

## U.S HISTORY EOCT REVIEW

### Colonial Era

**French and Indian War (1754-1763)** – War between Britain and France; British eventually defeated the French and gained control of Canada, but incurred a large debt in the course of the war. The French lost all land claims in North America.

**Mercantilism** – Trade with the colonies was regulated to benefit Great Britain. The British sold expensive manufactured goods to colonists, while the colonist sold cheaper raw materials, such as tobacco and cotton, to the British.

**Navigation Acts** – A series of laws enacted by Parliament, beginning in 1651, to restrict England’s colonial trade with its American colonies.

**King Phillip Is War**—Last Native American resistance in New England

**Half-Way Covenant**—Restriction in the Puritan church allowing children of members to be admitted to baptism but not full membership—they could not take communion

**French in Quebec**-1st French colony in North America as result of French interest in fur trade

**Middle Passage**—Leg of Trans-Atlantic trade that exchanged rum for slaves.

**Virginia Company**--Joint-stock company that established Jamestown,

**House of Burgesses** – Established in Virginia in 1619, elected representatives helped govern the colony. Example of the first representative government in Colonial America

**The Mayflower Compact** – Established a colonial government deriving power from consent of the governed.

**Town Meeting** Example of a direct democracy governed through town meetings and a promising step toward genuine self-government.

**Salem Witch Craft Trials**—The result of unsettled social and religious conditions in a rapidly evolving Massachusetts

**Trans-Atlantic Trade** – The system of trade in which goods and people, including slaves, were exchanged between Africa, England, Europe, the West Indies, and the colonies in North America

**Bacon's Rebellion**—Uprising led by Nathaniel Bacon against Virginia government due to concern of attacks on settlers living on the American frontier, First example of class struggle In Colonial America.

**Roger Williams/Rhode Island**—Williams established R.I, to offer religious freedom for all who came

**New Amsterdam settlement**—Founded by the Dutch, taken over by the English under the Duke of York and became New York.

### Revolution to Constitution

**Stamp Act** – A 1765 law in which Parliament established the first direct tax on goods and services within the colonies. Required a tax on newspapers and legal documents

**Townshend Act** – A series of laws enacted by Parliament in 1767, which established an indirect tax on goods imported from Britain to the thirteen colonies in North America, The act levied import taxes on everyday items including, tea, glass, and paint.

**Intolerable Acts** - A series of laws enacted by Parliament in 1774, to punish Massachusetts colonists for the Boston Tea Party. These laws took away the colonists right to a trial by jury, soldiers could search and seize any property at any time, and colonists were required to house British Soldiers,

**Tea Act** – Gave the British East India Company a monopoly on tea; sparked the Boston Tea Party

**Declaration of Independence** - It was an explanation to Americans and other countries as to by the colonist had no choice but to break away from Great Britain. In the document Jefferson lists all the unfair practices that Britain placed on the colonist

**Militia** – Volunteer colonists who fought against the British. Their use of hit and run tactics were instrumental in winning the war

**Battle of Saratoga** – Called the turning point of the American Revolution because the success of the colonists, even though outnumbered, convinced France to send aid like ships and guns to the colonists.

**Continental Army** – Commanded by George Washington that fought the British during the American Revolution

**Articles of Confederation** – The first form of gov’t for the newly formed United States. It gave little power to Congress (couldn't tax or enforce law) therefore the state's kept their power or sovereignty

**Sons of Liberty** – Protest group that formed after the passing of the Stamp Act

**Shays’ Rebellion** – An uprising of debt-ridden Massachusetts farmers protesting increased state taxes in 1787. The states began to realize that a stronger central government was needed; they decided to send delegates to Philadelphia to try and revise the Articles but ended up writing the Constitution instead

**Whiskey Rebellion** — Unlike Shay's Rebellion that showed the country needed a central gov't that was stronger and could enforce laws—the **Whiskey Rebellion** proved that the gov't is strong and could enforce the tax laws.

**Proclamation of 1763**—Imaginary line separating the 13 colonies from the region west of the Appalachian Mountains where settlement was forbidden

**Treaty of Paris 1763**—ended the French and Indian War, thus driving the French off their land in North America;

**Treaty of Paris in 1783**—ended the Revolutionary War and confirmed American Independence

**Committees of Correspondence** — Groups in the colonies that communicated back and forth & were instrumental in uniting the colonies in their goal for independence.

**Thomas Paine/Common Sense**—Paine wrote the pamphlet **Common Sense**, which encouraged many American to favor independence.

**George Washington at Trenton and Valley Forge**—Washington, who was commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, crossed the Delaware and defeated the Hessians. **Valley Forge, PA**, was the location of the winter camp where Washington's men spent a harsh winter and was their lowest point.

**Marquis de Lafayette/Battle of Yorktown**—Lafayette paid his way from France to aid Washington and fight for independence. He helped secure French support and planned the strategy at Yorktown, which ended the Revolutionary War.

**James Madison** — delegate to the Constitutional convention from Virginia. Proposed the Virginia Plan and introduced a plan for sharing power between the national government and the states.

**Virginia Plan** — Two-house legislature based on each state's population

**New Jersey Plan** — One-house legislature with equal representation

**Connecticut Plan or Great Compromise** — resolved the conflict between the Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan by creating a bicameral (two-house) congress,

In the **House of Representatives** states would be represented according to population. **Senate** each state would have equal representation, (Two senators from each state). The

**Great Compromise** ultimately settled the dispute concerning representation in Congress.

**George Washington** —Presided over the Constitutional Convention.

**Federalist** — believed the country would not survive without the strong central government.

**Anti-Federalist**— believed the Constitution gave too much power to the national gov't and that it failed to provide a **Bill of Rights** to guarantee protection to the people.

