EOC Study Guide

***Unit One: Founding Fathers/Constitution***

*People:*

**Founding Fathers**- major role in declaring U.S. independence, fighting the Revolutionary War, or writing the U.S. Constitution.

**Benjamin Rush (1745-1813) -** Physician, writer, educator, humanitarian

-In June of 1776 he was appointed to represent Philadelphia in the Continental Congress and so signed the Declaration of Independence

- In 1777 he was appointed surgeon-general of the middle department of the Continental Army

**John Hancock (1737-1793) -** In 1774, he was elected to the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts and also to the Continental Congress. First to sign the Declaration of Independence

**John Jay (1745-1829**

- He retired from the Congress in 1776 rather than sign the Declaration of Independence

- In 1782 Jay, along with Adams, Franklin, and Laurens signed the treaty of peace with Great Britain and Jay was appointed Secretary of Foreign Affairs

-In 1787 Jay authored three of the articles now collectively called *The Federalist*, in which he, James Madison, and Alexander Hamilton argued effectively in support of the ratification of the new Federal Constitution

**Charles Carroll (1737-1832)**

**-**In 1772 he anonymously protested British taxes on the colonies in newspapers in Maryland

-He was enlisted in a diplomatic mission to Canada, along with Franklin and Chase

- He was too late to vote for the Declaration, but he did sign it

**Alexis de Tocqueville (1805-1859)**

-Tocqueville was a French political thinker and historian, best known for authoring *Democracy in America* which deals with issues like religion, the press, money, class structure, racism, the role of government, the judicial system, etc

- Historians consider *Democracy in America* one of the most comprehensive and insightful books ever written about the U.S.

De Tocqueville created the concept of American exceptionalism and the five values crucial to America's success as a constitutional republic: liberty, egalitarianism, individualism, populism, and laissez-faire;   
**-** American values identified by Alexis de Tocqueville are different and unique from those of other nations;   
**-** U.S. citizens hold a common bond in standing for certain self-evident truths.

**Federalist -** Those favoring ratification of the Constitution and adoption of the federalist form of government were called Federalists

**Anti-Federalist-** Those opposed to the Constitution because they feared the power of the national government in the new federal system were called Anti-Federalists.

**Founding Fathers**- the term applies to those individuals who played a major role in declaring U.S. independence, fighting the Revolutionary War, or writing and adopting the U.S. Constitution.

*Dates:*

**1776**

-The Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson

- Congress adopted the motion of independence on July 2, and on July 4, the Declaration was signed by all 55 members and send to the 13 colonies to officially begin the American Revolution.

**1787**

- approved for ratification the Constitution of the United States.

-By 1790 all thirteen states ratified the Constitution respectively.

*Documents:*

**Declaration of Independence** - A document adopted by the Second Continental Congress on **July 4, 1776**

“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 power from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government. . .“

**Articles of Confederation -**the nation’s first constitution; adopted by the Second Continental Congress from 1781 during the Revolution until 1787, when it was replaced by the U.S. Constitution.

-The Articles were too weak and had many flaws; in 1787 the Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia to revise the Articles, but instead the delegates constructed a new constitution.

**Preamble to the Constitution**- introduction, “We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”

**U.S. Constitution** - The U.S. Constitution evolved from the Articles of Confederation adopted in **1781**

- A document that outlines the powers of government

- Through the process of amendment and judicial review, the Constitution is adapted to the needs of each generation of Americans.

**Bill of Rights**- The first ten amendments to the Constitution ratified in **1791.**

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| --- | --- |
|  | **Bill of Rights** |
| [1st](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution) | Protects [freedom of speech](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_speech), [freedom of religion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_religion), and [freedom of the press](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_the_press), as well as the right to [assemble](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_assembly) and [petition the government](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Right_to_petition_in_the_United_States) |
| [2nd](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution) | Protects the [right to bear arms](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Right_to_keep_and_bear_arms) |
| [3rd](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution) | Prohibits the forced [quartering](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quartering_Acts) of soldiers during peacetime |
| [4th](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fourth_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution) | Prohibits unreasonable [searches and seizures](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Search_and_seizure) and sets out requirements for [search warrants](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Search_warrant) based on [probable cause](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Probable_cause) |
| [5th](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fifth_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution) | Sets out rules for [indictment](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indictment) by [grand jury](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_jury) and [eminent domain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eminent_domain#United_States), protects the right to [due process](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Due_process), and prohibits [self-incrimination](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-incrimination) and [double jeopardy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Double_jeopardy) |
| [6th](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sixth_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution) | Protects the right to a [fair](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fair_trial) and [speedy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Speedy_trial) [public](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_trial) [trial by jury](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jury_trial), including the rights to be notified of the [accusations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Criminal_accusation), to [confront the accuser](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confrontation_Clause), to [obtain witnesses](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subpoena) and to retain [counsel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counsel) |
| [7th](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seventh_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution) | Provides for the right to [trial by jury](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jury_trial) in certain [civil cases](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lawsuit), according to [common law](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_law) |
| [8th](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eighth_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution) | Prohibits excessive [fines](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fine_%28penalty%29) and excessive [bail](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bail), as well as [cruel and unusual punishment](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cruel_and_unusual_punishment) |
| [9th](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ninth_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution) | Protects [rights not enumerated](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unenumerated_rights) in the constitution |
| [10th](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tenth_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution) | Limits the powers of the [federal government](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_government_of_the_United_States) to those delegated to it by the Constitution |

*Concepts/Terms:*

**Checks and Balances**- The U.S. Constitution authorizes each branch of government to share its powers with the other branches and thereby check their activities and power. (President can appoint a member of the Supreme Court, but the Senate can refuse that appointment)

**Popular Sovereignty**- The concept that political power rests with the people who can create, alter, and abolish government.

**Separation of Powers**- The powers of the federal government are divided into branches: Congress, the President, and the Supreme Court.

**Federalism –** the sharing of power between the states and the federal (national) government; powers that both the state and federal government have (taxes, build roads, write laws, punish lawbreakers, create banks).

**Individual rights -**Individual rights refer to the liberties of each individual to pursue life and goals without interference from other individuals or the government. Examples of individual rights include the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as stated in the United States Declaration of Independence

**Limited government –** government is not all powerful; government must follow the law

**Representative government**- people elect their lawmakers (representatives). Representatives are accountable to the people who elected them.

**Republicanism -**is a political ideology in opposition to monarchy and tyranny. Republicans hold that a political system must be founded upon the rule of law, the rights of individuals, and the sovereignty of the people.

**Unalienable Rights**- Fundamental rights or natural rights guaranteed to people naturally instead of by the law. The Declaration of Independence equated natural rights with several truths, “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.”

***Unit Two: The West/ Unit 3 The Gilded Age***

*People:*

**William Jennings Bryan**

- (1860-1925) A noted politician and orator, William Jennings Bryan supported reforms benefiting ordinary people.

- He served as a representative to the Illinois legislature where he favored income tax, prohibition, and women’s suffrage; a dominant force in the populist wing of the [Democratic Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Democratic_Party_%28United_States%29), standing three times as the Party's nominee for President of the United States ([1896](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1896), [1900](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1900), and [1908](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1908)).

**Andrew Carnegie**

- (1835-1919) philanthropist; captain of Industry: Railroads/ Steel production

**John D. Rockefeller**

(1839-1937) philanthropist; captain of industry: oil

**Eugene V. Debs**

- (1855-1926) Debs supported unionization and labor reforms, opposed strikes, and favored negotiation as a means to improve the conditions for laborers

-He joined the Socialist Democratic Party (Socialist Party of America) in 1901; an American [union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trade_union) leader, one of the founding members of the [Industrial Workers of the World](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industrial_Workers_of_the_World) (IWW or the Wobblies), and [five times the candidate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perennial_candidate) of the [Socialist Party of America](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Socialist_Party_of_America) for [President of the United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States).

*Events:*

**Populist Movement** - Late 19th century political movement that demanded that people have a greater voice in government; tried to advance the interests of farmers and laborers.

- Coalition of U.S. agrarian reformers/farmers in the Midwest and South in the 1890s.

- The leaders organized the Populist, or People's, Party (1892), which advocated a variety of measures to help farmers. It was highly critical of capitalism, especially banks and railroads, and allied itself with the [labor movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Labour_movement); merged into the Democratic Party in 1896.

- The party's [platform](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_platform), called for the abolition of national banks, a graduated [income tax](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Income_tax), [direct election of Senators](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seventeenth_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution), civil service reform, a working day of eight hours and Government control of all [railroads](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rail_transport), [telegraphs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telegraph), and [telephones](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telephone).

*Laws:*

**Sherman Anti-Trust Act**- In 1890 the U.S. Congress passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in an effort to control monopolies. The act outlawed efforts to consolidate business under trusts which monopolized and restrained free trade.

*Concepts/Terms:*

**Indian Policies**

-The Dawes Act in 1887: dissolved many tribes as legal entities did away with tribal ownership of land and gave heads of individual families 160 acres. If they cooperated, they secured title and citizenship in 25 years, a period of time later extended.

-Indian Reorganization Act of 1934: attempted to restore the tribal basis of life as a way to realize social and economic reform

**Gilded Age**  (term used to describe the time period from the 1870s to about 1900)

-The Gilded Age was a time of enormous growth, especially in the North and West

-This attracted millions of immigrants from Europe and railroads were the major industry, but the factory system, mining, and labor unions also gained in importance.

-The political landscape was notable for its corruption, and the dominant issues were cultural and economical

**Industrialization**-

The process in which a society or country (or world) transforms itself from a primarily agricultural society into one based on the manufacturing of goods and services (factories!)

**Big Business**-

these corporations came to dominate much of American business, and, in the process, to define American life. The era of Big Business began when entrepreneurs in search of profits consolidated their businesses into massive corporations, which were so large that they could force out competition and gain control of a market. Control of a market allowed a corporation to set prices for a product at whatever level it wanted. These corporations, and the businessmen who ran them became exceedingly wealthy and powerful, often at the expense of many poor workers.

**Labor Unions**

- As industrialization increased in the United States during the Gilded Age, the rights of laborers were undermined by the emphasis of employers to increase production and profits

-Laborers organized, forming unions to oppose unfair treatment, but corporations continued to wield more power than labor

-The first union formed was the National Labor Union (1866), followed by the American Federation of Labor (1886); an association of several national unions.

**Political Machines** –

A political machine is an informal organization in which an elected leader or a small group work with supporters (financial and political) and businesses, who receive rewards for their efforts in the form of government jobs/work or positions in local government. The machine's power is based on the ability of the supporters to [get out the vote](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Get_out_the_vote) for their candidates on election- day to keep them in office so the political machine continues to benefit. Sometimes voter fraud is associated with a political machine.

-Leaders resort to bribery and force, if necessary, to hold office

-Friends/family are rewarded with jobs within the government; also called the spoils system.

**Social Darwinism**-

The theory that Charles Darwin's theory of "survival of the fittest" can also be applied to society; that competition between individuals, groups, or nations drives social evolution in human societies.

**Grange-**

a organization which encouraged farm families to band together to promote the economic and political well-being of the community and agriculture; a campaign for state [control](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/control) of railroads and grain elevators.

**Great Plains**-

the flat, grassland region of central North America extending from Canada to Texas.

**Transcontinental Railroad** **and the** **Opening up of the west** –

effects of changing demographic patterns resulting from migration within the United States, including western expansion, rural to urban. Creation of new towns, movement of people, goods, trade, increased profits, stimulation of other industries in the eastern US.

**Homestead Act** –

law enacted in 1862 that provided 160 acres in the west to any head of household who would cultivate it for 5 years; led to a large migration.  
1870s Barbed wire –Invention people used to fence off the west in order to stop competition for land and to keep livestock nearby; Native Americans removed from homelands contributed to the close of the frontier in the late 19th century

**Close of the Frontier**-

In 1890, there was no longer a discernible frontier line in the west, nor any large tracts of land not settled. For the first time in history, America was without a frontier; the romance of the West was over.

***Unit 4: Immigration/Urbanization/Progressivism***

*People:*

**Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919**)

- Theodore Roosevelt was the 26th president.

- He gained national attention as the leader of the "Rough Riders," a volunteer cavalry unit which served in the Spanish-American War.

- Under Roosevelt's direction the United States became the “police” of the western hemisphere, wrote the Roosevelt Corollary, built the Panama Canal; led to numerous progressive reforms enacted.

**Upton Sinclair (1878-1968)**

-He wrote *The Jungle,* a graphic account of the differences between social classes and unsafe practices of industry.

-Within months, Congress passed the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act to curb these sickening abuses.

