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U.S. History and Government

Regents Review 2010

Foundations of the Constitution, Revolution, Articles of Confederation, Constitutional Convention, Ratification of the Constitution

- Colonists – who came, why they came
- Colonies – economy and geography of New England, Middle, and Southern Colonies
- Slavery – origins of the slave trade, development of slavery in the colonies, slavery itself, slave resistance
- Major Historical Influences on American Government
 - Ideas from Ancient Greece and Rome
 - Influence of English Events and Documents
 - Magna Carta
 - English Bill of Rights
 - Enlightenment Thought
 - John Locke
 - Baron de Montesquieu
 - Jean-Jacques Rousseau
 - Voltaire
- The Colonial Experience
 - Colonial Charters and self-government
 - Mayflower Compact
 - Colonial Assemblies and Local Governments
 - Town meetings, House of Burgesses, direct democracy
- Causes of the American Revolution
 - Salutary neglect
 - Treaty of Paris of 1763
 - Proclamation of 1763
 - Mercantilism
 - Stamp Act
 - Townshend Acts
 - Belief in natural rights
 - Taxation without representation
 - Boston Tea Party
 - Intolerable Acts
 - Declaration of Independence
- The American Revolution
 - Advantages/Disadvantages of each side
 - Outcome
- Articles of Confederation
 - An alliance of 13 independent states
 - Achievements of the Articles
 - Weaknesses of the Articles
- The Constitutional Convention
 - Purpose of the Convention
 - Key Compromises
 - Connecticut or Great Compromise
 - Three-Fifths
 - Commerce and Slave Trade
 - Presidency
- Ratification of the Constitution
 - Federalist Arguments & Federalist Papers
 - Anti-Federalist Arguments & Anti-Federalist Papers

The U.S. Constitution

- Constitutional Principles
 - Popular sovereignty
 - Limited government
 - Separation of Powers
 - Checks and Balances
 - How does each branch check the other two branches?

- Flexibility
 - The Elastic Clause
 - The Amendment Process
 - Judicial Interpretation
 - Unwritten Constitution
- Three Branches of Government
 - Legislative (Article I of the Constitution)
 - Senate
 - House of Representatives
 - Makes laws
 - Overrides presidential vetoes
 - Approves presidential appointments
 - Approves treaties
 - Taxes to provide services
 - Provides for defense, declares war
 - Regulates money and trade
 - Impeaches officials
 - Executive (Article II of the Constitution)
 - President and Vice President
 - Enforces laws and treaties
 - Can veto laws
 - Appoints high officials
 - Conducts foreign policy
 - Enforces laws and treaties
 - Commander in chief of the military
 - Recommends bills to Congress
 - Reports the state of the Union to Congress
 - Presidential Roles and Powers
 - Chief Executive
 - Chief Diplomat
 - Commander in Chief
 - Chief Legislator
 - Chief of State
 - Judicial Powers
 - Head of the Party
 - Judicial (Article III of the Constitution)
 - Supreme Court and Federal Courts
 - Explains and interprets laws
 - Settles legal disputes between states
 - Settles state and federal disputes
 - Settles disputes between states and foreign countries
 - Hears cases with ambassadors of foreign governments
 - Settles disputes between individuals and Federal Government
- Federalism – What is it?
 - Delegated powers
 - Implied powers
 - Denied powers
 - Concurrent powers
 - Reserved powers
- How does a bill become a law?
- How the electoral college works
- Judicial Review
 - *Marbury v. Madison*
- Amending the Constitution
- The Bill of Rights
 - 1st amendment – freedom of religion, speech, press; right to assemble peacefully; right to petition the government
 - 2nd amendment – right to bear arms
 - 3rd amendment – government can't require people to house soldiers during peacetime
 - 4th amendment – protection from unreasonable search and seizure
 - 5th amendment – cannot be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law (proper legal procedures)
 - 6th amendment – right to a trial by jury in criminal cases

- 7th amendment – right to a trial by jury in most civil cases
- 8th amendment – prohibits excessive bail, fines, and punishments
- 9th amendment – rights not mentioned in the Constitution belong to the people
- 10th amendment – powers not given to the national government belong to the states or to the people
- Additional important amendments
 - 13th amendment – abolition of slavery
 - 14th amendment – citizenship and civil rights
 - 15th amendment – voting rights for African American men
 - 16th amendment – income tax
 - 17th amendment – direct election of senators
 - 18th amendment – prohibition of alcoholic beverages
 - 19th amendment – voting rights for women
 - 21st amendment – repeal of 18th amendment
 - 22nd amendment – two term limit for President
 - 24th amendment – abolition of poll taxes
 - 26th amendment – voting age lowered to 18

