

Interactions among Europeans, Africans and American Indians (First Americans)

- The explorations and settlements of the English in the American colonies and Spanish in the Caribbean, Central America, and South America, often led to violent conflicts with the American Indians. The Indians lost their traditional territories and fell victim to diseases carried from Europe. By contrast, French exploration of Canada did not lead to large-scale immigration from France, and relations with native peoples were generally more cooperative.
 - The growth of an agricultural economy based on large landholdings in the Southern colonies and in the Caribbean led to the introduction of slavery in the New World. The first Africans were brought against their will to Jamestown in 1619 to work on tobacco plantations.
1. Spain explored in the Caribbean region and _____ & _____ America.
 2. The English settled in the American (13) _____ while the French explored _____ and had friendly relations with the American _____.
 3. Native American relations were based on _____ over _____ or traditional territories.
 4. Most Native Americans died of _____.

Characteristics of early exploration and settlements in the New World

- New England was settled by Puritans seeking freedom from religious persecution in Europe. They formed a “covenant community” based on the principles of the Mayflower Compact and Puritan religious beliefs and were often intolerant of those not sharing their religion. They also sought economic opportunity and practiced a form of direct democracy through town meetings.
 - The Middle Atlantic region was settled chiefly by English, Dutch, and German-speaking immigrants seeking religious freedom and economic opportunity.
 - Virginia and the other Southern colonies were settled by people seeking economic opportunities. Some of the early Virginia settlers were “cavaliers,” i.e., English nobility who received large land grants in eastern Virginia from the King of England. Poor English immigrants also came seeking better lives as small farmers or artisans and settled in the Shenandoah Valley or western Virginia, or as indentured servants who agreed to work on tobacco plantations for a period of time to pay for passage to the New World.
 - Jamestown, established in 1607 by the Virginia Company of London as a business venture, was the first permanent English settlement in North America. The Virginia House of Burgesses, established by the 1640s, was the first elected assembly in the New World. It has operated continuously and is known today as the General Assembly of Virginia.
5. The Jamestown Colony was settled for _____ reasons. Early settlers were _____ or English nobility who received large _____ grants.
 6. Jamestown was established by the _____ of London.
 7. Individuals who worked 3-7 years for passage to Jamestown were called _____. They were poor English immigrants (English, Scottish, Irish). The first elected assembly in the New World was called the _____ which made _____ for the Virginian Colony. Today it is called the General Assembly.
 8. The _____ colonies were settled by English, _____ and _____ speaking immigrants seeking _____ freedom and _____ opportunity.
 9. The Puritans settled in New England for _____ reasons.
 10. They formed a _____ community established by the _____ Compact. Practiced a form of _____ democracy through _____ meetings.

Economic characteristics of the Colonial Period

- The New England colonies developed an economy based on shipbuilding, fishing, lumbering, small-scale subsistence farming, and eventually, manufacturing. The colonies prospered, reflecting the Puritans’ strong belief in the values of hard work and thrift.
- The middle colonies of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware developed economies based on shipbuilding, small-scale farming, and trading. Cities such as New York and Philadelphia began to grow as seaports and/or commercial centers.
- Southern colonies developed economies in the eastern coastal lowlands based on large plantations that grew “cash crops” such as tobacco, rice, and indigo for export to Europe. Farther inland, however, in the mountains and valleys of the Appalachian foothills, the economy was based on small-scale subsistence farming, hunting, and trading.
- A strong belief in private ownership of property and free enterprise characterized colonial life everywhere.

11. The economic characteristics of New England included _____, _____, _____, & _____. The Puritans had a strong belief in the values of _____ work and thrift.
12. The economic basis of the southern colonies was _____. Cash crops include _____, _____ & _____. There was a strong belief in private ownership of _____ and _____ enterprise.
13. Jamestown was saved economically by the cash crop of _____.

Social characteristics of the colonies

- New England's colonial society was based on religious standing. The Puritans grew increasingly intolerant of dissenters who challenged the Puritans' belief in the connection between religion and government. Rhode Island was founded by dissenters fleeing persecution by Puritans in Massachusetts.
 - The middle colonies were home to multiple religious groups who generally believed in religious tolerance, including Quakers in Pennsylvania, Huguenots and Jews in New York, and Presbyterians in New Jersey. These colonies had more flexible social structures and began to develop a middle class of skilled artisans, entrepreneurs (business owners), and small farmers.
 - Virginia and the other Southern colonies had a social structure based on family status and the ownership of land. Large landowners in the eastern lowlands dominated colonial government and society and maintained an allegiance to the Church of England and closer social ties to Britain than did those in the other colonies. In the mountains and valleys further inland, however, society was characterized by small subsistence farmers, hunters, and traders of Scots-Irish and English descent.
 - The "Great Awakening" was a religious movement that swept both Europe and the colonies during the mid-1700s. It led to the rapid growth of evangelical religions, such as Methodist and Baptist, and challenged the established religious and governmental orders. It laid one of the social foundations for the American Revolution.
14. The social structure of New England was based upon _____. The _____ were intolerant of dissenters who challenged them. The colony of _____ was settled by the dissenters.
 15. The social structure of the Middle Colonies was based on religious _____. _____ settled in Pennsylvania, _____ and _____ in N.Y., and Presbyterians in the colony of New _____. There was a middle class of skilled _____, entrepreneurs (business owners) and small farmers.
 16. The Southern Colonies social structure was based upon _____ and family _____. Land owners maintained an allegiance with the Church of _____.

Political life in the colonies

- New England colonies used town meetings (an "Athenian" direct democracy model) in the operation of government.
 - Middle colonies incorporated a number of democratic principles that reflected the basic rights of Englishmen.
 - Southern colonies maintained stronger ties with Britain, with planters playing leading roles in representative colonial legislatures.
17. Political life- New England used _____ meetings ("Athenian" direct democracy). Middle colonies incorporated the democratic principles of the basic rights of _____. The Southern colonies, the upper class (_____ owners) ran the _____.
 18. One cause of the Revolutionary War included the _____ which was an evangelical religious movement that challenged the religious & _____ orders.

The development of indentured servitude and slavery

- The growth of a plantation-based agricultural economy in the hot, humid coastal lowlands of the Southern colonies required cheap labor on a large scale. Some of the labor needs, especially in Virginia, were met by indentured servants, who were often poor persons from England, Scotland, or Ireland who agreed to work on plantations for a period of time in return for their passage from Europe or relief from debts.
- Most plantation labor needs eventually came to be satisfied by the forcible importation of Africans. Although some Africans worked as indentured servants, earned their freedom, and lived as free citizens during the Colonial Era, over time larger and larger numbers of enslaved Africans were forcibly brought to the Southern colonies (the "Middle Passage").
- The development of a slavery-based agricultural economy in the Southern colonies eventually led to conflict between the North and South and the American Civil War.

19. The slave trade was based on a voyage from Africa to North America called the _____. This led to conflict between the _____ and the South.
20. Cheap labor was required on a _____. Some of these labor needs were met by poor persons from England, Scotland or Ireland called _____.

Anglo-French rivalry leading to conflict with the colonies

- The rivalry in North America between Britain and France led to the French and Indian War, in which the French were driven out of Canada and their territories west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- As a result of the war, Britain took several actions that angered the American colonies and led to the American Revolution. These included
 - the Proclamation of 1763, which prohibited settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains, a region that was costly for the British to protect.
 - new taxes on legal documents (the “Stamp Act”), tea, and sugar, to pay costs incurred during the French and Indian War and for British troops to protect colonists.

21. During Post French & Indian War the _____ of 1763 prohibited settlement west of the _____ mountains due to Indian attacks
22. The cause of the French and Indian War was a conflict between _____ & _____ over control of the _____.
23. British tax policies include the _____ Act which was a tax on legal documents. Other taxes included the _____ & _____ Acts.

The ideas of John Locke

The period known as the “Enlightenment” in Europe during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries saw the development of new ideas about the rights of people and their relationship to their rulers. John Locke was an Enlightenment philosopher whose ideas, more than any others, influenced the American belief in self-government. Locke wrote the following:

- All people are free, equal, and have “natural rights” of life, liberty, and property that rulers cannot take away.
- All original power resides in the people, and they consent to enter into a “social contract” among themselves to form a government to protect their rights. In return, the people promise to obey the laws and rules established by their government, establishing a system of “ordered liberty.”
- Government’s powers are limited to those the people have consented to give to it. Whenever government becomes a threat to the people’s natural rights, it breaks the social contract, and the people have the right to alter or overthrow it.
- Locke’s ideas about the sovereignty and rights of the people were radical and challenged the centuries-old practice throughout the world of dictatorial rule by kings, emperors, and tribal chieftains.

24. The Enlightenment Philosophy was based on the ideas of _____. The Natural Rights are _____, _____ & _____. These ideas challenge the rule by _____, _____ and Tribal Chieftains.
25. When people form a government and promise to obey laws this was called a _____. Established an “_____ liberty”.

Thomas Paine and *Common Sense*

Thomas Paine was an English immigrant to America who produced a pamphlet known as *Common Sense* that challenged the rule of the American colonies by the King of England. *Common Sense* was read and acclaimed by many American colonists during the mid-1700s and contributed to a growing sentiment for independence from Great Britain.

26. Thomas Paine (English immigrant) was the author of _____ which challenged the rule of the _____ and called for _____ for the colonies.

The Declaration of Independence

The eventual draft of the Declaration of Independence, authored by Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, reflected the ideas of Locke and Paine. Jefferson wrote:

- “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 abolish it, and to institute new Government....”

- Jefferson then went on to detail many of the grievances against the King of England that Paine had earlier described in *Common Sense*.

The key principles of the Declaration of Independence increased political, social, and economic participation in the American experience over a period of time.

- Political participation (equality)
 - Extending the franchise
 - Upholding due process of law
 - Providing free public education
- Social participation (liberty)
 - Abolishing slavery
 - Extending civil rights to women and other groups
- Economic participation (pursuit of happiness)
 - Regulating the free enterprise system
 - Promoting economic opportunity
- Protecting property rights

27. Thomas Jefferson was the author of the _____ which reflected the ideas of John _____ & Thomas _____. Quotes from the D of I include, “we hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are _____. Gov’ts derive their just powers from the consent of the _____. When governments become destructive of these ends, the right of the _____ is to _____ the government. Key principles of the D of I include _____ participation of extending the right to _____, due process of _____ and providing free _____ education. Social participation included abolishing _____, extending civil rights to _____ and other _____ groups. Economic participation included the free _____ system, promoting economic _____ and protecting _____ rights.

