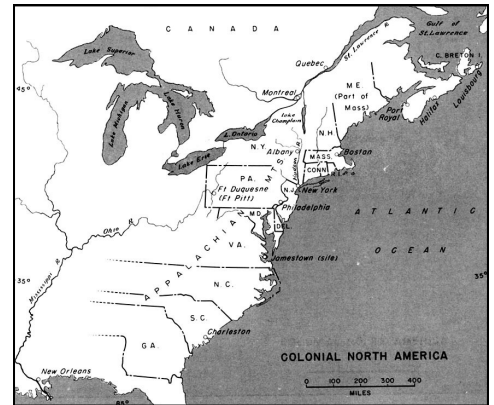


Geography

- **Atlantic** (East) and **Pacific** (West) helped the U.S. maintain its policy of neutrality during the 1800s.
- Natural harbors (**Boston, New Orleans, NYC**) contributed to the development of commerce/cities.
- **Appalachian Mountains** served as the western boundary for British colonial settlements prior to the Revolutionary War.
- Early colonial settlements were similar in that each developed near the coast line; Jamestown, VA (1607)
- Plymouth, MA (1620) New Amsterdam, NY - becomes New York City (1625)
- **New England Colonies** - Influenced by good harbors for fishing, abundant forests for lumber, rocky soil prevented farming, and climate caused a short growing season.
- **Southern Colonies** - Relied on agriculture, mostly tobacco and slave labor.
- **Great Plains** A flat, grassy region of the U.S. between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. Grains and buffalo herds. Settled after the Homestead Act. Railroads run through this area.



Colonial Era

- **Triangular Trade** - led directly to the increased importation of enslaved Africans to the colonies
- **Mercantilism**- Economic policy used by the British in which the American Colonies served as a source of raw materials and a market to sell goods. British buy raw materials from the colonies and sell them finished products. Limited manufacturing in America. Limited colonies' trade with other nations. Policy leads to American Revolution
- **Salutary Neglect**- Period of time when the British ignored the colonies. Led to the development of independent colonial trade practices and independent colonial governments.
- **French and Indian War**- Caused by disputed land claims in the Ohio River valley between the French and the British (the French and Indians were on the same side). War led to the end of the period of Salutary Neglect because of the British need to tax the American colonists in order to pay for the war.
- **Proclamation Line of 1763**- Border established by Great Britain in order to avoid conflicts between American
- **Virginia House of Burgesses/Mayflower Compact/MA Town Hall Meetings**- Early colonial efforts in self-government.
 - They all contributed to the development of representative democracy.
- **Albany Plan of Union (1754)**- Early attempt to unify American colonies but under British rule. Many colonies objected to it because colonial assemblies did not want to give up their individual power. Modeled after the **Iroquois Confederacy**.

Independence Movement/American Revolution

Declaration of Independence - States the colonial grievances against British rule (taxation, quartering, dissolving (ending) self-rule

-Written by Thomas Jefferson who was most influenced by the writers of the Enlightenment. Takes ideas from **John Locke's theory of natural rights**- power to govern belongs to the people ("consent of the governed") and Life, Liberty, Property (Pursuit of Happiness)

-If a government denies its people certain basic rights, that government can be overthrown.

- Similar to the Bill of Rights because both documents support **limitations on governmental power** and stress the importance of individual liberty.
- **NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION**- Many colonists believed they could not be taxed by the British because they had no representatives in the British government (no official representation)

(Continuation of Independence Movement/American Revolution)

- **Thomas Paine**- Published *Common Sense* which was influential in persuading American colonists to support colonial independence from Britain. Convinced Americans a war could be won.
- Response to Mercantilist Policies - Committees of Correspondence/Non-importation Agreements/**Boston Tea Party/First Continental Congress**

IMPORT: A good sold in a country that comes from another one.

Major Events Leading to Revolutionary War

- **Sugar and Stamp Acts**- Tax foreign molasses and printed material
- **Quartering Act**-requires colonists to house and feed British soldiers.
- **Townshend Acts**-taxes imported goods and tea.
- **Boston Massacre**-five people killed by British soldiers.
- Revolutionary War begins shortly after the signing of the Declaration of Independence.
- Colonists are victorious with the help of familiar land and **French Aid**.
- At the end of the Revolutionary War the **Mississippi became the western boundary** of the U.S.

Articles of Confederation

- First form of government used by the U.S.
- Americans distrusted a strong central government because of their experience w/ King George III
 - They wanted to limit the central government’s power
 - Majority of power was given to the **loosely** unified states
 - Only a legislative branch**, NO president, NO court system

PROS

System of government
Organized western territories
Process for admitting new states

CONS

Lack of unification and leadership
No national bank - states had different currency
No taxation
No way to keep a military

- **Constitutional Convention** (1787)-Major American delegates (politicians) meet in Philadelphia to revise (correct) the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.
- Called primarily because the central government needed additional power (the states had too much power).
- **Shays’ Rebellion** (1786)- Farmers rebel over lack of pay from service in war. Showed need for stronger central government (military)
- Leaders end up making the *new* Constitution in Philadelphia, PA.
- **Great Compromise** - Settled a dispute over how the states would be represented in Congress
 - Delegates from states with small populations supported the idea of equal representation for the states in the national legislature (ex New Jersey). Delegates from states with large populations supported the idea of representation based on the size of population (ex Virginia).*
 - Created a **bicameral** legislature (two houses). **House of Representatives** would be based on population (represents the people the most) and the **Senate** would have equal representation for all states (2 per state) no matter its population.*
- **Three-Fifths Compromise**-
Determined that 3/5 of the slave population would be counted for

COMPARING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE SENATE		
House		Senate
435	Number of Members	100
2 Years	Length of Terms	6 Years
25	Minimum Age for Members	30
Many Rules, More Formal	Organization	Few Rules, Less Formal
By Population	Representation of the States	Equal

Articles of Confederation vs. The United States Constitution

Differences

- Constitution **strengthened** the power of the Federal Government.
- Constitution granted Congress sole control over interstate and foreign commerce (trading between different states and trading with other countries).
- Constitution created three separate, independent branches of government.
- Constitution gave the Federal (national) Government the power to collect taxes.

Similarities

Both provided a national legislature (lawmaking body).

Federalism - Divided powers create cooperation between states

- **Federalists**- Group that supported ratification (make into a law) of the U.S. Constitution. Wanted a strong national government to provide order. Published the **Federalist Papers** which encouraged ratification of the Constitution.
- **Anti-Federalists**- Group that was against ratification of the Constitution. They believed it would threaten the rights of individual citizens. Did not want the national government to have too much power. Only agreed to ratify the Constitution after the addition of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution.

Bill of Rights- First ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

- Modeled after the English Bill of Rights
- Protects civil liberties and people from government abuse - Aimed to address conflicts *before* Revolution
- Major Rights- Right to assemble peacefully, freedom of speech, protection against unreasonable search and seizure, Due process of law, right to bear arms, etc.
- Separation of church and state (religion is separate from the government) is established in the 1st Amendment.
- John Peter **Zenger**- Arrested by governor of New York (1733) for printing an article that criticized the governor. Was found to be not guilty because the article was based on fact. Led to a strengthening of **freedom of press**.

