

US History EOC Review

This study guide will help prepare you for the US History EOC. Of course, how well you do on the EOC will be determined by how well you study and how well you have done in the class this semester.

How to Use this guide: Study the guide and your book, notes, and terms. **Look up any event or term you are unfamiliar with and memorize.** Remember, history is a story and the parts tell the story and are interconnected.

US HISTORY EOC REVIEW

GEORGE WASHINGTON-Federalist (1789-1797):

A. Established **4 cabinet departments** to help run the new government (Department of State, War, Treasury, and Office of Attorney General.

* Secretary of State –Thomas Jefferson, Sec. of War-Henry Knox, Sec. of Treasury- Alexander Hamilton, Attorney-General- Edmund Randolph.

* 1791- The Bill of Rights added to the Constitution – James Madison

B. **President Washington's Foreign Policy-** the young nation should not get involved in foreign wars (**NEUTRALITY**)

Britain & France went to war (1793) with each other, President Washington declared America's neutrality (**Proclamation of Neutrality** (1793).

1. Jay's Treaty (1794)- Britain was stopping US cargo ships bound for France; to avoid war, Washington sent John Jay to Britain to seek a solution.

* Jay was forced to agree that the British had a right seize cargo bound for French ports.

* Jay did not get compensation for American merchants whose cargo had already been seized.

* Treaty angered many Americans

***** Significance: temporarily PREVENTED A WAR between America & Britain!**

2. Pinckney's Treaty (1795)- When America signed Jay's Treaty, Spain worried US & Britain might join forces and take Spain's North American territory. President Washington sent Thomas Pinckney to negotiate with Spain.

* Treaty gave US the right to navigate the Mississippi River and deposit goods at New Orleans.

* **Judiciary Act 1789**- created appeals courts to help US Supreme Court hear cases.

C. 1ST two political parties (Federalists & Democrat-Republicans)

**** Arguments between Jefferson & Hamilton over Hamilton's Economic Plan led to creation of first two political parties.**

Alexander Hamilton's Economic Plan

- components: assumption of state debts, call for a national bank
- Opposition: to assumption plan & national bank –unconstitutional.

**** KNOW THAT THE DEBATE OVER HAMILTON'S FINANCIAL PLAN LED TO CREATION OF AMERICA'S FIRST TWO POLITICAL PARTIES.**

1. Federalists- strong national government, democracy "dangerous"- wealthy/educated should rule, trade & manufacturing key to our wealth.

* **Loose constructionist**- favored a loose interpretation of the Constitution; used "necessary & proper clause" to justify creation of stronger government; ***Leader – Alexander Hamilton.**

2. Democrat-Republicans- strength of nation in farmers, believed that the wealthy corrupted government, favored more power to state governments.

* **Strict Constructionist**- favored strict interpretation of Constitution; government may only do something if Constitution *specifically* says it can.

* **Leaders- Thomas Jefferson & James Madison**

D. President Washington's Farewell Address: know the **three warnings: avoid sectionalism/regionalism, avoid political parties, and avoid involvement in foreign entanglements (wars).**

E. Washington set the precedent (tradition) for a president to serve only two terms.

1793- Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin- made cotton production more profitable and increased the demand for slaves in the South; interchangeable parts- led to 1st industrial revolution

President JOHN ADAMS-Federalist (1797-1801)

1796 Election- Federalist John Adams elected President & Democrat-Republican Jefferson became Vice President- showed weaknesses of Electoral College

Foreign Policy Issues: The French were enraged by America's agreement with Britain (JAY'S TREATY) so they began stopping American cargo ships & seizing cargo bound for Britain.

*Federalists called for war with France.

A. The X, Y, Z Affair- President Adams sent 3 US ambassadors to France to negotiate with the French about seizure of US cargo; 3 French ambassadors ("X,Y, AND Z") demanded bribes of \$250,000 before they would allow US ambassadors to speak with French officials.

*Americans call for war with France.

B. The Quasi War (with France)- (1798) Congress voted to intercept armed French ships and suspend US trade with France; an undeclared war.

* **Quasi War angered Democrat-Republicans who intensified criticism of President Adams & Federalists.**

C. Convention of 1800- (Agreement between the US & Napoleon) US gave up all financial claims against France- France released the US from a Revolutionary War treaty with France (Treaty of 1778).

D. Alien and Sedition Acts (know components of this law)- Federalist law aimed to hurt Democrat-Republican party whose supporters tended to be immigrants.

* **Alien Act**-prevented immigrants from becoming US citizens for 14 years; this hurt Democrat-Republicans because immigrants usually joined Democrat-Republican Party in big numbers.

* **Sedition Act**- law passed by the Federalists in Congress and signed by John Adams; made it illegal to say anything that might be "scandalous, false or that might incite "rebellion"; meant to stop all criticism of Federalist Party & Adams.

** **Purpose:** SHUTDOWN ANY OPPOSITION TO FEDERALISTS AND JOHN ADAMS & WEAKEN THE DEMOCRAT-REPUBLICAN PARTY.

** The Alien & Seditions Acts enraged many citizens- Republican controlled legislatures in Kentucky & Virginia passed resolutions written secretly by Jefferson & Madison.

E. Kentucky & Virginia Resolutions (Resolves)

* Written secretly by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison; was written because of the outrage over the Alien and Sedition Acts.

- **Virginia Resolution**- Jefferson & Madison argue that a state may interpose between the federal government and the people to stop an action (**INTERPOSITION**).
- **Kentucky Resolution**- argued that if the federal government passed an unconstitutional law, the states can nullify (declare it invalid) **THEORY OF NULLIFICATION**.

Thomas Jefferson Presidency-Republican (1801-1809)

Election of 1800 (Federalist John Adams v. Republican Thomas Jefferson)

* Tie between Jefferson & Aaron Burr—determined by the House of Representatives.

* 12th Amendment- changed the Electoral College system.

* Thomas Jefferson named winner.

* "**Revolution of 1800**"; first time in US history that presidential power is passed from one party to another- peaceful transfer of power is the tradition.

* "**Midnight Judges**" – President John Adams spent his last days in office up until his last night in office giving federal judgeship jobs to Federalists; led to case Marbury v. Madison.

Marbury v. Madison (1803): William Marbury demands that Supreme Court force President Thomas Jefferson & Sec. of State James Madison give him his judge job; Court rules that an act of Congress is unconstitutional for the first time = "**judicial review**".

Louisiana Purchase (nearly doubled size of US) - **Jefferson bought land in North America from France (Napoleon) even though he did not believe that the Constitution gave him the power to do so.

Lewis & Clark Expedition ("Corps of Discovery") –sent by Jefferson & Congress to explore Louisiana Purchase territory; explored trans-Mississippi west; crossed Rockies and entered Oregon; traced Columbia River to Pacific Ocean.

- Led by Meriwether Lewis & William Clark
- Remember **Sacagawea**.

Essex Junto – Massachusetts Federalists plotted to take New England states out of the Union because they feared that the Louisiana Purchase will made the South & West more powerful than North East.

Embargo Act of 1807- British & French were at war and were seizing US cargo ships; the British were kidnapping US sailors (**IMPRESSMENTS**); President Jefferson wanted to avoid war so Congress passed law halting all trade between US & Europe.

Embargo Act of 1807- US halted all trade with Europe; embargo hurt US manufacturers much more than it hurt Europe- Congress repealed the law in 1809.

- Non-Intercourse Act
- Macon's Bill #2

Presidency of James Madison-Republican (1809-1817)

The War of 1812 (US vs. Britain) Round II

Causes: the British were still seizing American cargo ships; the British were kidnapping US cargo ship sailors (**IMPRESSMENTS**), British were inciting Indians to attack American settlers (Tecumseh).

- **War Hawks** – Congressmen from South & West who tended to be Democrat-Republicans who resented Britain; wanted war BECAUSE: Britain's cargo seizure hurt farmers & British were stirring up Native Americans against settlers in the western & southern frontier.

Major Battles/Event of the War:

1. During the war, the British invaded and burned the White House.
 2. During the bombardment of Fort McHenry-Francis Scott Key wrote the Star Spangled Banner.
 3. US success- US navy (led by Oliver Perry) on the Great Lakes.
 4. **Battle of New Orleans**- actually fought after a peace treaty had been signed in Belgium; Andrew Jackson led American victory against a superior British force; made Jackson a hero in the US.
- **Hartford Convention**- New England Federalists met to show opposition to the War of 1812; led to the eventual decline of Federalist Party in America== DEATH OF THE FEDERALIST PARTY!
- * Our victory in the War and the Hartford Protest made Federalist Party look unpatriotic.
- **Treaty of Ghent** – peace treaty signed in Belgium; ENDED THE WAR of 1812.
 - **Effects of the war:** last war US & Britain fight against each other, **built US nationalism**
 - 1817-Rush-Bagot Treaty- fixed border between US & Canada; demilitarized the Great Lakes.
 - Convention 1818- US & Britain agree to jointly occupy Oregon territory for 10 years (end up being 20 years).

