

Unit 1: Geography/Colonial America

Key Vocabulary:

Great Plains
Appalachian Mts.
Sun Belt
Triangular Trade
Natural Rights
Proclamation of 1763
Albany Plan of Union
Second Continental Congress
Articles of Confederation

Central Plains
Rocky Mountains
Great Lakes
Middle Passage
House of Burgesses
Mercantilism
Mayflower Compact
Declaration of Independence
New England Town Meetings

Mississippi River
Manifest Destiny
French & Indian War
Enlightenment
Salutary Neglect
First Continental Congress
Fund. Orders of Conn.

Key People:

John Winthrop
John Rolfe
John Smith
John Peter Zenger
Benjamin Franklin
George Whitefield
Jonathan Edwards



***Who were the
early
colonists?***

English seeking religious freedom (Protestants), Sons of wealthy men who were not first in line for land, indentured servants looking for passage

WHY DID THEY COME?

RELIGIOUS REASONS

Many groups came to the new world to avoid religious persecution in Europe (Protestants)
Others wanted to create a “city upon a hill” (model society)

ECONOMIC REASONS

Second sons of wealthy men were not in line to receive family land so they set out to get land of their own
Others sought opportunity other than poverty and came over as indentured servants

POLITICAL REASONS

Some debtor prisons sent their prisoners to the new world
Primogeniture (second son)



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1. Based on this map, where did early colonists settle?

Most of the early colonists settled on the eastern coastline, most settled in the northeast, south, and middle colonies

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OVERHEAD MAPS OF AMERICA'S PAST
Fasttrack Teaching Materials
6215 Lovell Court
Springfield, VA 22152

2. How would you describe the geography of the United States?

Extremely Diverse, ranging from plains to mountains

3. How do you think this affected early development and settlement?

The early settlers would have tried to settle in the areas that were best for agriculture



- **We shall be as a City upon a Hill, the eyes of all people are upon us; John Winthrop 1630**

	New England	Middle	Southern
Economy	Merchant economy soil wasn't good for farming so colonists turned to ship building, trading, and fishing Protestant Work Ethic: the idea that hard work and material success are signs of God's favour	"Bread basket" Good soil for farming grain supplied most of the grain for the other colonies mainly agricultural	Agrarian Mostly large plantations cash crops like tobacco, rice, indigo, and later cotton relied mostly on unpaid labor of slaves
Society	Centered around the church and religion most children were educated and literate	More rural towns not centered in communities usually life revolved around the farms with some emphasis on education	Little emphasis on education Life completely revolved around plantation life which was demanding labor for the many slaves
Demography	Mainly white protestant families few slaves and a few free men	Most diverse overall contained members of all aspects of society and religion	Least diverse consisted mostly of slave population with a small white land owning group at the top
Politics/Government	High level of self government Town meeting and general assemblies allowed people to voice their concerns and influence the law of the area Fundamental Orders of Connecticut - first constitution	Mix of governments some of the middle colonies had town meetings which promoted self government	Some forms of self government House of Burgesses - body of citizens that made the laws in colonial Virginia Some areas controlled by people appointed by British authority

Colonial Rebellions and their Significance

Regulators Rebellion: Eventually violent uprising of backcountry settlers in North Carolina against unfair taxation and the control of colonial affairs by the seaboard elite

Bacon's Rebellion: disgruntled group eventually burns Jamestown. Showed danger of newly freed servants or indentured servants, and unrest in Virginia

Paxton Boys' Rebellion: Armed march on Philadelphia by Scots-Irish frontiersmen in protest against the Quaker establishment's lenient policies toward Native Americans

The First Great Awakening - 1730



Key People and Notable Facts	Impact and Significance on America
<p>George Whitefield - Credited with starting the Great Awakening, also a leader of the "New Lights."</p> <p>William Tennant - A strong Presbyterian minister and leader during the Great Awakening. Founded a college for the training of Presbyterian ministers in 1726.</p> <p>Gilbert Tennant - William Tennant's son. Developed a theology of revivalism.</p> <p>Jonathan Edwards - Edwards gave gripping sermons about sin and the torments of Hell</p>	<p>Religious Impact: Great revival of religion across the colonies; many new people turned to religion and non-religious people accepted the faith because of the passionate preachers</p> <p>Social Impact: This was the first truly unifying event that the colonies felt; it would lead to other such events and congresses that will eventually form into the continental congresses and the United States</p>

How democratic was Colonial America?

Democratic Features	Undemocratic Features
<p>House of Burgesses</p> <p>Mayflower Compact</p> <p>Joint Stock Companies</p> <p>town meetings and general court (Mass Bay)</p> <p>New Amsterdam - free speech</p> <p>Rebellions - regulator, Paxton Boys, Bacon's</p> <p>Rhode Island - Religious freedom (Williams)</p> <p>Fundamental Orders of Connecticut - first written constitution, elections</p> <p>John Peter Zanger - freedom of speech/press</p>	<p>Slavery - existed in every colony, slave codes</p> <p>Religious persecution - Roger Williams, Quakers, Jews, Catholics, Anne Hutch., Salem</p> <p>Maryland Toleration Act</p> <p>Gender roles - patriarchal society</p> <p>roles/status of women - domestic sphere, denied right to vote, certain jobs, own property in most cases, access to education</p> <p>Treatment and status of Native Americans</p>

Unit 2:

CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS/CRITICAL PERIOD

Key Vocabulary:

Republic	<i>Declaration of Independence</i>	Natural Rights
Virginia Plan	Articles of Confederation	Constitutional Convention
New Jersey Plan	Great Compromise	Bicameral Legislature
3/5 Compromise	Commerce Compromise	Electoral College
Federalists	Anti-Federalists	Bill of Rights
<i>The Federalist Papers</i>	Popular Sovereignty	Separation of Powers
Checks and Balances	Veto	Federalism
Delegated Powers	Reserved Powers	Concurrent Powers
"supremacy clause"	elastic clause	Judicial Review
Strict Constructionist	Loose Constructionist	Presidential Cabinet
Unwritten Constitution	Amending the Constitution	

Key People:

John Locke
Baron de Montesquieu
Jean-Jacques Rousseau
Thomas Jefferson
James Madison
Alexander Hamilton
George Washington
John Marshall
John Adams
Abigail Adams

DEMOCRATIC TRADITIONS

MAGNA CARTA

The King and Government of England were bound to the law like any other citizen, contained idea of due process and the right to a fair trial

MAYFLOWER COMPACT

Declared that the men who signed it agreed to accept majority rule and participate in government, with the best interest of the colony

HOUSE OF BURGESSES

First elected legislative assembly in the New World, established in Virginia in 1619 made laws levy taxes but England could veto its legislative acts

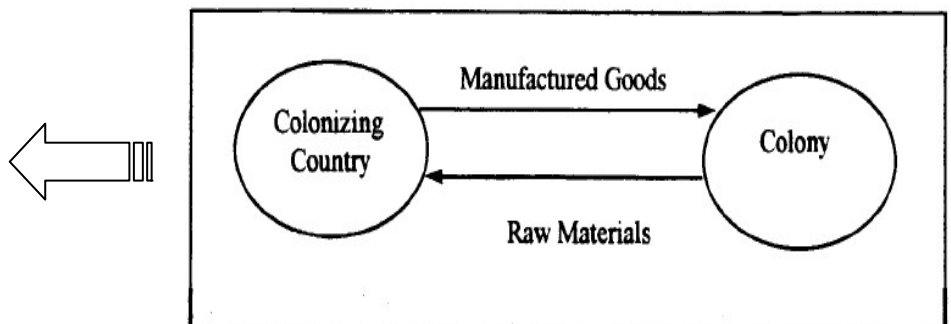
1. What is this economic policy called? Whom did it benefit?

This is called Mercantilism, and it benefits the mother country

2. What was salutary neglect?

British practice of not enforcing the rules of the Navigation Acts which restricted the colonists trade

ECONOMIC TRADITIONS



French and Indian War

French and Indian War:

Causes:
British and French each wanted control of territory in the New World

Effects:
Colonists felt that they did not need the mother country to protect them anymore, British were more restrictive

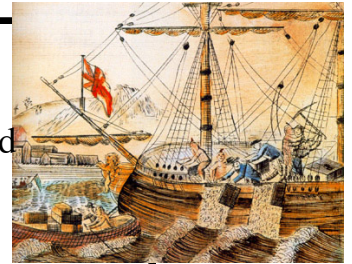
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

CAUSES

Taxation without representation - Stamp Act (raised revenue), colonists had no input

Common Sense - encouraged that the people support the revolution

Continental Congress - put together the Dec. of Independence (stated that the colonies would be independent from Britain)



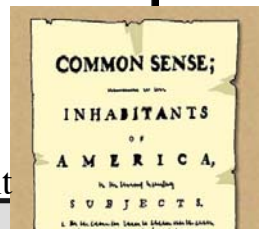
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Based on many of the ideas of the enlightenment era

Signed in 1776 by the Continental Congress

Stated that all men have natural rights and the government is supposed to protect those rights, if they don't then the people have the right to fix it

Not a constitution, simply a letter to the king about America's plan for revolt and government, does not set up any type of government



EFFECTS

US was recognized by Great Britain, western border was established

Creation of the Articles of Confederation (and later the Constitution),

ended the British restrictions on US trade and helped open new opportunities

US was put in a lot of debt due to the loans during the war

Shows that the little colonies could rise up against the powerful mother countries in Europe



ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Governed during the war (raised an army, etc.), Treaty of Paris, Land Ordinance of 1785, Northwest Ordinance (precedent for territories)

Articles of Confederation 1781

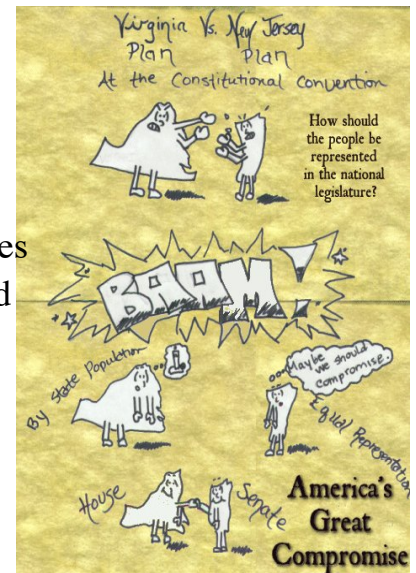
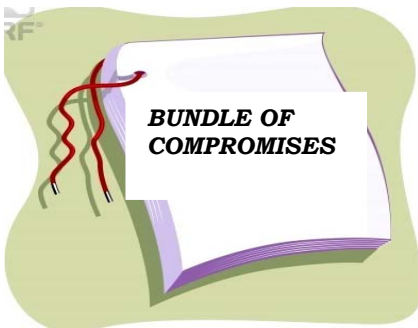
PROBLEMS

Each state had one vote in congress, laws must be approved by 9 of 13 states, amendments had to be approved by all, congress could not tax, congress couldn't control interstate/foreign trade, no executive or judicial branch



The Constitutional Convention 1787

Define Constitutional Convention:
Congress called for the states to send delegates to Philly. to amend the AoC. Delegates drafted completely new framework that gave greater power to the federal gov't



larger states were conceded representation by population in the House of Representatives and the smaller states were appeased by equal representation in the Senate

The Great Compromise

The 3/5 Compromise

as a compromise between total representation and none at all, it was decided that a slave might count as "3/5 of a person"

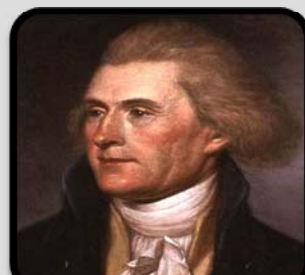
Congress could only tax imports not exports. Agreed that the trade would be outlawed in 1808.

The Slave Trade and Commerce Compromise

DEBATE OVER RATIFICATION



VS.



Federalists

Believed that the Articles of Confederation were too weak and gave too much power to the states
They wanted a strong central government

Anti-Federalists

Feared a distant, central authority
Believed that the state and local governments should be given more power
Wanted a bill of rights to limit the federal government's power

*What is this map showing you?
What is the problem?*

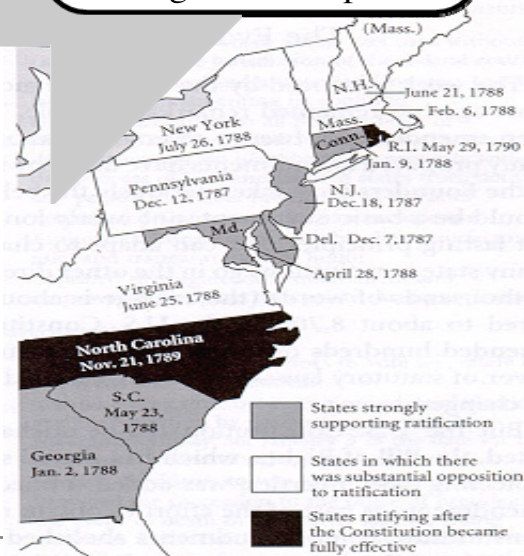
The states' stance on ratification, not all states were in favor of it

What did it take to ratify the Constitution?

Nine states' approval was necessary to ratify the constitution

How did the Constitution address the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?

Federal gov't could tax,
3 branches, controlled trade,
federal gov't more power



PRINCIPLES OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

Popular Sovereignty: The concept that political power rests with the people who can create, alter, and abolish government. People express themselves through voting and free participation in government

Preamble:
Introduction of the Constitution, made promises:

1. Establish justice
2. Insure domestic tranquility
3. Promote the general welfare
4. Secure the blessings of liberty
5. Provide for the common defense
6. Ordain and establish the constitution



FEDERALISM:

It was a belief in a strong and powerful central government. It had a strong influence for a couple of decades in the early country.

Why was this system created?

It was created to avoid tyranny
allow more participation in politics
use the states as “laboratories”
for new ideas and programs

Federal Powers (National)

Collect taxes
Regulate interstate commerce
Coin money, regulate currency, set standards of weights and measures
Declare war
Raise and maintain an army and navy
Implied powers: powers considered “necessary and proper” for carrying out the enumerated (or express) powers

Reserved Powers (State)

10th amendment
Full faith and credit clause: Each state must honor other states’ public acts and records
A citizen of one state is a citizen of every state and is entitled to all the privileges and immunities of those states
Anyone who is charged with a crime in one state and escapes to another state must be returned to the state where the crime was committed
Congress may admit new states to the Union, but no new states can be created within the boundaries of existing states without the approval of Congress and the state legislatures concerned

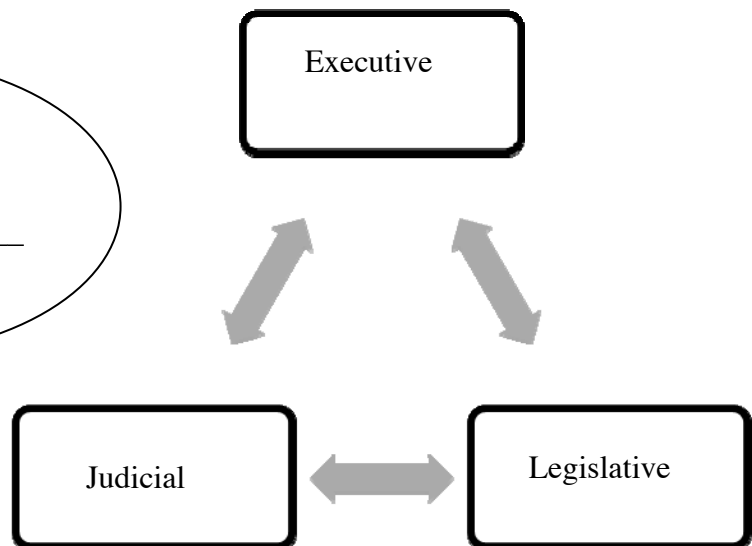
Concurrent

The power to levy taxes
The power to borrow money
The power to charter corporations

Separation of Powers:



I am an Enlightenment thinker who came up separation of powers: Montesquieu



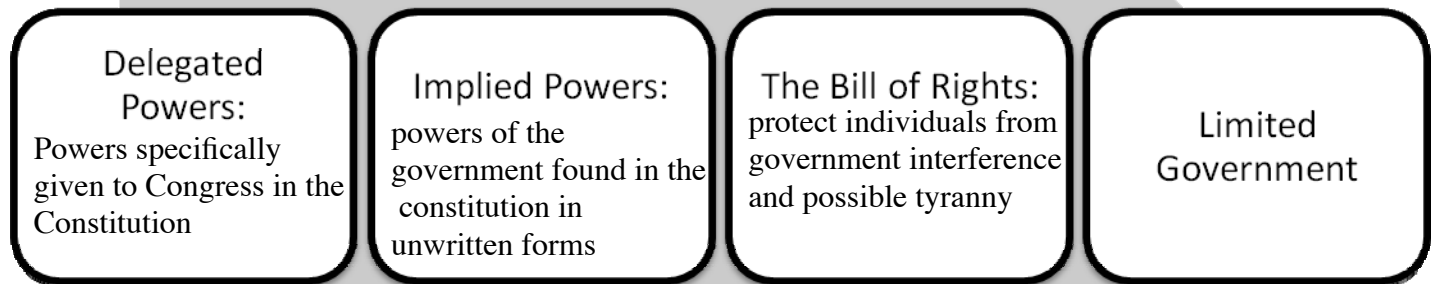
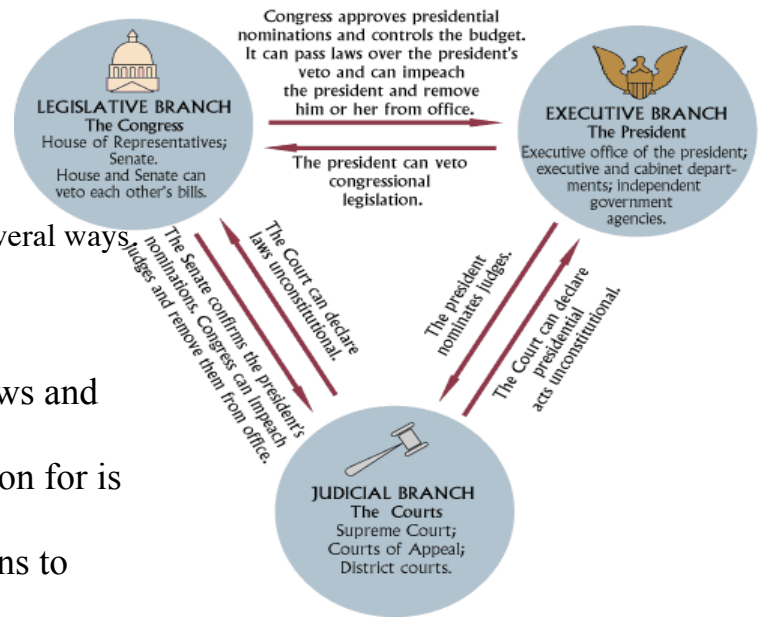
Checks and Balances:

Why was this system created?

