

IMPORTANT TERMS

NGO's (non-governmental organizations) - a group formed by private individuals, like Red Cross, to provide service

WTO (World Trade Organization) - sets trade policies & mediates disputes among over 150 countries & has accelerated "globalization"

Globalization - multinational corporations spread westernization throughout the world (McDonald's, Starbucks, Walmart, Nike)

Patriotism - cultural attachment to one's country

National ethos (ideology) - the "American Dream" (freedom includes the opportunity for prosperity and success, and an upward social mobility achieved through hard work)

E Pluribus Unum - "Out of many, One" (nation's motto until 1956)

"In God We Trust" - official U.S. motto as of 1956

appeasement - making political or material concessions to an enemy power in order to avoid conflict

capitalism - Economic system in which most of the means of production are privately owned

inflation - a continuing rise in the general price level relative to available goods and services

status quo - the current situation ; the way things are now

era - a period of time that is associated with a particular quality, event, person, etc.

civil service - government officials employed in civil occupations that are neither political nor judicial

volunteerism - the practice of giving one's time or talents for charitable, educational, or other worthwhile activities, especially in one's community

lobbying - to solicit or try to influence the votes of members of a legislative body

litigation - the act or process of bringing or contesting a legal action in court

free enterprise - an economic and political doctrine holding that a capitalist economy can regulate itself in a freely competitive market through the relationship of supply and demand with a minimum of governmental intervention and regulation

chronology - the arrangement of dates, events, etc, in order of occurrence

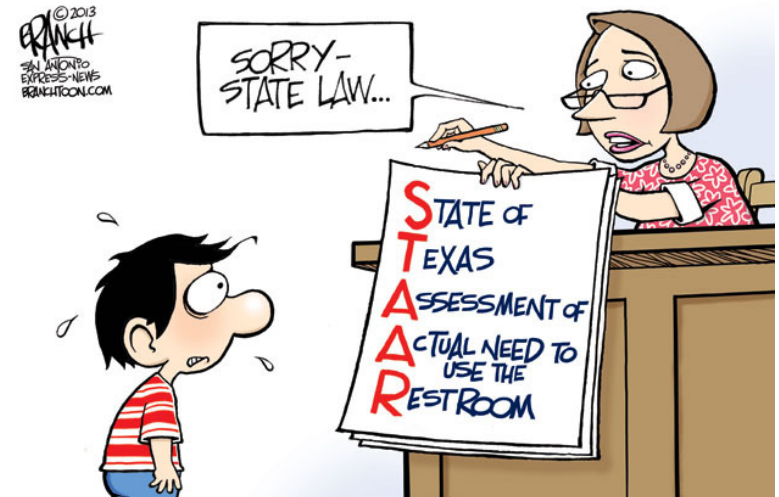
optimism - a tendency to look on the more favorable side of events or conditions and to expect the most favorable outcome

acquisition - the act of gaining possession

domestic - pertaining to one's own or a particular country as apart from other countries

innovation - something new or different introduced

ORHS U.S. History



STAAR REVIEW

American Founding Ideals

Unalienable Rights – Rights that cannot be taken away: life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

“E Pluribus Unum” - suggested by Congress on July 4, 1776 as a seal for the United States and selected in 1782; “Out of many, One.”

“In God We Trust” – nation’s motto since 1956

“More Perfect Union” - the states agree to operate as a single country and cooperate on major issues.

National ethos - (ideology): the “American Dream” (freedom includes the opportunity for prosperity and success, and an upward social mobility achieved through hard work)

patriotism - cultural attachment to one’s country

American Exceptionalism -

America has had such a unique history from other nations which stems from its emergence from a revolution, becoming what political scientist Seymour Martin Lipset called “the first new nation”.



civic responsibility - active participation in the public life of a community in an informed, committed, and constructive manner, with a focus on the common good.

Alexis de Tocqueville – 5 values crucial to America’s success as a constitutional republic: egalitarianism (equality), populism (popular sovereignty), liberty (freedom from tyrannical government but devoted to rule of law), individualism (free to flourish without distinction and can rise in society), and *laissez-faire* (government’s “hands off” approach to the economy)

constitutional republic - is a state in which the head of state and other officials are representatives of the people and must govern according to existing constitutional law that limits the government’s power over citizens

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Medicine

Penicillin- Penicillin is an antibiotic used to cure or stop the spread of certain infections. The development helped people survive infections that would normally kill.



Polio Vaccine- In the early 1950’s, **Jonas Salk** invented the vaccine for polio, a crippling disease. The most famous person affected by polio was President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Agriculture



Barbed Wire- Used to fence in ranches on the Great Plains, eventually leading to the end of the open frontier.

Windmill—allowed dry-land farming by bringing up underground water to irrigate crops on the Great Plains.



Steel Plow – Farm machine used to break up soil to allow the planting of crops. The steel plow made farming more efficient.

Other Revolutionary Developments



Steel – Steel is a light, flexible and rust-resistant metal that helped in the development of structures such as bridges, cars and skyscrapers.

Bessemer Steel Process – the technique used to convert iron-ore into steel.

Electricity – In 1880, the light bulb, invented by Thomas Edison, was patented and helped change business. In the 1920’s, electricity was widespread in American homes and household appliances made life easier.



Petroleum-based products – These products are used in our everyday life and include gasoline, oil, and asphalt. Gasoline powers vehicles. Asphalt is used to construct the nation’s highways. Oil provides about 40% of the energy that Americans consume.



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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Transportation

Transcontinental Railroad – Completed in 1869, it helped connect the West and East coasts. It made transportation of people and goods faster and helped jumpstart industry.



Automobile – The automobile transformed the American landscape. It made the biggest impact on the economy from the 1920's until the 1970's.

Airplane – In 1903, the Wright Bros. conducted the first successful flight of an airplane. Since then, the airplane has been used for military purposes and the transportation of people and goods.