President James Monroe-Republican (1817-1825)

- Period was known as "**Era of Good Feelings**"-mainly because there was only one major political party (there was very little political dispute).
- Period in which there was an emphasis on national pride and building our national economy and infrastructure.

A. Henry Clay's "American System"- Henry Clay wanted to build up the American economy and infrastructure; his plan called for 3 things: a national bank, internal improvements (roads, canals etc.), and tariffs that would protect American manufacturers.

- 1819- **Adams-Onis Treaty** (Spain cedes all of Florida to US, western US border of Louisiana Purchase is decided.)

B. The Missouri Compromise (1820) - Maine in as a free state-Missouri in as a slave state, compromise would prevent slavery north of Missouri's southern border along the 36-30 parallel line.

* Temporarily maintained the balance in the Senate between free & slave states.

** developed by **Henry Clay**.

C. 1823- The Monroe Doctrine – President James Monroe declared that the America's were off limits to further European colonization= South America will be US sphere of influence.

Election of 1824- "**Battle of the Favorite Sons**"-Andrew Jackson & Henry Clay were from the west and Clay ran on his "American System" idea, John Q. Adams represented the New England area, William Crawford represented the South.

D. The "Corrupt Bargain"- Andrew Jackson won most of the popular vote-but no candidate won majority in Electoral College; the vote was decided in the House of Reps. Were Henry Clay was speaker and threw his support behind John Q. Adams.

* Once in office, Adams made Henry Clay Sec. of State. Jackson supporters claimed a "corrupt bargain had been made."

President Andrew Jackson-Democrat (1829-1837)- Age of the Common Man

A. Spoils System-practice of giving government jobs to friends/loyal supporters; led to abuses and corruption. Jackson fired large numbers of government workers and installed his own supporters in these positions.

B. White Male Suffrage –expanded: Before 1820- there was a property requirement to vote (means only property holding whites can vote).

After 1820's- states lowered or eliminated property ownership requirements to vote = More white males allowed to vote (blacks, Native Americans, & women still could not vote).

- Formation of the Whig Party-to oppose Jackson

C. The Bank War- Jackson and most westerners & southerners disliked the national bank of the US; Jackson set out to destroy the national bank.

* "**Pet Banks**" – Jackson took federal government money out of the national bank and placed the money in small state owned banks (pet banks) around the country- eventually kills the National Bank.

D. The Nullification Crisis- Cause: Congress raised the tariff which would hurt southern and westerners.

- **Tariff of 1828 (Abominations)**- name of the tariff that raised tariffs.
- **John C. Calhoun (SC) – then Vice President, advocated that South Carolina and other states had the right to declare a federal law unconstitutional (nullification); NULLIFICATION Crisis**-Calhoun and other southerners believe states have right to "nullify" unfair federal laws; South Carolina threatened to leave the Union if Tariff of 1828 was not cancelled.
- Jackson & **The Force Bill**- Congress gave Jackson power to use force to keep South Carolina in Union and enforce tariff.
- Henry Clay compromise ends nullification crisis by lowering the tariff over a few years.

Jackson & Van Buren (1837-1841) and Native Americans

- **1830 Indian Removal Act**- Congress provided money for the removal of Indians to western reservation in Oklahoma.
- **Worcester v. Georgia** – Supreme Court rules that Georgia must respect Indian property rights; Jackson's reply "If Marshall wants to protect their rights, let him do it".
- President Van Buren- **Trail of Tears** 1838- Cherokee forcibly removed from lands in NC, Tenn, Ga. To reservation in Oklahoma (@ 4,000 Cherokee die along the way).

Supreme Court Cases (1803-1824)- Expanded the power of the federal government.

- **Marbury v. Madison** (1803)- est. **judicial review**-gave Supreme Court the power to review and declare state and federal law unconstitutional.
- **McCulloch v. Maryland** (1819)- state governments can not interfere with agency of federal government.
- **Gibbons v. Ogden** (1824) – federal government may regulate interstate commerce
- **Cases strengthened power of federal government over states.**

Early 1800's Industrial Revolution & Transportation Revolution

- **The Hudson River Art Movement:** 1807-1890's; Artists: Thomas Cole & Asher Durand; artists painted America's landscape- celebrated America's natural resources.
 - Nathaniel Hawthorne- wrote the Scarlet Letter; Hermann Melville- Moby Dick
 - 1806 National Road- Potomac River to W. Virginia (only great fed. Program of time).
 - 1807- Robert Fulton & Robert Livingston- Clermont (steamboat)
 - 1825- Erie Canal- 363 miles; Hudson River to Lake Erie
 - 1830- Peter Cooper- Tom Thumb- steam driven locomotive
- Industry: Eli Whitney (interchangeable parts), Samuel Morse (telegraph & Morse code)
- ** Know Henry Clay's "**American System**"- he wanted a National bank, a tax on imports to protect US businesses, and a national system of roads.
- rise of large cities- Irish immigrants settle in cities= growth!
 - rise of labor unions- workers begin to demand more pay etc.

Immigration 1815-1860

- **5 million (Irish & German)**
- Irish settled industrial North East; Germans settled in Midwest.
- **Nativism** (Anti-immigrant, Anti-Catholic); native born Americans resented immigrants.

Reform 1828- 1845

- Second Great Awakening – all people attain grace through faith
- Charles Grandison Finney- Christian ideas should reform society
- Joseph Smith- Book of Mormon; Brigham Young- Mormons to Utah
- Literature: **Henry David Thoreau**- essay called "**Civil Disobedience**"- citizens have a duty to break unjust laws (used later by Ghandi & Martin Luther King)/ Ralph Waldo Emerson (Transcendentalism)
- James Fennimore Cooper- Last of the Mohicans (the First "American" novel)
- Reform: Temperance Movement –called for moderation in alcohol use; **Dorothea Dix** called for reform in prisons and mental institutions ; **Horace Mann**- reformer of Education; called for mandatory school attendance and teacher training schools.
- **Seneca Falls Convention** (1848): led by Lucretia Mott & Elizabeth Cady Stanton; at this meeting Mott & Stanton demanded women's suffrage (right to vote)- beginning of women's movement in America; issued Declaration of Sentiments ("all men & women are equal")
- **Hudson River School of Art-** American painters who painted scenes that emphasized America's natural beauty.

Abolition: Gradualism vs. Abolition & Colonization

- **William Lloyd Garrison** published (**The Liberator**); a newspaper that advocated abolition
- **Frederick Douglas**-African-American former slave; self-educated, wrote his own autobiography, spoke for abolition.
- **The Grimke Sisters (Angelina and Sarah)** – whites who had lived on a farm that had slaves; saw evils of slavery first hand- became outspoken critics of slavery (abolitionists).
- **Sojourner Truth**- African-American woman- abolitionist.
- Quakers & Baptists long argued slavery was a sin
- **Nat Turner Rebellion**- most successful slave revolt in the US

- 1835-1836- War for Texas Independence- know Battle of Alamo; Battle of San Jacinto (Texans defeat Mexicans & Santa Ana surrendered)

- 1836- "**gag rule**" in House of Reps.-shelved all debate on slavery issue

Expansion & Sectionalism- President John Tyler (1841-1845), James K. Polk (1845-1849), Zachary Taylor (1849-1850)