The Constitution Tested and the Age of Jackson

- Executive Interpretation, Action, and Custom
 - Developing a Financial Plan – Alexander Hamilton
 - Assumption
 - National Bank
 - Excise Tax
 - Protective Tariff
 - The Whiskey Rebellion
 - Foreign Policy in the Federalist Era
 - Jay's Treaty
 - Proclamation of Neutrality
 - Alien and Sedition Acts
 - Two-Term Presidency
- Congressional Interpretation, Action, and Custom
 - Strict vs. Loose Construction
- Judicial Interpretation of the Constitution
 - The Marshall Court
 - *McCulloch v. Maryland*
 - *Gibbons v. Ogden*
 - *Marbury v. Madison*
- The First Political Parties
 - Federalists
 - Led by Hamilton and Adams
 - Wealthy and well-educated should lead the nation
 - Strong central government
 - Emphasis on manufacturing, shipping, and trade
 - Loose interpretation of the Constitution
 - Pro-British
 - Favored national bank
 - Favored protective tariff
 - Republicans
 - Led by Jefferson and Madison
 - People should have political power
 - Strong state governments
 - Emphasis on agriculture
 - Strict interpretation of the Constitution
 - Pro-French
 - Opposed national bank
 - Opposed protective tariff
- Foreign Policy – 1800-1823
 - War of 1812
 - Monroe Doctrine
- Unifying the nation – the American System supported a national economy
- Urban and Industrial Patterns in the North
 - The Transportation Revolution

- The Factory System
- Urban Problems
- Middle-Class and Working-Class Life in the North
- Immigration
 - Reasons for immigration
 - Areas of settlement
 - Difficulties they faced
 - Contributions
- Patterns of Southern Development
 - Growth of a cotton economy
 - Men and women on plantations
 - Life under slavery
 - Resistance
- The Age of Jackson
 - The Rise of Mass Politics
 - The spoils system and civil service reform
- Growing Sectionalism
 - States' Rights vs. Federal Supremacy
 - The tariff issue
 - The National Bank issue – the Bank War
- Relations with Native Americans
 - The Indian Removal Act
 - The Trail of Tears
- The American Reform Tradition
 - Reform Movements
 - Public schools – Horace Mann
 - Care of the mentally ill – Dorothea Dix
 - Abolition – Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth, William Lloyd Garrison
 - Women's Rights – Seneca Falls Convention, Declaration of Sentiments, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Territorial Expansion
 - Manifest Destiny
 - Reasons for moving west
 - Lands Acquired between 1783-1853
 - Louisiana Purchase (1803)
 - Florida (1819)
 - Texas (1845)
 - Oregon Country (1846)
 - Mexican Cession (1848)
 - Gadsden Purchase (1853)

Causes of the Civil War

- Great Constitutional Debates: The Slavery Issue
 - Northern Views
 - Argued Congress had power over the territories
 - **Missouri Compromise** banned slavery in Louisiana Purchase north of 36 30' N latitude
 - Southern Views
 - Constitutional recognition and protection of slavery meant that Congress didn't have the authority to prevent the extension of slavery into the territories
 - Argued Congress had a constitutional duty to protect slavery where it already existed in the South
 - The Compromise of 1850
 - California enters as a free state
 - Fugitive Slave Law required escaped slaves be returned to their owners
 - Popular sovereignty determined whether a territory in the Mexican Cession would be slave or free
 - Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - Overturned the Missouri Compromise – allowed Kansas and Nebraska Territories to decide the question of slavery by popular sovereignty
 - Violence erupted when pro- and antislavery people rushed into Kansas to vote on the issue → led to **Bleeding Kansas**
 - Rise of the Republican Party
 - Founded to oppose the spread of slavery

- The Dred Scott Case
 - 1857 – Supreme Court rules that no African Americans, slave or free, were citizens, and therefore, not entitled to constitutional protection
 - Missouri Compromise is unconstitutional
- The Lincoln-Douglas Debates
 - Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas were campaigning for Illinois Senate seat in 1858 – series of debates between them
 - Weakened Douglas in the South while making Lincoln a national political figure unacceptable to the South because of his position against the extension of slavery
- John Brown's Raid at Harper's Ferry
 - 1859 – John Brown led a small group in a raid against a federal arsenal. His plan was to seize weapons and lead a slave uprising.
 - He was unsuccessful and later executed for treason, but he became a Northern hero. Increased Southern distrust of the North.
- The Election of 1860
 - Abraham Lincoln elected – his election drove some Southerners to threaten secession
- The Secession Crisis
 - Dec. 1860 – S.C. decide to secede from the Union. By Feb. 1861, six more southern states seceded and formed the Confederate States of America

The Civil War, Reconstruction, and The West

- The Civil War
 - Lincoln's purpose for entering the war – preserve the union
 - Lincoln – expansion of power during wartime
 - Called out state militias, increased the size of the Navy, ordered naval blockade of the South, approved funds for military expenses while Congress was not in session, suspended habeas corpus
 - Advantages and disadvantages of the North and South
 - Human cost – 600,000 people killed
 - Emancipation Proclamation
 - Message of the Gettysburg Address
- Plans of Reconstruction
 - Lincoln's Plan – pardons to southerners who swore oaths of loyalty to the U.S.; recognition of new southern state governments when 10 percent of those who had voted in the 1860 election took these oaths and when the states adopted new constitutions abolishing slavery
 - Johnson's Plan – intended to follow the broad outlines of Lincoln's Plan
 - Radical Republicans – wanted to punish the South: divide the South into 5 military districts controlled by the U.S. Army; had to grant African American males the right to vote; had to ratify the 14th amendment
- New Constitutional Amendments
 - 13th (1865)
 - 14th (1868)
 - 15th (1870)
- White Control in the South
 - Black Codes
 - KKK
 - Poll Taxes
 - Literacy Tests
 - Grandfather Clauses
 - Jim Crow laws
 - *Plessy v. Ferguson*
- The American West in the late 1800s
 - Native Americans and Westward Expansion
 - Indian Wars
 - Changing Government Policies
 - Dawes Act
 - The Economy of the West
 - Gold Rush
 - Transcontinental Railroad