**Frances Willard** (Temperance Movement)  
**Jane Addams** (Hull House)

**Elizabeth Cady Stanton-**Women’s Suffrage Movement

**Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906)**

-Susan B. Anthony was a leading force in the women's suffrage movement for 50 years.

-She remained committed to the fight for suffrage for the remainder of her life, contributing significantly to the effort to attain equal rights for women.

**Ida B. Wells (1862-1931)**

-Ida B. Wells-Barnett was a fearless anti-lynching crusader, suffragist, women's rights advocate, journalist, and speaker.

-She was a reformer whose insistence on economic and political resistance to oppression laid the foundation for the modern civil rights movement.

**W.E.B. DuBois (1868-1963)**

- He became the first African-American to earn a Ph.D. Harvard

- Du Bois was active in the formation of the **NAACP** (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People). -He increasingly favored black separatism and in 1961 he joined the Communist Party and moved to Ghana

**Booker T. Washington**-Tuskegee Institute

**Henry Ford (1863-1947)**

**-** Henry Ford helped create a mobile society by mass producing the model T ford on the assembly line and marketing the Model T automobile, making it an indispensable part of American life.

*Laws:*

**Chinese Exclusion Act**-It suspended Chinese immigration for ten years and declared Chinese immigrants ineligible for naturalization as American citizens. Chinese immigrants did not become eligible for citizenship until 1943.

**16th Amendment**- The 16thAmendment (1913) gave Congress the power to tax income.

**17th Amendment**- The 17th Amendment (1913) guaranteed the direct election of senators by the voters. In the case of a vacancy in a Senate seat, the amendment authorized a special election to fill the vacancy.

**Clayton Anti-Trust Act**- An amendment passed by the [U.S. Congress](http://www.investopedia.com/terms/c/clayton-antitrust-act.asp) in 1914 that provides further clarification and substance to the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890. The Clayton Antitrust Act provides barriers to a broad range of anti-competitiveness issues. For example, topics such as price discrimination, price fixing and unfair business practices are addressed in the Act.

**Pure Food and Drug Act**- A law passed in 1906 to remove harmful and misrepresented foods and drugs from the market and regulate the manufacture and sale of drugs and food involved in interstate trade.

**1900-1920 Progressive Era - 16th, 17th, 18th 19th Amendments, Progressive Presidents, Reform Movements, Muckrakers, Populist Movement**

**1900-1920 Conservation** 1872 First National Park – Yellowstone, 1891 Forest Reserve Act of 1891, 1892 Sierra Club, 1902 Teddy Roosevelt’s Newlands Act of 1902 and conservation policies

*Concepts/Terms:*

**Assimilation**- Cultural assimilation is the process by which a person or a group's culture come to resemble those of another group. Immigrants were expected to assimilate to American culture.

**Child Labor**

-Children in cities worked the same amount as adults but received less pay and worked in dangerous conditions; abolished in 1904

**Immigrants/Immigration**

-Immigration to the United States increased steadily from 1850 to 1900.

-Old Immigrants: England, Ireland, France, Germany, Scandinavia; mostly literate, Protestant, somewhat familiar with constitutional government

-New Immigrants: Greece, Poland, Russia, Italy, Slavic countries; mostly illiterate, Catholic or Jewish, unfamiliar with constitutional government

**Muckrakers**- Refers to reform-minded journalists who wrote largely for popular magazines, continued a tradition of investigative journalism reporting, and emerged in the U.S. after 1900 and continued to be influential until WWI; *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair resulted in passage of Meat Inspection Act; Writers: Ida Tarbell, Lincoln Steffens; photojournalist: Jacob Riis

**NAACP**- Oldest and largest U.S. civil rights organization. It was founded in 1909 to secure political, educational, social, and economic equality for African Americans; W.E.B. Du Bois and Ida B. Wells were among its founders.

**Progressive/Progressive Era 1900-1920**

-attempted to increase voter participation and decrease in special interest groups; middle class was striving to reform society, the economy, and politics.

- Reform was concentrated in urban areas and in industry; then socially and politically;

- efforts to make society more efficient and regulated

**Social Gospel Movement**- The Social Gospel movement is a Protestant Christian intellectual movement that was most prominent in the early 1900s. The movement applied Christian ethics to social problems, especially issues of social justice such as wealth perceived as excessive, poverty, alcoholism, crime, racial tensions, slums, bad hygiene, child labor, inadequate labor unions, poor schools, and the danger of war.

**Urbanization**- defined as the rapid and massive growth of, and migration to, large cities.

**Bull Moose Party**- A political (third) party founded by Theodore Roosevelt during the presidential campaign of 1912; considered progressive.

**Conservation**- To conserve natural resources is to preserve them by limiting commercial development and ensuring their wise use.

**Federal Trade Commission**- An agency of the federal government that maintains fair and free competition; enforces federal antitrust laws;

**Federal Reserve System**- The central bank that regulates the U.S. monetary and financial system.

**Spoils System**- The practice of rewarding loyal supporters of the winning candidates and party with appointed public offices.

**Tenements**- Also called tenement house; a run-down and often overcrowded apartment house, especially in a poor section of a large city.

**Initiative** Allowed citizens to put a new proposed law on the ballot by collecting voters’ signatures on a petition which strengthened American’s rights

**Referendum** is a direct [vote](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vote) in which an entire [electorate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constituency) is asked to vote on a particular proposal. This may result in the adoption of a new law.

[**Recall**](http://www.ncsl.org/Default.aspx?TabId=16581) is a procedure that allows citizens to remove and replace a public official before the end of a term of office.

**Innovations** in mass transit and electricity, aviation, & the automobile facilitated access to work, markets, global travel; major turn of the centuries changed American lives and raised their standard of living.

1903 **The Wright Brothers** first flight; aviation –delivery of the mail by the airplane.   
1905 **Henry Ford** and the Model-T; the automobile – allowed Americans a certain independence and led to highway building, development of motels and roadside eateries and gave people access to the country  
  
**Petroleum Industry** – The car and plane relied on oil and gas for fuel. This need led to the growth of this industry leading thousands of jobs across the US in drilling, processing and selling fuel.   
**Assembly line** –automobile assembly line spread to other manufacturing business allowing for more in-expensive goods   
**Telephone** – Increased speed of communication along with its ability to reach into American homes linking families and business across the country

1890-1900 escalator, zipper, portable motion picture camera, roller coaster, bicycle frame  
1900-1910 safety razor, radio receiver, air conditioner, neon light, corn flakes, sonar, helicopter, color photography, instant coffee.

***Unit 5: Spanish American War/ Unit 6: WWI***

*People:*

**Henry Cabot Lodge (1850-1924)**

-A senator from Massachusetts, supported American expansion as a way to increase national pride, spread civilization, and thereby gain world power.

-He and Theodore Roosevelt, drawing upon the theories of naval historian Alfred Thayer Mahan, favored the "large policy”, which depended on world trade and ship transport.

**Alfred Thayer Mahan (1840-1914)** Alfred Thayer Mahan was an admiral and naval historian whose theories on the relationship of sea power and world commerce influenced foreign policy development in the 1880s and 1890s. His theories were published in *The Influence of Sea Power upon History* (1890).

**Sanford B. Dole (1844-1926)**

-Dole led renewed negotiations for annexation. The Republic of Hawaii offered a treaty of annexation, which the U.S. accepted by joint resolution in 1898.

-Dole also successfully demanded that although the public lands of Hawaii would be ceded to U.S. control, those lands would not become part of the U.S. land inventory but would be held as a public trust for the benefit of all the residents of Hawaii.

-In 1900, he became Hawaii's first Territorial Governor.

**General John J. Pershing (1860-1948)**

**-**spent his life in the military.

-He fought in the Indian Wars.

- He spent nearly a decade in the Philippines and then was sent to Mexico to apprehend Pancho Villa in 1914.

- In 1917, Pershing was selected to lead the American Expeditionary Force to Europe during World War I. His troops were instrumental in the defeat of the Germans in the Argonne Forest.

**Woodrow Wilson** **(1856-1924)**

-He tried to keep the United States neutral after World War I broke out in 1914; after Germany had repeatedly violated the Sussex Pledge, the country finally did enter the war in 1917.

-his peace plan was known as the Fourteen Points; wanted a League of Nations to prevent future wars;

-bitterly disappointed when the United States Senate later refused to permit the U.S. to join the League of Nations.

**Alvin York –** started as conscientious objector; became one of the most decorated soldiers of the [United States Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Army) in [World War I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I). He received the [Medal of Honor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medal_of_Honor) for leading an attack on a [German](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_Army_%28German_Empire%29) [machine gun](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machine_gun) nest, taking 35 machine guns, killing at least 28 German soldiers, and capturing 132 others.

*Dates:*

**Spanish-American War 1898**

-The Spanish-American War was triggered by 1) yellow journalism, 2) the De Lome Letter, and 3) the explosion of the USS Maine, 1898, in Havana harbor.

-Hawaii was annexed by the U.S. to secure a coaling and supply station in the Pacific Ocean.

-In peace negotiations late in 1898, the Cubans received their freedom from Spanish rule, and the United States acquired Puerto Rico, the island of Guam, and the Philippines.

**World War I in Europe 1914-1918**

-In 1914 World War I began in Europe, triggered when a Serb assassinated the heir to the Austria-Hungary throne. -The Central Powers of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and later Turkey and Bulgaria faced off against the Allies including France, Britain, Russia, and later Japan and Italy.

-President Woodrow Wilson declared neutrality but the US supplied both the Central Powers and the Allies.

-Reasons for US involvement in World War I: 1) German U-boats (submarines) sank the British passenger liner Lusitania 1915, at the cost of 128 American lives; (2) Zimmerman Telegram/Note sent to Mexico, 3) Germany broke the Sussex Pledge and announced its plan to wage unrestricted submarine warfare in 1917.

-On April 2, 1917, Wilson asked Congress to declare war.

**-US troops in World War I from 1917-1918.**

**Selective Service Act (draft)** authorized the federal government to raise a national army for the American entry into World War I through the compulsory enlistment of people.

-The U.S. troops under Pershing participated in the last major offensive of the war, the battle of Argonne Forest, in which one-tenth of all U.S. troops died in the heavy fighting.

-The Germans surrendered on November 11, 1918. The U.S. made a separate peace with Germany and never joined the League of Nations.

*Laws:*

**Platt Amendment**- (1901)- defined the terms of Cuban-U.S. relations; allowed U.S. involvement in Cuban affairs and mandated negotiation for military bases on the island including Guantanamo Bay Naval Base.

*Wars/Battles:*

**Spanish-American War**- (1898)

-The Spanish-American War began when the United States intervened in Cuban affairs, opposing Spain’s rule.

-The explosion of the U.S.S. Maine on February 15, 1898, in the harbor in Havana, Cuba, contributed to the start of the war. Another factor which prompted the war was U.S. interest in another Spanish possession, the Philippines. –Admiral Dewey quickly destroyed the Spanish navy in Manila Bay. Although limited fighting occurred on the two fronts, more than 5,000 U.S. troops died from disease.

-The United States emerged as a world power as the treaty ending the “splendid little war” Spain ceded the Philippines and Guam in the Pacific, and Puerto Rico in the Caribbean, to the United States.

**Mexican Revolution**- (1910-1911) A revolution for agrarian reforms led in northern Mexico by Pancho Villa and in southern Mexico by Emiliano Zapata.

**World War I**- World War I was a global conflict from 1914-1918. Allied Powers (Great Britain, France, and Russia) defeated the Central Powers (Germany and Austria-Hungary). The war was triggered by the assassination of Austrian archduke Franz Ferdinand by a Slavic nationalist, but the central issues were: **Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism,** and **Nationalism** among major European powers.

**Battle of Argonne Forest**- During World War I, U.S. troops under General John J. Pershing participated in the last major offensive of the war, the Meuse-Argonne, which began on September 26 and ended on November 1, 1918. Over the 42 days, 1.2 million U.S. troops fought to repulse the forces of the Central Powers. The heaviest fighting occurred in the Argonne Forest where one-tenth, or 120,000, of all U.S. troops died due to rough terrain, heavy machine gun fire, and inadequate training.

*Concepts/Terms:*

**Missionaries –** people whowent to Hawaii to convert the native Hawaiian people to Christianity

**Annexation**- The formal act of acquiring territory by conquest or occupation; U.S. annexed Hawaii.

**Dollar Diplomacy**- A policy adopted by President Taft to encourage investment by American banks and businesses in Latin America and the Far East. As part of the policy he promised military protection to those who invested abroad.

**Imperialism**-The policy of extending the rule or authority of an empire or nation over foreign countries, or of acquiring and holding colonies

**U.S. Expansionism -** Acquisition of Hawaii and Open Door Policy in China expanded U.S. territory and the influence of American policies abroad

**Open Door Policy**- Secretary of State John Hay’s policy stated that all nations would have equal trading rights in China.