- **Manifest Destiny**- idea that God had given the continent to whites to conquer; many people used this thinking to justify taking land from Native Americans and others.
- **Pre-emption Act 1830**- protected squatters by guaranteeing them the right to claim land before it was surveyed and right to buy up to 160 acres at \$1.25/acre; government encouraged settlers to move west.
- **Squatters**- people who settled on land they did not own in the west.
- * **Jethro Wood**- developed an iron bladed plow to cut the sod of the Great Plains.
- **John Deere**- invented a steel bladed plow; more durable than iron.
- **Cyrus McCormick**- invented a wheat harvester which increased wheat productivity.
- John Sutter (California)- Sutter's Fort (1st stopping point for Americans in California).
- Mountain Men (Kit Carson, John Bridger) established east-west trails (Oregon Trail).
- Empresarios in Texas (Stephen Austin)
- **Mexican/American War** : ISSUE Annexation of Texas, purchase of California, border with Mexico.
- James K. Polk :**1844 election** ; pledged to annex Texas, buy California, "54,40 or Fight"
- 1848 **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**- ends Mexican-American War; US gains 500,000 sq. miles
- **Wilmot Proviso**- Proposed that in land won from Mexico- no slavery would exist: did not pass but showed tensions over slavery. / **Popular Sovereignty**- idea proposed that people who settle the territories won from Mexico will determine whether slavery would exist or not.
- **Free Soil Party**- party that proposed that territories be kept as free soil to preserve opportunities for white workers.
- 1849 Gold Rush-California (California enters the Union)
- **1850 Compromise**- (Henry Clay): California in as Free State; rest of Mexican cession no restrictions on slavery, new fugitive slave act, Slave trade outlawed in DC but not slavery.
- **1850 Fugitive Slave Act**- required Northerners to help capture runaway slaves or face fines or jail; angered Northerners against the South & slavery more.
- **Uncle Tom's Cabin**- book by Harriet Beecher Stowe; caused many Northerners to side with abolitionists- to fight to end slavery.
- 1849 "**Civil Disobedience**" (Henry David Thoreau) – disobey unjust laws on moral grounds- influenced Martin Luther King and Gandhi.
- **The Underground Railroad**- abolitionists set up safe houses and helped blacks escape from slavery to freedom in the north (Harriet Tubman-one of the most famous "conductors").

President Millard Fillmore (1850-1853) –President Franklin Pierce (1853-1857)

- **Gadsden Purchase (1853)**- US paid \$10 million for 30,000 acres (S. Arizona, New Mexico)
- * **KANSAS/Nebraska Act**(1854)-Stephen Douglas; divided the territories west of Missouri and Iowa into two territories (Kansas- slave territory & Nebraska-free territory) broke promise of Missouri Compromise.
- **Bleeding Kansas**- pro-slavery & antislavery settlers moved quickly to Kansas; fighting broke out 1855.

- **Dred Scot- Scot vs. Sanford** (1857)- Supreme Court ruled that African-Americans could not sue in court, Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional (US government cannot stop slavery in the territories).

President Abraham Lincoln (1861-1865)

* **Uncle Tom's Cabin**- by Harriet Beecher Stowe; contributed to the war by making Northerners more antislavery and less tolerant of Southerners way of life.

- John Brown ***Raid on Harper's Ferry***; abolitionists John Brown attempted to start a slave rebellion by taking a federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry Virginia.
- 1860 election (Abraham Lincoln elected president)- SC secedes from the Union
- Fort Sumter: South Carolina bombards federal fort to surrender

Major battles and strategies of the American Civil War

- South-War of attrition- cause casualties for the North until they allowed the South to secede; North-**Anaconda Plan**- blockade southern ports to cut off supplies.
- **Lincoln's goal at start of war**- not to interfere with slavery where it existed, hold or occupy federal property, **maintain the union.**

Important military & political leaders during the Civil War

- **Abraham Lincoln- President of the United States (the Union)**
- **Jefferson Davis- President of the Confederacy- (the South)**
- **John Wilkes Booth- assassinated Lincoln**
- **54th Massachusetts Regiment**- African-American unit who fought for the Union.

Important Battles/ Events of the Civil War

- **Battle of Antietam**- Lee retreats from Maryland to Virginia- Britain will wait until the Confederacy appears to be winning before it recognizes the Confederacy; Lincoln decides to issue Emancipation Proclamation.
- **Emancipation Proclamation**: freed only slaves in states in rebellion- not Border States.
- **Battle of Vicksburg**- Union victory; captured town of Vicksburg, Miss; significance-divided the Confederacy in two.
- **Battle of Gettysburg**: turning point of the war; major loss for the South; Britain refused to recognize the Confederacy; Confederacy on defensive for the last 2 years of the war.
- **Appomattox Courthouse**- Confederates (THE South) surrender to Gen. U.S. Grant (Union); **significance: ENDED THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR!**

President Andrew Johnson (1865-1869), Ulysses S. Grant (1869-1877), Rutherford B. Hayes (1877-1881)

Reconstruction

- **Lincoln's Reconstruction Plan**- 10% plan; allowed rapid readmission of Southern states back into the Union.
- **Radical Reconstruction Plan**- Republicans who wanted to be harsh towards the South; their plan: pardon to those who take oath of loyalty, states must adopt 14th amendment.
- **1866 Civil Rights Act**-stated that all African-Americans were indeed US citizens; (could be repealed at some point-so Republicans will pass 14th amendment to make it permanent).
- Effect of Lincoln's assassination on Reconstruction- ended hope of leniency on South
- South's Reaction to Reconstruction (RISE OF KKK, JIM CROW-segregation laws in South)
- Freedman's Bureau

- **Civil War outcome** – supremacy of national government over the states established.
- **Compromise 1877**- President Hayes ends Reconstruction; pulls US troops out of South.
- Civil War Amendments: 13th (ABOLISHED SALVERY) , 14th (IDENTIFIED US citizens and claimed protection for all US Citizens) , 15th(gave black men the right to vote)
- **Sharecropping**, Debt peonage

Western Settlement

- mineral strikes lure people west (gold, silver, copper)
- open range- use of Texas longhorn, cattle drives. Barbed wire helped bring an end to open range cattle drives (**barbed wire** invented 1874 by **Joseph Glidden**-still best and most used form of barbed wire; allows cattle to be fenced-no need for open range).
- **1862 Homestead Act**- settler obtained title to up to 160 acres by paying \$10 registration fee and living on land for 5 years entitled settler to ownership; government encouraged white settlers to move west!

Presidents: James Garfield (1881), Chester Arthur (1881-1885), Grover Cleveland (1885-1889)

- 1880's wheat farmers mortgaged property= abandoned farms= more tenant farmers.
- Wounded Knee/Sand Creek Indian Massacres
- 1887 **Dawes Act**- allotted each Indian household 160 acres of reservation land to farm-remaining land would be sold to whites and the money placed in a "trust" fund for Native Americans; tried to make farmers of Native Americans- IT FAILED.
- Up to 1860- the tariff is the main source of government revenue.

Industrial America and Labor Unions

- Alexander Graham Bell (telephone), Thomas Edison (influence of light bulb), Gustavus Swift (refrigerated freight cars impact), Thomas Sholes (typewriter)
- Transcontinental Railroad (**Union Pacific-hired Irish immigrants, Civil War vets, Central Pacific-hired Chinese immigrants**)- 1869 met at **Promontory Point, Utah**.
- **Robber Barons**- Railroad entrepreneurs who were perceived as being greedy and corrupt.
- Identify the following with their business: **John D. Rockefeller** (oil refining-Standard Oil), **Cornelius Vanderbilt** (railroad consolidation), **J.P. Morgan** (investment banking)
- Credit Mobilier Scandal
- **Laissez-faire government**- "hands off" (little or no government regulation of US businesses)
- Andrew Carnegie- horizontal integration, vertical integration, monopolies, trusts, holding companies
- Labor Unions growth- unhealthy working conditions, repetitive work. 1865-1897 deflation.
- **2 types**: trade union (craftsmen), Industrial Unions (craft workers & common workers)
- Tactics used by businesses to prevent labor unions: oath of loyalty, hired undercover detectives, blacklisting, lockout.
- Labor Union tactics: strikes, boycotts
- No laws allowed workers to unionize, labor leaders identified with Marxism & anarchism
- Late 1800's Major Strikes: Great Railroad Strike, Haymarket Riot (hurt labor's reputation more), Pullman Strike.
- Knights of Labor (1st nationwide industrial union), AFL
- **CLOSED SHOPS**-unions forced businesses to hire only union members (strengthened the union).

Immigration Late 1800's

- **1890's more than half of all immigrants in US were from eastern & southern Europe**
- 14 million eastern European Jewish immigrants 1860-1900
- **Ellis Island** (European immigrants processed), **Angel Island** (Asian immigrants processed)
- Growth of ethnic cities- tenements, skyscrapers, mass transit
- **1882- Chinese Exclusion Act**- banned Chinese immigration for 10 years, prevented Chinese in America from becoming US citizens (permanent in 1902, repealed 1942).
- Political Machines- **Tammany Hall** (William "Boss" Tweed)- services in exchange for votes.