The beginning of the American Revolution

Resistance to British rule in the colonies mounted, leading to war:

- The Boston Tea Party occurred.
- The First Continental Congress was called, to which all of the colonies except Georgia sent representatives—the first time most of the colonies had acted together.
- The Boston Massacre took place when British troops fired on anti-British demonstrators.
- War began when the “Minutemen” in Massachusetts fought a brief skirmish with British troops at Lexington and Concord.

28. The events that led up to the Revolutionary War included the _____ Tea Party and the _____ when British troops fired on unarmed colonists.

29. The first time that the colonies acted together was at the _____

30. The war began when the _____ fought the British at the Battle of _____ & _____.

31. The Minutemen provide troops for the American (Continental) Army led by _____.

Differences among the colonists

The colonists were divided into three main groups during the Revolution:

- Patriots
 - Believed in complete independence from Britain
 - Inspired by the ideas of Locke and Paine and the words of Virginian Patrick Henry (“Give me liberty, or give me death!”)
 - Provided the troops for the American Army, led by Virginian George Washington
- Loyalists (Tories)
 - Remained loyal to Britain because of cultural and economic ties
 - Believed that taxation of the colonies was justified to pay for British troops to protect American settlers from Indian attacks
- Neutrals
 - The many colonists who tried to stay as uninvolved in the war as possible

32. Colonists who called for complete independence from England were called _____.

33. These colonists were inspired by _____ who said ‘Give me Liberty or Give me _____’.

34. People who remained loyal to England were called _____ or _____.
35. Colonists who stayed uninvolved were called _____.

Factors leading to colonial victory

- Diplomatic - Benjamin Franklin negotiated a Treaty of Alliance with France. The war did not have popular support in Great Britain.
- Military - George Washington, general of the American army, avoided any situation that threatened the destruction of his army, and his leadership kept the army together when defeat seemed inevitable.
- Americans benefited from the presence of the French army and navy at the Battle of Yorktown, which ended the war with an American victory.

36. The leading diplomatic factor that led to colonial victory was _____ who negotiated a Treaty of Alliance with the nation of _____.

37. Why was George Washington's leadership so effective? _____

38. The French army and navy helped during the Battle of _____, which ended the war.

The Articles of Confederation

American political leaders, fearful of a powerful central government like Britain's, created the Articles of Confederation, adopted at the end of the war.

- Provided for a weak national government
- Gave Congress no power to tax or regulate commerce among the states
- Provided for no common currency
- Gave each state one vote regardless of size
- Provided for no executive or judicial branch

39. The weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation included a weak _____, Congress did not have the power to _____, provided for no common _____, gave each state _____ vote regardless of size and provided for no _____ or _____ branches. The Articles based on a central government like _____ did not work.

The Constitutional Convention.

Key issues and their resolutions

- Made federal law the supreme law of the land when constitutional, but otherwise gave the states considerable leeway to govern themselves
- Balanced power between large and small states by creating a Senate, where each state has two senators, and a House of Representatives, where membership is based on population
- Placated the Southern states by counting slaves as three-fifths of the population when determining representation in the United States House of Representatives
- Avoided a too-powerful central government by establishing three co-equal branches—legislative, executive, and judicial—with numerous checks and balances among them
- Limited the powers of the federal government to those identified in the Constitution

40. _____ law is the supreme law of the land.

41. Balance of power is established by the Senate having two representatives per state and the House of Representatives based on _____. This was known as the Great _____.

42. The _____ Compromise satisfied the southern states when slaves were counted as _____ of a person when determining representation in the House of _____.

Key leaders

- George Washington, president of the Convention
Washington presided at the Convention and, although seldom participating in the debates, lent his enormous prestige to the proceedings.
- James Madison, "Father of the Constitution"

- Madison, a Virginian and a brilliant political philosopher, often led the debate and kept copious notes of the proceedings—the best record historians have of what transpired at the Constitutional Convention.
- At the Convention, he authored the “Virginia Plan,” which proposed a federal government of three separate branches (legislative, executive, judicial) and became the foundation for the structure of the new government.
- He later authored much of the Bill of Rights.

43. The president of the Constitutional Convention was _____.
44. The Father of the Constitution was _____.
45. The first 10 Amendments to the Constitution are the _____ of _____ which was authored by _____.
46. Three co-equal branched of gov’t (legislative, executive, judicial) is known as _____ & _____. This concept came from the _____ Plan of Government.

- Federalists advocated the importance of a strong central government, especially to promote economic development and public improvements. Today, those who see a primary role for the federal government in solving national problems are heirs to this tradition.
- Anti-Federalists feared an overly powerful central government destructive of the rights of individuals and the prerogatives of the states. Today, the more conservative thinkers echo these concerns and champion liberty, individual initiative, and free markets.
- The leading Virginia opponents of ratification were Patrick Henry and George Mason; the leading Virginia proponents of ratification were George Washington and James Madison.

47. Individuals who supported the Constitution and a strong central gov’t were called _____.
48. Individual who supported strong state gov’ts and a weak central gov’t were called _____.
49. Primary role of national gov’t is to solve _____ problems.

Virginia Declaration of Rights (George Mason)

- Reiterated the notion that basic human rights should not be violated by governments

Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom (Thomas Jefferson)

- Outlawed the established church—that is, the practice of government support for one favored church

Bill of Rights

- James Madison consulted the Virginia Declaration of Rights and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom when drafting the amendments that eventually became the United States Bill of Rights.

50. Which document restated that basic human rights cannot be violated or taken away? _____
 _____ Who wrote it? _____
51. The document outlawing an established church or supporting one religion over another is called the _____
 _____ written by _____

Politics in the Early National Period

- Controversy over the Federalists’ support for the Bank of the United States, the Jay Treaty, and the undeclared war on France contributed to the emergence of an organized opposition party, the Democratic-Republicans, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.
- The presidential election of 1800, won by Thomas Jefferson, was the first American presidential election in which power was peacefully transferred from one political party to another.
- The Federalists, led by John Adams and Alexander Hamilton, typically believed in a strong national government and commercial economy. They were supported by bankers and business interests in the Northeast.
- The Democratic-Republicans believed in a weak national government and an agricultural economy. They were supported by farmers, artisans, and frontier settlers in the South.

52. The first President of the United States of America was _____.
53. One of the first political parties that believed in a strong national gov’t backed by the banks and business interests was the _____ Party. Support was based in the _____ and it was led by _____.
54. The political party that believed in a weak national gov’t and an agricultural economy was the _____ Party. Supported by farmers, artisans and frontier settlers in the _____, it was led by _____.
55. The Presidential Election of 1800 was won by _____ and it was important because power was peacefully _____.

- The doctrine of judicial review set forth in *Marbury v. Madison*, the doctrine of implied powers set forth in *McCulloch v. Maryland*, and a broadly national view of economic affairs set forth in *Gibbons v. Ogden* are the foundation blocks of the Supreme Court's authority to mediate disagreements between branches of governments, levels of government, and competing business interests.

56. Chief Justice _____ of Virginia made several important early decisions.
57. The power of the federal courts to declare laws unconstitutional was established by the court case _____ v. _____ and established judicial _____. The case _____ v. _____ gave the Supreme Court the authority to mediate disagreements between the _____ of gov't, _____ of gov't and competing business interests.
58. The court case _____ v. _____ prohibits the states from taxing agencies of the federal government. (Prohibits the power to destroy).

Westward Expansion resulting from the Louisiana Purchase and War of 1812

- Thomas Jefferson, as president in 1803, purchased the huge Louisiana Territory from France, which doubled the size of the United States overnight. He authorized the Lewis and Clark expedition to explore the new territories that lay west of the Mississippi River. Sacajawea, an American Indian woman, served as their guide and translator.
 - The American victory over the British in the War of 1812 produced an American claim to the Oregon Territory and increased migration of American settlers into Florida, which was later acquired by treaty from Spain.
 - British interference with American shipping and western expansionism fueled the call for a declaration of war. Federalists opposed Madison's war resolution, talked of secession, and proposed constitutional amendments, which were not acted upon.
 - The Monroe Doctrine (1823) stated the following:
 - The American continents should not be considered for future colonization by any European powers.
 - Nations in the Western Hemisphere were inherently different from those of Europe—i.e., they were republics by nature rather than monarchies.
 - The United States would regard as a threat to her own peace and safety any attempt by European powers to impose their system on any independent state in the Western Hemisphere.
 - The United States would not interfere in European affairs.
59. Westward expansion began in 18 ____ when President Jefferson purchased the _____ Territory from the nation of _____ which doubled the size of the nation. Jefferson authorized the _____ expedition to explore the new territory. _____ acted as their guide and translator as they made their way to the Pacific Ocean through Oregon.
60. The American victory over the _____ in the War of 1812 produced an American claim to the _____ Territory. British interference with American _____ and expansion caused a declaration of _____. This led to U.S. regional self interests and _____ the nation politically.
61. There was an increased migration to the _____ Territory (state) which was acquired from the nation of _____.
62. The _____ Doctrine (1823) which stated that _____ nations could not interfere or colonize in the Americas (Western Hemisphere). Nations in the Western Hemisphere were different with superior gov'ts, and were _____ rather than European _____. The U.S. would not interfere in _____ affairs.

The westward movement and economic development

- American settlers streamed westward from the coastal states into the Midwest, Southwest, and Texas, seeking economic opportunity in the form of land to own and farm.
- The growth of railroads and canals helped the growth of an industrial economy and supported the westward movement of settlers.
- Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin led to the spread of the slavery-based "cotton kingdom" in the Deep South.
- American migration into Texas led to an armed revolt against Mexican rule and a famous battle at the Alamo, in which a band of Texans fought to the last man against a vastly superior force. The Texans' eventual victory over Mexican forces subsequently brought Texas into the United States.
- The American victory in the Mexican War during the 1840s led to the acquisition of an enormous territory that included the present-day states of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of Colorado and New Mexico.