Constitution: Basic Principals

- Enlightenment Influence-European philosophers encouraged anti-monarchy ideas
- **Sovereignty** is derived from the consent of the governed (only the citizens give the government the power to rule).
- **Montesquieu** - Separation of Powers and Checks and Balances
- **Locke** - Popular sovereignty and Natural Rights
- **Voltaire** - Freedom of Speech
- **Democracy**- A government for the people by the people. A democracy must have citizen participation in government.
- **Republicanism** - Representatives are elected by the people.
- **Division of Power** - Separation of Powers into three branches based on **Montesquieu** Prevents a branch from being too powerful
- **Federalism**- Division of powers between the national and state government.
- **Reserved Powers**- Powers only granted to the **state** governments. Ex) Public Education,
- **Delegated Powers** - Powers only granted to the **Federal** Government by the Constitution. EX) Power to declare war, coin money, control interstate commerce.
- **Concurrent Powers**- Powers **shared** by the federal and state governments Ex) power to tax.



(Continuation of Constitution: Basic Principles)

Structure of the Federal Government

- **Legislative Branch**- AKA Congress (House of Representatives and Senate) Group of representatives from each state that propose, write, vote on laws, approve treaties.
- **Executive Branch**- The President of the U.S. and his cabinet.
 1. Chief Legislator- It is the President's role to ask executive department staff to propose and support legislation.
 2. Chief Executive- President is highest military official (Commander & Chief).
 3. Chief Diplomat- President meets and negotiates with other foreign rulers.
 4. From time to time, the President must inform Congress and the nation about the state of the Union

Judicial Branch- Federal Courts and Supreme Court.

Marbury v. Madison 1803

- Heard under Chief Justice John Marshall.
- Established **judicial review** - ability for SCOTUS to review any law or interpret the Constitution
- Strengthened the Judiciary branch (Supreme Court) of the U.S.
- First time a Federal law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court

Checks & Balances- Each of the three branches of government (executive, legislative, judicial) checks the other to ensure that no one branch has too much power.

- President can be impeached (removed from office by trial) by congress.
- Congress (legislative branch) can pass a bill and the President (executive branch) can sign the bill into law or veto (reject) the bill. Congress can override the veto by a two-thirds vote of both houses.
- President can negotiate treaties but the senate must ratify (pass) them.
- The Supreme Court can rule that a law is unconstitutional.
- The President appoints Supreme Court judges but the Senate must approve the appointments.

Flexibility of Constitution - Amendments (changes to the constitution), the Elastic Clause, necessary and proper clause, unwritten constitution, and Judicial Review

- Allow for the Constitution to meet the needs of a changing society (adaptation)
- The Elastic Clause has been used primarily to broaden the power of Congress
- **Unwritten Constitution**- Practices of the U.S. government that are based on custom and tradition not text.
 - Examples - creation of the presidential cabinet, political parties, committee system in Congress, Judicial Review, lobbying,
- **Electoral College** - President of the U.S. is elected by winning electoral votes from each state, not a popular vote.
 - The number of electoral votes a state receives is based on the size of its population.
- The winner of the popular vote can lose the election (happened in 1876 and 2000).
- This indicates that the authors of the original Constitution did not completely trust the common voter to make decisions.

PRESIDENT George Washington - First President of the U.S. and Revolutionary War general.

- Did not want to become entangled (involved) with European affairs - favored **isolationism/neutrality**
- Issued the Proclamation of Neutrality in order to isolate the U.S. from Europe and keep it independent.
- Set a precedent (example) for all future presidents by using the unwritten constitution to form the first **cabinet** (group of close advisers to the President).
- **Whiskey Rebellion** -Demonstrated the new national government intended to enforce federal laws.
- Washington pursued neutrality because he believed the U.S. needed time to gain economic and military strength.
- **Judiciary Act 1789** - Establishes lower court and the role of the Supreme Court
- **Farewell Address** - Washington urges the U.S. to avoid European conflicts, stay neutral, and avoid alliances with any other nation of the world.

(Continuation of Constitution: Basic Principles)

Alexander Hamilton - Federalist and First Secretary of Treasury of the U.S.

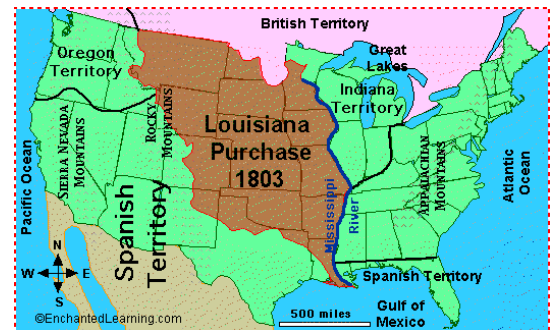
- Proposed a national bank to improve the economic position of the U.S. government.
- Argued that the government has the power to create a National Bank based on the elastic clause of the Constitution.
- Believed the government should exercise all powers necessary and proper to meet its responsibilities (loose interpretation of the Constitution).

PRESIDENT John Adams - Second President of the United States

Alien and Sedition Acts - Allowed deportation of immigrants and prohibited speech against government

PRESIDENT Thomas Jefferson - Anti-Federalist and First Secretary of State of the US (quits midterm)

- Opposed Hamilton's plan to create a national bank
- Believed in **strict** interpretation of the Constitution
- **Anti-Federalists and Federalists** are the first two parties of the United States
- **Louisiana Purchase (1803)** - Doubled the size of the United States at the time
- Had to overcome the problem of contradicting his belief in a strict interpretation of Constitution
- Wanted control of New Orleans to secure control of the Mississippi River.
- Farmers needed a water route to help ship their products to market.



Nationalism/ Sectionalism

- **John Marshall** - Chief Justice of the U.S. resulted in expansion of the power of Federal Government.
- **War of 1812** - War that "truly helped America gain independence" fought vs. Britain
- **War Hawks** - A group of Congressmen from the South and West who supported the War of 1812.
- Rise of **nationalism**- the loyalty of a people to their values, traditions, and/or geographic region (intense pride for one's nation or culture).
- **Henry Clay's American System** - Tariffs, subsidized loans, improve transportation, keep the National Bank

PRESIDENT James Monroe - 5th President (1817-1825)

- **Monroe Doctrine (1823)** - Limited European influence in the Western Hemisphere.
- Warned Europe against any further colonization in Latin America.
- **Roosevelt Corollary** to Monroe Doctrine - President Theodore Roosevelt would later add to the Monroe Doctrine to make the U.S. the "policeman of the Western Hemisphere."
- U.S. would intervene actively in the affairs of Latin American nations when "necessary."

PRESIDENT Andrew Jackson-

- **Jacksonian Democracy** - **Increased** voter participation by eliminating land ownership requirement
- **Spoils system** resulted in elected officials rewarding their supporters with government jobs.
- **Worcester v. Georgia (1832)** - SCOTUS said government could *not* remove Native Americans (ignored)
- **Native American Removal Act** - forced Native Americans to move west of the Mississippi River to modern day Oklahoma (the trip became known as the **Trail of Tears**.)
- Whig party began as a group unified against Andrew Jackson.
- Political Machines - Politicians in these organizations often accepted bribes in return for favors.

-**Tammany Hall** - Led by Boss Tweed, Corruption ring in

NYC - used spoils system

Erie Canal - Built in 1817-1825, connected the Midwest to Albany/Hudson River to New York City. Helps farmers ship goods and urban areas get food.



Westward Expansion

Gold Rush 1849 - Led to increase of western population and Chinese immigration

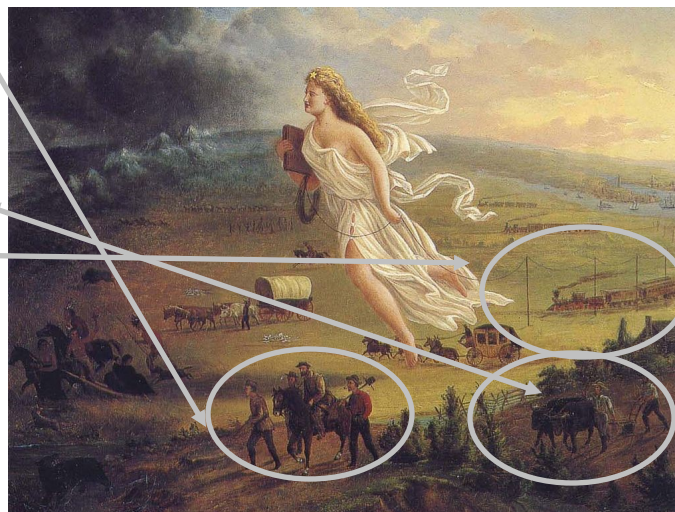
Homestead Act 1862 - Promoted development of western lands by providing cheap land to settlers. Demonstrated the federal government's commitment to the settlement of western territories.