Space Travel – In 1961, the Soviets put the first man in space. In 1969, the Americans put the first man on the moon. Today, astronauts use space shuttles and other aircraft to travel in space.



Communication & Entertainment



Telegraph – Invented by Samuel Morse, the telegraph was the first machine to enable long-distance communication. The telegraph used the Morse code to translate codes.

Telephone – Invented by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876, the telephone allowed people to transmit messages from long distance.



Radio – This invention allowed communication through wireless sound waves making voice transmission possible. By the 1930s, the radio was a major source of entertainment and advertising.

Television – The television became popular in the 1950's. By 1960, 90% of American households had a television. The television is a main source of entertainment and advertising.



Computer – Computers were developed in the late 1940's and are the most important invention of the last 50 years. Computers have transformed life at home and in the workplace.

Declaration of Independence

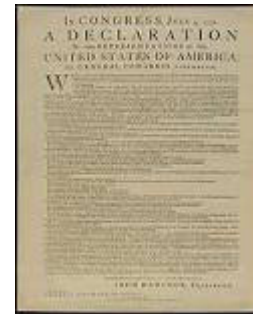
Lists of grievances against King George III and justifies the colonies breaking away from England.

Influences

Magna Carta (1215) – Limited the king's powers; provided trial by jury

English Bill of Rights (1687) – Influenced the Constitution by forbidding cruel and unusual punishment; granting the right to bear arms; laws must be passed by the legislative branch; taxes must be approved by the legislative branch.

Declaration of Independence (1776) – The Bill of Rights and the Constitution address grievances from the Declaration of Independence. It also lists the unalienable rights: life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Written by Thomas Jefferson.



"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government."

The Articles of Confederation

The Articles of Confederation (1781) – First form of government established by the thirteen states. Replaced by the U.S. Constitution because it had a weak central government, stronger state government.

Weaknesses include...

- No executive branch to enforce laws
- Congress could not collect taxes
- No national court system
- Each state had only one vote in Congress, regardless of population
- All 13 states had to approve amendments

Replacing the Articles of Confederation

The Articles of Confederation (1781) – First form of government established by the thirteen states. Replaced by the U.S. Constitution because it had a weak central government.

The United States Constitution

- Convention called to revise the Articles only
- **1787**- Delegates from the thirteen states drafted the U.S. Constitution in Philadelphia.
- **Ratification** – to formally approve to go into effect, 9 out of 13 states had to ratify the Constitution
- **The Preamble** is the introduction of the Constitution that states its purpose.



The Constitutional Convention of 1787

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

• 7 Principles of the U.S. Constitution

<p>Separation of Powers – Divides the powers of the government into three branches</p> <p>Legislative Branch- makes the laws Executive Branch – executes the laws Judicial Branch – interprets the laws</p>	<p>Checks and Balances – Makes sure no branch of government becomes too powerful.</p> <p><i>Example: The President can veto a bill and Congress has the power to override the veto.</i></p>
<p>Federalism – Power is shared between the states and national government with the national government having more power.</p>	<p>Limited Government – Power of the government is restricted by the U.S. Constitution. “No one is above the law.”</p>
<p>Republicanism – A system in which people vote for elected representatives to run the government.</p>	<p>Popular Sovereignty – The people hold supreme power. Addressed in the preamble...“We the people...”</p>
<p>Individual Rights- The individual rights protected in the Bill of Rights include economic rights related to property, political rights related to freedom of speech and press, and personal rights related to bearing arms and maintaining private residences.</p>	

MODERN AMERICA

Life under Bill Clinton (1993-2001)

Balanced the federal budget

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) - removed trade barriers among Canada, Mexico and the U.S.

War in Kosovo – ordered U.S. and NATO bombings in Bosnia and Kosovo to end ethnic attacks.

Impeachment - testified to a grand jury that he did not have a sexual relationship with a White House intern; later publicly admitted the affair, was charged with perjury and was impeached. The House of Representatives found him guilty of obstruction of justice, but the Senate did not convict him, so he remained in office.



Life under George W. Bush (2001-2009)



Sept. 11, 2001 – Islamic terrorists attack the World Trade Center and Pentagon; begins war on terror: PATRIOT Act, TSA & Homeland Security

Wars in Afghanistan and Iraq - launched military action against Al Qaeda and the Taliban in Afghanistan, and an invasion of Iraq.

Hurricane Katrina - battered the Gulf Coast, nearly destroying New Orleans

Life under Barack Obama (2009-)

Campaign - projected themes of "hope" and "change"

1st black U.S. president

Iraq - emphasized the removal of troops

Health Care Reform (Affordable Care Act) –attempted to overhaul the nation’s health care system

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act – stimulus to jumpstart the economy

Appointment of Sonia Sotomayor - 1st Hispanic Supreme Court Justice
Nobel Peace Prize 2009



MODERN AMERICA

Life under Gerald Ford (1974-1977)

Pardon's Nixon for any previous wrong doings
Stagflation – high unemployment combined with inflation (rising prices)
The Helsinki Accords (1975) - eased East-West tensions among 35 nations; the West officially recognized East European boundaries, and the East relaxed travel and communications restrictions with the West



Life under Jimmy Carter (1977-1981)



Camp David Accords – Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister agree to peace treaty; Egypt is 1st Arab nation to recognize Israel
Iranian Hostage Crisis – Iran holds 52 Americans hostage over controversy with exiled Shah in America
Three Mile Island Disaster – partial nuclear meltdown

Life under Ronald Reagan (1981-1989)

Reaganomics – based on “side-supply” economics
Peace Through Strength – increased military spending through systems such as Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars)



Appointment of Sandra Day O'Connor - 1st woman Justice on Supreme Court
Iran-Contra Affair – government secretly sold arms to Iran in exchange for U.S. hostages in Lebanon

Life under George H.W. Bush (1989-1993)



Recession – economic downturn due to reduced consumer spending, greater foreign competition & lay offs in key industries
End of Cold War (1991) – USSR officially dissolves & Berlin Wall falls
Tiananmen Square - thousands of Chinese protest for pro-democracy but was crushed by the Chinese Army as many massacred

Persian Gulf War (Operation Desert Storm) – U.S. successful show of force to remove Iraq from Kuwait & protect oil reserves

Approving the Constitution

Federalists – those who supported the Constitution and favored a strong federal government,
Anti-Federalists – those who wanted a constitution to include a Bill of Rights and favored a weaker central government with more power to the states
Federalist Papers (1787-1788) – Essays written to encourage ratification of the Constitution. The authors include Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison.



