

US History EOCT Review

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Content Students Must Know for USH1a-c

The Virginia Colonies

1. Virginia was the first permanent English colony in North America. It was a business venture of the Virginia Company, an English firm that planned to make money by sending people to America to find gold and other valuable natural resources and then ship the resources back to England.
2. The Virginia Company established a legislative assembly that was similar to England's Parliament called the House of Burgesses. The House of Burgesses was the first European-type legislative body in the New World. People were sent from England to work for the Virginia Company. They discovered no gold but learned how to cultivate tobacco.
3. Tobacco quickly became a major cash crop developed and an important source of wealth in Virginia. It also helped lead to major social and economic divisions between those who owned land and those who did not. Additionally, tobacco cultivation was labor-intensive and caused the Virginia colony's economy to become highly dependent on slavery.
4. Native Americans had lived for centuries on the land the English settlers called Virginia. A notable Native American chieftain in the region was Powhatan. Soon after the English settlers arrived, they forced the Native Americans off their own land so it could be used by the settlers for agricultural purposes, especially to grow tobacco. Their actions caused many Native Americans to flee the region and seek new places to live.
5. Poor English and slave colonists staged an uprising against the governor and his landowning supporters. In what is called Bacon's Rebellion, the landless rebels wanted harsher action against the Native Americans so more land would be available to the colonists. The rebellion was put down, and the Virginia House of Burgesses passed laws to regulate slavery so poor white colonists would co

New England Colonies

1. New England colonies were established by the Puritans in order to reform the Church of England and to practice religion as they saw fit. As a result of strict religious beliefs, the Puritans were not tolerant of religious beliefs that differed from their own.
2. Rhode Island was founded by religious dissenters from Massachusetts who were more tolerant of different religious beliefs.
3. Communities were often run through town meetings unless the king had established control over the colony. In colonies that the king controlled, there was often an appointed royal governor and a partially elected legislature. Voting rights were limited to men who belonged to the church, and church membership was tightly controlled by each minister and congregation. As more and more children were born in America, many grew up to be adults who lacked a personal covenant (relationship) with God, the central feature of Puritanism.
4. "The Half-Way Covenant was developed in response to the declining church membership. Many Puritan ministers encouraged a "half-way covenant" to allow partial church membership for the children and grandchildren of the original Puritans. It was hoped that this partial church membership would encourage second and third generation children to become full members and thus be included full life of the church, including voting privileges."
5. King Philip's War (1675-1676) was an early and bloody conflict between English colonists and Native Americans. It was named after the leader of the Native Americans. King Philip's Native American name was Metacomb. Many colonists died in the war, but it caused such a heavy loss of life among the Native American population that large areas of southern New England became English settlements.

Name _____

In 1686, the British king canceled the Massachusetts charter that made it an independent colony. To get more control over trade between America and the colonies, he combined British colonies throughout New England into a single territory governed from England. The colonists in this territory greatly disliked this centralized authority. In 1691, Massachusetts Bay became a royal colony.

In the 1690s, the famous Salem witch trials took place. In a series of court hearings, over 150 Massachusetts colonists accused of witchcraft were tried, 29 of which were convicted, and 19 hanged. At least six more people died in prison. Causes of the Salem witch trials included extreme religious faith, stress from a growing population and its bad relations with Native Americans, and the narrow opportunities for women and girls to participate in Puritan society.

Atlantic Colonies

1. Pennsylvania was in the territory between New England and Virginia. It was a colony founded by the religiously tolerant Quakers, led by William Penn.
2. Further north, New York was settled by the Dutch, who called it New Amsterdam. In 1664, the British conquered the colony and renamed it New York. A diverse population kept alive this center of trade and commerce founded by the Dutch, whom the British invited to remain there. With members of various British and Dutch churches, New York tolerated different

Trans-Atlantic Trade

1. Mercantilism also inspired Parliament to control trans-Atlantic trade with its American colonies. All goods shipped to or from the colonies had to travel in British ships, and any goods exported to Europe had to land first in Britain to pay British taxes. Some goods could be exported to Britain only. These restrictions were designed to keep the colonies from competing against Britain. Some Americans responded by becoming smugglers.
2. Growth of the African Population in North America increased as tobacco and other cash-crop farming grew. Land owners greatly expanded the size of their farms. There were never enough workers available to plant, grow, and harvest the crops. Farmers turned to African slaves to do this work. Many white colonists believed every black person was a savage who needed to be taken care of by white people. When the Virginia Company founded Jamestown in 1607, there were no African slaves in British North America. By 1700, however, there were thousands of African slaves throughout the British colonies. The vast majority of these slaves were located in the Southern colonies where they supplied the labor required to support the region's agriculturally based economy.
3. The Middle Passage sea voyage that carried Africans to North America was called the Middle Passage because it was the middle portion of a three-way voyage made by the slave ships. First, British ships loaded with rum, cloth, and other English goods sailed to Africa, where they were traded for Africans originally enslaved by other Africans. Then, in the Middle Passage, the slaves would be transported to the New World. The crew would buy tobacco and other American goods from profits they made by selling the slaves in the colonies and ship the tobacco and goods back to Britain. This process was repeated for decades. It was said that people in the colonial port cities could smell the slave ships arriving before they could see them. The slaves were packed like bundles of firewood. About two of every ten slaves died during the passage.
4. African American Culture grew in America as slaves attempted to "make the best" of their lives while living under the worst of circumstances. Slave communities were rich with music, dance, basket-weaving, and pottery-making. Enslaved Africans brought with them the arts and crafts skills of their various tribes as well as advanced farming techniques. Indeed, there could be a hundred slaves working on one farm and each slave might come from a different tribe and a different part of Africa.

Valley Forge, twenty miles from Philadelphia, is where Washington led his men in December 1777. The men were lacking clothing, shoes, food, and many supplies necessary for survival. Washington informed Congress on December 23, that he had men "unfit for duty because they were barefoot, and otherwise naked." There were many desertions. However, after a six month encampment, Washington's army emerged revived, and a great transformation had taken place amidst the hardship at Valley Forge. As a result, the Continental Army emerged after the long hard winter as a more unified fighting force capable of defeating the British.

On Christmas night 1776, Washington led his troops to a victory that was a turning point for America winning the Revolutionary War. As a snowstorm pounded Washington and his soldiers, they crossed the Delaware River to stage a surprise attack on a fort occupied by Hessian mercenaries fighting for the British. This victory proved Washington's army could fight as well as an experienced European army.

The Battle of Yorktown was a victory won by a combination of American and French forces. Lafayette helped to corner Britain's Lord Cornwallis and his troops at Yorktown in a triangular trap. Cornwallis had led his army on to a peninsula on the Chesapeake Bay in Virginia. With the arrival of the French Fleet, the British Fleet was unable to evacuate Cornwallis' army. Cornwallis was surrounded by American forces, French Forces, and water. Unable to remove his army he surrendered. Geography was a major contributor to the American victory at Yorktown. The American defeat of the British at Yorktown (1781) was the last major battle of the American Revolution. This defeat destroyed the British will to continue the war. However, the war did not officially end until the Treaty of Paris (1783) announced American independence without qualification.

Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* was the only pamphlet through his pen that *Common Sense*, he rejected prejudice and tyranny, while appealing to reason, natural laws and the promise of freedom. He called upon the colonists to break away from Great Britain while promoting independence for economic, social and moral reasons. As *Common Sense* began to widely circulate and convince American colonists, resentment of British policies also grew; therefore, many came to agree with Paine's radical ideas.

The Declaration of Independence (1776) stated that when a government does not function for the betterment of its people, the government is ineffective, and it is the right of the people to overthrow that government (based on the ideas of John Locke). In June 1776, fifty-six delegates from the thirteen colonies met in Philadelphia to debate the question of independence from Great Britain. Congress appointed a "Committee of Five" to draft a statement presenting the colonies case for independence. Although there was a committee, Thomas Jefferson is known as the primary author of the Declaration of Independence.

Thomas Jefferson began the Declaration by attempting to justify the revolution that was already underway. Using the Social Contract Theory, Jefferson declared that government derives "just powers from the consent of the governed" or from the people. This right of consent gave the people the right to alter or abolish any government that threatened unalienable rights and to put into place a government that would uphold these principles.

The Declaration of Independence is divided into five distinct parts: the introduction; the preamble; the body, which can be divided into two sections; and the conclusion.

Secret organizations like the Sons and Daughters of Liberty were formed in the American colonies to protest actions like the Stamp Act.

Committees of Correspondence were formed to urge common resistance among its neighbors to new taxes enacted by the British government. These committees also encouraged people to send representatives to the Stamp Act Congress.

CONSTITUTION

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1. The Articles of Confederation were the first constitution of the United States. It was weak because it lacked provisions for executive and judicial powers. It reflected the Americans' fear of a powerful national government. As a result, it created a government that had no power to tax, regulate commerce, or establish one national currency. The Articles gave individual states more power than the national government had. As a result, conflicts between the states threatened the existence of the nation.
2. Shays' rebellion, an attempt by a group of indebted farmers to secure weapons from a Federal Armory, became the catalyst for the United States to recognize the need for a new constitution. Without the ability to tax, the central government could not repair the national economy.
3. The Federalists focused their arguments on the inadequacies of national government under the Articles of Confederation and on the benefits of national government as formed by the Constitution. They were also much more favorably disposed toward commerce than were the Anti-Federalists, and they argued that a strong central government would foster the commercial growth of the new country.
4. The Anti-Federalists feared the power of a strong central government. They worried that the rights of the common people, like farmers, would be suppressed by those who held power.
5. Alexander Hamilton and James Madison were the authors of the Federalist Papers. The Federalist Papers communicate the central ideas of the Federalists: the benefits of a union between the states; the problems with the confederation as it stood at the time; the importance of an energetic, effective federal government; and a defense of the republicanism of the proposed Constitution. The Federalist Papers argue for a strong central government to maintain a peaceful, orderly society and securing the liberty of a large republic. The federalists believed that a weak union of the states would make the country more vulnerable to internal and external dissension, including civil war and invasion from foreign powers.
6. The Great Compromise helped "save" the Constitution by settling the dispute between states with large populations and states with small populations. The compromise combined components of the Virginia and New Jersey plans by establishing a national legislature to which representatives were elected based on a state's population, rather than one in which all states were equally represented. The compromise called for the creation of a legislature with two chambers, a House of Representatives with representation based on population and a Senate with equal representation for all states.
7. Slavery was another divisive and controversial issue that confronted delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Though slavery existed in all the states, southern states depended on slave labor because their economies were based on producing cash crops. When it became clear that states with large populations might have more representatives in the new national government, states with large slave populations demanded to be allowed to count their slaves as a part of their population. Northern states resisted. Both sides compromised by allowing the states to count three-fifths of their slaves when calculating their entire population. Also, to protect the practice of slavery, states with large numbers of slaves demanded that the new government allow for the continuation of the slave trade for 20 years and that Northern states return runaway slaves to their owners. Delegates to the Constitutional Convention agreed to these demands.
8. Separation of Powers was a key principle for the delegates at the Constitutional Convention. Despite the fact that most delegates to the Constitutional Convention believed the government of the Articles of Confederation had to be replaced; many still feared strong central governments. To reassure people that the new government would not be too powerful, the framers of the Constitution created a limited government with divided powers. The rights guaranteed to U.S. citizens by the Constitution limited the power of the government. Powers were divided in two ways within the new government. First, power was divided between national and state governments. The power of the national government was divided among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

9. The power of the executive branch was weakened because it was shared with the legislative and judicial branches. For example, the legislature can override a presidential veto of a bill, and the Supreme Court can rule that a bill signed by the president is unconstitutional. To further safeguard against an abuse of power, the Constitution gave each branch of government a way to "check and balance" the power of the other branches.

