



**U.S. History and
Government
Regents Review Packet**



I. Influence of Geography



1. Explain the advantages of the following **four geographic features** of the United States of America.

1. **Mississippi River**

2. **Atlantic and Pacific Oceans**

3. **Great Plains**

4. **Abundant Natural Resources**



2. Geography was the primary influence on colonial life. So were the practices brought from the homelands of the colonists. This divided the colonies into 3 major areas. Explain the main economic activities in the three colonial regions:

New England:

Middle :

Southern:

3. Explain what role **geography** played in the growth of **slavery** and the **plantation system** in the **South**.

II. Foundations of US Government

1. Choose one of the Key People and highlight their achievements and the impact these achievements had on this time period in this section.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------|------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| <p>Key People:</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>John Adams</td> <td>John Marshall</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samuel Adams</td> <td>James Monroe</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Benjamin Franklin</td> <td>Baron de Montesquieu</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alexander Hamilton</td> <td>Jean-Jacques Rousseau</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Patrick Henry</td> <td>Voltaire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thomas Jefferson</td> <td>George Washington</td> </tr> <tr> <td>John Locke</td> <td>James Madison</td> </tr> </table> | John Adams | John Marshall | Samuel Adams | James Monroe | Benjamin Franklin | Baron de Montesquieu | Alexander Hamilton | Jean-Jacques Rousseau | Patrick Henry | Voltaire | Thomas Jefferson | George Washington | John Locke | James Madison | <p>This is Your Life _____ I</p> |
| John Adams | John Marshall | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Samuel Adams | James Monroe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benjamin Franklin | Baron de Montesquieu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alexander Hamilton | Jean-Jacques Rousseau | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patrick Henry | Voltaire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thomas Jefferson | George Washington | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| John Locke | James Madison | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

2. Big Thinkers, Big Ideas for America

Explain how the following Enlightenment Philosophers influenced American Government.

John Locke –

Baron De Montesquieu-

Jean Jaques Rousseau-

Voltaire-



John Locke

3. Early Attempts at Self-Government

Explain the elements of democracy in these early attempts at self-government in Colonial America

| | Ideals of Democracy |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Mayflower Compact | |
| Virginia House of Burgesses | |
| Fundamental Orders of Connecticut | |

4. What was the Proclamation Line of 1763?

How did the Proclamation Line help to push the colonies toward war with Britain?

5. Causes of the Revolution - Explain how the following led to the American Revolution

| CAUSES |
|---------------------------------------|
| Reversal of Salutary Neglect |
| Mercantilism |
| Stamp Act and Intolerable Acts |
| "No Taxation without Representation!" |

6. Discuss three ideas on government expressed in the Declaration of Independence.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



7. Explain the main ideas of each piece of literature by Thomas Paine and how each one influenced the American Revolution.

Common Sense

The Crisis

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

1781 - 1789

| STRENGTHS - Northwest Ordinance | Weaknesses |
|---|---|
|  |  |

III. Writing & Ratifying the Constitution, 1787 – 1789

1. Explain what the constitutional issue was for each compromise and how compromise was reached.

| Compromise | Issue | What compromise was reached? |
|------------------|---|--|
| Great Compromise | New Jersey Plan: Virginia Plan: | |
| 3/5 Compromise | | |
| Trade Compromise | * Southerners opposed tariffs because their economy was heavily dependent upon trade. * Northerners wanted tariffs to protect their industries from foreign competition. | The Constitution allows the federal government to tax _____ but not _____. |

Governments of the United States: 1781 and 1789

| How the Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation Were Corrected by the Constitution | |
|--|---|
| Articles of Confederation | Constitution of the United States |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States have most of the power. The national government has little. • No executive officer to carry out the laws of Congress. • No national courts. Only state courts exist. • Congress is responsible to the states. • Nine out of 13 states have to approve a law before it can go into effect. • Congress has no power to tax. • Congress can not regulate trade among the states. • Each state coins its own money. There is no national currency. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States have some power, but most power is given to the national government. • A President heads the executive branch of the government. • Both national and state courts exist. • Congress is responsible to the people. • Laws may be passed by a majority vote of both houses of Congress. • Congress given the power to tax. • Congress given the power to regulate interstate and foreign trade. • Only the national government has the power to coin money. |

2. Define:

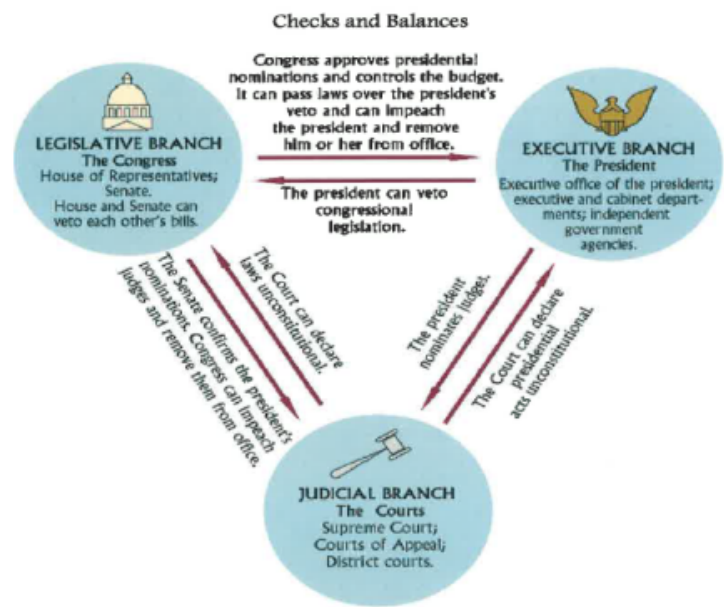
| | |
|--|---|
| 1. Ratification 2. Reserved Powers 3. Delegated Powers 4. Concurrent Powers | 5. Federalism 6. Federalist Papers 7. Preamble 8. Separation of Powers |
|--|---|

3. Explain what the debate was between the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists. Include who supported the Bill of Rights and why.