The Bill of Rights-rights of U. S. citizens

- The first ten amendments of the Constitution
- Protect individual rights and liberties
- The Bill of Rights was necessary in order for some states to ratify the Constitution

Amendment	Freedoms
1 st	Freedom of speech, religion, and press; right to assemble; right to petition
2 nd	Right to bear arms
3 rd	No quartering of soldiers during peace time
4 th	No unlawful search & seizure
5 th	No double jeopardy; cannot be compelled to be a witness against yourself
6 th	The right to a fast and public trial
7 th	Trial by jury
8 th	No cruel or unusual punishment
9 th	Rights reserved to the people
10 th	Powers that have not been dealt with are reserved for the states.

Other Important Amendments

Amendment	Freedoms
13 th	Slavery abolished (free)
14 th	All persons born or naturalized in the U.S. are citizens
15 th	Right to vote
16 th	Legalized a direct income tax
17 th	Direct election of Senators by the people, not state legislatures
18 th	Prohibition
19 th	Women gained the right to vote
21 st	Repeal of prohibition
24 th	Abolished state poll taxes in federal elections
26 th	National voting age set at 18



Supreme Court Decisions

- Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) – established “separate but equal”; segregated facilities were not
- Mendez v. Westminster (1947) - segregation of Mexican and Mexican American students into separate “Mexican schools” was unconstitutional.
- Delgado v. Bastrop ISD (1948) - segregation of children of Mexican descent in Texas illegal.
- Sweatt v. Painter (1950) - ruled the separate law school at the University of Texas failed to qualify as “separate but equal” because the isolation of its students prevented them from interacting with other future lawyers
- Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (1954) – overturned Plessy; mandated desegregation
- Hernandez v. Texas (1954) - Mexican Americans and all other racial groups in the United States had equal protection under the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.
- Tinker v. Des Moines (1965) – students who wore armbands protesting the Vietnam War represented pure speech that is entirely separate from the actions or conduct of those participating in it and that the students did not lose their First Amendment rights to freedom of speech when they stepped onto school property. In order to justify the suppression of speech, the school officials must be able to prove that the conduct in question would “materially and substantially interfere” with the operation of the school.
- Miranda v. Arizona (1966) – police required to inform all criminal suspects of the constitutional rights
- Title IX (1972) - banned sex discrimination in educational institutions
- Edgewood ISD v. Kirby (1989) - required changes in school finance to increase funding for students in poorer school districts
- Roe v. Wade (1973) – gave women right to terminate a pregnancy in the 1st 3 months of pregnancy under their right to privacy

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

Important People



Rosa Parks – Refused to give up her seat to a white passenger. After she was jailed, the **Montgomery Bus Boycott** was organized.

Malcolm X – Black Muslim leader who argued for separation, not integration, and influenced the Black Power movement. He changed his stance but was

assassinated in 1965.



Martin Luther King, Jr. – Civil Rights leader during the 1950’s and 60’s. He helped organize the Montgomery bus boycott to protest segregation on buses. He organized the March on Washington where he delivered his “I Have a Dream” speech. King was assassinated in 1968.



Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta – Helped organize mostly Spanish-speaking farm workers into the United Farm Workers of America. The success of this union led to other civil rights reforms for Hispanic Americans, including bilingual education. (United Farm Workers)



Hector Garcia – surgeon and WWII Vet from Texas; started the GI Forum for Hispanic Americans’ rights; became the first Mexican American to serve on U.S. Committee on Civil Rights

LULAC – League of United Latin American Citizens (help Latinos)

Brown v. Board of Education (1954) – Supreme Court decision that made segregation illegal in public schools.

The Little Rock Nine – Group of African-American students that were integrated into an all-white school, Little Rock H.S. in 1957.

Governors George Wallace, Lester Maddox, Orval Faubus and Southern Democrats – used National Guard to stand against the desegregation of schools

24th Amendment – Abolished the poll tax.

Civil Rights Act of 1964 – Made discrimination based on race, religion, or national origin in public places illegal and required employers to hire on an equal opportunity basis.

American Indian Movement (AIM) – Organization of the Native American Civil Rights movement. Focusing on recognition of their rights, AIM temporarily seized some federal government properties in the early 1970’s

National Organization of Women (NOW) – founded in 1966 to support “full equality for women in America.” **Gloria Steinem** was a leader of this movement; **Betty Friedan** wrote *The Feminine Mystique*; **Phyllis Schlafly** vocal opponent of women’s movement

Violent Protesters – Black Panthers & Nation of Islam

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

The Struggle for Freedom

Slavery – Bound in servitude as the property of another person. The slave trade brought slaves from Africa to the colonies and the U. S.



Abolition movement – The movement to end slavery. Famous abolitionists include Frederick Douglass and William Lloyd Garrison.

Emancipation Proclamation (1863) – during the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln freed all the slaves in the Confederate states. Slave states loyal to the Union were allowed to keep their slaves.

13th Amendment – Abolished slavery.

14th Amendment – Gave all U.S. citizens equal protection under the law regardless of color.

15th Amendment – Gave African-American men the right to vote.

Early Struggles for Equality

Segregation – separation of races

Jim Crow laws – Southern race laws that encouraged segregation and discrimination against African-Americans



Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) – Supreme Court decision that upheld segregation and said that “separate but equal” facilities were legal.