63. Eli Whitney's invention of the _____ led to the spread of the slavery-based " _____ kingdom".

64. The westward movement continued with the growth of _____ & _____. Americans were seeking _____ opportunity in the form of land _____ and to _____.
65. The American migration into _____ led to an armed revolt against Mexican rule which led to the famous battle at the _____.
66. The American victory in the _____ War (1846-1848) led to acquiring land known as the Mexican Cession which includes the present day states of _____, _____, _____, _____, and parts of _____ & _____.

Impact on the American Indians

- The belief that it was America's "Manifest Destiny" to stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific provided political support for territorial expansion.
 - During this period of westward migration, American Indians were repeatedly defeated in violent conflicts with settlers and soldiers and forcibly removed from their ancestral homelands. They were either forced to march far away from their homes (the "Trail of Tears," when several tribes were relocated from Atlantic Coastal states to Oklahoma) or confined to reservations.
67. The belief that it was America's '_____ Destiny' to stretch from the _____ to the _____ with liberty and justice.
68. The removing of the Cherokee Indian (from N.C.) tribe to Oklahoma as a result of westward expansion was known as the _____.

Jacksonian Era

The changing character of American politics in "the age of the common man" was characterized by

- heightened emphasis on equality in the political process for adult white males
 - the rise of interest group politics and sectional issues
 - a changing style of campaigning
 - increased voter participation.
 - Andrew Jackson personified the "democratic spirit" of the age by challenging the economic elite and rewarding campaign supporters with public office (Spoils System).
 - The Federalist Party disappeared, and new political parties, the Whigs and Know-Nothings, were organized in opposition to the Democratic Party.
69. The Age of the _____ Man included the rise of _____ groups, politics and sectional issues and a changing style of _____.
70. President Andrew Jackson increased the number of eligible voters by eliminating _____.
71. Jackson personified the _____ spirit by challenging the _____ elite. The rewarding of campaign supporters with public office jobs was known as the _____ system.
72. An extension of the franchise (the right to _____), westward expansion and the rise of _____ groups prompted increased _____.
73. The _____ Party disappeared and new political parties, the _____ and _____ - _____ were organized in opposition to the _____ Party.

Economic Divisions.

Sectional tensions caused by competing economic interests

- The industrial North favored high protective tariffs to protect Northern manufactured goods from foreign competition.
 - The agricultural South opposed high tariffs that made the price of imports more expensive.
74. Between 1820-1850 the northern states developed an _____ based economy. They favored high protective _____ (import tax) to protect against foreign competition.
75. The south developed an _____ economy, and they opposed high _____ which made manufactured goods more _____.

Sectional tensions caused by the institution of slavery

- Slave revolts in Virginia, led by Nat Turner and Gabriel Prosser, fed white Southerners' fears about slave rebellions and led to harsh laws in the South against fugitive slaves. Southerners who favored abolition were intimidated into silence.
- Northerners, led by William Lloyd Garrison, publisher of *The Liberator*, increasingly viewed the institution of slavery as a violation of Christian principles and argued for its abolition. Southerners grew alarmed by the growing force of the Northern response to the abolitionists.

- Fugitive slave events pitted Southern slave owners against outraged Northerners who opposed returning escaped slaves to bondage.
- Publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe

76. The Abolitionist Movement was led by _____ who published the _____ an anti-slavery newspaper.
77. _____ wrote the anti-slave novel _____ in 1852.
78. _____ & _____ led slave revolts in Virginia which led to harsh _____ slave laws. The _____ Slave Act pitted Southern slave owners against outraged _____ who opposed returning escaped _____.

Sectional tensions caused by westward expansion

- As new states entered the Union, compromises were reached that maintained the balance of power in Congress between "free" and "slave" states.
- The Missouri Compromise (1820) drew an east-west line through the Louisiana Purchase, with slavery prohibited above the line and allowed below, except that slavery was allowed in Missouri, north of the line.
- In the Compromise of 1850, California entered as a free state, while the new Southwestern territories acquired from Mexico would decide on their own.
- The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 repealed the Missouri Compromise line, giving people in Kansas and Nebraska the choice whether to allow slavery in their states or not ("popular sovereignty"). This law produced bloody fighting in Kansas as pro- and anti-slavery forces battled each other. It also led to the birth of the Republican Party that same year to oppose the spread of slavery.

79. The _____ (1820) drew the 36 30' line through the Louisiana Purchase. _____ was prohibited above the line except for _____ and slavery was allowed _____ the line.
80. The _____ of 1850 allowed the state of _____ to enter the union as a free state while Southwestern territories decided on their own.
81. The _____ Act of 1854 repealed the _____ Compromise line giving the people of Kansas & Nebraska the choice of allowing slavery or not. All three compromises maintained the balance of power in Congress between _____ and _____ states.
82. The choice whether to allow slavery or not was known as _____.
83. The _____ Party arose to oppose the spread of slavery.

Sectional tensions caused by debates over the nature of the Union

- South Carolinians argued that sovereign states could nullify the Tariff of 1832 and other acts of Congress. A union that allowed state governments to invalidate acts of the national legislature could be dissolved by states seceding from the Union in defense of slavery (Nullification Crisis).
 - President Jackson threatened to send federal troops to collect the tariff revenues.
84. Southerners argued that individual states could _____ laws passed by Congress or consider any Congressional act void. This became known as the _____ crisis. President Jackson threatened to _____ troops to collect the _____ revenues.
85. Southerners insisted that states entered the union freely and could freely _____. The South wanted to secede from the Union in defense of _____.

Causes of the Civil War

- Sectional disagreements and debates over tariffs, extension of slavery into the territories, and the nature of the Union (states' rights)
- Northern abolitionists versus Southern defenders of slavery
- United States Supreme Court decision in the Dred Scott case
- Ineffective presidential leadership in the 1850s
- A series of failed compromises over the expansion of slavery in the territories
- President Lincoln's call for federal troops in 1861

86. The first Republican President was _____.
87. In the Supreme Court case _____ v. _____, the court overturned efforts to limit the spread of slavery and outraged the northerners. What were the basic facts of the Dred Scott Case? _____

88. Besides the debate over tariffs, what were 3 other causes of the Civil War?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

The women's suffrage movement

- At the same time the abolitionist movement grew, another reform movement took root—the movement to give equal rights to women.
- Seneca Falls Declaration
- Roles of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, who became involved in the women's suffrage movement before the Civil War and continued with the movement after the war

89. What movement was forming at the same time as the abolitionist movement? _____

90. In 1848, a meeting to launch the women's rights movement was held at _____. The two leaders of the movement were _____ & _____.

The Civil War - Major events

- Election of Lincoln (1860), followed by the secession of several Southern states that feared Lincoln would try to abolish slavery
- Fort Sumter: Opening confrontation of the Civil War
- Emancipation Proclamation issued after Battle of Antietam
- Gettysburg: Turning point of the Civil War
- Appomattox: Site of Lee's surrender to Grant

91. The election of _____ in _____ caused several southern states to secede. Lincoln insisted that the Union be held together by _____ if necessary. Southern states feared Lincoln would _____ slavery.

92. The opening battle of the Civil War was _____.

93. The _____ was issued after the Battle of Antietam which 'freed' the slaves in areas of rebellion.

94. The turning point of the Civil War in favor of the Union (north) against the Confederacy (south) was the Battle of _____.

Key leaders and their roles

- Abraham Lincoln: President of the United States during the Civil War, who insisted that the Union be held together, by force if necessary
- Jefferson Davis: U.S. senator who became president of the Confederate States of America
- Ulysses S. Grant: Union military commander, who won victories over the South after several other Union commanders had failed
- Robert E. Lee: Confederate general of the Army of Northern Virginia (Lee opposed secession, but did not believe the Union should be held together by force), who urged Southerners to accept defeat and unite as Americans again, when some Southerners wanted to fight on after Appomattox
- Frederick Douglass: Former enslaved African American who became a prominent abolitionist and who urged Lincoln to recruit former enslaved African Americans to fight in the Union army

95. The Confederate military commander _____ surrendered at _____, Va. to Union commander _____.

96. The President of the Confederacy was a former U.S Senator named _____.

97. After surrendering, Robert E. Lee wanted his soldiers to become _____. He urged southerners to accept _____.

98. _____ was a former slave and abolitionist leader who urged Lincoln to recruit former slaves to fight in the Union army.

African Americans

- The Emancipation Proclamation allowed for the enlistment of African American soldiers.

Common soldiers

- Warfare often involved hand-to-hand combat.

- Wartime diaries and letters home record this harsh reality.
- After the war, especially in the South, soldiers returned home to find destroyed homes and poverty. Soldiers on both sides lived with permanent disabilities.

Women

- Managed homes and families with scarce resources
- Often faced poverty and hunger
- Assumed new roles in agriculture, nursing, and war industries

99. Common soldiers came home to _____ and Poverty. The women managed homes & families, faced poverty and _____. They assumed roles in _____, _____ and war industries.

100. The Emancipation Proclamation allowed for the enlistment of these men _____.

Emancipation Proclamation

- Freed those slaves located in the “rebellious” states (Southern states that had seceded)
- Made the abolition of slavery a Northern war aim
- Discouraged any interference of foreign governments
- Allowed for the enlistment of African American soldiers in the Union Army

101. The _____ made the destruction of _____ a war aim. This discouraged interference from _____.

Gettysburg Address

- Lincoln described the Civil War as a struggle to preserve a nation that was dedicated to the proposition that “all men are created equal” and that was ruled by a government “of the people, by the people, and for the people.”
- Lincoln believed America was “one nation,” not a collection of sovereign states. Southerners believed that states had freely joined the Union and could freely leave.

102. Lincoln delivered the _____ Address which described the Civil War as a struggle to _____ the nation. It was dedicated to the fact that all _____ are created _____ and the government must be one of the _____, by the _____ and for the _____. He believed the US is _____, not a collection of states.