10. Checks and balances were a guiding principle as the Constitution was written. Provisions were included to ensure none of the three branches would become too powerful. For example, the president has the power to veto laws passed by Congress.

11. The Bill of Rights, which was added to the Constitution after it, was ratified. *The Federalist* papers, the promise of the Bill of Rights, and the efforts of Federalists convinced a majority of voters to support the Constitution. It was eventually ratified and became the basis for all law, rights, and governmental power in the United States.

1. George Washington was elected the first president of the United States. He established important patterns for future presidents to follow. Developments that altered the course of the history of the U.S. government took place during his administration. Washington favored non-intervention in Europe and avoided siding with France against Great Britain. Instead, the United States persuaded Britain to forgive many pre-Revolutionary debts and to drop certain restrictions on American trade with British colonies in the Americas. This ushered in an era of booming trade with Britain. He also warned of the dangers of political parties and the need for a strong central government. *Thomas Jefferson*

2. Tax policies became a major issue under Washington's administration. His government persuaded Congress to pass taxes on liquor to help pay the states' debt from the Revolutionary War. The tax hit the small whiskey-makers in western settlements particularly hard because they were used to making liquor from excess crops of grain to make it easier to transport and even used it as a medium of exchange.

3. The Whiskey Rebellion resulted when, up and down areas west of the Appalachians, armed violence broke out as farmers frightened and attacked federal tax collectors. President George Washington sent a large militia force into the western counties and put down the rebellion. Washington's response showed his constitutional authority to enforce the law and that if Americans did not like a law the way to change it was to petition Congress peacefully.

4. Political parties were first established in the United States as Thomas Jefferson, Washington's Secretary of State, and Alexander Hamilton, Washington's Secretary of the Treasury, articulated their differing views of the role of the Federal government. The box below gives an overview of their beliefs and types of people who would have supported them.

5. The presidency of John Adams set examples that influenced future presidents as well as the course of American history, but his administration was plagued by conflicts with France and Great Britain that crippled the nation's economy. He also received harsh political criticism from supporters of Vice President Jefferson. To aid Adams, Congress passed laws that increased citizenship requirements so Jefferson's support would be cut off from the immigrant community. Congress also tried to stop the criticism with attempts to limit the speech and press rights of Jefferson's followers.

Post Constitution

The Louisiana Purchase describes France's sale of New Orleans and a large amount of land west of the Mississippi to the United States in the early 1800s. President Thomas Jefferson sent James Monroe to France to negotiate the purchase. In 1803, Napoleon agreed to sell not only New Orleans to the United States but also the entire Louisiana Territory for \$15 million. As a result, the United States nearly doubled in geographic area.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition explored Louisiana and the western lands all the way to the Pacific Ocean. On their 16-month expedition, Lewis and Clark charted the trails west, mapped rivers and mountain ranges, wrote descriptions and collected samples of unfamiliar animals and plants, and recorded facts and figures about the various Native American tribes and customs west of the Mississippi River.

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Causes of the War of 1812	Results of the War of 1812
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The British were trying to prevent U.S. merchants from trading with the French. 2. The British forced captured American sailors to serve in the British navy. 3. The British were suspected of giving military aid to Native Americans fighting to keep Americans from settling on land in the West. 4. The Americans wanted to drive the British out of North America completely. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. End of all American/British hostilities. 2. Establishment of America as a military force equal to those of Europe. 3. Americans became more nationalistic after the success in the war of 1812.

Major national infrastructure projects during the early 1800s included: turnpikes and canals designed to carry goods more efficiently from the east into the new western territories. These new transportation systems helped economic growth and industrialization.

The Monroe Doctrine was a warning issued by President James Monroe to the nations of Europe: not to meddle in the politics of North and South America. This doctrine also stated that the United States intended to stay neutral in the politics and conflicts of Europe. The U.S. said it would consider any military action in the Americas to be a hostile act against the United States. Parts of this doctrine are still followed in U.S. foreign policy today.

Eli Whitney introduced the cotton gin which greatly reduced the cost of processing cotton and increased the profits that could be made in the industry. Whitney is an example of the new industrialization that developed during this era. As new cost saving technologies were introduced, the manufacturing capabilities of the United States expanded rapidly. A key aspect of the new technologies was the use of interchangeable parts which could be replaced without disposing of an entire machine.

Westward Growth of the United States was motivated by three main reasons:

1. The desire of most Americans to own their own land.
2. The discovery of gold and other valuable resources.
3. The belief that the United States was destined to stretch across North America

Manifest Destiny was the name given to the idea that the United States would naturally occupy the territory between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. The word *manifest* means "obvious," and the word *destiny* means "fate." According to Manifest Destiny, the obvious fate of the United States was to expand "from sea to shining sea."

The Women's Suffrage movement of the early 1800s was led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton. She was an outspoken advocate for women's full rights of citizenship, including voting rights and parental and custody rights. In 1848, she organized the Seneca Falls Conference. This was America's first women's rights convention and was held in New York. Delegates adopted a declaration of women's independence, including women's suffrage. Historians often cite the Seneca Falls Conference as the event that marks the beginning of organized efforts by women in the United States to gain civil rights equal to those of men.

Jacksonian Democracy refers to a period when the office of the presidency and the executive branch became stronger in relation to the Congress. During Andrew Jackson's leadership, there was greater emphasis on the rights of the common man. It was during this period that suffrage was granted to all adult white males, not just those who owned land. Another principle of Jacksonian democracy was that politicians should be allowed to appoint their followers to government jobs as a way of limiting the power of elite groups. Jacksonians also favored Manifest Destiny and greater westward expansion of the United States, often at the expense of Native Americans.

Popular political culture increased during Jackson presidential campaigns. Jackson's side accused his opponent of flattering European royalty and misusing public funds. The opponent accused Jackson of unfaithfulness in his marriage, of massacring Native Americans, of illegally executing convicted soldiers, and of dueling. These accusations were publicized in songs, pamphlets, posters, and lapel buttons. A voter could find all these at the first-ever campaign rallies and barbecues.

American nationalism spread with the belief in Manifest Destiny. As a people, Americans in Jackson's day believed in Manifest Destiny. They believed their nation was different than, and superior to, other nations. Americans believed in the English language, ancestry, and culture. They believed it was their duty to expand the hold of their religion, language, ancestry, and culture all the way to the Pacific Ocean to remake all of North America as the Founding Fathers had remade the Atlantic coast. Altogether, these beliefs comprise American nationalism.

Movement	Issue	Impact
Temperance	People should drink less alcohol or alcohol should be outlawed altogether.	Increased the size of Protestant religious organizations and their influence in western and rural sections of the country. Women played an important role, which laid the foundation for the women's movement.
Abolition	Slavery should be abolished and it should not be allowed in new states.	Made slavery and its expansion an important political issue. Women played an important role, which laid the foundation for the women's movement.
Public School	All children should be required to attend free schools supported by taxpayers and staffed by trained teachers.	Established education as a right for all children and as a state and local issue. Improved the quality of schools by requiring trained teachers.

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1. The Abolition movement focused on ending slavery in the United States. By 1820, although racial discrimination against African Americans remained, slavery had largely ended in the North. Many northerners and some southerners took up the cause of abolition, a campaign to abolish slavery immediately and to grant no financial compensation to slave owners. As most slaves were held in southern states, abolition was a significant issue that led to growing hostility between northerners and southerners. Prominent abolitionists included African Americans, whites, men, and women.
2. William Lloyd Garrison, a writer and editor, was an important white abolitionist. He founded regional and national abolitionist societies and published an antislavery newspaper that printed graphic stories of the bad treatment received by slaves.
3. Frederick Douglass, a former slave who escaped, worked for Garrison and traveled widely, giving eloquent speeches on behalf of equality for African Americans, women, Native Americans, and immigrants. He later published autobiographies and his own antislavery newspaper.
4. The politics of slavery became an increasingly divisive issue between the north and south. Most white southerners opposed abolition. White writers and public speakers argued slavery was a necessary part of life in the South. The southern economy, they said, was based on large-scale agriculture that would be impossible to maintain without slave labor. They also boasted that southern white culture was highly sophisticated and said it was made possible by the plantation economy. Another proslavery argument claimed slaves were treated well and lived better lives than factory workers in the North. In fact, some whites said they provided better lives for slaves than free blacks were able to provide themselves. When settlers in the slaveholding Missouri Territory sought statehood, proslavery and antislavery politicians made slavery a central issue in national politics.
5. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 added complexity to the issue of slavery. The state constitution proposed by Missouri allowed slavery. Because half the states in the union allowed slavery while the other half did not, statehood for Missouri would upset the U.S. Senate's equal balance between proslavery and antislavery senators. The Missouri Compromise. This said Missouri would be admitted to the Union as a free state, Missouri would be admitted as a slave state, and slavery would be prohibited in the northern part of the Louisiana Purchase except for Missouri. Once again, half the states would allow slavery while the other half did not, and the Senate would retain its equal balance between proslavery and antislavery senators—until the next state asked to enter the Union.
6. The Nullification Crisis resulted when southern states sought to nullify a high tariff Congress had passed on manufactured goods imported from Europe. Vice President John C. Calhoun argued with President Andrew Jackson about the rights of states to nullify (cancel) federal laws they opposed. This tariff helped northern manufacturers but hurt southern plantation owners, so legislators nullified the tariff in South Carolina. Calhoun, a South Carolinian, resigned from the vice presidency to lead the efforts of the southern states in this crisis. His loyalty to the interests of the southern region, or section, of the United States, not to the United States as a whole, contributed to the rise of sectionalism.
7. Calhoun and the advocates of sectionalism argued in favor of states' rights—the idea that states have certain rights and political powers separate from those held by the federal government; that the federal government may not violate. The supporters of sectionalism were mostly southerners. Their opponents were afraid that if each state could decide for itself which federal laws to obey the United States would dissolve into sectional discord or even warfare.
8. The Mexican-American War occurred when the United States declared the annexation of Texas. During the conflict, the United States occupied much of northern Mexico. When the United States eventually won the war, this region was ceded to the United States as a part of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo.
9. The Wilmot Proviso proposed that the New Mexico and California territories acquired from Mexico would be a free state with no slavery. It was not passed by the House of Representatives and the issue of slavery remained unresolved.