Pacific (Transcontinental Act) Railway Act 1862 - the federal government encouraged the building of transcontinental railroads by giving land to the railroad companies.

Manifest Destiny - Idea that the U.S. should possess the entire continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific

- Led to the annexation of Texas, and the Mexican War, and Gadsden Purchase.
- During the 1840's abolitionists (people who wanted to make slavery illegal) opposed annexation of new western territory because they feared the admission of new slave states.
- Major **Abolitionists** - William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Tubman, Harriet Beecher Stowe
- Territorial expansion led to increased tensions over slavery (should the new territories be open to slavery?)

President James Polk- Policies involving Texas, California, and Oregon Territory were all efforts to fulfill the goal of Manifest Destiny.



Causes of the Civil War

• **Missouri Compromise 1820** - Two new states. One free (Maine) and one slave (Missouri) - Keeps balance.

• **Compromise of 1850** - Overturned MO Compromise of 1820! →

• **Kansas Nebraska Act 1854** - People could decide to allow slavery or not.

• **Popular Sovereignty** - Belief that settlers had the right to decide legality of slavery in territories

• **Dred Scott v. Sanford 1857**- Supreme Court decision which ruled that Congress could not ban slavery in the territories. Allows slavery *everywhere*.

• **Bleeding Kansas** - Phrase used to describe clashes between proslavery and antislavery groups.

• **Uncle Tom's Cabin** - Written by **Harriet Beecher Stowe**. Book describing slavery that contributed to the start of the Civil War by intensifying Northern dislike of slavery.

• **Abraham Lincoln** is elected over Stephen Douglas and Southern states **secede** (leave or break away)

North Gets	South Gets
California admitted as a free state	No slavery restrictions in Utah or New Mexico territories
Slave trade prohibited in Washington D.C.	Slaveholding permitted in Washington D.C.
Texas loses boundary dispute with New Mexico	Texas gets \$10 million
	Fugitive Slave Law

Civil War

PRESIDENT Abraham Lincoln 1861-1865 - 16th President of the United States (R)

- Main goal was to **preserve the union**.
- Claimed that the government was a union of people and not of states.
- Lincoln justified the war by stating that his oath of office required him to defend and preserve the Union.
- Lincoln expands Presidential powers during wartime.
- Suspended the writ of habeas corpus (law that prevents a person from being held in jail without just cause) during the Civil War.
- Increased the size of the army without congressional authorization.
- Censored some anti-Union newspapers and had some editors and publishers arrested.
- This demonstrates that **restrictions on people's rights may occur during wartime**.

(Continuation of Civil War)

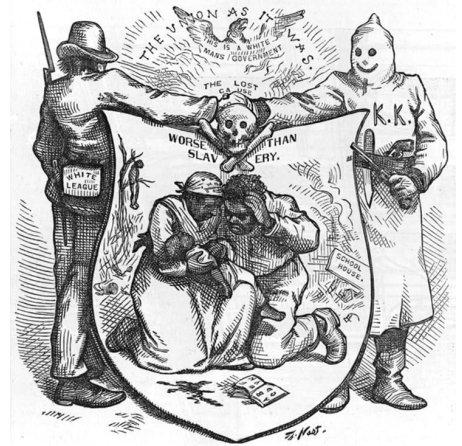
- **Emancipation Proclamation** - Order issued by President Abraham Lincoln in 1862 (effective Jan. 1863) that declared slaves free in the areas that had rebelled (slavery was allowed in non-rebellious areas)

Reconstruction (FAILURE)

- **Reconstruction Era** - Post Civil War, when the Southern States were reorganized and reintegrated
- **Lincoln's Plan for Reconstruction** - Most "easygoing" of all plans
- Primary goal was to restore Southern representation in Congress.
- The Union should be restored as quickly as possible which could only happen if...
 - **Rejected the idea of harsh punishments** for the South.
 - Forgive the Southerners and welcome them back into the Union.
- **Radical Republicans** - Group of Republicans that wanted harsh punishments for the South.
- Opposed Lincoln's **10 % Plan** for Reconstruction because the plan offered amnesty (official forgiveness)
- Believed that Reconstruction should be used to force political and social reform in the Southern States.
- A major goal was to gain voting rights for the newly freed slaves.
- Did not want to readmit Southern States into the Union unless they ratified the 14th amendment.
- **Solid South** - Nickname given to the former Confederate States after Reconstruction because they consistently supported (voted for) the Democratic Party
- **Lincoln is Assassinated**- Lincoln's death allowed the Radical Republicans to control Reconstruction policy.

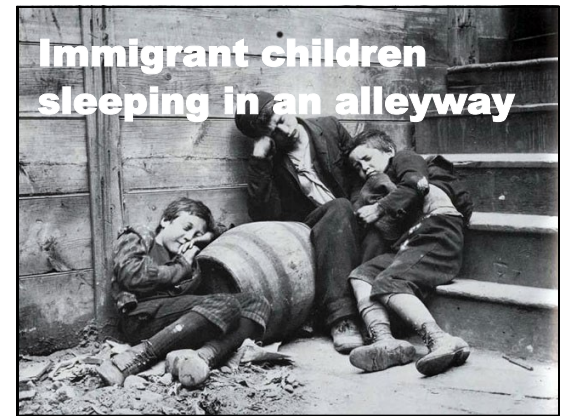
President Andrew Johnson - Takes over for Lincoln after his assassination.

- Supported Lincoln's policy of Reconstruction- wanted to allow the Southern States to reenter the nation as quickly as possible (wanted Southern States back in Congress).
- The Radical Republicans in Congress disagreed with Johnson about how to handle Reconstruction, which led to the impeachment of Johnson. Johnson was officially impeached because he fired the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, without Senate approval, but the impeachment failed and Johnson remained in office.
- **Reconstruction Amendments** - 13, 14, 15 or XIII, XIV, XV
- **13th Amendment** (1865)-Law that formally **abolished slavery** in the U.S.
- **14th Amendment** - Law that officially gave **citizenship** to African Americans and legally protected them under the Bill of Rights and U.S. Constitution. *Equal Protection Clause is included
- **15th Amendment** - Law that granted African Americans voting rights.
 - South creates loopholes of **poll taxes** and required **literacy tests** to prevent blacks from voting
- **Jim Crow Laws** - Attempts by state and local governments to restrict the freedoms of African Americans after the end of the Civil War. Limited the effectiveness of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments.
- **Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)** - Supreme Court case that upheld the Jim Crow Laws based on the idea that the laws provided "**separate but equal**"
- Homer Plessy boarded a train car for whites and announced he was 1/8 black to be arrested.
- **Black Codes / Ku Klux Klan** - Attempted to restrict the rights of former slaves
- **Sharecropping** - system of farming most common in Southern States after the Civil War. Large numbers of former slaves earned a living by becoming sharecroppers on Southern farms, keeping them economically dependent on those farms
- **New South** - Term that described changes in the Southern economy. Industrial development and agricultural
- In the decades following the Civil War, overproduction which led to lower prices of farm goods, caused economic hardship for farmers.
- **Carpetbaggers** - Northerners who moved down South to participate in Reconstruction governments.