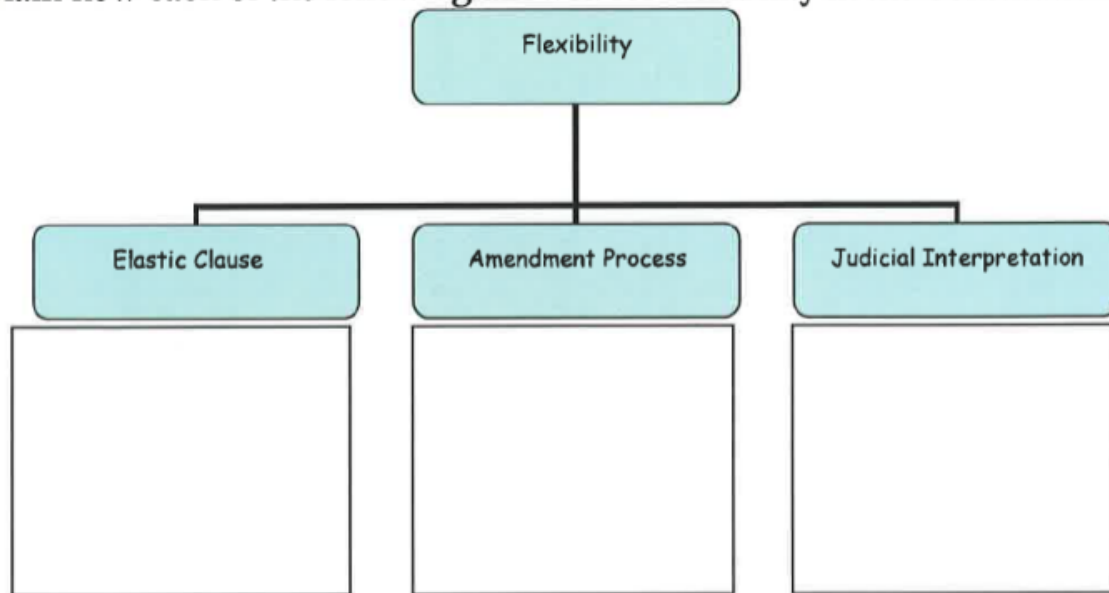
THE GREAT DEBATE

| FEDERALISTS | ANTIFEDERALISTS |
|--|---|
|  James Madison |  Thomas Jefferson |

IV. The Constitution



1. Explain how each of the following allowed for Flexibility in the Constitution.



Federalism

| Delegated Powers: Those powers specifically granted the Federal Government by the Constitution. | Concurrent Powers: Powers that are shared by both the Federal and State Governments. | Reserved Powers: Those powers not delegated to the Federal Government or denied the states are reserved for the states. |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulate interstate and international trade Coin money Declare war Maintain an armed forces Establish a postal system Enforce copyrights Sign treaties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power to tax Maintain courts Borrow money | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulate intrastate trade Establish schools Establish local governments Pass statewide laws (ex. safety belt laws) Run elections |

2. Give two specific 'real life' examples for each of the three powers.

| Delegated Powers | Concurrent Powers | Reserved Powers |
|--|--|-----------------|
| 1. There is one common currency in the US. 2. | 1. There are federal prisons and state prisons 2. | 1. 2. |

3. Explain the responsibility of the President under each 'role'

Chief of State

This role requires a president to be an inspiring example for the American people.

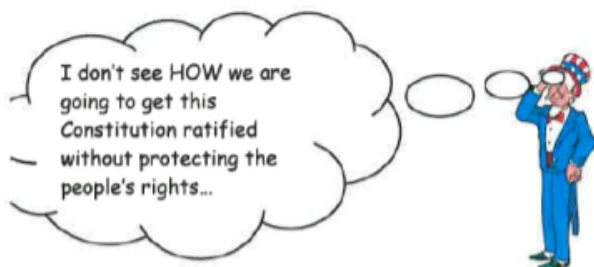
Chief Executive

The president is "boss" for millions of government workers in the Executive Branch, deciding how the laws are to be enforced

Chief Diplomat

Commander in Chief

Chief of Party



| <u>Amendment</u> | <u>Right(s)</u> |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 Freedoms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of Religion • Freedom of Press • Freedom of Speech • Freedom of Assembly |
| 2 Right to Bear Arms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to keep and bear arms |
| 3 No Quarter | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to protection from troops being quartered in homes during peacetime |
| 4 Search and Seizure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right against unreasonable search and seizure • Warrants require cause and must be specific |
| 5 Rights of the Accused | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accused must be indicted by a Grand Jury • Cannot be tried for the same crime twice (double jeopardy) • Cannot be forced to testify against yourself • Right to a fair trial with all proper legal rights enforced (due process) • Right to fair compensation (\$\$) when the gov't takes your property for public use |
| 6 More Rights of the Accused | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to be informed of the charges against you • Right to a speedy and public trial • Right to an impartial jury • Right to face witnesses against you in court • Right to counsel (a lawyer) • Right to call witnesses in your defense |
| 7 Rights in a Civil Case | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to a trial by jury in a civil case (non-criminal case) |
| 8 Cruel and Unusual Punishment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to protection against cruel and unusual punishment • Right to protection against excessive bails and fines |
| 9 Unenumerated Rights | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guarantee that rights not enumerated (listed) in the Constitution are still protected |
| 10 Reserved Rights | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guarantee that the people and the states have all of the powers not specifically delegated the federal government (reserved powers) |