10. Compromise of 1850 is comprised of five different laws written to deal with the issue of slavery in new states. These include:

- The state of New Mexico would be established by carving its borders from the state of Texas.
- All citizens would be required to apprehend runaway slaves and return them to their owners. Those who failed to do so would be fined or imprisoned.
- The slave trade would be abolished in the District of Columbia, but the practice of slavery would be allowed to continue there.
- New Mexico voters would determine whether the state would permit or prohibit the practice of slavery.
- California would be admitted to the Union as a free state.

11. The Kansas-Nebraska Act repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and gave the settlers in all new territories the right to decide for themselves whether theirs would be a free or a slave state. This made a proslavery doctrine, popular sovereignty (rule by the people), the law of the United States. Pro- and anti-slavery groups hurried into Kansas in attempts to create voting majorities there. Antislavery abolitionists came from Eastern states; proslavery settlers came mainly from neighboring Missouri. Some of these Missourians settled in Kansas, but many more stayed there only long enough to vote for slavery and then return to Missouri. Proslavery voters elected a legislature ready to make Kansas a slave state. Abolitionists then elected a rival Kansas government with an antislavery constitution, established a different capital city, and raised an army. Proslavery Kansans reacted by raising their own army. The U.S. House of Representatives supported the abolitionist Kansans; the U.S. Senate and President Franklin Pierce supported the proslavery Kansans. Violence between the two sides created warlike conditions. Popular sovereignty had failed.

12. The *Dred Scott* case was a landmark decision by the U.S. Supreme Court. Dred Scott, an African American named Dred Scott claimed he should be a free man because he had lived with his master in slave states and in free states. The Court rejected Scott's claim, ruling that no African American—even if free—could ever be a U.S. citizen. Further, the Court said Congress could not prohibit slavery in federal territories. Thus, the Court found that popular sovereignty and the Missouri Compromise of 1820 were unconstitutional. The *Dred Scott* decision gave slavery the protection of the U.S. Constitution. Proslavery Americans welcomed the Court's ruling as proof they had been right during the previous few decades' struggles against abolitionists. In contrast, abolitionists convinced many state legislatures to declare the *Dred Scott* decision not binding within their state borders. The new Republican Party said that if its candidate were elected president in 1860, he would appoint a new Supreme Court that would reverse *Dred Scott*.

13. John Brown was a famous abolitionist who decided to fight slavery with violence and killing. In 1856, believing he was chosen by God to end slavery, Brown commanded family members and other abolitionists to attack proslavery settlers in Kansas, killing five men. In 1859, he led a group of white and black men in a raid on the federal armory at Harpers Ferry, Virginia (in modern-day West Virginia). They seized federal weapons and ammunition, killing seven people. Brown's plan was to deliver the weapons and ammunition to slaves, who would then use them in an uprising against slaveholders and proslavery government officials, but the raid failed, and Brown was captured by U.S. Marines led by U.S. Army Colonel Robert E. Lee. Eventually, Brown was convicted of treason against the state of Virginia and executed by hanging. Many Americans thought Brown was a terrorist killer. Others thought he was an abolitionist martyr.

14. Abraham Lincoln was elected president in 1860. South Carolina voted to secede (separate from) the United States, followed by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and then Texas. They formed a new country called the Confederate States of America (the "Confederacy"). When they attacked the U.S. Army base at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, in April 1861, the long-feared Civil War had begun. President Lincoln believed preservation of the United States (the "Union") was the most important task for any U.S. president.

6. Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address stated that he did not believe the southern states had the right to secede from the Union and thought they were merely rebelling against the government. He never considered the Confederacy a separate country. Although Lincoln had often stated he only wished to restrict the spread of slavery instead of abolish it, over time he did embrace the idea of ending the practice in the United States.
7. Emergency Powers were used by Lincoln. This included suspending habeas corpus and issuing the Emancipation Proclamation.
17. Habeas Corpus is the legal rule that anyone imprisoned must be taken before a judge to determine if the prisoner is being legally held in custody. The Constitution allows a president to suspend habeas corpus during a national emergency. Lincoln used his emergency powers to legalize the holding of Confederate sympathizers without trial and without a judge agreeing they were legally imprisoned. Over 13,000 Confederate sympathizers were arrested in the North.
18. Lincoln used his emergency powers again to issue the Emancipation Proclamation. It emancipated (freed) all slaves held in the Confederate states. Lincoln did not expect Confederate slaveholders to free their slaves, but he thought news of the proclamation would reach southern slaves and encourage them to flee to the North. Lincoln believed one reason southern whites were free to join the Confederate Army was because slaves were doing war work that, otherwise, the whites would have to do. Encouraging slaves to flee north would hurt the southern war effort. Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not free slaves held in the North, it was warmly welcomed by African Americans living in Union states. They understood the proclamation announced a new goal for the Union troops—besides preserving the Union, the troops were fighting for the belief that the United States would abolish slavery throughout the nation.
19. Antietam—September 1862—Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee marched his forces to Antietam Creek, Maryland, where he fought the war's first major battle on northern soil. It was the deadliest one-day battle in American history, with over 24,000 men killed. Many of the men who were killed were young boys in the South. Union soldiers might have been able to end the war by going after the Confederates—Union soldiers outnumbered them two-to-one—but they did not follow Lee. The significance of the Battle of Antietam was that Lee's failure to win it encouraged Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.
20. Gettysburg—April 1863—Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee marched north to Pennsylvania, where he was met by Union troops at Gettysburg. In a three-day battle, as many as 51,000 were killed. It was the deadliest battle of the American Civil War. Lee failed to show Britain and France they should assist the Confederacy, and he gave up attempts to invade the Union or show northerners that the Union troops could not win the war. Four months later, Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery.
21. Vicksburg—May-July 1863—Union Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant laid siege to Vicksburg, Mississippi, because the army that controlled its high ground over a bend in the Mississippi River would control traffic on the whole river. After a seven-week siege, Grant achieved one of the Union's major strategic goals: he gained control of the Mississippi River. Confederate troops and supplies in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas were cut off from the Confederacy. This Union victory, coupled with the Union victory at Gettysburg, was the turning point of the war.
22. Atlanta—July-September 1864—Union Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman besieged Atlanta, Georgia, for six weeks before capturing this vitally important center of Confederate manufacturing and railway traffic. Sherman burned Atlanta to the ground, and then marched to the Atlantic Ocean, destroying the railways, roads, and bridges along their path, as well as the crops and livestock his troops did not harvest and butcher to feed themselves. Now the South knew it would lose the war, and the North knew it would win. Lincoln easily won reelection against a candidate who wanted a truce with the Confederacy.

2.1 . Gettysburg Address In November 1863, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was another event by which he shaped popular opinion in favor of preserving the Union. The occasion was the dedication of a military cemetery at the Gettysburg battlefield four months after 51,000 people were killed in the battle there. Most of the ceremony was performed by famous orator Edward Everett, who spoke for two hours, as was the manner at that time for an important event. Then Lincoln rose to speak, starting with his famous words "Four score and seven years ago." He spoke for just two minutes in what is now considered one of the greatest speeches in the English language. His address helped raise the spirits of northerners who had grown weary of the war and dismayed by southern victories over the larger Union armies. He convinced the people that the United States was one indivisible nation.

	Northern Economy (2.4)	Southern Economy (2.5)
Foundation	Industry and Trade	Agriculture
Population	71% of U.S. population; 99% free, 1% slave, large enough to assemble an army capable of defending the Union	29% of U.S. population; 67% free; 33% slave; too few free men to assemble an army capable of defending the Confederacy
Manufacturing Resources	92% of U.S. industrial output; generous resources to produce weapons and other military supplies and equipment	8% of U.S. industrial output; minimal resources to produce many weapons and other military supplies and equipment
Employment & Property-Ownership	Many citizens worked for themselves and owned the property. Even in large-scale farming regions, machines began reducing the need for agricultural workers	Though few Southerners owned slaves, the economy of the South as a whole depended on the production of cash crops such as cotton, corn, rice, and tobacco, which required human labor and depended on slavery.
Exports & Views on Tariffs	34% of U.S. exports; favored high tariffs on imported foreign goods to protect northern industries and worker's jobs	66% of U.S. Exports; favored low (or no) tariffs on imported goods to keep the prices of manufactured goods more affordable
Food Production	More than twice as much as the South produced	Less than half as much as the North produced
Railroads	71% of U.S. railroad network; efficient railway transport system. Ready capacity to transport troops and their supplies, food, etc.	29% of U.S. railroad network; inefficient railway transport system. Poor capacity to transport troops and their supplies, food, etc.

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1. Presidential Reconstruction refers to the plans laid out by President Abraham Lincoln and carried out by President Andrew Johnson. This plan echoed the words of Lincoln's second Inaugural Address, which urged no revenge on former Confederate supporters. The purpose of Presidential Reconstruction was to readmit the southern states to the Union as quickly as possible. Republicans in Congress, however, were outraged by the fact that the new southern state governments were passing laws that deprived the newly freed slaves of their rights.
2. Radical Republican Reconstruction refers to the more laborious process of rejoining the union that Congress required of the former confederate states. Southern states had to reapply for admission to the Union and to take steps to secure the rights of the newly freed slaves. This resulted in the creation of southern state governments that included African Americans. The key feature of the effort to protect the rights of the newly freed slaves was the passage of three constitutional amendments during and after the Civil War. Southern states were required to ratify all these amendments before they could rejoin the Union. These included:
 - 13th Amendment: abolished slavery and involuntary servitude in the United States
 - 14th Amendment: defined U.S. citizenship as including all persons born in the United States, including African Americans; guaranteed that no citizen could be deprived of his/her rights without due process
 - 15th Amendment: removed restrictions on voting based on race, color, or ever having been a slave; granted the right to vote to all male U.S. citizens over the age of 21
3. African Americans saw progress during Reconstruction that included the establishment of African-American newspapers, electing African-Americans to public office, and attending new colleges and universities established for them. One of these institutions, Morehouse College, was founded in Atlanta in 1867 as the Augusta Institute. A former slave and two ministers founded it to educate African American men in the fields of ministry and education. Congress also created the Freedmen's Bureau in July 1862 to help former slaves adjust to freedom. The Freedmen's Bureau helped former slaves solve everyday problems by providing food, clothing, jobs, medicine, and medical-care facilities. While the Freedmen's Bureau did help some former slaves acquire land unclaimed by its pre-war owners, Congress did not grant land or the absolute right to own land to all freed slaves. Such land grants would have provided African Americans with some level of economic independence.
4. The impeachment of Andrew Johnson occurred because President Johnson ignored laws passed by Congress to limit presidential powers. They passed these laws to stop Johnson from curbing the Radical Republicans' hostile treatment of former Confederate states and their leaders. After a three-month trial in the Senate, Johnson missed being convicted by one vote, therefore he was not removed from office merely because he held political opinions unpopular among politicians who had the power to impeach him.
5. In the Reconstruction South, there was resistance to racial equality. All former slave states enacted Black Codes, which were laws written to control the lives of freed slaves in ways slaveholders had formerly controlled the lives of their slaves. Black Codes deprived voting rights to freed slaves and allowed plantation owners to take advantage of black workers in ways that made it seem slavery had not been abolished.
6. Some white southerners formed secret societies that used murder, arson, and other threatening actions as a means of controlling freed African Americans and pressuring them not to vote. The Ku Klux Klan was the worst of these societies. The Klan, or KKK, was founded by some veterans of the Confederate Army to fight against Reconstruction. Some southern leaders urged the Klan to step down because Federal troops would stay in the South as long as African Americans needed protection from it.