**Panama Canal**- 1904-1914; 50 mile long, man-made canal which was a quicker, safer access from the Pacific to the Atlantic; changed the world’s systems of transportation, communication, and economics.

**Monroe Doctrine** – U.S. policy toward the Western Hemisphere made by President James Monroe in December 1823, the doctrine warns European nations that the United States would not tolerate further colonization or puppet monarchs.

**Roosevelt Corollary**- A declaration made by President Theodore Roosevelt in December 1904 and based on the Monroe Doctrine. It authorized U.S. intervention in the affairs of neighboring American countries in order to counter threats posed to U.S. security and interests.

**U.S. As a World Power**

-In the 1880s the United States experienced an industrial revolution which allowed the country to compete with Britain for dominance of the world economy.

**Yellow Journalism**- Journalism that exploits, distorts, or exaggerates the news to create sensations and attract readers.

**Allies**- In World War I the powers of the Allies (Great Britain, France, Russia), with the nations allied with them (Belgium, Serbia, Japan, Italy, including the United States); opposed to the Central Powers.

**American Expeditionary Force**- American military personnel sent to the Western front by President Woodrow Wilson after his declaration of war in April 1917, under the command of Gen. John J. Pershing.

**Armistice -** an agreement made by opposing sides in a war to stop fighting for a certain time; a truce.

**Conscientious Objector** a person who for reasons of conscience objects to serving in the armed forces.

**Central Powers**- During World War I, Germany and Austria-Hungary, with their allies Turkey and Bulgaria.

**Convoy System** a group of merchant or [troopships](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Troopship) traveling together with a [naval](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval) escort during WWI.

**League of Nations**- A world organization established in 1920 to promote international cooperation and peace. It was first proposed in 1918 by President Woodrow Wilson, although the United States never joined the League. Essentially powerless, it was officially dissolved in 1946.

**Lusitania**- British ocean liner sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland, 1915. Though unarmed, the ship was carrying munitions for the Allies, and the Germans had circulated warnings that the ship would be sunk. The loss of life 1,198 people drowned, including 128 U.S. citizens outraged public opinion. The U.S. protested Germany's action, and Germany limited its submarine campaign against Britain. When Germany renewed unrestricted submarine warfare, the U.S. entered World War I in April 1917.

**Militarism**- a policy in which military preparedness is of primary importance to a state.

**Nationalism**- Loyalty and devotion to a nation;

**Propaganda**- Information, or ideas deliberately spread to help or harm a person, group, movement, institution, nation; used during war-time.

**Reparations**- Payment in money or materials by a nation defeated in war. After World War I, reparations to the Allied Powers were required of Germany by the Treaty of Versailles.

**Treaty of Versailles**- (1919) Allied leaders wrote the Treaty of Versailles, the formal agreement to end World War I. Their challenge was to divide the territory contained in four empires which collapsed at the end of the war: Russia, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Germany. The treaty established the League of Nations which obliged each country to defend the territory of other member countries. It also charged Germany with responsibility for the war, requiring it to pay reparations to the Allies and stripping the country of all colonies.

**Trench Warfare**- A type of combat in which opposing troops fight from trenches facing each other. Trenches were built during WWI to provide protection from the enemy artillery. Both the Allies and Central Powers constructed elaborate trenches. The area between the trenches was known as “no man’s land”.

**Unrestricted Submarine Warfare**- The practice of using submarines to attack and sink all forms of enemy shipping, whether they are military or civilian. When Germany began to used unrestricted submarine warfare in WWI, it was quickly condemned by neutral nations, and the U.S. pressured Germany to stop. The German decision to restart the submarine warfare was an attempt to knock Britain out of the war through a submarine blockade and caused the U.S. to enter the war.

**Victory Gardens**- The government wanted individuals to provide their own fruits and vegetables; people planted gardens in backyards, empty lots and even city rooftops. Neighbors pooled their resources, planted different kinds of foods and formed cooperatives, all in the name of patriotism.

**New Weapons** - tanks, machine guns, grenades, poison gas, airplanes, zeppelins, airballons, anti-air craft gun,

**Wilson’s Fourteen Points**- (1918)

-President Woodrow Wilson sought to reduce the risk of future wars: the 14 Points included no secret treaties, freedom of the seas, removal of all economic barriers and support of equal trade, reduction of weapons, allow self determination for colonials, and mutual guarantees of political independence for all nations.

-He also supported the establishment of an association of nations to maintain peace known as the League of Nations.

**Zimmerman Note**- A coded message written by German foreign secretary Arthur Zimmerman and sent to Mexican president Carranza in 1917 during World War I. It proposed a German-Mexican alliance and suggested Mexico attack the United States, thereby distracting the United States from WWI. If Germany won WWI, then Mexico would get its territory back from the U.S.

U.S. discovery of this message led to the U.S. entering WWI on the side of the Allies.

***Unit 7: Post WWI and The Roaring Twenties***

*People:*

**Glenn Curtiss**- (1878-1930)

-an American [aviation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aviation) pioneer and a founder of the U.S. aircraft industry; the inventor of the Hydro-aero plane (seaplane)

**Clarence Darrow**- (1857-1938)

-was an American lawyer, leading member of the [American Civil Liberties Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_Liberties_Union); He opposed the death penalty and supported racial equality.

-In 1925, he defended John T. Scopes who was charged by fundamentalists for violating a Tennessee statute against teaching evolution in school.

**William Jennings Bryan**

**-**Prosecutor in Scopes Trial who is unable to defend all of the Bible but wins case on a technicality, becomes a martyr for Christian Fundamentalists and the idea of Creationism.

**Warren G. Harding**- (1865-1823)

-U.S. president from 1921 to 1923.

-As Republican party candidate in the campaign of 1920, he described his goal as a return to “normalcy” or to a pre-World War I mentality in the U.S.

-Harding strongly opposed the participation of the United States in the League of Nations.

**Charles Lindbergh**- (1902-1974)

-He set a record in aviation history when he flew the specially built monoplane, The Spirit of St. Louis, nonstop from New York to Paris on May 20-21, 1927.

-Best known for being a cultural icon of the U.S.; Americans as courageous and brave; willing to take risks.

**Marcus Garvey** was a Jamaican political leader, publisher, journalist, entrepreneur, and [orator](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orator), Pro-Black Nationalism to which end he founded the [Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universal_Negro_Improvement_Association_and_African_Communities_League) ([UNIA-ACL](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNIA-ACL)). He also founded the [Black Star Line](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Star_Line), a shipping and passenger line which promoted the return of the [African diaspora](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_diaspora) to their ancestral lands.

Georgia O’Keeffe – American artist

*Laws:*

**19th Amendment**-Suffrage was extended to women in the Wyoming territory in 1869, and when it became a state in 1890 it was the first which allowed women the vote. Yet, the 19th Amendment which extended the right to vote to women in federal or state elections was not ratified until 1920.

*Court Cases:***Sacco and Vanzetti**-Two anarchists, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, who were convicted of a robbery and two murders in Massachusetts in 1921 and put to death in 1927.

- Many people believe that Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted because of their political views /immigrants and not because of the evidence against them.

**Scopes Trial**- (1925) A highly publicized trial when John Scopes, a Biology teacher in Tennessee, violated state law by teaching evolution in high school. Scopes was prosecuted by William Jennings Bryan and defended by Clarence Darrow. Scopes was found guilty and had to pay a $100 fine. The importance of the trial was the clash between science and religion.

*Concepts/Terms:*

**Communism**- is a social, political, and economic ideology and movement whose ultimate goal is the establishment of the [communist society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist_society), which is a socioeconomic order structured upon the [common ownership](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_ownership) of the [means of production](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Means_of_production) and the absence of [social classes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_class), [money](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Money), and the [state](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_%28polity%29).

**Economic Opportunity**- The 1920s earned the nickname, the "Roaring Twenties" through the decade's real and sustained prosperity, technological advancements, and lively culture. The decade marked the flourishing of the modern mass-production, mass-consumption economy, which delivered large profits to investors while also raising the living standard of the urban middle and working class.

**Flapper**-young women in the 1920s who wore shorter skirts, bobbed their hair, listened to jazz, smoked, drank, dated and flaunted their disdain for what was then considered acceptable behavior for women after WWI.

**Fundamentalism** a form of a religion, especially Protestant Christianity, that upholds belief in the strict, literal interpretation of the Bible.

**Harlem Renaissance-** a rebirth in African-American culture collectively known as the Harlem Renaissance in New York City. African-American authors and poets, artists, musicians, and movie stars found greater freedom of expression and greater support from white sponsors during the era than existed previously.

**Installment Plans** enabled people to buy goods over an extended period of time, without having to put down very much money at the time of purchase. First used during the 1920s, people could purchase automobile, household appliances, homes, furniture, and other items.

**Prohibition**- the 18th Amendment emerged from the Progressive Era’s push for moral, social, and political reform. In 1919 following the ratification of the 18th Amendment it became illegal to manufacture, sell, or transport alcoholic beverages. Gangs could make millions of dollars dealing in illegal liquor so crime actually increased. The amendment was repealed in 1933.

**Red Scare**- (1919-1920) Paranoia regarding the threat of Bolsheviks or the spread of communism to the U.S. was known as the Red Scare. Americans were concerned about political unrest in Europe and capitalists believed that the Russian Revolution and rise of the Bolshevik power in 1917 threatened their world. Radicals, immigrant laborers, and anyone who appeared to threaten the U.S. government were charged with crimes regardless of the evidence.

**Roaring Twenties**- The decade of the 1920’s were called “roaring” because of the exuberant, freewheeling popular culture of the decade. The Roaring Twenties was a time when many people defied Prohibition, indulged in new styles of dancing and dressing, and rejected many traditional moral standards after WWI.

**Speakeasies**- an establishment that illegally sells alcoholic beverages during Prohibition.

**Teapot Dome Scandal**- When Warren G. Harding assumed the presidency in 1921, he brought a group of friends and political advisors from Ohio to work with him. Their corrupt dealings marred his administration. The worst scandal was that associated with Teapot Dome, Wyoming, an area rich in oil reserves. Harding’s Secretary of the Interior, Albert B. Fall, leased the reserves to oilmen who paid him kickbacks worth hundreds of thousands of dollars

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **CAUSES** | **ISSUE** | **EFFECTS** |
| **Fear of foreigners and loss of jobs** | Red Scare  Communism | Immigrant restrictions; Sacco and Vanzetti; Palmer Raids; KKK; anarchists; nativism; quota system |
| **Poverty and violence associated with drinking, Temperance Movement** | Prohibition | The 18th amendment; Open disregard for law; Rise in organized crime; bootleggers; speakeasies  Volstead Act |
| **Flappers, change in morality; change in women’s roles, jobs, lifestyles** | Changing role of women | 19th Amendment passes;  War opens job opportunities for women |

***Unit 8: The Great Depression 1929-1939***

*People:*

**Herbert Hoover**- (1874-1964)

-Despite the booming U.S. economy of the late 1920s, Calvin Coolidge decided not to run for president again in 1928.

-In his place, Republicans nominated Herbert Hoover to continue America’s prosperity.

-He failed to provide federal relief after The Crash of 1929, built Boulder Dam (Hoover Dam) and adhered firmly to laissez-faire economic policy.

**Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882-1945)**

- In 1921 he contracted polio, struggled to overcome the physical limitations and maintain a public, political career.

-In 1932 he ran against Republican incumbent President Herbert Hoover and soundly defeated him.

-He began the New Deal in the first 100 days after his inauguration.

**Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962)**

**-** Considered by many the most influential First Lady and one of the most significant American women of the 20th century, assisted her husband during his presidency, through the Great Depression and WWII.

-President Harry S. Truman appointed her as a delegate to the United Nations.

*Dates:*

**1929/Black Tuesday**

-The Great Depression began on October 29, “Black Tuesday,” 1929; millions of shares of stock were sold on the stock exchange. By late 1929, investors lost $40 billion.

-The collapse of the stock market signaled the beginning of a world-wide economic depression.

-the Great Depression lasted 10 years in the U.S. 1929-1939.

*Laws:*

**Hawley-Smoot Tariff**

- the 1930 Hawley-Smoot Tariff, increased the average tariff rate on imported goods up to almost 60 percent, which prompted retaliation from foreign nations to raise their tariff rates; this caused a dramatic decrease in worldwide trade hurting the economy even more.

*Concepts/Terms:*

**Bonus Army**

-after WWI Congress had agreed to pay WWI veterans a bonus of $500 which could be collected in 1945.