Industrialization, Immigration, Progressives, and Populists

- Industrialization
 - Economic Developments in the North
 - Wartime industrialization started the rush
 - Economic growth attracts immigrants
 - Economic Developments in the South
 - Had to rebuild the southern economy after the war – New South = rebuilt railroads, new textile and steel mills, new industries such as oil and coal production
 - Sharecroppers and tenant farmers continued agricultural aspect of southern economy
 - Growth of Corporations
 - Business in which many investors own shares, usually called stocks; in exchange for their investment, each stockholder receives a dividend
 - Fastest growing industries → transportation (railroads, urban transportation, automobiles), building materials (steel), energy (coal, oil, electricity), communications (telegraph and telephone)
 - Other Forms of Business Organization
 - Monopoly
 - Conglomerate
 - Merger
 - Pool
 - Trust
 - Holding Company
 - Entrepreneurs (Captains of Industry)
 - Andrew Carnegie (steel)
 - John D. Rockefeller (oil)
 - J. Pierpont Morgan (banking)
 - Henry Ford (automobiles)
 - Attitudes Toward Business
 - Horatio Alger – books describing poor boys who become rich through hard work and luck – Puritan work ethic
 - Laissez-faire
 - Social Darwinism
 - Robber Barons or Philanthropists?
 - Government Policies Toward Business
 - Policies to aid the growth of business – loans and land grants to large railroad companies, high tariffs to discourage competition from foreign manufacturers, tight limits on the amount of money in circulation, few limits on immigration
 - Supreme Court Decisions
 - *Munn v. Illinois*
 - *Wabash, St. Louis, & Pacific Railway Co. v. Illinois*
 - Interstate Commerce Commission
 - Sherman Antitrust Act
 - *United States v. E.C. Knight Company*
 - Labor Organizations
 - The Growth of Unions
 - Collective bargaining
 - Knights of Labor
 - American Federation of Labor
 - International Ladies Garment Workers' Union
 - Triangle Shirtwaist Company
 - Labor Conflict
 - Great Railway Strike
 - Haymarket Riot
 - Homestead Strike
 - Pullman Strike
 - Lawrence Textile Strike
- Urbanization
 - Negative Effects of City Growth
 - Housing
 - Health

- Politics
 - Political Machines
 - Positive Effects of City Growth
 - New technologies
 - Cultural Advances
 - Community Improvement
 - Jane Addams – settlement house movement
 - The Urban Mixture
 - Workers and the Poor
 - The Middle Class
 - The Wealthy
- Immigration
 - Colonial Immigration
 - Colonial immigrants – England, Scotch-Irish, German, Swedish, Dutch
 - Reasons for Immigration
 - Areas of settlement
 - Difficulties they faced
 - Contributions
 - Old Immigration – northern and western Europe, Ireland, Germany, Scandinavia
 - Reasons for Immigration
 - Areas of Settlement
 - Difficulties they faced
 - Contributions
 - New Immigration – southern and eastern Europe, Italy, Poland, Russia, China and Japan
 - Reasons for Immigration
 - Areas of Settlement
 - Difficulties they faced
 - Contributions
 - Reaction Against Immigration
 - Nativism
 - Immigrants and American Society
 - “Melting Pot” Theory
 - Assimilation
 - Pluralism
- Progressive Reform
 - Pressures for Progressive Reform
 - Effects of Business Practices
 - Conditions for Industrial Workers
 - Life for the Urban Poor
 - Mixed response of government at all levels
 - Who were the Progressives?
 - Characteristics
 - City dwellers
 - Educated professionals
 - Beliefs and goals
 - Muckrakers and Reform
 - Journalists and writers, artists and photographers
 - Frank Norris (monopolistic railroad practices in California)
 - Ia Tarbell (ruthless practices of Standard Oil)
 - Lincoln Steffens (urban political corruption)
 - Jacob Riis (life in NY’s tenements)
 - Upton Sinclair (dangerous conditions in meatpacking factories)
 - Other areas of concern
 - Problems of Poverty
 - Social Settlement Movement
 - Temperance and Prohibition
 - Women’s Rights
 - Women’s Suffrage Movement – NAWSA, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul (more militant approach), 1920 – 19th Amendment passed
 - Education for Women