American History through Constitutional Law

| CASES | Quick Summary | Outcome/Historical Significance | CONSTITUTIONAL CONCEPTS/Enduring Issues |
|---|---|--|--|
| <u>Marbury v. Madison</u> (1803) | Appointment of midnight justices by John Adams rejected by Jefferson. Supreme Court must decide constitutionality of Judiciary Act. | John Marshall declares Judiciary Act unconstitutional The Supreme Court has the right of Judicial Review . This means that _____ _____ _____ | Judicial v. Executive and Congressional Power Judicial Review Separation of powers |
| <u>McCulloch v. Maryland</u> (1819) | Maryland attempts to tax the National Bank of the United States. Court must decide whether Bank is legitimate under the elastic clause and whether Maryland can tax it. | John Marshall declares "the power to tax is the power to destroy." The Supremacy Clause of the Constitution prohibits state taxation of a federal institution. Federal law takes precedent over State law. | State Rights Elastic Clause Judicial Review Federalism |
| <u>Gibbons v. Ogden</u> (1824) | Ogden receives exclusive right from New York to use Steam boat to navigate in New York and to N.J. Gibbons gets right from Congress. | John Marshall declares that Congress has the exclusive authority to regulate Interstate Commerce . Federal law takes precedent over State law. | Judicial Review Federalism |
| <u>Dred Scott v Sanford</u> (1857) | Dred Scott was a slave who was brought into free Territory as defined by the Missouri Compromise . | The Supreme Court declared that slaves were property and therefore _____ _____ It also declared the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional . | Article III citizenship rights vs Fifth Amendment property rights. Civil War causes Federalism Equality Rights of Ethnic Groups |
| <u>Impeachment Trial of Andrew Johnson</u> (1868) | Andrew Johnson fired his Secretary of War Stanton in violation of the Tenure of Office Act and the House of Representatives voted to Impeach the president. | The Senate by one vote _____ Johnson and the president was able to finish his term. This event brings to light the major differences between the President and the Radical Republicans in Congress regarding Reconstruction. | Article I impeachment Power of Congress vs Article II appointment power of the president. Federalism Presidential Power Separation of Power |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| <u>Plessy v Ferguson (1896)</u> | The state of Louisiana enacted a law that required separate railway cars for blacks and whites . In 1892, Homer Adolph Plessy--who was seven-eighths Caucasian--took a seat in a "whites only" car of a Louisiana train. He refused to move to the car reserved for blacks and was arrested. | In this case, the Supreme Court ruled that _____ was constitutional. The case established the principle of _____ until it was overturned in 1954. | Fourteenth Amendment equal protection clause Equality Federalism Jim Crow |
| <u>Korematsu v U.S. (1944)</u> | During World War II , Presidential Executive Order 9066 and congressional statutes gave the military authority to relocate citizens of Japanese ancestry to internment camps as a means of national defense . Korematsu remained in California and violated Civilian Exclusion Order No. 34 of the U.S. Army. | The Supreme Court ruled that the President had the right to issue the Executive order based on his powers as: In 1988 Congress passed a law giving \$20,000 to all ancestors of Japanese-Americans who were put in these camps. | Fourteenth Amendment equal protection clause, vs Article II power of the president. Civil Liberties Rights of ethnic minorities World War II Power of President |
| <u>Rosenberg Trial (1951)</u> | The Rosenbergs were accused as spies responsible for turning over _____ to the _____ during the Cold War . They were convicted and sentenced to die . | The Supreme Court refused to grant clemency and the Rosenbergs were executed amidst much protest that the original decision had Anti-Semitic overtones. The spy the Rosenbergs made contact with disclosed they did not give him nuclear secrets. | Fifth Amendment rights of Rosenbergs vs Article I authority of Congress to pass Espionage act. Due Process Rights The Cold War |
| <u>Gideon v Wainwright (1963)</u> | Gideon was accused of a felony by Florida and did not have attorney representation because he could not afford one . | Based on his "pauper" appeal to the Supreme Court, it decided that regardless of the crime, Gideon had the right _____ | Fifth and Sixth Amendments Bill of Rights Due Process Right to an attorney |
| <u>Mapp v Ohio (1961)</u> | Dollere Mapp was accused of harboring a | Regarding the use of illegally obtained evidence in a trial , the | Fourth Amendment Bill of Rights |
| | dangerous criminal. The police searched her house without a warrant and found illegal pornographic material, which they used to prosecute Mapp. | Supreme Court ruled that _____ | Search and Seizure |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| <u>Miranda v Arizona (1966)</u> | Ernesto Miranda was arrested, interrogated and confessed to rape without the police informing him of his right to remain silent or have an attorney after his arrest. | One of the most important cases decided by the Supreme Court, it directed police to give _____ immediately after a person is arrested. | Fifth, Sixth Amendments Bill of Rights Due Process Right against self-incrimination Right to an attorney |
| <u>New Jersey v TLO (1985)</u> | TLO was accused of smoking in the bathroom. The principal searches her pocketbook without her permission and discovers cigarettes as well as other illegal substances. | Court rules that schools _____ search students with reasonable cause . This case gave school officials greater latitude in disciplining students. | Fourth Amendments Bill of Rights Due Process Search and Seizure |
| <u>New York Times v U.S. (1971)</u> | In what became known as the " Pentagon Papers Case ," the Nixon Administration attempted to prevent the New York Times and Washington Post from publishing materials from a classified Defense Department study regarding the history of United States activities in Vietnam. | The Court ruled that the papers did not violate national security and therefore the newspapers had the right to publish them . The result was an embarrassment for the President of the United States. | First Amendment, free speech vs Article II power of the president. Cold War Vietnam Freedom of the Press |
| <u>U.S. v Nixon (1974)</u> | President Nixon asserted that he was immune from the subpoena claiming " executive privilege ," which is the right to withhold information to preserve confidential communications or to secure the national interest and refused to hand over Watergate related tapes. | The Court ruled unanimously that the president _____ and that executive privilege could not be invoked in a potential criminal activity . Shortly after turning over the tapes, Nixon resigned from office. | Article I power of Congress v Article II power of the president Separation of Powers Watergate |



1. Explain the political importance of the Census every 10 years.
2. How is the number of electoral votes for each state determined?



3. What is the main argument against the Electoral College?
4. Give an example of a presidential election that illustrated this issue.

The Unwritten Constitution

The "Unwritten Constitution" refers to the ideas and processes that are accepted as a needed part of American government, regardless of the fact that they are not actually in the Constitution. These ideas and processes came about through the **custom** and **precedent**.

President's Cabinet

_____ was the first President to have a cabinet. The purpose of the Cabinet is to _____.

Today, the president's cabinet consists of the secretaries/heads of the **15 major departments** of the **executive branch** (examples include: The **Attorney General** of the **Justice Department** and The **Secretary of State** of the **State Department**. The newest is the **Department of Homeland Security**, which was created following the attack of September 11, 2001).

Political Parties

The first political parties arose from the debates over _____.

| <u>Federalists Party - Alexander Hamilton</u> | <u>Democratic-Republicans - Thomas Jefferson</u> |
|---|--|
| 1. Who should have more power? | 1. Who should have more power? |
| National Govt <i>or</i> State Govt | National Govt <i>or</i> State Govt |
| 2. Loose Interpretation of the Constitution: | 2. Strict Interpretation of the Constitution: |

Judicial Review

The most important power of the **Supreme Court** is the ability to declare laws _____. The power of

Judicial Review was a precedent set in the 1803 _____ decision. It also serves a

_____ on the laws passed by Congress and the actions and treaties of the President.

V. Early Government in Action



George Washington

1. Explain 2 **Precedents** set by George Washington

1.

2.

2. The 22nd Amendment (1947) made one of Washington's precedents official by

3. In his farewell address, George Washington advised the United States to follow a policy of

America was able to follow this policy due to the geographic advantage of

4. List 3 steps taken by Washington's Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton that helped to establish the United States' economy.



1.

2.

3.

5. What did President Washington's response to the Whiskey Rebellion show about the Federal government?



John Adams – 2nd President of the US

The XYZ Affair and The Alien and Sedition Acts

The young nation of America was tested early by the French in the XYZ Affair. Americans were outraged by bribes demanded by French officials. The Alien and Sedition Acts were laws signed by President Adams in 1798 as a result of the problems with France and England and to combat possible threats from both inside and outside the nation.

6. Explain what the Alien and Sedition Acts stated.

7. What amendment did the Sedition Act violate?

8. How did the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions attempt to limit the power of the Federal Government?

| | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|
| 9. Who was John Marshall ? What was his importance in shaping US government? | | |
| 10 Explain the historical significance of the following court cases: | | |
| Marbury vs. Madison | McCulloch vs. Maryland | Gibbons vs. Ogden |

The War of 1812

| 11. Causes and Effect of the War of 1812 | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| List 2 Major Causes : | List 2 Major Effects : |
| 1. | 1. |
| 2. | 2. |

The Monroe Doctrine 1823

12. List 3 ideas stated in the Monroe Doctrine.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



13. Explain how the following Presidents invoked the Monroe Doctrine to support US policy.

| William McKinley (1899) | Teddy Roosevelt (1904) | John Kennedy (1961) | Ronald Reagan (1981) |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Spanish American War | Roosevelt Corollary | Bay of Pigs / Cuban Missile Crisis | Support of the Contras in Nicaragua |
| | | | |


VI. The Constitution Tested: The Nation Expands and Divides

1. Choose one of the Key People and highlight their achievements and the impact these achievements had on this time period in this section.

Key People:

- Abraham Lincoln
- Andrew Jackson
- Ulysses S. Grant
- Robert E. Lee
- Frederick Douglass
- Harriet Tubman

This is Your Life _____ I



Not so fast.....

1. Define: Sectionalism -

2. Explain how the South and the North differed in the early 1800's

| | South | North |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Economy | 'King Cotton' and the cotton gin - Plantation System - | |
| Slavery | | Abolition Movement - |
| Views on Federalism | Believed that ultimate power should be in the hands of _____ government. Nullification - | Believed that ultimate power should be in the hands of _____ government. |

4. President James Madison came up with a plan to bring the economies of the US together.

Henry Clay backed his plan and called it the _____.



