

**Coach Duncan's  
REVIEW PACKET FOR  
UNITED STATES HISTORY**

**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS HANDOUT!!!**

## United States History

- I. Federalist Era
  - A. George Washington & John Adams elected 1788 and 1792
    - 1. Judiciary Act of 1789 created Supreme Court & system of district & appeals courts
    - 2. Executive Departments created—state, treasury, war, attorney general
  - B. Treasury Secretary Hamilton
    - 1. Wanted strong central government, national bank, economy based on industry & commerce
  - C. Emergence of Political Parties
    - 1. Hamilton's Federalists—favored strong central gov'n't, "loose" interpretation of the Constitution, encouragement of business
    - 2. Jefferson & Madison's Republicans—wanted small federal gov'n't, "strict" interpretation, development of an agrarian, rural society
  - D. Foreign Affairs
    - 1. Proclamation of Neutrality w/ regards to French Revolution, also wanted trade w/ both sides.
    - 2. Jay Treaty (1794) w/ Br only bought time w/ the Br—w/drew soldiers from west & est border w/ Canada
    - 3. Pinckney Treaty (1795) w/ Spain—opened MS Rv to trade & settled northern boarder w/ FL
  - E. Battle of Fallen Timbers (1794) defeated British backed NA & cleared the Ohio territory
    - 1. ended with Treaty of Greenville
  - F. Whiskey Rebellion (1794)—strengthened credibility of central gov'n't
  - G. Washington's Farewell Address—warns of political parties, foreign ties, and sectionalism
  - H. Election of 1796—John Adams (F)
    - 1. XYZ Affair—Fr tried to bribe Am diplomats. Anti-Fr sentiment strengthens.
    - 2. Quaziwar w/ Fr—Naval war
    - 3. Alien and Sedition Acts—suppress dissent & growing power of Republican opposition.
    - 4. KY & VA Resolutions—protested the Alien & Sedition Acts by proposing nullification
- II. The Jefferson Era
  - A. The Revolution of 1800—Jefferson elected by the House
    - 1. Court Conflicts—Adams' Judiciary Act of 1801 packed courts w/ Federalist "Midnight Judges" at last minute
      - a. *Marbury v. Madison* declares judicial review
  - B. Louisiana Purchase (1803) – doubles size of USA
    - 1. Jefferson violates "strict" interpretation
    - 2. Lewis & Clark map out the new territory
  - C. Foreign Relations
    - 1. Embargo of 1807 tried to keep US out of war, economic disaster
  - D. Madison's Administration
    - 1. War Hawks convince Madison to ask Congress for War in 1812
    - 2. Causes: impressments, British-NA relations, blockades, freedom of the seas, and embargo
    - 3. Treaty of Ghent (1814)—restored pre-War status quo
    - 4. Hartford Convention (1814)—New England Federalists met & threatened session. Wanted commercial interested protected.
    - 5. Battle of New Orleans, Andrew Jackson's a hero – Federalist Party looked stupid and goes away.
  - E. Monroe's Administration
    - 1. AKA "Era of Good Feelings"
    - 2. Adams-Onis Treaty (1819)—Spain sold FL to USA
    - 3. Monroe Doctrine (1823)—Declared western hemisphere closed to European colonization
    - 4. Henry Clay's American System: infrastructure improvements, protective tariffs, national bank
- III. Internal Development—Post War of 1812
  - A. The Marshall Court
    - 1. Chief Justice John Marshall built power of the central gov'n't & court
    - 2. *Marbury v. Madison*
    - 3. *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810)—declared a state law constitutional
    - 4. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (1819)—upheld sanctity of contracts against state actions
    - 5. *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)—est federal immunity from states' taxiing power
    - 6. *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)—est federal control over interstate commerce

- B. Missouri Compromise (1820)
  - 1. Raised question of expansion of slavery, threatened the balance of power in the Senate
  - 2. Henry Clay's idea—Missouri became a slave state, Maine became a free state, Established the 36°30' line to limit the expansion of slavery
- C. The Economy—Industry in the North, King Cotton in the South, Roads & canals creating national markets
- D. Education
  - 1. Most schools were private & expensive
  - 2. Noah Webster's speller & Bible formed basis of literacy
- E. Religion
  - 1. Second Great Awakening
    - a. Leader Charles Grandison Finney
  - 2. Sparked a number of social reform movements including temperance, abolition, suffrage, etc...

#### IV. Jacksonian Democracy (1829-1841)

- A. Election of 1824—went to the House, John Quincy Adams won the election and appoints Clay Secretary of State, “corrupt bargain,” party split
  - 1. Tariff of Abominations (1828) denounced by the South, Calhoun's *Exposition and Protest*
- B. Election of 1828
  - 1. Jackson elected on Democratic ticket after dirty campaign
  - 2. was known as the “Common Man” president
- C. Indian Removal Act (1830)—removed all Indian tribes west of the MS Rv. Trail of Tears w/ Cherokee Nation
  - 1. *Worcester v. Cherokee* (1832)
  - 2. Jackson and John Marshall disagree
- D. Tariff Crisis
  - 1. Webster-Haynes Debate, issues: western land, tariff, State's Rights
  - 2. John C. Calhoun resigned as vice president
  - 3. South Carolina drew up Ordinance of Nullification and threatened to secede, Congress passed a compromise tariff and the Force Bill
- E. The Bank War—Jackson vetoed the Bank Bill, removed gov'n't deposits & place them in “pet” banks, causing a recession – Panic of 1837
- F. Jacksonian Politics
  - 1. Beginning of modern party system and the spoils system (sought advice from his “kitchen cabinet”)
  - 2. The rise of the Whigs, with their support of commercial and industrial development, led by Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and Daniel Webster

#### V. Antebellum Culture

- A. Examples of the Movement
  - 1. Literature
    - a. Northern Writers: James F. Cooper's *Last of the Mohicans & The Pathfinder*, Walt Whitman, Henry Longfellow, Herman Melville, Nathaniel Hawthorn
    - b. Southern Writers: Edgar A. Poe
  - 2. Fine Arts
    - a. Painters: Hudson River School, George Caitlin's Indians, John J. Audubon's birds
    - b. Neoclassical Architecture
  - 3. Transcendentalists tried to gain unity with God outside organized religion—Emerson & Thoreau
  - 4. Utopians tried to escape industrial world
    - a. Secular Communities: Brook Farm (MA), New Harmony (IN)
    - b. Religious Communities: Shakers, Mormons (Joseph Smith & Brigham Young)
- B. Political Reform Movements
  - 1. Temperance Movement
  - 2. Public schools- Horace Mann in MA was an early advocate and the “father of public ed,” supported the creation of schools to train teachers
  - 3. Feminism had origins at Seneca Falls Convention (1848) led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton
  - 4. Abolitionism: Wm Lloyd Garrison's “The Liberator” & Frederick Douglass's “The North Star”

#### VI. Life in the North

- A. Population Trends
  - 1. Total pop grew from 4M in 1790 to 32M in 1860
  - 2. Cult of domesticity shifted family responsibilities to women
  - 3. Immigration increased—still from west Europe

- B. Industrial Growth—NE produced 2/3 of all products
  - 1. Technology was ahead of Europe—Eli Whitney’s interchangeable parts, Elias Howe’s sewing machine, John Deere’s steel plow, Case’s thresher, McCormick’s mechanical reaper
  
- VII. Life in the South
  - A. The Cotton Kingdom—Population & economic power shifted to the Gulf States
  - B. Class Society
    - 1. Planter Class (50+ slaves) were minority, but dominated
    - 2. Yeoman farmers were largest group—owned few or no slaves
    - 3. Poor whites w/ no land
    - 4. Slaves
  - C. The Response of Slaves
    - 1. Slave Revolts/insurrections—largest by Nat Turner (1831)
    - 2. Running away—Harriet Tubman, Levi Coffin and the Underground Railroad
  
- VIII. Manifest Destiny & Westward Expansion
  - A. Manifest Destiny—belief that America should own land to the Pacific
    - 1. Democrats favored the use of force for expansion
  - B. Oregon Territory—joint occupation w/ Br until Pres. Polk
  - C. Texas
    - 1. 1836 Texas declared independence from Mexico
    - 2. Remember the Alamo, Santa Anna, and the Lone Star Republic of Sam Huston
    - 3. Dispute in U.S. over annexation
  