Gilded Age & Political Reform

- Individualism (Horatio Alger- "rags to riches" novels).
- Social Darwinism, Gospel of Wealth (philanthropy)
- Social Gospel Movement 1870-1920; Salvation Army, YMCA, **Settlement Houses (Jane Addams & "Hull House")**; settlement houses provide education, aid to immigrants.
- Growth of public schools – "Americanization", prepares future workers, free public libraries.
- James Garfield assassination- civil service reform
- **1883 Pendleton Act**- did away with the Spoils System; set up civil service system- replaced Spoils System (**SPOILS SYSTEM ENDS**)
- 1890 **Sherman Antitrust Act**- attempt to regulate monopolies- ineffective.
- **Populism**- political movement by farmers to unite and fight unfair business practices (high railroad rates etc.).
- Problems faced by farmers- post 1860 farm prices dropped due to technology, high tariffs raised price of equipment, and Railroads set high freight charges, deflation due to money supply (Interstate Commerce Act-1887)

Presidents: Benjamin Harrison (1889-1893), Grover Cleveland (1893-1897), William McKinley (1897-1901)

- **The Grange**, The Farmer's Alliance, People's Party (Populist party).
- Called for Silver coinage, **Goldbugs** vs. **Silverites**
- 1896 election- Dem. & Populists supported William Jennings Bryan (pro-silverite) vs. William McKinley (Front porch campaign)
- * 1896- **Plessy v. Ferguson**- "separate but equal" established, **Jim Crow laws**, de facto segregation in north.
- * poll taxes, literacy tests- used to deny blacks the right to vote.
- **Ida B. Wells** - Memphis Free Speech newspaper- wrote against lynching in US.
- **Booker T. Washington vs. W.E.B. Dubois** –Washington believed African-Americans should focus on education and job training more than gaining immediate Civil Rights (**Atlanta Compromise**); Dubois advocated immediate demand for Civil Rights.

US Imperialism

- * economic & political domination of strong country over weaker nations.
- * Reasons for US Imperialism- new markets, superiority (Anglo-Saxonism)-Josiah Strong
- * **The White Man's Burden**-Kipling's defense/explanation of Imperialism
- * Annexation of Hawaii

* **Alfred T. Mahan**- Wrote a book "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History" ; called for development of a large and modern US navy to protect US merchant trade ships & defend US trade rights; **would require coaling stations**.

* Teddy Roosevelt- **Big Stick diplomacy**

Spanish-American War

* Causes: **yellow journalism**, USS Maine explosion, de Lome letter, jingoism

* US gets Guam, Puerto Rico, Philippines- Cuba gets independence (become US protectorate).

* Joseph Pulitzer, William Randolph Hearst- **yellow journalism**

* **Rough Riders**- most famous fighting unit of Spanish-American War; led by Leonard Wood with second in command Teddy Roosevelt; took part in **Battle of San Juan Hill**.

* **Platt Amendment**- Cuba becomes an American protectorate.

President Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909), William H. Taft (1909-1913)

Imperialism

- **Cause: new markets for US goods, Anglo-Saxonism, Social Darwinism**
- **Alfred T. Mahan**- called for modernizing US navy & increased coaling stations to avoid being shut out of foreign markets.
- **Open Door Policy**- (McKinley/T. Roosevelt) - US policy that stated that all countries should be allowed to trade with China.
- **Great White Fleet**- (T. Roosevelt) US navy was sent around the world to show America's might (part of Teddy Roosevelt's "BIG STICK" diplomacy).
- T. Roosevelt - **Gentlemen's Agreement** (US & Japan): T. Roosevelt and Japan agreement; US would be less restrictive/discriminatory towards Asian-Americans in California if Japan would allow less Japanese emigration to the US.
- Northern Securities, Boxer Rebellion, Platt Amendment
- Panama Canal- America buys the right to build and control Panama canal; US will control the canal until 1999.
- **Roosevelt Corollary** to Monroe Doctrine- policy that the US would collect debts of Latin American nations on behalf of Europe (T.R. sent MARINES to collect debts).
- **The Square Deal, Big Stick Policy**
- **Dollar Diplomacy**- policy of William H. Taft; US uses less military intervention in Latin America and more reliance on economic cooperation with Latin America.
- **Progressivism 1890-1919- America moves from laissez-faire to more government involvement**
- political movement to reform (change) facets of society; led by the middleclass.
- called for government to play more active role in solving problems
- Failure: Failed to address issue of segregation & race
- **Muckrakers: Upton Sinclair**-The Jungle (about meat packing industry), **Jacob Riis**-How the Other Half Lives (how the poor lived in NYC), **Ida Tarbell** - wrote about business corruption in Standard Oil.
- **Progressive era reforms**: commission plan for city government, initiatives, referendums, recall elections, Robert La Follette's "Wisconsin Idea" - direct primaries, direct election of Senators, zoning laws, worker compensation laws, building codes, health codes, Temperance, Pure Food & Drug Act, Commission & City manager form of local gov't
- **16th Amendment**- gave Congress the right to impose income taxes.

- **17th Amendment**- gave citizens the right of direct election of US Senators.
- **18th Amendment**- Prohibition (made manufacture, selling, drinking of alcohol illegal).
- **19th Amendment**- Women's suffrage (gave women the right to vote).
- **Eugene V. Debs**- 1912 ran for pres. on **American Socialist Party** ticket (got @ million votes)
- **Niagara Falls Conference**- led by W.E.B. Dubois- Led to creation of **NAACP** (1909)
- **Know the debate about different tactics of Booker T. Washington & WEB Dubois.**
- Clayton Antitrust Act (1914) - stopped corporations from unfair practices; gave labor unions the right to exist.

President Woodrow Wilson (1913-1921)

World War I (1914-1919)

- **Causes:** Alliance System, Balkans Crisis, Nationalism
- Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand by Serbian nationalists
- German U-BOATS, sinking of **Lusitania**, **Sussex Pledge**, Germany resumes sub-warfare
- 1917 -**Zimmermann Telegram**-German government attempted to get Mexico to attack the US in exchange Germany would return Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas to Mexico.
- March 1917- Germans sink 4 US Merchant ships
- **Triple Entente (Allies):** France, Russia, Great Britain, Italy (joined 1915), US joins 1917.
- **Triple Alliance** - Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy; **Central Powers(post 1915):** Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottomans, Bulgaria.

Tactics: Trench warfare, rapid fire machine guns, poison gas, planes

Battles: Verdun, Chateau-Thierry, Argonne Forest, Marne

- War Industries Board, Daylight savings time, victory gardens, bonds, selective service
- **Espionage Act 1917**- punished anyone who gave aid to our enemies; interfered with war effort. **Sedition Act 1918**- made it illegal to publicly be opposed to the war.
- **Schenck v. US 1919**- US may curb free speech in wartime.

Treaty of Versailles- Germany stripped of army, forced to pay \$33 billion to Allies, admit guilt for the war (humiliation)

* **The Big Four**- Great Britain, France, US, Italy- meet to decide aftermath of the war.

* **Wilson's Fourteen Points**- CALLED FOR A LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO BE CREATED.

* **US failure to join League of Nations; Henry Cabot Lodge and the "Reservationists"**

Post WWI: Labor unrest, **the Red Scare**, **Palmer Raids**

Presidents: Warren G. Harding (1921-1923), Calvin Coolidge (1923-1929) –"Return to Normalcy"

1920's- The Jazz Age "Roaring 20's" (Fundamentalism vs. The New Morality)

- **Nativism**- name given to hostility of native born Americans to new immigrants; **Sacco-Vanzetti Case** 1920- Italian immigrants accused & convicted of killing a night guard; some say mainly accused because they were immigrants.
- Eugenics
- Fundamentalism (creationism vs. evolution) **Scopes Trial** (Monkey Trial)
- **18th Amendment- (1920)-Prohibition; speakeasies, bootlegging (Al Capone), Volstead Act. Repealed in 1933!!**
- Resurgence of KKK –hired PR experts; declined late 1920's

- **Emergency Quota Act** 1921- limited immigration (set number allowed in)- immigration now based on ethnic origin.
- **The Great Migration**- African-Americans move to northern cities during WWI.
- **The Harlem Renaissance**- a flowering of African-American arts in the north.
 1. Zora Neale Hurston- stories set in Florida; showed African-American culture.
 2. Louis Armstrong- improvisational style of jazz based on Dixieland, ragtime.
 3. Duke Ellington- mixed jazz with orchestration.
 4. **Langston Hughes**- "Poet Laureate of Harlem"; described plight of African-Americans.
- **The Cotton Club**-most famous Harlem nightspot.
- Blacks gained more political power in the north (Oscar DePriest-first African-American elected to House of Representatives in the north- 1928).

Black Nationalism (Negro Nationalism): glorified black culture and traditions.

