***AMERICAN HISTORY I-II*Chapter Podcasts and Power Points**

The Chapter Summary podcast (about 15 minutes long) is designed to supplement the reading, not replace it. This podcast will go along with the Power Point presentations very well.

*Chapter 1 New World Encounters*

During the sixteenth century the Spanish, French, and English explored the Americas, displaced Native American cultures, and established colonies in the Western Hemisphere. These changes forced both cultures to adapt and change, though Native American cultures often suffered the most in these early exchanges.

[Chapter 1 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter01-New_World_Encounters.m4a)

[Chapter 1 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH01.ppt)

*Chapter 2 England's Colonial Experiments*

In the seventeenth century, different and sometimes disparate groups of English settlers established several colonies in North America. The English way of colonization differed from that of the Spanish in that English colonization did not emanate from a desire to create a centralized empire in the New World.

[Chapter 2 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter02-England_Colonial_Experiment.m4a)  
[Chapter 2 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH02.ppt)

*Chapter 3 Putting Down Roots*

The character of the early English settlements varied because of regional factors. A common language and heritage helped pull English American settlers together, however. By the 1690s, Parliament began to establish a uniform set of rules for an expanding American empire, bringing the colonies into closer contact with the “motherland.”

[Chapter 3 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter03-Putting_Down_Roots.m4a)  
[Chapter 3 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH03.ppt)

*Chapter 4 Frontiers of Empire: Eighteenth Century America*

Eighteenth-century Americans, living in closer contact than their ancestors with the mother country, were in many ways torn between two cultures. Despite their increased contact with and influence by England, the colonists also began to develop a distinctly American culture as well. Few societies in history have expanded in population as rapidly as colonial America in the eighteenth century.

[Chapter 4 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter04-Frontiers_of_Empire.m4a)  
[Chapter 4 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH04.ppt)

*Chapter 5 The American Revolution: From Gentry Protest to Popular Revolt, 1763-83*

Between 1763 and 1783, Americans increasingly rebelled against English rule, declared independence, and finally won the military struggle against the British, establishing the United States of America.

[Chapter 5 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter05-The_American_Revolution.m4a)  
[Chapter 5 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH05.ppt)

*Chapter 6 The Republican Experiment*

After the Revolution, Americans tried to construct practicing governments based on republican principles.

[Chapter 6 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter06-The_Republican_Experiment.m4a)  
[Chapter 6 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH06.ppt)

*Chapter 7 Democracy in Distress: The Violence of Party Politics, 1788-1800*

A debate in the first United States Senate in 1789 over what title to use when addressing George Washington as president revealed the range of political questions to be considered by early politicians, and perhaps foreshadowed later attitudes adopted by rival groups over the proper roles and powers of the new government.

[Chapter 7 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter07-Democracy_in_Distress.mp3)

[Chapter 7 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH07.ppt)

*Chapter 8 Republican Ascendancy: The Jeffersonian Vision*

Jeffersonian democrats theoretically declared their passion for liberty and equality. Nonetheless, they lived in a society whose members accepted slavery and sought to remove Native Americans from the path of the White man's progress. Jeffersonians also insisted upon a strict interpretation of the constitution, peaceful foreign relations, and reduction of the size and powers of the federal government. As president, however, Jefferson interpreted the Constitution broadly to accommodate the Louisiana Purchase, increased federal power to enforce the embargo of 1807, and led the country to the brink of war. Some Americans praised Jefferson's pragmatism; others felt betrayed.

[Chapter 8 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter08-Republican_Ascendancy.mp3)  
[Chapter 8 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH08.ppt)

*Chapter 9 Nation Building and Nationalism*

A great surge of westward expansion and economic development, accompanied by soaring nationalist fervor, characterized the United States after the War of 1812. Marquis de Lafayette’s return to the United States in 1824 facilitated widespread support for his tour of the nation, he had helped win independence. His declarations praising the young nation’s success further fed nationalist sentiment.

[Chapter 9 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter09-Nation_Building_and_Nationalism.mp3)  
[Chapter 9 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH09.ppt)

**2nd QUARTER**

*Chapter 10 The Triumph Of White Men’s Democracy*

The 1820s and 1830s witnessed the rise of popular democracy and a swelling of national political involvement. European visitors were amazed at the equalizing tendencies that were exposed in American legal institutions, clerical professions, and public spaces. Specifically, hotels epitomized a new institution that oftentimes blurred social distinctions. At the same time, hotels revealed the limitations of American democracy: African Americans, Native Americans, and women were generally denied service—just as they were the denied the right to vote.