Reconstruction

Political effects

- Lincoln’s view that the United States was one indivisible nation had prevailed.
- Lincoln believed that since secession was illegal, Confederate governments in the Southern states were illegitimate and the states had never really left the Union. He believed that Reconstruction was a matter of quickly restoring legitimate Southern state governments that were loyal to the Union.
- Lincoln also believed that to reunify the nation, the federal government should not punish the South, but act “with malice towards none, with charity for all... to bind up the nation’s wounds....”
- The assassination of Lincoln just a few days after Lee’s surrender at Appomattox enabled Radical Republicans to influence the process of Reconstruction in a manner much more punitive towards the former Confederate states. The states that seceded were not allowed back into the Union immediately, but were put under military occupation.
- Radical Republicans also believed in aggressively guaranteeing voting and other civil rights to African Americans. They clashed repeatedly with Lincoln’s successor as president, Andrew Johnson, over the issue of civil rights for freed slaves, eventually impeaching him, but failing to remove him from office.
- The Reconstruction period ended following the extremely close presidential election of 1876. In return for support from Southern Democrats in the electoral college vote, the Republicans agreed to end the military occupation of the South. Known as the Compromise of 1877, this enabled former Confederates who controlled the Democratic Party to regain power. It opened the door to the “Jim Crow Era” and began a long period in which African Americans in the South were denied the full rights of American citizenship.
- The three “Civil War Amendments” to the Constitution were added:
 1. 13th Amendment: Slavery was abolished permanently in the United States.
 2. 14th Amendment: States were prohibited from denying equal rights under the law to any American.

3. 15th Amendment: Voting rights were guaranteed regardless of “race, color, or previous condition of servitude” (former slaves).
103. Lincoln believed that _____ was the best way of restoring the union. “With _____ toward none and _____ for all, to bind up the nation’s wounds. Lincoln was _____ a few days after the war. Reconstruction was taken over President _____ who was impeached over _____. The assassination enabled _____ Republicans to _____ the former _____.
104. The three ‘Civil War Amendments’ were the 13th Amendment which _____, the 14th Amendment which _____ and the 15th Amendment which _____.
105. The _____ ended Reconstruction with the Southern Democrats supporting Republican President Rutherford B. Hayes, due to a close _____ election.
106. _____ laws ushered in a period of denying African Americans full citizenship rights.

Economic impact

- The Southern states were left embittered and devastated by the war. Farms, railroads, and factories had been destroyed throughout the South. Confederate money was worthless. Many towns and cities such as Richmond and Atlanta lay in ruins, and the source of labor was greatly changed due to the loss of life during the war and the end of slavery. The South would remain an agriculture-based economy and the poorest section of the nation for many decades afterward.
 - The North and Midwest emerged with strong and growing industrial economies, laying the foundation for the sweeping industrialization of the nation (other than the South) in the next half-century and the emergence of the United States as a global economic power by the beginning of the twentieth century.
 - The completion of the Transcontinental Railroad soon after the war ended intensified the westward movement of settlers into the states between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean.
107. Reconstruction devastated the southern way of _____. _____ and _____ laid in ruins. The North and Midwest emerged with strong and growing _____.

Post War Contributions

Ulysses S. Grant

- Urged radical Republicans not to be harsh with former Confederates
- Was elected president and served during most of Reconstruction
- Advocated rights for the freedman
- Opposed retribution directed at the defeated South

Robert E. Lee

- Urged Southerners to reconcile and rejoin the United States
- Served as president of Washington College (Washington & Lee University today)
- Emphasized the importance of education to the nation’s future

Frederick Douglass

- Supported full equality for African Americans
- Advocated for the passage of the 14th and 15th Amendments
- Encouraged federal government actions to protect the rights of freedmen in the South
- Served as ambassador to Haiti and in the civil service

108. Highlight Grant’s accomplishments after the Civil War: _____
109. Highlight Lee’s accomplishments after the Civil War: _____
110. Highlight Douglass’s accomplishments after the Civil War: _____

Westward movement

- Following the Civil War, the westward movement of settlers intensified in the vast region between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean.
- The years immediately before and after the Civil War were the era of the American cowboy, marked by long cattle drives for hundreds of miles over unfenced open land in the West, the only way to get cattle to market.

- Many Americans had to rebuild their lives after the Civil War. They responded to the incentive of free public land and moved west to take advantage of the Homestead Act of 1862, which gave free public land in the western territories to settlers who would live on and farm the land.
- Southerners, including African Americans in particular, moved west to seek new opportunities after the Civil War.
- New technologies (for example, railroads and the mechanical reaper), opened new lands in the West for settlement and made farming profitable by increasing the efficiency of production and linking resources and markets. By the turn of the century, the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains regions of the American West were no longer a mostly unsettled frontier, but were fast becoming regions of farms, ranches, and towns.
- The forcible removal of the American Indians from their lands continued throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century as settlers continued to move west following the Civil War.

111. The _____ railroad intensified westward movement which fulfilled _____ Destiny. This led to the _____ which gave free public land to settlers who could live and _____ the land.
112. _____ went on long cattle drives to get cattle to market. _____ & _____ moved west to seek new opportunities after the Civil War.
113. The _____ invented by Cyrus McCormick revolutionized farming in the west. The _____ and Rocky Mountain region became settled and the _____ were forcibly removed to reservations.

Immigration

- Prior to 1871, most immigrants to America came from northern and western Europe (Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, and Sweden). During the half-century from 1871 until 1921, most immigrants came from southern and eastern Europe (Italy, Greece, Poland, Russia, present-day Hungary, and former Yugoslavia), as well as Asia (China and Japan).
- Like earlier immigrants, these immigrants came to America seeking freedom and better lives for their families.

114. Prior to 1871 most immigrants came from _____ & _____ Europe. (Germany, Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden). From 1871 to 1921 most immigrants _____ & _____ Europe. (Italy, Greece, Poland, Russia).

- Immigrants made valuable contributions to the dramatic industrial growth of America during this period. Chinese workers helped to build the Transcontinental Railroad. Immigrants worked in textile and steel mills in the Northeast and the clothing industry in New York City. Slavs, Italians, and Poles worked in the coal mines of the East. They often worked for very low pay and endured dangerous working conditions to help build the nation's industrial strength.
- During this period, immigrants from Europe entered America through Ellis Island in New York harbor. Their first view of America was often the Statue of Liberty, as their ships arrived following the voyage across the Atlantic.
- Immigrants began the process of assimilation into what was termed the American "melting pot." While often settling in ethnic neighborhoods in the growing cities, they and their children worked hard to learn English, adopt American customs, and become American citizens. The public schools served an essential role in the process of assimilating immigrants into American society.
- Despite the valuable contributions immigrants made to building America during this period, immigrants often faced hardship and hostility. There was fear and resentment that immigrants would take jobs for lower pay than American workers would accept, and there was prejudice based on religious and cultural differences.
- Mounting resentment led Congress to limit immigration through the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 and the Immigration Restriction Act of 1921. These laws effectively cut off most immigration to America for the next several decades; however, the immigrants of this period and their descendants continued to contribute immeasurably to American society.

115. Chinese immigrants helped build the _____ railroad. Slavs, Italians and Poles worked in _____ mines. Immigrants in the northeast worked in the _____ & _____ mills. Europe entered the U.S. through _____ in New York harbor.
116. Immigrants would work for _____ wages and prejudice was based on _____ & _____ differences.
117. Immigrants began the process of assimilation into what was termed the American _____. They settled in ethnic neighborhoods, adopted American customs primarily through public schools.
118. Resentment against immigrants led to the _____ of 1882 and the _____ of 1921 which limited immigration on the basis of immigration numbers based on the year 1890.

Growth of cities & Admission of new states

- As the nation's industrial growth continued, cities such as Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and New York grew rapidly as manufacturing and transportation centers. Factories in the large cities provided jobs, but workers' families often lived in harsh conditions, crowded into tenements and slums.
- The rapid growth of cities caused housing shortages and the need for new public services, such as sewage and water systems and public transportation. New York City was the first city to begin construction of a subway system around the turn of the twentieth century, and many cities built trolley or streetcar lines.
- As the population moved westward, many new states in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains regions were added to the United States. By the early twentieth century, all the states that make up the continental United States today, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, had been admitted.

119. As the industrial growth increased, so did these cities: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____. The growth led to housing shortages and the need for _____. NYC built the first _____ system.

Industrial Revolution.

Technological change spurred growth of industry primarily in northern cities.

Inventions/Innovations

- Corporation (limited liability)
- Bessemer steel process
- Light bulb (Thomas Edison) and electricity as a source of power and light
- Telephone (Alexander Graham Bell)
- Airplane (Wright brothers)
- Assembly-line manufacturing (Henry Ford)

Industrial leaders

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

Reasons for economic transformation

- Laissez-faire capitalism and special considerations (e.g., land grants to railroad builders)
- The increasing labor supply (from immigration and migration from farms)
- America's possession of a wealth of natural resources and navigable rivers

120. A business structure that has limited liability is known as a _____.

121. The _____ steel process strengthened and increased steel production.

122. _____ invented the light bulb while _____ invented the telephone. The _____ was invented by the Wright Brothers and the _____ was established by Henry Ford.

123. Industrial leaders included _____ for the steel industry, _____ for the oil industry, _____ for the railroads and _____ for financing and banking.

124. Government policies of special considerations for capitalism and various industries was known as _____.

Discrimination against and segregation of African Americans

- Laws limited freedoms for African Americans.
- After reconstruction, many Southern state governments passed "Jim Crow" laws forcing separation of the races in public places.
- Intimidation and crimes were directed against African Americans (lynching).
- African Americans looked to the courts to safeguard their rights.
- In *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the Supreme Court ruled that "separate but equal" did not violate the 14th Amendment, upholding the "Jim Crow" laws of the era.
- During the early twentieth century, African Americans began the "Great Migration" to Northern cities in search of jobs and to escape poverty and discrimination in the South.

125. After Reconstruction, many Southern state governments passed _____ laws forcing the separation of the races in public places.

126. In the Supreme Court case _____ v. _____, the court ruled that separate but _____ (Doctrine) did not violate the 14th _____.
127. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries African Americans began the _____ to the north in search of jobs and to escape discrimination.

Responses of African Americans

- Ida B. Wells led an anti-lynching crusade and called on the federal government to take action.
 - Booker T. Washington believed the way to equality was through vocational education and economic success; he accepted social separation.
 - W.E.B. DuBois believed that education was meaningless without equality. He supported political equality for African Americans by helping to form the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).
128. _____ led an anti-lynching crusade and called on the federal government to take action. _____ believed the way to equality was through vocational education and economic success, he accepted social separation.
129. _____ believed that education was meaningless without equality. He supported political equality for African Americans by helping form the _____ (_____)

Progressive Movement - used government to institute reforms for problems created by industrialization. Examples of reform include Theodore Roosevelt's "Square Deal" and Woodrow Wilson's "New Freedom."