- IX. Westward Expansion
  - A. Polk’s Presidency
    - 1. Campaigned on the slogan of 54 40 or fight
    - 2. Mexican-American War
      - a. Causes: influx of Americans in MX, confusion over the borders, annexation of TX
      - b. Thoreau’s “Civil Disobedience” protested the war
      - c. Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (1848) increased US territory, sets TX-MX boundary at Rio Grande River, returned the issue of slavery to the national level
  
- X. America at Mid-Century
  - A. Political Developments
    - 1. Wilmot Proviso, proposed during the war, would have prohibited slavery in lands taken from MX (rejected)
    - 2. Compromise of 1850: introduced by H. Clay
      - a. Gains for the North: CA as free state, borders btw TX & NM established, slave trade prohibited in D.C.
      - b. Gains for the South: tougher fugitive slave laws, assume TX debt, slavery not abolished in D.C.
    - 3. Pres. Pierce acquires the Gadsden Purchase (1854) from MX
  
- XI. The Coming Civil War
  - A. *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe (1852)
  - B. Troubles in Kansas
    - 1. Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) repealed the Compromise Line of 1820 and opened Kansas to popular sovereignty
      - a. Republican Party was formed to stop the spread of slavery into the territories
    - 2. Free Soilers and John Brown helps Kansas Bleed
    - 3. Lecompton Constitution the pro-slavery constitution that was accepted, but led to guerrilla warfare
  - C. The 1856 Election—James Buchanan wins, but Republican party strengthens
  - D. Dred Scott Case—Sup Ct. Chief Justice Roger Taney states that Congress can’t exclude slavery from any territory
  - E. Lincoln-Douglas Debates
    - 1. Lincoln challenges Douglas to reconcile popular sovereignty w/ Dred Scott decision
  - F. Additional Sources of Tension
    - 1. John Brown’s Raid at Harpers Ferry Va., Rowan Helper’s *Impending Crisis in the South*
  - G. The 1860 Election
    - 1. Democratic party splits: Northern Whigs= S. Douglas, Southern Whig= J. Breckenridge, Constitutional Union= J. Bell

2. Republican Party nominates A. Lincoln (wins plurality)
- H. Secession Crisis
1. SC seceded 12/20/1860
  2. 7 states organized into the CSA w/ J. Davis as the president by March of 1861 and draft a Constitution in Montgomery, Alabama.
  3. Lincoln called for troops, 4 other states joined the Confederacy.
  4. April 12, 1861 @ 4:30am Beauregard's men fire on Fort Sumter – the War starts, Major Anderson forced to surrender the fort and leave SC
- XII. The Civil War
- A. Strengths
1. USA advantages: wealthier, more industry, more population, functioning Navy, RR
    - a. Anaconda Plan: Blockade Atlantic, control MS Rv, capture Richmond
    - b. Lincoln's first goal—"Preserving the Union"
  2. CSA advantages: large area made conquest difficult, home front advantage, more qualified military leaders
- B. Early Battles
1. First Battle of Bull Run—shows that war will be long
  2. D. Farragut captured New Orleans
  3. War at Sea
    - a. *Trent* incident
    - b. *Merrimack & Monitor* were the first ironclads
- C. The Home Front
1. Homestead Act (1862) gives 160 acres of free land if farmed for 5 years—more settling west
  2. Morrill Land Grant Act (1862) free land to states for "ag and mechanical" colleges
  3. Pacific Railway Act (1862) – built largely by Chinese and Irish Immigrants, the transcontinental railroad was not completed until 1869, met at Promontory Point, UT
  4. Conscription instituted in North & South
  5. Financing the War
    - a. USA est first income tax
    - b. Issues "greenbacks"
  6. Constitutional Authority?—Lincoln suspends habeas corpus, jails Southern sympathizers
- D. Later Battles
1. Antietam/Sharpsburg (1862) Bloodiest Day in U.S. History – not a decisive victory
    - a. Lincoln issued Emancipation Proclamation
  2. Gettysburg (1863) Bloodiest Battle in the War, 1<sup>st</sup> Turning Point
  3. Vicksburg, 2<sup>nd</sup> Turning Point, Union gained control of the Mississippi River
  4. Sherman March to the Sea, burned Atlanta, etc. "Total War"
  5. Lee Surrendered at Appomattox Court House (4/9/1865)
- E. Lincoln assassinated (4/14/1865)
- XIII. Reconstruction
- A. Under Lincoln
1. Est Freedman's Bureau (1865)
  2. 10% Plan
  3. Pocket Vetoed the Wade-Davis Bill
- B. Under Johnson
1. More lenient than Lincoln, add ratification of 13<sup>th</sup> Amend., Congress refused to admit representatives
- C. Congressional Reconstruction
1. Begins after the 1866 mid-term elections
  2. Military Reconstruction Act (1867) divides South into 5 military districts run by federal governors
  3. 14<sup>th</sup> Am defines citizen & ensures that life, liberty & property can't be taken w/o due process
  4. Tenure of Office Act (1867) president must have Senate approval to dismiss appointed officials
    - a. Congress wanted to keep Sec. Of War Stanton
    - b. Failure to follow Tenure of Office Act leads to Johnson's impeachment—found not guilty
- D. Under Grant
1. 15<sup>th</sup> Am ensures universal male suffrage—Republicans dependant on black vote
  2. Corruption: Whiskey Ring Fraud, Crédit Mobilier scandal
  3. Panic of 1873: retirement of greenbacks & revival of gold standard

- E. Compromise of 1877
  1. Contested Election Results in SC, FL, and LA
  2. Republican candidate Rutherford B. Hayes promised to end Reconstruction by w/drawing troops from South for Democratic support and won the election.
  
- XIV. New Industrial Era (1877-1882)
  - A. Politics
    1. 1880 Election: James Garfield (R) becomes pres, assassinated by a “Stalwart”—favored spoils system
    2. Chester A. Arthur becomes president and supported the Pendleton Civil Service Act
  - B. Economy
    1. New South’s economy: textiles, steel, cigarettes
    2. Social Darwinism & Gospel of Wealth
    3. National Grange, founded by Oliver Kelley push for “Grange Laws,” Farmers’ Alliance form—supported inflation, regulation of RR, cooperative farm marketing
    4. Haymarket Square Riots (1886): reduced support of labor unions & Knights of Labor
  - C. Society & Culture
    1. Immigration: 2M in 1870s, mostly Northern Europeans; 5M in 1880s, mostly Southern & Eastern Europeans
    2. Social Gospel: wanted better social & education services in cities (Jane Addams)
    3. New Religious Organizations: Salvation army (1878), Mary Baker Eddy’s First Church of Christian Scientists
    4. African Americans: Booker T. Washington led Tuskegee Institute emphasizing vocational education
    5. Literature: Mark Twain, *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*—works leading toward Realism
  
- XV. Corporate Industrialism (1882-1887)
  - A. Politics
    1. Election 1884: Grover Cleveland (D) becomes president—politics shift from Republicans to Democrats
  - B. Economy
    1. Corporate Leaders: John D. Rockefeller (oil), JP Morgan (banking), Andrew Carnegie (steel)
      - a. “Robber Barons” or “Industrial Statesmen”
    2. Interstate Commerce Act (1887): oversees RR rates, federal regulations of RR
    3. American Federation of Labor: craft unions, Samuel Gompers & Adolph Strasser founded it
  - C. Foreign Relations
    1. Asia: Chinese immigration suspended (1882)
    2. Navy: became 3<sup>rd</sup> largest in the war & naval college started
    3. Pacific: US obtained Pearl Harbor in Hawaii (1886)
    4. American Christian Missionaries active all over world
      - a. Josiah Strong – A Protestant Minister who expanded the idea of Manifest Destiny to support American imperialism in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century
  - D. Native Americans
    1. Apache War: capture of Geronimo ended war (1887)
    2. Dawes Severalty Act (1887): Americanization by est private property among NA
    3. Helen Hunt Jackson, *Century of Dishonor* – published in 1881, outlined America’s harsh treatment of the Native Americans
  
