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Want some notes to help break your AP US History class? Or are you looking to freshen up on a historical period that you have a hard time remembering? We have detailed notes organized by U.S. history units, which work with the most recent AP US History guidelines. Read on to get help with AP US History and learn how to prepare for the test. 2020 AP Test modifications Due to COVID-19 Due to the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic, AP tests will now be kept at bay, and information on how that will work is still in development. Keep up to date with the latest information on test data, AP online review, and what this means for you with our AP COVID-19 FAQ article. What are the new AP US History Guidelines? The AP US History course has undergone a few revisions in recent years. First, APUSH was revised in 2015 to focus more on developing student skills to understand history rather than just mea for concepts and data. (That update was controversial; you can read a summary of the controversy here if you're interested.) The guidelines for American history have been revised again in 2019 to refine the skills-based requirements that the College Council introduced several years ago. We will briefly break down these new 2019-20 guidelines before we get into the chronology of American history and notes. AP US History has three broad learning goals: Historical thinking skills (basically how to analyze what you learn) Reasoning processes (historical thinking skills) Thematic learning goals (themes to look for in each period covered in AP U.S. history) APUSH is now also divided into nine units, each corresponding to a specific period. We'll quickly go over the three learning goals below so you know what to look for as you dig into the AP US History notes, which are arranged chronologically by unit/period. You can read the full description of the new guidelines here if you are curious about the AP US History changes. The 6 Historical Thinking Skills for AP U.S. History The AP program aims to help American history students develop historical thinking skills, rather than just having them remember a set of facts about a particular place or period. Especially since AP U.S. History is notorious for requiring students to memorize tons of data, facts and names, the current curriculum is meant to develop history skills so that the course is not usually memorization-based. Each APUSH exam question tests one or more of these skills-based goals and one or more of the thematic objectives. So keep these skills in mind as you go through the Notes. Your AP US History teacher should work on these skills with your class. If they're not, we recommend you get a prep book that will look at the skills in detail and show you how to demonstrate them in the essays. Now then, let's look at each of these skills in detail. Skill 1: Developments and Students should be able to identify important historical concepts, developments with significant historical impacts and historical processes. Skill 2: Sourcing and Situation This skill is all about understanding historical sources. Students should be able to distinguish between primary and secondary sources and also be able to identify where a source comes from, the perspective of the source, its intended audience and its purpose. In addition, students need to learn how to vet the reliability of a source and understand how the perspective of the source affects how it can be used in historical interpretation. Skill 3: Claims and evidence in resources Students need to learn how to analyze arguments in primary and secondary sources. This includes identifying a source's claim, figuring out the evidence and evaluating the quality and persuasion of the argument. Students should also be able to explain this process, especially when comparing two different sources. Skill 4: Contextualization With this skill, students learn to describe and analyze the context of various historical events, developments, and processes. More importantly, students need to understand how to situate a particular historical event within its broader historical context. Skill 5: Making connections Using historical reasoning processes (which we get to so quickly) students need to know how to analyze patterns and make connections between historical developments and processes. Students should also be able to explain these connections and their implications. Skill 6: Argumentation This skill revolves around developing and defending an argument. Students need to know how to make a historically defensible claim, use historical reasoning to make a point, and back up that point with evidence. Students also learn how to confirm, qualify, or modify an existing argument. The 3 reasoning processes for AP US History These reasoning processes are new for the 2019-20 APUSH update, and they help strengthen the new skills-based approach to American history. These three reasoning processes are tools that students will learn to use to develop a historical thinking mentality that allows them to deal intellectually with historical subject matter. Reasoning Process 1: Comparison Students should develop the ability to make logical and accurate comparisons between different historical developments, periods and processes. This involves figuring out similarities and differences, explaining them, and connecting them to a larger historical Reasoning Process 2: Causation This reasoning process should teach students how to discern, describe and explain the causes and/or effects of different historical developments and processes. This includes explaining the relationship between events, understanding the differences between primary and secondary causes, and describing the long-term effects of events. In addition, students should be able to explain how relevant context influenced a historical development or process and discuss its significance. Reasoning Process 3: Continuity and Change Students need to learn how to identify, describe and explain patterns of continuity and change over time. Students should also be able to explain the relative historical significance of specific historical developments in relation to larger historical patterns, developments and/or events. Have you ever heard the phrase missing the forest for the trees? The same is true here – the AP program doesn't want you to