Techniques used to prevent voting:

- Poll taxes
- Literacy tests
- The Grandfather clause
- Racial violence with the Ku Klux Klan and others

Early African-American Leaders

W.E.B. Du Bois – Early civil rights leader and founder of the NAACP =National Association for the Advancement of Black People; demanded equality for African-Americans.



Booker T. Washington – Early African-American leader who believed African-Americans should achieve economic independence before social equality.

+ Westward Expansion



Gold Rush – Hundreds of thousands migrated from the East to “strike it rich: California, Klondike (Yukon) and others

Great Plains – Grassland of Central North America that extends from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains.

Homestead Act (1862) – Law that provided 160 acres to anyone who was willing to settle land in the West.

Exodusters – African Americans who migrated to Kansas after Reconstruction.

Cattle Drives – Demand for beef increased, cowboys drove cattle along trails to be shipped East by railroad. Famous trails include the Chisholm and Goodnight-Loving.

Technology on the Great Plains



Soddy – a house built of mud and grass that was settled because of a lack of wood on the Great Plains.



Barbed wire – Used to fence in land on the Great Plains, eventually leading to the end of the open frontier.

Steel Plow – Farm machine used to break up soil to allow the planting of crops. The steel plow made farming more efficient.



Transcontinental Railroad-connected the U. S.

Native Americans and A Way of Life



Buffalo – The Great Plains Indians relied on the buffalo to continue their way of life. When the buffalo was killed off, so was the lifestyle for the Plains Indians.

Reservations – Plots of land given to Native Americans to live on as white settlers moved West.

Dawes Act – U.S. law that attempted to **assimilate** Indians by giving them individual plots of land.

Battle of Wounded Knee – U.S. soldiers massacred 300 unarmed Native Americans in 1890. This ended the Indian Wars.

Farmers in Protest

Populism – favors common person’s interests over wealthy or business interests; led by William Jennings Bryan (“Cross of Gold” speech)

Bimetallism - gold or silver in exchange for paper currency

The Gilded Age

Business During the Gilded Age

Andrew Carnegie – Business tycoon who controlled most of the **Steel industry**. Carnegie was also known as a “Captain of Industry” and a “**robber baron.**” “**The Gospel of Wealth**” was Carnegie’s famous essay about the role of industrialists.



John Rockefeller – Business tycoon who owned **Standard Oil** and Controlled 90% of the oil industry in the late 1800’s. He was able to control the industry by making Standard Oil a **trust**.



Monopolies – Situation in which one company controls the supply of a product or service.

Trusts – Small companies join together to form one large company, usually as a monopoly.

entrepreneur - risk-taker who establishes new businesses

capitalism – economic system where business is privately owned

free enterprise – businesses operate in competition and free from state-control

social darwinism – success and failure in business were governed by natural law



philanthropist – someone who gives away large sums of money to build libraries, universities, hospitals, etc.

Bessemer Process – converting iron into steel and revolutionized industrialization (bridges, skyscrapers, railroad)

Industrialization – The rise of a manufacturing economy and decline of an agricultural economy due to abundance of natural resources, electricity and new inventions

Reactions to Big Business

Interstate Commerce Act – ensure railroads set “reasonable and just” rate and the 1st time gov’t stepped in to regulate business

Sherman Antitrust Act – Outlawed business monopolies

Labor Unions – Organizations that protected the interests of the worker.

- Labor unions dealt with the **dangerous working conditions** and **long working hours** that workers were faced with.
- They helped **end child labor** practices.
- Famous labor unions include the **Knights of Labor** and **American Federation of Labor (AFL)**.
- Labor unions helped organize **strikes** to protest the injustices of the workplace.



The Vietnam War

Vietnam War (1954-1975) – A war between the Communist armies of North Vietnam who were supported by the Chinese and the non-communist armies of South Vietnam who were supported by the United States.



- At home, the nation was divided over U.S. involvement in the war.
- The United States withdrew and South Vietnam was overtaken by communists in 1975.

Domino theory – The belief that if a nearby nation becomes communist, surrounding nations will follow suit. Was used as a rationale for **containment**.

Draft – seen as more of an invasion of personal liberty than in previous wars

Hawks – Supporters of the Vietnam War who believed the U.S. should increase military force in order to win the war.



Doves – Critics of the Vietnam War who believed the U.S. should withdraw.



Tet Offensive (1968) – turning point as moderates turn against the war in Vietnam

Anti-War Movement – mostly made up of students and included some Civil Rights militant groups such as the Black Panthers

Credibility Gap – gap between what the government was reporting and what the media was reporting

Pentagon Papers – leaked government documents that were published showing that several presidents before Nixon had lied to the American public about Vietnam

Silent Majority – President Nixon’s term referring to the people who supported the war but were not visible to the media

Vietnamization – giving more control to South Vietnamese army to allow the gradual removal of U.S. forces

War Powers Act (1973) – a law that limited the President’s right to send troops into battle without Congressional approval.

Fall of Saigon (1975) – when North Vietnamese forces took over the capital of South Vietnam; marks the end of the Vietnam War; begins formal reunification of Vietnam as a communist state

The Cold War Era

Cold War—strained relations between the U. S. and U.S.S.R. with competition often in non-military ways.

Containment – The policy that the United States should prevent communism from spreading to other nations.

United Nations (1945) – International organization formed after WWII to serve as a peacekeeper in world conflicts. The U. S. and Soviet Union used the UN to promote their beliefs during the Cold War.

Truman Doctrine (1947) – U.S. policy that gave military and economic aid to countries threatened by communism.



Marshall Plan (1948) – Program, proposed by Gen. George Marshall, to help European countries rebuild after WWII. The United States offered economic aid to the war-torn countries.

NATO (1949) – North Atlantic Treaty Organization. A military alliance formed between the United States, Canada, and ten western European countries.