- XVI. Emergence of Regional Empire (1887-1892)
  - A. Politics
    1. Election of 1888: Benjamin Harrison (R) won electoral vote, but Cleveland won popular vote
    2. Oklahoma: First OK land rush (1889) “Oklahoma Sooners”
  - B. Economy
    1. Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890): prohibited combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade
    2. McKinley Tariff (1890)
  - C. Society & Culture
    1. Popular Amusements: vaudeville, circus, Wild West Shows, George Eastman’s camera
    2. Sports: baseball, boxing, cycling, basketball invented
    3. Childrearing: parents less authoritative, golden age of children’s literature
    4. Growth of Catholicism & Judaism in USA
    5. Native Americans: Ghost Dance & Battle of Wounded Knee (1890): ended the NA wars

6. Frederick Jackson Turner “*The Significance of the Frontier in American History*” (1893)—closing of the frontier and the end of the “West”

D. Foreign Relations

1. Hawaii: American sugar planters overthrow Queen Liliuokalani (1893)

XVII. Economic Depression (1892-1897)

A. Politics

1. Populist Party founded in 1892, Omaha Platform advocated public ownership of RR, unlimited coinage of silver as well as gold, 8-hour work day, initiatives & referendum, secret ballots, direct election of senators, graduated income tax
  - a. Fights RR w/ *Munn v. Illinois* & *Wabash v. Illinois*
2. Election of 1892: Grover Cleveland (D) defeats Benjamin Harrison (R), Populists win 10% of the vote
3. Election of 1896: William McKinley (R) defeats William Jennings Bryan (D)—Populist Party supported Bryan

B. Economy

1. Homestead Strike (1892): iron & steel workers struck Carnegie Steel & was broken up by guards
2. Panic of 1893
3. Pullman Strike (1894): Cleveland sent in federal troops to break up strikers

C. Society & Culture

1. Temperance: Anti-Saloon League
2. Immigration: settlement houses provided aid—Jane Addams’ Hull House in Chicago

XVIII. Expansion (1897-1902)

A. Politics

1. Election 1900: William McKinley & Teddy Roosevelt (R) defeat Bryan (D)
2. McKinley assassination: anarchist killed pres (1901), Roosevelt becomes pres
3. Gold Standard Act (1900): gold reserve est

B. Foreign Policy

1. Spanish American War causes: yellow journalism, USS *Maine* explosion, Cuban revolution, DeLôme Letter criticizing McKinley
  - a. Treaty of Paris (1900): USA gains Philippines, Puerto Rico & Guam, Spain receives \$20M
2. Hawaii annexed 1898
3. Philippines: E. Aguinaldo led rebellion against USA (1899-1902)
4. Open Door Notes: equal opportunity to trade w/ China
5. Platt Amendment: made Cuba a virtual protectorate of the USA (1901)
6. USA begins the Panama Canal

XIX. Theodore Roosevelt

A. Politics

1. R. LaFollette promotes state progressivism & “Laboratory of Democracy”—initiatives, recalls, direct election of Senators
2. 1904 Election: Teddy Roosevelt—presidential policy called the “Square Deal”
3. Food Regulations: Pure Foods and Drug Act (1906) & Meat Inspection Act (1906) in response to *The Jungle*

B. Economy

1. Antitrust Policies: Northern Securities Cases; Standard Oil Case, by 1909 T. Roosevelt brought down 25 monopolies using the Courts and the Sherman Anti-Trust Act
2. Coal Strike: TR intervened in United Mine Workers action against anthracite mine owners (1902)

C. Society & Culture

1. Muckrakers: investigative journalism—Lincoln Steffens’ *The Shame of the Cities*, Ida Tarbell’s *The History of Standard Oil*, Upton Sinclair’s *The Jungle*, Jacob Riis’ *How the Other Half Lives*

D. Foreign Relations

1. Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine: USA reserved right to intervene with Latin America
2. Japan: Gentleman’s Agreement (1907) limited Japanese immigration
3. Great White Fleet: US naval fleet sent to Asia

- XX. Regulator State (1907)
  - A. Politics
    - 1. 1908 Election: William H. Taft (R) defeats William Jennings Bryan (D)
      - a. Taft continued to fight trusts
      - b. Dollar Diplomacy
    - 2. 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment: graduated income tax
    - 3. 1912 Election: TR Split the Republican Party – Wilson (D) defeats TR (progressive) and Taft (R)
    - 4. Mexican Revolution: Taft stations troops along MX border supporting revolutionary government
  - B. Economy
    - 1. Payne-Aldrich Tariff: amendments made bill a protective tariff (1909)
    - 2. Mann-Elkins Act (1910): strengthens the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)
  - C. Society & Culture
    - 1. IWW: Industrial Works of the World (Wobblies): radical labor union
    - 2. African Americans: WEB DuBois founded the Niagara Movement (1905) that eventually became the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, calling for full equality the NAACP concentrated on using the courts
- XXI. Woodrow Wilson and the New Freedom
  - A. Implementing the “New Freedom”—calls for the reduction of tariffs, reform of bank laws, improvements on anti-trust laws
    - 1. Underwood-Simmons Tariff Act (1913): tariff rates reduced & graduated income tax implemented
    - 2. Federal Reserve Act (1913): Fed serviced bank
    - 3. Clayton Antitrust Act (1914): interpreted the Sherman Antitrust Act
    - 4. Federal Trade Commission Act (1914): prohibited unfair trade w/o defining them
    - 5. Child Labor Act (1916): couldn’t interstate ship goods made by children under 14—declared unconstitutional
  - B. Election of 1916: Wilson wins and by calling for neutrality w/ WWI
- XXII. Foreign Policy and Road to WWI
  - A. Long-term causes
    - 1. Imperialism
    - 2. Militarism
    - 3. Nationalism
    - 4. Alliances
  - B. Issues Proclamation of Neutrality (1914): closer ties to Allies
    - 1. Submarine Crisis: *Lusitania* sunk killing Am passengers (1915), Arabic Pledge
    - 2. Sussex Pledge (1916)
    - 3. Gm reversed Schlieffin Plan and announce unrestricted sub warfare (1917)
    - 4. Zimmerman telegram (1917): Gm proposed that Mx join them
    - 5. Gm’s commit the “Overt Act,” the US declares war April 6, 1917
- XXIII. World War I
  - A. Military Campaigns
    - 1. Selective Service Act (May 1917): 2M drafted by end of war.
    - 2. American Expeditionary force led by Gen. Pershing—100K dead
  - B. Home Front
    - 1. War Industries Board allocates raw materials, controls production & pricing of goods.
    - 2. Rationing: “Wheatless Mondays” & “Meatless Tuesdays”
    - 3. War Labor Board prohibits strikes & encourages higher wages.
    - 4. War finance= income & luxury taxes ↑, bonds sold
  - C. Public Opinion & Civil Liberties
    - 1. Espionage & Sedition Acts (1917): impose fines or prison sentences for giving false information aiding the enemy or criticizing the gov’n’t
  - D. Social Trends
    - 1. Women: more working, new freedoms lead to suffrage
    - 2. Minorities: many migrate from South, race riots in 26 cities



## XXIV. Peace & Domestic Problems

### A. Peacemaking

1. 14 Points: open treaties, freedom of seas & trade, arms reduction, fair adjustments to colonial claims, national aspirations, League of Nations.
2. Armistice (11-11-1918)
3. Treaty of Versailles: League of Nations formed, Gm signs guilt-clause, must pay reparations, new countries formed.
  - a. Henry Cabot Lodge & Republicans

### B. Domestic Problems

1. Progressivism: 18<sup>th</sup> Am eliminates alcohol; 19<sup>th</sup> Am gives ♀ suffrage
2. Red Scare: arrest & deportation of supposed Communists, Palmer Raid, FBI starts w/ J.E. Hoover as head