1. **Railroads:** The federal government granted vast areas of western land to railroad owners so they would lay train track connecting the eastern and western states. To complete this heavy work, the owners relied mainly on Chinese labor.

2. **Chinese laborers:** These Asian immigrants accepted lower pay than other laborers demanded. The work was dangerous. Many Chinese died in the explosive blasts they ignited to clear the path across the railroad companies' land. Many others died under rock slides and heavy snowfalls before the first transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869.

3. **Development of the West:** The railroad companies contributed to the development of the West by selling low-cost parcels of their western land for farming. Settlers traveled west on the trains to farm on the fertile soil. Western farmers used the trains to ship their grain east and western cattle ranchers shipped their steers to eastern butchers. Both farmers and ranchers sold their goods to people they could not easily reach without railroads. The railroads earned money by transporting the settlers west and the goods east.

4. **Steel industry:** The growth of American railroads helped expand the industries that supplied the railroad companies' need for steel rails laid on wood ties, iron locomotives burning huge quantities of coal, wooden freight cars, and passenger cars with fabric-covered seats and glass windows. The railroads were the biggest customers for the steel industry because thousands of miles of steel track were laid. In turn, the railroads had a great impact on the steel industry. To supply their biggest customers, steel producers developed cheap, efficient methods for the mass production of steel rails. These low-cost methods enabled more industries to afford the steel companies' products.

5. **Rise of Big Business:** The rapid rise of the steel and railroad industries between the end of the Civil War and the early 1900s spurred the growth of other big businesses, especially in the oil, financial, and manufacturing sectors of the economy. These big businesses acquired enormous financial wealth. They often used this wealth to dominate and control many aspects of American cultural and political life, and by the beginning of the 20th century, as a consequence of these practices, big business became the target of government reform movements at the state and national levels.

6. **John D. Rockefeller & Standard Oil:** Oil companies grew swiftly in this period, most notably the Standard Oil Company founded by John D. Rockefeller. Standard Oil was the first to create a trust. By means of a trust, Rockefeller came to own more than 90% of America's oil industry. Standard Oil thus became a monopoly—a single company that controlled virtually all the U.S. oil production and distribution.

7. **Change in Immigration:** In the decades after the Civil War, more and more Europeans immigrated to America. They differed from earlier immigrant groups who mostly came from northern and western Europe, were typically Protestant, spoke English, and arrived with the government's welcome. In contrast, many of the new immigrants came from eastern and southern Europe, often were Jewish or Catholic, and usually spoke no English.

- The U.S. government welcomed the wealthy among these new immigrants but forced poorer people to pass health and welfare tests at government reception centers such as the Ellis Island Immigrant Station located in New York Harbor.

- Whether Asian or European, these new immigrants tended to settle in areas populated by people from the same countries who spoke the same languages and worshipped in the same ways.

- Because poverty and political instability were common in their home countries, the new immigrants were likely to be poor. They could not afford to buy farmland, so they worked as unskilled laborers and lived mostly in cities. There they created communities to imitate the cultures of their home countries, including foreign-language newspapers, ethnic stores and restaurants, and houses of worship. The new immigrants did not blend into American society the way earlier immigrants had.

8. **American Federation of Labor & Samuel Gompers:** Unskilled laborers were subject to low wages, long workdays, no vacations, and unsafe workplaces. Because individual workers had little power to change the way an employer ran a business, workers banded together in labor unions to demand better pay and working conditions. Then the labor unions banded together for even more power to change the way employers ran their businesses. The American Federation of Labor, or AFL, was led by Samuel Gompers. He was president of the AFL from 1886 to 1894 and from 1895 to his death in 1924. His goal was to use strikes (work stoppages) to convince employers to give workers shorter work days, better working conditions, higher wages, and greater control over how they carried out their workplace responsibilities.

Upton Sinclair, *The Jungle*, and the meatpacking industry: In his novel *The Jungle*, Sinclair told the story of European immigrants working in Chicago's meatpacking industry. The book exposed the poor labor practices and unsanitary conditions that produced contaminated food. Congress was pressured to pass laws to regulate the meatpacking industry and to require meat packers to produce food that was safe to consume.

Women in the Progressive Movement: Women Progressives, in particular, sponsored laws to end child labor and to require government inspections of workplaces.

Jim Crow: Southern and border states passed segregation laws that required separate public and private facilities for African Americans. These were called Jim Crow laws (after a character in an old minstrel song) and resulted in inferior education, health care, and transportation systems for African Americans.

Plessy vs. Ferguson: In 1896, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of Jim Crow laws in *Plessy vs. Ferguson*. Under the "separate but equal" doctrine, the Court ruled racial segregation was legal in public accommodations such as railroad cars.

NAACP: African Americans disagreed about how to best oppose Jim Crow laws. One group, which sought full social and economic equality for African Americans, eventually formed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to seek full civil rights for African Americans. Better known today as the NAACP, this group still keeps its original name in honor of the people who founded it to help overturn *Plessy vs. Ferguson*.

Ida Tarbell: Many reforms came about after journalists investigated and exposed political corruption, child labor, slum conditions, and other social issues. These journalists were called muckrakers, and famous among them were Upton Sinclair and Ida Tarbell. In a series of magazine articles, Tarbell exposed political corruption in New York, Chicago, and other cities, and criticized Standard Oil Company's unfair business practices. Her findings angered the public and contributed to the government's decision to break up the Standard Oil Trust.

Progressive reformers: The progress of business and industry inspired reformers to make important improvements in America's political and social environment. These reformers were known as Progressives. Progressive reforms strengthened American democracy in ways we carry forward into our own time. The Progressives supported new ideas and policies they believed would improve people's lives. They supported increased government regulation of business and industry, efforts to protect consumers and workers, and policies to conserve natural resources. Their efforts to improve living conditions for the poor in cities led to more and better libraries, schools, hospitals, and parks.

Initiative, recall, referendum, direct election of senators: The Progressives also opposed political bosses and had scorn for citizens' lack of control over them. Progressive election reforms helped to increase ordinary citizens' direct control of government in these ways.

- Supporters of any new law may collect voters' signatures on an initiative to force a public vote on the issue. This prevents government officials from ignoring the desires of citizens.
- When enough citizens support an initiative, the government must present the issue to the public as a referendum on which the public may vote. This also prevents government officials from ignoring the desires of citizens.
- Citizens may remove public officials from office before their terms expire by organizing a recall election. This allows citizens to control who serves in government.
- Another Progressive reform was the direct election of senators. Under the U.S. Constitution, each state's legislature elected that state's U.S. senators. The Progressives favored the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution that gave voters the right to elect their U.S. senators. They succeeded in their efforts with the adoption of the Seventeenth Amendment in 1913.

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Chinese Exclusion Act & anti-Asian immigration sentiment: In earlier decades, Asians had immigrated to California and other areas of the American West. Then, in the 1880s, Asian Americans faced anti-immigrant sentiment. When Chinese immigrants accepted low wages for jobs whites had held, employers lowered the pay for all workers. This angered the white workers. They encouraged Congress to pass the Chinese Exclusion Act, which it did in 1882, thereby banning all future Chinese immigration.

Debate over American expansionism: In the last decades of the 19th century, some Americans were eager to spread democracy into Latin America and other world regions. Other Americans argued that American expansion was not the best way to spread America's democratic traditions.

Spanish-American War: In 1898, the United States went to war with Spain after the Spanish refused to grant independence to rebels fighting a revolutionary war in Cuba, a Spanish colony. Supporters of American expansion were eager to gain U.S. territory in Latin America, leading to a "war fever" that also encouraged the U.S. government to seek a military solution to the Cuban war for independence. The war lasted less than four months. The Spanish were driven out of Cuba, which became an independent country, and out of Puerto Rico, which became an American territory.

War in the Philippines: The first battles of the Spanish-American War took place in the Philippines, another Spanish colony in which Spain refused to grant independence to rebels fighting a revolutionary war. The U.S. Navy quickly defeated the Spanish navy, and Americans debated whether the United States should expand its territory to include the Philippines or respect Filipino independence. When the U.S. military was ordered to keep the Philippines as an American territory, the Philippine-American War broke out, in 1899. The war lasted about three years. In the end, the Philippines was a U.S. territory until 1946.

of the area's countries owed large amounts of money to European countries because they had borrowed it to build modern energy plants and transportation systems. President Theodore Roosevelt feared European countries would take advantage of this instability to gain power and influence in the region.

Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine: President Theodore Roosevelt announced to the world that the United States had the right to intervene in Latin American countries in economic crisis, whether or not a European power planned to intervene. This policy is called the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. In contrast, President James Monroe's original doctrine had been to get involved in other American countries' affairs only when needed to end the intervention of a European power.

Panama Canal: America now controlled territory in the Atlantic and in the Pacific Oceans. Seeking a faster sea route from the Atlantic to the Pacific than the voyage around the tip of South America, the U.S. government built a shipping canal across the narrow Central American country of Panama. The Panama Canal was the biggest engineering project of the era. When the Panama Canal opened in 1914, a voyage from San Francisco to New York was cut from 14,000 miles to 6,000 miles.