**Ideas from John Locke and Montesquieu**—**Locke's** ideas of Life and Liberty and a Social Contract were used by the founding fathers. **Montesquieu's** ideas of a government with three branches were used in setting up the government.

**Alexander Hamilton**—Federalist who supported a strong national government and strongly supported the constitution

**Separation of powers**--a government where branches are each unique in their powers,

**3/5 Compromise**--agreement allowing states to count 3/5's of their slave population when counting citizens for representation in the house

**US Constitution** - Meeting at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia to revise the Articles of Confederation, the decision was made to discard the Articles and write a new document. Several men wrote letters supporting the Constitution including James Madison, John Jay, and Alexander Hamilton. Their letters were compiled into the **Federalist Papers**.

### Creating a Nation

**Northwest Ordinance of 1787**- Act that defined the process by which a territory became a state

**Louisiana Purchase** – Best land deal in history, purchased from France under Jefferson's administration, extended US boundaries to Rocky Mountains.

**Thomas Jefferson's diplomacy** – Advocated strict interpretation of the Constitution, however fearing Spain could close the port of New Orleans to American commerce, made decision to purchase the Louisiana Territory.

**Lewis and Clark** – Part of the Corp of Discovery sent by Jefferson to explore the Louisiana Purchase to acquire information on Native Americans, plant and animal-life, also to look for a Northwest Passage. Reached the Pacific Ocean giving US strength to claims in Oregon Country,

**War of 1812** Fought against British due to: 1. Impressment of American sailors; 2. British refusing to leave forts on the Great Lakes; 3. British arming Native Americans on the frontier; No clear winner, no boundary changes, led to spirit of Nationalism in the US.

**Erie Canal** – Connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean and Buffalo with Albany, NY this was the most spectacular engineering project of the young US;

**American System and the nation's infrastructure** – Henry Clay's plan to unite the nation by building-roads, canals, and bridges funded by the US government

**Monroe Doctrine** – Warning to European nations not to colonize any region in the Western Hemisphere. Notably Latin America and the Oregon Country

**Marbury vs. Madison** Court decision involving Judicial Review

**Eli Whitney/cotton gin/interchangeable parts** - Whitney invented the cotton gin, which led to growth of short staple cotton, thus increased demand for slaves. Also demonstrated the use in interchangeable parts which led to modern mass production

**Manifest Destiny** - Said, in part, that God was on the side of American expansion from the Atlantic to the Pacific; was achieved with the Mexican War

**Reform Movements/temperance/abolitionism/public schools** - Reform movements were to make improvements in society. Temperance involved the use of alcohol in the home; Horace Mann led education reforms and promoted free public schools.

**Woman's Suffrage** – Movement to give women the right to vote in local, state, and national elections

**Elizabeth Cady Stanton/Seneca Falls Convention** - Stanton led the early women's suffrage movement and organized the Seneca Falls Convention where women in NY won the right to vote by a narrow margin

**Jacksonian Democracy** -Involved support of the common man, the use of the spoils system expanded suffrage for non-land owners, manifest destiny, strict construction of the Constitution, and laissez-faire economics.

**American Nationalism/Era of Good Feeling** - A spirit of Nationalism and patriotism follow the War of 1812 with only one political party in power—the Republican Party,

### Divided Nation

Issue of slavery leads to a **sectional crisis** in the US (North was anti-slavery; South was pro-slavery), Slave rebellions occurred (**Nat Turner's** rebellion in Virginia in 1831, and others). Anti-slavery feelings up north led to Abolitionist movement (against slavery led by Northern whites like **William Lloyd Garrison** (publisher of *Liberator*) and former slave **Frederick Douglass** (publisher of *The North Star*) and women like **Grimke sisters** who were involved in anti-slavery movement and women's rights movement.

**Missouri Compromise** passed in 1820 (Missouri added as slave state; Maine added as a free state). Purpose was to maintain the balance between the numbers of slave states and free states in territories from Louisiana Purchase (west of Mississippi River),

**Nullification Crisis** occurred in response to Tariff of Abomination. State of South Carolina objected b/c it raised price of goods—felt it was unconstitutional and nullified law in South Carolina (example of states' rights ideology). Showdown ensued with President Andrew Jackson and Vice President John C. Calhoun (South Carolina native), South Carolina threatened to secede and President Jackson threatened to send in troops. Compromise was reached and John C. Calhoun resigned as Vice President.

**War with Mexico** (1845-1848) resulted from border dispute between US and Mexico and US desire for **Manifest Destiny** (borders stretching from sea to shining sea). US scores victory in war and signs Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in 1848. Mexico cedes large part of its northern territories to US (future states of California, New Mexico, and other southwestern territories). US paid Mexico \$15 million,

**Wilmot Proviso** was proposed which would have banned slavery in territories won in the Mexican War, North favored Wilmot Proviso & South opposed, Senate shot down the proviso.

**Compromise of 1850** was another attempt at helping the sectional crisis between North and South. Terms of Compromise were (1) California admitted as a free state; (2) territories of Utah and New Mexico could decide issue of slavery using popular sovereignty; (3) slave trade in Washington DC was banned (4) owning slaves in Washington DC remained legal (5) new Fugitive Slave law passed.