Explain how the following helped to unite the economies of the North, South, West.

- Erie Canal
- National Road

Andrew Jackson



The Presidency of Andrew Jackson

President Andrew Jackson

Fires over 2,000 government workers and replaces them with his own supporters

Vetoes more acts of Congress than all six previous Presidents combined

Closes Bank of the United States

Threatens to send huge army to South Carolina to force the state to obey tariff laws

Uses Indian Removal Act to force 100,000 Native Americans from their homelands

Jackson's forceful actions earned him both strong support and angry opposition throughout the country.

1. What was the Spoils System?

2. Would you characterize Andrew Jackson as a Tyrant or a Man of the People? Give examples.



3. Andrew Jackson was against my people when he signed the **Indian Removal Act**, which stated...

4. This started the **Trail of Tears**, which was...

Manifest Destiny and the Slavery Issue



"...the fulfillment of our manifest destiny to overspread the continent allotted by Providence for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions...."
- newspaperman John L. O'Sullivan

1. Define: **Manifest Destiny** -

Cession -

Annexation -

2. Explain how the fulfillment of Manifest Destiny increased tensions over slavery.

3. Explain how each of the following attempted to solve the conflict over slavery:

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Missouri Compromise | Maine – Missouri – New territories north of Missouri - |
| Compromise of 1850 | California – New territories of the SW "popular sovereignty" – Fugitive Slave Acts – |
| The Kansas-Nebraska Act | Popular Sovereignty – |

4. Explain how the following led to the Civil War

| Bleeding Kansas | John Brown's Raids | Dred Scott Decision |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | |

Election of 1860

| Popular Vote | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Candidate | Popular Vote | % of Popular Vote |
| Lincoln | 1,865,593 | 39.5 |
| Douglas | 1,382,713 | 29.5 |
| Breckinridge | 848,356 | 18 |
| Bell | 592,906 | 13 |

5. Explain what was the immediate response by the Southern States to the information in this graph.

6. Why did the Southern states respond this way?

| Electoral Vote | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Candidate | Electoral Vote | % of Electoral Vote |
| Lincoln | 180 | 59 |
| Douglas | 12 | 4 |
| Breckinridge | 72 | 24 |
| Bell | 39 | 13 |

7. Define : Secession

Abolition Movement

1. Explain how the following abolitionists attempted to end slavery.



William Lloyd Garrison

'The Liberator'



Frederick Douglass

'What, to the American slave, is your 4th of July?'



Harriet Tubman

'The Underground Railroad'



Sojourner Truth

'Ain't I a Woman?'



2. Explain the importance of the book 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'.



3. How did the **abolition movement** inspire the **women's suffrage movement**?

4. Explain the purpose of **The Seneca Falls Convention** of 1848, which was led **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** and **Lucretia Mott**.

5. The major way that the **Declaration of Sentiments** differed from the Declaration of Independence was that the

word _____ was added.

The Civil War (1861-1865)

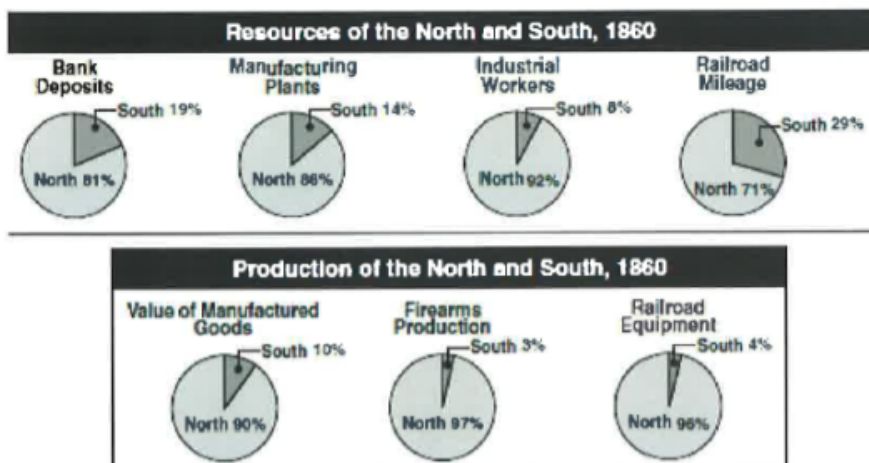
"A house divided against itself cannot stand."



1. Lincoln's main goal of the Civil War was to _____.

2. Explain how Lincoln exercised his power as Commander-in-Chief by suspending Habeas Corpus during the Civil War.

3. How did Lincoln use the Emancipation Proclamation as a strategic advantage during the Civil War?



3. List the advantages of the South that are NOT listed on the chart.

CASUALTIES OF THE CIVIL WAR

| | Union Troops | Confederate Troops |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Total Troops | 1,566,678 | 1,082,119 |
| Wounded | 275,175 | 194,000* |
| Died of Wounds | 110,070 | 94,000 |
| Died of Disease | 249,458 | 164,000 |

4. List the reasons for such high casualty rates.

VII. The Reconstructed Nation

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Key People: Andrew Johnson Rutherford B. Hayes Ulysses S. Grant | This is Your Life _____! |
|--|--------------------------|

The effort to rebuild the southern states and restore the Union was known as **Reconstruction**, a period that lasted from 1865 to 1877. It required the rebuilding of the economy as well as it's government.

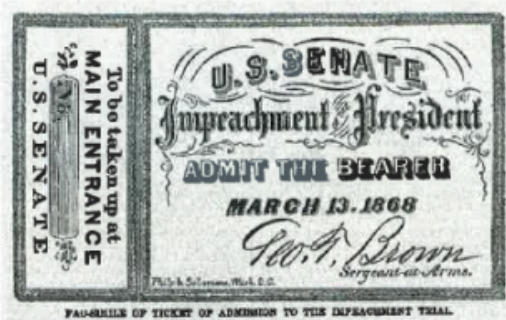


“WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE, WITH CHARITY FOR ALL...”

HOWEVER... LINCOLN’S PLANS FOR RECONSTRUCTION ARE CUT SHORT BY THE ASSASSIN’S BULLET OF JOHN WILKES BOOTH ON APRIL 14, 1865.

1. List the details for each plan for Reconstruction.

| Presidential Plan (Lincoln and Johnson) | Congressional Plan led by Radical Republicans |
|--|--|
| Amendments - Amnesty - 10% Plan - Treatment of freed slaves - | Amendments - Amnesty - Military Districts - Freedman’s Bureau - |



The competing plans of Andrew Johnson and Congress eventually led to the **impeachment** of the president. Even the House of Representatives voted to impeach Johnson, the Senate and the Radical Republicans who supported Johnson’s conviction failed to convict him by only one vote!