Industrialization/Industrial Revolution

- **Causes** of Industrial revolution -
- Starts in the northeast in the 19th century because this region had the greatest supply of capital and labor.
- Completion of the Erie Canal and the transcontinental railroads = faster transport of goods
- After the Civil War, the Federal Government provided land and money to build railroads.
- Availability of water to power machines and mechanization of agriculture - Led to an increase in production
- **Effects** of Industrial Revolution -
- Smaller industries had difficulty maintaining their competitiveness.
- Many business practices were developed to eliminate competition. Ex: Monopolies, trusts, pools.
- Growth of big business resulted in the widening of the economic gap between rich and poor.
- Immigration to the U.S. increased, because more jobs were made available as industry was growing.
- Growth of an urban middle class.
- **Tariff** - Tax on foreign goods in order to raise revenue and protect domestic manufacturing (tax that makes foreign goods more expensive so people buy American goods instead). Leaders of big business gave support to the passage of tariffs because it increased their profits.
- **Corporation** - A large company that intends to control market prices with limited liability
- **Trust** - Property/Money is managed by a group of people - sidestep to create monopoly-like control
- Used mechanization and the division of labor which made it difficult for smaller industries to be competitive.
- Increased efficiency in production methods.
- **Social Darwinism** - Theory which believed that the growth of large business at the expense of others was merely survival of the fittest (the stronger businesses will succeed and the weaker one will fail).
- Used to justify the formation of business monopolies.
- Used to explain the differences in income between the rich and poor.
- Believed that economic success comes to those who are the hardest working and most competent.
- **Laissez-faire** Capitalism - Belief that government should not interfere in economy
- Prices of products are determined by the interaction of supply & demand/ marketplace.
- **Robber Baron** - Term used during the Gilded Age to characterize leaders of big business who used ruthless tactics when dealing with competitors.

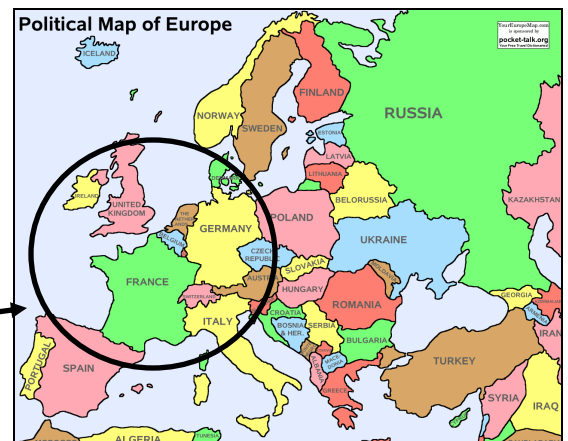


Andrew Carnegie (steel), John D. Rockefeller (oil) , J.P. Morgan (banks) , Cornelius Vanderbilt (railroads)

Gilded Age - Mark Twain labeled the late 1800's the Gilded Age to describe the extremes of wealth and poverty (big differences between the rich and the poor).

Urbanization - Rural residents migrate to cities to find jobs; caused by industrialization

- **Jacob Riis** - Author of *How the Other Half Lives* - exposed living conditions of poor/immigrants
- Working Conditions -Rapid industrial growth leads to shift from rural to urban lifestyle, widespread use of child labor, and growth of tenements & slums.
- **Immigration** - Majority of immigrants are from northwest Europe (Ireland, England, Italy, Germany, France)
- Cheap labor for new, growing factories.



• **Push v Pull -**

PUSH: Condition that make people want to leave	PULL: Conditions that draw people to immigrate
EX: Food shortages, religious prosecution, war	EX: Job opportunities, food, safety, education

- **Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)** - Limited the amount of Chinese immigrants. An example of Nativism.
- **Nativism** - Group of Americans who were angry about Immigrants taking jobs from Americans and working for cheaper wages. Wanted the adoption of a quota system to limit immigration.
- **Gentlemen’s Agreement** - Informal agreement where Japan stopped immigration to the U.S.
- **National Origins Act** - Created quotas for immigrants from various countries; mostly S.E. Europe/Asia

Early Economic/ Progressive Era:

- **Progressive Era** - A movement to correct economic/social abuse through government regulation
- **Interstate Commerce Act (1887)** - Created the **Interstate Commerce Commission**.
- Marked the first time that a Federal regulatory agency was established. Was passed in response to demands of farmers and small business owners.
- **Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)** - Law passed by congress in an attempt to limit the power of monopolies.
- **Clayton Antitrust Act (1914)** - Declared that unions were not conspiracies and legalized them.
- **Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)** - Supreme Court case that allowed the Federal Government to regulate interstate commerce
- **Wabash v. Illinois (1886)** - Limited the power of big business and strengthened Commerce Clause
- **Federal Reserve System** - Established by the Federal Reserve Act (1913) which was intended to provide a stable supply of money and credit.
- **Graduated/Progressive Income Tax** - Authorized by the **16th Amendment (1913)**. Based on the idea that people with higher incomes should pay a greater percentage of their income in taxes (like today).

Progressive People:

**	Jane Addams	Founder of the Hull House - Housing for poor immigrants
****	Booker T Washington	Founded the Tuskegee Institute - Economic Equality through vocational training
****	W.E.B. DuBois	Formed NAACP - Wanted political/social equality immediately
***	Upton Sinclair	Wrote <i>The Jungle</i> - spurred change in food industry
*	Ida Wells-Barnett	Exposed horrors of lynching and called for legislation

Fighting against political corruption:

- Through laws such as **initiative, referendum, recall, direct primary, and secret ballot** progressives attempted to increase participation in government by citizens and involve voters more directly.
- **17th Amendment** - Direct election of senators to limit corruption. Ends spoil system in Senate.
- **Civil Service Exams** - Requires individuals to pass tests before obtaining government jobs in order to eliminate patronage and corruption in government hiring. Passed under Chester Alan Arthur.

Labor Movement/Unions

- **Labor Union** - An organization of employees formed to bargain with the employer in order to get certain things such as better working conditions, benefits, and pay.
- **Collective Bargaining** - Discussions between labor union leaders and management (owners/ bosses) to agree on a contract for workers.
- **Wagner Act (1935)** - Legalized collective bargaining.
- **Triangle Shirtwaist Company Fire** - Female workers were locked in a building by an employer. Several died when a fire broke out; leads to major changes on employee safety.

- **Samuel Gompers** - Organized workers into unions in order to strive for better conditions and better pay.
- **American Federation of Labor** - The first long-lasting, successful labor union in the U.S., because it fought for the rights of skilled workers, focused on gains in wages and working conditions, and was organized on a nationwide basis,
- **Pure Food & Drug Act (1906)** - Law that provided federal inspection of meat products and forbade the manufacture, sale, or transportation of unsafe food products and poisonous medicines. Resulted from demands for direct consumer protection. Federal government was able to pass it because of the elastic clause.
- **Meat Inspection Act** - Created sanitary standards established for slaughterhouses and meat processing plants. Passed as a result of writings of muckraker **Upton Sinclair** and *The Jungle*.
- **Muckraker**- Writers during the progressive era that exposed social ills of inner cities, factory conditions, and political corruption. Usually used factual information or mostly authentic (unlike yellow journalism).
- **Populist Party** - A political coalition of farming interests directed against banking and railroads.
- Mostly farmers that wanted to change their ongoing economic problems.
- Proposed the national income tax, free and unlimited coinage of silver, direct election of senators, government ownership of railroads. Supported anti-trust laws.
- **Granger Movement** - Wanted to force railroads to lower freight rates. Wanted to pass laws increasing Federal regulation of monopolies. Supported by farmers in the west.