Built so that no one branch of our government could become too powerful. Each branch is restrained by the other two in several ways.

LIST EXAMPLES OF CHECKS AND BALANCES FROM AMERICAN HISTORY:

Supreme Court uses judicial review to declare laws and administrations like the NRA unconstitutional
The Legislative branch impeached President Nixon for involvement in Watergate
Andrew Jackson used his veto to shoot down plans to build up the nations infrastructure



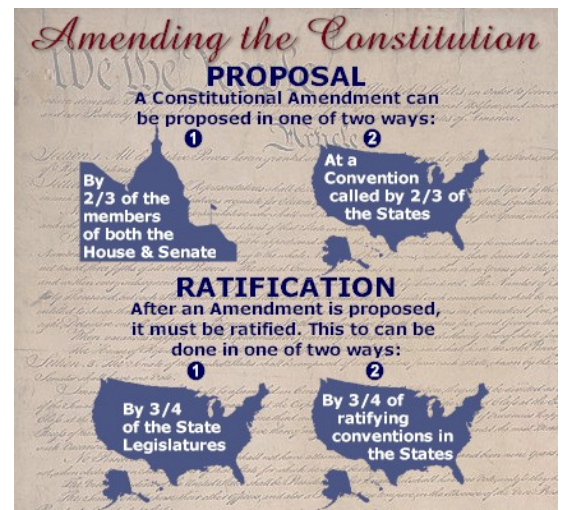
Why is the Constitution considered a flexible document?

Amendment Process:

Amendments to the U.S. Constitution can be proposed either:
if 2/3 of both the Senate and House of Representatives agree
if 2/3 of all state legislatures call a convention for proposing new amendments
Amendments are ratified either when 3/4 of all the state legislatures agree to the amendment or when 3/4 of special ratifying conventions in each state agree.
Congress shall decide which form of ratification to use.

What are some examples of important Constitutional Amendments?

- 1st - freedom of religion, speech, press
- 5th - right of due process
- 13th - abolished slavery
- 19th - gave women the right to vote



Presidents Cabinet:

George Washington was the first to have a cabinet of advisors to aid him in making decisions for the nation. Today, the president's cabinet consists of the secretaries /heads of the 14 major departments of the executive branch

Political Parties:

Political parties are as old as the Constitution itself, however the document makes no rules to govern them. The first political parties arose from the debates over Constitutional ratification. Political parties were to be the major forces in shaping American politics and by necessity rules and laws were established for their regulation, with no basis in the Constitution.

UNWRITTEN CONSTITUTION

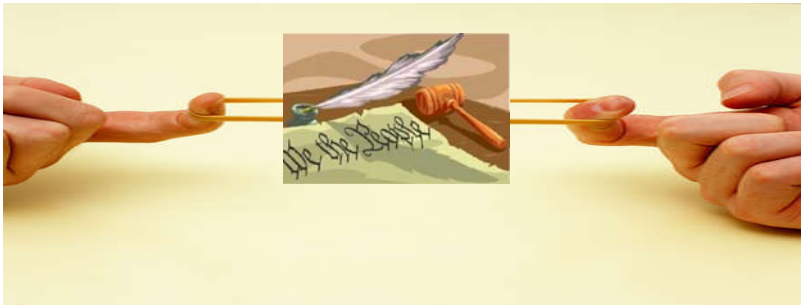
Congressional Committees:

Referred to as the "backbone of Congress". However, the system by which the majority of the work in Congress is accomplished is not defined in the Constitution. The work of Congress soon became so vast, that it became essential to the governing of the nation, to divide the work of legislating into specialized committees.

Judicial Review: The most important power of the Supreme Court, the ability to declare laws unconstitutional, is not in the Constitution. The power of Judicial Review was a precedent set in the 1803 Marbury v. Madison decision. Regardless, it has become one of the most fundamental concepts in American government. It also serves a check and balance on the laws passed by Congress and the actions and treaties of the President.

Elastic Clause-

"The Congress shall have Power - To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."



1. What is the "elastic clause"?

It states that Congress has the power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper "for governing the country"

2. When has it been used in history?

Elastic clause has been used to create organizations in the modern era centered around new technology not present at the origin of the country

Key Supreme Court Cases - Marshall Court

Direction: Explain background, key facts, the decision, and historical impact for each case

Marbury v. Madison, 1803

Supreme Court Case ruled by John Marshall; William Marbury sued for his commission as a judge because he had been promised a job by Adams but refused by Jefferson; ruling: Marshall claims that Supreme Court cannot rule on the case and ruled earlier Judiciary Act of 1789 unconstitutional; established judicial review

McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819

Maryland was trying to tax the national bank and Supreme Court ruled that federal law was stronger than the state law

Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824

Suit over whether New York could grant a monopoly to a ferry operating on interstate waters. The ruling reasserted that congress had the sole power to regulate interstate commerce.

Unit 3: The Constitution Tested/Civil War/Reconstruction/American West

Key Vocabulary:

Slavery	Spoils System	Grandfather Clause	<i>Plessey v. Ferguson</i>
Tariffs	American System	Ku Klux Klan	Manifest Destiny
National Bank	Secede	Popular Sovereignty	Mexican Cession
Sectionalism	Abolition	Transportation Revolution	Trail of Tears
Louisiana Purchase		Homestead Act	Uncle Tom's Cabin
Emancipation Proclamation		Reconstruction	Radical Republicans
Carpetbaggers	Scalawags	13, 14, 15 th Amendments	Jim Crow Laws
Segregation	Black Codes	Poll Taxes	Literacy Tests

Key People:

John C. Calhoun
Henry Clay
Andrew Jackson
James Polk
John Brown
Abraham Lincoln
William Lloyd Garrison
Robert E. Lee
Fredrick Douglass
Ulysses S. Grant
Harriet Tubman
Lewis and Clark
Sojourner Truth
Andrew Johnson
Booker T. Washington
W.E.B. Du Bois

The Constitution Tested:

- **What were the goals of early American foreign policy?**

The goals were to remain neutral and avoid any destructive wars or alliances

I. Washington's Domestic Policy:



CABINET

Established group of advisors who helped him with decisions - Hamilton, Jefferson, Knox, and Randolph



HAMILTON'S FINANCIAL PLAN

federal assumption of all debts, including state and federal debts. Along with this, he proposed the chartering of the U.S. bank to help restore American credit.



FIRST POLITICAL PARTIES

Federalists vs. Democratic-Republicans
more power to the federal gov't or to the states

II. Foreign Policy:

Neutrality: Washington's Farewell Address, 1796



"Our true policy is to steer clear of permanent alliances . . ."-George Washington

- **What did Washington mean by this?**

Washington wanted the country to remain neutral in all foreign affairs so that the nation could develop correctly

- **Why did he suggest this policy?**

America was weak at the time and could not afford to get involved in any costly wars

Louisiana Purchase, 1803

Jefferson purchased the territory from Napoleon after he had lost Haiti, almost doubled the size of the United States and opened up many opportunities



THE WAR OF 1812

CAUSES

British and French Impresment of American sailors
British aid of the Indians in American frontier lands
Land hunger and Embargo

MAIN EVENTS

Washington D.C. was destroyed by the British
Battle of NO - Andrew Jackson defeated the British (ushered wave of nationalism)

EFFECTS

Increased sense of nationalism, downfall of the federalists, territory changes



What was the Monroe Doctrine?

A statement of foreign policy which proclaimed that Europe should not interfere in affairs within the United States or in the development of other countries in the Western Hemisphere.

What was the goal of this foreign policy?

Protect the interests of America in the Western Hemisphere
Ensure that no European country would encroach on America

Jacksonian Democracy:

Spoils System: patronage system, which allowed men to buy their way into office. This resulted in a very corrupt governmental office.



Franchise to all Men:
Every white male could vote no matter the amount of land he owned

National Bank:
Jackson's veto of the bank and later declaration of it being unconstitutional eventually killed it

Impact on Native Americans

A. Worcester v. Georgia:

Cherokee Indians were entitled to federal protection from the actions of state governments which would infringe on the tribe's sovereignty

B. Indian Removal Act:

Reluctant—and often forcible—emigration of tens of thousands of American Indians to the West.

C. Trail of Tears:

Refers to the forced relocation in 1838 of the Cherokee Native American tribe to the Western United States, which resulted in the deaths of an estimated 4,000 Cherokees.

Manifest Destiny:



Manifest

Destiny: U.S. was destined to secure territory from "sea to sea," from the Atlantic to the Pacific

How did Manifest Destiny affect the growth of the U.S.?



A. Annexation of Texas (1845):

Texans revolted against Mexico and wanted to become part of the US

B. Mexican-American War (1846-1848):

Fought B/w Mexico and the US, US won and gained many south west territories

C. Gadsden Purchase (1853):

US bought small sliver of land so that they could build a rail road through the newly acquired territory

D. Oregon Territory (1846):

Americans wanted all the territory, "Fifty-Four Forty or Fight" polk promised to fight if didn't get full territory

E. Alaska (1867):

"Stewards Folly" - purchased Alaska from Russia, was seen as a mistake until valuable resources were discovered

The Civil War: (1861-1865)

Causes:

A. Sectionalism:

Loyalty to a specific region

North VS. South

Agriculture VS. manufacturing

B. Slavery:

1. Abolitionists:

a. Harriet Beecher Stowe:

wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin, in 1852. The book persuaded more people, particularly northerners, to become anti-slavery.

b. Frederick Douglass:

most prominent African American figures in the abolitionist movement. published his own antislavery newspaper

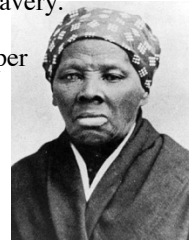
called the North Star

c. Harriet Tubman:

famous conductor on the Underground Railroad leading other slaves to freedom in the North

d. William Lloyd Garrison

Editor of "The Liberator", prominent abolitionist, founder of the American Anti-Slavery Society



C. New Territories:

1. Missouri Compromise (1820)

admitted Missouri as slave, Maine as free; a line (36,30) drawn between slave and free states

2. Compromise of 1850: admit Calif. as free state; no explicit prohibition of slavery in the rest of Mexican cession; compensated Texas in exchange for granting disputed territory to New Mexico; prohibit slave auctions in District of Columbia; an effective Fugitive Slave Law enforced; popular sovereignty included

3. Kansas-Nebraska Act:

organize territories west of Missouri by setting up territorial govt. based on popular sovereignty;

4. Dred Scott v. Sanford:

repealed Missouri Compromise

Congress did not have the power to prohibit slavery in federal territories; slaves would remain slaves in

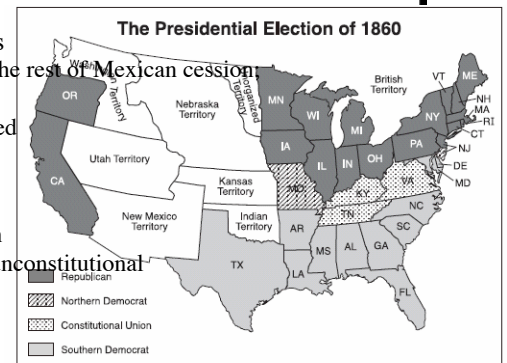
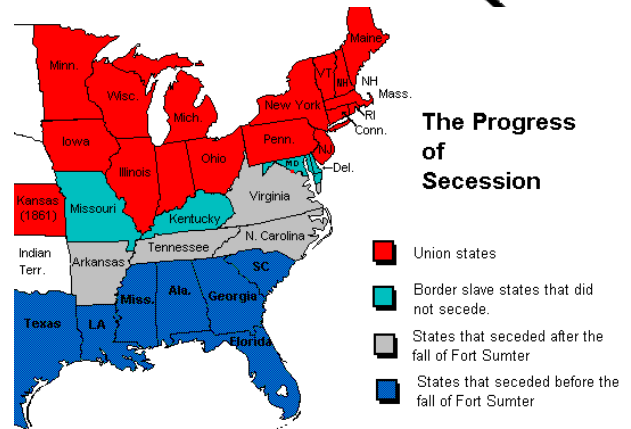
non-slave states; blacks could not sue because they were not citizens; declared Missouri Compromise unconstitutional

D. States' Rights:

Nullification, South wanted more power to fall into the hands of the states

E. Election of 1860:

Reflected sectional attitude, Lincoln won the vote but did not receive any electoral votes from the south



Source: James West Davidson et al., *The American Nation*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

Highlights of the Civil War:

A. 1861: Fort Sumter

First battle of the Civil War, South Carolina Succeeded from the Union after the election and fired on the fort, the next day Congress declared war on the Confederate States

B. 1862: Emancipation Proclamation

After victory of Antietam Lincoln announces on the first of 1863 all slaves in the rebelling states would be free.

AIM: injure confederacy, threaten its property, heighten its dread, hurt its morale.

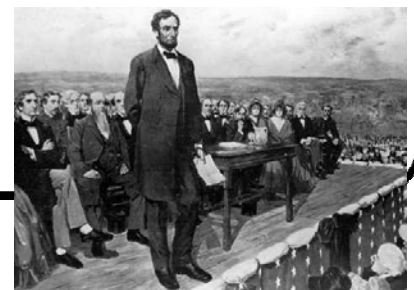
C. 1865: 13th Amendment

1865 - Abolition of slavery (involuntary servitude).