2. Define: **Carpetbagger**

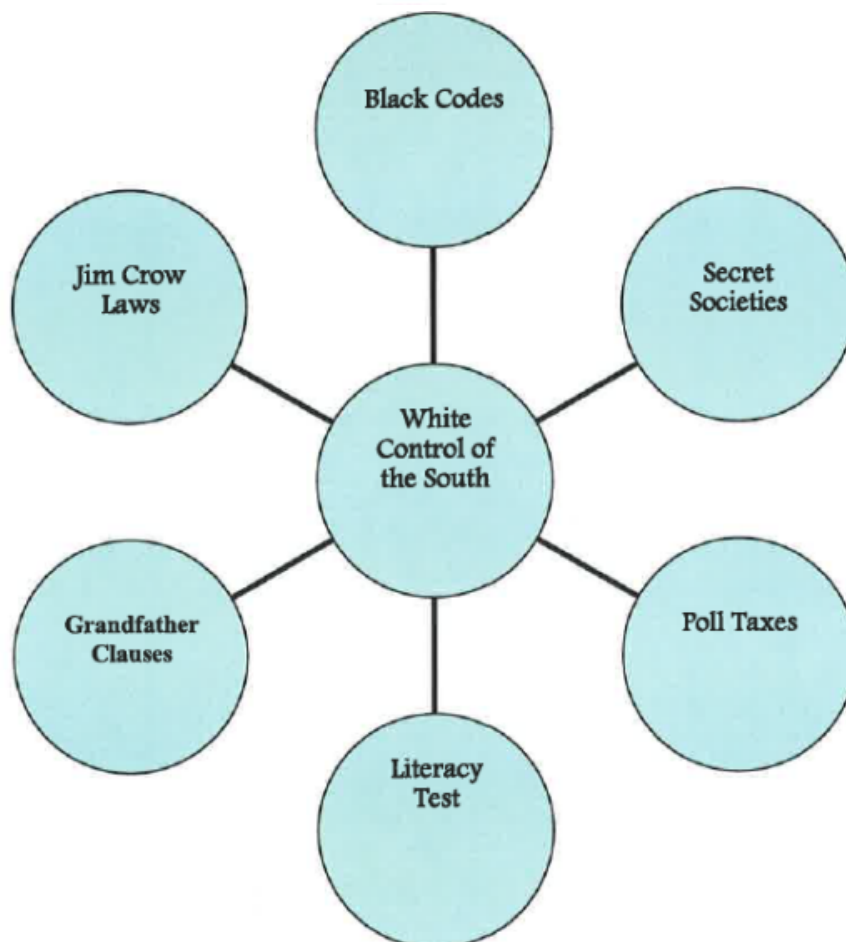
Scalawags - southern whites who supported Reconstruction

Some MAJOR changes were made to the Constitution too and Northerners found another way to get revenge on the South...

3. Explain the purpose of each of the following Amendments.

| 13 th Amendment | 14 th Amendment | 15 th Amendment |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | |

4. "Actions speak louder than words" the government could pass all the amendments to the Constitution that they wanted, but the whites in the South would find a way to take control.





Reconstruction officially ended when Rutherford B. Hayes ran against Samuel J. Tilden in the presidential election of 1876. Hayes received fewer popular and electoral votes than Tilden but became president after the Compromise of 1877. The Democrats agreed to let Hayes become president in exchange for a complete withdrawal of federal troops from the South. Republicans agreed, and shortly after Hayes was sworn in as president, he ordered the remaining federal troops to withdraw.

5. What power gave Hayes the right to remove federal troops from the South, effectively ending Reconstruction?

'Ruther-Fraud'?

VII. The Rise of American Business and Industry

Key People:

Andrew Carnegie Henry Ford
Charles Darwin John D. Rockefeller
Horatio Alger Terence Powderly
J. P. Morgan Adam Smith
Samuel Gompers

This is Your Life _____

ROBBER BARONS OR CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY?

1. Explain how the following led to the rise of Industry



Source: Frank Beard, *The Judge*, July 19, 1884 (adapted)

Social Darwinism -

Increase in immigration -

Laissez Faire -

Monopolies and Trusts -

2. What did Andrew Carnegie preach with his 'Gospel of Wealth?'

➤ Did this make him a Robber Baron or a Captain of Industry?
Explain.



The Beginning of the Labor Movement

1. Complete the chart on the early labor unions.

| Union | Leaders | Members Included / Excluded |
|------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| Knights of Labor (KOL) | | |
| American Federation of Labor (AFL) | | |
| Industrial Workers of the World | | |



Collective bargaining often did not work for labor unions. Therefore, they had to strike. But all strikes ended the same way: the Great Railway Strike (1877), the Haymarket Riot (1886), the Homestead Strike (1892), the Pullman Strike (1894) and the Lawrence Textile Strike (1912).

2. What was the general outcome of these strikes?

Reactions to Immigration

Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 – banned the immigration of Chinese laborers

Gentleman's Agreement 1908 - banned the immigration of Japanese laborers

1. Explain how this cartoon expressed the views of the *Nativists*.
2. What was the main economic reason why Nativists wanted to restrict Asian immigration?
3. What role did the California Gold Rush of 1849 play in the attitude toward Asian immigrants?



Emergency Quota Act 1921 and National Origins Act 1924

| Immigration and the Quota Laws | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| | Immigrants from northern and western Europe | Immigrants from other countries, principally southern and eastern Europe |
| Average annual flow, 1907–1914 | 176,983 | 685,531 |
| Quotas under Act of 1921 | 198,082 | 158,367 |
| Quotas under Act of 1924 | 140,999 | 21,847 |

2. These immigration acts attempted to restrict immigrants from _____

Besides the threat to American jobs, these immigrants were targeted because _____

Closing of the West

In 1890, the US government announced that the West was



The Closing of the west led to some interesting dilemmas. If we could no longer push the Native Americans to the West, what would we do with them.

1. Indian Schools –

2. Dawes Act – Divided Indian Reservations into 160 acre family plots, encouraging individual property ownership and rights. The goal of this act was to **discourage** the Native way of thinking as a

_____ and would therefore be more 'Americanized'.



Arrival at the Indian School



Some time late at Indian School

The most important invention in the closing of the west the railroad. However, with the great expansion of the railroad, came great consequences.

3. List and explain the positive and negative aspects of railroad expansion.



| Positives of Railroad Expansion | Negatives of Railroad Expansion |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Treatment of immigrant labor – |
| | Indian Land – |
| | Unfair Rates toward small farmers – |



4. With all this land for "Americans," people headed west to take advantage of the **Homestead Act** which encouraged

settlement by offering _____

in exchange for _____.

5. In response to unfair treatment of the railroads and other economic problems, **farmers began to organize themselves**. These groups became known as **The Grange** and soon became politically influential.

It was important for farmers to unite because _____

_____.



William Jennings Bryan
'Cross of Gold'

6. The farmers joined with laborers and organized the **Populist Party**. The party supported the **public ownership of the railroads** and telegraph systems. It also supported the **free and unlimited coinage of silver**, the abolition of national banks, secret ballot, **the 8-hour work day**, restrictions on immigration, and the **direct election of United States Senators**. The reforms seemed radical at the time, but in 1892 the Populist Presidential candidate won more than 1 million votes.

Why do Third Parties form?

VIII. The Progressive Movement: Reform in America

Key People:

Upton Sinclair Jane Addams
Teddy Roosevelt Wm Howard Taft
Woodrow Wilson Robert M. LaFollette
W.E.B. Du Bois Booker T. Washington

This is Your Life _____!