PRESIDENT Theodore Roosevelt -1901-1909, 26th President (R)

- New Nationalism - Policy designed to help the U.S. solve problems caused by industrialization.
- **Square Deal** - Increased the role of the Federal Government in dealing with social and economic problems.
- **Trust Busting**- Had policies that encouraged competition in business by attacking monopolies, trusts, pools, etc. Became known as the Trustbuster. Believed the government should regulate big business.
- **Big Stick Policy** - “Walk softly but carry a big stick.” Policy that was used by the U.S. to police the Western Hemisphere and intervene in Latin American affairs. Wanted to prevent the extension of European control over Latin America.
- Expanded the Monroe Doctrine - Claimed the Monroe Doctrine permits the U.S. to intervene actively in the affairs of Latin American nations.
- Helped negotiated the end of the Russo-Japanese war (war between Russia and Japan).
- Increased public interest in conservation efforts and helped create National Parks in the US.

U.S. Global Involvement/ Imperialism

- Reasons for Imperialism - Due to the expansion of American industry (big businesses and factories) during the 1800’s, the U.S. needed to obtain raw materials and new markets (the U.S. needed more raw materials to make products and a place to sell those products).
- **Dollar Diplomacy** - attempted to increase the U.S. power in Latin America. Indicated a U.S. desire to interact with foreign countries in ways that were profitable to U.S. corporations.
- U.S. practices economic nationalism by implementing protective tariffs to help American industry.
- Protective Tariff- A tax on foreign products making them more expensive so people will buy American products instead.
- **Open Door Policy (1899-1900)** - Issued in order to secure equal trade opportunities in China and guarantee access to its markets.

ALASKA 1867	“Seward’s Folly” - Agreement to buy Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million. Yukon Gold and oil reserves later discovered.
HAWAII 1898	Annexed to eliminate tariffs on sugar/fruit and to build naval bases such as Pearl Harbor
LATIN AMERICA/ PACIFIC ISLANDS	Midway Islands, Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, etc.

Spanish American War (1898) -

- Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst used **yellow journalism** to generate public support for the war. They wrote articles about the sinking of the U.S. battleship Maine in Havana Harbor.
- As a result of the war, the U.S. built the **Panama Canal** so they could move more quickly between oceans in order to increase trade and military security.



PRESIDENT Woodrow Wilson - 1913-1921, 28th President (D)

- Supported the creation of the Federal Reserve System (1913) in order to regulate the amount of money in circulation.
- Worked to limit the power of big business.
- New Freedom - Designed to help the U.S. solve problems caused by industrialization (big business).
- Adopted a policy of neutrality (not taking sides in the war) at the beginning of World War I.
- Claimed that the Progressive movement would be best served by continued peace (avoiding WWI).
- During his reelection campaign in 1916 he used the slogan "He kept us out of war," but had to change his stance after repeated German offenses against US boats.
- In the years before the U.S. entered WWI, Wilson violated his position of strict neutrality by supporting economic policies that favored the Allied nations (Britain & France).

World War I 1914-1918

Causes: M-Militarism (nations build large armies)

A-Alliances (secret alliance systems dragged countries into others' wars)

I-Imperialism (countries competed to control foreign lands)

N-Nationalism (pride in one's country)

- **USS Lusitania** - Sunk by German U-Boats (submarines) - repeated violations of freedom of the seas
- Wilson declares "The world must be made safe for democracy" in order to justify his decision to ask Congress to declare war against Germany.
- **Zimmermann Telegram** - Germany told Mexico if they joined the war they'd help Mexico regain territories the US had previously taken.

Civil Liberties During War

- **Espionage Act/ Sedition Act (1917)** - Used by Wilson's administration during WWI to silence critics of the war effort. This illustrated that national interest is sometimes given priority over individual rights.
- **Schenck v. U.S. (1919)** - Supreme court ruled that freedom of speech for war protesters could be limited during wartime. The "**clear-and present danger**" doctrine permits the government to limit speech that threatens the security of the nation. Freedom of speech is not absolute.

Economic Effects of WWI

- WWI was a significant benefit to the U.S. economy because it provided a market for the U.S. industry (the armies of the U.S. and its allies needed a lot of supplies which gave U.S. factories a lot of business).
- Growth of automobile industry after WWI changed the U.S. economy by stimulating the development of other new industries.
- In terms of international trade and finance, the U.S. emerged from WWI as a leading creditor nation (U.S. becomes the world's leading economic power).
- American **women** helped gain support for the suffrage (right to vote) movement by working in wartime industries.
- **African Americans** migrate to the North during and following WWI as a result of the availability of new factory jobs.

THEME TO REMEMBER: During times of war, presidential power is expanded and civil liberties are often restricted

(Continuation of World War I)

Political Effects

- **Fourteen Points** - Wilson's idea to promote justice/long lasting world peace and reduction of arms.
- Believed **self-determination**, or self rule, should be applied to people of all nations
- Established the **League of Nations** - US does *not* join
- U.S. follows a policy of neutrality & isolationism during the 1920's and 30's because of a disillusionment (disappointment, frustration) with WWI and its results.
- Congress **refuses** to sign the Treaty of Versailles (even though President Wilson wanted them to) because many Senators objected to the U.S. membership in the League of Nations, fearing that it would pull the U.S. into another major war.
- **Washington Naval Conferences & Kellogg-Briand Pact** - Were attempts by the U.S. to achieve peace and arms control in the decade after WWI
- **Bolshevik Revolution** (Communist takeover of Russia 1917) increased nativism leading to the Red Scare (fear of Communism in the U.S. following WWI).
- Passage of the immigration **Quota Acts of 1921 & 1924** (limit immigrants from Southeast Europe)

THEME TO REMEMBER: The US stays isolated/neutral for the most part until after World War **TWO** when it becomes a "world police"

Early Women's Rights

- **19th Amendment** - Gives women the right to vote (**suffrage**) in 1917
- **Seneca Falls Convention of 1848** - Susan B. Anthony, Carrie Chapman Catt, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Lucretia Mott were major female leaders of the women's rights movement.
- **Declaration of Sentiments** - Modeled after the Declaration of Independence, women wrote their grievances with the way they had been treated and denied the ability to vote.

Roaring Twenties

- The 1920's are called the "Roaring Twenties" because of widespread social and economic change and changing cultural values (social change). During the 20's there was a conflict between old and new American ideals.
- Social Change
- **Prohibition** - Law authorized by the **18th Amendment** that banned the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. Led to an increase in organized crime.
- Respect for the law decreased.
- Led to a public awareness that **unpopular laws are difficult to enforce**.
- Prohibition was repealed (officially ended) by the **21st Amendment**.
- **Sacco and Vanzetti Trial** - Two immigrants convicted with little evidence after admitting they were anarchists.

Demonstrated American nativism and willingness to blame problems on immigrants.

-Threat towards civil liberties

- **Scopes Trial** - John Scopes was convicted in 1925 for teaching about evolution (because it conflicted with what the Bible says).
- Illustrated a conflict concerning religious beliefs and scientific theories or traditional thought v modern
- **Harlem Renaissance** - African American authors and artists used literature and art to celebrate pride in African American culture. Ex) **Langston Hughes, Bessie Smith, Duke Ellington**.
- **Henry Ford** - Use of the assembly line in the production of automobiles led directly to a decrease in the cost of automobiles.
- Stimulated growth in other industries and allowed middle class to have luxury items



The Great Depression

President Warren G. Harding - 29th President, 1921-1923, died in office and VP Coolidge takes over

- Called for “a return to normalcy” by advocating for reduced international involvement and less government regulation of business. Supported isolationism.