- led by **Marcus Garvey** (UNIA-Universal Negro Improvement Association) based in Harlem.
- Advocated separation and economic independence
- "**Back to Africa**" movement- never achieved; Garvey arrested & deported.

Media in the 1920's Culture

- 1920- First commercial radio broadcast- Harding's 1920 presidential victory.
- 1920- First "talking" movie.
- Mass Media (radio, movies, newspapers) - broke down patterns of regionalism and narrow local interest= unified the nation.

Economy in the 1920's

- * **Andrew Mellon**- Secretary of Treasury; chief architect of the prosperity of the 1920's; **supply-side economics**.
- * Americans begin buying on credit in larger numbers.
- * Rising standard of living, work hours decreased.
- * **Henry Ford**- assembly line (**Model T**); mass production= more supply and reduced consumer costs.
- * **Impact of the automobile**: created new small business opportunities, eased isolation of rural life, people can live farther from work.

Airline industry: World War I- planes used; post WWI- planes seen as dangerous novelties.

- Kelly Act 1925- US Postal Service uses private airplane operators to help carry mail.
- 1926 Air Commerce Act- Federal government provides money to build airports.
- 1927- **Charles Lindberg**- 1st transatlantic solo flight- proved long range air travel feasible.

Radio: 1920 broadcast of President Harding's election= 1st radio broadcasts in history.

- CBS/NBC - first major commercial radio businesses- used advertising to make money.

Farmers did not experience the prosperity of the 1920's

Reasons: post WWI competition from Europe, Europe was buying less American farm goods, protective tariffs hurt US farm product sales in Europe.

Presidents of the 1920's: Warren Harding (1921-1923) "**return to normalcy**", Ohio Gang, **Teapot Dome Scandal**, Calvin Coolidge (1923-1929): "Silent Cal", "The chief business of the American people is business", **Kellogg-Briand Pact**.

America Turns more isolationists in the 1920's & 1930's

- **ISOLATIONISM**

- Post WWI –European nations announce they will not repay war debts.
- Americans became convinced that arms manufacturers had tricked America into entering WWI.

- 1934 **Nye Committee Report**- showed arms manufacturers had made huge profits; made Americans less willing to get involved in future foreign wars.

Presidents: Herbert Hoover (1929-1933), Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933-1945)

The Great Depression

Causes: Overproduction, Stock speculation (**buying on the margin**), uneven distribution of wealth

Stock market Crash: **Black Tuesday (Oct. 29, 1929)**- stock market lost \$10-\$15 billion in value.

Terms: **margin call, breadlines, Hoovervilles**

The Dust Bowl: causes: 1920's wheat prices fall= fields left unplanted, 1932 drought.

- **Okies** seek new life in California.
- **The Grapes of Wrath-John Steinbeck**

President Hoover's response to the Depression

* Opposed direct federal government relief to poor- thought state and local government should provide.

* encourage **public works** at state and local level.

* Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)

Terms: **Bonus Army**- World War I veterans who marched to Washington DC to demand early payment of a promised bonus; police and army troops force them out at gun point.

Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal 1933-1939

New Deal- name of Roosevelt's policies to end the Depression.

** advocated a more massive federal government response to the Depression!

First New Deal- 1933-1935

Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC)
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp (FDIC)
Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)

Second New Deal

Works Progress Administration (WPA)
Rural Electrification Adm. (REA)
Social Securities Act

- **FDR's Court Packing plan**
- **Roosevelt Recession**
- **Importance of the New Deal**: created a "safety net" for Americans and larger role for government in our lives.

World War II 1931-1945

Causes : **Rise of dictators in Europe (Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin)** due to Treaty of Versailles and economic depression, **Fascism, Totalitarianism.**

American Neutrality: Neutrality Act 1935, Neutrality Act 1939 (cash & carry), Lend-Lease Act 1940.

The Atlantic Charter:

Munich Conference: leaders of Britain, France, Italy meet and give in to Hitler's demands for the Sudetenland (Czechoslovakia).

Appeasement: giving concessions in exchange for peace.

The Holocaust: Nuremberg laws, Kristallnacht, Wannsee Conference, Final Solution, Auschwitz, Buchenwald

America Mobilizes for war: Auto industry produced 1/3 of all military equipment during the war, Selective Service and Training Act (FIRST PEACETIME DRAFT) ,

* **"Double V" Campaign**- A campaign to defeat Hitler's racism in Europe and racism in the US; was meant to address the inequality faced by African-Americans YET SERVED THEIR COUNTRY.

Life at Home during the war: "**Rosie the Riveter**"- symbol of the working woman during WWII ,

Bracero Program- THE US allowed Mexican immigrants to bypass US immigration laws to come to work in the US DURING WWII, growth of the Sunbelt,

- Japanese internment (**Korematsu v. US**)- US Supreme Court rules that Japanese-Americans can be forced to camps because of military urgency-not race.
- rationing (Blue Points/Red Points), victory gardens.

Major battles/events/terms: Invasion of Poland (blitzkrieg), Fall of France, Miracle at Dunkirk, Battle of Britain, **Pearl Harbor attack- the event which brings the US fully into the War.**

Doolittle Raids, **island hopping campaign**, Battle of Midway (TURNING POINT IN PACIFIC)
Battle of Stalingrad (turning point-put Germany on defensive in Europe for rest of the war),

***Operation Overlord (Normandy Invasion)**- US, Britain, & Canada launch an invasion into France= leads to the liberation of France and eventual invasion into Germany.

** **D-Day**- June 6, 1944- day chosen for Normandy Invasion.

** **V-E Day**- Victory Europe (Germany surrenders), **V-J Day**- Victory Japan- Japan surrenders.

President Harry Truman (1945-1953)

***The Manhattan Project**- secret US project to build an atomic bomb during WWII.

* Truman /A-BOMB – President Truman decides to drop A-bomb to prevent an invasion of Japan and to shorten the war. (**Enola Gay**-B-29 bomber dropped "Little Boy" on Hiroshima Aug. 6,1945). "Fat Man" dropped on Nagasaki August 9, 1945 –leads to JAPAN'S SURRENDER!!

* **The United Nations created** April 1945; How effective has it been?

* **Nuremberg Trials**: International Military Tribunal created to try Nazi war criminals.

**POST WORLD WAR II immigration- mainly consisted of Hispanics (Bracero Program) and Asians.

Presidents: Harry Truman (1945-1953), Dwight D. Eisenhower (1953-1961), John F. Kennedy (1961-1963), Lyndon B. Johnson (1963-1969)

The Cold War begins 1945-1960 (Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy)

Terms to know: Cold War, **Containment** (George Kennan) , Truman Doctrine, **Iron Curtain**,

The Marshall Plan, The Berlin Crisis, **The Berlin Airlift**, **NATO**, **WARSAW PACT**, Fall of China to Communism (Mao Zedong), **McCarthyism**, fall out shelters, “duck & cover”, **GI Bill**, Truman’s Fair Deal, **Baby Boom**, Jonas Salk (polio vaccine), **Levittown (Bill Levitt)**.

The Korean War (1950-1953)

- US and South Korean troops VS. North Korea & Viet Cong (Ho Chi Minh)
- Sited as a UN ACTION
- Gen. MacArthur & invasion at Inchon
- “Limited war”/Truman

The Red Scare

- Sept. 1945- Igor Gouzeno defected from Soviet Union embassy to Canada; carried information about Soviet spy attempts in US & Canada.
- Truman’s Loyalty Review Program
- House Un-American Activities Committee- 1938 FBI boss J. Edgar Hoover testifies about Communist and Fascist activities in the US; **HUAC (House Un-American Activities Committee)**- will investigate communist threats (NIXON MOST FAMOUS MEMBER OF HUAC).
- **Julius & Ethel Rosenberg**- accused of selling the Soviets US atom bomb secrets; executed for treason 1953.
- **Senator Joseph McCarthy**: 1950 Claimed that he had list of State Department officials who were Communists (never produced the list), 1952 became chairman of Senate subcommittee on investigations- turned committee into tool for Communist “witch hunts”.
- Down fall of McCarthy- Army-McCarthy Hearings.
- **“McCarthyism”**- term used to describe the communist “witch hunts” of Sen. Joseph McCarthy; a period of false accusations that ruined some people’s lives.

