

The American Vision Chapter Overview

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1	The events that brought the cultures of Europe and Africa to the Americas and details the birth of a new nation.
2	The early days of the new nation and how its growing pains and sectional conflicts led to the Civil War.
3	The growth and development of the United States from its early beginnings to its rise as the world's leading industrial power, taking a close look at the impact of these events on society.
4	The rise of the United States as a world power.
5	How Americans' responses to the problems of the early 1900s shaped attitudes, government, and society during the Progressive Era.
6	The events that led the United States into World War I and looks at how the war impacted American society.
7	The new social attitudes and cultural changes that defined the 1920s.
8	How new industries, new technologies, and government support of big business led to economic prosperity in the United States during the 1920s.
9	The causes of the Great Depression and describes how families, businesses, and the government responded to the economic crisis.
10	The first two terms of the Franklin D. Roosevelt presidency. It describes the New Deal that Roosevelt promised would lift the United States out of the Great Depression.
11	The rise of aggressive governments in Europe and Asia. It also describes how the United States attempted to stay neutral as World War II spread across Europe and into the Pacific.
12	American involvement in World War II, tracing the initial mobilization on the home front, the battle campaigns overseas, and the events that brought the war to a close.
13	How the Cold War developed as relations between the United States and the Soviet Union deteriorated, and the threat of communism seemed to penetrate every aspect of American life.
14	How the nation's postwar prosperity impacted American families, business, and culture.
15	The domestic policies of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations and the Cold War fears that shaped Kennedy's foreign policy decisions.
16	The civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s, from the time when African Americans first began to fight against segregation in the South to the nationwide battle for economic equality.
17	How the United States involvement in the Vietnam War divided the nation and impacted American society.
18	How the civil rights movement inspired several groups to express their own ideals and protest for expanded rights during the 1960s and 1970s.
19	The presidencies of Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, and Jimmy Carter. It also describes how the 1970s saw a new spirit of détente, a crisis that resulted in the first presidential resignation, and a domestic economy that ran out of gas.
20	The resurgence of conservatism in the 1980s that defined the Ronald Reagan and George Bush presidencies. At home a surge of economic activity fueled expansion, while overseas the Cold War came to a dramatic conclusion, and a new threat emerged in the Middle East.
21	The presidency of Bill Clinton and George W. Bush. It also takes a look at how technology and economic globalization changed Americans' lives and how terrorism reached American soil.