President Calvin Coolidge - Believed the economy functions best if government allows business to operate freely (free enterprise system), 30th President, 1923-1929

Causes of the Great Depression

- Overproduction of Farm Crops - Demand for American farm goods dropped dramatically during the 1920's because European need for imported farm products declined after WWI. Owners of small family farms experienced the most severe economic problems during the 20's.
- **Dust Bowl** - Caused by over-farming and severe drought. The Great Plains (flat farming center of the U.S.) suffered most directly from the Dust Bowl. Resulted in increased westward migration (people in the Great Plains moved west in order to find a better living).
- **Installment Buying** - Paying for something a little at a time rather than all at once (same as credit cards)
- A belief in never-ending prosperity helped to promote heavy increases in stock **speculation**.
- **Stock Market Crash of 1929** - Considered the start of the Great Depression. Largely caused by speculators that purchased shares of stock on margin with borrowed funds (bought stocks on credit).
- Uneven distribution of income between the rich and poor (people were either really rich or really poor).
- Wages lagged behind the cost of living (workers were getting paid too little and could not pay their bills).
- Rapid, worldwide spread of the Great Depression of the 1930's was evidence of global financial interdependence.

President Herbert Hoover - President of the U.S. at the start of the Great Depression, 1929-1933, (R)

- Trickle Down Economics- Believed that economic growth depends on making increased amounts of capital available to big business.
- Believed that the problems of the Depression could be solved by relying on private enterprise and individual initiative to improve economic conditions.
- Hoover's response to the Great Depression was criticized because it failed to provide direct relief for the neediest people.
- Refused to provide funds for the unemployed during the Depression based on his belief that Federal relief programs would destroy individual initiative (people would not be motivated to work hard if the government helped them).
- Hoover and the Republican party believed that the economy would recover on its own.
- **Hoovervilles** - Nickname given to poor communities because of Hoover's refusal to provide direct federal aid to the homeless. Hoover was blamed for the suffering of the poor.
- **Bonus Army** - WWI veterans march on Washington in protest, demanding to be paid for their services.

FDR and the New Deal

PRESIDENT Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) - wins an easy victory over Herbert Hoover (1932), demonstrating that most voters blamed Herbert Hoover for the Great Depression.

- FDR was more willing to use government intervention to solve economic problems.
- The election of FDR in 1932 reflected the desire of many Americans to have government take an active role in solving economic problems.
- Supreme Court declared several New Deal laws unconstitutional because they overextended the power of of the federal government in *Schechter Poultry v United States* & *Butler v. United States*
- **Court Packing Scheme** - FDR responded by proposing legislation to increase the size of the court to make it favorable to New Deal laws. This was seen by his opponents as a threat to the system of checks & balances.
- Used deficit spending to stimulate economic growth.
- **Good Neighbor Policy** - Reduced U.S. military intervention in Latin America. Designed to improve relations with Latin America.

(Continuation of the New Deal)

- Most immediate goal was to provide work for the unemployed.
- Tried to stimulate economic recovery by creating public works jobs.
- • Social welfare programs were expanded.
- • Increased government involvement with both business and labor.
 - **Agricultural Adjustment Acts** - Designed to increase prices of farm products by reducing farm output.
 - **Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) 1933** - Created to improve economic conditions in a poor rural region.
 - **Social Security Act 1935** - Considered an important program because it extended support to elderly/retired citizens.
 - **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)** - Tried to restore public confidence in banks. Safeguards savings
 - Declared a **bank holiday** (1933) in order to restore confidence in the nation's banks.
 - **WPA** - Intended to help unemployed workers.
 - **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)** - Intended to help unemployed workers.
 - **Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)** - Regulates certain economic activities of banks and the stock market. Develops rules to limit speculation. Designed to correct abuses in the stock market.
 - **National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act)** - Strengthened labor unions because it legalized collective bargaining. Labor movement grew rapidly during the 1930's once the right to organize was protected by law.

Opposition to New Deal

- The strongest opposition to FDR's New Deal programs came from business leaders. New Deal policies ran contrary to (against) the tradition of Laissez-Faire (government shouldn't interfere with the economy).
- Republicans criticized the New Deal because it spent more money than was taken in.
- Critics of the New Deal claimed the TVA and Social Security System threatened the U.S. economy by applying socialist principles.

Impact of New Deal

- Raised national debt (the U.S. owed a lot of borrowed money).
- Resulted in the expansion of the power of the Federal Government
- Resulted in a stronger link between the national and local levels of government.
- The effectiveness of the New Deal in ending the Great Depression is difficult to measure because the U.S. involvement in WWII rapidly accelerated economic growth ; was it WWII or the New Deal that helped?

World War II

U.S. Neutrality

- In the 1930's Fascism rises in Europe (Germany & Italy). U.S. responds by passing a series of neutrality laws.
- In the 1930's Germany was seeking to dominate the European continent.
- Great Britain and France followed a policy of appeasement (avoid war at all costs) when they allowed Germany to expand its territory. WWII started when Germany went too far and invaded Poland (1939) causing Britain & France to declare war on Germany.
- Congress passes **Neutrality Acts** in mid 1930's in attempt to avoid mistakes that led to WWI.
- **Lend-Lease Act/ Cash-and-Carry Act/ Destroyers for Naval Bases** - Efforts to help the Allies (Britain/France/Soviet Union) without formally declaring war.
- Signaled a shift from neutrality toward more direct involvement.
- **Bombing of Pearl Harbor** - December 7, 1941; Hawaiian naval base attacked by Japanese - US enters WWII



(Continuation of World War II)

U.S. Involvement in WWII

- **D-Day Invasion June 1944** - Important to the outcome of WWII because it opened a new Allied front in Europe
- (Germany had to fight enemies from the East and West instead of just the East).
- A key challenge faced by the U.S. during World War II was fighting the war on several fronts (Europe and Asia).
- The cooperation between the U.S. and Soviet Union during WWII supports the idea that alliances are built upon mutual self-interest

The U.S. Home-Front During World War II

- 1944 election of **FDR to a fourth term** can be attributed to the unwillingness of voters to change leadership during a major crisis.
- Women replaced men in essential wartime industries.
- Posters of Rosie the Riveter were used to recruit women into wartime industries.
- During the war, economic opportunities expanded for women.
- After the end of the war, many working women left their factory jobs because they were forced to give up their jobs to returning war veterans.
- More African Americans migrated to large cities because industry was expanding.
- Japanese - US enters WWII
- **GI Bill (1944)** - Extended educational and housing opportunities to war veterans. Provided federal funds for veterans to attend college.
- **War Labor Board** - Government prevented strikes to ensure war production was not interrupted.
- **War Production Board** - Government regulated use of metals and materials for war efforts not luxury items
- To help pay for WWII, the U.S. government relied heavily on the sale of war bonds (lends from citizens to help fund the war. Also contributed to the national debt).
- WWII impacted the U.S. economically by accelerating its recovery from the Great Depression.
- **Manhattan Project** - U.S. project to develop an atomic bomb
- **Korematsu v. U.S.** - The U.S. government considered Japanese Americans a threat to national security during WWII causing them to place Japanese Americans in confinement in internment camps
 - Executive Order 9066
 - Supreme Court said that the removal of Japanese Americans from their homes was constitutional because this type of action was necessary during a national emergency.
 - Supreme Court ruled that wartime conditions justified limitations being placed on civil liberties.

