



OFFICIAL STUDY GUIDE 2016-17



NATIONAL HISTORY



PART 1 - U.S. (PART 2 - World)

Western Hemisphere

THE UNITED STATES

The following is an abbreviated chronology of the history of the United States (U.S.). Each section is followed by a list of significant people, places and events, but it is important to note that you cannot stop here. Study all presidents, presidential elections and critical politicians and Supreme Court justices. Research people by decade or era to unearth other important authors, philosophers, poets, artists, musicians, entertainers, athletes, scientists, criminals, state admissions, Constitutional Amendments and more that are not included specifically in these lists. History is a broad subject, and at the higher rungs of this contest, knowledge of trivia, pop culture and geography can enable contestants to answer questions at an early stage. Find your areas of interest and "rabbit" through the Internet and books, exploring what piques your interest. Please note that there will be questions on terms not included in this study guide and, conversely, some terms mentioned here may not be used in tests. Use this list as a starting point and work from there.

EARLY AMERICA

In prehistoric times, people from Asia migrated across a land bridge that crossed the Bering Strait to the northwest corner of North America to Asia. These original immigrants, now known as Native Americans, moved down through the North American continent to Mexico and South America. By the 11th century, Vikings had arrived in the Western Hemisphere, and in the late 15th century European explorers began trips to the New World. Slowly, Native American groups were decimated by disease and armed conflict or displaced. Many were pushed westward from their homelands.



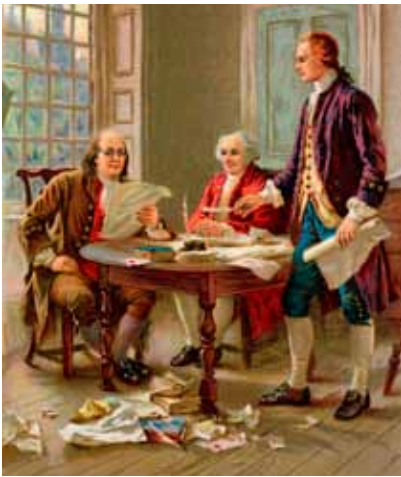
Early America*

- Anasazi & Pueblo
- Leif Eriksson
- Christopher Columbus
- Columbian Exchange
- John Cabot
- Northwest Passage
- Ponce de León
- Fountain of Youth
- St. Augustine
- Jacques Cartier
- Hernando de Soto
- Seven Cities of Cibola
- Francisco Vázquez de Coronado
- Walter Raleigh
- Juan de Oñate

* For research purposes. No terms in this study guide are guaranteed to be on any official test.



COLONIAL TIMES



The British began to explore and settle the New World. Roanoke, one of their first settlements, mysteriously vanished. Jamestown was the first successful British colony. As other European countries scrambled to gain a toehold in the New World, new colonies were begun. Many of these new settlers were fleeing religious persecution. Over time, relations between

colonies and their European "mother" countries were strained. This ultimately led to the French and Indian War and, later, to the Revolutionary War. At the onset of this conflict, the colonies banded together to form a Continental Congress and drafted a *Declaration of Independence* in 1776. They adopted the *Articles of Confederation* and later replaced these with the *U.S. Constitution*, combining the original 13 colonies into the United States.

EXPANSION WESTWARD

Settlers moved westward and, through the Louisiana Purchase, the U.S. acquired a huge amount of territory from France in 1803. The British opposed American expansion in the Northwest and Florida, culminating in the War of 1812. After this conflict, Florida was purchased from Spain. Slavery, a part of life in the New World almost from the beginning, became an issue that divided the agricultural Southerners and the increasingly industry oriented Northerners. This continued to be problematic as the country expanded and added new territories. Westward migration populated territories all the way to the Pacific Coast, and railroads were constructed. Contention with Native American tribes continued as they were pushed from their homelands and, ultimately, forcibly moved to reservations.