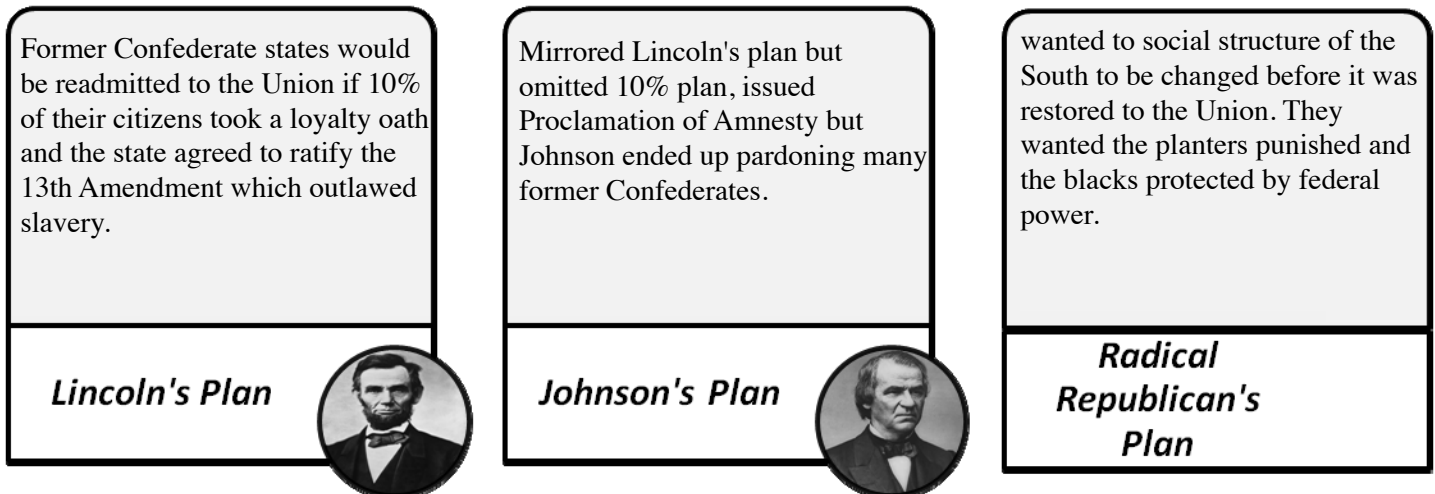
Congress has the power to enforce this via legislation.

D. Why did the North win?

They had better resources, manufacturing, and more troops



Reconstruction Era: (1865-1877)

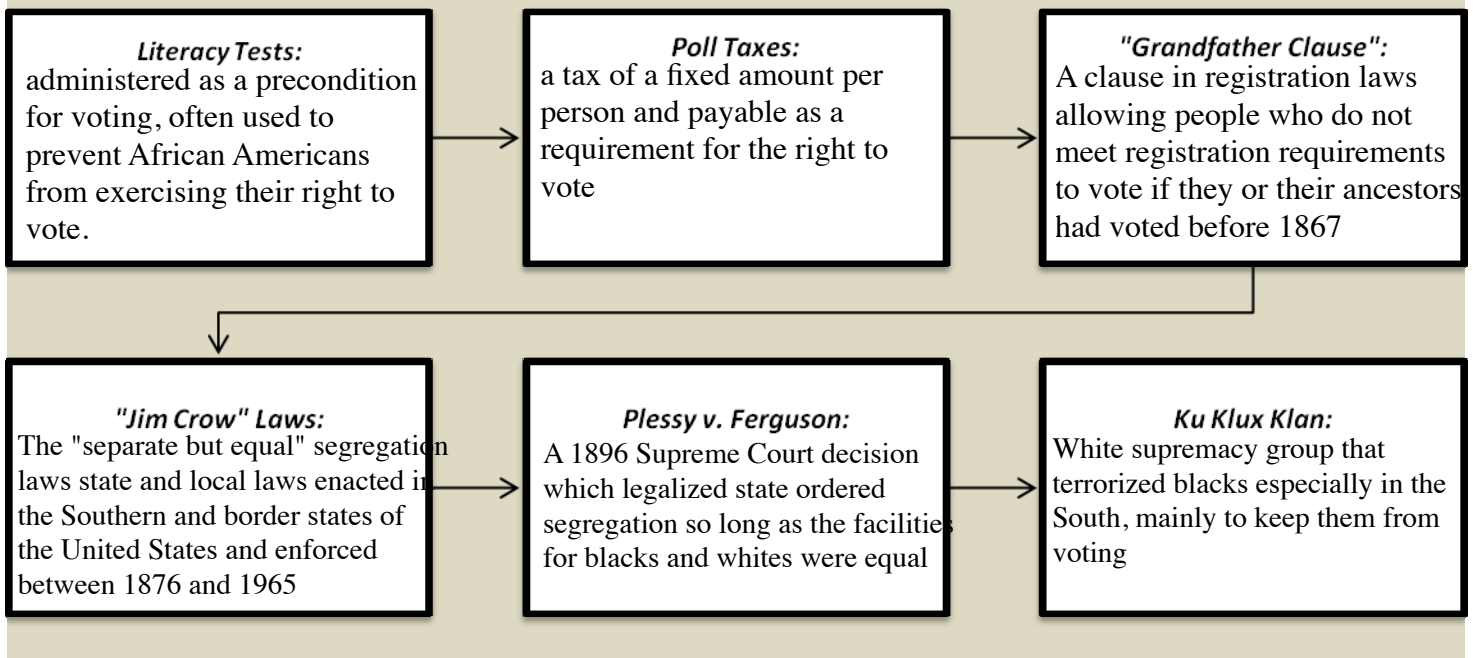


Aftermath of Reconstruction

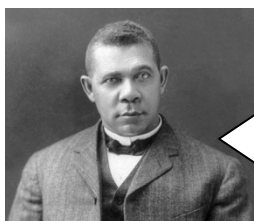
Economic Effects:

Economy of the south was destroyed along with many of its cities and plantations

Social Effects: (Segregated South)



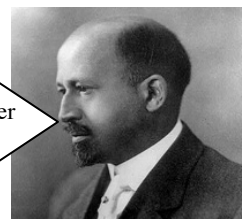
African Americans Speak Out



Booker T. Washington

Encouraged blacks to keep to themselves and focus on the daily tasks of survival, rather than leading a grand uprising. Believed that building a strong economic base was more critical at that time than planning an uprising or fighting for equal rights.

Immediate "ceaseless agitation" was the only way to truly attain equal rights. Was instrumental in the creation of the "Niagara Movement," which later became the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People).



W.E.B. DuBois

Unit 4: Industrialization/Immigration/The Last Frontier/Reform Movements

Key Vocabulary:

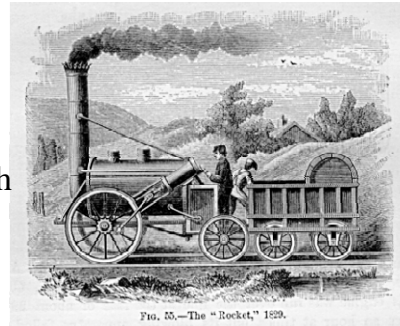
Transcontinental Railroad	New South	Sharecroppers	Tenant Farmers
Free Enterprise System	Capital	Corporations	Monopoly
Entrepreneurs	Trust	Assembly Line	Laissez Faire
Robber Barons	Boycotts	Sherman Antitrust Act	Tenements
Collective Bargaining	Suffrage	Nativism	Ghettos
Settlement House Movement	Reservations	Agricultural Revolution	Dawes Act
Populist Party	Free Silver	Grange	Progressive Era
Muckrakers	Prohibition	Initiative	Referendum
Direct Election of Senators	Recall	Direct Primary	Square Deal
Trust-Busting	Conservation	New Nationalism	New Freedom
Graduated Income Tax	Federal Reserve System		

Key People:

Andrew Carnegie
Henry Ford
John D. Rockefeller
J.P. Morgan
Horatio Alger
Charles Darwin
Terence Powderly
Samuel Gompers
Adam Smith
John Dewey
Jane Addams
Fredrick Jackson Turner
William Jennings Bryan
William McKinley
Upton Sinclair
Jacob Riis
Thomas Nast
Ida Tarbell
Lincoln Steffens
Carrie Chapman Catt
Elizabeth Cady Stanton
Susan B. Anthony
Margaret Sanger
Marcus Garvey
Robert M. La Follette
Theodore Roosevelt
John Muir
William Howard Taft
Woodrow Wilson

Industrialization in the United States

- **Expansion of Railroads:**
Railroads stretched across the country connecting everyone
- **Growth of Population:**
Population increased allowing for a growth of markets and industry
- **Development of a national market:**
With the railroads products could be made and shipped around the country in record time
- **Technological Progress:**
Textile mills - increased production of fabrics
Interchangeable parts - allowed replacement for broken pieces without complete replacement
Steam Engine - powered machinery at a much more efficient rate than before
Telegraph - allowed for long range communication across the country



Robber Barons/Captains of Industry

Carnegie:

Scottish-born industrialist who developed the U.S. steel industry; his is a rags-to-riches story as he made a fortune in business and sold his holdings in 1901 for \$447 million. He spent the rest of his life giving away \$350 million to worthy cultural and educational causes.

Rockefeller:

In Ohio in 1870 he organized the Standard Oil Company. By 1877 he controlled 95% of all of the refineries in the United States. It achieved important economies both home and abroad by its large scale methods of production and distribution. He also organized the trust and started the Horizontal Merger.

Morgan:

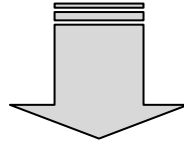
He was a banker who financed the reorganization of railroads, insurance companies, and banks. He bought out Carnegie and in 1901 he started the United States Steel Corporation.

How did the Sherman Antitrust Act and Interstate Commerce Act address the problems of big business?

Antitrust legislation stating: "Every contract, combination, or conspiracy in restraint of trade is declared to be illegal." Terminology in the act was vague and difficult to prove.

This act created a commission (the ICC) to check and regulate RR abuses- rates, rebates, discrimination, and required annual reports and financial statement.





KNIGHTS OF LABOR

Grew rapidly because of a combination of their open-membership policy, the continuing industrialization of the American economy, and the growth of urban population; welcomed unskilled and semiskilled workers, including women, immigrants, and African Americans; were idealists who believed they could eliminate conflict between labor and managements. Their goal was to create a cooperative society in which laborers owned the industries in which they worked.

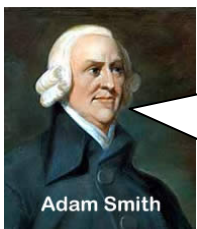


AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Led by Samuel Gompers;
an alliance of skilled workers in craft unions;
concentrated on bread-and-butter issues such as higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions.

RISE OF LABOR UNIONS

Government Attitude Towards Labor



I came up with Laissez Faire.
This is the belief that the government should not regulate business.

Haymarket Affair (1886): Strike that turned deadly when anarchists set off a bomb killing police officers; led to the downfall of the Knights of Labor

Pullman Strike: Pullman Palace Car Company cut wages while maintaining rents and prices in a company town where 12,000 workers lived; Federal troops were sent in to end the strike

A Shift in Government Attitude:

- **Triangle Shirtwaist Fire (1911):** Led to workplace safety reforms (many women died)
- **Department of Labor:** established by Roosevelt to deal with domestic economic affairs

• Clayton Antitrust Act (1914): Urbanization

Problems associated with the rapid growth of cities:

Tenements

Unsanitary and overcrowded living areas in cities; mostly populated by immigrants

Jane Addams "Hull House"

most prominent American settlement house, mostly for immigrants



Political Machines

Corrupt government officials used methods to ensure that they would be elected & to make money

Tammany Hall: most prominent American settlement house, mostly for immigrants; relied on Tammany Hall patronage, particularly for social services



Immigration to the United States.

Political Reasons

groups sought refuge from hostile governments in Europe

Social Reasons

Rags-to-riches - gave people the idea that there was a tremendous amount of social mobility in America that provided countless opportunities

Economic Reasons

Famine caused poverty in many European countries and forced people to leave American cities were booming and many jobs were created, which could provide for families

Old Immigrants

Where were they from?
Western & Northern Europe

Where did they go?
Rural areas and some cities

New Immigrants

Where were they from?
South & East Europe

Where did they go?
Industrial centers and cities

Theories of Immigration:

Define:

Melting Pot theory:

The mingling of diverse ethnic groups in America, including the idea that these groups are or should be "melting" into a single culture or people



Pluralism:

immigrants maintain their own cultural identity and thus the U.S. is a type of society in which diverse ethnic, racial, national groups go-exist while maintaining their own cultural heritage.

Assimilation:

The act of bringing into conformity with the customs, attitudes, etc., of a group, nation, or the like; adapt or adjust: to assimilate the new immigrants.

Reaction to Immigration:

Define Nativism:

Know-Nothing Party:
objective: to extend period of naturalization, undercut immigrant voting strengths, and keep aliens in their place

Chinese Exclusion Act:
Denied any additional Chinese laborers to enter the country while allowing students and merchants to immigrate.

Gentleman's Agreement:
Agreement with Japan that restricted Japanese immigration

Emergency Quota Act:
set up specific number of immigrants that could enter the country in a year

National Origins Act of 1924:
down the percent of the Emergency Quota Act from 3% to 2%

Literacy Test:
any immigrant who could not pass the tests was not allowed entry into the U.S.

McCarran Walter Act of 1952:
156k outside west hemisphere, 2k from far east, screening for communists

Immigration Act of 1965:
ended quota system, 170 k outside west hem., 120 k in west hem, preference for special talents and relatives



The Last Frontier

Settlement of the Frontier



Gold Rush of 1849:

Gold discovered in California attracted a rush of people all over the country to San Francisco.

Extension of Railroads:

country was connected by railroads making traveling easy and affordable

Homestead Act of 1862:

Gave settlers land if they moved west to farm it

Impact on Native Americans



Establishment of Reservations:

Indians were confined and put onto reservations to make room for settlers

"Indian Wars" 1830-1890:

Battles between the United States military and the Native Americans over the rights to territory in the west

Efforts at Reform



Helen Hunt Jackson

"A Century of Dishonor"

it detailed the injustices made to Native Americans during US expansion and assimilation of them

The Dawes Act, 1887:

attempt to "americanize" the indians giving each tribe 160 acres; after 25 years this property would become theirs

Agrarian Reform and Populism

Reasons for Farmers' Economic Problems:

OVERPRODUCTION:

Farmers were producing too much and nobody was buying their crop

OVERCOST:

railroad companies were over pricing their rates causing farmers to lose money

INDEBTEDNESS:

with low wages the farmers could not afford to pay off the debt for their land and equipment

The Grange Movement:

- **Munn v. Illinois (1877):** states had the right to regulate commerce within their states
- **Wabash v. Illinois (1886):** limited the right of states to regulate businesses that dealt with interstate commerce
- **Interstate Commerce Act:** established the federal government's right to oversee railroad activities required railroads to public their rate schedules and file them with the government
- **Interstate Commerce Commission:** regulatory agency that governed over the rules and regulations of the railroading industry

The Populist Party Platform

called for free coinage of silver and paper money
national income tax
direct election of senators
regulation of railroads
other government reforms to help farmers

How did 3rd parties affect the election of 1896?

Made the vote more divided between the two major parties and caused a closer outcome

ELECTION OF 1896

Free Silver
anti-imperialist
opposed big business
favored the farmers

WILLIAM JENNINGS
BRYAN



VS.

Supported big business
high protective tariff
imperialist

WILLIAM
MCKINLEY



The Progressive Movement, 1900-1920

Muckrakers:



Jacob Riis

used photography to document the incredibly poor conditions of many impoverished communities in the early 20th century. Wrote "How the Other Half Lives".



Ida Tarbell

published a devastating but factual exposé about the Standard Oil Company



Lincoln Steffens

published "The Shame of the Cities" in "McClure's" Magazine, an article exposing corrupt alliances between corporations and local governments



Upton Sinclair

Wrote about the unsanitary conditions that plagued the meat packing industry, lead to the FDA and Meat Inspection Act



Jane Addams

established the Hull House in Chicago. She was a strong promoter for the advancement of women's rights and the reduction of child labor.

Progressive Political Reforms

Secret Ballot:

privacy at the ballot box ensured that citizens can cast votes without party bosses knowing how they voted opposed by party bosses -also allowed people to split their ticket between parties

Greater Participation:

Initiative, Referendum, and Recall

Initiative: people have the right to propose a new law. Referendum: a law passed by the legislature can be reference to the people for approval/ veto. Recall: the people can petition and vote to have an elected official removed from office.

Direct Election of Senators:

approved by 17th amendment, passed in 1913, with US senators elected by people instead of big business/ money

Direct Primary Parties:

A nominating election held long before regular election.

The Progressive Presidents

Teddy Roosevelt



1901-1909

"Trust Buster"

Nickname given to TR because of all the corporate trusts that were broken up during his administration

"Square Deal"

embraced the three Cs: control of the corporations, consumer protection, and the conservation of the United

Woodrow Wilson



1913-1921

"New Freedom"

favored the small business, entrepreneurship, and the free functioning of unregulated and unmonopolized markets

The Women's Suffrage Movement, 1865-1920

Define Suffrage:

1848: Seneca Falls Convention

First modern women's rights convention wrote the dec. of rights of women

Invention of Labor Saving Devices:

Machines took the jobs of men who were doing the work before

Industrial Revolution:

industry boomed offering new jobs to everyone even women

Declaration of the Rights of Women:

grand basis for attaining the civil, social, political, and religious rights of women

Opening Colleges to Women:

More job opportunities opened up with the availability of higher education

World War I:

While the men went off to fight the war factories employed women to continue production

Famous Suffragists:

Elizabeth Cady Stanton
Susan B. Anthony
Carrie Chapman Catt
Alice Paul

"Traditional Role of Women"-Cult of Domesticity

Women's rightful place was in the house with the children

19th Amendment!!!!

