

College Board: Urbanization

<https://apcentral.collegeboard.org/pdf/us-history-urbanization-sf-0.pdf?course=ap-united-states-history>

Remember: urbanization is a process to describe drastic growth and change of cities; increased population (immigration and migration), transportation systems, public health issues (sewage, water, t, housing issues, education, and don't forget temperance.

Urbanization and the Great Migration of African Americans (North and West)

<https://www.themaparchive.com/the-great-migration-of-african-americans.html>

Note that relevance of Jim Crow laws by the "Bourbon Democrats" (1865-1877)

Devastation of cotton crops by the spread of the boll weevil (1892-1932)

The Immigration Acts of 1921 and 1924 **reduced** incoming numbers of European immigrations causing the call for cheap labor from the South. About 1916 (WWI) the demand for labor began a trickle of new movement from the South, and by 1970 more than 6 million African Americans had moved to the northern cities of Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Newark, New York, and Boston. People from the South brought with them music: From the Mississippi Delta to Chicago came the great heart and soul of rock and roll such as Muddy Waters (McKinley Morganfield), Sonny Boy Williamson (harmonica), Willie Dixon (bass); Seattle became the site of the famous Jackson Street jazz clubs, and a major industrial center for shipyards, military bases, and airplane-manufacturing.

College Board APUSH Concept Outline: [please download:](#)

<https://apcentral.collegeboard.org/pdf/ap-us-history-concept-outline-effective-fall-2019.pdf?course=ap-united-states-history>

Use the concept outline in the following way. Select one of the readings from time periods 3-7. For example, "The Open Door Policy and the Boxer War: The US and China." Read its key concepts. Select a phrase, such as **economic instability** in key concept 7.1, or **global conflicts** in key concept 7.3. Then copy and paste one of the concepts into the search menu of the College Board Concept Outline. Look at results. Repeat with any of the Gilder/Lehrman readings that you have for time period 3-7.

For a great review of the time periods for the AP Test, the following web site is excellent because of its organized pull-down menu under the BACK HOME NEXT navigation bar and its excellent side-bar links! Begin with the French and Indian War:

<https://www.ushistory.org/Us/8b.asp>

The pull-down menu (above) also allows you to make connections. For example, [the Second Great Awakening](#): <https://www.ushistory.org/us/22c.asp>

and reform movements

[abolition: https://www.ushistory.org/us/28.asp](https://www.ushistory.org/us/28.asp)

[women's rights: https://www.ushistory.org/us/22e.asp](https://www.ushistory.org/us/22e.asp)

and [temperance: https://www.ushistory.org/Us/39c.asp](https://www.ushistory.org/Us/39c.asp)

After the Civil War, the U.S. expanded both domestically and broadened its economic interests in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and South America.

Please review at: <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1866-1898/foreword>

The turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> into the 20<sup>th</sup> century was accompanied by change in U.S. foreign policy. The Spanish-American War (1898), The Philippine-American War (1899-1902), involvement in China (Open Door Policy, the Boxer Rebellion, 1899-1900), Japanese discrimination in California, Dollar Diplomacy in the Caribbean and Central America (1909-1913), the Chinese Revolution of 1911, and Building the Panama Canal, 1903-1914. Foreign policy changes affected the presidencies of Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson.

Please review at: <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1899-1913/foreword>

The Harlem Renaissance (also impacted by the Great Migration between the end of WWI and the mid-1930s)

<https://nmaahc.si.edu/blog-post/new-african-american-identity-harlem-renaissance>

Zora Neale Hurston. Their Eyes were Watching God

Aaron Douglas. American artist. Major figure in Harlem Renaissance and Harlem Artists Guild.

Langston Hughes. See [Harlem](#) and [Let America be America Again](#)

Duke Ellington (composer), Billy Strayhorn (jazz musician), Alfredo Gustar (tap dancer)

Slaughter-House Cases 1873 (cited in [Reconstruction: The Second American Revolution](#))  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slaughter-House\\_Cases](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slaughter-House_Cases)

Privileges and immunities of 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment only protects rights that are associated with federal citizenship, not those that pertain to state citizenship.