Eisenhower and Cold War

- **Massive Retaliation**- use of the threat of nuclear missiles to stop Soviet expansion; President Eisenhower used this strategy several times. Brinkmanship (what critics called Eisenhower’s Massive Retaliation policy)
- **Domino Theory**- a term used to describe Eisenhower’s belief that if the US allowed any nation/country in Asia fell to communism, all others might fall also like dominoes.
- **Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD)**- Cold War principle that if one country or two launch nuclear weapons it leads to the destruction of both which helped avoid a nuclear holocaust.
- **Sputnik- 1957**- SOVIETS LAUNCH FIRST UNMANNED SATELITE= LEADS TO **SPACE RACE**.
- **NASA**- created to compete in the space race.
- **National Defense Education Act** – Congress provided money to schools for math & science classes- part of the space race.
- **U2 SPY PLANE INCIDENT**- pilot Gary Powers’s crash lands in Soviet Union; later returned to the US.
- **Federal Highway Act** – added 40,000 miles of interstate highways in the US; increased mobility contributes to growth of suburbs.

1950’s Culture: **TV becomes most popular form of entertainment!**

- Ed Sullivan-popular variety show
- Quiz shows popularity- Game show “Twenty-One” controversy.

Radio: Alan Freed (white DJ plays black rhythm & blues), Elvis Presley.

The Beat poets- Allen Ginsberg/ Jack Kerouac.

1950's Poverty:

- Inner city poverty trapped whites, minorities, single mothers.
- Government response: urban renewal (destroyed more housing than created- forced people out when they got jobs).
- Native Americans- **Termination Policy** (government encouraged them to blend in larger white society)= deepened their poverty; land speculators took their land.

John F. Kennedy's New Frontier

1960 election first televised presidential debates in US history; both parties spend large sums of money on TV and radio ads.

- Missile gap, cold warriors, Kennedy's Catholicism
- New Frontier, **Peace Corps** (US citizens travel the world to improve conditions in developing countries).
- Warren Supreme Court Rulings: Brown v. Board of Education, Mapp v. Ohio, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Engel v. Vitale, Abington School District v. Schempp

Kennedy and the Cold War

- Flexible response
- **Bay of Pigs Invasion**- US backed Cuban rebels to overthrow Fidel Castro; invasion failed as Kennedy called off air support.
- Space Race
- Berlin Wall constructed
- **Cuban Missile Crisis/blockade of Cuba (quarantine)** – nuclear missiles installed in Cuba; US gives Cuba an ultimatum. For 13 days Soviets & US edge close to war.

** Kennedy assassinated Nov. 22, 1963; **Warren Commission** report stated that Lee Harvey Oswald was lone assassin.

Lyndon Johnson and the Great Society

- **Great Society**
- **War on Poverty**- President Lyndon Johnson declared war on poverty in the US.
- **Great Society Programs:** name given to Lyndon Johnson's domestic programs; such as Medicare, MEDICAID, HEAD START, FAIR PACKAGING AND LABELING ACT, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACT
- **VISTA**- "Volunteers in Service to America"; Johnson program that operated like a domestic Peace Corp.

The Civil Rights Movement

- 1896- **Plessy v. Ferguson** Supreme Court ruling established "separate but equal" in the US= Jim Crow segregation.
- **1954 Brown v. Board of Education Topeka, Kansas** – Supreme Court called for an end to public school segregation with "all deliberate speed".
- **NAACP** (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) est. in 1909 worked to end segregation in public facilities for years.

- CORE (Congress of Racial Equality): founded 1942; used sit-ins to push for desegregated restaurants.
- Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC): ORGANIZED 1957; Martin Luther King first president.
- Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
- Methods of Protest used: sit-ins, boycotts, marches.
- **Rosa Parks; Montgomery Bus Boycott** led by Dr. Martin Luther King
- Martin Luther King- advocate of peaceful, non-violent protest to achieve racial equality (Civil Disobedience- Henry David Thoreau & Gandhi)
- Truman & Civil Rights: desegregated the US military in 1948.

Eisenhower and Civil Rights:

- A. **Little Rock Crisis** (1957): “**Little Rock Nine**” blocked from entering public school by Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus and National Guard.
- Eisenhower ordered US troops to Arkansas; 1st president to do so.

Kennedy and Civil Rights

- 1960-1965 SNCC sent volunteers to the South to register black voters there (Voter Education Project); 1964 local officials in Mississippi murdered 3 civil rights workers.
- 1961 CORE sent bus riders south to highlight segregated bus travel there (Freedom Riders).
- Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity: Kennedy created to stop the federal government from discriminating in job hiring.
- **James Meredith**: transferred to University of Mississippi; Governor blocked his entrance; Kennedy sent 500 federal marshals; Meredith 1st black to attend.

Lyndon Johnson and Civil Rights

- **The March on Washington (1963)**: MLK & 200,000 DEMONSTRATORS PRESSURE CONGRESS TO PASS NEW CIVIL RIGHTS LAW; ‘I Have A Dream’ speech!
- **1964 Civil Rights Act** –bans segregation in public places.
- 24th Amendment-banned poll taxes in federal elections.
- March to Selma- to highlight lack of voting rights; “Bloody Sunday”
- **1965 Voting Rights Act** passed- bans voter discrimination.

** Civil Rights movement addressed segregation and voting rights but did little to ease economic problems faced by blacks.

- Watts Riots
- **Kerner Commission**- investigated causes of race riots in 1960's.
- Black Power, Black Panther Party, Malcolm X
- MLK ASSASSINATED April 4, 1968

The Vietnam War 1954-1975

Terms to know: Ho Chi Minh, Vietcong, Dien Bien Phu, Geneva Accords

- **Gulf of Tonkin Incident**- Johnson announces that Vietnamese boats fired upon US ships.
- **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution**- Congress turns power of war making over to president; Johnson has a blank check in Vietnam.
- **Operation Rolling Thunder**- Johnson bombs North Vietnam; Johnson sends first US combat troops to Vietnam.

- Ho Chi Minh Trail, agent orange, napalm, credibility gap, draft resistance,
 - Tet Offensive: Viet Cong and North Vietnam launch massive surprise attack; US & South Vietnam repel enemy- US citizens shocked that “weak” enemy could launch invasion= US media start to criticize the war=Johnson's public opinion drops.
 - 1968 Johnson announces he will not seek another term.
 - 1968 Richard Nixon wins election on promises: get US out of Vietnam, restore law and order in US.
 - Linkage- Nixon strategy of improving relations with Soviets & China to put pressure on Vietnamese to agree to cease fire.
 - Vietnamization- Nixon's goal of pulling out US troops & allowing Vietnamese take control of war.
 - My Lai Incident- US troops involved in massacre of Vietnamese villagers.
 - Nixon invades Cambodia= sparks protests on US college campuses= **Kent State massacre**.
 - **The Pentagon Papers/Daniel Ellsberg** – documents showed that politicians had lied about the war.
 - 1972 Christmas Bombings- Nixon ordered B-52's to drop bombs on North Vietnam for 11 days to force Vietnamese back to negotiate peace.
 - Jan. 1973- peace agreement settled to end Vietnam War
 - March 1975- North Vietnamese invaded South Vietnam; captured Siagon (renamed Ho Chi Minh City).
 - **1973 War Powers Act**- president must notify Congress within 48 hours of using force.
- ** Effects of the Vietnam War: Americans grew more isolationist, Americans more distrustful of politicians.

Protest Movements 1960-1980

Terms to know: counter culture,

Causes for growth of protest movement:

- young population 58.4% 34 years old or younger in US
 - rapid increase in college enrollment
 - concern about the future and injustice among the youth
1. Students of a Democratic Society (SDS): Tom Hayden's Port Huron statement
 - protested Vietnam, poverty, campus rules, nuclear power dangers, racism.
 2. Free Speech Movement: led by Mario Savio; centered at University of California at Berkeley, campus authorities wanted to restrict student rights to distribute literature & recruit volunteers.
 - took over school buildings as form of protest.
 3. Hippie Culture, **Haight-Ashbury district**
 4. Feminism: **Betty Freidan -The Feminine Mystic; CO-FOUNDER OF NOW (NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN)**.
 - Title IX: prohibits schools from discriminating against women in admissions to athletics- schools must provide access to sports activities.
 - Roe v. Wade (1973)

5. **Affirmative Action**: executive orders and federal policies that encourage companies doing business with the US government to actively recruit African-Americans.
 - 1978 **University of California Regents v. Bakke**- reverse discrimination case; Supreme court ruled that university had violated white student Allen Bakke's rights; school can use race as a criteria but may not use quotas.
6. Hispanic's Organize: problems faced- prejudice limited access to education, housing, and employment.
 - **Cesar Chavez**: organized **United Farm Workers (UFW)**
 - **Bilingual Education Act**- directed schools to set up classes for immigrants in their own language as they learned English.
7. **The Environmental Movement**:
 - ***Rachel Carson- Silent Spring** – detailed the dangers of chemical pesticides on the environment; 1962 marks beginning of modern environmental movement.
 - **Love Canal Incident-**
 - **Earth Day-** April 1970 unofficial beginning of environmental movement.
 - **Environmental Protection Agency**- created by Nixon, federal government agency that sets and enforces pollution standards.
 - **Clean Air Act 1970**- set emission standards for factories and autos.
 - **Clean Water Act 1972**- restricted discharge of pollutants into lakes and rivers.
 - **Three Mile Island Incident-** no new nuclear power facilities built since 1973 due to fear and questions.
8. **Consumer Movement**: more Americans demanded product safety, accurate info.
 - **Ralph Nader**- most notable figure; **Unsafe at Any Speed.**
 - **National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act**-set up system to notify car owners of defects, cars must be designed to be safer, seatbelts, locks required.