Women were officially given the right to vote



Key Supreme Court Cases

Industrial Revolution/Gilded Age

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific RR v. Illinois, 1886: Supreme Court severely limited the right of states to regulate businesses that dealt with interstate commerce. This meant only the federal government had a power that had been granted to the states.

United States v. E.C. Knight Co., 1895: Supreme Court ruled that since the Knight Company's monopoly over the production of sugar had no direct effect on commerce, the company couldn't be controlled by the government

In Re Debs, 1895: Supreme Court approved the use of court injunctions against strikes, which gave employers a very powerful weapon to break unions

The Progressive Era

Northern Securities Co vs. U.S., 1904: Court held up Roosevelt's antitrust suit and ordered the company to be dissolved; the decision jolted Wall Street and angered big business but greatly enhanced Roosevelt's reputation as a trust smasher

Lochner v. New York, 1905: Supreme Court rejected the argument that the law was necessary to protect the health of bakers, deciding it was a labor law attempting to regulate the terms of employment, and calling it an "unreasonable, unnecessary and arbitrary interference with the right and liberty of the individual to contract."

Muller v. Oregon, 1908: Louis D. Brandeis persuaded the Supreme Court to accept the constitutionality of laws protecting women workers by presenting evidence of the harmful effects of factory labor on women's weaker bodies



Unit 5: Imperialism/World War I/1920's/Great Depression

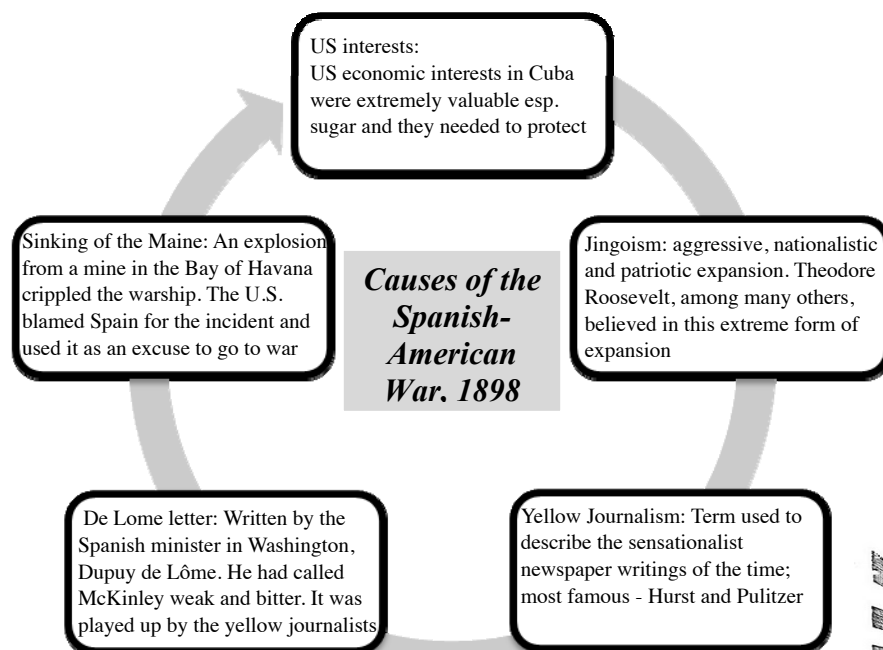
Key Vocabulary:

Open Door Policy	Jingoism	Imperialism	Roosevelt Corollary
Dollar Diplomacy	Reparations	Self-Determination	Fourteen Points
Treaty of Versailles	Normalcy	Great Migration	League of Nations
Mass Consumption	Assembly Line	Consumer Goods	Harlem Renaissance
Flapper	Jazz Age	Red Scare	Quotas
Scope Trial	Speculation	Buying on Margin	Great Stock Market Crash
Great Depression	Bonus Army	Overproduction	Underconsumption
Distribution of Wealth	Hoovervilles	Dust Bowl	"Trickle Down" Economics
New Deal	Bank Holiday	Collective Bargaining	Court-Packing Proposal

Key People:

Fredrick Jackson Turner
Henry Cabot Lodge
Matthew Perry
Theodore Roosevelt
William Howard Taft
Woodrow Wilson
Warren G. Harding
Calvin Coolidge
Henry Ford
F. Scott Fitzgerald
Ernest Hemingway
Langston Hughes
Edward. K. "Duke" Ellington
A. Mitchell Palmer
Sacco and Vanzetti
Herbert Hoover
John Steinbeck
Franklin Delano Roosevelt
Eleanor Roosevelt
Huey Long

American Foreign Policy, 1898-1920



America Builds a Colonial Empire

Imperialism:

The Philippines:

US acquired the islands from Spain after the war and replaced them as the colonial mother country. The natives lead a rebellion against the US which was crushed brutally

Hawaii:

U.S. wanted Hawaii for business and so Hawaiian sugar could be sold in the U.S. duty free, Queen Liliuokalani opposed so Sanford B. Dole overthrew her in 1893, William McKinley convinced Congress to annex Hawaii in 1898

American Involvement in the Pacific and Asia

China:

Open Door Policy - policy that asked powerful and influential countries to respect Chinese rights and promote fair trade with low tariffs. This policy was accepted by other countries and prevented any country from creating a monopoly on Chinese trade

Japan:

US helped negotiate the end of the Russo-Japanese war and also added Japan to the list of nations that could not take any territory in the Western Hemisphere

U.S. Imperialism in the Caribbean

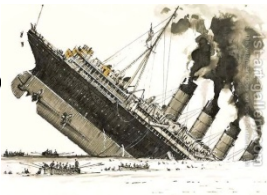


Define Roosevelt Corollary/"Big Stick" Policy:

Roosevelt's 1904 extension of the Monroe Doctrine, stating that the United States has the right to protect its economic interests in South And Central America by using military force
Proverbial symbol of Teddy Roosevelt's belief that presidents should engage diplomacy by also maintain a strong military readiness to back up their policy

How was this policy used in the Western Hemisphere?

It was used to support the rebels in Panama against the Columbian government because the Columbians would not allow the Americans to build the canal
Hay-Pauncefote Treaty - diplomatic agreement of 1901 that permitted the United states to build and fortify a Central American canal alone, without British involvement



Causes

- Violation of Freedom of the Seas:** Lusitania - British passenger liner secretly carrying ammunition sunk by German u-boat, included American passengers
- Propaganda:** Committee on Public Information; aimed to sell America and the world on Wilson's war goals; propaganda, censorship, "four-minute men" speeches, "Liberty Leagues" (spy on community)
- Zimmerman Telegram:** intercepted by Britain; Germany proposed alliance with Mexico, using bribe of return of TX, NM, and AZ; Japan included in alliance

America at War

- Selective Service Act, 1917:** Authorized President Woodrow Wilson to raise an infantry force from the general population of no more than four divisions, and it created the Selective Service System
- Role of Women:** worked in industries, military, volunteer. 19th amend. were replaced when men came home
- Schenck v. U.S.:** Congress could restrict speech if the words "are used in such circumstances and are of such a nature as to create and clear and present danger"

The Peace Settlement

- surrendering of Germany and the laying down of arms. It happened at eleven o'clock on the eleventh day of the eleventh month in 1918
- Armistice:**
- Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points:** the war aims outlined by President Wilson in 1918, which he believed would promote lasting peace; called for self-determination, freedom of the seas, free trade, end to secret agreements, reduction of arms and a league of nations
- The Treaty of Versailles and the Ratification Process:** It was composed of only four of the original points made by President Woodrow Wilson. The treaty punished Germany and did nothing to stop the threat of future wars

Why does America retreat to a policy of Isolationism?

Americans; many believed that the U.S. had been tricked into joining the war for the wrong reasons, and they were determined to avoid making the same mistake twice. After the Great War, Americans were disappointed to realize that the war was fought for null; World War I was not the "War to End Wars" as advertised by the government propaganda. The disappointment of being "suckered" into the Great War helped motivate Americans to adopt a largely isolationist policy



The Roaring Twenties

Harding Administration:

promised return to normality after WW1 used efforts of make no enemies during his presidency. Scandals affected his presidency such as the Ohio Gang that had to do with financial jobs that he offered his friends.

Coolidge Administration:

taciturn, pro-business president who took over after Harding's death, restored honesty to government, and accelerated the tax cutting and antiregulation policies of his predecessor; his laissez-faire policies brought short-term prosperity from 1923 to 1929

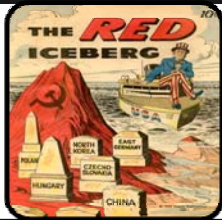
Hoover Administration:

Republican candidate who assumed the presidency in March 1929 promising the American people prosperity and attempted to first deal with the Depression by trying to restore public faith in the community.

Define/Explain:

- **Consumerism:** concentration on producing and distributing goods for a market which must constantly be enlarged
- **Speculative Boom and Shallow Prosperity:** price of an asset rose above what appears to be its fundamental value; prosperity seemed greater than it was
- **Problems on the Farm:** Farmers produced more food for WWI, but when the war ended there was less need for the goods. Prices of farm products fell 40%.

Fear, Emotion, and Basic Rights



Red Scare

the movement of 1919-1920 spawned by fear of Bolshevik revolution, that resulted in the arrest and deportation of many political radicals



Resurgence of KKK

spread quickly; opposed everything that was not White Anglo-Saxon Protestant (WASP) (and conservative)



Sacco-Vanzetti Trial

prejudiced jury sentenced them to death, caused riots around the world, new trial denied



Scopes Monkey Trial

Darwinian (influenced by jazz age and new scientific ideas) against Fundamentalist (the Bible and Creationism); John Scopes convicted for teaching Darwinism (defended by Clarence Darrow); Scopes found guilty



How did the 18th amendment impact America?

supported by women and churches, instituted by Volstead Act, lacked enforcement; bootlegging and speakeasies, Al Capone and John Dillinger - gangsters and organized crime (casual breaking of the law)

Shifting Cultural Values:

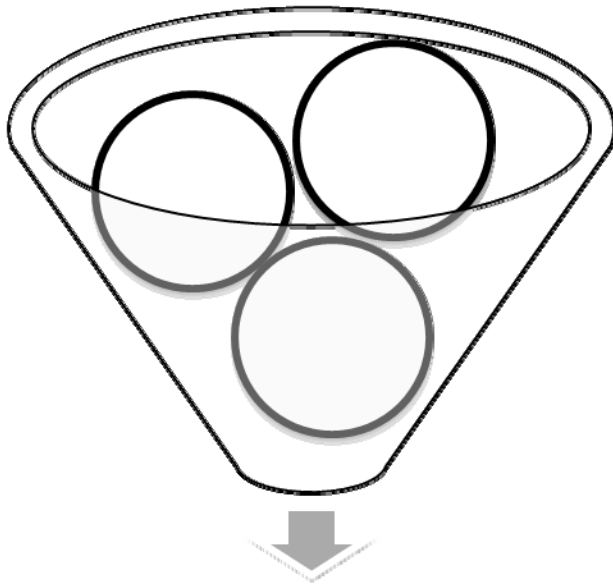
Female Emancipation:

Women were allowed to vote and started to expand into other areas that they were previously restricted from

Harlem Renaissance: black artistic movement in New York City in the 1920s, when writers, poets, painters, and musicians came together to express feelings and experiences, especially about the injustices of Jim Crow



The 1930's



Hoover's Response

Hoover believed that The federal gov't was NOT supposed to get involved and people were to take care of themselves (rugged individualism)
Trickle down economics - give money to the business and it would eventually help the workers

Weaknesses in the Economy

Uneven distribution of wealth, Stock market speculation "buying on the margin", Excessive use of credit, Overproduction on consumer goods, Weak farm economy, Government policies, Global economic policies



The Great Depression

Effects

The U.S. Gross National Product dropped from \$104 billion to \$56 billion in 4 years
- The nation's income declined > 50%
- 20% of all banks closed -> 10 mill. savings accounts = wiped out
- In 1933, 13 mill. people (25%) of workforce (not including farmers) = unemployed
Republican domination of government was over, and the federal government's power grew as people began to accept changed policies
The Great Depression was felt by all classes. Farmers & African Americans had even greater difficulties than other Americans. America saw increased poverty & homelessness (due to mortgage foreclosures & eviction) and subsequent stress on families.

- Relief: acts implemented in the area of aid to the unemployment
- Recovery: put forth measures that would help aid in the speedy recovery of areas hit hardest by the depression
- Reform: tried to recreate areas that seemed faulty

FDR and the New Deal

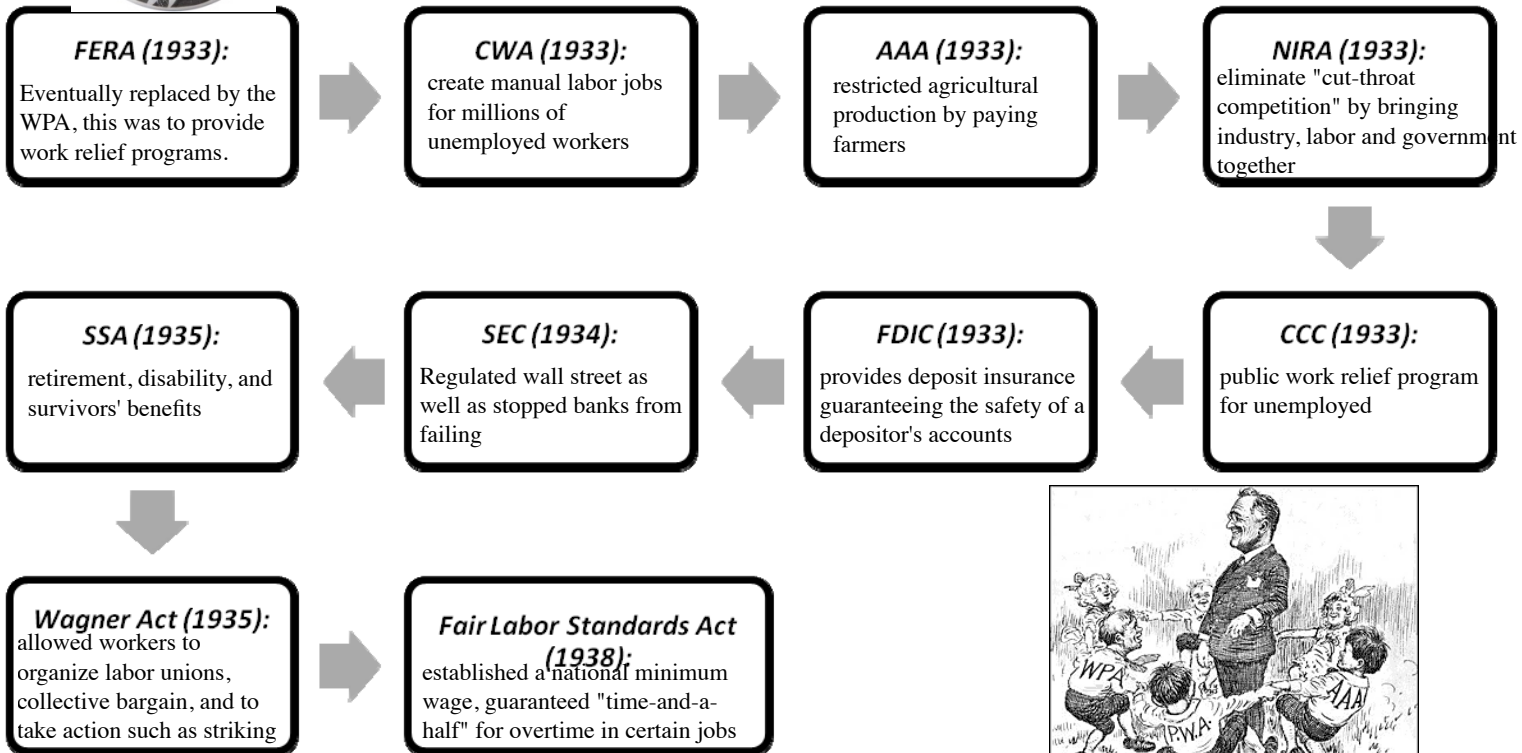


Causes

Uneven distribution of wealth
Stock market speculation "buying on the margin"
Excessive use of credit
Overproduction on consumer goods
Weak farm economy
Government policies
Global economic policies