End of World War II/ Impact of World War II

- **Nuremberg Trials** - Established the principle that leaders of a nation may be held accountable (put on trial) for crimes against humanity/ war crimes.
- **United Nations** - Replaced the League of Nations in order to prevent international disputes from escalating into major wars. US is a Security Council member.
- **Marshall Plan (1948-1952)** - U.S. economic aid in order to help Europe's economic recovery after WWII.
- **Dawes Act** - US loaned money to Germany - Germany used money to pay France - France paid US back

PRESIDENT Harry S. Truman - 33rd President, 1945-1953, (D)

Fair Deal - continue reforms begun during FDR's presidency

- Decided to drop atomic bombs on Japan (Hiroshima & Nagasaki) because the bombs' destructive power might end the war quickly and prevent more American deaths.
- Advanced the cause of civil rights for African Americans by ordering the desegregation of the Armed Forces (Black and White troops fight together and are no longer separated).



1950's were marked by the beginnings of the space race, suburbanization, and a continuing baby boom.

- Baby Boom- Population burst caused by the delay in marriages during WWII (soldiers came home from the war, got married and had lots of kids, causing a population burst).
- Immediately after WWII, white, middle-class Americans migrated from the cities to the suburbs.
- After WWII, the U.S. was better able than its allies to adjust its economy from wartime to peacetime because the U.S. had suffered no widespread wartime destruction (the war was not fought on U.S. soil, so U.S. cities and factories were not destroyed, unlike Europe and Japan).
- Interstate Highway Act 1956- Increased suburban growth.
- Population increases that resulted from the baby boom of the 1950's & 60's contributed to a rise in demand for consumer goods.
- The post-WWII baby boom affected American society between 1945-1960 by increasing the need for educational resources.

Cold War

- **Cold War** - An era of political tension and military rivalry between the U.S. and Soviet Union (no combat)
- **Yalta Conference**
- **Potsdam Conference**
- **Truman Doctrine** - Originally designed to contain communism by giving aid to Greece and Turkey (later expanded by Eisenhower).
- Required **loyalty checks** on government employees due to the fear of communist influence in government.
- **Iron Curtain** - Nickname given to the boundary of Soviet domination in Europe during the Cold War.
- • During the Cold War era, the U.S. and Soviet Union were hesitant to become involved in direct military conflict because of the potential for global nuclear destruction.
- **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** - Formed in 1949 in order to protect Western Europe from the Soviet Union and provide collective security against Communist aggression.
- **Marshall Plan (1948)** - U.S. plan to economic aid to European nations threatened by communism.
- **Sputnik Launch (1957)** - Soviet Union launched the first satellite into space. Led to American fears that the Soviets had achieved technological superiority. Heightened the space race as a form of Cold War competition.
- **Containment** - U.S. policy dedicated to stop Communist influence from spreading. NATO, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, Korean War, Vietnam War, and the Eisenhower Doctrine were examples of the U.S. foreign policy of containment (started by President Truman).
- **Berlin Airlift** - Soviet forces cut off Berlin from the Western world, causing the U.S. to airlift supplies to West Berlin.
- **McCarthyism** - Fear of communist influence in the U.S. The term has since been applied to events that are related to reckless accusations unsupported by evidence.
- Opponents of the Senate hearings led by McCarthy during the 1950's argued that these investigations violated the constitutional rights of many people.
- House Un-American Activities Committee investigated people, many were falsely accused
- Execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg reflected the post-WWII concern over spying by communists in the U.S. (the **Rosenberg's** were executed in the U.S. for being Soviet spies.)
- **Korean "War"** - Relieved General Douglas MacArthur of his command in the Korean conflict because General MacArthur challenged the concept of civilian control over the military.
 - Korea would be divided at the 38th Parallel with US aid to the south

THEME TO REMEMBER: US offers economic aid and military support to try to create allies and stop the spread of communism.

(Continuation of the Cold War)

- **Domino Theory** - Idea that if one country falls to communism, others around it will as well. Used by the U.S. as a justification for the Vietnam War.
- **Vietnam War** - Civil war between Communist North Vietnam and U.S. backed South Vietnam.
- U.S. became involved to prevent the spread of communism in Southeast Asia/Indochina (following the policy of containment).
- **Kent State Riots/Counterculture** - Protests led by baby boomers against participation in Vietnam.
- **26th Amendment**, which lowered the voting age to 18, was a result of the participation of the U.S. in the Vietnam War (many 18 year olds went to war, causing the people to feel they deserved the right to vote).
- Presidential wartime powers were expanded during the war (but limited after).
- U.S. pulls out of Vietnam in 1975 resulting in a North Vietnam victory and all of Vietnam falling to communism.

Effects of Vietnam War

- **War Powers Act 1973** - Limited the president's ability to send troops into combat abroad (asserted the role of Congress in the commitment of troops). Passed by Congress as a response to the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War.
- Showed that foreign policy can be altered by public opinion.
- Led to greater public distrust of governmental policies.
- U.S. experience in the war showed that superior military technology does not guarantee victory.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower - 34th President, 1953-1961 (R)

- **Eisenhower Doctrine 1957** - an effort by the U.S. to counter the influence of the Soviet Union in the Middle East.
- **Little Rock, Arkansas 1957** - Send US troops to enforce a Supreme Court decision to desegregate public schools and allow blacks into classrooms.
- In a farewell message to the American public, Eisenhower warned of the growth of the "military-industrial complex" referring to the influence of defense contractors on Congress.
- **Eisenhower Interstate System** - Highways across America spur growth of suburbs

President John F. Kennedy -

- Established the **Peace Corps** - Gave support to developing nations.
- **Bay of Pigs Invasion 1961** - An effort supported by Kennedy to remove a communist dictator (Fidel Castro) from power in Cuba. Kennedy's most significant foreign policy failure.
- **Cuban Missile Crisis 1962** - The Soviet Union placed nuclear weapons in Cuba (only 90 miles off the U.S. coast).
- Kennedy attempted to deal with the situation by imposing a naval blockade to isolate Cuba from the Soviet Union.
- **Nuclear Test Ban Treaty** with the Soviet Union negotiated after Cuban Missile Crisis.
- **New Frontier** - Program that was successful in expanding the U.S. space program. The Soviet Union launched the Sputnik satellite which led Kennedy to set a goal of landing a man on the Moon and increase funding for science and math education.

Civil Rights Movement

- Movement to end segregation based on race during the 1960's.
- **Civil Disobedience** - Lunch counter sit-ins and freedom riders are examples of nonviolent attempts to oppose segregation.
- **Jackie Robinson** breaks color barrier in Major League Baseball.
- President Truman issues executive order desegregating armed forces.
- **NAACP** (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People- Focused on higher education, full political participation, and continued support for civil rights. Challenged school segregation.

(Continuation of the Civil Rights)

- **Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka** - Required the integration (desegregation) of all public schools in the U.S. Overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson* ruling of “separate but equal.” Says that “separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.” Demonstrates that the Supreme Court can change an earlier decision.
- **Martin Luther King Jr.** - Leader of the civil rights movement during the 1960’s.
 - Inspired by non-violent practices of **Mohandas Ghandi**
- Believed that unjust laws must be disobeyed and the consequences accepted peacefully.
- Was against using violence to express frustration in achieving racial equality.
- Led the bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama.
- Wanted to replace racial segregation with an integrated society.
- **Malcolm X** - Leader of the **Nation of Islam** during 1950’s and 60’s that advocated black separatism.
- **Rosa Parks** - Practiced civil disobedience by refusing to give up her seat on a bus to a white man Alabama

BROWN V BOARD: Dr Kenneth Clark’s **Doll Test** showed segregation had adverse (negative) affects on childrens’ perception of race and skin color.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1964	Passed in an effort to correct racial and gender discrimination. Ended the Jim Crow laws.
VOTING RIGHTS ACT 1965	Barred literacy tests and poll taxes - increased black voter participation
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION	Main goal is to promote economic gains for minorities and women. Preference in jobs/education at times.