- Fight for birth control – Margaret Sanger, Planned Parenthood Federation
 - Rights of African Americans
 - *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - Booker T. Washington
 - W.E.B. DuBois
 - Marcus Garvey
 - Ida B. Wells-Barnett
 - Reform of City & State Government
 - City-commissioner plan
 - City-manager plan
 - Secret Ballot
 - Initiative
 - Referendum
 - Recall
 - Direct primary
 - 16th and 17th Amendment
 - Teddy Roosevelt and the Square Deal
 - Consumer Protection – Pure Food and Drug Act, Meat Inspection Act
 - Regulating Business
 - Strengthening Railroad Regulation
 - Interstate Commerce Commission
 - Trust-Busting
 - *Northern Securities Co v. United States*
 - Labor Conditions
 - Anthracite Coal Strike
 - Employers Liability Act of 1906
 - Working Hours
 - *Lochner v. New York*
 - *Muller v. Oregon*
 - Conservation
 - Forest Reserve Act of 1891
 - National (Newlands) Reclamation Act of 1902
 - Conservation Congress (1908)
 - Progressivism Under Taft
 - Dissolved the Standard Oil Company (*Standard Oil Co v. United States*)
 - 16th amendment ratified
 - Mann-Elkins Act
 - Woodrow Wilson and the New Freedom
 - Financial Reforms
 - Graduated Income Tax
 - Federal Reserve system
 - Business Regulation
 - Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914
 - Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914
- Farmers, Populists, and Politics
 - The Grange
 - Pressed for political change to limit the power of the railroads
 - The Populist Party
 - Goals included a graduated income tax, direct election of U.S. Senators, government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, and telephones
 - The Election of 1896
 - William Jennings Bryan
 - Free silver

Imperialism, WWI, 1920s, Great Depression

- Imperialism
 - Emerging Global Involvement
 - New Technology
 - Drive for Markets and Raw Materials

- Growth of Naval Power
 - Manifest Destiny and the Closing of the Frontier
 - Social Darwinism
 - The Missionary Spirit
 - The United States as a World Power: Asia and the Pacific
 - China
 - Open Door Policy
 - The Boxer Rebellion
 - Japan
 - Hawaii
 - Samoa
 - Imperialism: The Spanish-American War
 - Underlying Causes → economic, humanitarian, and expansionist
 - Immediate Causes → Yellow journalism, the De Lome Letter, Sinking of the Maine
 - Fighting the War – four months, “Splendid Little War,” Teddy Roosevelt and the Rough Riders
 - Results of the War – Treaty of Paris led to acquisition of many other territories
 - Imperialism: The Great Debate
 - Pro- and anti-imperialism arguments
 - Acquiring the Philippines
 - America as a World Power: Latin America
 - Expanding the Monroe Doctrine
 - The Roosevelt Corollary
 - The “Big Stick” Policy
 - Dollar Diplomacy
 - The Good Neighbor Policy
 - The Panama Canal
- The U.S. and WWI
 - Causes of the war
 - Nationalism
 - Imperialism
 - The Alliance System
 - Militarism
 - Causes of U.S. Entry
 - Cultural links
 - Economic ties
 - Propaganda
 - German submarine warfare
 - Events of 1917
 - U-boats
 - Zimmerman note
 - Russian revolution
 - Role of the U.S. in the War
 - The Draft Issue (Selective Service Act)
 - American Expeditionary Force
 - Mobilizing the Economy
 - Patriotism
 - Wartime Constitutional Issues
 - The Espionage and Sedition Acts
 - *Schenck v. United States*
 - The Red Scare 1918-1919
 - The End of the War
 - The 14 Points
 - Treaty of Versailles
 - League of Nations
 - Reparations and War Debt
 - Effects on Women and Minorities
 - Migration to the North
 - The “Return to Normalcy”
- The 1920s: Business Boom or False Prosperity?
 - Greed and Scandal under Harding
 - Under Coolidge, Prosperity for Some
 - Recession

- Recovery
 - Pro-Business Policies
 - Economic Boom Bypasses Others
 - Labor
 - Farmers
 - Native Americans
 - African Americans
 - Stock Market Speculation
 - Mass Consumption
 - Role of Technology
 - Growing Cultural Homogenization
 - Suburban Growth
 - Shifting Cultural Values
 - Leisure
 - Literature
 - Harlem Renaissance
 - Women's Changing Roles
 - Women in the workforce
 - Involvement in Politics
 - Health, Rights, and Working Conditions
 - Daily Life
 - Emphasis on wife rather than mother
 - Constitutional and Legal Issues
 - Threats to Civil Liberties
 - The Red Scare 1918-1919
 - Palmer Raids
 - Sacco and Vanzetti
 - The Ku Klux Klan
 - Restrictions on Immigration
 - Prohibition
 - The Scopes Trial
- Causes of the Great Depression
 - Weaknesses in the Overall Economy
 - Unequal Distribution of Income
 - Excessive Buying on Credit
 - Weak Corporate Structure
 - Weak Banking Structure
 - Inadequate Government Policies
 - Weak International Economy
- Hoover's Response to the Great Depression, 1929-1933
 - Hoover's Economic Plan
 - Reconstruction Finance Corporation
 - Volunteerism
 - Trickle down
 - Failure of Hoover's program
 - Bonus Army
- The Human Impact of the Great Depression
 - Unemployment
 - Urban Life – "Hooverilles"
 - Rural Life – Dust Bowl
 - The Culture of the Great Depression
- FDR
 - Restoring Public Confidence
 - Preparing to Lead the Nation
 - FDR's Eyes and Ears: Eleanor Roosevelt
- The New Deal in Action: Relief, Recovery, and Reform
 - Relief Legislation
 - Emergency Banking Act
 - Federal Emergency Relief
 - Public Works Administration
 - Civilian Conservation Corps