Colonial Times*

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|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Virginia Dare | Jonathan Edwards |
| Iroquois Confederacy | Vitus Bering |
| Samuel Champlain | Pontiac's Rebellion |
| Algonquin | <i>Proclamation of 1763</i> |
| Henry Hudson | Townshend Acts |
| John Smith | Daniel Boone |
| Powhatan | Liberty Bell |
| Pocahontas | Boston Massacre |
| Pilgrims & Puritans | Boston Tea Party |
| <i>Mayflower Compact</i> | George Washington |
| Plymouth | George III |
| Samoset | Thomas Jefferson |
| Squanto | Alexander Hamilton |
| Peter Minuit | Patrick Henry |
| Anne Hutchinson | Continental Army |
| Roger Williams | Redcoats & Tories |
| Pequot War | Paul Revere |
| William Penn & Quakers | Lexington & Concord |
| New England Confederation | <i>Common Sense</i> |
| Metacomet | Battle of Trenton |
| Nathaniel Bacon's Rebellion | Battle of Saratoga |
| Great Pueblo Revolt | Benedict Arnold |
| Salem Witch Trials | <i>Federalist Papers</i> |
| Benjamin Franklin | Battle of Yorktown |
| Great Awakening | Bill of Rights |

* Terms shown are for research purposes and not guaranteed to be on any official test.



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|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Manifest Destiny | Lewis & Clark | <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> |
| Northwest Territory | Sacajawea | Missouri Compromise |
| Tecumseh | Robert Fulton | Monroe Doctrine |
| Northwest Ordinance | War Hawks | Indian Removal Act |
| XYZ Affair | Creek War | Nat Turner's Rebellion |
| John Marshall | Francis Scott Key | John Deere |
| <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> | Andrew Jackson | Oregon Trail |

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Samuel Morse | <i>Dred Scott v. Sanford</i> |
| Mexican-American War | Harper's Ferry |
| California Gold Rush | Pony Express |
| Forty-niners | Homestead Act |
| Henry David Thoreau | |
| Kansas-Nebraska Act | |
| Bleeding Kansas | |



U.S. CIVIL WAR & RECONSTRUCTION



Conflict between the industrialized North and agricultural South led to the Civil War. Slavery was a critical issue during the election of 1860. Abraham Lincoln was elected, giving control of the government to Republicans of the North. Many Southern states chose to secede from the Union and form the Confederate States of America. This conflict between the Union forces of the North and the Confederate forces of the South resulted in a Civil

War that lasted from 1861 to 1865. The Emancipation Proclamation was issued by Lincoln in 1863, and the 13th Amendment later officially abolished slavery in the U.S. Slaves, now freedmen, became tenant farmers or relocated, struggling to find their position in the political climate. The Confederacy surrendered and the Reconstruction period followed. During this time, the North dictated how the South could operate. Much of the South was left impoverished, and Carpetbaggers and Scalawags preyed on Southerners. The 14th Amendment extended equal protection to all people born or naturalized in the U.S., and the 15th Amendment enfranchised all male citizens, but not women. Enforcement of these amendments was gradual. Native American men who had not yet been given citizenship continued to be excluded from voting.



U.S. Civil War & Reconstruction*

- Fort Sumter
- Lincoln-Douglas debates
- Robert E. Lee
- "Stonewall" Jackson
- Ulysses S. Grant
- Battle of Antietam
- Battle of Gettysburg
- Sherman's March to the Sea
- Freedman's Bureau
- Appomattox Courthouse
- Lincoln's assassination
- Ku Klux Klan
- Civil Rights Bill of 1866
- National Labor Union
- Jim Crow law
- Goodnight-Loving Trail
- Bozeman Trail
- Seward's Folly
- Transcontinental Railroad
- Mark Twain
- Gilded Age
- Yellowstone National Park
- Alexander Graham Bell
- George Armstrong Custer
- Chief Joseph
- Free Silver Movement
- Booker T. Washington
- Clara Barton
- Geronimo
- Oklahoma Land Rush
- Wounded Knee Massacre



Above: East and West shaking hands at the laying of the last rail of Union Pacific Railroad, May 10, 1869. Source: Yale University Libraries (public domain).



INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION & PROGRESSIVE ERA*



More European immigrants flooded into the new country due to their depressed economy. The U.S. entered a prosperous period around 1900, and movement from an agricultural to an industrial and service oriented nation continued. The Industrial Revolution began in Britain and later spilled into the U.S. American Industry expanded rapidly due to advances in technology, such as production lines, cotton gins, automobiles, airplanes and other innovations. Expansion continued in the West, and Native American uprisings were forcibly put down. Due to the growth of railroads and automobiles, people were no longer restricted to living near their work place. This brought increased mobility and the growth of

suburban communities. Government continued growing during the Progressive Era, and the government and big businesses clashed. The Sherman Antitrust Act gave the government power to regulate big business in order to prevent large monopolies. Both Prohibition and the Women's Suffrage Movement began during this era. Segregation was approved by *Plessy v. Ferguson*, a Supreme Court case. The Monroe Doctrine had protected the continent from European expansion, and in the early 1900s, Roosevelt expanded this protection to the entire Western Hemisphere with the Roosevelt Corollary. This led to the U.S. support of Panamanian independence from Colombia, and enabled the construction of the Panama Canal.