Impact of Western population growth: As eastern regions of the United States became more industrialized after the Civil War, people seeking rural livelihoods moved farther and farther west. In turn, Native Americans had to compete with these newcomers for land. For example, the Sioux signed a treaty with the U.S. government promising "no white person or persons shall be permitted to settle upon or occupy" Sioux territory in the Dakotas but, when gold was discovered there, the government tried to buy the land from the Sioux, who refused to sell it. The Sioux leader, Sitting Bull, then fought U.S. Army troops, led his people to a brief exile in Canada, and finally agreed to settle on a reservation. Similar conflicts played out throughout the West, and many Native American nations received only token reservation lands. Eventually, the Bureau of Indian Affairs would grant nation status to some groups, allowing them self-governance and recognition at the federal level.

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- 1. Balkan nationalism:** The people of the Balkans believed that Bosnia should be part of a new Slavic state, but European powers placed Bosnia under Austro-Hungarian control. Russia, which shared a common ethnic and religious heritage, secretly helped finance the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand. This event was a catalyst for WWI.
- 2. Entangling alliances:** In the late 1800s and early 1900s, many European nations made alliances with each other to end conflicts. Unfortunately, the alliance system caused some countries to feel an obligation to aid their allies in the event of war.
- 3. Militarism:** In the late 1800s and early 1900s, European countries like France, Germany, and Great Britain were engaged in an arms race. France and Germany doubled the size of their armies during this period. Great Britain and Germany fought for naval dominance by introducing battleships to the seas.
- 4. Conditions on the front:** The western front of WWI was characterized by trench warfare between the German and French armies. The use of trenches kept the two armies in nearly the same position for four years. On the eastern front, Germany was able to defeat Russian and Serbian forces decisively. This allowed the German army to focus more attention on the western front.
- 5. Treaty of Versailles:** This peace treaty signed at the Palace of Versailles near Paris ended World War I. One of the most important aspects of the treaty was the reparations required of Germany.
- 6. Reparations:** The Treaty of Versailles required the defeated Germany to pay for the damages the war had inflicted on the Allies. This provision meant that Germany would have a difficult time recovering economically in the post-war period. Many Germans felt that they were being personally punished for the actions of their government.
- 7. Mandate system:** To gain Arab support against the Ottoman Empire during the war, the Allies promised to grant the Ottoman territories of the Middle East, including Palestine, to the victors. This promise changed their minds and established the mandate system. Under this system, France controlled Lebanon and Syria while Great Britain controlled Palestine and Iraq. These nations did not officially "own" the territories.
- 8. Fall of the Romanovs:** Russian Czar Nicholas II was the last of the Romanov family to rule Russia. His downfall was due to his military ineptness, his tendency to listen to the advice of his wife and Rasputin (a "holy man" under whose influence his wife was held), and inability to handle the economic crises facing Russia. He stepped down in 1917 and was assassinated in 1918.
- 9. Fall of the Hapsburgs:** The Hapsburgs ruled the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the time of WWI. Archduke Francis Ferdinand, was the heir to this empire and his assassination was a catalyst for the war. Their downfall was largely due to the inability to create an identity among the people of the empire and their apathy toward including the growing middle class in decision-making.
- 10. U.S. Involvement in WWI:** When World War I began in Europe in 1914, President Woodrow Wilson was determined to guarantee U.S. neutrality and keep the United States out of the war, but in 1915 the luxury liner *Lusitania* was sunk by a German submarine, killing most of the people on board, including more than 100 U.S. citizens. This led to a crisis between the United States and Germany that was only resolved when Germany agreed to abandon unrestricted submarine warfare that endangered U.S. trade and American lives. However, in 1917 Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare, creating great anti-German feelings among Americans. This heightened tension led to the U.S. decision to enter the war.
- 11. Great Migration:** The war created jobs in northeastern and mid-western cities. African Americans, tired of living under the repression that was common in the South, moved to the North by the thousands and established themselves in ethnically distinct and culturally rich neighborhoods. This movement of African Americans was called the Great Migration.

12. **Wilson's Fourteen Points & the League of Nations:** Before the United States entered the war, Wilson had given a speech in which he described Fourteen Points he felt were key to avoiding future wars. One point called for the creation of an international peacekeeping organization called the League of Nations. During the post-war treaty negotiations, Wilson worked hard to get as many as possible of his Fourteen Points included in the treaty and succeeded in securing the creation of the League of Nations. However, American opposition to the League of Nations ultimately led the Senate to refuse to ratify the treaty. Isolationists in the Senate believed that by joining the League the United States would become involved in future conflicts in Europe and elsewhere. Though Wilson traveled across America to create public support for the treaty's ratification, the Senate eventually rejected it. The United States never joined the League of Nations.

13. **Eighteenth Amendment:** Americans' anti-German feelings led to a campaign to outlaw beer and other alcoholic beverages. This campaign well suited the Progressive Era's opposition to saloons. Congress passed the 18th Amendment, which prohibited "the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors."

14. **Nineteenth Amendment:** Ratification of the 19th Amendment, which gave women the right to vote, was helped by the country's gratitude for women's economic contributions during the war. The women had filled jobs in factories that the war created after men volunteered and were drafted into military service.

1. **Russian Revolution:** Russia suffered military and economic failures during WWI. These failures forced the Czar to step down and Russia instituted a provisional government. A party of soviets – councils of workers and soldier – called the Bolsheviks and led by V. I. Lenin saw an opportunity to seize power from the weak provisional government.

2. **Bolsheviks:** The Bolsheviks were a political party of soviets who captured power from the provisional government of Russia without much violence. The Bolsheviks made promises to nationalize the land and factories from the capitalists to the workers and ending Russia's involvement in the war.

3. **Lenin:** This leader of the Bolsheviks held the real power of Russia as the head of the Council of People's Commissars. He became increasingly unpopular during the Russian civil war because the people lacked food and were conscripted into the Red Army on the threat of death.

4. **Stalin:** This leader of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party took over after Lenin's death. He ruled as a dictator and governed a period that saw over 25 million Soviet people die from his policies and execution orders.

5. **Five Year Plan:** Stalin's plan to transform the Soviet Union from an agricultural into an industrial economy in a brief period of time. The policies hurt the average citizen because of low wages and lack of housing. Farms were seized from private hands and collectivized. Peasants were forced to work the farms.

6. **Fascism:** A political philosophy that emphasizes the state over the individual. Under fascism, propaganda is used to convince the people that a strong central government led by a dictator is the way to economic and military success. In a fascist state, opposition is suppressed by the threat of violence.

7. **Benito Mussolini:** The fascist leader of Italy who rose to power by exploiting the anger of the Italian people over Italy's treatment following WWI. Unlike his fascist counterpart in Germany – Adolf Hitler – Mussolini never achieved totalitarian control of Italy.

8. **Adolf Hitler:** The fascist leader of the Nazi Party and Germany. Hitler wrote the *Mein Kampf*, a book outlining his belief in Anti-Semitism (hatred for Jewish people), Anti-communism, and the right of superior individuals to take control of the masses by force.

- 9. **Hirohito:** The Emperor of Japan from 1926 to 1989. His reign included internal conflicts, the invasion of China, entry into WWII as an Axis Power, the surrender of Japan, and the growth of Japan into a modern industrial power. In the period between WWI and WWII, Hirohito personally took control of the military and gave direct instructions to officers.
- 10. **Totalitarianism:** A term for governments that control every aspect of public and private life in the country. Usually they use propaganda and surveillance to control the masses. Any opposition is suppressed through violent acts.
- 11. **Police state:** In a police state there is no "rule of law" governing the actions of the government. Typically, the "law" is the same as the personal beliefs of the country's dictator. This usually accompanies totalitarianism.
- 12. **Authoritarian government:** This type of government differs from totalitarianism in that the leader lacks real legitimacy, is usually more private than public, lacks the charisma that generates loyalty from the people, and relies on "behind the scenes" corruption to maintain control.
- 13. **Communism and socialism in the U.S.:** In the late 1800s and early 1900s, a new political ideology called communism grew out of the more moderate socialism. Communism was based on a single-party government ruled by a dictator. Under communism, there is no private ownership; all property is owned by the state. In 1919, after communist revolutionaries known as Bolsheviks overthrew the czar in Russia, established the Soviet Union, and called for a worldwide revolution to destroy capitalism, people in the United States began to fear communists.
- 14. **Red Scare:** This fear of international communism was called the Red Scare because red was the color of the communist flag. This fear led to the government pursuing suspected communists and socialists.
- 15. **Immigration:** This fear of international communism was called the Red Scare because red was the color of the communist flag. This fear led to the government pursuing suspected communists and socialists. Other factors were two ideas that grew strong in America in the 1920s. One of the ideas was that people born in America were superior to immigrants. The other was that America should keep its traditional culture intact. Anti-immigrant, anti-Jewish, and anti-Catholic sentiments contributed to the popularity of a revived Ku Klux Klan, not just in the South, but throughout the nation. Ultimately, this conservative reaction against immigrants resulted in the passage of legislation that set limits on the number of immigrants who could come from each country.
- 16. **Henry Ford, mass production, & the automobile:** Another development of the 1920s was the emergence of the automobile as a true replacement for the horse, not just a plaything for the wealthy. This was made possible by an industrial process called mass production. This process was popularized by Henry Ford during the manufacture of his Ford Model T. The Model T was designed to be produced in great volume on assembly lines so the cost of each car would be low enough for common people to afford.
- 17. **Impact of radio & the movies:** During the 1920s, popular entertainment such as radio and the movies attracted millions of loyal fans and helped create the first media stars. Conservatives often disapproved of what they viewed as the immoral influence of these forms of entertainment but were unable to reduce their popularity.
- 18. **Louis Armstrong & Jazz:** Jazz combined themes and note patterns developed by enslaved African Americans with the syncopated rhythms worked out by musicians in New Orleans and elsewhere in the South. It was an original American art form and became very popular in the 1920s. Trumpet player Louis Armstrong, sometimes called "Satchmo," became known while playing with the Creole Jazz Band and later became one of the biggest stars of jazz music because of his sense of rhythm and his improvisational skills.
- 19. **Langston Hughes & the Harlem Renaissance:** During the 1920s, a wave of creativity washed over Harlem, celebrating African American culture through words and song. This is known as the Harlem Renaissance. The movement's best-known poet was Langston Hughes, who wrote about the lives of working-class African Americans and sometimes set his words to the tempo of jazz or blues.