**Kansas-Nebraska Act** passed in 1854; allowed territories of Kansas and Nebraska to decide slavery issue using popular sovereignty (voters of those territories would decide issue). Led to violent event called **Bleeding Kansas** in which Northerners came into Kansas to try and vote to ban slavery and Southerners came into Kansas to try and vote to legalize slavery. Violence erupted between these two groups. This proved that popular sovereignty was a failure on issue of slavery, Supreme Court case of **Scott v. Sanford** (**Dred Scott** case 1857) ruled that slaves were not citizens and that they were property of their owners and had no right to sue in federal courts. **John Brown** was violent abolitionist who led a failed slave revolt in Harper's Ferry, Virginia in 1859, John Brown was hung for treason

**President Lincoln** led Union throughout the Civil War. His main goal was to preserve the Union. His **second inaugural address** (after reelection in 1864) he spoke of "*binding up the nation's wounds*" and in the Gettysburg Address of creating a "new birth of freedom." Lincoln also used emergency powers like suspending the *writ of habeas corpus* to jail those who spoke out against the war,

**Ulysses Grant** was a Union General who won Battle of Shiloh and led the Army of the Potomac to victory in Civil War; **General Robert E. Lee** led the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia to many victories—he ultimately surrendered to Gen Grant at Appomattox Courthouse in 1865; **Gen Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson** was a Confederate General who earned nickname from **Battle of Bull Run**, he was accidentally shot and killed by one of his own troops; Union **Gen William T. Sherman** won **Battle of Atlanta** and led his famous "March to the Sea" where he captured Savannah, GA; **Jefferson Davis** was a US Senator who became the first and only president of the Confederate States of America.

**Fort Sumter** was a federal fort in South Carolina that Confederacy fired on in April 1861 (first shots of Civil War); **Battle of Antietam** was a battle in Maryland (border state—slave state that did **NOT** leave the Union) fought to a draw, although the Union claimed victory; **Siege of Vicksburg** was surrounded by Grant and Union troops and forced into

surrender, which cut the South in half along the Mississippi River; **Battle of Gettysburg** was largest battle of Civil War, it was fought in Pennsylvania and the South never recovered from its losses at Gettysburg; **Battle of Atlanta** was won by Gen Sherman and was a big loss to Confederacy (Atlanta was a major railroad center for Confederacy), **Emancipation Proclamation** was issued by President Lincoln on January 1st, 1863. Its purpose was to free slaves in states rebelling against the United States (Confederate States of America). It did not free slaves in Border States (Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri).

There were major **differences in the economies of the North and South** by 1860. North was more industrial and had advantages of larger population (larger army), more and better railroads (move troops and supplies during Civil War), and more industrial output (advantage of more guns, etc during the Civil War). South had an agricultural (agrarian) economy.

**3 Plans for Reconstruction** (time period after Civil War to bring the South back into the Union). President Lincoln's plan called for (1) Pardoned former Confederates who swore oath of loyalty to US (2) Denied pardons to Confederates who killed African American war prisoners (3) Allowed Southern state conventions after 10% of voters swore oath of allegiance (4) Southern states could then hold elections and rejoin the Union, President Lincoln assassinated and Vice-President **Andrew Johnson** becomes President. President Johnson's plan included (1) Pardons to all southerners who swore allegiance to US (2) Permitted each state to hold convention, without Lincoln's 10% Plan (3) States had to void secession and ratify **13th amendment** (abolished slavery) and (4) States could then hold elections and rejoin the Union. **Radical Republicans** in Congress proposed plan for Reconstruction which would punish the South for Civil War and included (1) South divided into 5 military districts ruled by Northern general (2) South had to hold new elections and conventions (3) Required states to allow all qualified voters to vote, including African Americans (4) Barred former Confederates from holding office (5) Southern states had to guarantee equal rights to all citizens and (6) Required ratification of 14th Amendment (Due process of law to all living in the US).

North made efforts to **redistribute** farm land in the South after the Civil War, General Sherman issued field order called "**40 acres and a mule**," which was designed to give land and a mule to former slaves to allow them to farm and take care of their families. Other efforts to help former slaves included the building of colleges like **Morehouse College** in Atlanta. **Freedmen's Bureau** was established to help provide former slaves and poor whites with food, clothing, shelter, medical care, and education,

**3 Amendments** passed during Reconstruction. **Thirteenth Amendment** abolished slavery in the US; **Fourteenth Amendment** provided due process of law to all living in the US; **Fifteenth Amendment** made it illegal to deny suffrage to anyone based on race (gave black men voting rights)

**Black codes** were passed in many southern states to limit the rights of black citizens in their states (curfews, vagrancy laws, etc); Ku Klux Klan was domestic terrorist organization that terrorized and killed (lynched) southern blacks in attempt to keep them from voting and enjoying other rights won during Reconstruction, President Johnson fired Secretary of War Edwin Stanton after Congress passed the **Tenure of Office Act** (which forbade a president from firing a cabinet member without Congressional approval), President Johnson and Radical Republicans in Congress had many disagreements over Reconstruction. The House of Representatives **impeached** President Johnson; the Senate fell one vote short of removing Johnson from office.

### Expansion and Reform

**Railroads** had a positive impact on many industries and on America. It improved travel for Americans and helped lower the price of goods because of faster shipping times, Railroad industry also required much steel, which benefited the steel industry. Railroads also led to many big businesses (oil, steel, etc). Railroads also helped the **settlement of western territories**, It made transportation much faster & cheaper for all Americans, Many easterners used railroads to start new life out west, Railroads had a negative effect on the Native Americans as it brought more white settlers into Indian lands. **Transcontinental Railroad**, which connected east coast to west coast, was completed in Utah Chinese labor was used by many of the companies that built railroads out west,

**John D. Rockefeller** established **Standard Oil Company**. He ran Standard Oil as a **trust**. Those in a trust turn their stock over to a group of trustees who run the companies as one large corporation. In return, the companies were entitled to dividends, or profits, earned by the trust. This time period saw the growth of several **monopolies**, companies which had exclusive control of a product or service. Monopolies lead to higher prices for consumers.