### C. Election of 1920

1. Republican Warren G. Harding wins

## XXV. 1920s

### A. Economy

1. Consumer credit expands meeting demand for big ticket items
2. Big business ↑
3. Farmer incomes ↓ & costs ↑

### B. American Society

1. Standard of living ↑
2. “Flappers” indep & assertive ♀
3. Marcus Garvey (UNIA) encourages back to Africa
4. Literary: E. Hemingway, F.S. Fitzgerald, E. Pound (Lost Generation)

### C. Social Conflicts

1. KKK memberships rises along with Nativism
2. Emergency Quota Act (1921): limits immigration from each nation w/ maximum of 150K
3. Prohibition enforced by Volstead Act
  - a. Crime ↑ w/ speakeasies, mobs, & bootlegging
4. Scopes Trial= creationism v. evolution
5. Sacco & Vanzetti charged & executed for robbery

### D. Government & Politics

1. Harding Administration: cuts taxes, Fordney-Cumberbund Tariff imposed ↑ tariffs on farm products
2. Tea Pot Dome Scandal—Sec. Falls sells federal land in WY
3. Harding dies of heart attack—Coolidge takes over
4. Election 1924: “Stay Cool with Coolidge”—C. Coolidge wins
5. Election 1928: H. Hoover wins w/ the solid south
6. Foreign Policy: Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)—renounced war

## XXVI. Great Depression

### A. Causes of the Great Depression

1. Farm economy depressed throughout decade; ag and industrial overproduction, too much wealth in the hands of too few, defects in the stock market and banking system
  - a. The stock market crash (10-29-1929) was the first visible sign

### B. Affects of the Great Depression

1. Financial: GDP dropped by ~50%; unemployment rose to ~25%, by 1932 22% of banks failed
2. Bonus Expeditionary Force: unemployed vets go to D.C. to lobby for early payments; driven from shanties “Hooverilles” by federal army

### C. Hoover’s Depression

1. Hawley-Smoot Tariff: raised duties on ag & manufacturing prices (makes situation worse).
2. Public Works: built “Hoover” Dam
3. Federal Home Loan Bank Act: loans to buildings & loans associations, savings banks, insurance companies

### D. Election of 1932

1. Dem. Nominated FDR – “Happy Day’s Are Here Again!”
2. Roosevelt received >57% of votes with the promise of his 3 R’s (Relief, Recovery, and Reform)

## XXVII. FDR and the First New Deal

- A. Legislation of 1<sup>st</sup> 100 Days
  - 1. To end the Banking Crisis: runs on banks before inauguration; FDR declared a Banking Holiday and submitted the Emergency Bank Relief Act to Congress: additional funds for banks, no hoarding
  - 2. Established the FDIC to insure deposits
  - 3. Repeal of prohibition w/ 21<sup>st</sup> Am
  - 4. Federal Emergency Relief Act: \$ to poor, distributed by states – Harry Hopkins and “work relief”
  - 5. Civilian Conservation Corps: small payments to families of young men working for gov’n’t
  - 6. Public Works Administration: built schools, highways, & hospitals—create construction jobs
  - 7. Agricultural Adjustment Administration and National Industrial Recovery Act (both later declared unconstitutional which prompted FDR to propose his Court Packing Scheme)
  - 8. Federal Farm Loan Act: consolidates farm credit to make low payments
  - 9. Tennessee Valley Authority: regional public planning, built 20 dams, hydroelectric power
- B. Explained his actions on the radio “fireside chats”
- C. After the 1<sup>st</sup> 100 Days
  - 1. Securities & Exchange Commission: supervised stock exchanges
  - 2. Federal Housing Admin: insures long-term, low interest rate mortgages on home construction

## XXVIII. Second New Deal

- A. Legislation
  - 1. Works Progress Administration: employed ppl for 10 hrs/wk
  - 2. National Youth Program: pt jobs to high school & college students so they’d stay in school
  - 3. Rural Electrification Admin
  - 4. National Labor Relations Act: right to unionize, created National Labor Relations Board
  - 5. Social Security Act
  - 6. High income taxes on high income

## XXIX. Road to War

- A. Early Foreign Policy
  - 1. Good Neighbor Policy: improve relations w/ Latin American & nonintervention
- B. Neutrality Acts (1937): prohibits loans, arm sales to belligerent nations; cash & carry of nonmilitary goods
- C. Threats to World Order
  - 1. Japan invades Manchuria (1931) & China (1937)
  - 2. Ethiopia falls to It (1936)
  - 3. Gm enters entered Rhineland, Rome-Berlin Axis formed, Gm unites w/ Austria & takes Sudetenland, takes Czech, non-aggression pact w/ USSR
  - 4. Gm invades Poland
- D. American Response—First peace-time draft for men 21-35
- E. American Involvement
  - 1. Lend-Lease Act: post-war payment by Br
  - 2. Atlantic Charter: issued by Churchill & FDR, endorsed self-determination
- F. Road to Pearl Harbor
  - 1. Embargo on gas, iron, steel on Japan (1940)
  - 2. Japan signed treaty w/ Axis
  - 3. Japanese assets in USA frozen
  - 4. Pearl Harbor attacked 12-7-1941
  - 5. 12-8-1941 FDR asks Congress to declare war.

## XXX. World War II, 1942-1946

- A. North African Theater
  - 1. DDE’s allied forces defeat Erwin Rommel (desert Fox)’s Africa Korps
  - 2. Turning Point: El Alamain
- B. European Theater
  - 1. Gm tried to attack USSR—Turning Point: Stalingrad
  - 2. D-Day (6-61944): Allied Troops invade France
  - 3. V-E Day (April 1945)
- C. Pacific Theater
  - 1. After Pearl Harbor Americans are driven out of the Philippines, Baton Death March
  - 2. Coral Sea (May 1942): Jp advanced toward Australia
  - 3. Midway (June 1942): USA defeated Jp Navy

4. Okinawa (June 1945): Jp defenses destroyed
  5. Hiroshima & Nagasaki (1945): atomic bomb dropped
  6. Japan surrendered 8-14-1945
- D. Diplomacy
1. Yalta Conference: “Big Three” decided on UN & occupation of Gm
  2. Potsdam Conference (July/Aug. 1945): demanded Jp surrender
- E. Home Front
1. War Production Board (1942): regulated raw material usage
  2. Office of Price Administration (1942): regulated prices & wages
  3. Revenue Act (1942): extended income tax to majority of population
  4. *Korematsu v. US* (1944): Supreme Court upheld relocation of Jp-Am to concentration camps for military security
  5. A. Phillip Randolph, Civil Right Leader who opposed the war because of Civil Rights

### XXXI. The Cold War, 1945-1960

- A. Emergence of Containment
1. Truman Doctrine (1947): US policy prevent the expansion of Communism by aiding democracies around the world, begin with Turkey & Greece
  2. Marshall Plan (1947): US’s plan for European economic recovery
  3. Berlin Crisis leads to Berlin Airlift ending May 1949
  4. NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization created April 1949, Soviets respond with the Warsaw Pact
  5. SEATO created in 1954 (an Asian version of NATO, though it dissolved in 1977)
- B. International Cooperation—United Nations est at San Francisco meeting 1945
1. 1<sup>st</sup> pres= Eleanor Roosevelt
- C. Containment in Asia
1. Korea: No Korea invaded So Korea by crossing 38<sup>th</sup> // (1950), UN authorized USA forced to invade, armistice signed June 1953
- D. Eisenhower-Dulles Foreign Policy
1. Vietnam: French are defeated at Dien Bien Phu (1954); Geneva Accords est 17<sup>th</sup> //
  2. SEATO: Philippines, Thailand & Pakistan signed Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (1954)
  3. Eisenhower Doctrine (1957): use force against advancing Communists in Middle East
  4. Cuba (1961): Castro came to power & moved toward USSR; USA beaks diplomacy