Presidents Richard Nixon (1969- 1974), Gerald Ford (1974-1977), Jimmy Carter (1977-1981)

- Election of 1968- Nixon's Southern Strategy
- Law and Order president- went after draft evaders, student protestors, and organized crime.
- New Federalism: dismantling federal government programs and giving control to state and local governments.
- **Block grants-** "revenue sharing"; federal money for state and local use; state & local must follow certain rules to get the money.

Nixon and the Cold War

- **Détente**- called for relaxing of tensions between US/Soviet Union/China
- **1972 China visit-** Nixon and Chinese leaders agree to establish "normal" relations; Nixon hoped to get the Soviets to pursue diplomacy with the US BY VISITING China.
- **First president to visit Soviet Union.**

- **SALT I Treaty**- US & Soviets agree to destroy certain nuclear weapons, share scientific info, increase trade.

Nixon and Watergate

- Know **Watergate scandal**- Nixon cover-up (ordered CIA to stop FBI's investigation of Watergate burglary).
- "**Saturday Night Massacre**"- Nixon ordered the Attorney-General to fire the prosecutor; Attorney-General & ASST. Attorney-General REFUSE to fire the prosecutor and resign in protest.
- **Executive privilege**- Nixon refused to turn Whitehouse tapes over to the prosecutor because he claimed Oval Office conversations were part of national security and personal.
- **US V. Nixon Supreme Court case**- the Court orders Nixon to turn Whitehouse tapes over to the prosecutor.
- April 1974- House Judiciary Committee voted to impeach Nixon
- **August 9, 1974 - Nixon 1st president to resign.**

Ford and Carter (Economic Problems)

- **Stagflation**- key economic problem of the 1970's (mix of inflation and economic recession).
- **America's Energy Crisis**: US became more dependent on foreign oil in the 1970's.
- **OPEC (OIL PRODUCING EXPORTING COUNTRIES)**- used oil as political weapon; US support for Israel in 1973 Yom Kippur War made Arabs mad.
- **OPEC places oil embargo on US**
- **OPEC raised oil prices also= 1ST FUEL SHORTAGE IN US SINCE WWII.**

President Ford

- **Pardoned Nixon** soon after taking office= popularity ratings go down.
- Helsinki Accords
- WIN (Whip Inflation Now)- ineffective programs to deal with stagflation.

President Carter 1976-1980

- Wanted to address America's energy crisis.
- Created **Department of Energy**- to explore alternative energy sources.
- Appointed first African-American to United Nations- (Andrew Young).
- **Camp David Accords** 1978- peace agreement brokered by Carter between Egypt and Israel; most other Arab nations opposed the treaty.
- **Iranian Hostage Crisis**: US Embassy in Iran taken over; 52 US hostages taken; held 444 days; Carter's secret military rescue attempt fails miserably.

1970's Culture & Society

- **"Me" decade**
- **New Age Movement**- citizens embraced idea that people were capable of everything from self-healing to creating the world.
- **FAMILIES**: 60% OF WOMEN aged 16 to 24 worked outside the home, smaller families, divorce rate doubled.

- Music: disco
- Fads: running, Aerobics

President Ronald Reagan 1980-1988 "THE REAGAN REVOLUTION"

- **Reaganomics** - Reagan kept interest rates high while cutting taxes; critics called it **Reaganomics** or **Trickle- Down economics**.
- **Huge budget deficits as a result of Reagan's tax cuts and increased military spending.**
- Reagan cut government programs- food stamps, school lunch programs, Medicare, student loans, unemployment.
- **Deregulation**- cut rules on oil and gas companies= prices fell, cut rules on use of public lands for logging, mining, oil drilling.
- **Sandra Day O'Conner 1st woman appointed to Supreme Court.**
- **Reelection in 1984**- Reagan/George Bush Sr. vs. Walter Mondale/**Geraldine Ferraro (1st woman to run for Vice President)** .
- "Peace through strength"- Reagan embarked on massive military buildup.
- US budget deficit grew to over \$200 billion.
- US supports Afghan mujahadeen vs. Soviet Union
- **Iran-Contra Scandal**- US deal to sell weapons to Iran and divert the money to 'contra' rebels in Nicaragua; led to Congressional investigations.
- **Star Wars (Strategic Defense Initiative), INF Treaty**

1980's Culture

- **Yuppies**
- CABLE NEWS NETWORKS (CNN), mtv, Rap music, video games
- AIDS, AARP, SALLEY RIDE, CHALLENGER ACCIDENT
- **Texas v. Johnson**- Supreme Court ruled that flag burning used as political protest was covered under the first amendment free speech.
- **Immigration 1980's to 2000**- Hispanic and Asians.

The Technological Revolution 1970's, 1980's 1990's

- Integrated circuit- complete electronic circuit on a silicon chip.
- **Microprocessors**- new chips reduced the size, speed, and function of computers; chip holds memory and computing functions.
- 1976- Apple Computer founded; Steven Jobs & Stephen Wozniak.
- 1977 Apple II introduced
- 1981- Macintosh introduced; on screen graphics, mouse, icons.
- **Bill Gates** founded **Microsoft**; 1985 introduced Windows.
- Internet and World Wide Web developed= growth of "dot com" businesses.
- 1953 – structure of DNA deciphered= law enforcement uses and genetic engineering develop in 1980's 1990's.

George Bush Sr. (1988-1992)

Election: Bush was elected on a promise not to raise taxes ("**read my lips, no new taxes**") - he will break that promise while in office.

The Cold War Ends: Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev initiates reforms: “**perestroika**”- to restructure the Soviet economy (allows some private ownership of business), and “**glasnost**”- (openness) allows more free speech, religion.

* Nov. 1989- East German Guards open Berlin Wall gate; days later the Berlin Wall is torn down.

* May 1989- **Tiananmen Square Incident**- Chinese students held demonstrations for democracy in Beijing; many people were killed & arrested as the Chinese army was called in to crush the protests.

1990- **Persian Gulf War**- Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait; UN forces led by the US liberated Kuwait “**Operation Desert Storm**”

1991- Soviet leader Gorbachev announced the end of the Soviet Union.

1992-Present – President: William J. Clinton (1993-2001), George W. Bush (2001- 2008)

- 1992 election : William “Bill” Clinton (Democrat) v. Republican George Bush Sr. v. H. Ross Perot (Reform Party)
- Bill Clinton first baby boomer elected president.
- 1993 Clinton proposed a budget to Congress that raised taxes-Republicans in Congress refused to sign-compromise was reached= **reduced budget deficits**.
- 1997- 1st time in 27 years Clinton submitted a balanced budget to Congress.
- **Family Medical Leave Act** – gave workers 12 weeks per year of unpaid family leave for birth of child, adoption, illness of a family member.
- Americorps-
- 1993- **European Union** created; free trade zone that shares a common bank and currency (euro).
- **Brady Bill passed**- imposed a waiting period before people could buy handguns, background check required for gun dealers to sale guns to individuals.
- **1994 Republican “Contract with America”- Newt Gingrich (Rep./ Ga.)** program proposed 10 changes: lower taxes, welfare reform, anticrime laws, balanced budget etc.
- **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)** - US, Canada, and Mexico formed a “free trade zone” (reduced or eliminated tariffs between these countries) Critics worried that US industrial jobs would move to Mexico.
- **Welfare Reform Act**- limited people to no more than two consecutive years on welfare & required them to work to get welfare benefits.

1996 Election: Bill Clinton v. Bob Dole – Clinton wins second term.

- Clinton Scandals: Whitewater Development & Monica Lewinski affair.
- Clinton impeached but not removed from office.
- **Bosnian Crisis (Balkans Crisis)**- 1991 a civil war broke out in former Yugoslav republic of Bosnia; Orthodox Christian Serbs v. Catholic Croatians v. Bosnian Muslims.