**Thomas Edison** was a great inventor of the time period. His inventions included the **electric light bulb**, **motion pictures**, and the **phonograph** (record player); all had great effects on American life.

**Ellis Island (New York City Harbor)** is the location that many immigrants from Europe enter the United States. Many European immigrants in the late 1800s and early 1900s came in from southern and eastern European countries. These immigrants came searching for American jobs (many found them in factories). These immigrant groups lived in their own communities within these big cities. They kept some of their native traditions and adopted some of the traditions of America.

**Samuel Gompers** established the American Federation of Labor. This was a labor union in 1886, Gompers used **collective bargaining** to negotiate with business management for higher wages, better working conditions, etc. If management did not agree, workers belonging to the AFL would go on strike.

US states west of the Mississippi River saw a **population boom** in the late 1800s as well (due to the construction of more railroads). The movement of many Americans into these western states and territories had an awful effect on many Native American tribes. Native American **Chief Sitting Bull** led his people successfully against **George Custer** at **Little Big Horn**. Four years later, 300 of Sitting Bull's people were slaughtered by US troops at **Wounded Knee**.

There was a great deal of Industrial unrest due to the tension between workers and management in the late 1800s and early 1900s. The **Pullman strike** is a good example of this, Pullman company provided many things for workers but also had many restrictions on them. A violent strike ensued in 1894 between workers and management.

Author **Upton Sinclair's** novel **The Jungle** was published in 1904. The novel portrayed the struggles of European immigrants and on the unsanitary conditions of the meatpacking industry, His novel led directly to the passage of the **Meat Inspection Act** (required cleanliness for meat-packers and allowed federal inspections of meat-packing plants) and to the Pure Food and Drug Act (which required truthful labels on foods and medicines),

**Jane Adams** was one of many women reformers of the late 1800s and early 1900s. She established Chicago's **Hull House** in 1889. This and others helped cultivate social responsibility towards the urban poor. Adams was also involved in reforms including anti-war activism, racial justice, quality of life issues, and infant mortality.

**Jim Crow Laws** were passed in many southern states in the post-Reconstruction period. These laws were aimed at restricting the rights of former slaves. Examples include curfews, vagrancy laws, etc. They required the separation of the races in public facilities. The Supreme Court Case of **Plessy v. Ferguson** legalized segregation, Facilities were required to be **"separate but equal,"** The **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)** was established by W. E. B. Dubois. This was an organization devoted to fighting for true equality for African Americans.

**Ida Tarbell** was one of the most famous **muckrakers** of the period. **Muckrakers** were those writers who exposed the corrupt side of business and public life in the early 1900s. In her book entitled **"The History of the Standard Oil Company"** she exposed the ruthlessness with which John D. Rockefeller had turned his oil business into an all-powerful monopoly. Her writing added to the trust-busting reforms of the early 1900s.

**Progressive reforms** of the early 1900s – These include **initiatives**, which are procedures by which a legislative measure can be originated with the people rather than by lawmakers; **recalls**, which are procedures for removing a public official from office by a vote of the people; **referendums**, which are procedures by which a proposed legislative measure can be submitted to a vote of the people; **Seventeenth Amendment**, which allowed the direct election of Senators by the people of the state, rather than by a state's legislative branch; many labor laws were passed which helped raise wages, provided safer conditions, limited children and women's labor, and allowed for workers compensations; efforts were also made to improve the living conditions of the poor in the cities

**Chinese Exclusion Act** was passed in 1882. This set severe limits on Chinese immigration. Exceptions were made for students, teachers, merchants, tourists, and government officials. This was passed due to the mass of Chinese immigrants entering the US on the west coast and taking jobs from native born Americans because they would accept lower wages.

### Becoming a World Power

**Spanish American War** — war fought between the US and Spain in Cuba and the Philippines —the US becomes imperialistic

**Reasons for US expansion** — Many business leaders and politicians believed that US expansion was important because it would provide the country with more economic markets and maintain its national security.

**War in the Philippines** —the Philippines became an "unorganized territory" of the United States. Later, in 1946, the Philippines officially became an independent nation.

**Theodore Roosevelt**—Fought in Spanish American War, oversaw building of the Panama Canal, led the **Rough Riders**, issued the **Roosevelt Corollary**

**Roosevelt Corollary**—statement issued by Theodore Roosevelt which expanded upon the **Monroe Doctrine**; It stated that the US had the right to intervene in the region if a nation had trouble paying its debts.

**The Panama Canal**—Cut through Panama to connect Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. Helped establish U.S. position in global trade and allowed U.S. navy to move quickly from ocean to ocean without having to go around South America.

**Unrestricted submarine warfare** — Germany's practice of attacking all ships without notice; The policy eventually led to the US declaring war on Germany in WWI.

**Lusitania**- In May 1915 a German submarine sank the British passenger liner Lusitania carrying 128 Americans.

**Zimmerman Note**- Telegram offering Mexico Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas if it would fight on Germany's side against the US in WWI; Americans were enraged

**Great Migration** — mass migration where African Americans began leaving the South for better opportunities in Northern cities and in hopes of escaping southern racism.