Causes of the Progressive Movement

- Excesses of the Gilded Age
Income disparity, lavish lifestyles
Practices of robber barons
- Working conditions for labor
Dangerous working conditions
Child labor
Long hours, low wages, no job security, no benefits
Company towns
Employment of women

Goals of Progressive Movement

- Government controlled by the people
- Guaranteed economic opportunities through government regulation
- Elimination of social injustices

Progressive accomplishments

- In local governments
New forms of government (commissioner-style and city-manager-style) to meet needs of increasing urbanization
- In state governments
Referendum
Initiative
Recall
- In elections
Primary elections
Direct election of U.S. senators (17th Amendment)
Secret ballot
- In child labor
Muckraking literature describing abuses of child labor
Child labor laws

130. Industrialization helped bring about the _____ Movement which used government to reform problems created by industrialization. This was brought about by President Theodore Roosevelt's _____ & President Wilson's _____. The Movement attacked _____ disparity, lavish lifestyles and practices of the _____ Barons. (Carnegie, Morgan, Rockefeller, Vanderbilt).
131. The Progressive Movement reformed _____ working conditions, child labor. Workers faced long hours, low wages, no job security and no benefits.
132. _____ Towns arose in which workers houses and the stores they shopped in were owned by the corporations. There was increased employment for _____.

133. The three goals of the _____ Movement were that government be controlled by the _____, economic opportunities through _____ regulation and the elimination of _____.
134. In state gov'ts, an _____ is when people can propose a law, a _____ is when people vote on a law and a _____ is an election to remove an elected official from office.
135. Progressives brought about the _____ Amendment which permitted the direct election of U.S. Senators. _____ elections allow voters to decide who will run in general elections, and elections also incorporated the use of the _____ ballot.
136. Muckraking literature described the abuses of _____ labor.

Labor Unions.

- Impact of labor unions
- Organizations
 1. Knights of Labor
 2. American Federation of Labor (Samuel Gompers)
 3. American Railway Union (Eugene V. Debs)
 4. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
- Strikes
 1. Haymarket Square Riot
 2. Homestead Strike
 3. Pullman Strike
- Gains
 1. Limited work hours
 2. Regulated working conditions

137. Labor unions arose during the _____ Movement. The _____ of Labor which was open to all workers. The American Federation of Labor was formed by _____ which organized skilled workers. The American Railroad Union was organized by _____.
138. The _____ was a common tactic used by the unions for better wages, hours and working conditions. _____ was a strike for 8 hour work days that resulted in the deaths of workers and police officers. The _____ Strike involved the _____ workers in Pittsburgh that was broken up by the National Guard. The _____ Strike involved the railroad workers.

Anti-Trust Laws/Women's Suffrage.

- Antitrust laws

Sherman Anti-Trust Act: Prevents any business structure that "restrains trade" (monopolies)

Clayton Anti-Trust Act: Expands Sherman Anti-Trust Act; outlaws price-fixing; exempts unions from Sherman Act
- Women's suffrage

Was a forerunner of modern protest movement

Benefited from strong leadership (e.g., Susan B. Anthony)

Encouraged women to enter the labor force during World War I

Resulted in the 19th Amendment to the Constitution

139. The _____ Act prevents any business structure from restraining trade (monopolies). The _____ Act expands the Sherman Anti-Trust Act by outlawing _____ fixing and exempts unions from the Sherman Act.
140. Women's suffrage (right to vote) resulted in the _____ Amendment. It was also a result of participation in the effort for _____ I and from past leadership of _____ B. _____.

Imperialism.

Creation of international markets

- Open Door Policy: Secretary of State John Hay proposed a policy that would give all nations equal trading rights in China.
- Dollar diplomacy: President Taft urged American banks and businesses to invest in Latin America. He promised that the United States would step in if unrest threatened their investments.
- Growth in international trade occurred from the late 1800s to World War I—the first era of a true "global economy."

Latin America

- Spanish American War

Puerto Rico was annexed by the United States.

The United States asserted her right to intervene in Cuban affairs.

- Panama Canal and the role of Theodore Roosevelt
The United States encouraged Panama's independence from Colombia.
The parties negotiated a treaty to build the canal.

Asia and the Pacific

- Hawaii: U.S. efforts to depose Hawaii's monarchy; U.S. annexation of Hawaii
- Philippines: Annexed after the Spanish American War
- Open Door Policy: Urged all foreigners in China to obey Chinese law, observe fair competition

141. The _____ Policy, Secretary of State John Hay proposed a policy that would give all nations equal trading rights in China.
142. _____ under President Taft urged American banks and businesses to invest in Latin America. U.S. would intervene if U.S. interests were threatened.
143. The territories acquired by the U.S. during the Spanish-American War were _____ (annexed), _____ (annexed), _____.
144. The _____ was built by the U.S. as a vital and quick passage for U.S. merchant and naval ships from the _____ to the _____ oceans. Panama received its independence from _____ with U.S. help.
145. Hawaii was acquired by way of _____. (The same as Texas) The Queen was _____.

World War I.

United States involvement in World War I

- The war began in Europe in 1914 when Germany and Austria-Hungary went to war with Britain, France, and Russia.
- For three years, America remained neutral, and there was strong sentiment not to get involved in a European war.
- The decision to enter the war was the result of continuing German submarine warfare (violating freedom of the seas) and American ties to Great Britain.
- Americans wanted to "make the world safe for democracy." (Woodrow Wilson)
- America's military resources of soldiers and war materials tipped the balance of the war and led to Germany's defeat.

Fourteen Points

- Wilson's plan to eliminate the causes of war
- Key points
 - Self-determination
 - Freedom of the seas
 - League of Nations
 - Mandate system

Treaty of Versailles

- The French and English insisted on punishment of Germany.
- A League of Nations was created.
- National boundaries were redrawn, creating many new nations.

League of Nations debate in United States

- Objections to United States foreign policy decisions being made by an international organization, not by U.S. leaders
- The Senate's failure to approve the Treaty of Versailles

146. World War I began in Europe in _____. The Central Powers of _____, and _____ - _____ were defeated by the Allied Powers of _____, _____ & _____. The U.S. remained _____ for _____ years.
147. President _____ had the U.S. join the side of the Allies to make the world safe for _____.
148. The U.S. decision to enter the war was the result of continuing unrestricted _____ warfare by Germany.
149. American soldiers and military _____ tipped the balance of the war and led to _____'s defeat.
150. The _____ was President Wilson's plan to eliminate the causes of war. This became known as the _____ Treaty.
151. _____ determination was when ethnic groups became nations (Poland, Hungary). National boundaries were redrawn creating many new _____.
152. The _____ system in which the Middle East became temporary colonies.
153. The _____ (The 14th Point) was a world organization designed to prevent future wars and finally a declaration that called for freedom of the _____.

154. The Treaty of Versailles insisted on the punishment of Germany by _____ and _____.
The Treaty of Versailles was rejected by the _____ because of the objection of U.S. international policy determined by an international organization.

The 1920's

Mass media and communications

- Radio: Broadcast jazz and Fireside Chats
- Movies: Provided escape from Depression-era realities
- Newspapers and magazines: Shaped cultural norms and sparked fads

Challenges to traditional values

- Traditional religion: Darwin's Theory, the Scopes Trial
- Traditional role of women: Flappers, 19th Amendment
- Open immigration: Rise of new Ku Klux Klan (KKK)
- Prohibition: Smuggling alcohol and speakeasies

155. Mass media and communications included _____, broadcast jazz and _____ chats. _____ provided escape from depression era realities. _____ and magazines shaped cultural norms and sparked _____.

156. Challenges to traditional values included _____ evolution theory which was brought up in the _____ Trial (otherwise known as the Monkey Trial).

157. Open immigration led to the rise of the _____.

158. Prohibition, the _____ amendment created the smuggling of _____ and _____ (illegal bars).

The Great Depression.

Causes of the stock market crash of 1929

- Business was booming, but investments were made with borrowed money (overspeculation).
- There was excessive expansion of credit.
- Business failures led to bankruptcies.
- Bank deposits were invested in the market.
- When the market collapsed, the banks ran out of money.

Consequences of the stock market crash of 1929

- Clients panicked, attempting to withdraw their money from the banks, but there was nothing to give them.
- There were no new investments.

Causes of the Great Depression

- The stock market crash of 1929 and collapse of stock prices
- Federal Reserve's failure to prevent widespread collapse of the nation's banking system in the late 1920s and early 1930s, leading to severe contraction in the nation's supply of money in circulation
- High protective tariffs that produced retaliatory tariffs in other countries, strangling world trade (Tariff Act of 1930, popularly called the Hawley-Smoot Act)

Impact of the Great Depression

- Unemployment and homelessness
- Collapse of the financial system (bank closings)
- Decline in demand for goods
- Political unrest (growing militancy of labor unions)
- Farm foreclosures and migration

159. The causes of the Great Depression included _____ on stocks and investments made on _____ money. Excessive expansion of _____ and bank failures led to _____. Bank deposits were invested in the _____ market and the market collapsed. Banks ran out of _____ due to contraction of the money supply and no new investments.

160. The Federal _____ failure to prevent the widespread collapse of the _____ system and high protective _____ which brought a stop to world trade. The Tariff Act of 1930 was better known as the _____.

161. The stock market crashed in what year? _____

162. The impact of the Great Depression included massive _____ & _____ and the decline in demand for _____.

163. The collapse of the financial system led to closing of the _____.
164. Other impacts were political unrest from the _____ unions and farm foreclosures and migration from Oklahoma and Arkansas to _____.

New Deal (Franklin Roosevelt)

- This program changed the role of the government to a more active participant in solving problems.
- Roosevelt rallied a frightened nation in which one in four workers was unemployed. (“We have nothing to fear, but fear itself.”)
- Relief measures provided direct payment to people for immediate help (Works Progress Administration—WPA).
- Recovery programs were designed to bring the nation out of the depression over time (Agricultural Adjustment Administration—AAA).
- Reform measures corrected unsound banking and investment practices (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—FDIC).
- Social Security Act offered safeguards for workers.
- The legacy of the New Deal influenced the public’s belief in the responsibility of government to deliver public services, to intervene in the economy, and to act in ways that promote the general welfare.