### XXXII. Domestic Policies, 1945-1960

- A. Truman
1. Atomic Energy Commission est (1946)
  2. Taft-Hartley Act (1947): Congress restricted union power, outlawed “closed shops”
  3. Truman desegregated the military by executive order
  4. 1948 Election: Democrats split over Civil Rights, Strom Thurman ran as a “Dixiecrat,” Democrats nominated Truman, Republicans nominated Dewey; Truman won!
  5. GI Bill
- B. Anti-Communism
1. Loyalty Review Board (1947): review gov’n employees; root out communist
  2. Alger Hiss (1950): accused of being a communist spy, convicted of perjury.
  3. McCarran Act (1950): Communist had to register w/ fed gov’n
  4. Joseph McCarthy: senator from WI charged Communists were working in State Dept & Army; Second Red Scare peaked with “McCarthyism,” later censured by senate
  5. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg (1953) executed for espionage
- C. Eisenhower
1. won 1952 election
  2. Earl Warren appointed to Supreme Court as Chief Justice
  3. Interstate Hwy System (1956)
  4. NASA established 1958 in response to Sputnik; also poured million \$\$\$ into math and science education
- D. Civil Rights
1. *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954): separate facilities unequal
  2. Montgomery bus boycott led by MLK, Jr (1955-56)
  3. Little Rock, AR (1957): National Guard desegregates Central HS
  4. Sit-ins start in Greensboro, N.C. at Woolworths and spread nation wide.
- E. Beat Movement
- F. Election 1960: JFK wins over Nixon—first televised debates, prob over JFK being Catholic

### XXXIII. Society & Culture, 1945-1960

- A. Economic & Demographic Trends
  1. GNP nearly doubles
  2. Baby boom
  3. Suburban growth (Levittowns)
- B. Social Conformity
  1. Homogeneity: William Whyte's *The Organization Man* (1956)
  2. Women: books & magazine promote cult of feminine domesticity
  3. Church memberships increases

### XXXIV. Domestic Policies, 1961-1968

- A. Kennedy (New Frontier)
  1. Increased minimum wage
  2. March on Washington: 200K ppl demonstrate for Civil Rights, MLK, Jr gives "I have a Dream."
  3. Est Peace Corps
  4. Kennedy Assassination (11-22-1963)
- B. Johnson (Great Society)
  1. Civil Rights Act (1964): outlawed racial discrimination by employers & unions; Equal Employment Opportunity Commission formed
  2. Economic Opportunity Act (1964): est Job Corps, VISTA (volunteers in service to America)
  3. Voting Rights Act (1965): fed involvement in voter registration
  4. Medicare (1965): medical care for retired persons
  5. Housing & Urban Development Act (1965) & Dept of Housing & Urban Affairs (1966) aka HUD

### XXXV. Foreign Policy, 1961-1968

- A. Kennedy
  1. Bay of Pigs (April 1961): CIA fails invasion of Cuba
  2. Berlin Wall (1961): Krushchev closed border btw West & East Berlin
  3. Cuban Missile Crisis (Oct 1962): spy planes discover soviet missiles in Cuba
  4. Nuclear test ban (1963): ban atmosphere testing
  5. Alliance for Progress (proposed by JFK in 1961) provide aid for Latin America to counter the "communist threat" and strengthen relations between Latin America and the U.S.
- B. Johnson
  1. Gulf of Tonkin (Aug 1964): North VN attack *USS Maddox*, Johnson asked Congress for the Tonkin Resolutions authorizing the use of military force in North VN
  2. Tet Offensive (1968): VC wage counterattack, psychological win, turning point in Vietnam!
    - a. My Lai Massacre – US soldiers under Lt. William Calley killed hundreds of Vietnamese civilians (Vietcong?), pictures hit the media, Calley is court-martialed and sentenced to life in prison.
  3. Election 1968
    - a. Robert Kennedy Democratic candidate, assassinated
    - b. Nixon (R) narrowly defeats Humphrey (D)

### XXXVI. Political and Social Activism, 1965-1970

- A. Ethnic Activism
  1. Racial Riots – Watts, LA (1965), NYC & Chicago (1966), Newark & Detroit (1967)
  2. Black Power: Stokely Carmichael calls for black control of Civil Rights
  3. Hispanics: Cesar Chavez's United Hispanic Farm Workers recognized by AFL; boycott grapes
  4. Native Americans: American Indian Movement founded (AIM)—Protest @ Wounded Knee
- B. Counter Culture Movement and the New Left
  1. SDS (Students for a Democratic Society): want participatory democracy
  2. UC- Berkley's sit-ins
  3. Women's Liberation: Betty Friedan's *Feminine Mystique*, helped to found NOW (National Organization Women)
    - a. Other feminist from the period – Gloria Steinem pushed for the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA); Jane Fonda (best known for her Vietnam Protests)
    - b. Phyllis Schlafly, author of *A Choice, Not An Echo*, opposed the Feminist and the ERA
  4. Homosexual Rights visible after raid on Stonewall Inn, Greenwich Village, NYC
  5. Hippy movement began to center around the Haight-Ashbury district in San Francisco
- C. Thurgood Marshall was appointed by Johnson to the Supreme Court (1967) – first African American

XXXVII. Domestic Policy & Society, 1969-1980

- A. Nixon
  - 1. supported the 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment (extended to suffrage to 18 years), the Clean Air Act, and Revenue sharing: \$30 B to states
- B. Watergate
  - 1. Break-in: 5 men caught breaking into the Democratic Headquarters. (June 1973)
  - 2. Congress: Senate investigates & House Judiciary Committee began impeachment hearing (1973-74)
  - 3. Bob Woodward & Carl Bernstein @ Washington Post used investigative reporting
  - 4. Spiro Agnew: Vice President resigned, Nixon appointed Gerald Ford to be VP
  - 5. Nixon resigns—Ford became first unelected president
- C. Ford
  - 1. Nixon Pardoned, cost Ford the 1976 Election
- D. Carter
  - 1. Election 1976: Carter defeated Ford
  - 2. Economy in Stagflation
  - 3. Energy Department created (1977); energy crisis in America
  - 4. Environment: “superfund” created for clean up
- E. Social Trends
  - 1. Hispanic population grew 61%
  - 2. Women: >50% employed; Equal Rights Amendment approved by Congress (1972) not ratified by the states
  - 3. Population shift to the sunbelt
  - 4. Religion: rise in conservative Christianity; some leads become political (Jerry Farwell)

XXXVIII. Foreign Policy, 1969-1980

- A. Nixon
  - 1. Vietnamization: Nixon turns war to So VN, w/drew 60K troops (1969)
  - 2. Cambodia: Nixon ordered bombing, led to ↑ in protests (Kent State)
  - 3. Draft: lottery system instituted (1970-73)
  - 4. Pentagon Papers (1971): revealed that President Johnson had misled the people, proved that he had planned the escalation in Vietnam
  - 5. Title IX – Outlawed discrimination based on gender in education.
  - 6. War Powers Act: required congressional approval for commitment of combat troops (1973)
  - 7. SALT: USSR & USA signed Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty
  - 8. Détente: name given to Nixon & Kissinger’s policy to reduce tension due to Cold War
  - 9. Traveled to China & USSR—first president
- B. Ford—Saigon fell to North Vietnam
- C. Carter
  - 1. Panama (1978): transfer of ownership of canal to Panamanians in 1999
  - 2. Israel (1978): Camp David Agreement signed btw Egypt & Israel which gives Sinai to Egypt
  - 3. SALT II (1979): not passed by Senate
  - 4. Afghanistan (1979): USSR invades, Carter ships grain to Afgh & pulls SALT II from Congress
  - 5. Iran (1979-1980): American backed Shah removed from leadership, hostages taken @ US embassy in Tehran for 444 days

XXXIX. Domestic Policy & Society, 1981-1993

- A. Reagan
  - 1. cuts spending on domestic programs by \$39 billion
  - 2. increased defense spending by \$12 B
    - a. Strategic Defense Initiative dubbed “Star Wars”
  - 3. Economic Recovery Tax Act (1981): reduced income tax by 25% over 3 yrs
  - 4. Election 1984: Reagan beats Walter Mondale (Geraldine Ferraro= 1<sup>st</sup> female on national ticket)
  - 5. appointed Sandra Day O’Connor to the Supreme Court, first female
- B. Bush—Elected 1988
  - 1. Deficit @ \$4T: raised taxes & cut spending
  - 2. Election 1992: Bill Clinton defeats Bush (R) & Ross Perot (Ind)
- C. Social & Culture
  - 1. AIDS discovered (1981)
  - 2. Labor Unions decline ~19%