- Works Progress Administration
 - Tennessee Valley Authority
- Recovery Legislation
 - National Industrial Recovery Act
 - Home Owners Loan Corporation
 - Federal Housing Administration
 - First Agricultural Adjustment Act
 - Second Agricultural Adjustment Act
- Reform Legislation
 - Glass-Steagall Act
 - Securities Exchange Act
 - Social Security Act
 - National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act)
 - Fair Labor Standards Act
- New Deal Generates Controversy
 - FDR's Policy Strategies
 - Supreme Court Reaction
 - Supreme Court and the NRA (*Schechter Poultry Corporation v. United States*)
 - Supreme Court and the AAA
 - FDR's Court-Packing Plan
 - Political Opposition
 - Francis Townsend
 - Father Charles Coughlin
 - Huey Long

WWII and Cold War

- Isolationist Sentiment After WWI
 - Historical Roots of Isolationism and Neutrality
 - Precedents Set by George Washington
 - Monroe Doctrine
 - Isolationism in the 1930s
- Events Leading to WWII
 - The Rise of Totalitarian Governments
 - Major World Events
 - 1938 Munich Agreement
 - Lend-Lease Act
 - Japan's Attack on Pearl Harbor
- WWII in Review
 - Major Powers – Allies (Great Britain, Soviet Union, U.S.) vs. Axis (Germany, Italy, and Japan)
 - Wartime Diplomacy
 - Atlantic Charter Meeting, 1941
 - Casablanca, 1943
 - Cairo, 1943
 - Tehran Conference, 1943
 - Yalta, 1945
 - Potsdam, 1945
 - The Atomic Bomb
 - The Manhattan Project
 - The Bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
 - Japan Surrenders
 - The Holocaust
 - The "Final Solution"
 - The Horror of Concentration Camps
 - War Crimes Trials
 - American Patriotism During WWII
 - The Role of American Women
 - In the military
 - In the civilian workforce
 - Rosie the Riveter
 - Resulting change

- African Americans
 - In the military
 - At home
 - Japanese Americans
 - Immigration to America
 - Wartime Relocation Authority
 - *Korematsu v. United States*
 - Nisei Soldiers
 - Demobilization
 - Servicemen's Readjustment Act (GI Bill)
 - Employment Act of 1946
 - An End to Price Controls
 - The Taft-Hartley Act
 - The Baby Boom
 - Election of 1948
 - Truman defeats Dewey
- The United Nations
 - Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Containment as a Foreign Policy
 - Growing distrust of the Soviet Union
 - Containment
 - Churchill's "Iron Curtain" Speech
 - The Truman Doctrine
 - The Marshall Plan
 - The Beginning of the Cold War: Germany 1948-1949
 - The Berlin Blockade
 - The Berlin Airlift
 - The North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - European Cooperation
- Containment in Asia
 - Communist Victory in China
 - The Korean War
- The Cold War at Home
 - Looking for Communists
 - HUAC
 - The Smith Act
 - The Loyalty Act
 - The Hiss Case
 - McCarthyism
 - The Rosenberg Case
 - Congressional Legislation
 - McCarthy's Fall
- The Cold War Continues
 - Eisenhower's Foreign Policy
 - Massive Retaliation
 - The Arms Race
 - Foreign Policy in Asia
 - The Domino Theory
 - SEATO
 - Foreign Policy in the Middle East
 - Iran
 - Egypt
 - The Eisenhower Doctrine
 - Lebanon
 - Foreign Policy in Latin America
 - Guatemala
 - Nixon's Tour
 - Cuba
 - Changing Relations with the Soviet Union
 - New Soviet Leadership – Joe Stalin dies, Nikita Khrushchev takes over
 - Peaceful Coexistence