[Chapter 10 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter10-Triumph_Of_White_Men.mp3)  
[Chapter 10 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH10.ppt)

*Chapter 11 Slaves and Masters*

In the South in the first half of the nineteenth century, an elite group of Whites dominated the society and made profits on the labor of Black slaves, who nonetheless were able to develop a rich culture of their own.

[Chapter 11 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter11-Slaves_and_Masters.mp3)  
[Chapter 11 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH11.ppt)

*Chapter 12  The Pursuit Of Perfection*

Social and economic upheaval in the early nineteenth century resulted in religious fervor, moral reform, and sometimes confusion that divided communities and undermined established institutions. Abolitionism, one of the most prominent reform movements of the era, challenged the central facet of southern society and contributed to political conflict and eventually civil war.

[Chapter 12 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter12-Pursuit_Of_Perfection.mp3)  
[Chapter 12 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH12.ppt)

*Chapter 13  An Age Of Expansionism*

A popular mood known as “Young America” emerged in the 1840s. Its adherents brashly promoted territorial and economic expansion and development of the United States, but displayed little concern or awareness of the practical consequences of such actions.  
  
[Chapter 13 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter13-Age_Of_Expansionism.mp3)  
[Chapter 13 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH13.ppt)

*Chapter 14 The Sectional Crisis*   
The caning of Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts by Representative Preston Brooks of South Carolina demonstrated the growing sectional conflict of the 1850s and foreshadowed the violence on the battlefield between armies of the North and the South.  
  
[Chapter 14 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter14-Sectional_Crisis.mp3)  
[Chapter 14 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH14.ppt)

*Chapter 15 Secession And The Civil War*

Lincoln effectively guided the Union through the Civil War by inspiring Northerners with his conviction that the struggle would be won. The war tested the American ideal of democracy and was a defense of political liberalism at a time when much of Europe had rejected it. It was also the first tentative step toward racial equality.  
  
[Chapter 15 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter15-Secession_And_Civil_War.mp3)  
[Chapter 15 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH15.ppt)

*Chapter 16 The Agony Of Reconstruction*

After the Civil War, the South and the nation as a whole faced a difficult period of rebuilding its government and economy and of dealing with the newly freed African Americans.

[Chapter 16 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter16-Agony_Of_Reconstruction.mp3)  
[Chapter 16 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH16.ppt)

*Chapter 17 The West: Exploiting An Empire*

After the Civil War, Americans, who believed expansion was their “manifest destiny,” began moving westward across the continent, subduing the Native Americans through various means, creating a North American empire.

[Chapter 17 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter17-The_West.m4a)  
[Chapter 17 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH17.ppt)

**3rd QUARTER**

*Chapter 18 The Industrial Society*

By their centennial of 1876, Americans were rapidly developing their society. Most important in this development was an increase in industrialism and the effects of that industrialism on American culture and society.

[Chapter 18 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter18-Industrial_Society.m4a)  
[Chapter 18 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH18.ppt)

*Chapter 19 Toward An Urban Society, 1877-1900*

The development of American cities radically altered the nation's social environment and problems.

[Chapter 19 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter19-An_Urban_Society.mov)  
[Chapter 19 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH19.ppt)

*Chapter 20 Political Realignments In The 1890s*

Economic depression dominated the 1890s and reshaped political alignments and attitudes.

[Chapter 20 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter20-Political_Realignments.mov)  
[Chapter 20 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH20.ppt)

*Chapter 21 Toward Empire*

As the American frontier “closed,” many in America pushed for new frontiers of an empire for exploration, settlement, and new markets.

[Chapter 21 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter21-Toward_Empire.mov)  
[Chapter 21 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH21.ppt)

*Chapter 22 The Progressive Era*

In late 1902, writers for *McClure's Magazine*introduced a new type of journalism, investigating and exposing the problems caused by rapid industrialization and urbanization. These journalists, dubbed “muckrakers” by Theodore Roosevelt, contributed to a broad reform movement called “progressivism.” From the mid-1890s through World War I, progressives challenged the status quo and sought changes in the nation’s society, politics, economy, culture, and environment.