- XL. Foreign Policy, 1981-1993
  - A. Reagan
    - 1. Nicaragua (1981-188)US provided military aid to Contras who opposed leftist Sandinistas; cease fire signed 1988
    - 2. Grenada (1983): USA overthrew Cuban-backed regime
    - 3. Iran-Contra (1985-86): arms sold to Iranians; profits diverted to Contras; Congressional hearings
  - B. Bush, Sr.
    - 1. Cold War Ends (we hope!) – the Communist Block in Eastern Europe breaks apart, Berlin Wall was torn down in later 1989/1990, Collapse of the USSR
    - 2. Panama (1989-Jan 1990): US troops invaded & overthrew Noriega, who allegedly sold drugs in US
    - 3. Persian Gulf War (1990-91): Iraq invaded Kuwait; US troops ordered to Saudi Arabia; Desert Storm used missiles & air attacks
  
- XLI. Domestic Policies, 1992-present
  - A. Clinton
    - 1. Clinton pushed for Universal Health Car – failed!
    - 2. Abortion: overturned “gag” rule prohibiting federally funded clinics from discussing abortion
    - 3. Deficit: \$496B reduction of deficit, balanced budget was signed in 1997, 2000 had a \$230B surplus
    - 4. Taxes: raised for upper- & middle-class & on gasses
    - 5. AmeriCorps: jobs for college students to ↑ college opportunities
    - 6. Brady Bill: Gun control through waiting periods
    - 7. Contract With America (1994): Sen. Gingrich proposed way to change Am—welfare reform, tougher anti-crime, term limits, balanced budget—not passed
    - 8. Oklahoma City Bombing (1995): Timothy McVeigh bombs Murrah Federal Building killing 168
    - 9. Impeachment (1998) over perjury
  - B. Growing Racial & Ethnic Diversity
    - 1. Affirmative Action
    - 2. Bilingual education
    - 3. Nativism
  - C. George W. Bush
    - 1. Election 2000: Gore won popular vote, Bush won electoral vote, disputed returns in FL
    - 2. Tax cuts, rebates, new energy plan, No Child Left Behind education plan, Federal funding to faith-based programs
  - D. Barak Obama
    - 1. Election of 2008: Obama, defeated John McCain, becoming the first African American President
    - 2. ???
  
- XLII. Foreign Policies, 1994-present
  - A. Clinton
    - 1. Embassy bombings in Africa by terrorists
    - 2. Haiti (1991): Un issued embargo & USA sent troops b/c democratically elected pres was overthrown. Carter able to negotiate.
    - 3. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA): work to eliminate tariffs btw Mx, USA, Canada
    - 4. Bosnia (1995): Ethnic cleansing stopped by NATO & US troops.
    - 5. Kosovo (1996): Albanians wanted to separate from rest of Serbia, NATO & US troops intervene
  - B. Environment—Global warming, nuclear proliferation, ozone concerns
  - C. Bush—War on Terrorism
    - 1. Sept. 11, 2001—Planes crash into WTC, Pentagon & PA field
      - a. Patriot Act
    - 2. Conflict in Afghanistan (2001-Present): Military attack on al-Qaeda camps & Osama bin Laden; removed the Taliban from power...
    - 3. Conflict in Iraq (2003-Present): Military attack to remove Saddam Hussein from power and establish a democracy in Iraq... *to be contined...*
  - D. Obama—???

## Supreme Court Cases to Know:

- Brown v. Board of Education, 1954** (both) – ended school segregation
- Bush v. Gore, 2001**– stopped the recount in FL, Bush won the Election
- Dartmouth College v. Woodward, 1819** – stopped the New Hampshire from taking over a private college
- Dred Scott v. Sandford, 1857**– overturned the compromise line of 1820, ruled that Congress had no authority to outlaw slavery in the territories, ruled that slaves were property and not citizens
- Engle v. Vitale, 1962** – first case to even mention “separation of church and state” – outlawed teacher-lead pray in schools.
- Escobedo v. IL, 1964** – criminal suspects have a right to a lawyer during interrogations
- Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824** – Congress has the power to regulate interstate navigation
- Gideon v. Wainwright, 1963** – Right to a lawyer in a criminal trial when tried in a state court
- Korematsu v. US, 1944** – upheld Executive Order 9066 (Japanese Internment)
- Mapp v. Ohio, 1961** – exclusionary rule – illegal evidence is impermissible in court
- Marbury v. Madison, 1803** – established Judicial Review
- McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819** – States cannot tax the Federal Government (ie the National Bank of the US)
- Miranda v. AZ, 1966** – one must be informed of their rights before questioning.
- Munn v. IL** – allowed states to regulate business (ie RR) within their border
- Wabash v. IL** – limited the power of the states to regulate the RR due to the “interstate” clause... lead to the creation of the ICC
- US v. EC Knight**— filed to stop the forming of the sugar trust, but the sugar trust won because the factory was within a state, Knight Sugar Company controlled 98% of market
- Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896** – established the doctrine of “separate but equal”
- Regents of CA v. Bakke, 1978** – case of reverse discrimination, race cannot be the only factor when determining college admission.
- Roe v. Wade, 1973** – legalized abortion
- Schenck v. US, 1919** – free speech can be limited during times of war or to protect public safety
- Swann v. Charlotte Meck. School District, 1969** – forced bussing can be used to desegregate (this was recently overturned)
- Tinker v. Des Moines School District, 1969** – free speech applies to students so long as it does not disrupt classroom instruction
- New Jersey v. T.L.O.** – schools need only “suspicion” in order to search a student
- Texas v. Johnson, 1991** – flag burning was upheld under the courts interpretation of the first amendment
- US v. Nixon** – presidents have “executive privilege” but only in matters of national security – Nixon had to turn over the tapes...
- Worcester v. GA** – Cherokee’s were entitled to their land, however, Jackson refused to enforce the ruling

## Terms to Know:

### Goal 1

Judiciary Act of 1789  
Bill of Rights  
Hamilton's Economic Plan  
Whiskey Rebellion  
Democratic-Republican Party  
Federalist Party  
Election of 1800  
"Midnight Judges"  
Laissez-faire  
Marbury v. Madison, (1803)  
John Marshall  
Louisiana Purchase  
Alien & Sedition Acts

Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions  
Hartford Convention (1814)  
Suffrage requirements  
Tecumseh  
Cotton Gin  
Eli Whitney  
"Necessary Evil"  
Emancipation  
Treaty of Greenville 1796  
XYZ Affair  
Convention of 1800  
Impressment of seamen  
Embargo Act 1807

President Washington's  
Proclamation Neutrality  
President Washington's  
Farewell Address  
War Hawks  
War of 1812  
Battle of New Orleans  
Treaty of Ghent  
Adams-Onis Treaty  
Jay's Treaty  
Pinckney's Treaty

### Goal 2

Missouri Compromise  
The Indian Removal Act 1830  
Sequoyah  
Worcester v. Georgia, 1832  
Trail of Tears  
White man suffrage  
The Alamo  
Election of 1844  
Texas Annexation  
"54-40 or Fight!"  
Mexican War  
Wilmot Proviso  
Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo  
49ers  
Stephen Austin  
Gadsden Purchase  
Lewis and Clark  
Oregon Trail  
Noah Webster  
Ralph Waldo Emerson  
Henry David Thoreau  
Neoclassical Architecture  
Washington Irving  
Edgar Allen Poe  
Nathaniel Hawthorne

James Fennimore Cooper  
Hudson River School of Artists  
Alex de Tocqueville  
Samuel Morse  
Eli Whitney  
John Deere  
Cyrus McCormick  
Robert Fulton  
Erie Canal  
Cotton Kingdom  
1st Industrial Revolution  
Nativism  
Know-Nothings  
William Lloyd Garrison  
Frederick Douglass  
Henry Clay  
American System  
Panic of 1819  
McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819  
Election of 1824  
"corrupt bargain"  
suffrage  
spoils system  
Tariff of Abomination  
South Carolina Nullification Crisis