-As the depression worsened, more and more veterans demanded their bonus early. The President/Congress refused to endorse the early payment of bonuses; more than 20,000 veterans formed the “Bonus Army” and marched on Washington, D.C., in the summer of 1932.

-President Hoover reacted by ordering General Douglas MacArthur to use force to remove the veterans from the Capitol grounds.

**Buying on Margin**-

During the 1920's citizens began investing in the stock market. Buying on margin became very popular. Margins were generally around 50% at the time--that is, an investor could give his broker only 50% of the value of the stocks he wanted to purchase and the broker would put up the rest of the money. The investor would then pay interest on the loan that the broker gave him--the 50% value of the stocks. If the stocks increased in value then the investor got to keep all of the profit. When he sold he would pay off his debt to the broker. If the value of the stocks were to decrease below 50% (or some set level) of the price that they were bought at, there would be a "broker's call" where the investor would have to give more money to the broker or sell the stock and pay off his debt. When someone buys on margin, the stock itself is acting as collateral. If the value of the stock decreases below the margin, then even after selling the stock the investor would still owe the broker money.

**Dust Bowl**

severe [drought](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drought) and a failure to apply [dryland farming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dryland_farming) methods to prevent wind erosion caused the phenomenon. The drought came in three waves, 1934, 1936, and 1939–40, but some regions of the high plains experienced drought conditions for as many as eight years. With insufficient understanding of the ecology of the plains, farmers had conducted extensive [deep plowing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deep_plowing) of the virgin [topsoil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Topsoil) of the [Great Plains](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Plains) during the previous decade; this had displaced the native, deep-rooted [grasses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grass) that normally trapped soil and moisture even during periods of [drought](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drought) and high winds. The rapid mechanization of farm equipment, especially small gasoline tractors, and widespread use of the [combine harvester](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combine_harvester) contributed to farmers' decisions to convert arid grassland (much of which received no more than 10 inches of precipitation per year) to cultivated cropland.

-Farmers, especially those in Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and the Texas panhandle,

-Unable to grow anything, thousands of families lost their farms to the bank, and then left the Dust Bowl region in search of work on the west coast/California.

**Contributing factors of the Great Depression**

\*The U.S. Stock Market Crash of October 1929 signals the start of the depression America. Contributing factors were:

1) key industries: railroads, textiles, steel, did not turn a profit

2) mining/lumbering/coal were no long in demand

3) new forms of energy: hydroelectric, fuel oil, natural gas

4) automobiles, construction, consumer goods weakened

5) decline in new housing (impacts other industries = construction, glass, furniture, lumber)

6) farmers in debt try to produce more goods to make more money, but too much food = decrease in prices

7) farms in debt lose their farms to the bank; banks stuck with farms but no money

8) banks make bad loans to farmers and those that play the stock market and don’t get the money back

9) banks go bankrupt

10) Americans buy less due to rising prices, stagnant wages, unbalanced distribution of wealth

11) Americans buy goods on “credit” using installment payments

12 rich get rich, the poor get poorer

\*circular flow of economic activity declines = people have less money, so they buy less, companies don’t sell enough so they lay off workers, those workers have no money so they don’t buy products, and the economy continues to decline.

In addition --

-High tariffs limited foreign trade and investment, prevented European countries from repaying the debts they owed the United States following World War I.

-Germany’s war debt ($33billion in reparations) and economic instability in Europe contributed to depression;

- Banks were not secure and the money in them was not insured if banks failed.

-The depression extended beyond the boundaries of the United States affecting European countries and others which relied on trade with the United States.

***The Grapes of Wrath***

***–***novel by John Steinbeck; set during the [Great Depression](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Depression), the novel focuses on the Joads, a poor family of [tenant farmers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tenant_farmer) driven from their [Oklahoma](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oklahoma) home by drought, economic hardship, agricultural industry changes and bank foreclosures forcing tenant farmers out of work. Due to their nearly hopeless situation, and in part because they are trapped in the [Dust Bowl](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dust_Bowl), the Joads set out for California. Along with thousands of other "[Okies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Okie)", they seek jobs, land, dignity, and a future.

**Direct relief**

-practice of the government giving money or aid directly to those hurt by the Great Depression.

**Bread line**

**–** during the Great Depression**,** a line of people waiting to receive free food from a church or community group.

**Soup kitchen**

-during the Great Depression, a place where [food](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food) is offered to the hungry for [free](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gratis) or at a below market [price](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Price). Frequently they are staffed by [volunteer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volunteer) organizations, such as [church](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_body) or community groups.

**Shanty Town**

- A shanty town is a settlement of improvised housing, called shanties or [shacks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shack), made of [plywood](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plywood), [corrugated metal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corrugated_galvanised_iron) and cardboard boxes. Such settlements are usually found on the periphery of cities, in public parks, or near railroad tracks, rivers, lagoons or city [trash dump](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Landfill) sites; often lacks proper sanitation, safe water supply, electricity, or other basic human necessities. During the Great Depression they were dubbed “Hoovervilles”, sprang up seemingly overnight in cities throughout America, populated by the homeless and unemployed.

**Unemployment**

**-**The [unemployment rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unemployment_rate) is a measure of unemployment and it is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the [labor force](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Labor_force), not counting those in the military or in prison.

**Speculation**

-engagement in business transactions involving considerable risk but offering the chance of large gains, especially trading in commodities, stocks, etc., in the hope of profit from changes in the market price.

***Unit 9: New Deal/ Unit 10: WWII in Europe***

*People:*

**Franklin D. Roosevelt** American President during the Great Depression and World War II

**Harry S. Truman** American President after FDR died in 1945

**Joseph Stalin** dictator of the USSR during and after World War II

**Adolph Hitler** dictator of Germany before/during World War II

**Francisco Franco** dictator of Spain before/during/after World War II

**Benito Mussolini** dictator of Italy before/during World War II

[**Emperor Hirohito**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Hirohito)king of Japan before/during/after World War II

**Huey P. Long --**A supporter of [Franklin D. Roosevelt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franklin_D._Roosevelt)'s in the [1932 presidential election](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1932); split with Roosevelt in June 1933 to plan his own presidential bid for [1936](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1936). Long is best known for his [*Share Our Wealth*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Share_Our_Wealth) program, created in 1934 under the motto "[Every Man a King](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Every_Man_a_King)." It proposed new [wealth redistribution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wealth_redistribution) measures in the form of a [net asset tax](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wealth_tax) on corporations and individuals to curb the poverty and homelessness endemic nationwide during the [Great Depression](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Depression_in_the_United_States). To stimulate the economy, Long advocated federal spending on [public works](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_works), [schools and colleges](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education), and [old age pensions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_age_pensions).

**Father Charles Coughlin** a vocal supporter of [Franklin D. Roosevelt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franklin_D._Roosevelt) and his [New Deal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Deal). By 1934 he had become a harsh critic of Roosevelt, accusing him of being too friendly to bankers. He issued a platform calling for monetary reforms, the nationalization of major industries and railroads, and protection of the rights of labor. The membership ran into the millions, but it was not well-organized at the local level. After hinting at attacks on Jewish bankers, Coughlin began to use his radio program to issue [anti-Semitic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antisemitism) commentary, and in the late 1930s to support some of the policies of [Adolf Hitler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adolf_Hitler), [Benito Mussolini](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benito_Mussolini) and [Emperor Hirohito](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Hirohito). The broadcasts have been called "a variation of the Fascist agenda applied to American culture". His chief topics were political and economic rather than religious, with his slogan being "[Social Justice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_justice)", initially in support of, and later opposing, the [New Deal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Deal).

**Dr. Francis E. Townsend** an [American](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) [physician](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physician) who was best known for his revolving old-age [pension](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pension) proposal during the [Great Depression](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Depression). Known as the "Townsend Plan", this proposal influenced the establishment of the [Roosevelt administration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franklin_D._Roosevelt)'s [Social Security](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_Security_%28United_States%29) system.

**Dorothea Lange** an [American](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) documentary [photographer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Photographer) and [photojournalist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Photojournalist), best known for her [Depression](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Depression)-era work for the [Farm Security Administration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Farm_Security_Administration) (FSA). Lange's photographs humanized the consequences of the Great Depression and influenced the development of [documentary photography](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Documentary_photography).

*New Deal Legislation: 1933-1938*

**New Deal** A group of government programs and policies established under President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1930s; the New Deal was designed to improve conditions for persons suffering in the Great Depression.

**Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)**

-New Deal agency formed in 1933 in the Department of Agriculture.

-Its purpose was to help farmers by reducing production of staple crops, thus raising farm prices and encouraging more diversified farming.

-The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 empowered the AAA in years of good crops to make loans to farmers on staple crop yields and to store the surplus produce, which it could then release in years of low yield.

-In World War II the AAA turned its attention to increasing food production to meet war needs.

**Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)**

-New Deal agency established in 1933 by the U.S. Congress as a measure to provide work and vocational training for unemployed single young men through conserving and developing the country's natural resources. The government provided cloths, food, shelter, and paid the men $30 a month, of that $25 was to be sent home to their families.

-At its peak in 1935, the organization had more than 500,000 men in over 2,600 camps.

**Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)**

-The FDIC was created in 1933 to maintain public confidence and encourage stability in the financial system through the promotion of sound banking practices.

-the federal government insures consumer deposits in banks against possible bank failure.

**Federal Housing Administration (FHA)**

government agency created in part of the [National Housing Act of 1934](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Housing_Act_of_1934). It sets standards for construction, underwriting, and insures loans made by banks and other private lenders for home building. The goals of this organization are to improve housing standards and conditions, provide an adequate home financing system through insurance of [mortgage loans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mortgage_loan), and to stabilize the mortgage market.

**Glass-Steagall Act**

-Enacted in 1933, it protected bank depositors from the additional risks associated with security transactions; it prohibited commercial banks from collaborating with full-service brokerage firms or participating in investment banking activities.

**National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)**

- It specifically allowed workers to organize into unions and to engage in collective bargaining without interference from firms.

**National Youth Administration (NYA)**

a [New Deal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Deal) agency in the [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) that focused on providing work and education for Americans between the ages of 16 and 25. It operated from 1935-1939 as part of the [Works Progress Administration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Works_Progress_Administration) (WPA).

**Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)**- Congress created the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to regulate trading on Wall Street and curb the out-of-control speculation that had led to the Crash of 1929.

**Social Security Act**- A law enacted by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1935 to create a system of transfer payments in which younger, working people support older, retired people.

**Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)**

- A New Deal agency that was to modernize and reduce unemployment in the Tennessee River valley basin, one of the poorest and hardest-hit regions in the country.

-The agency hired local workers to construct a series of dams and hydroelectric power plants, which brought cheap electricity to thousands of people.

**Works Progress Administration (WPA)**

-New Deal program created in 1935 that provided work for the unemployed.

-It aimed to stimulate the economy during the Great Depression and preserve the skills and self-respect of unemployed persons by providing them useful work.

*Laws:*

**Neutrality Acts**

-A series of acts passed in 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1939 to limit U.S. involvement in possible future wars and that was created in response to previous U.S. involvement in WWI; imposed a general embargo on trading in arms and war materials with all parties involved in a war.

-**The Lend Lease Act of 1941**

program under which the United States supplied [Free France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_French_Forces), the [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom), the [Republic of China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_China_%281912%E2%80%9349%29), and later the [USSR](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USSR) and other [Allied nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allies_of_World_War_II) with food, oil, and materials between 1941 and August 1945.

*Dates:*

***Post WWI 1920-1933***

-Political unrest and fear of Communist revolutions triggered the rise of Benito Mussolini and the founding of the Fascist Party in Italy and the rise of Adolf Hitler and the founding of the Nazi Party in Germany.

-Francisco Franco led a Civil War in Spain from 1936-1939 to overthrow the Spanish Monarchy. He gained military support from [fascist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fascist) regimes and groups, especially [Nazi Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nazi_Germany) and the [Kingdom of Italy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fascist_Italy_%281922%E2%80%9343%29), while the [Republican side](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republican_faction_%28Spanish_Civil_War%29) was supported by Spanish [communists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communists) and [anarchists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anarchists) as well as help from the [Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union), Mexico, and the [International Brigades](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Brigades). Upon winning the Civil War he became the fascist dictator of Spain from 1939-1975.

-At the same time, extreme militarists in Japan exerted more control over Japan and the Empire in the 1930s.

**World War II in Europe 1939- 1945** It was the most widespread war in history, and directly involved more than 100 million people from over 30 countries, across 6 continents. In a state of "[total war](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Total_war)", the major participants threw their entire economic, industrial, and scientific capabilities behind the [war effort](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_effort), erasing the distinction between civilian and military resources. Marked by mass deaths of civilians, including [the Holocaust](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Holocaust) (in which approximately 11 million people were killed) and the [strategic bombing of industrial and population centers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strategic_bombing_during_World_War_II) resulted in an estimated [50 million to 85 million fatalities](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II_casualties).

