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 govn’t, “loose” interpretation of the Constitution, encouragement of business
      2. Jefferson & Madison’s Republicans—wanted small federal govn’t, “strict” interpretation, development of 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 govn’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. Quaiwar w/ Fr—Naval war
      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
      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 govn’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’ taxing 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 govn’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 win 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, 1st Turning Point
   3. Vicksburg, 2nd 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 13th 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. 14th 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. 15th 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 withdrawing 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
      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 3rd 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 19th 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
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. 16th 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)
   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 antitrust 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
   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 govn’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: 18th Am eliminates alcohol; 19th Am gives ☕️ suffrage
      2. Red Scare: arrest & deportation of supposed Communists, Palmer Raid, FBI starts w/ JE 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” indp & 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 & Venzetti charged & executed for robbery
   D. Government & Politics
      1. Harding Administration: cuts taxes, Fordney-Cumberland 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 “Hoovervilles” 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 1st 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/ 21st 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 govn’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 1st 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
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 Alamine
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
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
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. 1st pres= Eleanor Roosevelt

C. Containment in Asia
1. Korea: No Korea invaded So Korea by crossing 38th // (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 17th //
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 breaks 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 govn’t employees; root out communist
3. McCarran Act (1950): Communist had to register w/ fed govn’t
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
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)

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!
            (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
      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

A. Nixon
1. supported the 26th Amendment (extended to suffrage to 18 years), the Clean Air Act, and Revenue sharing: $30 B to states

B. Watergate
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 Fort 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)
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.
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”
4. Election 1984: Reagan beats Walter Mondale (Geraldine Ferrara= 1st 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
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
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 Care – 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
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
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 continued...
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:

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<td>Alien &amp; Sedition Acts</td>
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### Goal 2

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<td>Edgar Allen Poe</td>
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<td>Nathaniel Hawthorne</td>
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**Goal 4**

| Joseph Smith | Nez Perce | Colored Farmers Alliance |
| Brigham Young | Battle of Little Big Horn | Omaha Platform |
| Mormons | Sand Creek Massacre | Interstate Commerce Act |
| Homestead Act | Wounded Knee | Rebates |
| Roles of women | Helen Hunt Jackson’s | William Jennings Bryan |
| Roles of African Americans | *Century of Dishonor* | “Cross of Gold Speech” |
| Roles of Chinese | Buffalo Soldiers | Greenbacks |
| Roles of Irish | Promontory Point, Utah | Barbed wire |
| Comstock Lode | Transcontinental Railroad | Refrigerator car |
| Morrill Land Grant Act 1862 | Irish immigrants | Windmill |
| Sod houses | Chinese immigrants | Farmer’s Cooperatives |
| Oklahoma Land Rush | The Grange | Steel Plow |
| Dawes Severalty Act | National Farmer Alliances | Vertical/horizontal integration |
| Chief Joseph | Southern Alliance | Interlocking directorates |

**Goal 5**

| Elevator | J. P. Morgan | Mediation |
| Electric trolleys | Vanderbilt family | Collective bargaining |
| Jacob Riis | Edwin Drake | Arbitration |
| Ellis Island | Standard Oil Company | Yellow-dog contract |
| Culture shock | U. S. Steel | Closed shop |
| Settlement houses | George Westinghouse | Sherman Antitrust Act |
| Jane Addams | Promontory Point, Utah | The Great Strike (1877) |
| Dumbbell tenements | Horatio Alger | Pullman Strike |
| Chinese Exclusion Act | Social Darwinism | Homestead Strike |
| Telephone | Trust | Sherman Anti-Trust Act |
| Alexander Graham Bell | Monopoly | Pendleton Act |
| Thomas Edison | Gilded Age | Political machines |
| Typewriter | Working conditions | Boss Tweed |
| Sweatshops | Wages | Tammany Hall |
| Amusement parks | Child labor | Thomas Nast |
| Spectator sports | Craft unions | Credit Mobilier scandal |
| Frederick Olmstead | Trade unions | Graft |
| Cultural pluralism | Knights of Labor | Whiskey Ring scandal |
| Urbanization | Haymarket Riot | Populism |
| Nativism | American Federation of Labor | Secret ballot (Australian) |
| Melting pot | Samuel Gompers | Initiative |
| Bessemer Process | Eugene Debs | Referendum |
| Andrew Carnegie | Strike | Recall |
| John Rockefeller | Negotiation | Mugwumps |

**Goal 6**

| Alfred T. Mahan | Platt Amendment | Joseph Pulitzer |
| Josiah Strong | “Splendid Little War” | USS Maine |
| Frederick Jackson Turner | Social Darwinism | Panama Canal |
| Imperialism | Philippines | Pancho Villa Raids |
| Spheres of influence | Commodore George Dewey | “Jingoism” |
| Queen Liliuokalani | Theodore Roosevelt | Dollar Diplomacy |
| Seward’s Folly | Rough Riders | Platt Amendment |
| Treaty of Paris 1898 | William Randolph Hearst | Roosevelt Corollary |
Anti-Imperialism League
Missionary (Moral) Diplomacy
Boxer Rebellion
Open Door Policy
Annexation of Hawaii

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

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”
Mussert 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
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**Goal 10**

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<td>Iron Curtain</td>
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<tr>
<td>(The terms in the top of the column are review from World History)</td>
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**Goal 11**

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