Berlin Airlift – U.S. operation that flew food and supplies into West Berlin after the Soviet Union set up a blockade in 1948.

Korean War (1950-1953)

- ✓ After WWII, Korea was divided between North and South at the 38th parallel.
- ✓ North Korea (Communist) invaded South Korea (Democratic) in 1950.
- ✓ As a result, the United States sent troops to help the South Koreans.
- ✓ In 1953, the war ended in a stalemate but South Korea remained a democracy.

The Rosenbergs (1951) – An American couple who were accused of Communism and helping the Soviet Union obtain information about the atomic bomb. They were found guilty and sentenced to death.

Nuclear weapons – In 1952, the U.S. successfully detonated the H-bomb, the first nuclear weapon. The Soviet Union exploded a nuclear weapon in 1953. The arms race followed as both countries amassed more nuclear weapons.

Joe McCarthy – Senator from Wisconsin who, in the 1950's, became famous by accusing people of being Communists without providing evidence. His technique was called -



McCarthyism (1954) – Witch-hunt of suspected Communists.

Urbanization

Urbanization – The large growth of cities from rural areas. With urbanization came a large range of **urban problems** including **sanitation, transportation, and crowded living conditions.**



Jane Addams – Founder of Chicago's Hull House, which offered shelter, counseling and education. Addams campaigned for feminists and child labor reform.

Settlement Houses – community centers that helped immigrants address the problems of squalid living conditions, disease, illiteracy, and unemployment.

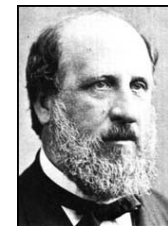
Politics During the Gilded Age

Political machines – Corrupt organized groups that controlled political parties in the cities. A political boss leads the machine and attempts to grab more votes for his party.

Tweed Ring Scandal – Political scandal involving William “Boss” Tweed and the Tammany Hall political machine in New York City.



Political cartoons by **Thomas Nast** helped raise awareness of political corruption.



Immigrants faced harsh living conditions and discrimination.

- Most European immigrants' port of entry was **Ellis Island** in New York.
- An increase of Southern and Eastern immigrants occurred after 1890. They were known as the “**New Immigrants**” and their arrival increased social tension or **nativism** (favoring native born Americans over immigrants)
- 300,000 Chinese immigrants arrive leading to the passage of the **Chinese Exclusion Act**: prohibited immigration of skilled or unskilled Chinese labor; 1st time US restricted immigration

Tenements – Apartments built in city slums to house large numbers of people. Many immigrants were forced to live in poorly built tenements in and overcrowded and unhealthy neighborhoods.

Child Labor was a major problem during the Gilded Age.

Sweat shops – A small factory where workers work many hours in bad conditions for little pay. Immigrants (and children) were considered cheap labor and paid very little for their work.

Americanization – forcing immigrants and Indians to assimilate into US culture

The Progressive Era

Goals of Progressivism:

- Protect social welfare
- Create economic reform
- Political reform of government

Important terms:

Muckraker – Reporters and writers who exposed government corruption and the abuses of big business.

Suffrage – The right to vote.

Social Gospel – religious movement to help immigrants and poor urban population

Temperance – moderation in drinking alcohol

Important Legislation:

16th Amendment – (1913) Established the federal income tax.

17th Amendment – (1913) The direct election of U.S. Senators. Made govt. more responsive to the people.

18th Amendment – (1919) The prohibition of alcohol.

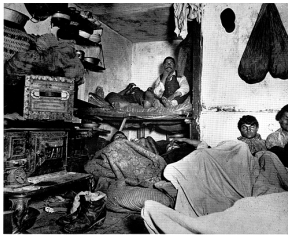
19th Amendment – (1920) The right to vote for women.

Initiative – Procedure by which citizens can propose a law to be placed on a ballot.

Referendum – A vote on an initiative.

Recall – Procedure by which a public official may be removed from office by popular vote.

The photographs of **Jacob Riis** helped expose the poor living conditions of the inner-city:



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POST-WAR AMERICA (1945-1974)

Life under Lyndon B. Johnson (1963-1968)

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (1964) – begins undeclared war in Vietnam



Great Society – Lyndon B. Johnson's program that addressed America's social problems including health care, civil rights, and urban decay.

The War on Poverty – Johnson's agenda designed to help poor Americans. This included the Head Start program and Job Corps Training.

Medicare (1965) – Federal program that provides health insurance to Americans over the age 65.

Medicaid (1965) – Program that provides health insurance for people on welfare.

HUD (Housing and Urban Development) – The federal department responsible for the major housing programs in the United States.

Johnson's Civil Rights record – Civil rights was a focal point during the Johnson administration and many laws were passed during his Presidency including:

- ✓ **The Civil Rights Act of 1964** – Made discrimination based on race, religion or national origin in public places illegal.
- ✓ **The Voting Rights Act of 1965** – eliminated literacy tests for voters.
- ✓ **24th Amendment** – abolished the poll tax.
- ✓ **The Civil Rights Act of 1968** – Prohibited discrimination in the sale or rental of housing.

MLK & RFK assassinated (1968)

Life under Richard Nixon (1969-1974)

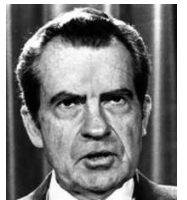
July, 1969 – Neil Armstrong walks on the moon

May, 1970 – student protestors killed at Kent State University in Ohio

26th Amendment – Gave voting rights to Americans 18 years and older.

Nixon's trip to China – In 1972, Nixon visited China, a Communist nation, to open up diplomatic and economic relations. This was seen as a success with the American public.

Watergate – A political scandal involving abuse of power and bribery and obstruction of justice; led to the resignation of Richard Nixon in 1974.