-War began on September 1, 1939 with the German invasion of Poland.

-Hitler’s invasion of Czechoslovakia and then Poland in 1939 caused Britain and France to declare war on Germany.

*Wars:*

**United States in World War II (1941-1945)**

**Pearl Harbor**- A harbor on the island of Oahu in Hawaii. It is the U.S. Navy’s main Pacific base. A surprise attack by the Japanese to cripple the U.S. Pacific Fleet; on December 7, 1941, had the opposite effect than the Japanese had intended; and brought the US into World War II. The attack killed 2,403 people, injured 1,178 and destroyed/damaged 19 ships and 188 planes.

-The United States declared war on Japan following the attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941; following the U.S. declaration, Japan's allies, [Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany) and [Italy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy), [declared war on the United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Axis_Powers#Germany.27s_and_Italy.27s_declaration_of_war_against_the_United_States), bringing the United States fully into [World War II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II).

*Concepts/Terms:*

**Court-packing-FDR & the judicial system;**

a legislative initiative proposed by [U.S. President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States) [Franklin D. Roosevelt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franklin_D._Roosevelt) to add more justices to the [U.S. Supreme Court](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_the_United_States). Roosevelt's purpose was to obtain favorable rulings regarding [New Deal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Deal) legislation that the court had ruled [unconstitutional](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitutionality).

**Deficit Spending**

when the government spends more money than it has; the U.S. government used deficit spending during the Great Depression and also during World War II.

**New Deal**

-The domestic programs of the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration during 1933 to 1938. The New Deal consisted of sets of programs and policies designed to promote economic **Relief, Recovery, Reform** to end the Great Depression

**Axis Powers**

**-** The members of the Axis Powers were Germany, Italy, and Japan.

**Allies Powers**

- The major Allied Powers were Britain, France, Soviet Union, and the United States.

**Executive Order 9066**

-In an atmosphere of World War II hysteria, President Roosevelt, authorized the internment of tens of thousands of Japanese-American citizens and those of Japanese ancestry, as well as resident aliens from Japan.

-On February 19, 1942, Executive Order 9066 authorizing the Secretary of War to prescribe certain areas as military zones, clearing the way for the deportation of [Japanese Americans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_Americans) and [Italian-Americans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italian_Americans) to concentration camps.

- approximately 120,000 men, women, and children of Japanese ancestry were evicted from the West Coast of the United States and held in internment camps across the country. Japanese Americans in Hawaii were not incarcerated in the same way. Although the Japanese American population in Hawaii was nearly 40% of the population of Hawaii itself, only a few thousand people were detained there, suggesting that their mass removal on the West Coast was motivated by reasons other than "military necessity."

**Genocide**-

The deliberate and systematic extermination of a national, racial, political, or cultural group.

**Holocaust**

-The Holocaust was a methodical plan known as the “Final Solution”, orchestrated by Hitler to ensure German racial supremacy in the conquered areas of Europe.

-The Nazis first murdered nonconformists, political prisoners, homosexuals, the physically and mentally disabled, and non-Aryans.

- Hitler’s anti-Semitism was rabid and it resulted in the execution of 6 millions of Jews and 3 million others throughout Europe.

-The Nazis developed concentration camps, labor camps and extermination campus to hold the prisoners, gas chambers to murder them, and ovens to cremate the bodies to hide the numbers executed.

**Internment Camps**-

A camp for the accommodation of internees, especially during wartime.

**Isolationism**-

The policy or doctrine of isolating one's country from the affairs of other nations by declining to enter into alliances, foreign economic commitments, international agreements, etc.

**Nationalism**-

An extreme form of patriotic feelings, principles, or efforts especially marked by a feeling of superiority over other countries.

**Nonaggression Pact**-

On August 23, 1939, representatives from Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union met and signed the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, which guaranteed that the two countries would not attack each other after Germany invaded Poland in 1939; Germany and the USSR divided Poland. The pact was broken when Nazi Germany attacked the Soviet Union in 1941.

***Unit 10: U.S. Enters WWII/ Unit 11: Cold War***

*People:*

**Franklin D. Roosevelt**

**Harry Truman (1884-1972)**

-Harry S. Truman assumed the presidency following the sudden death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1945.

-He authorized the use of the atomic bomb in Japan, first on Hiroshima and then on Nagasaki

-In response to the spread of Communism, Truman announced the Truman Doctrine on March 12, 1947, which pledged U.S. support to nations opposing Communism.

-The Cold War, characterized by the antagonistic conflict between two world powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, began during Truman's administration.

**Omar Bradley (1893-1981)**

-Bradley was a U.S. Army general noted for his concern for individual soldiers and ability to organize large forces.

- He served during World War II, commanding divisions and serving as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's "eyes and ears" in North Africa.

-Bradley commanded the First Army in the D-Day landings and the Normandy campaign.

-He argued that a major land war in Asia in the 1950s would be "the wrong war, at the wrong place, at the wrong time, and with the wrong enemy."

**Dwight Eisenhower (1890-1969)**

-General Eisenhower was the Supreme Allied Commander of all Allied forces in Europe during World War II.

-On June 6, 1944, he organized the Normandy/ D-Day landing.

-Dwight David Eisenhower served his country as president from 1952 to 1960.

-The cold war between the U.S.S.R. and the United States continued throughout his presidency as he supported a foreign policy which encouraged cooperation and not conflict.

**Douglas MacArthur (1880-1964)**

-MacArthur was a soldier, graduate of West Point, and veteran of World Wars I and II, and the Korean War.

-In 1932 he led the troops that evicted the veterans who were camped in Washington D.C. protesting their treatment and conditions during the Great Depression.

-During World War II he left the troops on the Philippines when Japan invaded the island;

-commanded troops in the Southwest Pacific and presided over the Japanese surrender as the commander of Allied Powers.

-Truman relieved him of his command of Korea in 1951 because MacArthur's and Truman's ideas about the Korean War conflicted.

**Chester W. Nimitz (1885-1966)**

-Fleet Admiral Chester William Nimitz, was a five-star admiral in the United States Navy.

-He held the dual command of Commander in Chief, United States Pacific Fleet for U.S. naval forces and Commander in Chief, Pacific Ocean Areas for U.S. and Allied air, land, and sea forces during World War II.

**George Marshall (1880-1959)**

- Marshall became Gen. John Pershing's principal aide following the Meuse-Argonne campaign during World War I.

-He organized the Civil Conservation Corp, one of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs

-He became chief of staff of the U.S. Army in World War II.

-President Harry S. Truman named him secretary of state and during his tenure Marshall implemented the Marshall Plan for the economic recovery of Europe. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1953 for his post-war efforts.

**George Patton (1885-1945)**

-A soldier and graduate of West Point, George Patton learned tank tactics during World War I.

-He held many commands during World War II, directed the amphibious landings on Casablanca and the campaign in North Africa, led the Third Army out of Normandy, assisted with the Battle of the Bulge, and marched into Germany.

-He favored retaining Nazis in some positions and as a result he was removed from command.

**J. Robert Oppenheimer**

Scientist who helped the U.S. develop the atomic bomb (Manhattan Project)

**Vernon J. Baker**

African American [United States Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Army) officer who received the [Medal of Honor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medal_of_Honor) for his valorous actions during [World War II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II).

**Tuskegee Airmen**

-The Tuskegee Airmen were dedicated, determined young men who enlisted to become America's first black military airmen; served in Europe as fighter pilots that escorted American bombers over Europe.

**Flying Tigers**

all-volunteer flying units created in the summer of 1938 by Claire Chennault prior to the US entering WWII. It was designed to train a new Chinese Air Force from an American mold.

**Navajo Code Talkers**

From 1942-1945, about 400 Navajos served as code talkers for the U.S. Marines in the Pacific. They could encode, transmit, and decode a message in a fraction of the time it took a machine to do the same. And unlike with machine codes, the Japanese were never able to break the Navajo code which was based on the Navajo language.

*Wars:*

**World War II (1941-1945)**

**Cold War (1945-1989)**

-Following World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union emerged as superpowers. The two superpowers faced off in an arms race which lasted nearly 50 years.

-Instead of fighting a “hot-war” they fought a “cold-war”; it was a state of political hostility between countries characterized by threats, propaganda, and other measures short of open warfare, in particular they competed for global alliances and political strength.

-The threat of nuclear attack prompted private citizens to build bomb shelters and worry about nuclear disaster.

-A combination of factors including the rise of pro-democracy movements in Eastern Europe and China and the overthrow of communist governments in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Romania thawed the Cold War in the late 1980s.

- The tidal wave of change culminated with the fall of the [Berlin Wall](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berlin_Wall) in November 1989, which symbolized the collapse of European Communist governments and graphically ended the [Iron Curtain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iron_Curtain) divide of Europe.

-The USSR dissolved during the tenure of Mikhail Gorbachev as his policies of glasnost and perestroika worked to undermine communism.

**Korean War (1950-1953)**

-Communist North Korea invaded Democratic South Korea in 1950.

-The U.S. called on the United Nations to intervene on behalf of South Korea. The U.S. and 17 UN Nations participated in this war from 1950-1953.

-President Harry S. Truman sent General Douglas MacArthur to command U.S. forces.

-Differences of opinion between Truman and MacArthur over the application of force in bringing about an end to the conflict, which ended in MacArthur’s firing, mirrored public sentiment.

-President Dwight D. Eisenhower negotiated peace in 1953, the Korean War is considered a “draw” since communism continues in North Korea, and South Korea is still a democracy supported by the U.S.

*Dates/Events:*

**1941-1945**

-The United States entered World War II in 1941 on both the Pacific and European fronts.

-The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, prompted the United States to declare war on Japan. -Germany responded by declaring war on the United States.

**Bataan Death March**-

-In April 1942, the Japanese captured and forcibly marched 70,000 U.S. and Filipino prisoners of war. From the southern end of the Bataan Peninsula, the starving and ill-treated prisoners were force-marched 63 mi to a prison camp. Up to 10,000 died on the way and others escaped in the jungle.

**Midway**-

-The Battle of Midway was one of the most important battles of the Pacific Campaign during World War II and the considered the turning point of the war for the Allies. The U.S. Navy defeated the Imperial Japanese Navy and placed irreparable damage on the Japanese fleet in June 1942.

**Battle of Iwo Jima** –

Hardest fought Island landing by US Marines to capture Island as base for US Bombers to strike Japan. Japanese defenders used Islands volcanic structure and caves to defend every inch of Island

**D-Day/Operation Overlord/Normandy Invasion**-

- Operation Overlord was the code name for the Battle of Normandy which was the largest seaborne invasion in history, the operation began the liberation of German-occupied northwestern Europe from [Nazi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nazi_Germany) control, and contributed to the Allied victory on the [Western Front](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Front_%28World_War_II%29).

**Battle of the Bulge –**

Final German counter-attack against the Allies in the Ardennes Forest in Belgium in 1944, designed to halt allied advance and cut-it in half; used winter storms and terrain to cover attack but it could not stop the Allies from entering Germany.

**V-E Day**-

May 8, 1945, the day on which the Allies announced the surrender of German forces in Europe during World War II.

**Hiroshima/Nagasaki**

-American airmen dropped “Little Boy” the name of the 1st atomic bomb on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945.

-Without the immediate surrender of Japan, American airmen dropped “Fat Man” the name of the 2nd atomic bomb on Nagasaki on August 9, 1945.

-These two events are the only use of nuclear weapons in war to date.

**V-J Day**-

August 15, 1945, the day on which the Japanese forces surrendered and ended World War II in the Pacific.

**1957**-

The year 1957 marked the start of the space race between the United States and the Soviet Union. On October 4, the Soviets launched the world’s first space satellite, called Sputnik. The Communist success caused U.S. military and political leaders concern because it appeared to narrow the gap between the “backward” Soviet Union and the United States. The “space race” ends when the U.S. lands on the moon in 1969.

**Berlin Airlift**-

Soviet forces blockaded the roads and rail lines to West Berlin from 1948-49 to isolate it from the West and terminate the joint Allied military government of the city; in response, the Western Allies organized the Berlin airlift to carry supplies to the people of West Berlin, a difficult feat given the city's population. Aircrews from the [United States Air Force](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Air_Force) and the British [Royal Air Force](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Air_Force), flew over 200,000 flights in one year, providing to the West Berliners up to 8,893 tons of necessities each day, such as fuel and food. The Soviets did not disrupt the airlift for fear this might lead to open conflict. The Russians opened access to the city after 1 year of the blockade. West Berlin became the “symbol” of the Cold War conflict.