1. A Muckraker is _____

| Person | Explain the societal problem they exposed |
|---------------------|--|
| Jacob Riis | Book/Photojournalism - <i>How The Other Half Lives</i> |
| Upton Sinclair | Book - <i>The Jungle</i> |
| Ida Tarbell | Article - <i>The History of Standard Oil</i> |
| Jane Addams | Hull House |
| Robert M. LaFollete | Political Reforms |
| Thomas Nast | Political Cartoons of 'Boss' Tweed |

Jacob Riis
Photograph



Thomas Nast
Cartoon of
'Boss' Tweed

Political reforms:

| State Reforms | |
|----------------|---|
| Secret Ballot | Privacy at the ballot box ensures that citizens can cast votes without party bosses knowing how they voted. |
| Initiative | Allows voters to petition state legislatures in order to consider a bill desired by citizens. |
| Referendum | Allows voters to decide if a bill or proposed amendment should be passed. |
| Recall | Allows voters to petition to have an elected representative removed from office. |
| Direct Primary | Ensures that voters select candidates to run for office, rather than party bosses. |

1. Explain how, as a group, the above reforms affected voters.

PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

1. Muckrakers were part of a larger . The goal of the movement was to

The first Progressive President was Teddy Roosevelt. Legislation continued to be passed by the following two presidents Taft and Wilson.

| Progressive Era Legislation | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| 1890 | Sherman Antitrust Act | The first measure passed by the U.S. Congress to prohibit abusive monopolies |
| 1901 | New York State Tenement House Law | Requires fire escapes, lights in dark hallways, a window in each room |
| 1902 | Maryland Workmen's Compensation Law | Provide benefits for workers injured on the job |
| | Pure Food and Drug Act | Required that companies accurately label the ingredients contained in processed food items. |
| | Meat Inspection Act | Enforces sanitary conditions in meatpacking plants |
| 1913 | 16th Amendment | Authorizes federal income tax |
| | 17th Amendment | Provided for the direct election of U.S. Senators. |
| | Federal Reserve Act | Created 12 district Federal Reserve Banks, each able to issue new currency and loan member banks funds at the prime interest rate. |
| 1914 | Federal Trade Act | Established the Federal Trade Commission , charged with investigating unfair business practices including monopolistic activity and inaccurate product labeling. |
| 1915 | Federal Child Labor Law | Barred products produced by children from interstate commerce (declared unconstitutional in 1918) |
| 1919 | 18th Amendment | Prohibited sale and production of intoxicating liquors |
| 1920 | 19th Amendment | Gave women the right to vote |



2. Why was Teddy Roosevelt known as a 'Trust Buster'?

3. The 19th Amendment

| List 3 reasons given for women's suffrage. | List 3 methods used to gain suffrage for women. |
|--|---|
| | |



4. Explain how the Federal Reserve is able to control the economy.

'Speed Up' The Economy

'Slow Down' The Economy

Roots of the Civil Rights Movement



I inspired the Civil Rights movement by demanding

W.E.B DuBois

I inspired the Civil Rights movement by encouraging



Booker T. Washington

IX. The Rise of American Power

In the late 1800s and 1900s, American expansion was in many ways, a resumption of the expansionist drive that had been halted by the Civil War. Factors that Contributed to advancement were:

1. Explain how each of the following allowed for American expansion and imperialism.

| | |
|---|--|
| New Technology | |
| Drive for Markets and Raw Materials | |
| Growth of Naval Power | |
| Manifest Destiny & the Closing of the Frontier | |
| Social Darwinism | |
| Missionary Spirit | |



2. Explain the ultimatum the Commodore Perry and the US gave to Japan in 1853.

3. What was the US hoping to achieve with the Open Door Policy in China?



In 1893, the US supported a revolution in Hawaii to overthrow Queen Lili'uokalani. This revolution was led by a small group of mostly white American businessmen.

4. Why would the US support the acquisition of Hawaii?



5. Explain how each of the following led to the Spanish-American War in 1899.

Spanish treatment of the Cuban people –

Yellow Journalism –

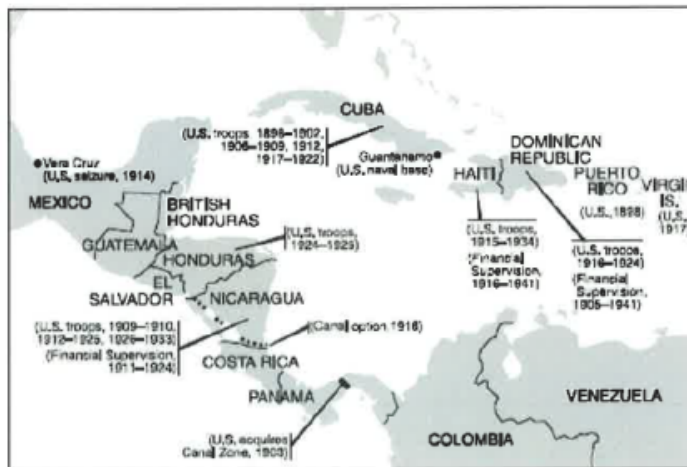
Sinking of the Maine –

Teddy Roosevelt and Latin America

6. Explain the 'Big Stick' Policy

7. Explain the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine





7. Why did America feel that it was necessary to control the Panama Canal?

8. Bases on the map to the left, what is one statement you can make about America's policy toward Latin America?

9. Define: Dollar Diplomacy

World War I

1. Under President Woodrow Wilson, the United States originally followed my advice and followed a policy of _____ toward World War I. This would soon change, however.....



2. Explain how the following lead to **America declaring war against Germany in 1917.**



- **Unrestricted Submarine Warfare**
- **Freedom of the Seas**
- **Sinking of the Lusitania**
- **Zimmerman Telegram**

3. Wartime Constitutional Issues:

1. **Espionage & Sedition Acts -**

2. **Schenck v. US - 'Clear and Present Danger' - yelling fire in a crowded theater**

3. **The Red Scare 1918-1919**

Woodrow Wilson and the League of Nations

President Wilson presented a plan for peace known as the **Fourteen Points** with the **League of Nations** as the key to this plan. Congress, however was **reluctant to support** Wilson's plan, especially the League of Nations.



4. Some saw the League of Nations as dangerous because

As a result, the US Senate rejected the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations and once again returned to my original foreign policy of _____.



X. Prosperity of the 1920's

Following the shock and brutality of the war, Americans looked to isolate themselves from the problems in Europe and Asia and to focus on their own prosperity.

President Warren G. Harding - "A Return to Normalcy"

- Return to laissez-faire government
- Isolation: the less we are involved in foreign affairs the better
- Strict limits on immigration

By 1930, 2/3 of all American households had electricity and 1/2 had telephones. As more and more of America's homes received electricity, new appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and toasters.

Henry Ford Invents the America's first affordable car

Being one of the most significant inventions of the 1920s, the automobile drastically changed the lives of Americans for the better.



Model-T

- The number of cars on the road tripled during the 1920's
- Car industry employed 1 out of 9 people
- Stimulated huge economic growth

Assembly Line



- Revolutionized industry
- Increased mass production
- Made products cheaper
- Monotonous, boring work

1. Explain the impact the automobile had on the United States

| Social Impact of the Automobile | Economic Impact of the Automobile |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | |

African Americans

The Great Migration

1. Due to the restrictions placed on _____ in the early 1900's, economic opportunities opened up in _____ cities for African-American living in the rural south. A mass migration of African-Americans to the northern cities began.