165. The purpose of the _____ was to end the Great Depression. It changed the role of the government in becoming more active in solving problems, and it promoted the general welfare of the _____.
166. _____ in his 1933 Inaugural Address states the only thing we have to fear is _____.
167. Relief measures that provided direct payments to people for immediate help was the _____.
168. The _____ fixed farm prices to help stop farm foreclosures and bring the nation out of the depression over time.
169. Reform measures that corrected unsound banking and investment practices was the _____.
170. The _____ Act offered safeguards for workers who became disabled or retired.
171. The lasting legacy of the New Deal influenced the public belief in the _____ of gov’t to deliver public _____ and _____ in the economy.

World War II

- World War II began with Hitler’s invasion of Poland in 1939, followed shortly thereafter by the Soviet Union’s invasion of Poland and the Baltic countries from the east.
- During the first two years of the war, the United States stayed officially neutral while Germany overran France and most of Europe and pounded Britain from the air (the Battle of Britain). In mid-1941, Hitler turned on his former partner and invaded the Soviet Union.
- Despite strong isolationist sentiment at home, the United States increasingly helped Britain. It gave Britain war supplies and old naval warships in return for military bases in Bermuda and the Caribbean. Soon after, the Lend-Lease Act gave the president authority to sell or lend equipment to countries to defend themselves against the Axis powers. Franklin Roosevelt compared it to “lending a garden hose to a next-door neighbor whose house is on fire.”

172. World War II began when Germany’s Adolf Hitler invaded _____ in _____. The _____ invaded Poland and the _____ countries from the east.
173. During the first two years of the war, the official policy of the US was _____.
174. Germany conquered most of _____ and pounded _____ from the air (Battle of Britain).
175. In 1941, Hitler turned on his former partner Josef Stalin and attacked the _____. He hoped to gain control of the _____ fields, and knock _____ out the war before the U.S. industry/military could turn the tide.
176. Despite its neutrality, under the _____ Act, the US gave Britain war supplies and old naval warships in return for naval bases in _____ & the _____.
177. President Roosevelt compared the Lend-Lease Act to giving a _____ to a next door neighbor whose house is on fire.

The war in Asia

- During the 1930s, a militaristic Japan invaded and brutalized Manchuria and China as it sought military and economic domination over Asia. The United States refused to recognize Japanese conquests in Asia and imposed an embargo on exports of oil and steel to Japan. Tensions rose, but both countries negotiated to avoid war.

- While negotiating with the United States and without any warning, Japan carried out an air attack on the American naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941. The attack destroyed much of the American Pacific fleet and killed several thousand Americans. Roosevelt called it “a date that will live in infamy” as he asked Congress to declare war on Japan.
- After Pearl Harbor, Hitler honored a pact with Japan and declared war on the United States. The debates over isolationism in the United States were over. World War II was now a true world war, and the United States was fully involved.

Allied strategy

- America and her allies (Britain, and the Soviet Union after being invaded by Germany) followed a “Defeat Hitler First” strategy. Most American military resources were targeted for Europe.
- In the Pacific, American military strategy called for an “island hopping” campaign, seizing islands closer and closer to Japan and using them as bases for air attacks on Japan, and for cutting off Japanese supplies through submarine warfare against Japanese shipping.

178. The war in Asia began in 1931 when Japan invaded _____ & _____.
The US imposed an _____ on the export of _____ & _____.
179. The U.S. entered World War II when _____ attacked the U.S. Pacific fleet at _____ in _____ on December ____, 19 _____. Roosevelt called it ‘a date that will live in _____.’
Congress then declared war on _____.
180. After Congress declared war on _____, this country declared war on the US: _____.
The U.S. followed a defeat _____ first strategy. The US Military strategy to fight Japan was called _____.
The islands were used for _____ attacks on Japan and for bases for _____ warfare against Japanese shipping.

Axis strategy

- Germany hoped to defeat the Soviet Union quickly, gain control of Soviet oil fields, and force Britain out of the war through a bombing campaign and submarine warfare before America’s industrial and military strength could turn the tide.
- Following Pearl Harbor, Japan invaded the Philippines and Indonesia and planned to invade both Australia and Hawaii. Her leaders hoped that America would then accept Japanese predominance in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, rather than conduct a bloody and costly war to reverse Japanese gains.

181. Japan invaded the _____ and Indonesia and planned to invade _____ and Hawaii. Japanese leaders hoped the U.S. would accept Japanese predominance in _____ Asia and the Pacific than conduct a _____ and costly war.

Major battles and military turning points

- North Africa
 - El Alamein: German forces threatening to seize Egypt and the Suez Canal were defeated by the British. This defeat prevented Hitler from gaining access to Middle Eastern oil supplies and attacking the Soviet Union from the south.
- Europe
 - Stalingrad: Hundreds of thousands of German soldiers were killed or captured in a months-long siege of the Russian city of Stalingrad. This defeat prevented Germany from seizing the Soviet oil fields and turned the tide against Germany in the east.
 - Normandy landings (D-Day): American and Allied troops under Eisenhower landed in German-occupied France on June 6, 1944. Despite intense German opposition and heavy American casualties, the landings succeeded, and the liberation of western Europe from Hitler began.

182. The British victory at _____ in North Africa kept the Germans away from the Suez Canal and the _____ in the Middle East.
183. The turning point of the war in Europe was the Battle of _____ in the Soviet Union and it prevented the Germans from reaching the Soviet _____.
184. The Supreme Allied commander in Europe was _____.
185. The Allied invasion of German-occupied France took place at _____ on _____. It was the beginning of the liberation of _____ Europe.

- Pacific
 - Midway: In the Battle of Midway (termed the “Miracle at Midway”), American naval forces defeated a much larger Japanese force as it prepared to seize Midway Island. Coming only a few months after Pearl Harbor, a Japanese

victory at Midway would have enabled Japan to invade Hawaii. The American victory ended the Japanese threat to Hawaii and began a series of American victories in the “island hopping” campaign, carrying the war closer and closer to Japan.

- Iwo Jima and Okinawa: The American invasions of the islands of Iwo Jima and Okinawa brought American forces closer than ever to Japan, but both invasions cost thousands of American lives and even more Japanese lives, as Japanese soldiers fought fiercely over every square inch of the islands and Japanese soldiers and civilians committed suicide rather than surrender.
- Use of the atomic bomb: Facing the prospect of horrendous American and Japanese casualties if American forces were to invade Japan itself, President Harry Truman ordered the use of atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to force the Japanese to surrender. Tens of thousands of people were killed in both cities. Shortly after the bombs were used, the Japanese leaders surrendered, avoiding the need for American forces to invade Japan.

186. In the Pacific, the turning point of the war was the US naval victory at _____. This ended the threat to H _____. The final two battles using the the war strategy of _____ hopping were _____ & _____

187. The war ended when US President _____ ordered the use of the _____ bomb on the Japanese cities of _____ & _____ to bring an end to the war without an America invasion of Japan.

Minority participation

- African Americans generally served in segregated military units and were assigned to noncombat roles but demanded the right to serve in combat rather than support roles.

All-minority military units

- Tuskegee Airmen (African American) served in Europe with distinction.
- Nisei regiments (Asian American) earned a high number of decorations.

Additional contributions of minorities

- Communication codes of the Navajo were used (oral, not written language; impossible for the Japanese to break).
- Mexican Americans also fought, but in nonsegregated units.
- Minority units suffered high casualties and won numerous unit citations and individual medals for bravery in action.

188. African-American participation in the war took place in _____ units and were assigned to _____ roles.

189. The one exception to a combat role for African Americans were the _____ Airmen.

190. Japanese (Asian)-American citizens served with distinction as well in _____ regiments.

191. The _____ Indians were used for communication codes. _____ Americans fought in units not segregated.

Reasons for internment of Japanese Americans

- Strong anti-Japanese prejudice on the West Coast
- False belief that Japanese Americans were aiding the enemy

Internment of Japanese Americans

- Japanese Americans were relocated to internment camps.
- Internment affected Japanese American populations along the West Coast. The Supreme Court upheld the government’s right to act against Japanese Americans living on the West Coast of the United States. A public apology was eventually issued by the United States government, and financial payment was made to survivors.

192. Japanese-Americans were relocated into _____ for fear they would aid the enemy. This decision was upheld by the _____ (Korematsu v. U.S. 1944). A public apology came in the 1980’s, and a _____ was made to the survivors.

Women on the home front during World War II

- Increasingly participated in the workforce to replace men serving in the military (e.g., Rosie the Riveter)
- Typically participated in noncombat military roles

African Americans on the home front during World War II

- Migrated to cities in search of jobs in war plants
- Campaigned for victory in war and equality at home

193. Women participated in the war effort by working in the factories and earned the nickname _____.
194. African Americans migrated to the _____ in search of jobs in the war factories.
195. The double “V” campaign meant African-Americans were campaigning for victory in war and also for _____.

The Geneva Convention attempted to ensure the humane treatment of prisoners of war by establishing rules to be followed by all nations.

The treatment of prisoners of war in the Pacific Theater often reflected the savagery of the fighting there.

- In the Bataan Death March, American POWs suffered brutal treatment by the Japanese after surrender of the Philippines.
- Japanese soldiers often committed suicide rather than surrender.
- The treatment of prisoners of war in Europe more closely followed the ideas of the Geneva Convention

196. The _____ Convention attempts to ensure the humane treatment of prisoners of war. During the _____ March American POW’s suffered brutal treatment after surrendering to the Japanese in the Philippines.

Terms to know

- genocide: The systematic and purposeful destruction of a racial, political, religious, or cultural group
- final solution: Germany’s decision to exterminate all Jews

Affected groups

- Jews
- Poles
- Slavs
- Gypsies
- “Undesirables” (homosexuals, the mentally ill, political dissidents)

Significance

- In the Nuremberg trials, Nazi leaders and others were convicted of war crimes.
- The Nuremberg trials emphasized individual responsibility for actions during a war, regardless of orders received.
- The trials led to increased demand for a Jewish homeland.