*South Carolina Exposition and Protest*  
Election of 1832  
Pet Banks  
Whig Party  
Election of 1840  
Nat Turner's Rebellion  
Monroe Doctrine  
Dorothea Dix  
Horace Mann  
Elizabeth Cady Stanton  
Lucretia Mott  
Seneca Falls Convention  
Sojourner Truth  
Susan B. Anthony  
Utopian Communities  
Brook Farm  
Oneida  
New Harmony  
Rehabilitation  
Prison Reform  
William Lloyd Garrison  
Grimke Sisters  
David Walker  
Frederick Douglass  
Charles G. Finney

### Goal 3

Anti-slavery movement  
Slave codes  
Underground Railroad  
Harriet Tubman  
Kansas-Nebraska Act  
Bleeding Kansas  
Republican Party  
Popular Sovereignty  
Summer-Brooks Incident  
Freeport Doctrine  
Lincoln-Douglas Debates  
Free Soil Party  
Compromise of 1850  
Dred Scott v. Sanford, 1857  
John Brown and Harper's Ferry

Fugitive Slave Act  
Missouri Compromise  
Compromise of 1850  
Harriet Beecher Stowe  
*Uncle Tom's Cabin*  
Fugitive Slave Law  
Election of 1860  
Secession  
Fort Sumter, S.C.  
Abraham Lincoln  
Jefferson Davis  
Confederation  
First Battle of Bull Run/ Manassas  
John Wilkes Booth  
Antietam

Vicksburg  
Gettysburg  
Gettysburg Address  
Writ of Habeas Corpus  
Election of 1864  
William Sherman's March  
Anaconda Plan  
Copperheads  
Emancipation Proclamation  
African-American participation  
Appomattox Court House  
Robert E. Lee  
Ulysses S. Grant  
George McClellan  
Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson



Freedman's Bureau  
Radical Republicans  
Reconstruction plans  
Thaddeus Stevens  
Andrew Johnson  
Tenure of Office Act  
Johnson's impeachment  
Scalawags

#### Goal 4

Joseph Smith  
Brigham Young  
Mormons  
Homestead Act  
Roles of women  
Roles of African Americans  
Roles of Chinese  
Roles of Irish  
Comstock Lode  
Morrill Land Grant Act 1862  
Sod houses  
Oklahoma Land Rush  
Dawes Severalty Act  
Chief Joseph

#### Goal 5

Elevator  
Electric trolleys  
Jacob Riis  
Ellis Island  
Culture shock  
Settlement houses  
Jane Addams  
Dumbbell tenements  
Chinese Exclusion Act  
Telephone  
Alexander Graham Bell  
Thomas Edison  
Typewriter  
Sweatshops  
Amusement parks  
Spectator sports  
Frederick Olmstead  
Cultural pluralism  
Urbanization  
Nativism  
Melting pot  
Bessemer Process  
Andrew Carnegie  
John Rockefeller

#### Goal 6

Alfred T. Mahan  
Josiah Strong  
Frederick Jackson Turner  
Imperialism  
Spheres of influence  
Queen Liliuokalani  
Seward's Folly  
Treaty of Paris 1898

Carpetbaggers  
Black Codes  
Ku Klux Klan  
Sharecroppers  
Tenant farmers  
Jim Crow laws  
The Whiskey Ring  
Solid South

Nez Perce  
Battle of Little Big Horn  
Sand Creek Massacre  
Wounded Knee  
Helen Hunt Jackson's  
*Century of Dishonor*  
Buffalo Soldiers  
Promontory Point, Utah  
Transcontinental Railroad  
Irish immigrants  
Chinese immigrants  
The Grange  
National Farmer Alliances  
Southern Alliance

J. P. Morgan  
Vanderbilt family  
Edwin Drake  
Standard Oil Company  
U. S. Steel  
George Westinghouse  
*Gospel of Wealth*  
Horatio Alger  
Social Darwinism  
Trust  
Monopoly  
Gilded Age  
Working conditions  
Wages  
Child labor  
Craft unions  
Trade unions  
Knights of Labor  
Haymarket Riot  
American Federation of Labor  
Samuel Gompers  
Eugene Debs  
Strike  
Negotiation

Platt Amendment  
"Splendid Little War"  
Social Darwinism  
Philippines  
Commodore George Dewey  
Theodore Roosevelt  
Rough Riders  
William Randolph Hearst

Military reconstruction  
13th amendment  
14th amendment  
15th amendment  
Civil Rights Act of 1866  
Election of 1876  
Compromise of 1877

Colored Farmers Alliance  
Omaha Platform  
Interstate Commerce Act  
Rebates  
William Jennings Bryan  
*"Cross of Gold Speech"*  
Greenbacks  
Barbed wire  
Refrigerator car  
Windmill  
Farmer's Cooperatives  
Steel Plow  
Vertical/horizontal integration  
Interlocking directorates

Mediation  
Collective bargaining  
Arbitration  
Yellow-dog contract  
Closed shop  
Sherman Antitrust Act  
The Great Strike (1877)  
Pullman Strike  
Homestead Strike  
Sherman Anti-Trust Act  
Pendleton Act  
Political machines  
Boss Tweed  
Tammany Hall  
Thomas Nast  
Credit Mobilier scandal  
Graft  
Whiskey Ring scandal  
Populism  
Secret ballot (Australian)  
Initiative  
Referendum  
Recall  
Mugwumps

Joseph Pulitzer  
USS Maine  
Panama Canal  
Pancho Villa Raids  
"Jingoism"  
Dollar Diplomacy  
Platt Amendment  
Roosevelt Corollary

Anti-Imperialism League  
Missionary (Moral) Diplomacy

**Goal 7**

Muckraking  
Ida Tarbell  
Lincoln Steffens  
Upton Sinclair  
Jacob Riis  
Urban slums  
Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire  
Jane Addams/Hull House  
16th Amendment  
17th Amendment  
18th Amendment  
(Volstead Act)  
19th Amendment  
Carrie A. Nation  
Anthracite Coal Strike  
Sherman Anti-Trust Act North  
Northern Securities v U.S., 1904  
American Tobacco v U.S., 1911

**Goal 8**

Nationalism  
Militarism  
Alliances  
Archduke Francis Ferdinand  
U-Boat submarine warfare  
Serbia  
Allies  
Central Powers  
Kaiser Wilhelm II  
Contraband  
Zimmerman Telegram  
Lusitania  
Mobilization  
Election of 1916  
Woodrow Wilson  
Isolationists  
Selective Service Act  
Jeanette Rankin  
“Make the world safe for democracy”

**Goal 9**

“Return to Normalcy”  
laissez-faire  
Teapot Dome scandal  
Albert Fall  
Hawley-Smoot Tariff  
Speculation  
Buying on the margin  
Mechanization  
“Black Tuesday”  
Rugged individualism  
Direct relief  
Easy credit  
Installment plan  
Overproduction  
Hoovervilles

Boxer Rebellion  
Open Door Policy

US v EC Kight & Co, 1895  
Payne Aldrich Tariff, 1909  
Mann Elkins Act  
Robert LaFollette  
Election of 1912  
Progressive/Bull Moose Party  
Federal Reserve Act  
Plessey v Ferguson, 1896  
Booker T. Washington  
W.E.B. Dubois  
Ida Wells Barnett  
Great Migration  
Niagara Movement  
Atlanta Compromise Speech  
The NAACP  
Nationwide lynching  
Disenfranchisement  
Literacy test

Idealism  
(The first 13 terms should have been introduced in World History and are reviewed here.)  
John J. Pershing  
American Expeditionary Force  
Trench warfare  
“No Man’s Land”  
Mustard gas  
Doughboys  
Armistice  
Fourteen Points (1-5, 14)  
“The Big Four”  
“Peace without victory”  
Russian and Bolshevik Revolutions  
Treaty of Versailles  
League of Nations  
Henry Cabot Lodge  
17th Amendment

Soup kitchens  
Breadlines  
Radio  
Market/advertising  
Jazz  
Silent and “talkies” films  
“The Jazz Singer”  
Lost Generation  
Langston Hughes  
Louis Armstrong  
F. Scott Fitzgerald  
Ernest Hemingway  
Sinclair Lewis  
Speakeasies  
Bootleggers