*Laws:*

**GI Bill**

a strategy to avoid economic downturn after World War II was the GI Bill of Rights; it allotted funds to give returning military personnel 1 year of unemployment while they transitioned back to the civilian world. The money was also to send veterans to a trade school or college. In addition, the act allowed the Veteran’s Administration to guarantee $16 billion in loans to veterans so they could purchase homes, farms, or small businesses.

**Truman Doctrine**-

In 1947, President Truman told Congress that "it must be the policy of the United States to support free people who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures”… this policy would provide economic and military aid to any country threatened by communism or totalitarian ideology; the first 2 countries to receive the aid were Greece and Turkey after WWII.

*Concepts/Terms:*

**Manhattan Project**-

A research and development project that produced the first atomic bombs during World War II. The first nuclear device ever detonated was an implosion-type bomb at the Trinity Test conducted in Alamogordo July 16, 1945. From there “Little Boy” and “Fat Man” were developed and dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August of 1945.

**Island hopping**

-After the [Battle of Midway](http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h1725.html), the United States launched a counter-offensive strike known as "island-hopping," establishing a line of overlapping island bases, as well as air control. The idea was to capture certain key islands, one after another, until Japan came within range of American bombers.

**Office of Price Administration**

Fought inflation by freezing wages, prices & rents; rationed foods such as meat, butter, cheese, as well as items necessary for the war effort such as oil, gas, and rubber.

**Mexican Bracero Program**

It was a series of agreements established on August 4, 1942, when the U.S. signed the Mexican Farm Labor Agreement with Mexico This program was intended to fill the labor shortage in agriculture. The program lasted 22 years and offered employment contracts to 5 million braceros in 24 U.S. states—becoming the largest foreign worker program in U.S. history

**Nuremberg Trials**

-post WWII trials to bring Nazi war criminals to justice; a series of 13 trials carried out in Nuremberg, Germany, between 1945 and 1949.

-The defendants were indicted on such charges as crimes against peace and crimes against humanity (war crimes)

**Rosie the Riveter**-

A propaganda character created during World War II to symbolize women working in the war industries and used as a nickname to women working in these factories.

**38th Parallel**

- Proposed at the Potsdam Conference in 1945, the 38th Parallel was a boundary line that separated North Korea and South Korea. It is at Latitude line 38° north. North Korea was backed by communists, whereas South Korea was anti-communist.

**Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)**

- The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is a independent civilian intelligence agency of the United States government that compiles intelligence information, conducts counterintelligence activities outside the United States, and advises the President and the National Security Council on matters of foreign intelligence and national security.

**Containment**

- A United States foreign policy doctrine adopted by President Harry S. Truman and his administration in 1947, operating on the principle that communist governments will eventually fall apart as long as they are prevented from expanding their influence to other countries.

**House Un-American Activities Commission (HUAC)**

- The U.S. House of Representatives created HUAC to investigate disloyalty and subversive organizations.

-The committee's methods included pressure on witnesses to name former associates, vague and sweeping accusations against individuals, and the assumption of an individual's guilt because of association with a suspect organization.

-After 1950, Sen. Joseph McCarthy borrowed many of the committee's tactics for his own Senate investigations.

**Iron Curtain**-

Phrase used by Winston Churchill in 1946 to describe the imaginary line between democratic (the west) and communist countries (the east) . The Iron Curtain became a military, political, and ideological barrier between the Soviet blockade and Western Europe from 1945 to 1990.

**Marshall Plan**

-This was the American program to aid Europe in which the U.S. gave economic support to European economies after the end of World War II in order to prevent the spread of Soviet Communism and named after Sec. of the State George Marshall.

-The goals of the United States were to rebuild a war-devastated region, remove trade barriers, modernize industry, and make Europe prosperous again.

-It offered the same aid to the Soviet Union and its allies, but they did not accept it.

-During the four years that the plan was operational, the U.S. spent $13 billion in economic and technical assistance to help the recovery of the European countries.

**McCarthyism**

-During the Cold War, Joseph R. McCarthy, announced that communists worked in the State Department however there was no proof of this; the term “McCarthyism” is also symbolic for a “witch-hunt”.

-He and his followers worked to identify known communists and accused others based on their association.

-Employers refused to hire those suspected of communist activities because McCarthy’s tactic of guilt by association made the employee suspect.

-In 1954 through 35 days of televised hearings before a Senate investigating committee, McCarthy failed to substantiate his claims of communist collusion and lost favor with the Senate, and with the American public after he accused members of the US Military as being communist.

**North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)**-

An international organization composed of the U.S., Canada, Britain, and a number of European countries. The purpose of the organization was one of collective security against the Soviet Union and countries that supported Soviet Communism.

**Satellite Nation**-

A political term for a country that is formally independent, but under heavy political and economic influence or control by another country; most often used to describe countries influenced by the USSR.

**United Nations (UN)**-

An international organization composed of most of the countries of the world. It was founded in 1945 to promote peace, security, and economic development. The UN headquarters in the U.S. are in New York City, NY.

**Warsaw Pact**-

A military treaty and association of Eastern European countries, formed in 1955 by the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania in response to NATO; Soviet version of NATO.

**Venona Papers**

The Venona project was a counter-intelligence program initiated by the U.S. Army’s [Signal Intelligence Service](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Signal_Intelligence_Service) (later the [National Security Agency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Security_Agency)). The purpose of the Venona project was the decryption of messages transmitted by the [intelligence agencies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intelligence_agencies) of the Soviet Union to determine if Americans were passing secrets to the Soviets.

**U-2 Incident**

-1960, Eisenhower was president when a [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) [U-2](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lockheed_U-2) [spy plane](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reconnaissance_aircraft) was shot down while in [Soviet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union) [airspace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Airspace)

-flown by [CIA](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Intelligence_Agency) [pilot](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pilot_%28aeronautics%29) [Francis Gary Powers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Gary_Powers), who was performing photographic [aerial reconnaissance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aerial_reconnaissance); he was captured after his plane was shot down.

-the United States government tried to cover up the plane's purpose and mission, but was forced to admit its military nature when the Soviet government came forward with the captured pilot and remains of the U-2 including spying technology that had survived the crash as well as photos of military bases in the Soviet Union taken by the aircraft.

-the incident was a great embarrassment to the United Statesand prompted a marked deterioration in [its relations with the Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union%E2%80%93United_States_relations#Cold_War_.281945.E2.80.9391.29). Powers was convicted of [espionage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Espionage) and sentenced to three years of [imprisonment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incarceration) plus seven years of [hard labor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hard_labor) but would be released two years later during a [prisoner exchange](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prisoner_exchange) for Soviet officer [Rudolf Abel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rudolf_Abel).

**Brinkmanship**

-is a term coined during the [Cold War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cold_War) (Eisenhower Administration) to describe the tactic of seeming to approach the verge of war in order to persuade one's opposition to retreat. It was an effective tactic because neither side of a conflict could contemplate [mutually assured destruction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mutually_assured_destruction) in a nuclear war, acting as a nuclear deterrence for both the side threatening to pose damage and the country on the 'receiving end'. Ultimately, it worsened the relationship between the USSR and the US

**Domino Theory**-

- President Dwight D. Eisenhower coins one of the most famous Cold War phrases when he suggests the fall of French Indochina to the communists could create a “domino” effect in Southeast Asia.

***Unit 11: Civil Rights/Post WWII and 1950s/New Frontier***

*People:*

**Harry Truman --**President 1945-1952; post-WWII; Berlin Airlift, Korean War, Containment

**Dwight D. Eisenhower** – President 1952-1960 Korean War, Vietnam, Space Race, U2 Incident

**John F. Kennedy** --President 1960-1963 Space Race, Vietnam, Bay of Pigs, Cuban Missile Crisis, Assassinated 1963

**Lyndon B. Johnson** ---President 1963-1968 Space Race, Vietnam,

**Martin Luther King Jr. (1929-1968)**

**-** King was one of several African-Americans concerned with reforming American society and gaining equal rights by using civil disobedience or non-violent action.

- King assisted in coordinating the bus boycott which gained national and international attention.

- In 1957 he was instrumental in organizing the Southern Christian Leadership Conference

-In August, during the March on Washington in support of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, King set aside his prepared speech and rallied the 250,000 in attendance with "I have a dream today!"

-He was assassinated on April 4, 1968

**Cesar Chavez (1924-1997)**

**-**Cesar Chávez was a migrant farm worker who sought to improve the lives of other migrant workers.

-worked with Dolores Huerta to organize the United Farm Workers union

- He called for non-violent struggles for justice and used strikes, boycotts and other forms of civil disobedience to improve conditions for migrant workers.

-Chávez provided leadership for 30 years, protesting violence and urging cooperation between growers and workers.

**Rosa Parks (1913-2005)**

**-** active member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

-During a time when public transportation was legally segregated, she was arrested on December 1, 1955, when she refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man.

-Her actions prompted black church and business leaders to conduct a boycott of the Montgomery bus company, which began December 5, 1956.

**Hector P. Garcia (1914-1996)**

**-**Hector García founded the G.I. Forum, one of the most active and successful civil rights organizations for Mexican-Americans.

-García was politically active as a member of the Texas State Democratic Committee and the Democratic National Committee. In 1960 he founded the Political Association of Spanish-Speaking Organizations (PASO). He was also involved in LULAC (League of United Latin American Citizens).

-He was awarded the United States of America Medal of Freedom in 1984.

**Betty Friedan (1921-2006)**

**-**Betty Friedan has been central to the reshaping of American attitudes toward women's lives and rights.

-Friedan's 1963 book, *The Feminine Mystique*, detailed the frustrating lives of countless American women who were expected to find fulfillment primarily through the achievements of husbands and children.

-The book made an enormous impact, triggering a period of change that continues today.

-She was a founder of the National Organization for Women, a convener of the National Women's Political Caucus, and a key leader in the struggle for passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.

**Thurgood Marshall (1908-1993)**

**-**African Americans, earned his law degree from Howard Law School in Washington, D.C. and made significant contributions in the quest for legal justice and civil rights in the United States.

-He argued cases on behalf of the NAACP, which furthered the rights of African-Americans

-In 1954 Marshall won his most famous case, Brown v. Board of Education.

-President Lyndon Johnson nominated Marshall to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1967 and he served until retirement in 1991.

**Dolores Huerta (1930- )**

Huerta isthe co-founder and Secretary-Treasurer of the United Farm Workers of America, with Cesar Chavez.

-played a major role in the American civil rights movement.

**Nikita Khrushchev**

a politician who led the [Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union) during part of the [Cold War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cold_War); responsible for the [de-Stalinization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/De-Stalinization) of the Soviet Union, for backing the progress of the early [Soviet space program](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_space_program); hoping eventually to rely on missiles for national defense, Khrushchev ordered major cuts in conventional forces. Despite the cuts, Khrushchev's rule saw the most tense years of the Cold War, culminating in the [Cuban Missile Crisis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuban_Missile_Crisis); relatively liberal reforms in areas of domestic policy. Khrushchev's party colleagues removed him from power in 1964, replacing him with [Leonid Brezhnev](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leonid_Brezhnev).

**Malcolm X**-

an [African-American](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_Americans) [Muslim](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam_in_the_United_States) minister and [human rights activist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_rights_activist). To his admirers he was a courageous advocate for the rights of blacks, a man who indicted white America in the harshest terms for its crimes against black Americans; detractors accused him of preaching [racism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racism) and violence. He has been called one of the greatest and most influential [African Americans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_Americans) in history. Spokesperson for the Nation of Islam; Black Separatist; assassinated in 1965.  
**Stokely Carmichael** –

a prominent figure in the [Civil Rights Movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_Rights_Movement) and the global [Pan-African movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pan-Africanism). He grew up in the United States from the age of 11 and became an activist while he attended [Howard University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Howard_University). In his first year at the university, in 1961, he participated in the [Freedom Rides](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_Rides) of the [Congress of Racial Equality](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congress_of_Racial_Equality) (CORE) to desegregate the bus station restaurants along U.S. Route 40 between Baltimore and Washington, D.C. and was frequently arrested, spending time in jail. He was active in the Civil Rights Movement and [Black Power movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Power_movement), first as a leader of the [Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Student_Nonviolent_Coordinating_Committee) (SNCC) and later as the "Honorary Prime Minister" of the [Black Panther Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Panther_Party) (BPP), and finally as a leader of the [All-African People's Revolutionary Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All-African_People%27s_Revolutionary_Party) (A-APRP).

**George Wallace**

- governor of Alabama who opposed integration of schools and other public facilities  
**Orval Faubus**

- governor of Arkansas who tried to prevent intervention of Central High School in Little Rock, AK.  
**Lester Maddox**

- governor of Georgia (same as Wallace)

**Shirley Chisholm**

**-** In 1968, she became the first African American woman elected to the [United States Congress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Congress);

-in 1972, she became the first black candidate for a major party's nomination for [President of the United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States), and the first woman to run for the [Democratic Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_Party_%28United_States%29)'s presidential nomination.