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POST-WAR AMERICA (1945-1974)

Congressional Medal of Honor winners

1. Alvin York= WWI; "conscientious objector"
2. Vernon Baker= WWII; living African American recipient
3. Roy Benavidez= Vietnam; from Cuero, TEXAS

Life under Harry Truman (1945-1952)

GI Bill – A 1944 law that gives military veterans financial and educational benefits.



Suburbs – Communities built on the outskirts of Major cities. Levittown was the first suburb community.

The Baby Boom – The period from the end of World War II through the mid-1960s marked by unusually high birth rates.



Life under Dwight Eisenhower (1953-1960)



Interstate Highway Act (1956) – Authorized the building of a national highway system. The new roads encouraged the development of suburbs away from the city.

USSR launch of Sputnik (1957) – starts space race

Little Rock Nine (1957) – fight for school desegregation

Rock N' Roll – Form of music that became popular in the 1950's.

Life under John F. Kennedy (1961-1963)

Kennedy and Richard Nixon were involved in the first televised debate.



Bay of Pigs Invasion in Cuba (1961) – failed attempt by U.S. to overthrow Fidel Castro

Berlin Wall (1961) – USSR prevents people from leaving communist East Berlin

Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) – U.S. & USSR come to brink of nuclear war

March on Washington (1963) – MLK's "I Have a Dream" speech

Peace Corps – Volunteer program that helped developing nations.

New Frontier – Kennedy's program that addressed social and international concerns and the expansion of the space program.

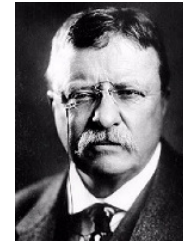
NASA – The United States' space agency that sent Americans into outer space. In 1969, the first man landed on the moon.

On **November 22, 1963**, John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas.

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The Progressive Era

Theodore Roosevelt's Impact



Trustbuster – Term used to describe Roosevelt's attempt to reform big business by breaking up trusts.

Conservation – The preservation of wilderness areas.

Meat Inspection Act – Regulation of the preparation of foods and the sale of medicines.

Square Deal – focused on regulating big business and helping consumers receive fair and honest treatment.

Bull Moose Party – Roosevelt's political party in the election of 1912. Roosevelt ran as a **third-party** candidate which helped take away votes and help Democrat Woodrow Wilson win the election

Important People:



Susan B. Anthony – Leader of the women's **suffrage** (right to vote) movement.

W.E.B. Du Bois – Early civil rights leader and founder of the **NAACP**. Du Bois demanded equality for African-Americans.



Eugene V. Debs – Labor leader who attempted to form a labor union of skilled and unskilled workers. In 1912, he ran for President under the Socialist Party as a **third-party** candidate. He won 6% of the popular vote.

Upton Sinclair – Author of The Jungle, a book that describes the terrible conditions of meat-packing plants and the struggles the immigrants faced. Led to the **Meat Inspection Act** and **Pure Food and Drug Act**.



Woodrow Wilson – The last President of the Progressive Era. Wilson passed the **Clayton Antitrust Act** which continued to crack down on monopolies. Reformed banking system with the **Federal Reserve Act** which can loan money to private banks and help stabilize the banking system. Helped create the **National Park System** to manage and protect natural resources.



Ida B. Wells - documented lynching in the United States, showing how it was often a way to control or punish blacks who competed with whites.

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AMERICAN EXPANSIONISM

Imperialism – the process of a stronger nation controlling a weaker territory through political, economic, or military means.

Foreign policy – goals, principles and practices that guide a nation in its relations with other countries

Spanish American War (1898)

Causes

Spanish cruelty – Spain’s military abused power and mistreated Cubans

Yellow Journalism – News that exaggerates the truth

De Lome Letter – Letter intercepted from Spanish ambassador criticizing President McKinley

U.S.S. Maine – U.S. warship blown up in Havana Harbor off the coast of Cuba. The Spanish were blamed and war was declared.

Results

- Spain loses most of its empire
- The Platt Amendment allows the U.S. to control Cuba
- U.S. acquired the territories of the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico

Significance / Turning Point - U.S. increases its strength as a world power

Teddy Roosevelt and Imperialism

Rough Riders – Volunteer cavalry unit led by Teddy Roosevelt that gained fame at the battle of San Juan Hill.

Roosevelt Corollary (Big Stick Policy) – Teddy Roosevelt declared the U.S. would act as an international police power in Latin America.



Panama Canal – Man-made waterway that connects the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. Roosevelt was President when construction began in 1904.

Great White Fleet - Show US power, sent 16 battleships to sail around the world (“nationalism” on the rise in the world)

World War II (1941-1945)

Causes of World War II

- Harsh treatment of Germany after World War I.
- The rise of dictators and totalitarianism in Europe.
- Germany’s invasion of Poland.
- Global depression

The War in the Pacific

Pearl Harbor – On December 7, 1941, Japan attacked the United States naval base at Pearl Harbor, as a result, the U.S. enters the war.



Battle of Midway – The **turning point** in the war in the Pacific. This pivotal battle dealt a severe blow to the Japanese navy.

Island-hopping – Allied naval strategy to reach Japan by taking one island at a time.

Bataan Death March – US and Filipino prisoners/soldiers forced to march 60 miles which resulted in many deaths

The atomic bomb – weapon dropped on the Japanese cities of **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki**. Harry Truman made the decision to drop the bomb in an effort to reduce American casualties. **As a result, WWII ends.**

The War in Europe

The Holocaust – The mass murder of 6 million Jews and others in Nazi concentration camps.

Two-front war – Germany was forced to fight British and American troops from the West and Russia from the East. This divided Germany’s army in two and helped the Allies gain the advantage in Europe.

Invasion of Normandy (D-Day) – On **June 6, 1944**, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower led an Allied attack on German-controlled France. The Allied forces won the battle, causing German forces to retreat.