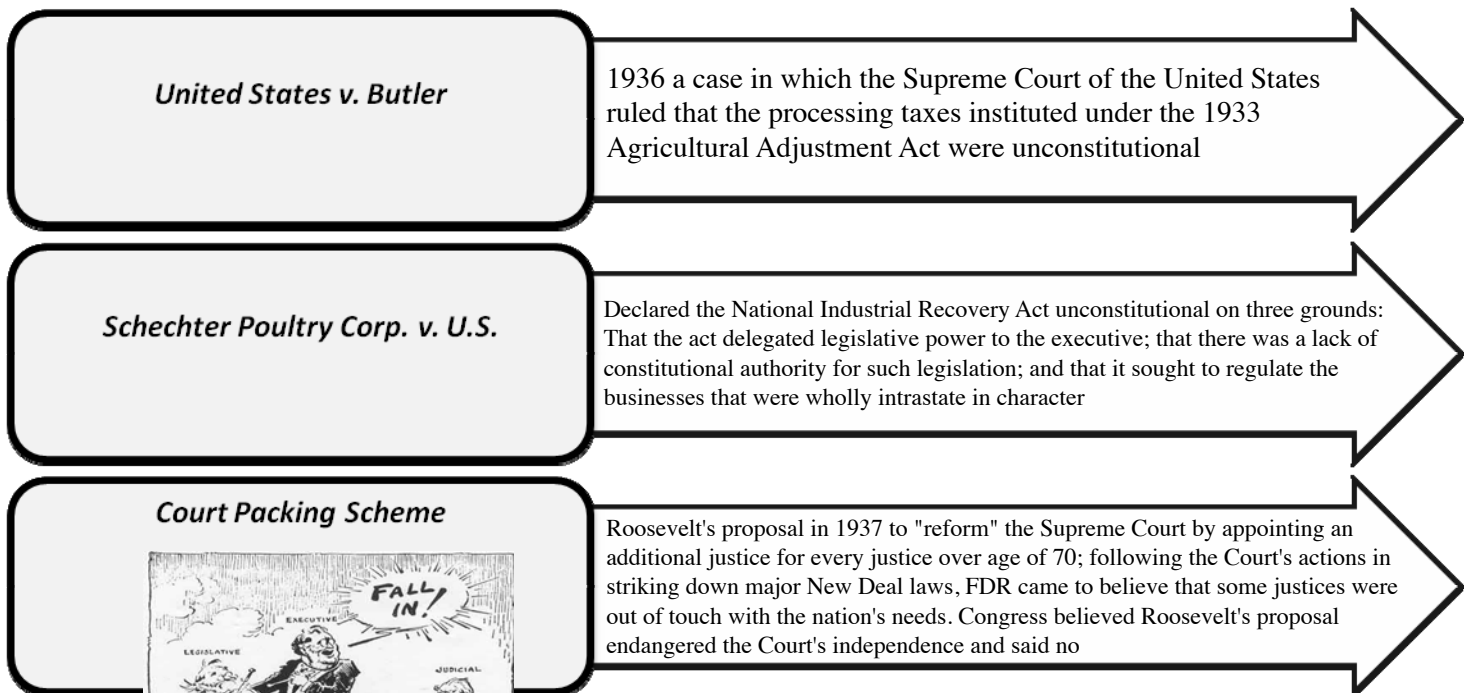


Key New Deal Actions



Political cartoon from 1934, FDR and the "alphabet soup" agencies.

New Deal Opposition



Father Coughlin: catholic priest- "social justice"- anti-deal/anti-semitic and fascist--> did radio broadcasts until shut down by govt.
 Huey Long: Louisiana Senator who opposed FDR's New Deal and came up with a , "Share the Wealth" wants to give \$5k to all families
 American Liberty League: group of wealthy conservatives who organized to fight socialist "New Deal" schemes

Unit 6: World War II/Cold War

Key Vocabulary:

Totalitarian	Fascism	Appeasement	Lend-Lease Act
Manhattan Project	Allies	Axis Powers	Holocaust
Rosie the Riveter	WRA Camps	Interment Camps	Vietnamization
Containment	"Iron Curtain"	Truman Doctrine	Marshall Plan
Cold War	NATO	Warsaw Pact	38 th Parallel
Balance of Power	Brinkmanship	Arms Race	Space Race
Berlin Wall	Domino Theory	Détente	"Star Wars"
Communism	Bay of Pigs	Cuban Missile Crises	Naval Blockade
Viet Cong	Gulf of Tonkin	War Powers Act	

Key People:

Franklin Delano Roosevelt
Adolf Hitler
Benito Mussolini
Francisco Franco
Robert Oppenheimer
Harry S. Truman
Joseph Stalin
Winston Churchill
George C. Marshall
Mao Zedong
Chiang Kai-shek
Douglas MacArthur
Alger Hiss
Joseph McCarthy
Ethel and Julius Rosenberg
Dwight D. Eisenhower
Nikita Khrushchev
Fidel Castro
John F. Kennedy
Lyndon B. Johnson
Gerald Ford
Mikhail Gorbachev

American Isolationism

A. The Origins of WWII in Europe

- **Failure of the League of Nations:**
League had no real power and failed to stop any conflicts
- **Appeasement Fails and WWII Begins:**
term for the British-French policy of attempting to prevent war by granting German demands - Austria and Czechoslovakia



Why did the United States practice a policy of isolationism from 1920 to 1941?

Americans; many believed that the U.S. had been tricked into joining the war for the wrong reasons, and they were determined to avoid making the same mistake twice. After the Great War, Americans were disappointed to realize that the war was fought for null; World War I was not the "War to End Wars" as advertised by the government propaganda. The disappointment of being "suckered" into the Great War helped motivate Americans to adopt a largely isolationist policy

When WWII began, the United States decided to remain:

Neutrality Act s(1935 & 1936):

prohibited sale of arms to belligerents in a war;
banned loans to belligerents

Neutrality Act (1937): "Cash Carry":

buy goods from the United States if they paid in full
and transported them

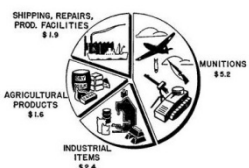
Neutrality Act (1939): "Lend Lease":

allowed sales or loans of war materials to any
country whose defense the president deems vital to
the defense of the U.S

Arsenal of Democracy:

FDR referred to US, US factories had to produce
war goods fast so government encouraged rapid
production.

TOTAL LEND-LEASE AID
\$11.1 BILLION TO APR. 30, 1943



Escalating Tensions

1931: Japan invades Manchuria

1935: Italy invades Ethiopia

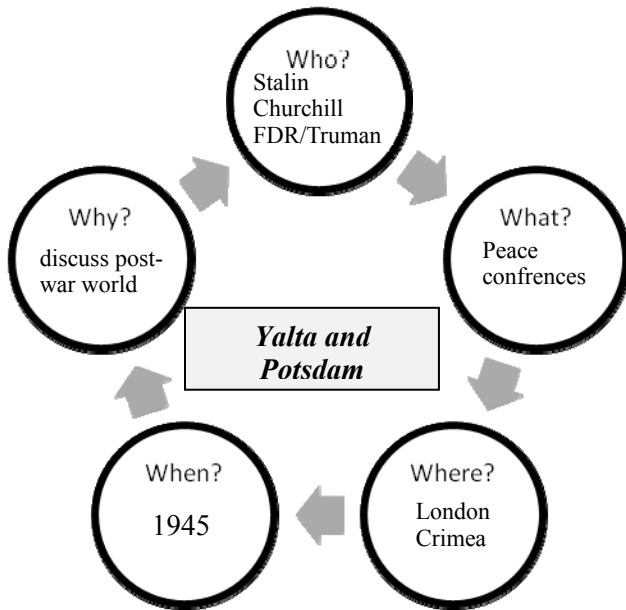
1936: Germany invades the Rhineland

1938: Germany claims Sudetenland (Czech territory)

1939: Germany and USSR invade Poland

1941: Japan attacks the U.S. at Pearl Harbor

U.S. Response? US declares war on Japan and Germany/Italy
declares war on the US



THE MANHATTAN PROJECT

secret research and development project of the U.S to develop the atomic bomb

Why did the U.S. decide to use the atomic bombs on Japan?

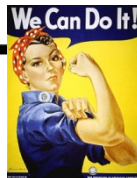
In order to make Japan surrender unconditionally and prevent Soviet intervention in the Pacific

THE HOMEFRONT

Industry:
-War Production Board
-Factories shifted to guns, munitions, and planes
-brought US out of the depression

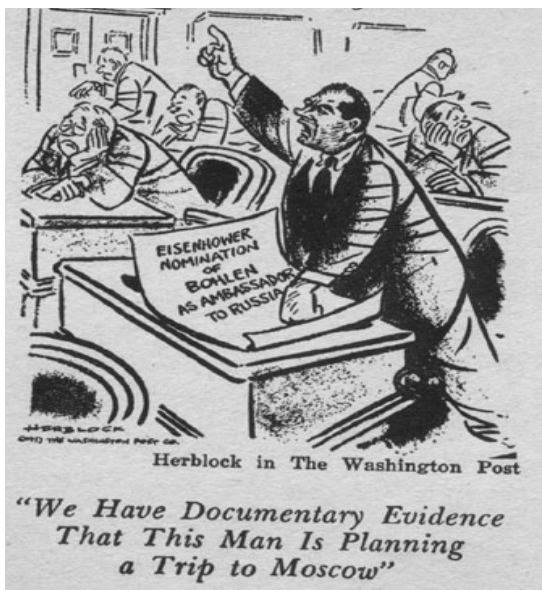
Workers:
Women took over mens jobs on the home front while they were off joining the army and fighting the war

Women's Roles:
Women stepped into the mens jobs such as ship building and factory workers to keep production going



Rationing and Morale:
Meetless Mondays and other days to reduce use of certain products; gas was rationed; steel drives

Korematsu v. U.S.:
The government was allowed to move all Japanese Americans into internment camps because of suspicion



Results of WWII-Homefront

Loyalty Review Board:
Established by Truman, investigated alleged communists holding government jobs

HUAC:
investigated alleged communists nation wide

Rosenberg Trials:
accused communists who passed information about the atomic bomb to the Soviet Union and were execute for it.

The McCarthy Hearings:
made ruthless and unfair charges against opponents

Smith Act:
Required fingerprinting and regulating of all aliens in the US

Results of WWII-Foreign Policy



United Nations:

international body formed to bring nations into dialogue in hopes of preventing further world wars; much like the former League of Nations in ambition, it was more realistic in recognizing the authority of the Big Five Powers in keeping peace in the world, thus guaranteeing veto power to all permanent members of its Security Council (Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States)



Nuremberg Trials:

highly publicized proceedings against former Nazi leaders for war crimes and crimes against humanity as part of the Allies denazification program in postwar Germany; led to several executions and long prison sentences



Rise of Super Powers: (Cold War)

After the war only two major super powers remained: the US and the USSR
Cold War - State of hostility short of direct military confrontation that developed between US and USSR to spread political and economic influence around the world



Yalta Conference:

FDR, Churchill and Stalin met at Yalta. Russia agreed to declare war on Japan after the surrender of Germany and in return FDR and Churchill promised the USSR concession in Manchuria and the territories that it had lost in the Russo-Japanese War



Containment:

Truman Doctrine: A doctrine of international resistance to Communist aggression. Guaranteed American aid to free nations resisting Communist propaganda or sabotage.

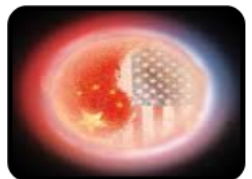
Marshall Plan: proposed massive and systematic American economic aid to Europe to revitalize the European economies

NATO/Warsaw Pact: An alliance made to defend one another if they were attacked by any other country



Division of Germany/Berlin Airlift:

Stalin's attempt to block access to Berlin. Truman sent a huge airlift to Berlin with food, fuel, and equipment to stock the City with supplies.



U.S. and China:

Mao Tse-Tung led the Communists in China. Because of the failure to form a coalition government between Chiang Kai-Shek and the Communists, civil war broke out in China after WWII. The Communists won in 1949, but the new government was not recognized by much of the world, including the U.S.



Korean Conflict:

Korea had been partitioned along the 38th parallel into a northern zone governed by the Soviet Union, and a southern zone controlled by the U.S. In 1950, after the Russians had withdrawn, leaving a communist government in the North, the North invaded the South. The U.N. raised an international army led by the U.S. to stop the North.

Unit 7: 1960's-Present

Key Vocabulary:

Eisenhower Doctrine	Suburbanization	Civil Rights Movement	Great Society
Civil Disobedience	Civil Rights Act of 1964	Voting Rights Act of 1965	Affirmative Action
Voting Rights Act	Equal Rights Amendment	American Indian Movement	
Americans with Disabilities Act	Détente	Watergate Affair	Stagflation
Camp David Accords	Iran-Contra Affair		

Key People:

Jackie Robinson
Rosa Parks
Martin Luther King Jr.
JFK
Lyndon B. Johnson
Richard Nixon
Henry Kissinger
Jimmy Carter
Ronald Reagan
George Bush
Bill Clinton

The Civil Rights Movement

Brown v. Board of Education

Historical Background:

Topeka board of education denied Linda Brown admittance to an all white school close to her house. Thurgood Marshall argued that a separate but equal violated equal protection clause of the

Decision:

Warren decided separate educational facilities were inherently unequal.

Impact:

Decision forced all public schools to be integrated as soon as possible, this led to many uproars within prejudice white communities; first attempts by blacks to go to white schools often ended in violence and eventually brought in the army



Nonviolence & Civil Disobedience:

a group's refusal to obey a law because they believe the law is immoral



Civil Rights Act of 1964:

passed by Johnson to honor death of JFK; banned segregation in public accommodations

24th Amendment (1964):

Amendment to the U.S. Constitution (1964) eliminated the poll tax as a prerequisite to vote in

Montgomery Bus Boycott: (1955-56)

lasted more than a year, and ended in '56 when the SC declared segregated buses unconstitutional

March on Washington (1963):

1963, led by MLK (I have a dream speech); designed to pressure JFK and Congress for a civil rights act



Voting Rights Act of 1965:

invalidated the use of any test or device to deny the vote and authorized federal examiners to register voters in states that had disenfranchised blacks

Little Rock School Desegregation (1957):

AK gov'na (Orval Faubus) defied fed law and used the AK nat'l guard to keep black students from entering little rock central high.

Sit-ins and Freedom Rides (1960-1961)

CORE organized trip to test desegregation on southern buses- which government could regulate through interstate

Affirmative Action:

increasing access to jobs, schooling, and opportunities to blacks

University of California v. Blake (1978):

Court ruled that while race was a legitimate factor in school admissions, the use of rigid quotas was not permissible

Changes in the Civil Rights Movement

Minister of the Nation of Islam, urged blacks to claim their rights by any means necessary, more radical than other civil rights leaders of the time.

Malcom X



emphasized racial pride and the creation of black political and cultural institutions to nurture and promote black collective interests, advance black values, and secure black autonomy; used violence

"Black Power"



A group formed in 1966, inspired by the idea of Black Power, that provided aid to black neighborhoods; often thought of as radical or violent.

Black Panthers



The 1960's:

Prelude: The 1950's

Baby Boom: After the war, families had tons of babies, creating this. Led to a 20 % population growth

Housing Boom: stimulated in part by easily affordable mortgages for returning members of the military

Prosperity:

Economy was booming in the post-war decades

Conformity:

strong patriotism and need to conform to try to avoid blame during red scare

Role of Women:

Women were forced back into the house to take care of the family



The Kennedy Presidency: 1960-1963



Bay of Pigs Invasion:

The Bay of Pigs was an American attempt to overthrow the newly established communist government in Cuba by training and sending Cuban rebels. The coup ended up in a disaster due to the lack of support by the Americans. The incident was an embarrassment for the U.S. and ultimately led to Castro pleading for Soviet aid (Cuban Missile Crisis)



Cuban Missile Crises:

The Cuban Missile Crisis was an incident where Soviet missiles were placed in Cuba as a response for help. The event greatly increased tensions between the Soviets and the Americans. As a result, a hotline was established between the two nations to avoid any accidents.