**Espionage and Sedition Acts** — laws passed by Congress during World War I. These acts made it illegal to interfere with the draft, obstruct the sale of Liberty bonds, or make statements considered disloyal to, or critical of, the government

**Eugene V. Debs** - Socialist leader in the US who ran for president several times and was eventually sentenced to prison for violating the Espionage and Sedition Acts.

**Wilson's Fourteen Points** — Proposed during the Treaty of Versailles with the **League of Nations** proposal but could not get US Congressmen to pass the proposal.

**League of Nations**- one of Wilson's 14 points for peace that the USA refused to join because of the desire to remain out of European Affairs, this is called **Isolationism**.

**Eighteenth Amendment** — Constitutional Amendment that outlawed the sale, manufacture, distribution, or use of alcohol; Was repealed by the Twenty First Amendment.

**Nineteenth Amendment** — Constitutional Amendment that gave women the right to vote

**Communism** — a system in which people in a society cooperate and own property mutually, thereby making governments unnecessary. It is preceded by a socialist form of government.

**Socialism**- system of social organization in which property and the distribution of income are subject to social control rather than individual determination or market forces

**Red Scare** — fear of communism that swept across the US following WWI

**Immigrant restriction** — limits placed on who could immigrate to the US. Many of these restrictions were fueled by fears about communism.

**Sacco and Vanzetti** - Italian immigrants and anarchists who were convicted of robbery and murder; Their convictions were based on circumstantial evidence. Their conviction and execution was based on the country's distrust of both immigrants and anarchist.

**Henry Ford, Mass Production, and the automobile** —was the first to perfect and successfully market it. He also introduced and perfected the method of **mass production** and introduced an innovative and more efficient **assembly line**.

**Impact of movies**- The fashions and lifestyles portrayed in the movies helped define a national culture. People all over the nation wanted to wear the clothes they saw in the movies, drive the cars they saw on screen, and take part in the fads popularized by Hollywood. As a result, movie stars became national icons.

**Impact of radio**- as the first source of mass communication and entertainment available to people in their own homes, radio united the nation and molded a national culture like never before as people across the country enjoyed the same shows and heard the same news reports. It also transformed politics by giving leaders direct access to larger numbers of people.

**Irvin Berlin**- famous Jazz composer associated with **Tin Pan Alley** who composed over 3,000 songs during his career

**Tin Pan Alley** — part of New York City that became an important center of the music industry during the post-WWI years

**Harlem Renaissance** — a literary and artistic movement celebrating African-American culture; Writers included Claude McKay and **Langston Hughes**. Artist included musicians **Louis Armstrong** and **Duke Ellington**.

### National Crisis

**Overproduction** — Depression caused when the market has more of a product than consumers want.

**Underconsumption** — Consumers reluctance to buy all that has been produced.

**Stock Market Speculation** — making high risk investments in hopes of making large returns on money. Usually **buying on margin** — purchasing for a portion of the cost

**Stock Market Crash of 1929** - one of the causes of the Great Depression; Stock prices dropped and investors hurried to sell their stock. As they rushed to sell the prices of the stocks dropped even lower. People lost all their money because they had borrowed money to buy stocks. When the price of the stocks fell they could not sell their stocks .and pay back their loans,

**Dust Bowl**- dust clouds caused by droughts that would blanket farms and entire cities leaving them uninhabitable and destroyed. Displaced hundreds of farmers forcing them to be homeless

**Hooverilles**- makeshift villages composed of homemade shacks that housed the homeless during the great depression.

**TVA - Tennessee Valley Authority** - its purpose was to develop the resources of the Tennessee Valley by building hydroelectric dams to produce electricity and help control flooding.

**Wagner Act** - Also known as the **National Labor Relations Act**; was enacted to protect workers' rights to join unions and engage in collective bargaining.

**Social Security Act** - passed in 1935; it had three major parts (1) old-age insurance for retirees 65 years old or older-and their spouses (2) Unemployment compensation system (3) Aid to families with dependent children and the disabled.

**New Deal** - Franklin Roosevelt's program to end the Great Depression; usually called "First 100 Days"

**Eleanor Roosevelt** - friend to common citizen, socially active considered a symbol of social progress and women's activism. Revolutionized the role of First-Lady

**Huey Long** – US Senator from Louisiana and critic of FDR who advocated redistribution of wealth and a guaranteed income, Was assassinated before he could run for President, "**Court Packing, Bill**"-Roosevelt's plan to enlarge the US Supreme Court with Justices favorable to his New Deal Programs, He withdrew the plan but impacted the courts decisions.

**Neutrality Act** - law passed by Congress in 1935 which prohibited the sale of weapons to warring nations and was meant to keep the US from forming alliances that might drag the nation into war.

**A Philip Randolph's March on Washington** - Civil rights activist of the 1940's who proposed a march on Washington, DC to protest racial discrimination in the military. His efforts led to President Roosevelt's support of the **Fair Employment Act**.