remember a bunch of years and names without understanding the greater relevance of them. The 8 thematic learning goals for AP U.S. History In addition to just the basic facts of American history and broad historical thinking skills, the AP program wants you to get a bigger picture of important themes and developments in America's history, just as you would in a college course. The goal is to be able to connect these themes between different periods in American history and be able to discuss them in an essay. If we're in the draft overview, which is APUSH through periods/units and where we link to notes, think about these themes and see if you connect them to the summary notes. These are important themes to trace in all your AP US History study! Theme 1: American and National Identity (NAT): How and why definitions of American and national identity and values have developed, including citizenship, constitutionalism, foreign policy, assimilation, and American exceptionalism Theme 2: Work, Exchange, and Technology (WXT): The factors behind the development of systems of economic exchange, in particular the role of technology, economic markets and government theme 3: Geography and environment (GEO): The role of geography and both natural and man-made environments on social and political developments in what would become the Theme 4 of the United States: Migration and Settlement (MIG): Why and how the different people who moved to and within the United States both adapted and transformed their new social and physical environments Theme 5 : Politics and Power (PCE): How different social and political groups have influenced society and government in the United States, as well as how political beliefs and institutions have changed over time Theme 6: America in the World (WOR): The interactions between nations that influenced NorthAmamian history in the colonial period, and on the influence of the United States on world affairs Theme 7: American and Regional Culture (ARC): How and why national, regional, and group cultures developed and changed as well as how culture has shaped government policy and economy Theme 8: Social Structures (SOC): How and why systems of social organization developed and changed as well as how culture has shaped government policy and economy Theme 8 : Social Structures (SOC): How and why systems of social organization develop and changed as well as how culture has shaped government policy and economy Theme 8 : Social Structures (SOC): How and why systems of social organization develop and changed as well as how culture has shaped government policy and economy Theme 8: Social Structures (SOC (SOC change as well as the impact these systems have on the broader society AP US History Notes by Unit and Time Period The AP US History course is organized by units, or chronological periods, as well as the historical skills and themes discussed above. In other words, this is your basic first A happened, then B, then C structure that you are probably used to from past history classes, as well as the specific dates, names and events of history. After all, a great essay on the development of democracy in America would be weakened if you didn't know the year the Constitution was ratified! That was in 1788, by the way. So yes, chronology is the easiest way to think about history. But remember to think about the eight themes and try to connect them with the basic facts you learn. For example, when thinking about secession, you should know when the Southern states separated (in 1860 and 1861), but you could also connect the theme American and Regional Culture to explain why: The belief in a distinctly Southern way of life and a refusal to leave it drove the Southern states to secede. In short, understanding the overarching themes will help you to have a broader understanding of the names and dates you learn. Plus, being able to write about them will take your essays from good to great. The following chapter reviews come from AP Study Notes. The source is The American Pageant, one of the best AP US History textbooks. The time periods don't always exactly match AP's guidelines, which is true for most textbooks (only a few written exclusively for APUSH). But we've organized the contours so that they usually match the AP US History's units and the distribution of the timeline. Whether you use The American Pageant or not, these reviews should provide you with useful overviews that can help you study during the year or in the run-up to the AP exam in May. Unit 1: 1491-1607 (4-6% of the exam) English America plantings: 1500-1733 Unit 2: 1607-1754 (6-6.4 8% of the exam) Unit 3: 1754-1800 (10-17% of the exam) Unit 4: 1800-1848 (10-17% of the exam) Unit 5: 1844-1877 (10-17% of the exam) Unit 6: 1865-1898 (10-17% of the exam) Unit 7: 1 1890-1945 (10-10-1945 17% of exam) Unit 8: 1945-1980 (10-17% of exam) Unit 9 : 1980-Present (4-6% of exam) The resurgence of conservatism : 1980-2000 Note that the chapters of the textbook fall roughly within the APUSH guidelines for chronology in terms of the amount of time spent on each period. All U.S. history textbooks approved by the College Board will provide good coverage of all so if you have chapter guides or notes from the textbook of your own APUSH class, you (and should!) use these as well. What's next? Looking for more APUSH resources? Check out this overview of the exam, our expert AP US History review guide and a list of each AP US History practice exam available. Deed Deed know that many colleges require/highly recommend SAT Subject Tests to apply? Fortunately you use your AP topics on these topics, for example, you take the US History SAT Subject Test after you have studied for AP US History. Find out which colleges require sat subject tests and the best time in your high school career to take them. Also studying for the SAT/ACT? Get expert tips on when to take the SAT/ACT, and learn more about the best prep books you buy for the SAT/ACT. These recommendations are based solely on our knowledge and experience. If you buy an item through one of our links, PrepScholar may receive a commission. Want to improve your SAT score by 160 points or your ACT score by 4 points? We've written a guide for each test on the top 5 strategies you should use to have a chance of improving your score. Download it now for free: [now](#):

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