- Camp David
- The U-2 Incident

1950s, Civil Rights Movement, JFK, Later Cold War

- An Improving Economy at Home
 - Eisenhower's Economic Policies
 - Domestic Policies – extended some New Deal social programs; reduced spending for defense and foreign aid
 - The Farm Problem – paid farmers for not planting crops
 - “Eisenhower Prosperity” and Consumer Spending
 - New Homes
 - Suburbs
 - Automobiles
 - A nation on the move
 - Television
- A Renewed Struggle for Civil Rights
 - Beginnings of Change – Jackie Robinson
 - Truman's Policies – desegregated the armed services
 - Civil Rights and the Courts
 - The Warren Court
 - *Brown v. Board of Education*
 - Little Rock
 - African American Activism
 - Montgomery Bus Boycott
 - Freedom Rides
 - James Meredith sues University of Mississippi for admission
 - Protest marches in Birmingham, Alabama
 - March on Washington
 - Selma March (Alabama)
 - Civil Rights Legislation
 - August 1957 – first civil rights act since Reconstruction is passed
 - Although these bills had only limited effectiveness, they did mark the beginning of change
- The Struggle for Civil Rights Continues
 - African Americans Organize
 - MLK and the SCLC
 - Civil disobedience
 - James Meredith – tries to enroll at the all-white University of Mississippi, National Guard is called up to stop riots
 - Greensboro Sit-Ins
 - Birmingham
 - Medgar Evers
 - University of Alabama – Governor George Wallace vows to stop two African American students from registering; he is forced to back down by JFK and the National Guard
 - Johnson and the Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - Changes in the Movement
 - “Black Power”
 - Malcolm X
 - MLK's assassination
- The Women's Rights Movement
 - Past Successes, New Goals
 - 1848 – Seneca Falls Convention
 - 1920 – Ratification of 19th Amendment
 - 1940s – thousands of women take jobs in war-related industries
 - 1963 – Betty Friedan – *The Feminine Mystique*
 - Title VII of Civil Rights Act of 1964 bars job discrimination on basis of sex as well as race
 - National Organization for Women (NOW) formed in 1966 to push for legislation guaranteeing equality for women
 - Congress approves Equal Rights Amendment in 1972 (states fail to ratify it)
 - Equal Opportunity Act of 1972 – equal pay for equal work
 - Title IX – equal athletic opportunities
 - Affirmative Action

- Women's Rights Vocabulary
 - Feminism
 - Sexism
 - Glass Ceiling
- Other Groups Struggle for Their Rights
 - Latinos
 - Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers
 - Native Americans
 - American Indian Movement
 - Disabled Americans
 - Mainstreaming
 - JFK – Presidential Commission on Mental Retardation; Special Olympics
 - Americans with Disabilities Act
- JFK and the New Frontier
 - The Space Program – committed the nation to a space program with the goal of landing a person on the moon by the end of the 1960s; Neil Armstrong does this in July 1969
 - The Peace Corps – intended to offset the growth of communism in developing nations
- JFK's Foreign Policies
 - Kennedy and Latin America
 - The Alliance for Progress - \$20 billion to help with economic development in Latin America; funds often went to aid repressive governments simply because they were anticommunist
 - The Bay of Pigs – CIA plan to overthrow Fidel Castro; called for Cuban exiles to invade Cuba and set off a popular uprising against Castro; no uprising followed the invasion, and Castro's troops quickly crushed the invading forces
 - The Cuban Missile Crisis – brought the U.S. and the Soviet Union to the brink of war
 - Kennedy and Berlin
 - August 1961 – East German government built a wall between East and West Berlin. The Berlin Wall was meant to stop the flood of East Germans escaping to freedom in the west and quickly became a symbol of tyranny. In June 1963, JFK visited West Berlin, renewing the American commitment to defend that city and Western Europe. The Berlin Wall stood as a strong cold war symbol until 1989.

Vietnam, LBJ, Nixon, Ford, Carter

- Vietnam
 - Kennedy and Vietnam
 - Debate Over Involvement
 - Approved overthrow of Diem
 - Johnson and Escalation
 - The Tonkin Gulf Resolution – empowered “the President, as commander in chief, to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression” – Johnson used the resolution to justify expansion of the war
 - A Guerilla War – enemy didn't wear uniforms, no clear battlefield emerged
 - Reasons for War – administration argued that the U.S. was involved to prevent the fall of Vietnam to communism, to stop the rise of aggressor governments, and to protect the nation's position as a superpower and defender of democracy
 - Resistance to the War
 - Hawks and Doves – hawks stood solidly behind the President and argued in favor of victory at any cost; doves favored immediate withdrawal and an end to the war
 - Student Protests
 - Strongest antiwar group in the 1960s was Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) – led demonstrations, sit-ins, draft-card burnings
 - Kent State – protest against bombings of Cambodia; four student died, nine others wounded
 - Protest Marches
 - Draft Resisters
 - By 1968, about 10,000 draft resisters had fled the country for Canada; attitude of American youth became increasingly hostile toward the Johnson administration and all war-related issues
- The 1960s – Political and Social Upheaval
 - Cultural Changes
 - Flaunted use of illegal drugs
 - Hippies or flower children – searching for a freer, simpler way of life
 - Civil Rights Movement and Vietnam divided Americans; assassinations of Robert Kennedy and MLK heightened emotions