**Pearl Harbor** - On December 7, 1941, the Japanese launched a surprise bombing raid on the American Naval Base in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Several U.S. battleships were sunk; American military dead total = more than 2,300; Congress declared war on Japan the following day

**Internment Camps** – American internment camps was the forced removal of approximately 120,000 Japanese/ Japanese Americans. 62% were American citizens from the west coast during WWII

**Executive Order 9066** — order issued by Franklin D. Roosevelt interning Japanese Americans,

**Concentration Camps**- Prison camps where millions of Jews and other people deemed "unfit to live" by the Nazis were sent to die and/or be used as slave labor during WWII

**Korematsu v. United States**- a court decision that upheld as "military necessity" the relocation of Japanese Americans from the west coast to inland detention camps

**Lend-lease Act** - Allowed the president to send aid to any nation whose defense was considered vital to the US's National Security. Allowed US to help Great Britain during WWII even though the US was neutral

**War time conversion**- made possible by the War Production Board (WPB) during WWII was responsible for re-directing raw materials and resources from the production of civilian consumer goods to the production of materials needed for waging war against Germany and Japan

**Women in war industries** - "**Rosie the Riveter**"- nickname and symbol representing the thousands of US women who went to work in US industries to take the place of men who were fighting in the war

**Atomic bomb** – powerful explosive nuclear weapon fueled by the splitting, or fission, of the nuclei of specific isotopes of uranium or plutonium in a chain reaction. The strength of the explosion created by an atomic bomb is on the order of the strength of the explosion that would be created by thousands of tons of TNT. On August 6 and 9, 1945, the cities of **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki** were destroyed by the first atomic bombs used in warfare. The bomb brought an end to WWII.

### America as a World Power

**Marshall Plan**- The U.S. plan to aid countries to rebuild after World War II

**Truman Doctrine**- Policy declaring that the U.S. must consider the continued spread of Communism as a threat to Democracy

**Iron Curtain**-the – boundary which symbolically, and ideologically, divided Europe into two separate areas from the end of WWII until the end of the Cold War

**Domino Theory** – Idea that if one country falls to Communism surrounding countries will soon follow

**Containment**- a policy during the Cold War which acknowledged that Eastern Europe was lost to communism while maintaining that the US would focus its efforts on "containing" communism where it already existed without letting it spread to other nations,

**Communism in China**- revolution led by Mao Tse-Tung in 1949 in which China's Communist party overthrew the Nationalists to take over the country

**Korean War** - 1950 War between South and North Korea, The U.S. joined at the request of the United Nations to aid its member, South Korea, The war ended in 1953, but a formal peace treaty was never drawn up between the neighboring countries; prompting the U.S. to maintain military forces in South Korea, in an effort to discourage acts of aggression from the north

**Senator Joseph McCarthy**- Wisconsin Senator who was convinced that Communists had infiltrated high levels of government in the US military; Initially popular, he eventually had to defend his views in a series of televised hearings in which US citizens viewed him as paranoid at best and downright crazy at worst.

**McCarthyism**- the term describing a period of intense anti-Communist suspicion in the United States that lasted roughly from the late 1940s to the late 1950s.

**Cuban Revolution**- Cuba's Communist revolution that brought Fidel Castro to power in the 1950's

**Cuban Missile Crisis**- Situation during Cold War in which the Soviet Union built nuclear missile sites in Cuba

**Bay of Pigs**- CIA operation meant to remove Fidel Castro from power in Cuba. It involved an invasion which turned out to be a terrible failure and huge embarrassment for the Kennedy administration.

**Fall of Berlin-** The **Berlin Wall** known in the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic as the "Anti-Fascist Protective Rampart," was a separation barrier between West Berlin and East Germany (the German Democratic Republic), which closed the border between East and West Berlin for 28 years. Construction on the wall began on August 13, 1961, and it was dismantled in the weeks following November 9, 1989. The Berlin Wall was the most prominent part of the inner German border and an iconic symbol of the Cold War.

**Vietnam War-** 1957-1975-U.S. supported South Vietnam in hope of containing the spread of Communism. In 1964, North Vietnamese torpedo boats attacked U.S. destroyers in international waters of the Gulf of Tonkin. These attacks changed the course of the war. Congress passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution. This gave the president almost complete control over the war without an official declaration of war from Congress. In 1968, North Vietnam launched the **Tet Offensive** with included surprise attacks on major cities and American military throughout South Vietnam. Many people opposed the war. In 1973, the U.S., South Vietnam, North Vietnam, and the Viet Cong signed a formal agreement in Paris. The US was to withdrawal all its forces within 60 days. Fighting continued for two years between North and South Vietnam. In 1975, Saigon fell to North Vietnam and the countries were united into Vietnam under Communist rule, which still exists today.

**Tet Offensive-** a major coordinated attack launched by the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong against the US and South Vietnamese during the Vietnam War. Although the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces were eventually turned back, they won a *psychological* victory. The Tet offensive showed that the Communists could launch a coordinated attack and led many people in the US to question how the government was handling the war and whether US troops should be there at all.

**Growing oppositions to Vietnam War-** an anti-war movement in the 1960's and 1970's that consisted of college students and that was aimed at ending the war in Vietnam.

**Sputnik I-** Unmanned space missions launched by the Soviet Union in that late 1950s to show the viability of artificial satellites; Created increased competition between US and Soviet Union because US leaders feared falling behind the Soviets in nuclear technology.

**NASA-** President Eisenhower and the US Congress created the **National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)** on October 1, 1958 in response to the launching of Sputnik to aid in the Space Race between the Soviet Union and the US during the Cold War

**Nixon's relation with China-** Nixon became the first president to publicly acknowledge the Communist government of China and even visited the nation during his first term. Nixon also realized that, although the USSR and China were communist, the two nations disagreed with one another on some major issues. For this reason, Nixon believed that good relations with the Chinese would give him more bargaining power with the Soviets.

**Watergate Scandal-** Scandal in which supporters of the president were caught breaking into Democratic national headquarters. Although the president was not involved in planning the break in, he was involved in the cover up. The scandal forced Nixon to resign in order to avoid impeachment and also increased citizen's distrust in government.