"Whether you think you can or you think you can't -- you're right."
Henry Ford

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- Haymarket Affair
- Thomas Edison
- Eli Whitney
- Andrew Carnegie
- Sherman Antitrust Act
- Jacob August Riis
- Chicago World Fair
- Liliuokalani
- Plessy v. Ferguson*
- Spanish-American War
- Theodore Roosevelt
- McKinley's assassination
- Square Deal
- Henry Ford
- Wright brothers
- Panama Canal
- Pure Food Act
- Upton Sinclair
- muckraking
- NAACP
- W. E. B. DuBois
- Triangle Shirtwaist Fire
- RMS *Titanic*
- 16th Amendment
- Federal Reserve Act
- Clayton Antitrust Act
- Jack London
- Helen Keller

WORLD WAR I (WWI)*

This war began in Europe and pitted the Allies, which included Britain, France and Russia, against the Central Powers, or Austria-Hungary, Germany and the Ottoman Empire. The sinking of the RMS *Lusitania* infuriated U.S. citizens and the government, and the U.S. was finally drawn into the conflict by the interception of the Zimmermann Telegram. At the conclusion of the war, the Spanish flu was spread by movement of troops, and the pandemic infected 20% of the global population. The Treaty of Versailles set the terms for the end of the war and established the League of Nations, which the U.S. failed to join in spite of President Woodrow Wilson and his Fourteen Point Plan. The terms of this treaty were contentious and left the world open to enter a second war two decades later.

- Birth of a Nation*
- Franz Ferdinand
- Kaiser Wilhelm II
- Albert I
- Tsar Nicholas II
- David Lloyd George
- Winston Churchill
- Battle of Gallipoli
- Battles of Ypres
- Battle of Verdun
- Red Baron
- chemical warfare
- U-boats & unrestricted submarine warfare
- John J. Pershing
- Vladimir Lenin

- Leon Trotsky
- Selective Service Act
- Battle of the Somme
- tanks
- Paris Peace Conference
- Big Four
- Weimar Republic





THE ROARING TWENTIES*

Just before 1920, the 18th Amendment was passed and Prohibition began. Bootlegging and secret, illegal alcohol stills flourished, and private clubs, or speakeasies, sold alcohol, which was against the law. Prohibition was unsuccessful and repealed by the 21th Amendment. In 1920, the women's suffrage movement culminated in the passage of the 19th Amendment which gave women the right to vote. Economic prosperity enabled the growth of leisure activities, including sporting events and innovation in literature and music in the form of jazz and blues. The period's booming economic growth proved unsustainable and the decade ended on the eve of the Great Depression.



Above: Louis Armstrong, 1953. Source: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division

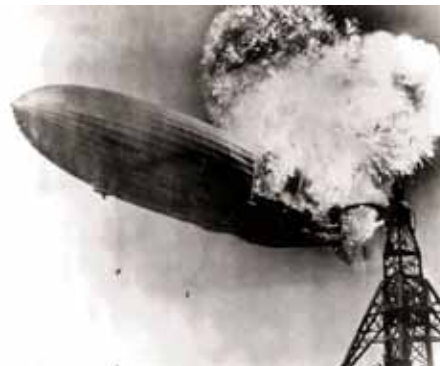
- Hollywood flappers
- George Washington Carver
- Black Sox Scandal
- Teapot Dome Scandal
- Lost Generation
- Scopes Trial
- F. Scott Fitzgerald
- Ernest Hemingway
- Louis Armstrong
- Duke Ellington
- Irving Berlin
- Charlie Chaplin
- Albert Einstein
- George & Ira Gershwin
- Harry Houdini
- Harlem Renaissance
- Charles Lindbergh
- Will Rogers
- Babe Ruth
- The Jazz Singer*
- Walt Disney

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THE GREAT DEPRESSION*

The Stock Market Crash of 1929, or Black Tuesday, marked the beginning of the Great Depression. When fear hit the populace, people began pulling their assets from banks, which in turn caused bank failures. This period saw massive unemployment in cities and was compounded by the Dust Bowl in the Midwest and Southwest that crippled agriculture. Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) was elected president in 1932 and worked to pull the country from the Depression. He combatted economic instability by enacting the New Deal and creating jobs that improved public works, like the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Hoover Dam. Many federal acts were instituted that aided farmers and paid subsidies to protect farmers in bad times.