Annexation of Hawaii

Poll taxes  
Grandfather clauses  
Wright brothers  
Movie Camera  
Coca Cola  
Ford’s Innovations:  
    \$5 day  
    Assembly line  
    Model T  
    Workers as consumers  
Electricity  
Mail order catalogs  
Skyscrapers  
Kodak cameras  
Airline service  
Sewing machine  
  
18th Amendment  
19th Amendment  
Industrial workers of the World  
Self-determination  
Committee on Public Information/  
George Creel  
Food Administration/  
    Herbert Hoover  
War Industries Board/Bernard Baruch  
Ku Klux Plan  
Palmer/Palmer Raids  
Espionage and Sedition Acts  
Eugene V. Debs  
Schenck v United States, 1919  
Sacco and Vanzetti  
John L. Lewis (United Mine Workers)  
Washington Naval Conference  
Dawes Plan

Babe Ruth  
Charles Lindbergh  
Automobiles  
FDR’s “Fireside Chats”  
Zora Neal Hurston  
Marcus Garvey  
United Negro Improvement  
Association  
W.E.B. Dubois (repeat)  
Fundamentalism  
Scopes Trial  
Aimee Semple McPherson  
Billy Sunday  
Margaret Sanger  
Deficit spending

Social Security  
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)  
Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)  
Public Works Administration (PWA)  
Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

**Goal 10**

Adolf Hitler  
Benito Mussolini  
Emperor Hirohito  
Winston Churchill  
Fascism  
Joseph Stalin  
Munich Pact  
Third Reich  
Four Freedoms  
Kellogg-Briand Pact  
Lend-Lease Act  
Neutrality Acts  
Non-Aggression Pact  
Pearl Harbor  
Quarantine Speech  
(The terms in the top of the column are review from World History)  
Atomic bomb  
Battle of Britain  
Battle of the Bulge  
Blitzkrieg  
Chester Nimitz  
D-Day (Operation Overlord)  
Douglas MacArthur  
George Patton  
Holocaust  
Newsreels  
Pamphlets  
Airdrops

**Goal 11**

“Duck and cover”  
Fallout Shelters  
National Security Act, 1947  
House on Un-American Activities Committee  
Alger Hiss  
Julius and Ethel Rosenberg  
Hollywood Blacklist  
The National Highway Act  
Selective Service System  
New Left  
Détente  
S.A.L.T. I and II  
Montgomery bus boycotts  
Rosa Parks  
Martin Luther King, Jr.  
Malcolm X  
Black Panthers  
Black Power Movement  
Stokley Carmichael

Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)  
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)  
National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)  
Works Progress Administration (WPA)

War posters  
Iwo Jima  
J. Robert Oppenheimer  
Manhattan Project  
Midway  
Island hopping  
Nuremberg Trials  
Okinawa  
Pearl Harbor  
Stalingrad  
Tehran  
V-E Day, V-J Day  
Casablanca, Potsdam  
War bonds  
Baby boomers  
Fair Deal  
G.I. Bill  
Korematsu v United States  
1944  
Levittown  
Northern Migration  
Middle class  
Rosie the Riveter  
Selective Services Act  
AFL-CIO  
Taft-Hartley Act  
WACS  
War Production Board  
Japanese Internment Sites

C.O.R.E.  
S.N.C.C.  
March on Washington  
James Meredith  
Little Rock Nine  
George Wallace  
Brown v Board of Education, Topeka, Kansas, 1954  
Thurgood Marshall  
Earl Warren  
24th amendment  
Civil Rights Act of 1964  
Voting Rights Act of 1965  
Women’s Liberation  
National Organization for Women  
Gloria Steinem  
Phyllis Schafly  
The Feminine Mystique  
Equal Rights Amendment  
Roe v. Wade, 1973

National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act)  
Fair Labor Standards Act  
Father Charles Coughlin  
Huey P. Long  
Frances Perkins

Japanese American Museum  
Japanese Internment Rationing  
Bay of Pigs  
Berlin Airlift  
Berlin Wall  
Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)  
Cuban Missile Crisis  
Douglas MacArthur  
Eisenhower Doctrine  
Fidel Castro  
Geneva Accords  
Hydrogen Bomb  
Iron Curtain  
Police Action  
Test Ban Treaty  
Chinese Civil War  
Israel  
Korean War  
Marshall Plan  
Nikita Khrushchev  
Truman Doctrine  
U-2 Incident  
Alliance for Progress  
N.A.T.O.  
O.A.S.  
S.E.A.T.O.  
Security Council  
United Nations  
Warsaw Pact

British Invasion-Beatles  
Elvis Presley  
Haight-Ashbury  
Woodstock  
Cesar Chavez  
American Indian Movement  
Clean Air Act  
Clean Water Act  
Environmental Protection Agency  
Betty Friedan  
Tet Offensive  
Robert McNamara  
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution  
War Powers Act 1973  
Ho Chi Minh  
My Lai Incident  
Agent Orange  
Napalm  
Vietcong  
Pentagon Papers

26th Amendment  
General William Westmoreland  
Kent State  
Cambodia/Laos  
Fall of Saigon, 1975  
Paris Peace Accords  
Operation Rolling Thunder  
Radio in 1950's  
Sputnik  
NASA  
National Defense Education Act  
Space Programs  
Neil Armstrong  
John Glenn

### Goal 12

Yasser Arafat-Palestine Nationalism (PLO)  
U.S. invasion of Lebanon  
Yom Kipper War  
Camp David Accords  
Anwar el-Sadat  
Menachem Begin  
Shah of Iran  
Ayatollah Khomeini  
Iranian Hostage Crisis  
Jimmy Carter  
Famine/Somalia and Ethiopia  
Foreign debt  
Apartheid  
Nelson Mandela  
Helsinki Accords  
Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars)  
Iran-Contra Affair  
INF Treaty  
Mikhail Gorbachev  
Saddam Hussein  
Persian Gulf Wars  
Fall of the Berlin Wall  
Tiananmen Square  
Sandra Day O'Connor  
Clarence Thomas  
Microsoft  
27th Amendment  
Flag burning  
Americans with Disabilities Act  
Political Action Committees  
Geraldine Ferraro  
Title IX

Computers  
Calculators  
Silicon Valley  
ICBMs  
Hydrogen bombs  
Color television  
Microwave technology  
Nuclear power  
Commercial jet travel  
HUD  
Head Start  
VISTA  
Medicare  
Peace Corps

Texas v Johnson  
Swan v Charlotte Mecklenburg  
Schools  
William Rehnquist  
WIN (Ford)  
Stagflation  
NAFTA  
Department of Energy  
Airline deregulation  
Three Mile Island  
Energy Crisis  
National Energy Act  
Solar Energy  
Supply-Side economics  
Computer revolution  
Internet  
Bill Gates  
National debt  
Food stamps  
NASDAQ, 1990's  
"Trickle-down" theory  
Challenger disaster  
Presidential pardon  
1976 election  
Jimmy Carter  
Ronald Reagan  
Amnesty  
Elections of 1980-2000  
New Right Coalition  
New Federalism  
Graying of America  
New Democrat  
Ross Perot  
Bill Clinton

National Endowment for the Humanities  
New York Times v U.S. 1971  
United States v Nixon 1974  
Sam Ervin/Senate Watergate Committee  
John Dean  
Bob Woodward/Carl Bernstein  
Democratic National Convention 1968  
25th Amendment  
Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

Al Gore  
Joe Lieberman  
John McCain  
Newt Gingrich  
Immigration Policy Act  
Republican Election of 2000  
Regents of UC v Bakke 1978  
Reverse discrimination  
Affirmative action  
Minorities in politics  
Multiculturalism  
Green Card  
Nativist  
Bilingual education  
ESEA-No Child Left Behind  
Patriot Act  
Embassy bombings  
September 11, 2001  
Al-Qaeda  
Colin Powell  
Osama bin Laden  
Taliban Regime  
Terrorist network  
George W. Bush  
World Trade Center  
War on Iraq  
Afghanistan  
Department of Homeland Security  
Nuclear proliferation  
Airport security  
Pre-emptive strikes  
"Axis of Evil"