Peace Corps:

a civilian organization sponsored by the United States government, a program that trains and sends volunteers to poor nations all over the world to serve as educators, health care workers, agricultural advisers, and in other jobs

The Johnson Presidency: 1963-1969 *The Great Society*



Medicare:

- available to all elderly americans regardless of need
- form of federal welfare assistance
- assisted medical community because the fed payed all fees

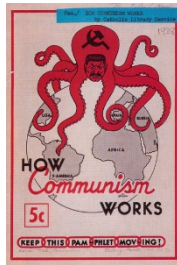
Medicaid:

extended federal medical assistance to welfare recipients and other indigent people of all ages

VISTA:

domestic version of the Peace Corps. Helped bring jobs to poor communities and performed community

The Vietnam War:



Domino Theory:

If one land in a region came under the influence of Communists, then more would follow in a domino effect

Tet Offensive:

National Liberation Front and North Vietnamese forces launched a huge attack on the Vietnamese New Year (Tet), which was defeated after a month of fighting and many thousands of casualties

War Powers Act:

The president is limited in the deployment of troops overseas to a sixty-day period in peacetime (which can be extended for an extra thirty days to permit withdrawal) unless congress explicitly gives its approval for a longer period.

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution:

A joint resolution of the U.S. Congress passed on August 7, 1964 in direct response to a minor naval engagement known as the Gulf of Tonkin Incident. It is of historical significance because it gave U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson authorization, without a formal declaration of war by Congress, for the use of military force in Southeast Asia.

Vietnamization:

Nixon's policy that involved withdrawing 540,000 US troops from South Vietnam over an extended period of time. It also included a gradual take over of the South Vietnamese taking responsibility of fighting their own war



Social Movements of the 1960's:

Anti-War Movement:

a student protest that started as the Free Speech movement in California and spread around the world. All members of the Anti-War Movement shared an opposition to war in Vietnam and condemned U.S. presence there. They claimed this was violating Vietnam's rights. This movement resulted in growing activism on campuses aimed at social reform etc. Primarily a middle-class movement.

Women's Liberation Movement:

campaigned for equal rights on issues such as employment, marital relationships, and sexual orientation

American Indian Movement:

(AIM) A Native American organization founded in 1968 to protest government policies and injustices suffered by Native Americans; in 1973, organized the armed occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

Disabled Americans:

protest movement for all americans with disabilities; would later result in the Americans with Disabilities Act - banned discrimination against the disabled in employment and mandated easy access to all public and commerical buildings

The Warren Court:

Baker v. Carr:

reapportionment (attempts to change the way voting districts are delineated) issues present justiciable questions, thus enabling federal courts to intervene in and to decide reapportionment cases

Gideon v. Wainwright:

Defendants are entitled to a lawyer in any trial, even non-capital cases. Courts are required to provide a lawyer if the defendant cannot. The only way a defendant cannot have a counsel is if they knowingly waive their right.

Miranda v. Arizona:

Court held that both inculpatory and exculpatory statements made in response to interrogation by a defendant in police custody will be admissible at trial only if the prosecution can show that the defendant was informed of the right to consult with an attorney before and during questioning

Mapp v. Ohio:

Right to Privacy
Whether denying federal forces without a warrant and then being bombarded violated her rights. Court ruled her 4th and 14th amendments were violated.

Other Supreme Court Cases:

• **Roe v. Wade (1973):**

1973 All state laws prohibiting abortions were made unconstitutional based on a woman's right to privacy

• **Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey (1992):**

Four of the original five conditions on abortions upheld -- Informed consent, 24 hour waiting period, parental consent for a minor, and the imposition of certain reporting info from abortion facilities. Spousal notification was overturned.

The Nixon Presidency, 1969-1974



New Federalism:

(1969) turned over powers and responsibilities of some U.S. federal programs to state and local governments and reduced the role of national government in domestic affairs (states are closer to the people and problems); attempts by Presidents Nixon and Reagan to return power to the states through block grants.

Foreign Policy:

a. Paris Peace Accords-

1973 peace agreement between the United States, South Vietnam, North Vietnam, and the Vietcong that effectively ended the Vietnam War.

b. Detente-

Relaxation of tensions between the United States and its two major Communist rivals, the Soviet Union and China.

c. SALT I Accords-

Treaty signed in 1972 between the U.S. and the USSR. This agreement limited the number of missiles in each nation and led to the SALT II discussions and a slowdown of the arms race between the two countries.

Watergate Affair:

five men arrested for breaking into the Democratic National Committee's executive quarters in the Watergate Hotel.

a. Spiro Agnew-

Nixon's vice-president resigned and pleaded "no contest" to charges of tax evasion on payments made to him

b. 25th Amendment-

If the president dies, resigns, or is impeached, the VP will become president

c. Executive Privilege-

The claim that certain information known to the president or the executive branch of government should be unavailable to Congress or the courts because of the principle of separation of powers

The Ford Presidency, 1974-1977



Stagflation:

During the 60's and 70's, the U.S. was suffering from 5.3% inflation and 6% unemployment. Refers to the unusual economic situation in which an economy is suffering both from inflation and from stagnation of its industrial growth.

Helsinki Accords:

Political and human rights agreement signed by the Soviet Union and Western countries. It was an attempt to improve relations between the Communists and the West.

The Carter Presidency, 1977-1981



Domestic Problems:

Tried to rally the American spirit in the face of economic decline, but was unable to stop the rapid increase in inflation



The Panama Canal Treaty:

Called for the gradual return of the Panama Canal to the people and government of Panama. They provided for the transfer of canal ownership to Panama in 1999

Camp David Accords:

Peace accords signed by Menachem Begin and Anwar Sadat to finally end the Israeli-Egyptian disputes

Iranian Revolution and hostage crises:

The 444 days in which American embassy workers were held captive by Iranian revolutionaries after young Muslim fundamentalists overthrew the oppressive regime of the American-backed shah

The Reagan Presidency, 1981-1989

Domestic Policy:

- **Supply Side Economics:** emphasized cutting taxes and government spending in order to stimulate investment, productivity, and economic growth by private enterprise
- **Reaganomics:** policies combined a monetarist fiscal policy, supply-side tax cuts, and domestic budget cutting. Their goal was to reduce the size of the federal government and stimulate economic growth.



Foreign Policy:

- **Grenada:** Grenada was a small Latin country where a communist government had taken power. Reagan invaded the country in protest of communist expansion, showing that he was not pursuing détente.
- **The Iran-Contra Affair:** Reagan administration sold weapons to Iran in hopes of freeing American hostages in Lebanon; money from the arms sales was used to aid the Contras
- **Democracy Triumphs:** Democracy continued to spread while communism began to retreat and eventually fall

George H.W. Bush Presidency, 1989-1993



Americans with Disabilities Act:

Passed by Congress in 1991, this act banned discrimination against the disabled in employment and mandated easy access to all public and commercial buildings.



Foreign Policy:

Manuel Noriega: A former CIA agent, Noriega was the de facto leader of Panama during the '80s until 1992.

- **The Gulf War:** a war fought between a coalition led by the United States and Iraq, free Kuwait from Iraqi invaders

The Clinton Presidency, 1993-2001

Health Care Reform:

His plan to provide universal health care to all Americans was defeated by Republican Newt Gingrich's "Contract with America" movement and a well-organized opposition from the doctors' lobbying organization (the American Medical

Scandal and Impeachment:

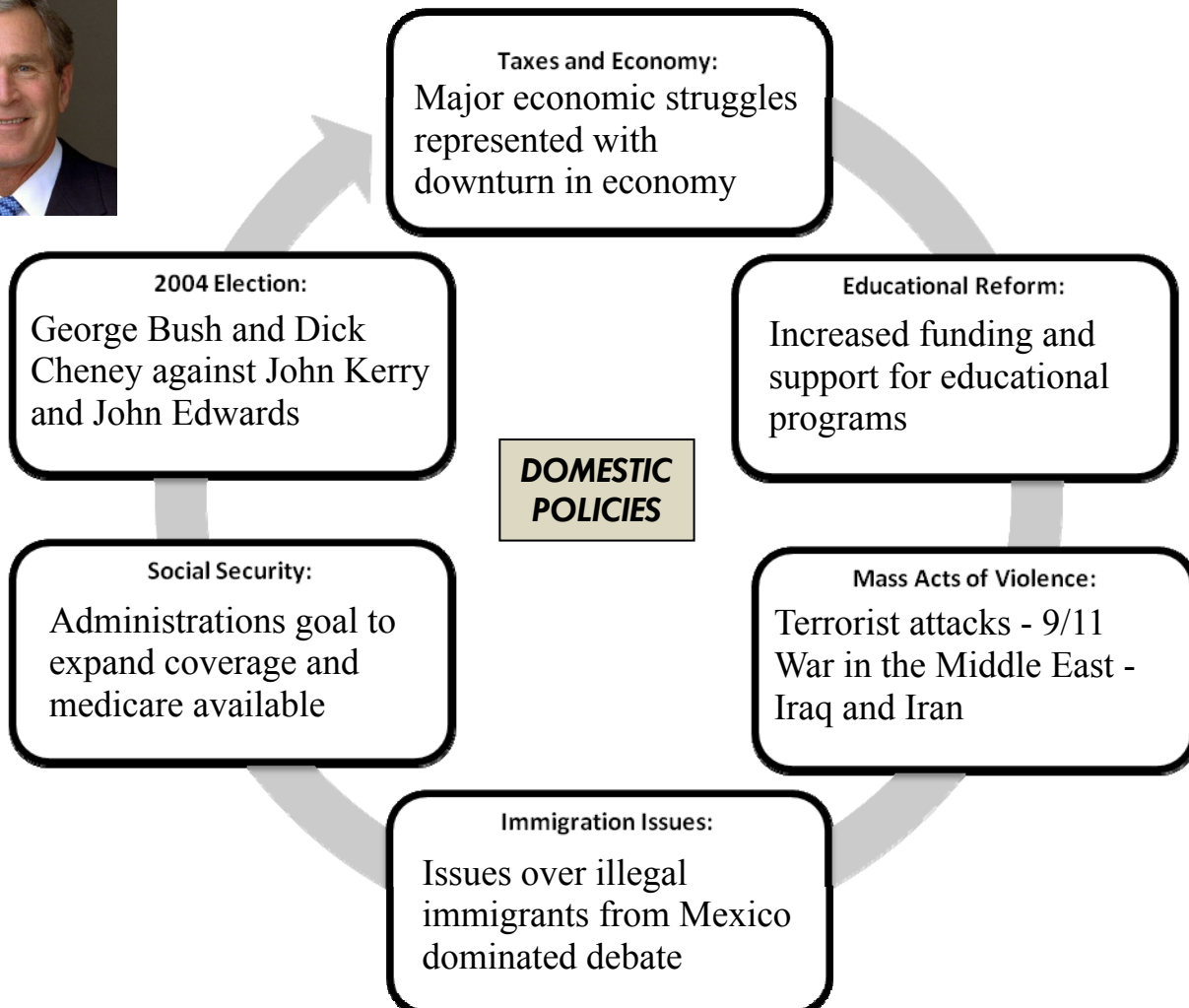
An American women with whom United States President Bill Clinton admitted to having had an "improper relationship" while she worked at the White House in 1995 and 1996. The affair led to Bill Clinton's impeachment.

Foreign Policy: (NAFTA, Serbia, Middle East, China)

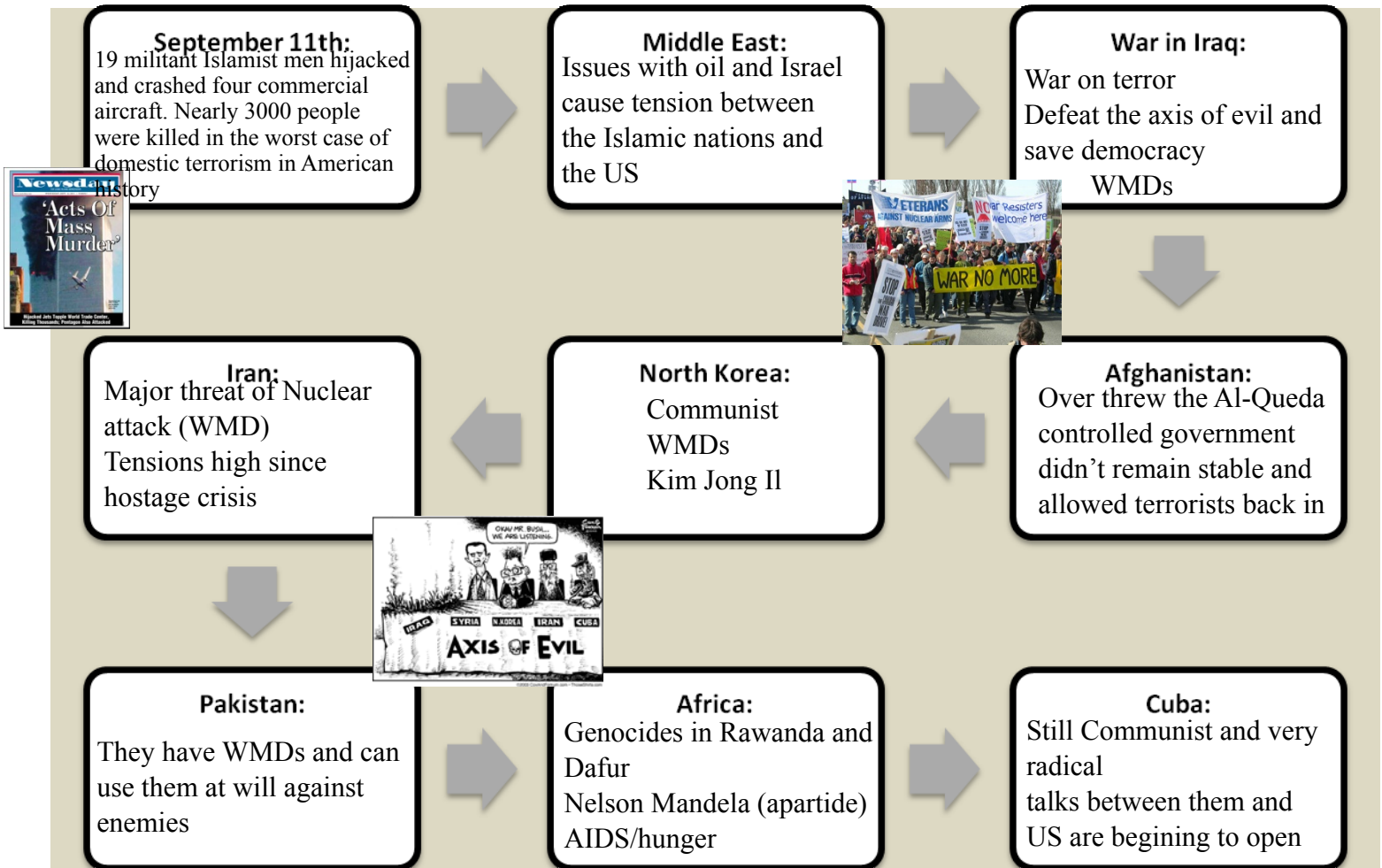
(North American Free Trade Agreement) took effect Jan. 1st, 1994, creating a free-trade area between the US, Canada, and Mexico; provides for the tariff-free movement of goods and products, financial services, telecommunications, investment, and patent protection within and between the signatories



The George W. Bush Presidency, 2001-2009



Foreign Policies



Important Supreme Court Cases:

Engel v. Vitale, 1962

banned formal prayer in schools, government would not make any religion the 'official' religion

Tinker v. Des Moines, 1969

Students' Right to Free Speech
Students suspended from school for wearing anti-Vietnam war arm bands. Court ruled that 'students do not shed their constitutional rights (of free speech/expression) at the school gates'

Miranda v. Arizona, 1966

Supreme Court held that criminal suspects must be informed of their right to consult with an attorney and of their right against self-incrimination prior to questioning by police

United States v. Nixon, 1974

The 1974 case in which the Supreme Court unanimously held that the doctrine of executive privilege was implicit in the Constitution but could not be extended to protect documents relevant to criminal prosecutions

Veronia School District v. Acton, 1995

Random drug testing of athletes does not violate the search and seizure clause of the fourth amendment