Harlem Renaissance

Harlem, in New York City, became the center of cultural life and artistic expression for this new population of urban African Americans. African-American artists, writers, and musicians employed culture to work for goals of civil rights and equality. For the first time, African-American paintings, writings, and jazz became absorbed into mainstream culture.



The poet Langston Hughes is often associated with the Harlem Renaissance.

Titles of Langston Hughes poems:
Let America Be America Again
I, Too, Sing America
The Negro Mother
Justice
Fredoms Plow
Night Funeral In Harlem

2. What are common themes in his poems?



Prohibition

1. The _____ to the constitution outlawed alcohol. It went into effect in Jan. 1920.

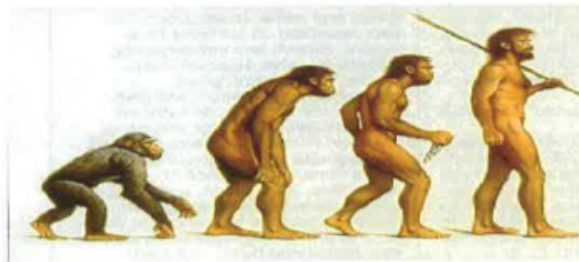
Enforcement of the Prohibition amendment was difficult because drinking was a **custom ingrained in the fabric of social life**.

Bootlegging -

Organized crime -

After years of failed attempts to enforce the Prohibition Laws, the Eighteenth Amendment was repealed by the adoption of the _____ Amendment. The new amendment went into effect in December, 1933.

Scopes Trial – Tennessee, 1925



Evolution

VS.



Creation

A 24-year-old science teacher named **John Scopes** decided to teach the **theory of evolution**. However, the Butler Law made it illegal to teach evolution in Tennessee. The issue went to trial.

William Jennings Bryan (Yes, the Populist guy!) acted as special prosecutor. The judge did not allow any scientists to testify and public sentiment in the Bible Belt was against Scopes. The famous **lawyer Clarence Darrow** eloquently defended Scopes. In the end, Scopes was found guilty, but Scopes conviction was overturned on a technicality.

1. What differences in American society did this trial expose?

1. Conservative vs. Progressive
2. Rural vs. _____
- 3.

XI. The Great Depression and War

1. Explain how each of the following helped to lead to the Great Depression.



1. Over Production
2. Stock Speculation
3. Uneven Distribution of Wealth
4. Unsound Banking Practices
5. Excessive Buying on Credit

The fuel was there but the spark that set off the Great Depression was the Stock Market Crash of 1929!

President Herbert Hoover proposed countering the economic collapse with Trickle Down Economics (also known as Supply Side Economics and later as Reaganomics under Ronald Reagan.)

The idea of Trickle Down Economics is to

Give tax breaks to business and upper class



They then produce more, spend more and create jobs



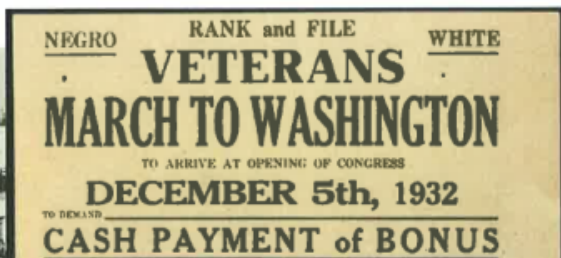
People are hired and have \$\$\$ to spend

2. A major criticism of Trickle Down Economics and Herbert Hoover at the start of the

Great Depression was that _____>

3. The inaction of President Hoover resulted in Hoovervilles and the Bonus Army. Explain what each were.

Hoovervilles



**Bonus
Army
March**

Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal



1. Under the New Deal program, FDR vowed to turn around the economy by:

- 1.**
- 2.**
- 3.**

New Deal Programs

| Program | Initials | Begun | Purpose |
|---|----------|-------|---|
| Civilian Conservation Corps | CCC | 1933 | Provided jobs to young men to plant trees, build bridges and parks, and set up flood control projects |
| Tennessee Valley Authority | TVA | 1933 | Built dams to provide cheap electric power to seven southern states; set up schools and health centers |
| Federal Emergency Relief Administration | FERA | 1933 | Gave relief to unemployed and needy |
| Agricultural Adjustment Administration | AAA | 1933 | Paid farmers not to grow certain crops |
| National Recovery Administration | NRA | 1933 | Enforced codes that regulated wages, prices, and working conditions |
| Public Works Administration | PWA | 1933 | Built ports, schools, and aircraft carriers |
| Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation | FDIC | 1933 | Insured savings accounts in banks approved by government |
| Rural Electrification Administration | REA | 1935 | Loaned money to extend electricity to rural farmers |
| Works Progress Administration | WPA | 1935 | Employed men and women to build hospitals, schools, parks, and airports; employed artists, writers, and musicians |
| Social Security Act | SSA | 1935 | Set up a system of pensions for elderly, unemployed, and handicapped |

2. A major change was in the relationship between Labor and Government. Congress passed pro-labor legislation that gave more power and protection to unions. This law was known as the



4. FDR ran into opposition when the Supreme Court began to declare some New Deal programs unconstitutional. FDR's plan to overcome this obstacle was to

Even though FDR was popular, most people felt he over-extended his powers and this idea was shot down.

World War II



1. Explain US foreign policy regarding the following:

- Neutrality Acts (1930's)
- Cash and Carry
- Lend Lease



No Hum! No chance of contagion.

By Dr. Sauer

2. Explain what FDR meant by referring to the US as 'The Arsenal of Democracy'?

America's policy moved from neutrality to eventually war with the attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

"December 7, 1941. A date which will live in infamy!"
- FDR

3. Explain the sacrifices that Americans on the Homefront were asked to make during World War II.



War Bonds



Rationing



Victory Gardens



Rosie the Riveter



4. Explain how Japanese Americans were affected by World War II.

5. What Supreme Court case arose from this situation?

The secret Manhattan Project worked on developing an atomic bomb during the war. With Japan reluctant to surrender, President Harry S. Truman made the decision to bomb Japan. On August 6th and 9th, 1945 an atomic bomb was dropped on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.



XII. Peace with Problems 1945 - 1960

1. How did the **Nuremberg Trials** set a precedent for **world leaders**?



2. Define: **Containment**

3. Explain how the following attempted to **contain Communism**:

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Berlin Airlift | |
| Truman Doctrine | |
| Marshall Plan | |
| Korean War | |

4. In addition, the United States helped to establish NATO (North American Treaty Organization) which was an alliance of _____ nations. The Soviet Union responded by forming the _____ Pact.