- Hoovervilles
- John Wayne
- Glen Miller
- Sacco-Vanzetti case
- Three Stooges
- Amelia Earhart
- Shirley Temple
- Benny Goodman
- Billie Holiday
- Frank Sinatra
- John Steinbeck
- Grant Wood
- Berlin Olympics
- Jesse Owens
- Joe DiMaggio
- Hindenburg* disaster
- Ella Fitzgerald
- Orson Welles
- William Faulkner
- Gone with the Wind*
- Wizard of Oz*
- Rodgers & Hammerstein
- Casablanca*
- Humphrey Bogart



Left: Amelia Earhart; Second from left: *Hindenburg* disaster





THE UNITED STATES, continued

WORLD WAR II (WWII)*

This war originated in Europe and pitted the Axis against the Allies. The Axis was centered in Germany and led by the Nazis and their führer, Adolf Hitler. It also included Japan under Emperor Shōwa, or Hirohito, and Italy under Benito Mussolini. The Allies included the British Commonwealth, France, Poland and later the U.S. German blitzkrieg warfare was initially successful. Germany perpetrated a large-scale genocide of Jews and minorities called the Holocaust. The Japanese bombed the U.S. fleet in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. As a result, President Roosevelt asked Congress to declare war on Japan in a speech proclaiming December 7, 1941, "a date which will live in infamy." Unlike the previous world war, much of the fighting was between airplanes with ace pilots. The beginning of the end of the war in Europe was a massive amphibious invasion on the beaches of Normandy in France called Operation Overlord and referred to as D-Day. Shortly after, Italy surrendered. The Germans surrendered in 1945. Later in the year, the U.S. dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, and this ended the war in the Pacific.

POST-WORLD WAR II*

Negotiations at the end of the war redrew many European borders and broke Germany into two parts. Berlin was split into East Berlin, controlled by the Soviet Union (USSR), and West Berlin, controlled by Britain and the U.S. These two were split by the Berlin Wall until 1990. After WWII the Cold War, a period of tension between communist and democratic governments, ensued. Wartime industrialization had helped pull the U.S. from the Depression. Women had taken on jobs originally held by men and were displaced as men returned from the war. This displacement would prove to be a factor contributing to the ignition of the Women's Rights Movement. African American rights also came to the forefront of political issues, and *Plessy v. Ferguson* was overturned by the decision in the *Brown v. Board of Education*, which declared segregation illegal. Civil unrest followed as the government began to enforce the integration of public schools and buildings. The USSR put missiles in Cuba aimed at the U.S. in 1962. Under President John F. Kennedy (JFK), the U.S. blockaded Cuba and threatened invasion. This Cuban Missile Crisis was finally defused when the U.S. agreed to remove missiles from Turkey and the Soviets agreed to remove their Cuban missiles. The Vietnam War lingered from 1965 to 1973 in Southeast Asia between the communists in North Vietnam and the democratic government of South Vietnam. The Soviets backed the North and the U.S. fought for the South in what was to become a very unpopular war. The U.S. eventually withdrew, and the North Vietnamese overtook the peninsula. The Space Race began during this period, and the *Apollo 11* mission put the first men on the moon.

WWII

Fascism
Third Reich
Adolf Hitler
Mein Kampf
Joseph Stalin
Black shirts
Dwight D. Eisenhower
George Patton
Charles de Gaulle
European Theatre
Maginot Line
concentration camps
Battle of Dunkirk
Operation Barbarossa
Battle of Stalingrad
Battle of the Bulge
Mediterranean Theatre
Omar Bradley
Pacific Theatre
Douglas MacArthur
Chester W. Nimitz
Manhattan Project
Executive Order 9066
Korematsu v. U.S.
Battle of Guadalcanal
Battle of Midway
Battle of Iwo Jima
United Nations
Dr. Seuss
George Orwell
baby boomers

Lost Generation
ENIAC
Jackie Robinson
Jackson Pollock
McCarthyism
Peanuts
Korean War
Rosenbergs
22nd Amendment
The Catcher in the Rye
Lucille Ball
Brown v. Board of Education
Geneva Conference
Montgomery Bus Boycott
Warsaw Pact
Jonas Salk
rock & roll
Elvis Presley
Marilyn Monroe
Sputnik
Little Rock Nine
NASA
Cuban Revolution
Civil Rights Acts
Bay of Pigs Invasion
OPEC
Conservative Movement
British Invasion
To Kill a Mockingbird
Andy Warhol
pop art

POST WWII

Martin Luther King, Jr.
March on Washington
Betty Friedan
Kennedy assassination
Great Society
Muhammad Ali
Malcolm X
Miranda v. Arizona
Neil Armstrong
Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin
Woodstock Festival
disco music
Kent State massacre
Roe v. Wade
Richard Nixon
Watergate scandal



Above: JFK proposes "landing a man on the Moon and returning him safely to the Earth."