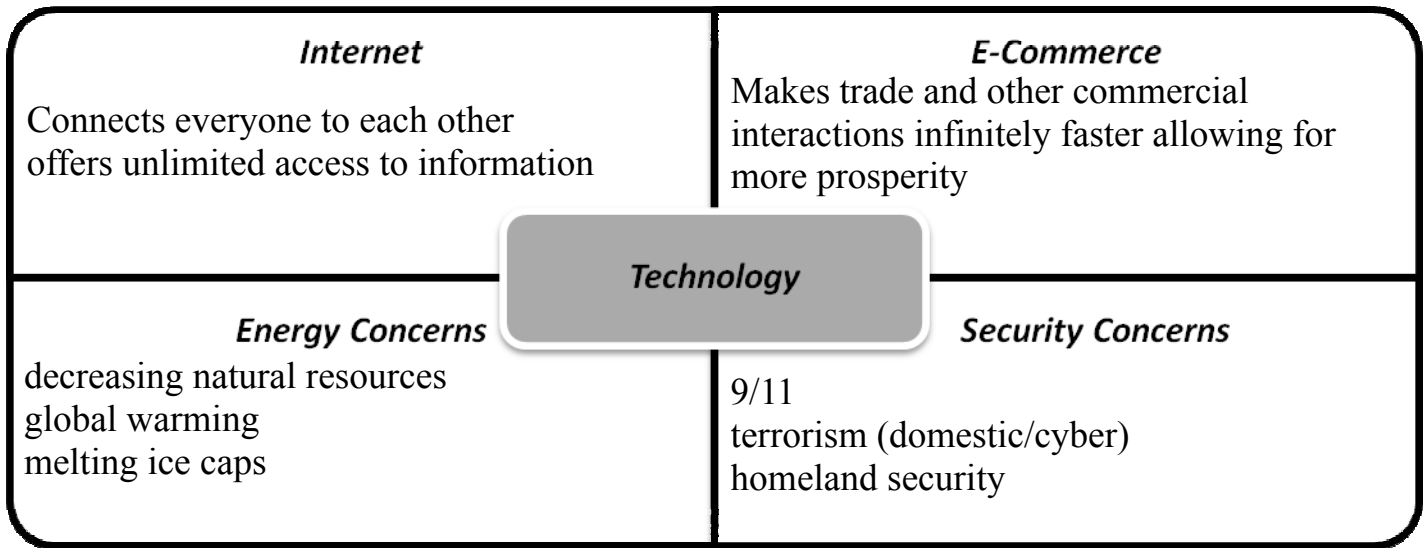
N.J. v. TLO, 1985

Only need reasonable suspicion to search students

Bush v. Gore, 2000

The court ruled that manual recounts of presidential ballots in the Nov. 2000 election could not proceed because inconsistent evaluation standards in different counties violated the equal protection clause. In effect, the ruling meant Bush would win the election

Living in a Global Age



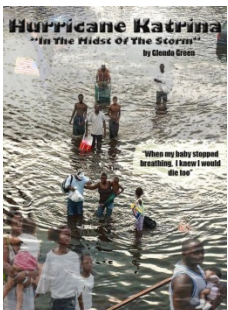
Contemporary Problems

The Global Economy: Financial crisis 2007-2009 - resulted from bubble popping and pushed the country into a recession with many unemployed
gas prices and oil prices have rose drastically
stock market crashed
Obama administration attempting to revitalize the government
Created administrations to help create jobs buy bad mortgages and help large corporations

The Environment: OPEC
Depletion of fossil fuels and other natural resources
creation of a hole in the ozone layer above the south pole, added green house gasses contribute to global warming
carbon footprint
reduce, reuse, recycle

International Terrorism: 9/11 and other terrorist attacks
NSA - spying on civilians and hacking into foreign systems
Marines took out Osama Bin Ladin
Arab Spring

Natural Disasters:
Tsunamis over the world - Indonesia and Japan
Hurricanes - Katrina and Sandy
Earth quakes and Tornadoes rip through the mid-west



Activity #1:

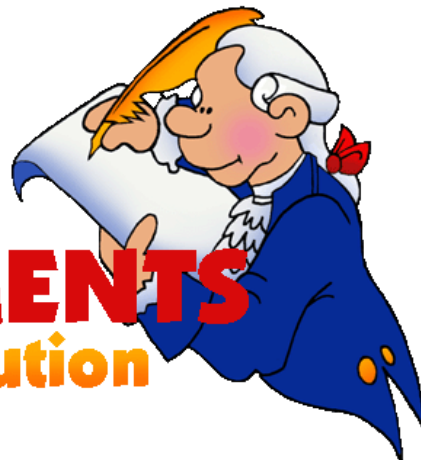
Name that Amendment

Write the number of the amendment described on the blank next to each statement.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| <u>6</u> | 1. Guarantees the right to a speedy trial. |
| <u>24</u> | 2. Outlaws paying a tax as a condition for voting. |
| <u>25</u> | 3. Sets out the Presidential succession to office and a Vice-Presidential vacancy. |
| <u>8</u> | 4. Protects against excessive bails and cruel and unusual punishment. |
| <u>5</u> | 5. Guarantees representation in criminal proceedings. |
| <u>15</u> | 6. Guarantees the right to vote to all persons without reference to race, color, or previous servitude. |
| <u>3</u> | 7. Protects us from having to keep troops in our homes in peacetime. |
| <u>13</u> | 8. Forbids slavery in the U.S. |
| <u>20</u> | 9. Congressional pay raises will not go into effect until after the next congressional election. |
| <u>10</u> | 10. Says that powers not delegated to the national government, and not prohibited to the States, belong to the States. |
| <u>18</u> | 11. Prohibited the sale, manufacture, transportation, importation, and exportation of all intoxicating liquors in the United States. |
| <u>22</u> | 12. Stipulates that a President can serve no more than two elected terms. |
| <u>1</u> | 13. Provides for the right to petition the government. |
| <u>17</u> | 14. Changes the way we elect our U.S. Senators in each State. |

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| <u>5</u> | 15. Gives us the right to confront our accusers when charged with a criminal offense. |
| <u>5</u> | 16. Prohibits being forced to give testimony that might implicate oneself in a crime. |
| <u>20</u> | 17. Explains the dates that Congress will convene and the President will take office, and what will happen if the President-elect dies. |
| <u>1</u> | 18. Guarantees freedom of the press. |
| <u>5</u> | 19. Prohibits trying someone twice for the same offense. |
| <u>21</u> | 20. Repealed the 18 th Amendment. |
| <u>9</u> | 21. States that the people of the United States retain certain unenumerated rights that cannot be taken away. |
| <u>5</u> | 22. Guarantees that one must be told the charges if arrested. |
| <u>1</u> | 23. Protects freedom of religion and speech. |
| <u>2</u> | 24. Gives right to bear arms. |
| <u>14</u> | 25. Guarantees the rights of all citizens born or naturalized in the U.S. |
| <u>26</u> | 26. Lowers voting age from 21 to 18. |
| <u>16</u> | 27. Established individual income tax. |
| <u>19</u> | 28. Extended the right to vote to women. |
| <u>4</u> | 29. Protects against unreasonable searches and seizures by law officers. |
| <u>14</u> | 30. Contains the equal protection clause. |
| <u>1</u> | 31. Provides for freedom of expression. |
| <u>1</u> | 32. Provides for the right to assemble. |

AMENDMENTS
to the Constitution



Activity #2: Individuals and Leaders

Presidents:

<i>Carter</i>	<i>Ford</i>	<i>Hoover</i>	<i>Jefferson</i>	<i>Johnson, Lyndon</i>	<i>Kennedy</i>
<i>Lincoln</i>	<i>Monroe</i>	<i>Nixon</i>	<i>Wilson</i>	<i>Truman</i>	<i>Reagan</i>
	<i>Roosevelt, Teddy</i>		<i>Roosevelt, F.D.</i>		

1. He pardoned President Nixon for his offenses in the Watergate Affair. Consequently, he was not reelected in 1976.
Ford
2. His purchase of Louisiana caused quite a stir among strict constructionists who believed the President did not have the power to acquire new lands.
Jefferson
3. His New Deal sought to relieve the problems of the Great Depression by government intervention in creating jobs and reforming the economy.
FDR
4. His "Doctrine" closed the Americas to further colonization by Europe, and made the U.S. the "Protector of the Western Hemisphere."
Monroe
5. European leaders rejected his "Fourteen Points," opting instead for the Treaty of Versailles which punished Germany for its role in WWI.
Wilson
6. He resisted "direct relief" in solving the Great Depression, believing the economy would right itself and fearing dependence on welfare.
Hoover
7. Among his achievements were "taking" the Panama Canal, adding his "corollary" to the Monroe Doctrine, and busting bad trusts.
Teddy Roosevelt
8. His foreign policy concerned "human rights;" he signed the Panama Canal treaty and helped Mideast peace with the Camp David Accords.
Carter
9. He helped to "preserve the union" with the Emancipation Proclamation, suspending Habeas Corpus, and creating a "10% Plan" for reconstruction.
Lincoln
10. His "doctrine" said that the U.S. would provide military and economic aid to any free people resisting the spread of communism.
Truman
11. His programs under the "Great Society" plan were meant to fight poverty by teaching people skills, providing housing and health care.
LBJ
12. His economic plan, which cut government spending while increasing money spent on defense, caused huge deficits for the U.S. budget.
Reagan
13. Despite achievements in détente with China and the USSR, his actions in the Watergate cover-up caused him to resign before impeachment.
Nixon
14. Before his assassination, he created the Peace Corps, blockaded Cuba, signed a nuclear test ban and led the nation toward a "New Frontier."
JFK

Women:

<i>Addams, Jane</i>	<i>Anthony, Susan B.,</i>	<i>Brown, Linda</i>	<i>Carson, Rachel</i>	<i>Dix, Dorothea</i>	<i>Friedan, Betty</i>
<i>Parks, Rosa</i>	<i>Sanger, Margaret</i>	<i>Stanton, Eliza</i>	<i>Stowe, Harriet</i>		<i>Tarbell, Ida</i>

1. Her book, the Feminine Mystique, argued that women were unfairly kept from opportunities as housewives and mothers.
Betty Friedan
2. She advocated the use of birth control and helped to found Planned Parenthood, to protect women from numerous pregnancies.
Margaret Sanger
3. She helped start the settlement house movement by establishing Hull House, which provided services to the poor and immigrants of Chicago.
Jane Addams
4. Her refusal to "move to the back of the bus" caused African-American leaders to mount the successful Montgomery Bus Boycott.
Rosa Parks
5. The Supreme Court's decision in her case allowed her and other black children to be integrated into Southern schools.
Linda Brown
6. In tribute to this women's suffrage leader, the 19th amendment giving women the right to vote was named for her.
Susan B. Anthony
7. She helped organize the Seneca Falls Convention, and helped to draft the Declaration of Sentiments, which declared men and women equal.
Eliza Stanton
8. Her book, Silent Spring, warned against the dangers of pesticides on the environment; her work started the environmental movement.
Rachel Carson
9. She helped to convince many Northerners to oppose slavery by writing the book, Uncle Tom's Cabin.
Harriet Stowe
10. Her concern for the mentally-ill and prisoners caused state reforms in building of asylums and practicing rehabilitation in jails.
Dorothea Dix
11. This muckraking writer exposed the corrupt practices of John D. Rockefeller in her book, The History of the Standard Oil Company.
Ida Tarbell

Notable Americans:

<i>Carnegie, Andrew</i> <i>Gompers, Samuel</i> <i>Scopes, John</i>	<i>Chavez, Cesar</i> <i>King, Martin Luther</i> <i>Sinclair, Upton</i>	<i>Debs, Eugene</i> <i>Levitt, William</i> <i>Warren, Earl</i>	<i>DuBois, W.E.B</i> <i>Marshall, John</i> <i>Washington, Booker T.</i>	<i>Garrison, William L</i> <i>Rockefeller, John D</i> <i>X, Malcolm</i>
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1. His trial for teaching evolution in Tennessee showed the conflict between traditional and modern values during the 1920's.
John Scopes
2. He helped to found the American Federation of Labor, a union of skilled workers using the strike and collective bargaining as weapons.
Samuel Gompers
3. This man led the Socialist Party in America, believing that the government should operate businesses to protect labor and the consumer.
Eugene Debs
4. He helped Mexican migrant workers by organizing a labor union and calling for boycotts on crops.
Cesar Chavez
5. One of his developments of cheap, affordable homes housed many veterans returning from WWII.
William Levitt
6. In the early 1800's, the decisions of this Supreme Court Chief justice expanded the Court's power; Marbury v. Madison created judicial review.
John Marshall
7. In the 1960's, the decisions of this Supreme Court Chief justice expanded the rights of accused people; Miranda v. Arizona is one example.
Earl Warren
8. In the 1950 and 1960's, he advocated non-violence and civil disobedience to fight segregation and gain equality.
MLK
9. His abolitionist newspaper, The Liberator, called for the immediate emancipation of all slaves prior to the Civil War.
William Garrison
10. This muckraker wrote, The Jungle, a book which exposed unsanitary conditions in the meat-packing industry.
Upton Sinclair
11. This African-American leader called for separatism among American blacks, helping to begin the movement called, "Black Power."
Malcolm X
12. This "Robber Baron" rose from rags to riches as the owner of a steel monopoly; he later left his fortune to charity and created a music hall.
Andrew Carnegie
13. This black leader in the late 1800's believed freed-slaves should first compete economically for equality, before demand equal political rights.
Booker T. Washington
14. His Standard Oil Company monopolized the oil industry; a "center" is named for this "Captain of Industry."
John D. Rockefeller
15. Despite Jim Crow laws, this founder of the NAACP called for African Americans to fight for equality.
W.E.B. DuBois

Foreign Leaders:

<i>Castro</i> <i>Stalin</i>	<i>Chiang Kai Shek</i> <i>Hussein, Saddam</i>	<i>Ho Chi Minh</i> <i>Hitler</i>	<i>Gorbachev</i> <i>Churchill</i>
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1. As a fascist leader, he built Germany's military and economy, leading to aggression against the allied powers at the start of WWII.
Hitler
2. The U.S. supported this leader's fight against communism in China; he was forced to flee with his followers to Taiwan following surrender.
Chiang Kai Shek
3. He led his armies into Kuwait, only to be forced from Kuwait by U.N. coalition forces led by the U.S. and President George H.W. Bush.
Saddam Hussein
4. His communist Viet Cong were effective in carrying on a guerrilla war against the U.S. for the control of South Vietnam.
Ho Chi Minh
5. In 1959, this leader seized control in Cuba, making it the first communist country in the Western Hemisphere.
Castro
6. This Soviet leader improved relations by initiating the policies of perestroika and glasnost, leading to the end of the Cold War.
Gorbachev
7. This Soviet leader led the tremendous Russian effort to defeat Hitler in WWII; he also signed the Yalta Agreements with FDR.
Stalin
8. He was an ally of America during WWII; this British leader warned that an "iron curtain" had descended over Europe following the war.
Churchill

Activity #3: Supreme Court Cases

Directions: Match the Supreme Court case with its appropriate description.

1. F Marbury v. Madison

2. N Dred Scott v. Sanford

3. J Munn v. Illinois

4. L Plessy v. Ferguson

5. K Schenk v. U.S.

6. A Schechter Poultry v. U.S.

7. I Korematsu v. U.S.

8. C Brown v. Board of Ed.

9. B Engle v. Vitale

10. H Gideon v. Wainwright

11. D Miranda v. Arizona

12. E New York Times v. U.S.

13. O Roe v. Wade

14. G McCulloch v. Maryland

15. M Tinker v. Des Moines

A. Court found NRA was unconstitutional, led the way to dismantling of New Deal programs like the AAA.

B. Ruled that any school prayer in public schools violates 1st amendment "separation of church and state."

C. Decision that segregation violated the 14th amendment clause of "equal protection."

D. A result of this case is ruling that police must read those accused of crimes their constitutional rights.

E. Government tried to argue that they should not release the "Pentagon Papers" due to national security, court did not agree.

F. Set precedent of "judicial review", as a result the Supreme Court had the power to declare laws and policies unconstitutional.

G. Declared that congress had the right to create a national bank based on the elastic clause of the Constitution.

H. Held that all defendants must be provided legal counsel if they cannot afford one.

I. Upheld Roosevelt's executive decision 9066 creating internment camps during WWII.

J. Established that business could be regulated if the people's interests are at stake.

K. Decision in this case stated that a person's right to freedom of speech could be limited if it was a case of "clear and present danger."

L. Legalized segregation as long as facilities were "separate but equal."

M. In a 7-2 decision, the Court ruled that students had the right to wear armbands protesting the Vietnam War under their 1st amendment rights.

N. Decision that held slaves were property and could there not sue in court, heightened tensions between the North and South.

O. Explained that under the 14th amendment due process clause women had the right to privacy and therefore could have abortions.