[Chapter 22 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter22-The_Progressive_Era.mov)  
[Chapter 22 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH22.ppt)

*Chapter 23 From Roosevelt To*Wilson*In The Age Of Progressivism*

Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson all espoused the progressive spirit of reform in the legislation that they championed and in their view of the federal government’s role in the life of the nation. Despite trying to continue with Roosevelt’s basic policies and directions, Taft’s presidency was far from smooth, and a bitter rift developed between the two men and within their party opening the door for Democrat Woodrow Wilson.

[Chapter 23 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter23-From_Roosevelt_To_Wilson.mov)  
[Chapter 23 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH23.ppt)

*Chapter 24 The Nation At War*

In 1915, the British steamship *Lusitania* was sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland with 1,200 fatalities, horrifying Americans. The tragedy embroiled the United States more deeply in the European crisis, and despite Wilson’s commitment to peace and neutrality, America went to war in 1917.

[Chapter 24 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter24-Nation_At_War.mov)  
[Chapter 24 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH24.ppt)

*Chapter 25 Transition to Modern*America

The 1920s were marked by rapid economic and urban growth as well as rapid social change, inspiring tensions as rural America resisted many of these far-reaching changes.

[Chapter 25 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter25-Transition_to_Modern_America.m4a)  
[Chapter 25 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH25.ppt)

*Chapter 26 Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal*

After a great rise in the stock market, the 1929 crash brought about an economic depression, which had to be dealt with first by Hoover, and then, more successfully, by Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

[Chapter 26 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter26-FDR_and_New_Deal.m4a)  
[Chapter 26 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH26.ppt)

*Chapter 27*America*and the World, 1921-1945*

Refusing to assume an important role in world affairs after the end of World War I, the United Statesbecame more and more isolationist throughout the 1920s. In the 1930s, as conflict brewed in Europe and Asia, the United States’ commitment to isolationism grew deeper until 1941 when Nazism and Japanese imperialism forced a foreign policy reversal and entrance into the second World War. At the conclusion of World War II, the United States remained highly involved in world affairs and took a leading role in maintaining world order.

[Chapter 27 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter27-America_and_the_World.m4a)  
[Chapter 27 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH27.ppt)

*Chapter 28 The Onset of the Cold War*

Postwar antagonism gradually led the United States and the Soviet Union into the Cold War. The contrasts between the countries were dramatically represented in their leaders—Truman, who believed in the innate goodness of America, and Stalin, the hard-headed realist who was determined to protect Russia’s wartime conquests.

[Chapter 28 Podcast](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/Chapter28-Onset_of_the_Cold_War.m4a)  
[Chapter 28 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH28.ppt)

**4th QUARTER**

*Chapter 29  Affluence and Anxiety*   
  
In postwar America, new affluence replaced the poverty and hunger of the Great Depression, and people flocked to suburbs like Levittown to escape the city and to raise their growing families. International events and the possibility of nuclear war contributed to increasing feelings of anxiety among the populace. The 1950s also saw the beginning of African Americans’ push for equality in the face of the nation’s growing affluence.  
  
[Chapter 29 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH29.ppt)

*Chapter 30 The Turbulent Sixties*   
  
The 1960s was an era of angry protests, violent demonstrations, and sweeping social change. Under both Kennedy and Johnson, significant domestic reforms occurred while the continued American involvement in Vietnam led to escalation and eventually stalemate.  
  
[Chapter 30 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH30.ppt)

*Chapter 31 To A New Conservatism, 1969-1988*   
  
The Nixon administration's inordinate fear of political enemies led to numerous illegal activities by Republican officials and campaign supporters, including plans to break into the Democratic national headquarters in the Watergate building.   
  
In 1980 Ronald Reagan capitalized on suburban middle-class resentment against increased taxes, welfare expenditures, and government regulation and emerged as the perfect Republican candidate.  
  
[Chapter 31 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH31.ppt)

*Chapter 32 To The 21st Century, 1989-2006*  
  
The United States in the 1990s was characterized by a growing economy, changing demographics, and new foreign policy concerns. The nineties saw an economic boom that emerged from increased consumption and consumer confidence as well as technological innovations that made higher productivity possible without causing inflation. Even so, 2001 brought about a significant economic downturn and loss of jobs. While the American population continued to shift toward the Sunbelt, the growing ethnic diversity caused by an influx of immigrants from Latin America made many Americans anxious. With the tragic events of   
September 11, 2001, the threat of international terrorism emerged as the primary national concern.  
  
[Chapter 32 Power Point](http://mrfarshtey.net/AP_and_P_Review/CH32.ppt)