- 1. Attack on Pearl Harbor:** On the morning of December 7, 1941, the navy of the Empire of Japan launched a surprise attack on the U.S. Navy base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Over 2,403 Americans were killed and 1,178 more were wounded, 21 ships were damaged, and 300 aircraft were destroyed. The Japanese attack took the United States officially into World War II.
- 2. Internment of Japanese-Americans:** One effect of America's entry into the war was alarm about the loyalty of Japanese Americans: 120,000 Japanese Americans lived in the United States, most of them on the West Coast. Fears of spies and sabotage led to prejudice and sometimes violence against Japanese Americans. In the name of national security, Roosevelt ordered all people of Japanese ancestry be moved from California and parts of Washington, Oregon, and Arizona to rural prison camps. The same was true for many of German ancestry. Over 11,000 Americans of Germany ancestry were interned. In February 1942 some 10,000 Italian-Americans were also interned on west coast of the United States. In all cases the justification was fear that ancestry would be strong and they would become enemies of the United States during WWII.
- 3. Nazi ideology:** As outlined in Adolf Hitler's semi-autobiographical work *Mein Kampf* (*My Struggle*), the Nazi party believed in German superiority – economically, militarily, socially, and "racially." In order to re-assert Germany's role in the world, Hitler and his party created a "right-wing authoritarian regime" that influenced nearly every corner of the country.
- 4. Holocaust:** Planned internment, enslavement, and murder of Jews and other religious and ethnic minorities perpetrated by Hitler's Nazi party. By the end of WWII approximately 10 million people had been killed.
- 5. Lend-Lease:** March, 11, 1941, nine months before Pearl Harbor, Congress passed the Lend-Lease Act and amended the Neutrality Acts so the United States could lend military equipment and supplies to any nation the president said was vital to the defense of the United States. Roosevelt approved one billion dollars in Lend-Lease aid to Great Britain in October 1941. When the United States entered World War II, fifty billion dollars' worth of equipment and supplies had already been sent to Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and China.
- 6. War Production:** The United States, with its vast resources, was the only country that had the resources needed to fight a total war. The Selective Service System expanded the draft, and ten million more men joined the ranks of the American Armed Forces. So great was the need of the military, a Women's Auxiliary Army Corps was formed to fill noncombat positions otherwise filled by men, freeing up the men for frontline duty.
- 7. Rationing:** One way Americans conserved on the home front was through the mandatory government rationing system. Under this system, each household received a "c book" with coupons to be used when buying scarce items such as meat, sugar, and coffee. Gas rationing was also used to help save gasoline for military use.
- 8. Wartime Conversion:** In order to meet the supply needs of the US military, many factories were converted from civilian to military purposes. This conversion lasted till war's end, and allowed American manufacturing might to support the war effort.
- 9. Role of women in war industries:** Soldiers needed tanks, planes, ships, guns, bullets, and boots. To equip the troops, the whole of American industry was dedicated to supplying the military. More than six million workers in these plants, factories, and shipyards were women. With the men who once did these jobs now fighting overseas, women filled the void. Women volunteered for this work even though they were only paid on average 60% as much as men doing the same jobs.
- 10. D-Day:** D-Day was the code name for the first day of Operation Overlord, the Allied invasion of Nazi-occupied France, on June 6, 1944. It remains the largest seaborne invasion in history with over 156,000 men crossing the English Channel in 6,939 vessels. The German troops occupying France were caught almost completely by surprise and, although the Allies met heavy resistance in small areas, the invasion went almost exactly according to plan. From the French beaches, American and British forces pushed east to Germany. This marked the beginning of victory for the Allies in Europe.

<p>1. Causes of the Great Depression:</p>	
a.	<p>During the 1920s, the wealthy grew wealthier due in large measure to government fiscal policies that allowed them to keep more of their money and that reduced business regulations. These reduced regulations and low corporate taxes increased the profits of corporations and made their stocks more valuable.</p>
b.	<p>At the same time, the poor and working classes lost the ability to buy products because their wages stayed the same while prices rose. This reduction in consumer consumption resulted in business overproduction and eventually caused business profits to decline. These factors were an important cause of the Great Depression.</p>
c.	<p>Rising stock prices and the ability of ordinary people to buy stock on credit increased investment in the stock market and inflated the price of stocks above their actual value. Then, by October 1929, the U.S. economy was beginning to show signs of slowing down. Stockholders feared the economy was ending a period of prosperity and entering a period of recession. This caused some investors to panic and sell their stocks. As more people sold their stock, other people panicked and sold their stock as well, driving down their prices and causing a stock market crash. In turn, the stock market crash triggered other economic weaknesses and plunged the United States into the Great Depression—a severe economic recession in the 1930s that affected all the world’s industrialized nations and the countries that exported raw materials to them. Industry, trade, construction, mining, logging, and farming decreased sharply. Business profits, tax revenues, and personal incomes did too.</p>
<p>2. Widespread Unemployment & Hoovervilles: As profits fell and it became clear consumers would need to reduce spending, workers began to lose their jobs. By 1932 the unemployment rate had reached 23%. Many people had no savings and could not pay their debts, and many lost their homes. Homeless and unemployed people settled in camps of shacks and tents in rundown areas. These camps became known as Hoovervilles, named after Herbert Hoover, the U.S. president when the Depression started. Hooverville residents slept in packing crates if they were lucky; if not, they slept on the ground. They begged for food from people who still had jobs and housing.</p>	
<p>3. Tennessee Valley Authority: One of Roosevelt’s major New Deal programs was the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). This was established in 1933 to build dams and power plants along the Tennessee River and its tributaries. The Tennessee Valley itself runs through seven states, so the project was very large. The TVA built dozens of dams to control the environment by preventing disastrous floods. Each dam had its own power plants, parks, and navigation aids, and their construction created hundreds of jobs for unemployed workers.</p>	
<p>4. Second New Deal & Wagner Act: The Second New Deal refers to the programs President Roosevelt instituted after his original New Deal failed to completely fix the American economy. The National Labor Relations Act, better known as the Wagner Act, was one of the first reforms of Roosevelt’s Second New Deal. This law established collective bargaining rights for workers and prohibited such unfair labor practices as intimidating workers, attempting to keep workers from organizing unions, and firing union members. The law also set up a government agency where workers could testify about unfair labor practices and hold elections to decide whether or not to unionize.</p>	
<p>5. Social Security Act: One of the most important actions of the Second New Deal was the Social Security Act, which was passed in 1935. This law consisted of three programs:</p>	
a.	<p>Old-age insurance for retirees aged 65 or older and their spouses, paid half by the employee and half by the employer.</p>
b.	<p>Unemployment compensation paid by a federal tax on employers and administered by the states.</p>
c.	<p>Aid for the disabled and for families with dependent children paid by the federal government and administered by the states.</p>

11. **Los Alamos:** The American government had developed two atomic bombs in a secret laboratory in Los Alamos, New Mexico. The project was given the code name Manhattan Project.

12. **Development of the atomic bomb:** Allied leaders planning the war against Japan knew that once they had defeated the Japanese Navy in the Pacific Ocean they would still have to invade Japan itself to end the war. They knew Japan still had a huge army that would defend every inch of the homeland, and both sides could possibly lose millions of people in the process. President Truman decided there was only one way to avoid an invasion of Japan and still defeat them. He would use a brand new weapon that no one had ever seen before, the atomic bomb. The bombs were dropped on Japan in early August 1945. On September 2, 1945, the Japanese surrendered, and World War II was finally over.

13. **Teheran, Yalta, Potsdam:** Meetings of Allied leaders (Churchill, Stalin, FDR/Truman), where discussions occurred regarding Allied plans for post-war Europe.

14. **Impact of Allied negotiations on Eastern Europe:** Because of the Soviet Union's key role in defeating Germany, the Allies were unable to completely ignore Stalin's demands for what became a "sphere of influence" in many Eastern European countries.

15. **Marshall Plan:** The European Recovery Program, better known as the Marshall Plan for Secretary of State George Marshall, was America's main program for rebuilding Western Europe and opposing communism after World War II. The plan was put into action in July 1947 and operated for four years. During that time, the United States spent thirteen billion dollars on economic and technical assistance for the war-torn democratic European countries that had been nearly destroyed during World War II. The Marshall Plan offered the same aid to the Soviet Union and its allies if they would make political reforms and accept certain outside controls; however, the Soviets rejected this proposal. A main goal of the Marshall plan was to stop the spread of Communism in

16. **MacArthur and Japan:** General Douglas MacArthur was appointed as the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers in Japan following WWII. During the four years following WWII, he worked with the Japanese government to draft a constitution, institute democratic reforms, reduce the size of the Japanese military, and privatize companies formerly run by the government.

1. **Marshall Plan:** The European Recovery Program, better known as the Marshall Plan for Secretary of State George Marshall, was America's main program for rebuilding Western Europe and opposing communism after World War II. The plan was put into action in July 1947 and operated for four years. During that time, the United States spent thirteen billion dollars on economic and technical assistance for the war-torn democratic European countries that had been nearly destroyed during World War II. The Marshall Plan offered the same aid to the Soviet Union and its allies if they would make political reforms and accept certain outside controls; however, the Soviets rejected this proposal.

2. **Commitment to Europe & Containment:** To halt the spread of communism to Western Europe from the Soviet-controlled nations of Eastern Europe, the United States formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) with many of the noncommunist nations in Europe, including former wartime allies Britain and France. In response, the Soviet Union created the Warsaw Pact, an alliance of the communist nations it controlled in Eastern Europe. Convinced the Soviets were attempting to establish a sphere of influence throughout the world, the United States viewed these actions as a direct threat to American security. This determination to stop the spread of communism is known as the policy of containment and was the basis for many U.S. foreign policy decisions during the Cold War.

3. **Truman Doctrine:** In 1947, President Harry S Truman proclaimed the Truman Doctrine. It stated the United States would supply any nation with economic and military aid to prevent its falling under the Soviet sphere of influence. Truman called upon the United States to "support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures." Although Truman never referred directly to the U.S.S.R., anyone who heard the declaration, including the Soviet leaders, knew the Soviets were the "outside pressures" Truman talked about.

4. **China & Korea:** In 1950, the United States and the democratic government of South Korea went to war against the communist government of North Korea. North Korea was being aided by the new Chinese communist government that had recently won the Chinese Civil War. Combat began when communist troops invaded South Korea. The United States sent its troops to force the communists back. The U.S. troops followed the enemy into North Korea in an effort to eliminate communism from the Korean peninsula. When the Americans reached the border between North Korea and China, the Chinese attacked, forcing the Americans back to South Korea.

5. **McCarthy:** Americans had an increased fear of communism after a communist regime took control of China in 1949 and the United States and South Korea went to war against North Korean communists who were being aided by China's new communist government. This spread of communism in Asia encouraged a desire among some Americans to stop communism from spreading to the United States. A second series of "Red Scares," highlighted by Senator Joseph McCarthy's statements about alleged communist infiltration of the U.S. government and U.S. Army, led to civil rights violations of those who were communists, were suspected of being communists, or were suspected of knowing someone who might be a communist.

6. **Sputnik & U.S. - Soviet Competition:** In 1957, the Soviet Union launched the first artificial satellite - Sputnik I - a feat that caused many Americans to believe the United States had "fallen behind" the Soviet Union in terms of understanding science and the uses of technology. The success of the Soviet satellite launch led to increased U.S. government spending on education, especially in mathematics and science, and on national military defense programs. Additionally, Sputnik I increased Cold War tensions by heightening U.S. fears that the Soviet Union might use rockets to launch nuclear weapons against the United States and its allied nations.