Activity #4: Last Chance Review

<i>14th Amendment</i>	<i>Declaration of Independence</i>	<i>Political Parties</i>	<i>Self-Incrimination</i>
<i>Northwest Ordinance</i>	<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>	<i>Judicial Review</i>	<i>Popular Sovereignty</i>
<i>Fugitive Slave Law</i>	<i>Amendment Process</i>	<i>Commander in Chief</i>	<i>Louisiana Purchase</i>
<i>Constitution</i>	<i>Manifest Destiny</i>	<i>Unwritten Constitution</i>	<i>Bicameral Legislature</i>
<i>Dred Scott</i>	<i>Writs of Assistance</i>	<i>Trail of Tears</i>	<i>Sedition Act</i>
<i>Strict Constructionists</i>	<i>Anti-Federalists</i>	<i>Bill of Rights</i>	<i>Articles of Confederation</i>
<i>Impressment</i>	<i>Life Term</i>	<i>Monroe Doctrine</i>	<i>John Marshall</i>
<i>Marbury v. Madison</i>	<i>Missouri Compromise</i>	<i>Abolitionism</i>	<i>Dorothea Dix</i>
<i>Elastic Clause</i>	<i>Elizabeth Cady Stanton</i>	<i>Federalism</i>	<i>Whiskey Rebellion</i>
<i>Secession</i>	<i>Neutrality</i>	<i>Electoral College</i>	<i>Reconstruction</i>
<i>Grandfather Clause</i>	<i>House of Burgesses</i>	<i>Jim Crow Laws</i>	<i>Great Compromise</i>

- This was the representative assembly established in colonial Virginia _____ House of Burgesses
- This document states that men have rights to be protected by governments _____ Dec. of Independence
- These general British search warrants helped cause the American Revolution _____ Writs of Assistance
- This first U.S. government was made weak to prevent abuses like Parliament's _____ Articles of Confederation
- This law was passed to create a system for admitting new states into the Union _____ Northwest Ordinance
- Representation in Congress was settled by this Compromise _____ Great Compromise
- This is the written rules for governing; the government must follow it _____ Constitution
- This allows Congress to stretch its delegated powers to make necessary laws _____ Elastic clause
- This system of government divides power between the states and federal government _____ Federalism
- This part of the Constitution allows for change and flexibility over time _____ Amendment Process
- The President assumes this role when he directs the U.S. military _____ Commander in Chief
- Federal judges serve this, to avoid public influence on their decisions _____ Life Term
- This is the Supreme Court's power to declare a law unconstitutional _____ Judicial Review
- This is the indirect method of electing the President _____ Electoral College
- These parts of our government were created through tradition and custom _____ Unwritten Constitution
- Our Congress-the House and the Senate-is an example of this _____ Bicameral Legislature
- Washington sent troops to quell this, to show the new government was strong _____ Whiskey Rebellion
- Political differences between Hamilton and Jefferson caused these to form _____ Political Parties
- Besides warning against alliances, Washington favored this foreign policy _____ Neutrality
- The Federalists created this unconstitutional act prohibiting criticism of the government _____ Sedition Act
- These believe that the government can only act according to delegated powers _____ Strict Constructionists
- These politicians opposed ratification of the Constitution, fearing abuse by the fed. Government _____ Anti-Federalists
- These first ten amendments to the Constitution protect your freedoms _____ Bill of Rights
- This is your right not to provide evidence against yourself _____ Self-Incrimination
- This was the British practice of forcing American sailors to work on British ships _____ Impressment
- This action by President Jefferson caused a constitutional crises _____ Louisiana Purchase
- This foreign policy warned Europe against colonizing the Americas _____ Monroe Doctrine
- He was the Supreme Court Chief Justice who established the Court's power of judicial review _____ John Marshall
- This case established the Supreme Court's power of judicial review _____ Marbury v Madison
- This compromise brought a free and slave state into the Union _____ MO comp
- This reform movement sought the immediate emancipation of the slaves _____ Abolitionism
- She supported asylums for the mentally ill and rehabilitation for prisoners _____ Dorothea Dix
- She helped organize the Seneca Falls Convention for women's rights _____ Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- This policy allowed the people of a territory to decide if they wanted slavery _____ Popular Sovereignty
- This law forced escaped slaves back to the south _____ Fugitive Slave Law
- His suit for freedom was denied by the Supreme Court, because he was considered property _____ Dred Scott
- The southern states did this in reaction to Lincoln's election _____ Secession
- This event happened as a result of the removal of Native Americans to the west _____ Trail of Tears
- The was the American belief that the U.S. should expand westward _____ Manifest Destiny
- This period after the Civil War brought the southern states back into the union _____ Reconstruction
- This guarantees all citizens "equal protection under the law" _____ 14th amendment
- This voting restriction kept freed slaves from voting in southern states _____ Grandfather Clause
- The Supreme Court legalized segregation in this case _____ Plessy v Ferguson
- This was the system of legal segregation throughout the South _____ Jim Crow Laws

Activity #4: Last Chance Review

<i>Dawes Act</i>	<i>Interstate Commerce Commission</i>	<i>Andrew Carnegie</i>	<i>Sherman Antitrust Act</i>
<i>Trusts</i>	<i>Samuel Gompers</i>	<i>Jane Addams</i>	<i>Populist Party</i>
<i>National Origins Act</i>	<i>Political Machines</i>	<i>W.E.B. DuBois</i>	<i>Yellow Journalism</i>
<i>Open Door policy</i>	<i>Muckrakers</i>	<i>Income Tax</i>	<i>Teddy Roosevelt</i>
<i>Third Parties</i>	<i>19th Amendment</i>	<i>Fourteen Points</i>	<i>Treaty of Versailles</i>
<i>Prohibition</i>	<i>Harlem Renaissance</i>	<i>Nativism</i>	<i>Great Depression</i>
<i>New Deal</i>	<i>Court-Packing</i>	<i>Wagner Act</i>	<i>Lend-Lease Act</i>
<i>Japanese Internment</i>	<i>Atomic Bomb</i>	<i>Marshall Plan</i>	<i>McCarthyism</i>
<i>Little Rock 9</i>	<i>Black Power</i>	<i>Great Society</i>	<i>Earl Warren</i>
<i>Betty Friedan</i>	<i>Watergate Scandal</i>	<i>Détente</i>	<i>Reaganomics</i>
<i>Cuba</i>	<i>Bill Clinton</i>	<i>NAFTA</i>	<i>Federal Reserve</i>

1. President Eisenhower dispatched troops to protect them in integration _____ Little Rock 9
2. Severe economic decline on Wall Street, industry, and agriculture in the 1930's _____ Great Depression
3. Political organizations which held control of city politics using patronage _____ Political Machines
4. This act established quotas, restricting immigration in the 1920's _____ National Origins Act
5. This trade agreement between the U.S., Canada, and Mexico eliminated tariffs _____ NAFTA
6. He led the Supreme Court in expanding rights of the accused like Miranda _____ Earl Warren
7. This was Woodrow Wilson's plan to end WWI using "peace without victory" _____ 14 points
8. This was how FDR responded to the Supreme Court's opposition to the New Deal _____ Court Packing
9. This law divided reservation land among Plains Indian families, attempting assimilation _____ Dawes Act
10. This act tried to restore competition in business; monopolies got around it _____ Sherman Antitrust Act
11. He was impeached for lying under oath, though acquitted and not removed from office _____ Bill Clinton
12. The Red Scare of the 50's prompted this witchhunt for communists in government _____ McCarthyism
13. Malcolm X was a leader in this movement, favoring empowering African Americans _____ Black Power
14. This was the first regulatory agency in U.S.; it set railroad prices for farmers _____ Interstate Commerce Commission
15. This law guarantees unions the right to organize and use collective bargaining _____ Wagner Act
16. He monopolized the steel industry, but practiced philanthropy in retirement _____ Andrew Carnegie
17. She created Hull House, a settlement house to help the urban poor _____ Jane Addams
18. This was Lyndon B. Johnson's plan to fight a war on poverty in the 1960's _____ Great Society
19. This sensationalized reporting caused the U.S. to enter the Spanish-American War _____ Yellow Journalism
20. This "third party" demanded reforms that would help farmers and workers _____ Populist Party
21. She wrote, "Feminine Mystique" criticizing a women's role as a housewife _____ Betty Friedan
22. This was Nixon's policy easing Cold War tensions; SALT treaties included _____ Detente
23. Nixon covered up this scandal, but resigned before impeachment _____ Watergate Scandal
24. Truman decided to use this weapon to prevent invading Japan and end WWII quickly _____ Atomic Bomb
25. These writers and journalists exposed corruption during Progressivism _____ Muckrakers
26. He was a "trustbuster" and conservationist as President _____ Teddy Roosevelt
27. This act lent weapons to Britain in WWII; making the U.S. the arsenal of democracy _____ Lend-Lease Act
28. This treaty ending WWI, was rejected by the Senate over League membership _____ Treaty of Versailles
29. This was Reagan's plan to stimulate the economy, but caused huge deficits _____ Reaganomics
30. This was the U.S. plan to rebuild the economies after WWII _____ Marshall Plan
31. He challenged racial discrimination, not accepting economic competition _____ W.E.B. DuBois
32. This was FDR's plan to end the Depression with "relief, recovery, and reform" _____ New Deal
33. This imperialistic policy gained U.S. access to China's huge markets _____ Open Door Policy
34. These monopolies reduced competition by combining companies _____ Trusts
35. He founded the American Federation of Labor of skilled workers in craft unions _____ Samuel Gompers
36. This was the belief that "America if for Americans," native-born WASPs _____ Nativism
37. This tax was based on a person's ability to pay; it's a progressive reform _____ Income Tax
38. This system regulated the nation's money supply using interest rates _____ Federal Reserve
39. Kennedy created a naval blockade against this nation harboring Soviet missiles _____ Cuba
40. This amendment gained women suffrage after battling since Seneca Falls _____ 19th amendment
41. This was a movement of African American arts in the 1920's _____ Harlem Renaissance
42. This action was taken by the government to prevent sabotage on the West coast during WWII _____ Japanese Internment
43. This was the banning of alcoholic beverages in the U.S.; people drank anyway _____ 18th amendment
44. These political organizations demand reforms which the major parties adopt _____ 3rd Parties

Activity #5: Really Last Chance Review

<i>Flexibility</i>	<i>Public Schools</i>	<i>Missouri Compromise</i>	<i>Writ of Habeas Corpus</i>
<i>Black Codes</i>	<i>3/5 Compromise</i>	<i>Presidential Pardon</i>	<i>Congressional Committee</i>
<i>Democracy</i>	<i>Nullification</i>	<i>Primary Elections</i>	<i>American Fed. Of Labor</i>
<i>Lobbyists</i>	<i>Erie Canal</i>	<i>Loose Constructionist</i>	<i>Boston Tea Party</i>
<i>Taxation</i>	<i>John D. Rockefeller</i>	<i>Salutary Neglect</i>	<i>William Jennings Bryan</i>
<i>Due Process</i>	<i>Spoils System</i>	<i>Federalist Papers</i>	<i>Alexander Hamilton</i>
<i>Sectionalism</i>	<i>Judicial Branch</i>	<i>Dawes Act</i>	<i>Social Darwinism</i>
<i>Cabinet</i>	<i>Chief Diplomat</i>	<i>Andrew Jackson</i>	<i>Joint Committee</i>

1. People exercise power in this form of government; everyone has a say _____ Democracy
2. This was Britain's policy for their colonies, allowing self-rule _____ Salutary Neglect
3. This event was the first time colonists destroyed British property _____ Boston Tea Party
4. This important power was denied to the Articles of Confederation government _____ Taxation
5. This "deal" settled the issue of slave representation for the Constitution _____ 3/5 compromise
6. These parts of Congress weed out bad bills by holding hearings _____ Congressional Committee
7. These people meet with Congress members to sway their votes _____ Lobbyists
8. By signing treaties, the president practices this role _____ Chief Diplomat
9. These heads of the executive departments advise the president _____ Cabinet
10. These elections are used to determine a party's nominee from many _____ Primary Elections
11. This branch of the government interprets the law _____ Judicial Branch
12. President Ford used this executive check on the judicial branch _____ Presidential Pardon
13. This government concept allows the government to change with changing times _____ Flexibility
14. This is your right against unfair practices against the government _____ Due Process
15. These essays convinced many Americans to ratify the Constitution _____ Federalist Papers
16. This Secretary of Treasury helped to repay our war debt with a whiskey tax _____ Alexander Hamilton
17. This type of person believes the government can use "implied powers" _____ Loose Constructionist
18. This waterway was built as part of the Transportation Revolution _____ Erie Canal
19. This system allows a new president to replace all appointees _____ Spoils System
20. South Carolina threatened this by not enforcing the federal tariff _____ Nullification
21. Horace Mann advocated this educational reform during the 1840's _____ Public Schools
22. This was putting the interest of your region above the nation as a whole _____ Sectionalism
23. One free and one slave state were admitted by this compromise _____ MO comp
24. Abraham Lincoln suspended this during the Civil War _____ Writ of Habeas Corpus
25. Southern states passed these to restrict the freedmen's rights _____ Black Codes
26. This act divided up Indian reservations among native families _____ Dawes Act
27. This Robber Baron controlled Standard Oil Co.'s monopoly _____ John D. Rockefeller
28. This labor union fought for "bread and butter" issues like more pay _____ AFoL
29. This was the belief in the survival of the fittest businesses _____ Social Darwinism
30. He was the populist candidate in 1896, favoring "free silver" _____ William Jennings Bryan
31. He was president during the "Age of the Common Man" _____ Andrew Jackson
32. Congress uses this type of committee to form compromise bills _____ Joint Committee

Activity #5: Really Last Chance Review

<i>Boss Tweed</i>	<i>Isolationism</i>	<i>Good Neighbor Policy</i>	<i>Korematsu v. U.S.</i>
<i>G.I. Bill</i>	<i>Levittown</i>	<i>Overspeculation</i>	<i>Brown v. Board of Ed.</i>
<i>Lusitania</i>	<i>Oil Embargo</i>	<i>Susan B. Anthony</i>	<i>Strategic Def. Initiative</i>
<i>Panama Canal</i>	<i>Open Door Policy</i>	<i>New Immigrants</i>	<i>Booker T. Washington</i>
<i>Assimilation</i>	<i>Kent State University</i>	<i>Women's Liberation</i>	<i>Americans w/ Disabilities Act</i>
<i>Subsidies</i>	<i>John F. Kennedy</i>	<i>Camp David Accords</i>	<i>Direct Election of Senators</i>
<i>Korea</i>	<i>Fascism</i>	<i>Roosevelt Corollary</i>	<i>Unrestricted Submarine Warfare</i>
<i>FDIC</i>	<i>Cold War</i>	<i>D-Day</i>	<i>Sunbelt</i>

1. These immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe came after 1860 _____ New Immigrants
2. Immigrants did this to fit into American culture; learning English is an example _____ Assimilate
3. He led Tammany Hall, New York's powerful political machine _____ Boss Tweed
4. He favored economic competition for freedmen, accepting segregation _____ Booker T. Washington
5. This canal was created to control Atlantic to Pacific trade routes _____ Panama Canal
6. This foreign policy allowed the U.S. to gain access to China's markets _____ Open Door Policy
7. This "Big Stick" policy allowed the U.S. to intervene in Latin America _____ Roosevelt Corollary
8. This progressive political reform increased democracy _____ Direct Election of Senators
9. She led the women's suffrage movement in the late 1800's _____ Susan B. Anthony
10. German subs sunk this British cruise liner with Americans on board _____ Lusitania
11. Wilson believed this German policy led us into WWII _____ Unrestricted Submarine Warfare
12. This was the U.S. foreign policy during the Great Depression _____ Isolationism
13. This policy by FDR promised no more intervention in Latin America _____ Good Neighbor Policy
14. This practice on Wall Street caused the stock market crash of 1929 _____ Overspeculation
15. This New Deal agency insures bank deposits against the bank failure _____ FDIC
16. The New Deal paid farmers these payments to limit the production of crops _____ Subsidies
17. This was the type of government run by Hitler during WWII _____ Fascism
18. This was the great invasion of France by the Allies in WWII _____ D-Day
19. This Supreme Court case involved Japanese internment _____ Korematsu v. U.S.
20. This law provided educational and financial benefits to WWII veterans _____ G.I. Bill
21. This was the rivalry between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R after WWII _____ Cold War
22. A war here was the first limited war of containment _____ Korea
23. This town of prefabricated houses was built for WWII veterans _____ Levittown
24. This Supreme Court case ruled segregation in public schools illegal _____ Brown v. Board of Ed.
25. This president created the Peace Corps and nuclear test ban _____ JFK
26. Anti-war protestors were shot at this campus by troops _____ Kent State University
27. This movement wanted to remove all gender bias from society _____ Women's Liberation
28. OPEC responded to our aid to Israel with this economic action _____ Oil Embargo
29. This was Reagan's "Star Wars" missile defense plan _____ Strategic Def. Initiative
30. President Carter negotiated peace in the Middle East with this agreement _____ Camp David Accords
31. The population of the U.S. has grown most in this area of the nation _____ Sunbelt
32. This act provides for access to all public facilities to handicapped people _____ Americans with Disabilities Act