-In 2015, Chisholm was posthumously awarded the [Presidential Medal of Freedom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presidential_Medal_of_Freedom).

*Dates:*

**Sputnik I/1957**

-1957 marked the start of the space race between the United States and the Soviet Union. On October 4, the Soviets launched the world’s first space satellite, called Sputnik. The Communist success caused U.S. military and political leaders concern because it appeared to narrow the gap between the “backward” Soviet Union and the United States. The “space race” ends when the U.S. lands on the moon in 1969.

*War Events:*

**Cold War (1945-1989)** (Above)

**Bay of Pigs**

-In March 1960, President Dwight D. Eisenhower allowed the CIA to finance and train a group of Cuban exiles to land in Cuba and attempted to topple the communist government of Fidel Castro.

-President John F. Kennedy inherited this program when he became president in 1961.

-The plan immediately fell apart--the landing force ended up in the swamp (Bay of Pigs), Castro's military was waiting for the invaders, the tiny Cuban air force sank most of the exiles' supply ships, the U.S. did not provide promised air support, and the expected uprising never happened.

-President Kennedy tried to redeem himself by publicly accepting blame for the attack and its subsequent failure. In order to get the Cuban exiles returned the US had to pay a ransom of $53million in medical aid and supplies to Cuba. It made the US look foolish and would lead to Castro’s fear of continual US interference – which in turn led to the Cuban Missile Crisis.

**Cuban Missile Crisis**

-For 13 days, leaders of the U.S. and the Soviet Union engaged in a tense, political and military standoff in October 1962 over the installation of nuclear-armed Soviet missiles on Cuba, just 90 miles from U.S. shores.

-Many people feared the world was on the brink of nuclear war.

-Disaster was avoided when the U.S. agreed to Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev's offer to remove the Cuban missiles in exchange for the U.S. promising not to invade Cuba. Kennedy also secretly agreed to remove U.S. missiles from Turkey.

*Court Cases:*

**Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)**

**-**On June 7, 1892, a 30-year-old colored shoemaker named Homer Plessy was jailed for sitting in the "White" car of the East Louisiana Railroad.

- Plessy appealed his case to the U.S. Supreme Court. He contended that the Separate Car Act of Louisiana violated the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

-In 1896, the Supreme Court of the United States heard Plessy's case and ruled in favor of segregation so long as the facilities are equal. *“Separate but equal is ok”*

**Brown v. Board of Education (1954)**

**-**Linda Brown, an eight-year-old African-American girl, had been denied permission to attend an elementary school only five blocks from her home in Topeka, Kansas.

- Linda Brown's parents filed a lawsuit to force the schools to admit her to the nearby, but segregated, school for white students.

-The Brown decision did more than reverse the Plessy doctrine of “separate but equal”; this case is considered a landmark in that it reversed centuries of segregationist practices (Jim Crow laws/black codes).

**Sweatt v. Painter (1950)**

**-**In 1946, Heman Marion Sweatt applied for admission to the University of Texas School of Law, which was at the time an all-white institution.  Sweatt met all eligibility requirements for admission except for his race.

-The Supreme Court ruled that in states where public graduate and professional schools existed for white students but not for black students, black students must be admitted to the all-white institutions, and that the equal protection clause required Sweatt's admission to the University of Texas School of Law.

**Mendez v. Westminster (1947)**

The Supreme Court ruled that the segregation of [Mexican](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico) and [Mexican American](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexican_American) students into separate "Mexican schools" was unconstitutional. It was the first ruling in the United States in favor of desegregation.

**Delgado v. Bastrop I.S. D. (1948)**

Because of Mendez v Westminster School District, the Texas Attorney General decided that segregation of Mexican American children was illegal. Delgado and others sued Bastrop I.S,D., saying that separating Mexican American children from other white children was a violation since there was no specific state law. Bastrop I.S.D. was ordered to stop segregating Mexican American students.

**Hernandez v. Texas (1954)**

In a unanimous ruling, the court held that [Mexican Americans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexican_American) and all other racial or national groups in the [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) had equal protection under the [14th Amendment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fourteenth_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution) of the [U.S. Constitution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Constitution). The ruling was written by Justice [Earl Warren](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earl_Warren). This was the first case in which Mexican-American lawyers had appeared before the US Supreme Court. The case was part of mid-century civil rights law, decided in the same year as [*Brown v. Board of Education*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brown_v._Board_of_Education), ruling that racially segregated public schools were unconstitutional.

**Edgewood I.S.D. v. Kirby (1984)**

The Robin Hood plan was a media nickname given to [legislation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statutory_law) enacted by the [U.S. state](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._state) of [Texas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas) in 1993 to provide court-mandated equitable school financing for all school districts in the state, in response to the [Texas Supreme Court](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas_Supreme_Court)'s ruling in Edgewood Independent School District v. Kirby. The law "recaptured" property tax revenue from property-wealthy school districts and distributed those in property-poor districts, in an effort to equalize the financing of all school districts throughout Texas.

*Laws:*

**desegregation of the armed forces-**

Executive Order 9981 was an [executive order](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Executive_order_%28United_States%29) issued on July 26, 1948, by [President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._President) [Harry S. Truman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_S._Truman). It abolished [racial discrimination](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_discrimination) in the [United States Armed Forces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Armed_Forces) and eventually led to the end of [segregation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_segregation_in_the_United_States) in the services

**Civil Rights acts of 1957**

The goal of the 1957 Civil Rights Act was to ensure that all Americans could exercise their right to vote. By 1957, only about 20% of African Americans were registered to vote. Despite comprising the majority population in numerous counties and [Congressional districts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_United_States_congressional_districts) in the South, most blacks had been effectively [disfranchised](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disfranchisement_after_Reconstruction_era) by discriminatory [voter registration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voter_registration) rules and laws in those states since the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Civil rights organizations had collected evidence of discriminatory practices, such as administration of [literacy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literacy_test) and comprehension tests, [poll taxes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poll_tax_%28United_States%29) and other means. While the states had the right to establish rules for voter registration and elections, the federal government found an oversight role in ensuring that citizens could exercise the constitutional right to vote for federal officers, such as the president, [vice president](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vice_President_of_the_United_States), and Congress.

**Civil Rights Act of 1964**-

The Civil Rights Act of 1964, signed by President Lyndon Baines Johnson, made racial, religious, and sex discrimination by employers illegal. It also gave the federal government the power to enforce all laws governing civil rights, including the desegregation of schools and public places.

**Civil Rights Act of 1968**-

Legislation in the U.S., passed in 1968, that prohibited discrimination in the sale or rental of a private home based on the buyer’s or renter's race, religion, or national origin. The Act was later amended to include gender, ability, and families with children under its protected classes.

**Economic Opportunity Act (EOA)- (1964)**

The initial step in the war on poverty aspect of President Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society program. The purpose of EOA was to help the poor by enabling them to pull themselves from the grip of poverty and to improve the role of the federal government in the improvement of education.

**Voting Rights Act of 1965**-

Prohibits the states and their political subdivisions from imposing voting qualifications or prerequisites to voting, or standards, practices, or procedures that deny or curtail the right of a U.S. citizen to vote because of race, color, or membership in a language minority group.

**24th Amendment**: Eliminated poll taxes in elections of public officials.

**Minorities used these techniques to achieve equality:**

* *Lobbying* used to convince congress to vote a certain way
* *Protesting* uses 1st Amendment right of Freedom of Speech and Assembly to gain attention to a cause
* *Court decisions* used to determine the constitutionality of an issue
* ***Amendments*** to the U.S. Constitution allows voters to change, delete or add to the Constitution

*Concepts/Terms:*

**Affirmative Action**-

In the U.S., affirmative action came to prominence in the 1960s as a way to promote equal opportunity across the various groups within society. It is designed to increase the number of people from certain groups within businesses, institutions and other areas of society in which they have historically had low representation. It is often considered a means of countering historical discrimination against a particular group.

**Black Panthers**-

Founded in Oakland, California by Huey Newton and Bobby Seale on October 15, 1966, the organization initially called for protection of black neighborhoods from police brutality. It then became a black revolutionary and socialist organization active in the United States from 1966 until 1982.

**Black Power**-

A political slogan and movement in the late 1960’s and early 1970’s that emphasized racial pride and the creation of black political and cultural institutions to promote and nurture black collective interests and advance black values.

**Civil Rights Movement**

-Civil rights are legal and political rights enjoyed by the inhabitants of a country, especially the rights guaranteed by the 13th and 14th amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

-Beginning in the 1940s, non-violent tactics were adopted in an effort to unify protest.

-Black activists, often affiliated with church groups, continued to offer passive resistance to the unjust civil laws. This form of protest is called civil disobedience.

-The effort of women to secure equal rights was also challenging. In the early 1970s, the Equal Rights Amendment was accepted by Congress after more than 130 years of effort on the part of women. However, after ten years, two-thirds of the state legislatures had not ratified the measure and it died in 1982.

**Freedom Riders**-

- In 1961, a group of Freedom Riders made up of both blacks and whites, challenged segregation on interstate buses and in terminals. During the conflict, which continued all summer, hundreds of protestors were jailed or injured in attacks by pro-segregation mobs. Eventually the federal government intervened to see that integration was enforced. By the time the Freedom Rides were over, segregation had suffered another blow.

**Montgomery Bus Boycott**-

-A mass protest by African American citizens in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, against segregation policies on the city's public buses. It was inspired by Rosa Parks, and ended in late 1956 when the city agreed to desegregate busing after nearly going bankrupt.

**Nation of Islam**-

(Black Muslims) Founded July 1930 in Detroit, this was a new religious movement whose goals were to improve the spiritual, mental, social, and economic condition of African Americans in the United States. Malcom X became a famous and public face of the Nation of Islam until he was kicked out of the group.

**Segregation**

Segregation is a system that keeps different groups separate from each other, either through physical dividers or using social pressures and laws (Jim Crow laws).

**Consumerism**

encourages the acquisition of goods and services in ever-increasing amounts; beginning in the US in post WWII America of the 1950s.

**Sit-In**-

When people sit quietly and wait to be served at a restaurant that refuses to serve African Americans. Angry onlookers tried to provoke fights that never came. Any violent reprisal would undermine the spirit of the sit-in. When the local police came to arrest the demonstrators, another line of students would take the vacated seats. Slowly, but surely, restaurants throughout the South began to abandon their policies of segregation.

**Desegregation**-

is the elimination of laws, customs, or practices under which different races or groups are restricted to specific or separate public facilities, neighborhoods or schools.

**Baby Boom**-

American servicemen returning from WWII got married and started families. The exponential number of baby births became known as the” baby boom”. A person who was born between 1945 and 1965 is considered a baby boomer. Representing nearly 20% of the American public, baby boomers have had a significant impact on the economy.

**Suburbs**-

a district lying immediately outside a city or town, especially a smaller residential community. Post-WWII affluence gave millions of Americans the chance to have a house of their own. People left the crowded cities for the new, spacious, suburbs. New schools, shopping centers, roads, fast food restaurants and access to automobiles added to the convenience to suburban life. People worked in the cities and lived in the suburbs. Average home cost $7,000.

**Alliance for Progress**-

Initiated by President John F. Kennedy in 1961, it was an international development program by joining 22 Latin American countries with the U.S. to strengthen democratic government and promote social and economic reforms in Latin America by the US giving economic aid to those nations. The economic assistance to Latin America nearly tripled between fiscal year 1960 and fiscal year 1961. Between 1962 and 1967 the US supplied $1.4 billion per year to Latin America.

**Berlin Wall**-

In 1961 the Soviets constructed a barrier to separate East Berlin from West Berlin and East Germany. The Berlin Wall was originally constructed out of barbed wire, but as the “brain drain” increased and people fled East Berlin the wall was reconstructed using concrete blocks. The Berlin Wall served as a reminder of the division between the East and the West politically, socially, and economically. The wall is dismantled in 1989 when East Germany cannot prevent the migration out of the communist country into the west.

**Medicare/Medicaid**

-Medicare is for individuals over the age of 65.

-Medicaid is a joint federal and state program that helps low-income individuals or families pay for the costs associated with long-term medical and custodial care, provided they qualify.

**NASA**-

National Aeronautics and Space Administration; an independent U.S. government agency established in 1958 for research and development of vehicles and activities for aeronautics and space exploration. NASA, was created largely in response to the Soviet Union's launch of Sputnik in 1957.