- Nixon and Vietnam
 - Winding Down the War
 - Vietnamization – takeover of ground fighting by Vietnamese soldiers
 - Peace With Honor – negotiations remained deadlocked until January 15, 1973 when Nixon announced that “peace with honor” had been reached and a cease-fire would soon take effect
 - The War Powers Act
 - Reversed the precedent set by the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
 - President had to notify Congress within 48 hours of sending troops into a foreign country. At that time, the President would have to give Congress a full accounting of the decision.
 - The President had to bring troops home within 60 days unless both houses voted for them to stay.
 - Vietnam and Limits on U.S. Power
 - April 30, 1975, the government in Saigon collapsed
 - Not a success in Vietnam – 58,000 Americans died, 300,000 were wounded; over \$150 billion on the war effort
 - Not only did Vietnam fall to communism, but so did its neighbors Cambodia and Laos
 - Conclusions Drawn from U.S. Involvement in Vietnam
 - The American political system acts in response to a variety of public pressures
 - Modern war technology is not always powerful enough if an opponent is armed with a determined spirit of nationalism
 - Successful military efforts require a well-prepared and supportive public (compare WWII with Vietnam)
 - The U.S. was committed to a foreign policy that supported the global nature of U.S. involvement in foreign affairs
- LBJ and the Great Society
 - The VISTA Program (Volunteers in Service to America)
 - The Office of Economic Opportunity
 - The Elementary and Secondary Education Act
 - Medicare
 - Department of Housing and Urban Development
- From Cold War to Détente
 - Nixon Doctrine
 - U.S. would no longer provide direct military protection in Asia
 - A New Policy Toward China
 - Presidential visit – February 21, 1972
 - Opening the door – Nixon and Mao Zedong opened the door to normal diplomatic relations – cleared the way for economic and cultural exchanges
 - A New Policy Toward the Soviet Union
 - Détente – goal was to bring about a warming in the cold war; designed to prevent open conflict
 - SALT (Strategic Arms Limitations Talks) – led to the SALT Agreement – set limits on the number of defensive missile sites and strategic offensive missiles each nation would keep
- Nixon’s Domestic Policies
 - Domestic Initiatives
 - Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
 - Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - Clean Air Act of 1970
 - Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
 - Nuclear Regulatory Commission
 - New Federalism
 - Tried to reduce involvement of the federal government in social welfare programs
 - Curbing Inflation
 - Implemented a 90-day wage-price freeze in August 1971
- Other Domestic Events Under Nixon
 - The Space Program – Neil Armstrong becomes first person to walk on the moon
 - The 26th Amendment – extended the vote to people ages 18 and older
 - Women’s Rights Movement
- The Watergate Affair
 - What happened – an illegal break-in to wiretap phones in the Democratic Party headquarters with electronic surveillance equipment
 - Where – Watergate Towers, an apartment complex in Washington, D.C.
 - When, June 17, 1972
 - Who – The Committee to Reelect the President, acting with the knowledge of several high-level Nixon advisers

- Why – to secure information to undermine the Democratic campaign against Nixon
- The Cover-up – Nixon didn't know about the plan until after it happened, but he ordered a cover-up, which was a crime under federal law
- The Investigation – 1973 – the Senate set up a committee to look into “illegal, improper, or unethical activities”
- The Tapes – the Senate committee learned that the White House had kept tape recordings of key conversations between Nixon and his top aides; Nixon refused to turn over the tapes
- Nixon Resignation – Supreme Court ordered Nixon to surrender the tapes in its ruling in U.S. v. Richard Nixon. The House began articles of impeachment against Nixon, he resigned on August 9, 1974 to avoid impeachment.
- Significance – no one is above the law; checks and balances actually works
- The Ford Administration
 - Ford's Domestic Policies
 - Nixon's Pardon
 - Amnesty Plan – offered amnesty to thousands of young men who avoided military service in Vietnam
 - Inflation – 1973 – the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) placed an oil embargo on the United States for its support of Israel; the price of oil and gasoline more than doubled, setting off a new round of inflation.
 - Ford's Foreign Policies
 - Helped negotiate cease-fire between Egypt and Israel
 - Continued policy of détente with Soviet Union
 - Oversaw the end of the Vietnam War, including the withdrawal of the last American personnel from Saigon in 1975
- Carter's Domestic Policies
 - “Stagflation” – stagnation of the economy and simultaneous inflation of prices
 - Energy Problem – by the late 1970s, the U.S. had to import more than 40% of its oil.
 - Corporate Bailouts – Chrysler and Lockheed Aircraft
 - Environmental Problems – acid rain, coal
 - Nuclear Energy – 1979 – an accident occurred at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant near Harrisburg, PA. The incident highlighted the hazards of the nuclear power industry
- Carter's Foreign Policy
 - Helsinki Accords – promised to respect basic human rights; Carter believed U.S. should withhold aid from nations that violated human rights
 - Camp David Accords – invited Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to Camp David, Carter's retreat in Maryland; hammered out the terms for a peace treaty known as the Camp David Accords; other Arab nations still refused to recognize Israel
 - Panama Canal Treaties – 1977 – promised to turn over control of the Panama Canal to Panama in 1999
 - Problems with Détente – Soviet invasion of Afghanistan ended détente - Carter cut off grain shipments to the Soviet Union and boycotted the 1980 summer Olympic games held in Moscow
 - Hostage Crisis – 1979 – revolution led by Islamic fundamentalists toppled the pro-American shah, Reza Pahlavi. The shah, suffering from terminal cancer, requested treatment in the United States, and Carter agreed. Islamic rebels struck back by seizing the United States embassy in Tehran and holding more than 50 Americans hostage

Reagan, Bush, Clinton, Bush

- Reagan and the Challenges of the 1980s
 - Reagan's First Term Domestic Policies
 - Supply-side economics
 - Balanced Budget – reduced many social welfare programs – national debt still climbed
 - “Star Wars” – Strategic Defense Initiative – satellite shield designed to intercept and destroy incoming Soviet missiles
 - Farm Aid – paid farmers not to plant millions of acres of land to reduce the supply and raise prices
 - Immigration – 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act – forbade employers from hiring illegal immigrants
 - Reagan's First-Term Foreign Policy
 - Intervention in Central America – believed unstable economic conditions opened the door to communism. Asked for aid to Latin American groups fighting communist takeovers and approved limited military intervention in some nations
 - El Salvador – backed anticommunist forces in a civil war
 - Nicaragua – 1979 – Marxist guerillas called the Sandinistas overthrew anticommunist dictator Anastasio Somoza. Because the Sandinistas accepted aid from Cuba and the Soviet Union, Reagan approved aid to the contras, rebels seeking to oust the Sandinistas. Actions by the CIA to help the contras angered Congress, and it cut off aid to the contras in 1987.