7. **Arms Race:** This term describes the Cold War competition between the United States and the Soviet Union for superior military power. Weapons, particularly nuclear weapons, became increasingly complex and destructive.

8. **Hydrogen bomb:** This bomb was NOT the same as those dropped on Japan during WWII. This bomb was first tested by the U.S. and then later by the Soviet Union in the early 1950s. The development of this destructive weapon became the basis of "mutually assured destruction." This was the idea that if the Soviet Union or the United States launched Hydrogen bombs, the other nation would be able to launch their own arsenal before being destroyed. This helped to maintain the balance of power.

Content Students MUST KNOW to be successful on the Social Studies GHSGT

1. **Truman's integration order:** In 1948, President Harry Truman issued an executive order to integrate the U.S. Armed Forces and end discrimination in the hiring of U.S. government employees. In turn, this led to the civil rights laws enacted in the 1960s.
2. **Brown v. Board of Education:** In this 1954 case, the U.S. Supreme Court declared that state laws establishing "separate but equal" public schools denied African American students the equal education promised in the 14th Amendment. The Court's decision reversed prior rulings dating back to the *Plessy v. Ferguson* case in 1896. Many people were unhappy with this decision, and some even refused to follow it. The governor of Arkansas ordered the National Guard to keep nine African American students from attending Little Rock's Central High School; President Eisenhower sent federal troops to Little Rock to force the high school to integrate.
3. **Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.:** In 1953, Martin Luther King, Jr., was arrested in Birmingham, Alabama, while demonstrating against racial segregation. In jail he wrote his *Letter from Birmingham Jail* to address fears white religious leaders had that he was moving too fast toward desegregation. In his letter, King explained why victims of segregation, violent attacks, and murder found it difficult to wait for those injustices to end. Later the same year, King delivered his most famous speech, *I Have a Dream*, to over 250,000 people at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. In this speech, King asked for peace and racial harmony.
4. **Civil Rights Act of 1964:** The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was signed into law by President Lyndon Johnson. This law prohibited discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, and gender. It allowed all citizens the right to enter any park, restroom, library, theater, and public building in the United States. One factor that prompted this law was the long struggle for civil rights undertaken by America's African American population. Another factor was King's famous *I Have a Dream* speech; its moving words inspired many to support the law. Other factors were the many years of peaceful actions that combated civil rights violations, such as Truman's in 1948 and Eisenhower's in 1954, and Kennedy sending federal troops to Mississippi (1962) and Alabama (1963) to force the integration of public universities there.
5. **Voting Rights Act of 1965:** The Voting Rights Act of 1965 outlawed the requirement for would-be voters in the United States to take literacy tests to register to vote because this requirement was judged as unfair to minorities. The act provided money to pay for programs to register voters in areas with large numbers of unregistered minorities, and it gave the Department of Justice the right to oversee the voting laws in certain districts that had used tactics such as literacy tests or poll taxes to limit voting.
6. **NOW:** The National Organization of Women was founded in 1966 to promote equal rights and opportunities for America's women. NOW had its origins in the civil rights and anti-war movements of the early 1960s. In both of these, women felt sidelined by the men who led organizations like SNCC and anti-Vietnam War groups. NOW's goals included equality in employment, political and social equality, and the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.
7. **Environmental movement:** Protecting the environment became important to many Americans. *Silent Spring*, a 1962 book about pesticides by Rachel Carson, exposed dangers to the environment. This book led to the Water Quality Act of 1965. The first Earth Day was celebrated in 1970, when almost every community across America and over 10,000 schools and 2,000 colleges organized events to raise awareness of environmental issues; Earth Day is still celebrated each year. Also in 1970, President Nixon created the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set limits on pollution, conduct environmental research, and assist state and local governments clean up polluted sites.

Another effect of the soldiers' return was a housing shortage. The veterans' new and growing families needed homes to live in. In response, housing developers such as William Levitt created methods of building houses faster, cheaper, and more efficiently. These methods led to the creation of the first suburbs—communities outside of a city and made up of mostly single-family houses for people whose family members worked in the city. The first master-planned community in America was William Levitt's Levittown, located on New York's Long Island.

Because the new suburbs were outside the limits of large cities, there was little public transportation available for the suburban residents. They needed cars, and increased car ownership meant more roads were needed, so Congress passed the Interstate Highway Act, authorizing the construction of a national network of highways to connect every major city in America. In all, 41,000 miles of new expressways, or freeways, were built. It was a record-size public works project.

Television Changes

The first regular television broadcasts began in 1949, providing just two hours a week of news and entertainment to a very small area on the East Coast. By 1956, over 500 stations were broadcasting all over America, bringing news and entertainment into the living rooms of most Americans.

In the 1960 national election campaign, the Kennedy/Nixon presidential debates were the first ones ever shown on TV. Seventy million people tuned in. Although Nixon was more knowledgeable than Kennedy, Kennedy performed more forcefully because he had been coached by television producers. Kennedy's performance in the debate helped him win the presidency. The Kennedy/Nixon debates changed the shape of American politics.

TV newscasts also changed the shape of American culture. Americans who might never have attended a civil rights demonstration saw and heard them on their TVs in the 1960s. In 1963, TV reports showed helmeted police officers from Birmingham, Alabama, using high-pressure fire hoses to spray African American children who had been walking in a protest march. The reports also showed the officers setting police dogs to attack them, and then clubbing them. TV news coverage of the civil rights movement helped many Americans turn their sympathies toward ending racial segregation and persuaded Kennedy that new laws were the only ways to end the racial violence and to give African Americans the civil rights they were demanding.

Review Suggestions

To prepare for questions about the period from 1945 to 1975, you should use your textbook to review

- Baby Boom
- Levittown
- Interstate Highway Act
- Kennedy/Nixon Presidential Debates
- TV News Coverage of Civil Rights Movement
- Air-Conditioning
- Personal Computer
- Sputnik I

** Identify dimensions of the civil rights movement, 1945–1970 **

The movement in favor of civil rights for African Americans and other minority groups dates back to the earliest days of U.S. history. While this movement still continues today, great strides were taken in the 25 years following World War II. This standard requires you to demonstrate an understanding of how America again reformed itself, even though not all Americans supported the changes.

Racial Integration

African Americans fought in World War II and also worked in war industries in the United States during the war. After the war, they once again faced the racial discrimination that had been traditional before the war, but many people took bold actions to end discrimination and promote integration. Review the following details of six major events in the recent history of the civil rights movement.

- 1947—Jackie Robinson was the first African American to play for a major league baseball team in the United States, the Brooklyn Dodgers. This led to the complete integration of baseball and other professional sports. Robinson was the National League's most valuable player in 1949 and the first African American in the Baseball Hall of Fame. Until this time, African Americans played professional baseball in the Negro League.

1948—President Harry Truman issued an executive order to integrate the U.S. armed forces and to end discrimination in the hiring of U.S. government employees. In turn, this led to the civil rights laws enacted in the 1960s.

- 1954—In the *Brown v. Board of Education* case, the U.S. Supreme Court declared that state laws establishing "separate but equal" public schools denied African American students the equal education promised in the Fourteenth Amendment. The Court's decision reversed prior rulings dating back to the *Plessy v. Ferguson* case in 1896. Many people were unhappy with this decision, and some even refused to follow it. The governor of Arkansas ordered the National Guard to keep nine African American students from attending Little Rock's Central High School; President Eisenhower sent federal troops to Little Rock to force the high school to integrate.
- 1963—Martin Luther King Jr. was arrested in Birmingham, Alabama, while demonstrating against racial segregation. In jail he wrote his "Letter from Birmingham Jail" to address fears white religious

Review Suggestions

To prepare for questions about period from 1945 to 1970, you should use your textbook to review

- Jackie Robinson
- Harry Truman
- *Brown v. Board of Education*
- Martin Luther King Jr.
- "Letter from Birmingham Jail"
- "I Have a Dream" speech
- Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Voting Rights Act of 1965

- leaders had that he was moving too fast toward desegregation. In his letter, King explained why victims of segregation, violent attacks, and murder found it difficult to wait for those injustices to end. Later the same year, King delivered his most famous speech, "I Have a Dream," to over 250,000 people at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. In this speech, King asked for peace and racial harmony.
- **1964**—The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was signed into law by President Lyndon Johnson. This law prohibited discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, and gender. It allowed all citizens the right to enter any park, restroom, library, theater, and public building in the United States. One factor that prompted this law was the long struggle for civil rights undertaken by America's African American population. Another factor was King's famous "I Have a Dream" speech; its moving words helped create widespread support for this law. Other factors included previous presidential actions that combated civil rights violations, such as Truman's in 1948 and Eisenhower's in 1954, and Kennedy's sending federal troops to Mississippi (1962) and Alabama (1963) to force the integration of public universities there.
 - **1965**—The Voting Rights Act of 1965 outlawed the requirement for would-be voters in the United States to take literacy tests to register to vote, because this requirement was judged as unfair to minorities. The act provided money to pay for programs to register voters in areas with large numbers of unregistered minorities, and it gave the Department of Justice the right to oversee the voting laws in certain districts that had used tactics such as literacy tests or poll taxes to limit voting.

Individual Rights

During most of the 1950s and 1960s, the U.S. Supreme Court was headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren. The Warren Court, as it was known, became famous for issuing landmark decisions, such as declaring that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional in *Brown v. Board of Education*, that the Constitution includes the right to privacy, that the right of free speech protects students who wear armbands as an antiwar protest on school grounds, and that all states must obey all decisions of the Supreme Court. In 1963, the Warren Court issued another of its landmark decisions, *Miranda v. Arizona*: Police must inform suspects of their constitutional rights at the time of arrest. The case involved a man named Ernesto Miranda, who was convicted and imprisoned after signing a confession although, at the time of his arrest, the police questioned him without telling him he had the right to speak with an attorney and the right to stay silent. The *Miranda* decision strengthened Americans' individual rights.

Murder in Dallas

The assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, in November 1963, was a tragic event with a twofold political impact.

1. The assassination showed Americans just how strong their government was because, although the president could be killed, the U.S. government would live on.
2. The assassination gave the new president, Lyndon Johnson, the political capital to force his domestic legislative package through Congress. This included the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, which launched Johnson's "War on Poverty."

and the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which outlawed segregation in American schools and other public places.

Great Society

During a 1964 speech, President Johnson summed up his vision for America in the phrase “the Great Society.” His programs to make the United States a great society would give all Americans a better standard of living and greater opportunities regardless of their background. The Medicare program is an important legacy of the Great Society, as are policies and programs that sought to improve elementary and secondary education, to protect the environment, and to reform immigration policies.