**Gerald Ford** became president after Richard Nixon; He is the only man in history to serve as both vice president and president without being elected to either office. He was criticized for giving a pardon to Richard Nixon concerning the Watergate scandal and was defeated in the 1976 presidential election by **Jimmy Carter**.

**Jimmy Carter-** former Governor of Georgia elected as president in 1976. Praised for the success of the **Camp David Accords** but many viewed him as weak due to his handling of the **Iran Hostage Crisis** and the manner in which he dealt with the Soviet Union. He was also blamed for the poor state of the economy. He was beaten by **Ronald Reagan** in 1980.

**Camp David Accords-** peace agreement between Egypt and Israel brokered by President Carter

**Iranian Hostage Crisis-** Crisis that began in 1979 after Iranian revolutionaries stormed the US embassy in Tehran and took everyone inside hostage. In exchange for their release, the Iranians demanded the US government hand over the Shah of Iran to stand trial. When Carter refused, the hostage stand-off lasted the remainder of Carter's time in office and included a failed attempt at a military rescue. Carter's handling of the situation contributed greatly to his defeat in 1980.

**Ronald Reagan-**former governor of California was a strong supporter of Barry Goldwater and Reagan emerged as the **Conservative** right's next hero. He believed in limited government, low taxes, and a strong military. He is credited for ending the Cold War and criticized for mounting a huge national debt and the **Iran-Contra** affair.

**Reaganomics-** term given to Reagan's economic policies by his critics in his presidency when it appeared they were not working

**Iran-Contra Scandal-** Scandal which occurred late in Reagan's presidency in which members of the Reagan administration sold arms to Iran in exchange for help freeing hostages and illegally funneled the money from the sales to fund the Contras in Nicaragua who were fighting against the communist Sandinista government.

**Collapse of the Soviet Union (end of cold War) -** The weakening Soviet economy helped **Gorbachev** realize that an arms race against the US was no longer feasible. On Nov. 9, 1989 the East German government announced that people could travel freely to West Berlin.

**George W. Bush-** the son of former president **George H.W. Bush**, narrowly defeated **Gore** in 2000. He served as president when **9/11** attack occurred,

**September 11, 2001-** date the terrorist attacked the World Trade Center in New York City, Pentagon in Washington D.C. by hijacking Commercial Jets full of Jet-fuel and making a suicide crash into the government buildings. One Jet crashed in a field in Pennsylvania because the passengers prevented the airliner from reaching its intended target (speculation suggests either the capitol building or the White House).

**War on Terror-**war launched by the Bush Administration against Islamic terrorism in response to the 9/11 attacks.

**Intervention in Afghanistan**- the Bush administration entered the nation to capture Osama bin Laden, the leader of the Islamic fundamentalist terrorist group called Al Qaeda  
**War in Iraq**- war launched by a US-led coalition on nations in 2003 that invaded Iraq and brought down the government of Saddam Hussein; It was launched by the president and supported by Congress based on the belief that Saddam had weapons of Mass Destruction and ties to Al-Qaeda. However, the absence of such weapons and lack of evidence tying Saddam to Al-Qaeda have led to intense criticism and controversy over, the war and whether or not US troops should stay.

### Recreating a National Political Identity

**Warren Court**- Led by Chief Justice Earl Warren in the 1950's and 60's which was noted for its authority to bring about social change in the US.

**Miranda v. Arizona**- 1966 Supreme Court ruling in which the court ruled that a criminal defendant must be informed when they are arrested that they have a right to an attorney and the right not to incriminate themselves.

Assassination of John F. Kennedy-After the March on Washington, President Kennedy proposed new Civil Rights laws; however, on November 22, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald shot and killed the President in Dallas Texas

**Lyndon Baines Johnson** became president following the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963. Johnson pushed through civil rights legislation, proposed domestic programs designed to end poverty, and he also supported affirmative action.

**Great Society Program**- Johnson's domestic program aimed at ending poverty which eventually involved massive government spending.

**Medicare and Medicaid**- important programs introduced as part of Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society" Program. **Medicare** provides elderly citizens with medical care and is funded by federal government. **Medicaid** provides medical care for lower-income families and is partially funded by the states

**1968 Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert Kennedy** - In April, an assassin gunned down Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in Memphis Tennessee, leaving others to carry the banner of Civil Rights in his place. Later that summer, as a Democratic presidential hopeful, Robert Kennedy, was also assassinated after winning the California primary. Because of his open support for Civil Rights, many citizens had considered Kennedy to be their greatest hope for steering the nation in a positive direction. In the midst of all the chaos and violence, the nation moved ahead with concern and a sense of uncertainty

**1968 Democratic National Convention**- political convention where the Democratic Party nominated its candidates for president and vice president for the '68 election; Large numbers of radicals and protestors descended on the city where the convention was held and, eventually, massive demonstrations got out of hand after convention delegates voted against a Vietnam peace resolution and it became clear that Johnson's vice president, Hubert Humphrey, would be nominated for president. Police began clubbing those involved in the rally while television cameras caught most of the violence.

**Conservative Movement**- marked by the candidacy of Barry Goldwater as Republican Presidential candidate in 1964 and Richard Nixon in 1968.

**Conservatism**- political philosophy which gained support in the '60's and that believes government should not try to regulate too much. Conservatives would rather keep taxes low and have good government that does little as possible. They believe in personal freedom and property rights rather than government trying to control how society operates.

**Bill Clinton** defeated George H.W. Bush in 1992 to become the first Democratic president since Jimmy Carter. Under his presidency the economy improved, however, his presidency was often dogged with scandal, he had a hard time dealing with Republican-led Congress, and he is only the second president in history to be impeached after he was caught lying to a grand jury.