197. _____ is the systematic and purposeful destruction of a racial, political, religious or cultural group.
198. The Holocaust was also referred to as the _____ which called for the _____ of all Jews. Other affected groups were Slaves, Poles, Gypsies and _____ (homosexuals, mentally ill, political dissidents).
199. The result of the Holocaust was the _____ Trials in which Nazi leaders were convicted of _____ crimes.
200. The Nuremberg Trials led to an increased demand for a _____ homeland.

Economic resources

- United States government and industry forged a close working relationship to allocate resources effectively.
- Rationing was used to maintain supply of essential products to the war effort.
- War bonds and income tax were used for financing the war.
- Businesses retooled from peacetime to wartime production (e.g., car manufacturing to tank manufacturing).

Human resources

- More women and minorities entered the labor force.
- Citizens volunteered in support of the war effort.

Military resources

- The draft (selective service) was used to provide personnel for the military.
201. The US Government allocated industrial resources effectively by _____. Industry retooled from peacetime to wartime production, ex. from cars to _____.
202. _____ & _____ were used to finance the war.
203. The _____ (_____) was used to provide personnel for the military.

Media and communications assistance

- The United States government maintained strict censorship of reporting of the war.
- Public morale and ad campaigns kept Americans focused on the war effort.

- The entertainment industry produced movies, plays, and shows that boosted morale and patriotic support for the war effort as well as portrayed the enemy in stereotypical ways.

204. The US Government maintained strict _____ of reporting of the war. Hollywood produced patriotic movies and ad campaigns kept people focused on the war effort and boosted morale.

Postwar outcomes

- The end of World War II found Soviet forces occupying most of Eastern and Central Europe and the eastern portion of Germany.
- Germany was partitioned into East and West Germany. West Germany became democratic and resumed self-government after a few years of American, British, and French occupation. East Germany remained under the domination of the Soviet Union and did not adopt democratic institutions.
- Following her defeat, Japan was occupied by American forces. It soon adopted a democratic form of government, resumed self-government, and became a strong ally of the United States.
- Europe lay in ruins, and the United States launched the Marshall Plan, which provided massive financial aid to rebuild European economies and prevent the spread of communism.
- The United Nations was formed near the end of World War II to create a body for the nations of the world to try to prevent future global wars.

205. The _____ was the confrontation between the _____ (democracies & free market economies) and the _____ (totalitarian gov't /socialist economies) after WW II until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989.

206. The end of the war brought about a division or partition of Europe and Germany with Soviet Union occupying _____ Europe and Germany and Britain, US and France occupying _____ Europe and Germany.

207. Japan was occupied by the US and adopted a _____ form of government.

208. Europe was in ruins and the US launched the _____ Plan to provide financial aid to rebuild and prevent the spread of _____.

209. The _____ was formed to create a body of nations to try to prevent future global _____.

Origins of the Cold War

- The Cold War lasted from the end of World War II until the collapse of the Soviet Union.
- The United States and the Soviet Union represented starkly different fundamental values. The United States represented democratic political institutions and a generally free market economic system. The Soviet Union was a totalitarian government with a communist (socialist) economic system.
- The Truman Doctrine of “containment of communism” was a guiding principle of American foreign policy throughout the Cold War, not to roll it back, but to keep it from spreading and to resist communist aggression into other countries.
- The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed as a defensive alliance among the United States and western European countries to prevent a Soviet invasion of Western Europe. Soviet allies in Eastern Europe formed the Warsaw Pact, and for nearly 50 years, both sides maintained large military forces facing each other in Europe.
- The communist takeover in China shortly after World War II increased American fears of communist domination of most of the world. Rather than becoming strong allies, however, the communist nations of China and the Soviet Union eventually became rivals for territory and diplomatic influence, a split that American foreign policy under President Nixon in the 1970s exploited.
- After the Soviet Union matched the United States in nuclear weaponry in the 1950s, the threat of a nuclear war that would destroy both countries was ever-present throughout the Cold War. America, under President Eisenhower, adopted a policy of “massive retaliation” to deter any nuclear strike by the Soviets.

210. The containment of communism policy is known as the _____, and it helped nations to resist communist aggression and its spread.

211. What were the differences in the US and the Soviet Union’s fundamental values? _____

212. The _____ (NATO) was formed by the US as a defensive alliance among the US and free European nations to prevent a Soviet invasion. The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe formed the _____. For nearly _____ years, both sides maintained large military _____.

213. The communist takeover in _____ in 1949 increased US fears of communist domination of the world. China became rivals with the _____. President _____ exploited the split.

214. _____ was when the US threatened total destruction if the Soviets tried to use nuclear weapons on the US, the policy of President _____.

The Korean War

- American involvement in the Korean War in the early 1950s reflected the American policy of containment of communism.
- After communist North Korea invaded South Korea, American military forces led a United Nations counterattack that drove deep into North Korea itself. Communist Chinese forces came into the war on the side of North Korea, and although the war threatened to widen, it eventually ended in a stalemate with South Korea free of communist occupation.

215. American involvement in the _____ War in the early 1950's reflected the US policy of _____ of communism.

216. Communist _____ Korea invaded _____ Korea. The US drove deep into North Korea only to have _____ enter the war which ended in a _____. South Korea became free of _____ occupation.

The Vietnam War

- American involvement in Vietnam also reflected the Cold War policy of containment of communism.
- Beginning in the 1950s and continuing into the early 1960s, the communist government of North Vietnam attempted to install through force a communist government in South Vietnam. The United States helped South Vietnam resist.
- The American military buildup in Vietnam began under President John Kennedy. After Kennedy's assassination in 1963, the buildup was intensified under President Lyndon Johnson.
- The scale of combat in Vietnam grew larger during the 1960s. American military forces repeatedly defeated the North Vietnamese forces in the field, but by fighting a limited war, could not force an end to the war on favorable terms.
- America became bitterly divided over the issue. While there was support for the American military and conduct of the war among many Americans, others opposed the war, and active opposition to the war mounted, especially on college campuses.
- After Johnson declined to seek re-election, President Nixon was elected on a pledge to bring the war to an honorable end. He instituted a policy of "Vietnamization," withdrawing American troops and replacing them with South Vietnamese forces while maintaining military aid to the South Vietnamese.
- Ultimately "Vietnamization" failed when South Vietnamese troops proved unable to resist invasion by the Soviet-supplied North Vietnamese Army. President Nixon was forced out of office by the Watergate scandal. In 1975, North and South Vietnam were merged under communist control.

217. The _____ War in the 1960's reflected the Cold War policy of the _____ of communism.

218. The _____ War in the 1950's and 1960's was also about the US aiding the _____ Vietnam government when _____ Vietnam tried to take over.

219. The American military build-up in Vietnam began under President _____ who was _____ in 1963 in Dallas Texas.

220. The US military buildup in Vietnam reached its greatest intensity under President _____. The U.S. forces repeatedly defeat North Vietnamese troops but fought a _____ war and could not force an end on _____ terms.

221. The nation became bitterly divided and President Johnson did not seek re-election and President _____ won the 1968 election. Opposition to the war was mainly found on _____.

222. President Nixon won on the promise of _____ which was the withdrawing of US troops and replacing them with _____ Vietnamese troops.

223. The policy of _____ failed when _____ Vietnam conquered South Vietnam in the spring of 1975. President _____ was forced out of office by the _____ Scandal.

Confrontation between the United States and Cuba

- Cuba was also a site of Cold War confrontations.
- Fidel Castro led a communist revolution that took over Cuba in the late 1950s. Many Cubans fled to Florida and later attempted to invade Cuba and overthrow Castro. This "Bay of Pigs" invasion failed.
- In 1962, the Soviet Union stationed missiles in Cuba, instigating the Cuban Missile Crisis. President Kennedy ordered the Soviets to remove their missiles, and for several days the world was on the brink of nuclear war. Eventually, the Soviet leadership "blinked" and removed their missiles.

224. The Cold War took place in the Western Hemisphere with the nation of _____.

225. _____ led a communist takeover. The attempted overthrow of Fidel Castro failed in the invasion of the _____ by Cuban refugees in 1961.
226. In 1962 the Soviet Union stationed missiles in Cuba which became known as the _____.
227. The Soviet backed down when President _____ demanded they be removed, bringing the world to the brink of nuclear war.

Impact of the Cold War at home

- The fear of communism and the threat of nuclear war affected American life throughout the Cold War.
- During the 1950s and 1960s, American schools regularly held drills to train children what to do in case of a nuclear attack, and American citizens were urged by the government to build bomb shelters in their own basements.
- The convictions of Alger Hiss and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg for spying for the Soviet Union and the construction of nuclear weapons by the Soviets, using technical secrets obtained through spying, increased domestic fears of communism.
- Senator Joseph McCarthy played on American fears of communism by recklessly accusing many American governmental officials and other citizens of being communists, based on flimsy or no evidence. This led to the coining of the term *McCarthyism*—the making of false accusations based on rumor or guilt by association.
- The Cold War made foreign policy a major issue in every presidential election during the period.
- The heavy military expenditures throughout the Cold War benefited Virginia’s economy proportionately more than any other state, especially in Hampton Roads, home to several large naval and air bases, and in Northern Virginia, home to the Pentagon and numerous private companies that contract with the military.

228. Ethel and Julius _____ were convicted for spying for the Soviet Union.
229. What did American students regularly do to prepare for a nuclear attack? _____
What were citizens urged to do? _____
230. Senator _____ played on American fears of communism and recklessly accused citizens of being communist which became known as _____.
231. The Cold War benefited Virginia’s economy with the presence of _____
_____ that contracted with the military. It was a major issue in every _____ Election.

American military forces during the Cold War

- President Kennedy pledged in his inaugural address that the United States would “pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and the success of liberty.” In the same address, he also said, “Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.”
- During the Cold War era, millions of Americans served in the military, defending freedom in wars and conflicts that were not always popular. Many were killed or wounded. As a result of their service, the United States and American ideals of democracy and freedom ultimately prevailed in the Cold War struggle with Soviet communism.
- President Kennedy, a World War II veteran, was assassinated in 1963 in Dallas, Texas, in an event that shook the nation’s confidence and began a period of internal strife and divisiveness, especially spurred by divisions over United States involvement in Vietnam.
- Unlike veterans of World War II, who returned to a grateful and supportive nation, Vietnam veterans returned often to face indifference or outright hostility from some who opposed the war.
- It was not until several years after the end of the Vietnam war that the wounds of the war began to heal in America, and Vietnam veterans were recognized and honored for their service and sacrifices.