** Serbs began “ethnic cleansing” of Muslims; NATO led by US bombed the Serbs.

** 1996 **Dayton Accords**- peace plan to end Bosnian civil war.

- 1998 Kosovo (Serbian province): Albanians wanted Kosovo separate from Bosnia & Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic orders a crackdown on Albanians= civil war= NATO led by US bombed Serbia= Serbia pulls its troops out of Kosovo.
- **Immigration Trends 1990's**—mostly Asian and Hispanic immigration.

2000 Presidential Election

- Al Gore (Democrat) v. George W. Bush (Republican) v. Ralph Nader (Green Party)
- Controversial vote of 2000- Gore won 48.4% of popular vote/Bush won 47.9%. ; Neither candidate had 270 electoral votes to win presidency.
- Both men needed the 25 electoral votes of Florida= Florida vote was so close Florida law required a recount of ballots.
- Gore asked for a hand recount in strong Democratic counties only; machine count showed Bush in lead.
- “Hanging chads”-Florida ballots that had not been fully punched.
- **Bush v. Gore** – Supreme Court ruled hand counts to cease= Bush declared winner.

George W. Bush 2000-2008

- Priority was to cut taxes to jump start the economy (Congress passed \$1.35 trillion tax cut phased in over 10 years).
 - **No Child Left Behind Act** (NCLB) - proposed standardized testing in reading and math grades 3-8 in all states; all groups of students must show improvement.
- ** Critics argue that it emphasizes testing too much and penalizes schools who otherwise meet most goals.
- Bush is in favor of developing **Strategic Defense** (missiles systems that can shoot down enemy nuclear missiles directed toward the US).
 - **September 11, 2001**- terrorists crashed passenger planes into the World Trade Center and Pentagon; **Osama Bin Laden (al-Qaeda)**.
 - **The War on Terrorism**: Congress voted to give use of force to fight terrorists & \$40 billion to rescue, repair, and security measures.
 - a. Oct. 2001 US launched first military operation of war on terror- Afghanistan to attack Taliban and al-Qaeda bases there.
 - b. Sept. 24, 2001- Bush issued executive order freezing all financial assets of suspected organizations & individuals involved in terrorism.
 - c. Office of Homeland Security created
 - d. 2001 **Patriot Act**- permitted secret government searches of suspected terrorists and supporters with one nationwide search warrant; easier to wiretap and track internet communications.
- ** Critics argue that law violates privacy protections of 4th Amendment.

Major Supreme Court Cases to Know- a list of cases you are likely to see.

1. **Marbury v. Madison** (1803)- established Supreme Court power of judicial review

2. **Martin v. Hunter's Lessee** (1813) - reaffirmed Supreme Court's right to review state court cases.
3. **McCulloch v. Maryland** (1819) - state cannot tax a federal government agency.
4. **Gibbons v. Ogden** (1824) - ruled that the federal government alone can regulate interstate commerce.
5. **Worcester v. Georgia** (1832)- Supreme Court ruled that the state of Georgia had to respect Cherokee property rights; President Jackson ignored the decision.
6. **Scott v. Sanford** (1857) - Supreme Court ruled that slaves are not citizens therefore, they cannot sue in US courts; also ruled Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional.
7. **Munn v. Illinois (1876)**- Supreme Court ruled that the state of Ill. could regulate grain elevator charge rates; allowed states to regulate businesses operating in the public interest.
8. **Wabash v. Illinois** (1886) - Supreme Court ruled against state regulation of Railroad rates charged.
9. **United States v. E. C. Knight Co.**(1895)- 1ST ruling by Supreme Court regarding the Sherman Antitrust Law (1890); court ruled that any action taken against business combinations had to be done by the states—NOT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.
10. **Plessy v. Ferguson** (1896): Supreme Court ruled that separate facilities for blacks & whites in public places did not violate the 14th Amendment; established "**separate but equal**" in the US for the next 60 years.
11. **Schenck v. United States** (1919) - WWI CASE; Supreme Court ruled that freedom of speech may be limited during wartime if it presents a "clear & present danger".
12. **Korematsu v. United States** (1944)- WWII case; court ruled internment of Japanese-Americans did not violate the constitution because it was based on military urgency- not merely race.
13. **Brown v. Board of Education, Topeka, Kansas** (1954)- Supreme court ruled "separate but equal" (SEGREGATED) schools were unconstitutional & should be desegregated "with all deliberate speed"; OVERTURNED PLESSY!!
14. **Engel v. Vitale** (1962)- court ruled against official school prayers.
15. **Abington School District v. Schempp** (1963)- court ruled against Bible recitations in Schools.
16. **Gideon v. Wainwright** (1963)- defendants are to be provided an attorney by the state if they cannot afford one.
17. **Miranda v. Arizona**- (1966) police must warn a suspect of his right to an attorney and the right to remain silent before interrogation.
18. **New York Times v. US** (1971)- Supreme Court ruled against Nixon administration who tried to block publication of the classified "Pentagon Papers".
19. **Swann v. Charlotte Mecklenburg Schools** (1971)- Supreme Court rules that busing may be used to integrate the schools.
20. **Roe v. Wade** (1973) - legalized abortion in the US; states may have some regulations on abortions after the first trimester (1st 3 months).
21. **United States v. Nixon** (1974) - Court ruled that President Nixon had to turn over Whitehouse tapes; could *not* claim executive privilege.

22. **University of California Regents v. Bakke** (1978) - Supreme Court ruled that universities could consider race as a criteria for admissions but could not establish race quotas; reverse discrimination case.
23. **Texas v. Johnson** (1986)- Supreme Court ruled that **flag burning** is covered under the 1st Amendment –is **freedom of speech (expression)**.
24. **Bush v. Gore** (2000) – Supreme Court ruled that recounts in Florida violated 14th Amendment; therefore, the state validated winner was George Bush.

Amendments

1. 1st Amendment- freedom of speech, religion, press, assembly, and petition.
2. 2nd Amendment- right to bear arms (guns).
3. 3rd Amendment- no quartering of troops in private citizen's home in times of peace; during a crisis, Congress may allow it.
4. 4th Amendment- protects against unreasonable searches & seizures; search warrants needed- probable cause.
5. 5th Amendment- several rights:
 - Right to a grand jury hearing
 - Right to protection from self-incrimination
 - No double jeopardy- cannot be tried twice for the **SAME** crime **if** found innocent
 - Rules for eminent domain- government may take private land for public use but must pay for it.
 - Due process rights- government must follow certain procedures & constitution when it comes to rights.
6. 6th Amendment – right to a fair & speedy trial; right to an attorney
7. 7th Amendment- right to trial by jury in civil cases of \$20 or more.
8. 8th Amendment- prevents cruel & unusual punishments & excessive fines or fees for accused.
9. 9th Amendment- citizens have additional rights not listed.
10. 10th Amendment- powers not given to the federal government are reserved for the states & people.
11. 11th Amendment- states cannot be sued in federal court by a citizen from another state or country.
12. 12th Amendment (1804)- changed the way the Electoral College chose president & vice president; electors vote separately for president & vice president- to prevent problem elections like 1796 & 1800.
13. 13th Amendment- (1865) - officially abolished slavery in the US.
14. 14th Amendment (1868) – defines who is considered a US citizen; "**equal protection**" **clause** states that all US citizens are to be treated equally under the law.
15. 15th Amendment (1870) - states may not interfere with any man's right to vote= **gave black men the vote.**
16. 16th Amendment (1913) – legalized federal income tax.
17. 17th Amendment (1913) - allows citizens to directly elect their state Senator.

18. 18th Amendment (1919) – “prohibition”- outlawed manufacture, sale, & consumption of alcohol.
19. 19th Amendment (1920)- gave women the right to vote.
20. 20th Amendment (1933) - “Lame Duck” amendment; set new beginning start dates for Congress (Jan. 3) & President (Jan. 20).
21. 21st Amendment (1933) – repeals prohibition.
22. 22nd Amendment (1951) - limits the president to two terms.
23. 23rd Amendment (1961) - District of Columbia (DC) allowed representation in the Electoral College.
24. 24th Amendment (1964) - prohibits poll taxes in federal elections.
25. 25th Amendment (1967) - presidential succession- sets up a line of succession if the president dies or leaves office.
26. 26th Amendment (1971) - lowered voting age from 21 to 18.
27. 27th Amendment (1987) - Congress may increase its pay-but it will not take effect until the next term.