**NAFTA** (North American Free Trade Agreement) NAFTA promoted free trade (no trade restrictions) between US, Canada, and Mexico.

**Impeachment of Bill Clinton**- Clinton became the second president to be impeached after he lied to a Grand Jury about his relationship with White House intern Monica Lewinsky; Clinton's presidency survived after he was acquitted by the Senate but with much humiliation

**2000 Presidential Election** (Bush v. Gore)-Decided by a mere 537 votes in the swing state of Florida, the election of 2000 is to date the closest election in US history, and one of the few in which the winner in the electoral college failed to win the popular vote. **George W. Bush** was finally declared the winner after the Supreme Court stopped any future recounts in the state of Florida, thereby giving Bush the state's 25 electoral votes and a majority in the **Electoral College**. The Election emphasized the importance of the Electoral College in Presidential elections.

### Recreating a national Social Identity

**Levittown**-nickname for the new suburbs that developed after WWII; They were so-named for their developer who came up with innovative ways to provide mass amounts of affordable housing: William Levitt

**Interstate Highway Act**- law passed by Congress in the 1950's that authorized the building of a system of interstate highways

**Impact of Television on American Culture**- for the first time, people could watch entertaining shows, news reports, advertisements, etc. from the comfort of their own homes without having to go out to theater. Television stars became nationally admired figures, and weekly shows like *I Love Lucy* became a regular part of people's weekly schedule.

**Impact of Television on Kennedy/Nixon debate 1960**- first televised presidential debate in history, It changed politics because it demonstrated that candidates would now have to worry about how they looked and presented themselves on television.

**Impact of Television on Civil Rights Movement** - Televised coverage of violence often inflicted on African-Americans demanding their civil rights played a major role in winning support for civil rights.

**Impact of the Personal Computer and Cellular Phone**- computers have greatly impacted communications, making it easier and faster to communicate and gather information than ever before, As a result, globalization, business, employment, and politics have all been greatly impacted.

**Truman's Integration of the Military and federal government**- in 1948, President Truman signed legislation integrating the US military. His support of such actions split the Democratic Party over the issue of integration in 1948.

**Jackie Robinson** became first African American during the modern era to play baseball in the Major Leagues.

**Brown V. Board of Education**- Supreme Court decision in which the court ruled that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional because conditions in segregated schools were not equal. It reversed the decision made years before in *Plessy v. Ferguson*.

**Martin Luther King, Jr.** - acknowledged leader of the Civil Rights movement who believed in non-violent protest, led the **Montgomery bus boycott**, president of **SCLC**, and wrote the famed **Letter from Birmingham Jail**, and delivered the famous "**I have a dream**" speech at the **March on Washington**, won the Nobel peace prize, and was eventually assassinated in April of 1968.

**"I have a Dream"** speech -delivered speech at the March on Washington declaring his wishes for equal rights for African Americans to be judged by the "*Content of their Character*" and not the "*Color of their skin*"

**Letter from a Birmingham Jail**- famous letter written by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in Birmingham Alabama, where he had been arrested following a peaceful civil rights protest, His letter was a response to several white ministers who wrote a statement arguing that the battle for Civil Rights should be waged in the courts rather than by protests. King's public response eloquently expressed the reasons he disagreed and proclaimed that civil disobedience was a necessary and acceptable method of achieving equality.

**Civil Rights Act of 1964**- an act passed by Congress which prohibited segregation in public accommodations (hotels, restaurants, theaters) and discrimination in education and employment.

**Voting Rights Act of 1965**- legislation passed by Congress which authorized the president to suspend **literacy tests** for voter registration and to send federal officials to register voters in the event that county officials failed to do so. This new law led to huge increase in African-American voter registration, as well as an increase in the number of African-American candidates elected to public office,

**SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee)** - It was a student organization which devoted itself to the use of non-violent protests to demand civil rights for African Americans.

**Montgomery Bus Boycott**- **Rosa Parks** led the first nonviolent protest against segregated city buses Dr. King organized the boycott.

**Freedom Riders** — Supporters of the Civil Rights movement ride Greyhound buses state to state to protest segregation on interstate buses

**Sit-in** - students sit at lunch counter to protest the policy of not serving blacks. Ex. Greensboro, NC

**March on Washington.** — Blacks and whites assembled at the Washington monument to demand immediate passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. MLK gives "**I Have a Dream**" speech

**SCLC- (The Southern Christian Leadership Conference)** It was an organization that sought to unite leaders from the black community during the civil rights movement. It tended to rely on voter registration and education within the black community as its major method of pursuing civil rights.

**NOW** (National Organization of Women) - Organization founded by **Betty Friedan** which was devoted to political activism and feminist causes.

**Cesar Chavez**- founder of the **UFW** and an advocate for Hispanic, migrant workers; he imitated many of the methods of Dr. King and went to great lengths to improve the conditions under which migrant workers toiled, including personally conducting hunger strikes

**United Farm Workers movement**- UFW Organization founded in 1962 that imitated the methods used by civil rights movements as it supported the rights of migrant farm workers, many of which were poor Hispanic immigrants.

**Rachael Carson's Silent Spring**- Book often credited for having launched the global environmental movement. It also had immense effect in the U.S. where it spurred a national pesticide policy. Rachel Carson was a zoologist and marine biologist.

**Earth Day** – First celebrated in 1970; intended to draw attention to environmental issues; **EPA** also created in 1970

**Roe v. Wade** – 1973 Supreme Court decision in which the Court ruled that state laws restricting a woman's right to an abortion in the first trimester were unconstitutional