican Party,” Ch. 13, pp. 513–19

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)

- “The Emergence of Lincoln,” Ch. 13, pp. 519–28
- “The Impending Crisis,” Ch. 13, pp. 528–31

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)

- “The First Modern War,” Ch. 14, pp. 539–48
- “The Coming of Emancipation,” Ch. 14, pp. 548–56
- “The Confederate Nation,” Ch. 14, pp. 568–72
- “Turning Points,” Ch. 14, pp. 572–74

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)

- “The Making of Radical Reconstruction,” Ch. 15, pp. 600–610
- “Radical Reconstruction in the South,” Ch. 15, pp. 610–16
- “The Overthrow of Reconstruction,” Ch. 15, pp. 616–22

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)

- “The Meaning of Freedom,” Ch. 15, pp. 587–600
- “The Making of Radical Reconstruction,” Ch. 15, pp. 600–610

PERIOD 6: 1865–1898**Chapters 16–17**

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.

<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “The Second Industrial Revolution,” Ch. 16, pp. 633-43 “Freedom in the Gilded Age,” Ch. 16, pp. 661-66
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Labor and the Republic,” Ch. 16, pp. 666-71 “Redrawing the Boundaries,” Ch. 17, pp. 697-703
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “The Transformation of the West,” Ch. 16, pp. 643-56 “The Populist Challenge,” Ch. 17, pp. 679-88
<p>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.</p>	
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Freedom in the Gilded Age,” Ch. 16, pp. 661-66 “The Segregated South,” Ch. 17, pp. 688-97 “Redrawing the Boundaries,” Ch. 17, pp. 697-703
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “The Transformation of the West,” Ch. 16, pp. 643-56
<p>Key Concept 6.3: The “Gilded Age” witnessed new cultural and intellectual movements in tandem with political debates over economic and social policies.</p>	
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Politics in a Gilded Age,” Ch. 16, pp. 656-61 “The Segregated South,” Ch. 17, pp. 688-97 “Redrawing the Boundaries,” Ch. 17, pp. 697-703
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Labor and the Republic,” Ch. 16, pp. 666-71 “The Emergence of Booker T. Washington,” Ch. 17, pp. 700-701 “The Women’s Era,” Ch. 17, pp. 701-3
<p>PERIOD 7: 1890–1945</p>	<p>Chapters 18–22</p>
<p>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.</p>	
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “An Urban Age and a Consumer Society,” Ch. 18, pp. 726-38 “The Business of America,” Ch. 20, pp. 820-28 “Business and Government,” Ch. 20, pp. 828-33 “The Great Depression,” Ch. 20, pp. 847-54

<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Varieties of Progressivism,” Ch. 18, pp. 738-49 • “The Politics of Progressivism,” Ch. 18, pp. 749-56 • “The Progressive Presidents,” Ch. 18, pp. 756-62
<p>III: National, state, and local reformers responded to economic upheavals, laissez-faire capitalism, and the Great Depression by transforming the U.S. into a limited welfare state. (WXT-8) (POL-2) (POL-4) (ID-3) (CUL-5)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The First New Deal,” Ch. 21, pp. 861-71 • “The Second New Deal,” Ch. 21, pp. 875-78 • “A Reckoning with Liberty,” Ch. 21, pp. 878-84
<p>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.</p>	
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “An Urban Age and a Consumer Society,” Ch. 18, pp. 726-38 • “The Culture Wars,” Ch. 20, pp. 836-47
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The War at Home,” Ch. 19, pp. 779-90 • “Who Is an American?” Ch. 19, pp. 790-99 • “The American Dilemma,” Ch. 22, pp. 926-40
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The Great Migration and the ‘Promised Land,’” Ch. 19, pp. 798-99 • “Americans and the Depression,” Ch. 20, pp. 850-51 • “The Bracero Program,” Ch. 22, p. 928
<p>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.</p>	
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “An Era of Intervention,” Ch. 19, pp. 770-75
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “America and the Great War,” Ch. 19, pp. 775-79 • “1919,” Ch. 19, pp. 800-807 • “Economic Diplomacy,” Ch. 20, p. 833
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Fighting World War II,” Ch. 22, pp. 906-15 • “The Home Front,” Ch. 22, pp. 915-23 • “Visions of Postwar Freedom,” Ch. 22, pp. 923-26 • “The American Dilemma,” Ch. 22, pp. 926-40 • “The End of the War,” Ch. 22, pp. 940-44
<p>PERIOD 8: 1945-1980</p>	<p>Chapters 23-26</p>
<p>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 international consequences.</p>	