- Grenada – ordered a surprise U.S. invasion in 1983 due to fears that it might become a communist base in the Caribbean
 - Turmoil in the Middle East – Lebanon – fighting between Christians and Muslims – peacekeeping effort by the U.S. was a failure
 - Terrorism – rise of Islamic fundamentalists
 - Reagan’s Second-Term Domestic Policy
 - Promised to make deep cuts in federal programs; called for simplification of tax laws and cuts for about 60 percent of Americans
 - Reagan’s Second-Term Foreign Policy
 - The Iran-Contra Affair – 1986 – the American public learned that several top presidential aides had sold weapons to Iran in exchange for Iranian help in freeing American hostages held in Lebanon. The money from the sale of arms was then channeled to Nicaragua to support the contras. Reagan had vowed never to bargain with terrorists or kidnappers. Also, Congress had banned aid to the contras. A congressional committee cleared the President of any wrongdoing in the Iran-Contra affair and concluded that the actions had been illegally undertaken at the direction of Colonel Oliver North and members of the CIA.
 - Renewal of Détente – Mikhail Gorbachev announced his new policies of glasnost and perestroika – glasnost called for greater openness, included increased political freedom in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Perestroika allowed a measure of free enterprise to improve economic conditions within the Soviet Union.
 - Arms Reductions – agreed to eliminate short-range and medium-range land-based missiles
- The George H.W. Bush (41) Administration
 - Domestic Events
 - Economic Troubles – promised voters no new taxes – had to break his promise; by 1992, an economic recession caused increased layoffs and rising unemployment
 - Savings and Loan Scandal – American taxpayers bailed out the savings and loan industry due to misuse of funds by savings and loans institutions
 - Supreme Court Appointments – David Souter in 1990, Clarence Thomas in 1991
 - Events Abroad
 - End of the Cold War – November 1989 – Germans tore down the Berlin Wall; winter 1989 – communist governments in Eastern Europe crumbled; October 1990 – East and West Germany were reunited; failed coup by hard-line communist leaders in 1991 led to the dissolution of the Soviet Union
 - Invasion of Panama – ordered troops into Panama to capture General Manuel Noriega, the dictator of Panama, and return him to the U.S. on drug charges
 - Persian Gulf War – August 1990, Saddam Hussein invaded the oil-rich nation of Kuwait. Bush responded by sending troops into Saudi Arabia, with the agreement of Saudi leaders. The United Nations condemned Iraq’s actions and approved economic sanctions against Iraq. The UN also authorized a joint military buildup in Saudi Arabia, called Operation Desert Shield. Operation Desert Shield became Operation Desert Storm in January 1991 when the U.S. with a troop force of over 500,000 and Allied troops from the number of other nations began a total air assault on Iraq. By the end of February, Bush ordered a cease-fire, and Iraq accepted all UN demands to end the Persian Gulf War. More than 300 Allied lives were lost, but the Iraqi death toll was estimated at 100,000.
- The Clinton Administration
 - Domestic issues
 - Health Care Reform
 - Social Security
 - Supreme Court Appointees – Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Stephen Breyer
 - 1994 Congressional Elections – Republicans took majority control for the first time in 40 years
 - Scandal and Impeachment – 1998 – Clinton accused of several offenses, including lying under oath about his relationship with a White House intern. The House impeached him on charges of perjury and obstruction of justice. The Senate acquitted the President two months later.
 - Economic prosperity – in the 1990s, the U.S. enjoyed the longest period of economic growth in history
 - Foreign Issues
 - The Middle East – Arab-Israeli conflict
 - Latin America – ordered troops to Haiti to restore a legitimate government after years of dictatorships and unrest
 - Global Economy – Canada, the U.S., and Mexico signed the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in an effort to break down trade barriers among the three nations.
- The George W. Bush (43) Administration
 - Domestic Issues
 - Taxes and the Economy
 - Educational Reform – No Child Left Behind

- Mass Acts of Violence – VA Tech; sniper in Omaha, Nebraska shopping mall – goes back to debate regarding gun control
- Immigration Issues
- Social Security
- Election 2004 – won over John Kerry 51% to 48%
- Foreign Issues
 - September 11, 2001 and Resulting Events
 - The Middle East – Israeli-Palestinian Conflict
 - War in Iraq
 - Afghanistan
 - North Korea
 - Iran
 - Pakistan
 - Africa – AIDS
 - Cuba