232. The Cold War had an effect on President Kennedy’s inaugural address. He said that the US would “pay any price”, and he also said _____ not what your country can do for you but ask _____.
233. What ideals were preserved and prevailed as a result of the Cold War Struggle? _____
234. What was the difference in how veterans of Vietnam were treated compared to veterans of WWII? _____

Internal problems of the Soviet Union

- Increasing Soviet military expenses to compete with the United States
- Rising nationalism in Soviet republics
- Fast-paced reforms—market economy
- Economic inefficiency
- Gorbachev’s *glasnost* and *perestroika* (openness and economic restructuring)

Role of President Ronald Reagan

- Challenged moral legitimacy of the Soviet Union, for example, in a speech at the Berlin Wall (“Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!”)
- Increased United States military and economic pressure on the Soviet Union

235. Weaknesses that caused the Soviet Union to collapse were _____ expenses, rising _____ in the Soviet republics, and fast paced reforms (Market Economy).

236. _____ was the Soviet leader who brought in reforms such as _____ (openness) and _____ (economic restructuring).

237. President _____ challenged the legitimacy of the Soviet Union and with the statement “Mr. Gorbachev, tear down the wall” (_____ Wall,) and he also increased _____ spending.

Civil Rights Movement.

Brown v. Board of Education

- Supreme Court decision that segregated schools are unequal and must desegregate
- Included Virginia case

Key people

- Thurgood Marshall: NAACP Legal Defense Team
- Oliver Hill: NAACP Legal Defense Team in Virginia

Virginia’s response

- Massive Resistance: Closing some schools
- Establishment of private academies
- White flight from urban school systems

238. _____ v. _____ was the Supreme Court case which said segregated schools are unequal and must desegregate.

239. _____ was the lawyer that led the NAACP Legal Defense Team that won the Brown case.

240. _____ led the NAACP Legal Defense Team in Virginia.

241. Southern localities resisted integration by closing the public schools which became known as _____. This led to the establishment of many private academies and the closing of some _____ schools.

242. _____ was when white families moved out of urban areas to escape integration of the schools.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

- Challenged segregation in the courts.

1963 March on Washington

- Participants were inspired by the “I Have a Dream” speech given by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- The march helped influence public opinion to support civil rights legislation.
- The march demonstrated the power of nonviolent, mass protest.

Civil Rights Act of 1964

- The act prohibited discrimination based on race, color, religion, gender, or national origin.
- The act desegregated public accommodations.
- President Lyndon B. Johnson played an important role in the passage of the act.

Voting Rights Act of 1965

- The act outlawed literacy tests.
- Federal registrars were sent to the South to register voters.
- The act resulted in an increase in African American voters.
- President Johnson played an important role in the passage of the act.

243. In 1963 the _____ helped influence public opinion about supporting civil rights and showed the power of _____.

244. During the march, _____ gave his famous _____ speech.

245. The _____ Act of 1964 prohibited discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, and gender and desegregated public accommodations.

246. The _____ Act of 1965 outlawed literacy tests, put voting in Southern states under Federal control and increased the number of African American voters.

247. President _____ played a major role in getting the Civil Rights and Voting Rights Acts passed.
 248. The goal of the NAACP was to _____.

CHANGING STATE OF THE SUPREME COURT

- The membership of the United States Supreme Court has included women and minorities, such as Sandra Day O'Connor, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, and Clarence Thomas.
 - The civil rights movement of the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s provided a model that other groups have used to extend civil rights and promote equal justice.
 - The United States Supreme Court protects the individual rights enumerated in the Constitution of the United States.
 - The United States Supreme Court identifies a constitutional basis for a right to privacy that is protected from government interference.
 - The United States Supreme Court invalidates legislative acts and executive actions that the justices agree exceed the authority granted to government officials by the Constitution of the United States.
249. Membership of the U.S. Supreme Court changed over time and became more diversified. Two women on the court include _____ and _____. The second African American on the court was _____.
250. The U. S. Supreme Court protects _____ enumerated (specified or included) in the Constitution. The US Supreme Court identifies a constitutional basis for a right to _____ that is protected from gov't interference.
251. The US Supreme Court invalidates legislative (_____) acts and executive (_____) actions that the justices agree exceed the authority given by the Constitution.

POST COLD WAR

Immigration to the United States has increased from many diverse countries, especially Asian and Latin American countries.

Reasons for immigration

- Political freedom
- Economic opportunity

Issues related to immigration policy

- Strain on government services
- Filling low-paying jobs in the United States
- Border issues
- Pathway to citizenship
- Bilingual education
- Increasing cultural diversity

Contributions of immigrants

- Diversity in music, the visual arts, and literature
- Roles in the labor force
- Achievements in science, engineering, and other fields

252. In the last fifty years, most of the immigrants coming to the US have been from _____ & _____.
253. The two major reasons for immigration were _____ & _____.
254. Contributions of the immigrants include _____ food and music and contributions to the labor force. Achievements took place in science, _____ and other fields.
255. Issues related to immigration policy put a strain on _____ services, _____ issues, pathway to _____, _____ education and increasing _____ diversity.

- In the early 1960s, President Kennedy pledged increased support for the American space program. The race to the moon continued through the 1960s. U.S. astronaut John Glenn was the first American to orbit the Earth. In 1969, American astronaut Neil Armstrong was the first person to step onto the moon's surface. He proclaimed, "That's one small step for a man; one giant leap for mankind."
- Sally Ride was the first female American astronaut.

256. President _____ pledged increased support for the space program in the early 1960's.
 257. _____ was the first American astronaut to orbit the Earth.
 258. _____ was the first person to step on the moon. "That's one small Step for man; one giant leap for _____".
 259. _____ was the first US female astronaut.

Examples of technological advances

Over the past three decades, improved technology and media have brought about better access to communication and information for businesses and individuals in both urban and rural areas. As a result, many more Americans have access to global information and viewpoints.

- Space exploration
 - Space shuttle
 - Mars rover
 - Voyager missions
 - Hubble telescope
- Communications
 - Satellites
 - Global positioning system (GPS)
 - Personal communications devices
- Robotics

Changes in work, school, and health care in recent decades

- Telecommuting
- Online course work
- Growth of service industries
- Breakthroughs in medical research, including improved medical diagnostic and imaging technologies
- Outsourcing and offshoring

260. Global information and viewpoints are available for _____, and _____ in _____ and rural areas.
 261. Examples of technological advances were in space exploration, the _____ shuttle, _____ rover, _____ missions, and _____ telescope. Communication advances include satellite, global _____ and personal communication devices.
 262. Changes in the work/schools/healthcare sectors include telecommuting, distance learning and growth in _____ (malls, fast food, home repairs). Healthcare breakthroughs included medical _____ and imaging technologies. Other changes included outsourcing (sending jobs overseas) and _____ (foreign bank accounts).

SELECTED POST-COLD WAR ERA GOALS AND POLICIES

President Reagan and conservative Republicans advocated for:

- tax cuts
- transfer of responsibilities to state governments
- appointment of judges/justices who exercised "judicial restraint"
- reduction in the number and scope of government programs and regulations
- strengthening of the American military.

The "Reagan Revolution" extended beyond his tenure in office with

- the election of his vice president, George H. W. Bush
- the election of a centrist Democrat, William J. Clinton
- the Republican sweep of congressional elections and statehouses in the 1990s
- the election of George W. Bush as president

263. The Presidency of Ronald Reagan (1981-1989) witnessed the resurgence of _____ Republicans who called for _____ cuts, the transfer of _____ responsibilities to the _____, the appointment of judges/justices who exercised _____ (rulings based on the Constitution), a reduction in the number and scope of government _____ and _____, and a strengthening of the American _____.
 264. The "Reagan Revolution" extended beyond his time as president with the election of his vice-president _____ and the election of president _____. The "Reagan Revolution" also influenced the _____ sweep of _____ Elections and

state houses (legislatures) in the 1990s and the election of _____ as President in 2000.

Government promotes a healthy economy characterized by full employment and low inflation through the actions of

- the Federal Reserve: Monetary policy decisions control the supply of money and credit to expand or contract economic growth.
- the president and Congress: Fiscal policy decisions determine levels of government taxation and spending; government regulates the economy.

265. What was the economy like during the Reagan administration? _____

266. What did the Federal Reserve monetary policy decisions control? _____

PRESIDENTS CARTER-GEORGE W. BUSH.

Selected post Cold War era goals and policies

- Foreign aid
- Humanitarian aid
- Support for human rights

President George H. W. Bush, 1989–1993

- Fall of communism in Eastern Europe
- Reunification of Germany
- Collapse of Yugoslavia
- Breakup of the Soviet state
- Persian Gulf War of 1990–1991
- First war in which American women served in a combat role
- Operation Desert Storm

President William J. Clinton, 1993–2001

- North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
- Full diplomatic relations with Vietnam
- Lifting of economic sanctions against South Africa when her government ended the policy of apartheid
- NATO action in former Yugoslavia

President George W. Bush, 2001–2009

- Terrorists attacks on United States soil on 9/11/2001
- War in Afghanistan & Iraq

United States responses to terrorism

- Heightened security at home (Patriot Act)
- Diplomatic and military initiatives

267. The goals of this time period included foreign aid, particularly under Presidents _____ as well as humanitarian aid, and support for _____ Rights.

268. Major events under George H.W. Bush (1989-1993) were the fall of _____ in Eastern Europe and the _____ of Germany. The breakup of the _____ and the collapse of _____. The _____ War of 1990-1991 is the first war in which American women served in a _____ role.

269. Major events under President William J. Clinton (1993-2001) were the restoring of full diplomatic relations with _____ and the lifting of _____ sanctions against _____ Africa when its government ended the policy of _____ (separation of the races). Legislative action included the North American Free Trade Agreement (_____) that allows for free trade between the U.S. and _____ and _____ (its border countries).

270. Major events under President George W. Bush (2001-2009) included terrorist attacks on U.S. soil in _____ City and the _____ in Virginia/D.C.) and both wars in _____ and _____. The U.S. responses to terrorism included heightened security at home by way of the _____ Act and diplomatic and _____ initiatives.