- **Chief Justice Earl Warren** - Followed a policy of **judicial activism** and upheld rights of the accused
- **Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)** - Expansion of rights for persons accused of crimes.
- **Miranda v. Arizona (1966)** - Expansion of rights for persons accused of crimes. Assured accused persons the right to be informed of certain constitutional rights at the time of their arrest.
- **New Jersey v. T.L.O. / Tinker v. Des Moines School District** - Supreme Court ruled that civil liberties can be both protected and limited in schools. A student’s right to privacy is limited under certain conditions.

Cold War Continued

President Lyndon Baines Johnson - 36th President, 1963-1969(D), took over after Kennedy was assassinated

- **Great Society** - Attempted to end poverty and discrimination in the U.S. Similar to the New Deal and Fair Deal because it increased government commitment to the well-being of the people.
- Major goal was to reform society through expanded government social welfare programs
- **Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)** - Similar to Kennedy’s Peace Corps because it attempted to improve the quality of people’s lives domestically.
- **Medicare** - Established by Congress in 1965 to provide health care to the elderly.
- **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution** - Increased U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war and presidential powers
- Vietnam War reduced Johnson’s domestic reform programs (Great Society could not accomplish as much
- because the U.S. was distracted by the Vietnam War).

President Richard Nixon - 37th President, 1969-1974 (R)

- **Détente** - Policy to ease tensions between the U.S. and Soviet Union.
- **Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT)** - Part of the presidential policy of détente. Attempt to reduce world tensions.
- Expanded economic relations with communist nations.
- Nixon visits the Peoples Republic of China in 1972 in order to reduce tensions between the U.S. and Communist China. Attempted to counteract growing Soviet influence in Asia with **Ping Pong Diplomacy**.



(Continuation of Cold War Continued)

- **Watergate Scandal** - A break-in at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee led to the investigations that resulted in the resignation of President Nixon.
- A lasting effect of the scandal was that trust in elected officials was undermined (the people developed a distrust in elected politicians).
- The Watergate investigation demonstrated that separation of powers works effectively because congress (the legislative branch) used its power to put the President (executive branch) on trial.
- Showed that the laws of the U.S. are superior to the actions of a President.
- **Nixon resigned** his presidency because he was facing impeachment by the House of Representatives.
- Executive privilege was weakened as a result of Watergate.



PRESIDENT Gerald Ford - 38th President, 1974-1977, (R)

- **NOT elected** - He was appointed by Nixon as he resigned following Watergate.
- Officially ends Vietnam conflict

PRESIDENT Jimmy Carter - 39th President, 1977-1981, (D)

- **Camp David Accords (1978)** - Carter succeeded in providing a foundation for a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. Significant because they represented the first peace agreement between Israel and an Arab nation.
- Attempted to bring peace to the Middle East.
- **Olympic Boycott** - US boycotts 1980 Olympics in Moscow over USSR invasion of Afghanistan
- **Three Mile Island** - Nuclear disaster in PA - demand for alternative energy increases

PRESIDENT Ronald Reagan - 40th President, 1981-1989, (R)

- **Supply-Side Economics** - Lowered tax rates on personal and business income.

-Idea is that tax cuts for owners = they hire more people

- Supported economic changes favoring big business.
- **Trickle Down Economics** - Believed that economic growth depends on making increased amounts of capital available to business.
- Lowered federal income tax rates but this tripled the national deficit.
- **New Federalism** - Plan to change the relationship between the states and the Federal Government.
- Fall of the Berlin Wall marks the **end of the Cold War**.
- National debt increased greatly during the 1980's because of the Federal Government's growing reliance on deficit spending.
- Reagan's Federal budget proposals came under criticism because they included very large deficits (the country spent more money than it took in).



- **Berlin Wall** comes down in 1989 as Reagan challenged USSR leader, Gorbachev, to tear it down

PRESIDENT George H.W. Bush - 41st President, 1989-1993, (R)

- **"No New Taxes"** - Bush promised no new taxes but raised them anyways
- **Gulf War (Desert Storm)** - Fought in Middle East against Saddam Hussein for Iraqi invasion of Kuwait
- **Americans With Disabilities Act** - Forbids discrimination based on disabilities
- **LA Race Riots** - Los Angeles riots after police beating of Rodney King; evidence of racial tension

Modern America

PRESIDENT Bill Clinton - 42nd President, 1993-2001, (D)

- **Economic Surplus** created by taxing the wealthy.
- **NAFTA** - North American Free Trade Agreement - reduces economic protections with Canada and Mexico
- **Whitewater** investigation leads to Clinton's affair with Monica Lewinsky
- **Impeachment** - Clinton is impeached but he is acquitted and finishes term

PRESIDENT George W. Bush - 43rd President, 2001-2009, (R)

- **Election of 2000** against **Al Gore (D)** is contested and a recount in Florida is ordered
- **Gore v Bush (2000)** - Florida Supreme Court demands a vote recount in contested districts and SCOTUS overturns it and stops recount citing 14th Amendment.
 - Very loose interpretation of "Equal Protection Clause"
 - One of most criticized decisions of SCOTUS ever - "hands" election to Bush
- **September 11, 2001** - 4 Planes are hijacked, 2 hit the World Trade Center in NYC, 1 hits the US Pentagon, 1 is downed by passengers fighting back.
- **Iraq War** - Bush believes Iraq has nuclear weapons and links terrorists to Iraq in a \$1 TRILLION war
- **Afghanistan War** - Al-Qaeda, terrorist regime responsible for 9/11, led by Osama Bin Laden has stronghold in Afghanistan
- **Department of Homeland Defense** is created following 9/11 with \$60 BILLION annual budget
- **PATRIOT ACT** - Government loosens privacy and regulations of information sharing in name of safety

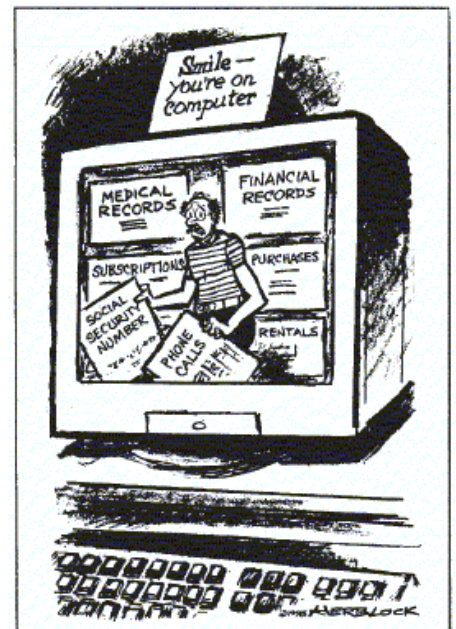


PRESIDENT Barack Obama - 44th President, 2009-2017, (D)

- **First African American President**
- **Affordable Care Act (ACA)** better known as **OBAMACARE** provided 16 million Americans with healthcare
- **Same Sex Marriage** was legalized throughout the nation
- **Don't Ask Don't Tell** - Traditional discrimination against gay people was lifted from US military
- **Osama Bin Laden**, leader of Al-Qaeda and 9/11 attacks was killed in Operation Neptune Spear

21st Century Issues

- **Climate Change** - The US is paving the way for green, renewable resources but is still dependent on oil and has even taken to fracking.
 - Questions over what to do about Chinese pollution and dependency on foreign goods
- **Nativism and Race Issues** - Tension between authorities and urban areas with large minority populations
- **Terrorism** - Continued threats to US safety and the rise of Al-Qaeda and ISIS
- **Globalization** - The dependency of international markets
- **Pluralism** - The acceptance of multiple ethnicities and ideas
- **Internet Security** and online safety, both personal and financial risks



Source: Herb Luback (adapted)