<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “The Origins of the Cold War,” Ch. 23, pp. 951-61 “The Cold War and the Idea of Freedom,” Ch. 23, pp. 961-66 “The Eisenhower Era,” Ch. 24, pp. 1006-18 “The Kennedy Years,” Ch. 25, pp. 1040-43
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Imperialism and Decolonization,” Ch. 23, p. 961 “The Emergence of the Third World,” Ch. 24, pp. 1011-13 “Stagflation,” Ch. 26, pp. 1094-95
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Cold War Critics,” Ch. 23, pp. 960-61 “The Anticommunist Crusade,” Ch. 23, pp. 971-78 “Vietnam and the New Left,” Ch. 25, pp. 1053-65 “Vietnam and Watergate,” Ch. 26, pp. 1089-93
<p>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.</p>	
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Postwar Civil Rights,” Ch. 23, pp. 968-70 “The Dixiecrat and Wallace Revolts,” Ch. 23, p. 970 “The Freedom Movement,” Ch. 24, pp. 1018-27 “The Freedom Movement,” Ch. 25, pp. 1037-40
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “The New Movements and the Rights Revolution,” Ch. 25, pp. 1065-73
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Lyndon Johnson’s Presidency,” Ch. 25, pp. 1043-50 “The Changing Black Movement,” Ch. 25, pp. 1050-53 “Old and New Lefts,” Ch. 25, pp. 1053-54 “The Rising Tide of Conservatism,” Ch. 26, pp. 1101-1107
<p>Key Concept 8.3: Postwar economic, demographic, and technological changes had a far-reaching impact on American society, politics, and the environment.</p>	
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “The Golden Age,” Ch. 24, pp. 991-1006 “The Eisenhower Era,” Ch. 24, pp. 1006-18
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Immigration Reform,” Ch. 25, pp. 1047-48 “Silent Spring,” Ch. 25, pp. 1069-70 “The New Environmentalism,” Ch. 25, pp. 1070-71

<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Women at Work and at Home,” Ch. 24, pp. 997-99 • “Women’s Liberation,” Ch. 25, pp. 1066-67 • “Personal Freedom,” Ch. 25, pp. 1067-68 • “The Continuing Sexual Revolution,” Ch. 26, pp. 1087-88
PERIOD 9: 1980–Present	Chapters 26–28
<p>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.</p>	
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The End of the Golden Age,” Ch. 26, pp. 1093-1101 • “The Rising Tide of Conservatism,” Ch. 26, pp. 1101-1107
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The Reagan Revolution,” Ch. 26, pp. 1107-17 • “The ‘Freedom’ Revolution,” Ch. 27, pp. 1132-33
<p>Key Concept 9.2: 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 anticommunist and interventionist foreign policy that set the tone for later administrations. (WOR-7) (WOR-8)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Reagan and the Cold War,” Ch. 26, pp. 1114-17 • “The Post-Cold War World,” Ch. 27, pp. 1126-36 • “Culture Wars,” Ch. 27, pp. 1145-59
<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The War on Terrorism,” Ch. 28, pp. 1172-77 • “An American Empire?,” Ch. 28, pp. 1177-84 • “The Aftermath of September 11 at Home,” Ch. 28, pp. 1184-89
<p>Key Concept 9.3: 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 U.S. 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “A New Economy?,” Ch. 27, pp. 1136-45 • “The Winds of Change,” Ch. 28, pp. 1189-1203
<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Culture Wars,” Ch. 27, pp. 1145-59 • “The Winds of Change,” Ch. 28, pp. 1189-1203