Lochner v. New York 1905

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lochner\\_v.\\_New\\_York](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lochner_v._New_York)

Lochner case ruled that the State of New York could not regulate working hours (in a bakery) as it would “infringe on economic liberty or private contract rights.” The Lochner era begins with Allgeyer v. Louisiana 1898 with the interpretation that *liberty* in the due process clause of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment meant *economic* liberty. The Lochner era ends with the case of West Coast Hotel Co. v. Parrish which overturns begins with Allgeyer v. Louisiana 1898. **Note the significance of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment: it first gave hope for, and then reigned destruction on due process.** Please revisit <http://weisun.org/enrichment/apush/reconst-reading-macpherson.pdf>

The essays and primary documents from Gilder Lehrman website will be familiar. Please utilize their website for review:

<http://ap.gilderlehrman.org/>

Contextualization and Continuity and Change: even though the videos are focused on Time Periods 8 and 9, important reasoning skills are presented in the excellent videos.

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLoGgviqq4847VRWTPXkDwxVvNNfoKD7J>

AMERICAN RELIGION TIMELINES

<http://www.thearda.com/timeline/tlRank1to2.asp>

Thomas Nast, 1840-1902

[https://cartoons.osu.edu/digital\\_albums/thomasnast/bio.htm](https://cartoons.osu.edu/digital_albums/thomasnast/bio.htm)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas\\_Nast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Nast)

Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864). "Twice-Told Tales: The Celestial Railroad. 1843

<http://pinkmonkey.com/dl/library1/haw15.pdf>

Preface from the URL above: Hawthorne, Nathaniel (1804-1864) - An American writer whose old New England family was involved in the Salem Witch Trials and Quaker persecutions. His reflections on his family's past became the theme of many of his works. His clear, musical style made him one of America's most emulated authors. Celestial Railroad (1843) - Refutes the notion that evil is superstition and that the good life is a comfortable, problemless train journey.

Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-1896) *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

<https://www.gutenberg.org/files/203/203-h/203-h.htm>

Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-1896) published more than 30 books, but it was her best-selling anti-slavery novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* that catapulted her to international celebrity and secured her place in history.

In 1851, Stowe offered the publisher of the abolitionist newspaper *The National Era* a piece that would "paint a word picture of slavery." Stowe expected to write three or four installments, but *Uncle Tom's Cabin* grew to more than 40.

In 1852, the serial was published as a two-volume book. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was a runaway best-seller, selling 10,000 copies in the United States in its first week; 300,000 in the first year; and in Great Britain, 1.5 million copies in one year. In the 19th century, the only book to outsell *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was the Bible.

More than 160 years after its publication, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* has been translated into more than 70 languages and is known throughout the world.

<https://www.harrietbeecherstowecenter.org/harriet-beecher-stowe/uncle-toms-cabin/>

Butler Act 1925 [https://ncse.ngo/files/pub/legal/Scopes/Butler\\_Act.pdf](https://ncse.ngo/files/pub/legal/Scopes/Butler_Act.pdf)

The A.C.L.U. <https://www.aclu.org/about/aclu-history>

ACLU formed in reaction to The Palmer Raids 1919 <https://immigrationhistory.org/item/the-palmer-raids/>

The Scopes Trial 1925 <https://ncse.ngo/scopes-trial-1925>

The Monkey Trial 1925

<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/films/monkeytrial/>

Japanese Internment Executive Order 9066, issued on February 19, 1942

<http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/5154>

Brown v Board of Education 1954 (makes Back Codes established 1865 unconstitutional) <https://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/347/483>

Crash Course Videos

<https://thecrashcourse.com/courses/ushistory>

Nerdfighteria Wiki

<https://nerdfighteria.info/cat/143/>

This Crash Course link provides transcripts!

For each video that you watch, apply the APUSH [Thinking Skills](#) and Reasoning Skills