CURRENT PERIOD*

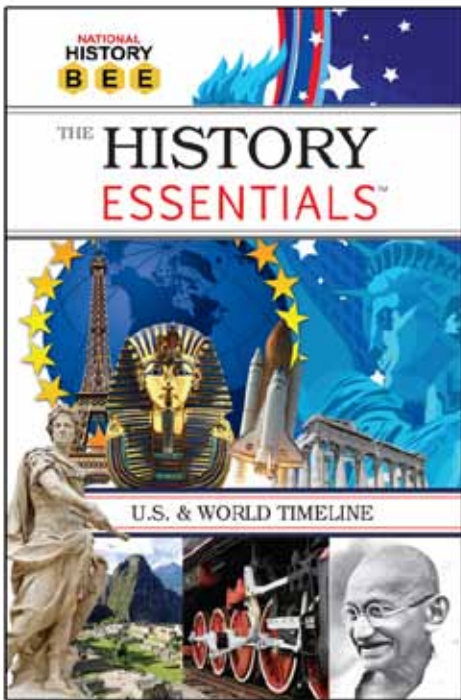
The computer industry advanced rapidly during this period, aptly dubbed the 'Computer Age.' Before this time, computers were primarily used only by large corporations and the military. The addition of user-friendly features caused the demand for computers to rise until computers finally became common household items. The IBM Corporation grew enormously in large business installations and later entered the personal laptop area. In 1976, Apple Inc. began developing small computers for individuals, growing to a range of products based on computer technology that now includes phones, watches, tablets and more. This technology has pushed society to become increasingly global and enabled the U.S. to take on the role of an international mediator. During this era, the U.S. has been very involved in Middle Eastern affairs. This includes Operation Desert Shield, Operation Desert Storm, and the Persian Gulf War. Later, a terrorist group called Al-Qaeda hijacked and crashed planes into both World Trade Center towers and the Pentagon. As a result of this, President George W. Bush declared a War on Terror. A part of this movement was the Iraq War of 2003 in which the U.S. invaded Iraq and deposed Hussein. This current period is less "history" and more "current events" for today's students. The timbre of the times primarily addresses social issues, relations with other countries, environmental issues, technology and other large areas.

- Iran Hostage Crisis
- Sally Ride
- Challenger space shuttle
- Christa McAuliffe
- Exxon Valdez
- NAFTA
- Waco Siege
- Oklahoma City bombing
- Internet
- World Wide Web
- Columbine High School massacre
- Y2K
- Taliban
- Osama bin Laden



* Terms shown are for research purposes and not guaranteed to be on any official test. Note: We will not ask about anything that happened after the September 11th attacks; that is our cut-off between "current events" and "recent history."

HISTORY IN A 'NUTSHELL' - GET MORE TERMS IN A TIMELINE!



The History Essentials book presents a plethora of historical milestones and names in a thoughtfully arranged timeline format. Jam-packed with events and people who have changed the course of history, *The History Essentials* 'fills in the gaps' with facts that may have escaped your studies or memory—until now. While reading, take time for many, fun, 'rabbit trail' adventures by researching unfamiliar terms along the way. Look up words in bold or entire periods or cultures, and concentrate on topics that pique your interest. Then, delve deeper and keep going as your fascination with history expands. In doing so, you will begin to round out your knowledge of history without losing your place, because you can always return to the timeline and pick up where you left off.

History Essentials can help shape, plan, and organize study goals for history contests, including the National History Bee. Involvement in the National History Bee on any level is a fantastic achievement, and Hexco Academic is proud to support this contest.*

*Disclaimer: The contest content of the History Bee or any other contest is not limited to the events in this book or the Official Study Guide. There is no guarantee that this material will appear in the National History Bee or other competitions. A portion of the proceeds from the sale of this book go to the National History Bee.