1968

The year 1968 was one of social and political turmoil in the United States. Review this list of key events that shocked America and made 1968 a defining moment of the modern era:

- **January**—Vietcong fighters launched the Tet Offensive during the Vietnam War, attacking over 100 South Vietnamese towns, 12 American air bases, and the U.S. embassy in South Vietnam. Many Americans turned against the war and against the Johnson administration, which had claimed the enemy was near defeat.
- **April**—The assassination of Martin Luther King, an unusual riot in other cities across America, despite pleas for calm from such prominent leaders as Senator Robert F. Kennedy, who was then running for president. One week after King’s death, Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1968, which prevented discrimination in housing.
- **June**—The assassination of Robert F. Kennedy, following soon after King’s assassination, disheartened many people who shared Kennedy’s desires for social reform and opposition to the Vietnam War. He was running for president and was killed on the same night he won the California and South Dakota presidential primaries.
- **August**—The Democratic National Convention in Chicago is remembered as a scene where police armed with clubs and tear gas violently beat antiwar protesters on live TV. Many Americans started wondering if the American form of government could tolerate dissent.

Review Suggestions

In preparing for questions about the period from 1945 to 1970, you should use your textbook to review

- Warren Court
- *Miranda v. Arizona*
- Assassination of President Kennedy
- Great Society
- Medicare
- Tet Offensive
- Assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.
- Assassination of Robert F. Kennedy
- 1968 Democratic National Convention

A few civil rights groups prominent in the struggle for African American rights in the sixties were the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Review the breakdown on the next page to see how the SCLC and the SNCC started as similar organizations but grew to differ over time, especially in the SNCC's changing composition.

	SCLC	SNCC
Founding	Founded by Martin Luther King Jr. and other ministers and civil rights leaders	Founded by African American college students with \$800 received from the SCLC
Goal	To carry on nonviolent crusades against the evils of second-class citizenship	To speed up changes mandated by <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>
Original Tactics	Marches, protests, and demonstrations throughout the South, using churches as bases	Sit-ins at segregated lunch counters all across the South; registering African Americans to vote, in hopes they could influence Congress to pass a voting rights act
Later Tactics	Registering African Americans to vote, in hopes they could influence Congress to pass a voting rights act	Freedom rides on interstate buses to determine if southern states would enforce laws against segregation in public transportation
Original Membership	African American and white adults	African American and white college students
Later Membership	Same as original membership	African Americans only; no whites
Original Philosophy	Nonviolence	Nonviolence
Later Philosophy	Same as original philosophy	With more emphasis on "black power" and African American pride

Anti-Vietnam War Movement

Americans against the war in Vietnam became more vocal in their opposition. Many antiwar groups started on college campuses to urge the government to end selective service (the draft) and to bring home all American troops from Vietnam. They used many of the same tactics as groups fighting for civil rights, including sit-ins, marches, and demonstrations. Later, some protesters became more radical, burning their draft cards, going to prison rather than going to Vietnam, and even fleeing to Canada.

Women's Movement

The National Organization for Women was founded in 1966 to promote equal rights and opportunities for America's women. NOW had its origins in the civil rights and antiwar movements of the early 1960s. In both of these, women felt sidelined by the men who led organizations like the SNCC and anti-Vietnam War groups. NOW's goals included equality in employment, political and social equality, and the passage of the equal rights amendment.

Supreme Court Decisions

The Supreme Court ruled on many cases that would change the perception of civil liberties and civil rights in America. Two controversial cases with the greatest impact were *Roe v. Wade* and *Regents of University of California v. Bakke* (also known as the Bakke decision).

- *Roe v. Wade*—1973—Addressed the right of women to choose whether to have an abortion under certain circumstances. By expanding the constitutional right of privacy to include abortion, the Court extended civil liberties protections.
- *Regents of University of California v. Bakke*—1978—Ruled race can be used when considering applicants to colleges, but racial quotas cannot be used. The Court barred the use of quota systems in college admissions but expanded Americans' civil rights by giving constitutional protection to affirmative action programs that give equal access to minorities.

Nixon and Ford Administrations

Richard Nixon's presidency was one of great successes and criminal scandals. Nixon's visit to China in 1971 was one of the successes. He visited to seek scientific, cultural, and trade agreements and to take advantage of a 10-year standoff between China and the Soviet Union. Nixon hoped to have the Chinese on his side in case he had future negotiations with the Soviets. Later, Nixon was part of the Watergate scandal, which centered on his administration's attempt to cover up a burglary of the offices of the Democratic Party in the Watergate apartment and office complex in Washington, D.C. The crime was committed by Nixon's reelection campaign team, who sought political information. Nixon won reelection in 1972, but his efforts to cover up the crime soon were exposed, leading to his resignation in 1974. The scandal left Americans dismayed by Nixon's actions and cynical about politics in general. It also led to changes in campaign financing and to laws requiring high-level government officials to disclose their finances. Because Nixon and many of the people involved in Watergate were lawyers, the reputation of the legal profession suffered too.

Nixon was succeeded by his vice president, Gerald Ford, whose two-year presidency was damaged by his connection to Nixon. It was further damaged when he pardoned Nixon for any crimes he may have committed. One bright spot is that the Vietnam War ended during the Ford administration because it followed a path established by Nixon, but Ford's domestic policies failed to stop growing inflation and unemployment, and America experienced its worst economic recession since the Great Depression.

Carter Administration

Jimmy Carter's presidency was strongly influenced by international issues. He tried to bring peace to the Middle East and, in the Camp David Accords, negotiated a peace agreement between the Egyptian president and the Israeli prime minister at Camp David (a presidential retreat in Maryland) in 1978. This was the first time there had been a signed peace agreement between Middle Eastern nations. Although the agreement left many differences unresolved, it did solve urgent problems facing the two nations. In 1978, the Iranian Revolution replaced a shah (king) friendly to America with a Muslim religious leader unfriendly to America. When Carter let the shah enter the United States for medical treatment, angry Iranian revolutionaries invaded the U.S. embassy in Iran and took 52 Americans captive. The Iranian hostage crisis lasted 444 days, until the captives were released after the election of Ronald Reagan as president, and it nurtured anti-Americanism among Muslims around the world.

Reagan Administration

Ronald Reagan was president for much of the 1980s. During that time, many important events helped shape American politics to this day. As a conservative, Reagan wanted to decrease the size and role of the federal government.

- Reaganomics was the nickname for Reagan's economic policy. It included budget cuts, tax cuts, and increased defense spending. By cutting social welfare budgets, his policy hurt lower-income Americans and, overall, Reaganomics led to a severe recession.
- The Iran-Contra scandal was Reagan's biggest failure in international policy. Administration officials sold weapons to Iran—an enemy of the United States—and then violated more laws by using the profits from those arms sales to fund a rebellion in Nicaragua fought by rebels called the *Contras* (a Spanish nickname for "counter-revolutionaries"). Details of this scandal are still largely unknown to the public.
- The collapse of the Soviet Union was Reagan's biggest success in international policy. The Soviet Union's last leader set up policies allowing freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and other reforms, putting the U.S.S.R. on a path to democratic government. But these reforms got out of the leader's control and eventually led to the breakup of the 15 states that were the Soviet Union. Five of those states now comprise Russia, and the other ten are independent countries.

Clinton Administration

Bill Clinton's presidency included ratification of the North American Free Trade Agreement. NAFTA brought Mexico into a free-trade (tariff-free) zone already existing between the United States and Canada. Opponents worried that NAFTA would lead to U.S. jobs to Mexico and harm the environment, while supporters believed it would open up the growing Mexican market to U.S. companies; these pros and cons are still argued today.

Clinton also became the second president in U.S. history to suffer impeachment. The House of Representatives charged him with perjury and obstruction of justice. The charges were based on accusations of improper use of money from a real estate deal and allegations he had lied under oath about an improper relationship with a White House intern. Clinton denied the charges and the Senate acquitted him, allowing Clinton to remain in office and finish his second term.

2000 Presidential Election

The presidential election of 2000 saw Clinton's vice president, Al Gore, facing the Republican governor of Texas, George W. Bush, as well as consumer advocate Ralph Nader, who ran as a third-party candidate. Polls showed the race would be close, and it turned out to be one of the closest elections in American history. Gore won the national popular vote by over 500,000 of the 105 million votes cast, but when American voters cast ballots for president, the national popular vote has no legal significance. Rather, Americans are voting for members of the Electoral College representing each candidate. Each state is assigned "electors" in equal number to its total number of U.S. representatives and senators. (For example, Georgia had thirteen electors in 2000: eleven representatives and two senators.) In the 2000 election, Bush won by receiving 271 votes in the Electoral College to Gore's 266.

Bush Administration

George W. Bush's presidency will always be remembered for al-Qaeda's attacks on September 11, 2001 (9/11). In response, and with overwhelming support of both Congress and the American people, Bush signed a law the next month to allow the U.S. government to hold foreign citizens suspected of being terrorists for up to seven days without charging them with a crime. This law also increased the ability of American law-enforcement agencies to search private communications and personal records. Then he created the Department of Homeland Security and charged it with protecting the United States from terrorist attacks and with responding to natural disasters.

In October 2001, another of Bush's responses to the 9/11 terrorist attacks was his authorizing Operation Enduring Freedom, the invasion of Afghanistan by the U.S. military and allied forces. That country's Taliban government was harboring the al-Qaeda leadership. The allied forces quickly defeated the Taliban government and destroyed the al-Qaeda network in Afghanistan, however, al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden escaped.

The invasion of Afghanistan was part of Bush's larger war on terrorism, for which he built an international coalition to fight the al-Qaeda network and other terrorist groups. In March 2003, American and British troops invaded Iraq in Operation Iraqi Freedom. Iraq's president, Saddam Hussein, went into hiding while U.S. forces searched for the weapons of mass destruction (WMD) that Bush feared Hussein had and could supply to terrorists for use against the United States. No WMD were found before Hussein was captured. He was convicted of crimes against humanity and executed in 2006.

Review Suggestions

To prepare for questions about the period since 1968, you should use your textbook to review

- *Roe v. Wade*
- *Regents of University of California v. Bakke*
- Richard Nixon
- Nixon's Visit to China
- Watergate Scandal
- Gerald Ford
- Jimmy Carter
- Camp David Accords
- Iranian Revolution
- Iranian Hostage Crisis
- Ronald Reagan
- Reaganomics
- Iran-Contra Scandal
- Collapse of Soviet Union
- Bill Clinton
- North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
- Impeachment of Bill Clinton
- Electoral College
- George W. Bush
- Operation Enduring Freedom
- War on Terrorism
- Operation Iraqi Freedom