Containment at Home



**I'm Senator Joe McCarthy and you are all communists!
...Oh no? You don't believe me? Well, I have a list!
This is no wimpy Palmer Raid. You should fear me**

because _____

5. Explain how the following **impacted the lives of Americans** during the **Red Scare** of the 1950's.

| | |
|---|--|
| (HUAC) The House Un-American Activities Committee | |
| Black Lists | |
| McCarthyism | |
| Arms Race (MAD – Mutually Assured Destruction) | |
| Cuban Missile Crisis | |

“Eisenhower Prosperity”

1. Explain how the following affected American society



- GI Bill -
- Baby Boom -
- Levittown -
- Interstate Highway Act -

XIII. Challenging Segregation

| African-American Civil Rights Movement | |
|---|--|
| Brown v. Board (1954) | |
| Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955) | |
| Little Rock Crisis (1957) | |
| Freedom Rides (1961) | |
| March on Washington (1963) | |

1. Explain how each of the following was a step toward achieving civil rights.
2. Explain how the Civil Right Act attempted to outlaw discrimination.

| African-American Civil Rights Law | |
|--|--|
| Civil Rights Act of 1964 | |
| 24th Amendment (1964) | Eliminated Poll taxes |
| Voting Rights Act of 1965 | Outlawed discriminatory voting practices such as literacy tests |

This successful civil rights reform movement inspired other groups to follow similar tactics in order to achieve similar results.

3. Complete the charts below

Women

| Feminist Law | |
|---|--|
| Equal Rights Amendment (NEVER PASSED!) | A Constitutional Amendment that would guarantee men and women equal treatment in all aspects of society. |
| Equal Employment Opportunity Act (1972) | |
| Title IX of Educational Amendments Act (1972) | |

Disabled Americans

| Disabled American Law | |
|--|--|
| Education of All Handicapped Children Act (1972) | |
| Americans With Disabilities Act (1990) | |

XIV. The Achievements of the Modern Presidents

For each modern President, write a brief summary of their programs, or event

John Kennedy's Presidency (1961-1963)

1. Kennedy and the New Frontier:

- Space Program:
- Peace Corps:

2. Kennedy and the Cold War:

- Bay of Pigs
- Cuban Missile Crisis



"And so, my fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country."

3. How does the quote reflect Kennedy's goals as President?

Lyndon Johnson's Presidency (1963-1968): Johnson hoped to carry on all of JFK's plans for the nation

Johnson and the Great Society

1. Goal of the Great Society programs:

- Economic Opportunity Act:
- Head Start:
- Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD):

2. Johnson and Vietnam

| Event | What happened | Effect |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------|
| Gulf of Tonkin Incident | | |
| Gulf of Tonkin Resolution | | |
| Tet Offensive | | |
| My Lai Massacre | | |
| Napalm/Agent orange | | |
| Escalation | | |
| Draft | | |
| Living Room War | | |
| Kent State | | |

Richard Nixon's Presidency (1969-1974)

1. Explain why each of the following was either a success or failure for Richard Nixon.

| Accomplishments | Failures |
|--|--|
| <p>Ending the Vietnam war</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnamization: • War Powers Act: <p>Diplomacy with China</p> <p>SALT</p> <p>Détente</p> <p>26th Amendment</p> | <p>Pentagon Papers (NY times vs US)</p> <p>Watergate Scandal (Nixon vs US)</p> |

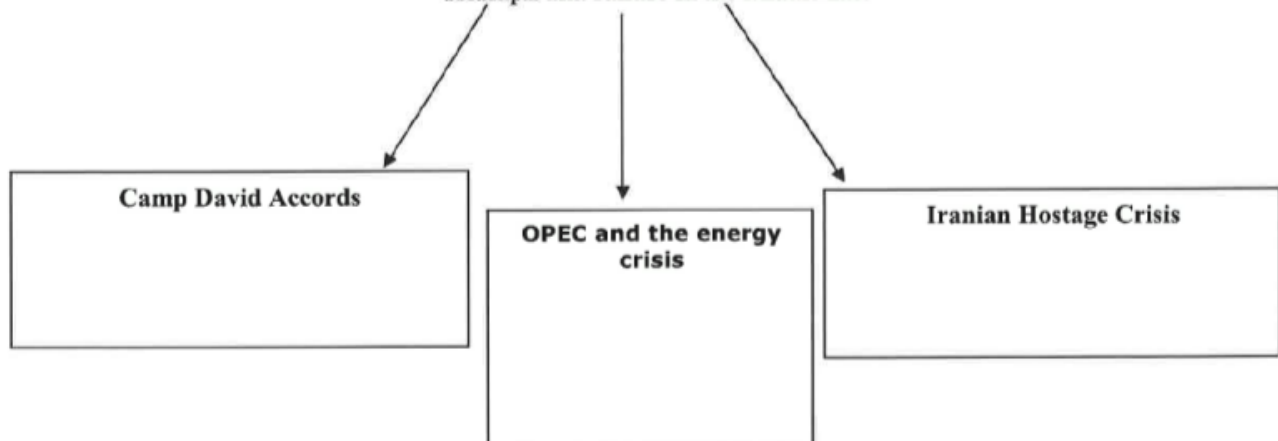


The Legacy of Vietnam

2. How did the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution lead to the passage of the War Powers Act?

Jimmy Carter's Presidency (1977-1981)

Triumph and Failure in the Middle East



Ronald Reagan's Presidency (1981-1989)

- Economic Policy- Supply Side Economics
- Iran-Contra Affair
- Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)



What was the purpose of Reagan's SDI?

How did it help to bring an end the Cold War?

George H. W. Bush (1989-1993)

Operation Desert Storm-

- Causes-
- Results-



READ MY LIPS! NO NEW TAXES!.....(ok maybe some new taxes)

Bill Clinton (1993-2000)

- Economic success
- NAFTA
- Action in Kosovo
- Impeachment

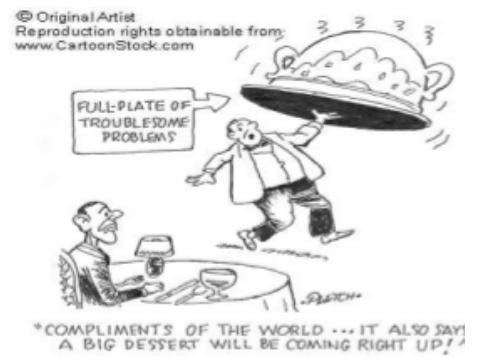
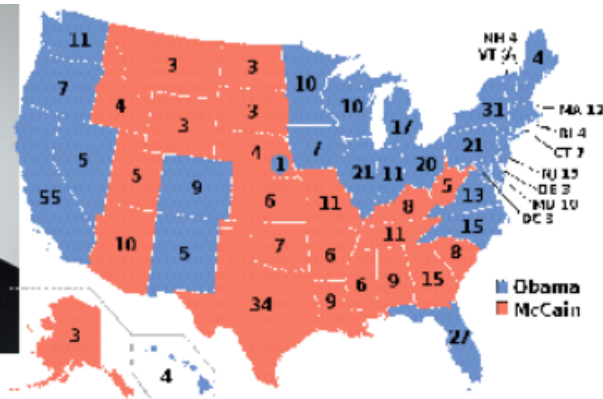


What do President Andrew Johnson and President Bill Clinton have in common?

George W. Bush (2001-2009)

- Attack on World Trade Center
- Patriot Act
- War in Iraq





Barack Obama is the 44th and current President of the United States. He is the first African American to hold the office. Obama previously served as the junior United States Senator from Illinois, from January 2005 until he resigned after his election to the presidency in November 2008.

Modern Issues

Domestic Issues

- Health Care
- Immigration
- Use of Technology
- Alternative Sources of Energy/
Protecting the Environment
- Longer Life Spans/Social Security

Foreign Policy

- Terrorism