The Homefront

Patriotism/volunteerism – **Office of War Information** (propaganda), **Victory Gardens, War Bonds, rationing**

-Internment of Japanese-Americans, Italians and Germans: Forcing over 100,000 Japanese-Americans to relocate to crowded prison camps during WWII.

-During the war, **women and minorities** played a large role at home; asked to fill the jobs that were left behind by soldiers going overseas.



World War II (1941-1945)

Important Dates

- 1939 – Adolf Hitler invades Poland. WWII begins.
- 1941 – Japan attacks **Pearl Harbor** naval base in Hawaii. As a result, the U.S. enters the war.
- 1945 – Germany is defeated to end the war in Europe. The **atomic bomb** is dropped on the Japanese cities of **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki** to end the war in the Pacific.

Important People



Franklin D. Roosevelt – President of the United States during WWII. Declared war on Japan after the attack on **Pearl Harbor**.



Harry Truman – President of the United States during WWII. Made the decision to use the atomic bomb on Japan.



Gen. Dwight Eisenhower – U.S. general in Europe during World War II. He was in charge of the **Invasion of Normandy (D-Day)**.

Chester A. Nimitz – Admiral in command of Pacific Navy fleet



George Patton – Army general who led troops in Mediterranean theater, led troops out of Normandy, and was known for being eccentric

Gen. Douglas MacArthur – U.S. general in charge of the Allied forces in the Pacific Ocean.



Gen. George Marshall – Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army during World War II. He oversaw all military operations in the War in Europe. After the war, he was responsible for the **Marshall Plan**.

Allied Powers

- Great Britain (Churchill)
- France (deGaulle)
- United States (FDR)
- Soviet Union (Stalin)

Axis Powers

- Germany (Hitler)
- Italy (Mussolini)
- Japan (Tojo)

Other Expansionist Foreign Policy



Monroe Doctrine – Monroe’s plan to prevent Europeans from establishing new colonies in Western Hemisphere

Dollar Diplomacy – Taft’s plan to encourage and protect US investments in Latin America

“**watchful waiting**” – Wilson’s plan to end bullying tactics of earlier presidents

Open Door Policy – Ensured that the U.S. could trade with China



“**spheres of influence**” – areas in the world where European powers enjoyed special privileges

Hawaii (1898) – Queen Liliuokalani was removed from power and Sanford Dole became Hawaii’s 1st president and later its 1st governor Hawaii was annexed by the U. S. in 1898 and became the 50th state in 1959.

Puerto Rico – remains a US possession, Puerto Ricans become US citizens but cannot vote in US elections



Cuba – became independent but also a protectorate of US (a country whose affairs are partially controlled by a stronger power); the U.S. reserved the right to intervene in Cuba w/Platt Agreement which was repealed in 1934; Guantanamo Bay (US naval base) still in operation today

Philippines - U.S annexed Philippines instead of granting independence; Filipinos finally won their independence in 1946

Guam, Samoa and Midway – American possessions that provided important naval bases and refueling stations for ships traveling to Asia.

Alfred T. Mahan – strong country needs strong navy and naval bases throughout the world

World War I (1914-1918)

Causes of World War I

Militarism	Nations built large armies to help them secure their empires.
Alliances	European nations signed secret treaties with each other that created a system of alliances.
Imperialism	Competition between European countries to create empires.
Nationalism	Strong feelings of pride for one's country.

the "SPARK" - assassination of Archduke Ferdinand

US immediate involvement – none; policy of neutrality

Important Dates

1914 – World War I begins in Europe

1917 – The United States enters WWI on the Allied side

1918 – The Allies win WWI when Germany surrenders

Important People



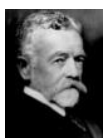
Archduke Franz Ferdinand – Archduke of Austria Hungary
Assassinated by a Serbian in 1914. His murder was one of the Causes of World War I.



Woodrow Wilson – President of the United States during World War I. Wilson wanted to fight the war "to make the world safe for Democracy."



Gen. John Pershing – The commander of the AEF (American Expeditionary Force) during World War I. Under his leadership, American forces helped end the stalemate and led the Allies to Victory.



Henry Cabot Lodge – U.S. Senator who opposed the League of Nations.

Allied Powers

- Great Britain-
- France
- Russia / U.S. (the U.S. became an ally after Russia left the war)

Central Powers

- Germany
- Austria-Hungary
- The Ottoman Empire

The Great Depression, 1929-1940



Hoover Dam (Boulder Dam) – Dam built on the Colorado River to help stimulate business and provide jobs.

The New Deal: Roosevelt's program to fight the Great Depression. (3 R's: **Relief, Reform and Recovery**)

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) – Public works program that gave jobs to young men. The workers planted trees, fought forest fires and built public parks.

Works Progress Administration (WPA) – Created jobs by hiring writers and artists.

New Deal Programs still in effect today:

FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation) – Provided insurance for people's bank accounts.

SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission) – Govt. agency that regulates the stock market.

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) – Program that built dams in the Tennessee Valley area in order to control flooding and provide electric power.

*****Social Security Act***** -- The most important act of the New Deal. Social Security provided unemployment insurance, aid to the disabled, old age pensions, and insurance for families.

FDR battles the Supreme Court – The Supreme Court had declared several New Deal programs unconstitutional. In order to get his programs passed, FDR tried to add more members to the Supreme Court, a tactic known as **court-packing**.



Frances Perkins – 1st female Cabinet member; appointed Secretary of Labor

Eleanor Roosevelt – 1st lady; rallied women through the crisis, eyes and ears of the President by traveling the country as a political activist

WWII brought US out of the Depression by creating jobs in industry and the military.

The Great Depression, 1929-1940

Causes of the Great Depression

- Decline in agricultural prices
- Unequal distribution of income.
- Overproduction of consumer goods.
- Consumer overconfidence & buying goods on credit.
- Buying stocks on **margin** for quick profit (**speculation** - engaging in risky financial transactions in an attempt to profit)
- Bank failures

Important Date

1929 – The Stock Market Crash (Black Tuesday)

Presidents



Herbert Hoover (1929-1933): President when the Great Depression began. Hoover is criticized for allowing the Depression to deepen; believed in “rugged individualism”; was defeated when voters looked to the federal government for help.

Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933-1945): Defeated Hoover in 1932. Implemented the **New Deal** to help with the Great Depression. Gave **fireside chats** on the radio to communicate with the American public.



Life during the Great Depression

Unemployment – Unemployment rose as high as 25% during the Great Depression.

“Hoovervilles” – Shantytowns on the outskirts of the cities of homeless and unemployed people.

Bread lines and soup kitchens – Methods by which the needy could obtain free or low-priced food.

Dust Bowl – Term used to describe the area of the Great Plains where heavy droughts had dried up the farmland. This forced many residents of the Great Plains to relocate.



John Steinbeck’s The Grapes of Wrath – Famous novel that describes the hardships of the Great Depression. **Dorthea Lange** – photographed the misery of the Depression

Reasons for U.S. Involvement in WWI

Close Ties with the Allies – Americans and British spoke the same language. We shared the notion of democracy. Many Americans traced their ancestry to Great Britain.

RUN...Russia exits the war due to war weariness (millions in casualties) and several revolutions



Unrestricted Submarine Warfare – German policy of sinking any ships in the water, including merchant and passenger ships; **Lusitania** – British passenger ship that was destroyed by a German submarine. 128 Americans were

killed.

Zimmerman Note – Telegram sent by Germany, proposing that Mexico ally itself with Germany if the United States entered the war. In return, Mexico would receive land that it had lost to the United States.

Key Terms:

Trench Warfare – Opposing sides attack from ditches instead of on an open battlefield.

New weapons introduced during the war: machine guns, poison gas, u-boats, tanks, and airplane warfare or “dog fighting.”

Stalemate – A situation where neither side can gain an advantage in combat.

Argonne Forest – turning point in the war (Americans were able to cut German supply lines and break the stalemate)

Alvin York – conscientious objector who ended up a war hero and received the Congressional Medal of Honor

Liberty Bonds – funded the war

Espionage and Sedition Acts - crime to speak out against the war

Wilson’s Fourteen Points – Wilson’s proposal for peace after WWI; called for freedom of the seas, ending secret treaties, a **League of Nations** (14th point: help solve disputes between countries) and other peaceful measures. The United States did not join due to fears of being pulled into another international war.

Treaty of Versailles – ended WWI; blamed Germany for WWI and handed down harsh punishment. The treatment of Germany in the treaty helped lead to the rise of Adolf Hitler and WWII. U. S. did not ratify the treaty. Instead, the U. S. signed a separate agreement with Germany.



The Roaring Twenties



Important People

Henry Ford – Automobile manufacturer who created the Model T and used the **assembly line** to speed up production and satisfy demand; assembly line lowered the prices to make the automobile more affordable for an average American.

William Jennings Bryan – The prosecutor in the Scopes Trial. He supported creationism in school.

Clarence Darrow – Defended John Scopes during the Scopes Trial; he argued that evolution should be taught in schools.



Charles Lindbergh – American pilot who made the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic Ocean.

Warren Harding – President who wanted to “return to normalcy” after WWI; isolationism and a greater emphasis on peacetime production and prosperity at home



Calvin Coolidge – President takes over after Harding dies in office; known as “Silent Cal”; believed in little government intervention in the economy and was very pro-business; the “business of America is business”

Marcus Garvey - advocated that African Americans should return to Africa (Pan-Africanism),



Political Issues



Red Scare – The fear that Communists were going to take over the United States in the 1920’s. This fueled people’s suspicions of foreigners and led to immigrant quotas.

Teapot Dome Scandal – The prime example of corruption (Secretary of the Interior took bribes from oil companies) during **Warren G. Harding’s** Presidency.

Economic Issues: Causes of Prosperity during the 1920’s

- Government policies that reduced govt. interference in business
- The growth and use of the **automobile industry**
- Efficient production and new inventions made life easier
- **Mass consumerism** and overconfidence of American consumers from the American public = **Superficial Prosperity** and the **widespread use of credit.**

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The Roaring Twenties

Women’s Issues in the 1920’s

- **Flappers** embraced urban attitudes and fashions.
- Women began to demand more freedom and assert their independence.
- A double standard between men and women still existed.



Prohibition – Reform movement that banned the sale and consumption of alcohol. It also increased organized crime.

18th Amendment – Prohibition is enacted and alcohol is illegal.

19th Amendment – (1920) Women given the right to vote.

21st Amendment – The 18th Amendment is repealed and Prohibition ends.

The Scopes Trial – The famous “Monkey Trial” that pitted creationism against Darwin’s theory of evolution. The trial represented the clash between science and fundamentalist religion.

Sacco & Vanzetti Trial - were accused of murder based on witnesses seeing “Italians”; sentenced to death by electric chair



Cultural Issues

The Jazz Age – Term coined by F. Scott Fitzgerald to describe the 1920’s.

Jazz – A popular form of music. Famous jazz composers include Louis Armstrong and Duke Ellington.

Entertainment - movies and radio widespread

Eugenics - pseudo-scientific belief that the human race could be improved by breeding



The Great Migration – The mass migration of African-Americans to Northern cities from 1910-1930.

The Harlem Renaissance – Period of African-American cultural creativity in music, art, and literature during the 1920’s, centered in Harlem. *Ex: poet Langston Hughes.*

Tin Pan Alley – area in New York where various music styles melded together to write music for vaudeville (separate, unrelated acts grouped together on a common bill such as dancers, comedians, magicians, etc.)

The “**Lost Generation**” rejected the desire for material wealth and were jaded after WWI; notables: Ernest **Hemingway**, F. Scott **Fitzgerald** and Sinclair **Lewis**

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