**New Frontier**-

In his 1960 democratic presidential acceptance speech Kennedy said

*We stand today on the edge of a New Frontier — the frontier of the 1960s, the frontier of unknown opportunities and perils, the frontier of unfilled hopes and unfilled threats. ... Beyond that frontier are uncharted areas of science and space, unsolved problems of peace and war, unconquered problems of ignorance and prejudice, unanswered questions of poverty and surplus.* Later this would be the tag line for JFK’s Administration.

**Peace Corps**-

U.S. government agency of volunteers, formed in 1961 by President John F. Kennedy. Its purpose is to assist other countries in their development efforts by providing skilled workers in the fields of education, agriculture, health, trade, technology, and community development and to build a relationship between Americans and the countries that volunteers would be living and working in to involve Americans more actively in the cause of global democracy, peace, development, and freedom.

**Arms Race-** both the U.S. and Soviet Union stockpiled and built more lethal weapons (i.e. Hydrogen bomb)

**the economic impact of defense spending on the business cycle and education priorities from 1945 to the 1990s:**

* Large military and industrial complexes – NASA due to the Space Race
* Creation of weapons of mass destruction
* Fueled high tech industries and steadily increased government defense spending
* Creation of a huge national security segment of the US government
* Increased federal spending on mathematics and science education

***Unit 12: Great Society/Vietnam War***

*People:*

**Barry Goldwater**- (1909-1998)

- In the U.S. Senate, Goldwater advocated state right-to-work laws, a reduction of public ownership of utilities, and decreases in welfare and foreign aid appropriations.

-Goldwater became the acknowledged leader of the extreme conservative wing of the Republican party.

-In 1964, he was the Republican presidential nominee, he was decisively defeated by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

**Lyndon B. Johnson (LBJ)**- (1908-73)

-He was the 36th president of the United States following the November 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

-Upon taking office, Johnson, launched an ambitious slate of progressive reforms aimed at alleviating poverty and creating what he called a "Great Society" for all Americans.

-Despite his impressive domestic achievements, however, Johnson's legacy was equally defined by his failure to lead the nation out of the Vietnam War.

**Earl Warren**- (1891–1974)

-Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court from 1953-1969.

-He was a strong supporter of the civil rights movement

-Warren led the Warren Commission, a committee formed to investigate the murder of President John F. Kennedy. It published the Warren Report in 1964 which stated that Kennedy had been killed by Lee Harvey Oswald and that he acted alone.

**Dean Rusk,**

[United States Secretary of State](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Secretary_of_State) from 1961 to 1969 under presidents [John F. Kennedy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_F._Kennedy) and [Lyndon B. Johnson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lyndon_B._Johnson); he believed in the use of military action to combat [communism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communism).

**Henry Kissinger**

American [diplomat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diplomat) and [political scientist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_scientist). He served as [National Security Advisor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Security_Advisor_%28United_States%29) and later concurrently as [United States Secretary of State](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Secretary_of_State) in the administrations of presidents [Richard Nixon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Nixon) and [Gerald Ford](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerald_Ford). For his actions negotiating an unsuccessful ceasefire in [Vietnam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam), Kissinger received the 1973 [Nobel Peace Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Peace_Prize).

**Eugene McCarthy**

American [politician](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politician), long-time [Congressman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Member_of_Congress) from [Minnesota](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minnesota), member of the [U.S. House of Representatives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_House_of_Representatives) from 1949 to 1959 and the [U.S. Senate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Senate) from 1959 to 1971. In the [1968 presidential election](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._presidential_election,_1968), McCarthy was the first candidate to challenge incumbent [Lyndon B. Johnson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lyndon_B._Johnson) for the [Democratic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_Party_%28United_States%29) nomination for [president of the United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States), running on an anti-[Vietnam War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam_War) platform.

**Raul Perez "Roy" Benavidez** (1935 –1998) was a member of the [United States Army Special Forces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special_Forces_%28United_States_Army%29) and retired [United States Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Army) master sergeant who received the Congressional [Medal of Honor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medal_of_Honor) for his valorous actions in combat in the Vietnam War.

*Wars:*

**Vietnam (previously known as French Indochina)**

**-**Colony of France since the late 1880s until 1941 when Japan invaded it during WWII.

- During World War II, Japan seized the country and Ho Chi Minh organized the independence movement, which continued after the return of the French in 1945.

- the United States, concerned about the communist threat in Vietnam, agreed to support France’s decision to keep it as a colony 1945-1954.

-US inserted its role in Vietnam when France left in 1954. The US helped prop up South Vietnam after the nation split between North and South at the 17th Parallel in 1954. Vietnam was supposed to have elections in 1956 to determine if it would be communist or a democracy.

-1956 first US military advisors sent to Vietnam to assist South Vietnamese military.

-Congress passed the Tonkin Gulf Resolution 1964, which empowered President Lyndon B. Johnson to have broad military power in Vietnam and escalate US involvement in the war.

-As more American tax dollars and troops were spent on the military offensive, and as the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese countered every U.S. escalation with more manpower and guerrilla tactics, American public support for the war decreased.

-The Vietnam War continued through January 1973, US troops leave in 1973. It was the longest military engagement in U.S. history and the United States’ first defeat as we were not able to prevent the country from becoming communist.

The war continues without US support into 1975 when South Vietnam is invaded by the North. Vietnam becomes communist.

*Laws:*

**24th Amendment - (**1964)

Ended Poll Tax  
**25th Amendment - (**1967)

Presidential succession

**26th Amendment**- (1971)

was prompted by Anti-war movement in the 1960’s by pointing out that 18yr. old boys could be drafted to fight in Vietnam but had no voice in electing America’s political leaders who sent them to fight.

**Reynolds v. Sims(1964)**

Made legislatures more representative of the people they represent; changed funding formulas for schools, roads and services. Supreme Court upheld “principle of one person, one vote”; equal protection requires representation in state legislatures to be based on population. **Tinker v. Des Moines (1969)**

The Court found that the actions of the Tinkers in wearing armbands did not cause disruption and held that their activity represented constitutionally protected symbolic speech; student’s right to freedom of expression.

**American Indian Citizenship Act of 1924**

**War Powers Act**

-Congress passed the War Powers Act on November 7, 1973, following the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam. The War Powers Act requires the President to notify Congress within 48 hours of committing armed forces to military action and forbids armed forces from remaining for more than 60 [days](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Days), with a further 30-day withdrawal period, without a Congressional authorization for use of military force or a [declaration of war by the United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Declaration_of_war_by_the_United_States).

*Concepts/Terms:*

**Hawks/Doves**

“hawks” are those who advocate an aggressive foreign policy based on strong military power. “Doves” try to resolve international conflicts without the threat of force.

**Counterculture**

- A counterculture is a group of people whose values, norms, and behavior clash with those of the prevalent culture. A classic example of a counterculture is the youth counterculture in the United States in the 1960s–1970s, exemplified by the hippie movement; members of this counterculture advocated greater sexual freedom, racial desegregation, and more rights for women.

**The Great Society**-

-the name given to President Lyndon Johnson’s domestic policies eliminate poverty and racial injustice in the US.

-Some programs continued under his successors.

-Greatly expanded the federal government's power to intervene in civil rights, education, consumer protection, health care, and environmental regulation.

-Competition with funding for the Vietnam War limited the effect of the Great Society.

**The War on Poverty**

- A set of government programs, designed to help poor Americans, begun by President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1964. The War on Poverty included measures for job training and improvement of housing.

**Agent Orange**

- A powerful herbicide and defoliant containing trace amounts of dioxin, a toxic impurity suspected of causing serious health problems. About 13 million gallons were sprayed by U.S. military forced to defoliate jungles of Vietnam and to destroy the forest where the enemy hid.

**Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN)**

- Sometimes referred to as the South Vietnamese Army (SVA) was the official military of the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam) which existed from 1955 until the Fall of Saigon in 1975.

**Credibility Gap**

-a term that came into wide use with journalism, political and public discourse in the United States during the 1960s and 1970s. At the time, it was most frequently used to describe public skepticism about the [Lyndon B. Johnson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lyndon_B._Johnson) administration's statements and policies on the [Vietnam War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam_War). It was used in journalism as a euphemism for recognized lies told to the public by politicians. Today, it is used more generally to describe almost any "gap" between the alleged reality of a situation and what politicians and government agencies say about it.

**Domino Theory**-

- President Dwight D. Eisenhower coins one of the most famous Cold War phrases when he suggests the fall of French Indochina to the communists could create a “domino” effect in Southeast Asia.

**Draft**

- On December 1, 1969, the Selective Service System of the United States conducted two lotteries to determine the order of call to military service in the Vietnam War for men born from 1944 to 1950. Some men illegally evaded the draft, burned draft registration cards, risked imprisonment, and fled to other countries such as Canada. There were some men who were granted official, legal exemption from military duty. During the later part of the Vietnam War President Nixon enacted the Lottery Draft System.

**Gulf of Tonkin Resolution**-

-granted President [Lyndon B. Johnson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lyndon_B._Johnson) the authority to assist any [Southeast Asian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southeast_Asia) country whose government was considered to be jeopardized by "[communist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communism) aggression". The resolution served as Johnson's legal justification for deploying US conventional forces and the commencement of open warfare against North Vietnam; gave him broad military powers for conducting the war in Vietnam, those powers carried over to Nixon. The result was the 1973 War Powers Act passed by Congress to limit the president’s power in wartime.

**Tet Offensive**

was one of the largest military campaigns of the [Vietnam War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam_War), launched on January 30, 1968, by forces of the [Viet Cong](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viet_Cong) and North Vietnamese [People's Army of Vietnam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Army_of_Vietnam) against the forces of the South Vietnamese [Army of the Republic of Vietnam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Army_of_the_Republic_of_Vietnam), the United States, and their [allies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam_War#Pro-Saigon). It was a campaign of surprise attacks against military and civilian command and control centers throughout South Vietnam. The name of the offensive comes from the [Tết](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/T%E1%BA%BFt) holiday, the Vietnamese New Year, when the first major attacks took place.Although the offensive was a military defeat for North Vietnam, it had a profound effect on the US government and shocked the US public, which had been led to believe by its political and military leaders that the North Vietnamese were being defeated and incapable of launching such an ambitious military operation, whereupon the U.S. public support for the war declined and the U.S. sought negotiations to end the war

**Vietnamization**

- policy of the Richard Nixon administration to end U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War through a program to "expand, equip, and train South Vietnam's forces and assign to them an ever-increasing combat role, at the same time steadily reducing the number of U.S. combat troops."

**Silent Majority-**

it referred to those Americans who did not join in the large demonstrations against the [Vietnam War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam_War) at the time, who did not join in the [counterculture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counterculture_of_the_1960s), and who did not participate in public discourse. Nixon along with many others saw this group of [Middle Americans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_class#Middle_America) as being overshadowed in the media by the more vocal minority.

**Pentagon Papers**

name given to a secret Department of Defense study of U.S. political and military involvement in Vietnam from 1945 to 1967, prepared at the request of Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara in 1967. The Pentagon Papers contained plans to invade Vietnam, even though President Johnson had told the public that he had no intention to stage an invasion. The Papers revealed the knowledge, early on, that the war would not likely be won and that continuing the war would lead to many times more casualties than was admitted publicly. Further, the Papers showed a deep cynicism by the military towards the public and a disregard for the loss of life and injury suffered by soldiers and civilians

Cold War Vietnam Conflict

* 1954: French defeated in Vietnam
* 1954: Domino Theory proposed by President Eisenhower, theory that if Vietnam fell to Communism the rest of Asia would as well
* 1955: 17th Parallel divides North and South Vietnam
* 1955: U.S. starts to support the newly established nation of South Vietnam with military advisors and aid to hold off communist North Vietnam
* 1961: Green Berets sent by President Kennedy to assist South Vietnam
* 1964: Gulf of Tonkin Incident expands U.S. military in Vietnam
* 1968: Tet Offensive fails but changes psychology of the war; U.S. has ½ million troops in Vietnam
* 1969: Nixon’s policy of Vietnamization
* 1969: Ho Chi Minh Trail leads to secret incursions into Laos and Cambodia (Cambodia Bombing)
* 1973: Last American combat troops leave April 16, 1973
* 1975: Saigon Falls to Communist North Vietnam

Sixties Counter Culture

* Late 1960’s: Anti-war protests and Draft Card Burning
* 1965: Credibility Gap- during President Johnson’s administration, phrase to mean what the President was saying and what was happening in Vietnam
* 1969: Silent Majority- stated by President Nixon, small number of Americans who believed in U.S. involvement in Vietnam
* 1971: 26th Amendment passed that changed the voting age to 18
* 1971: Pentagon Papers released that described the U.S. involvement in Vietnam (officially released in June 2011)
* 1973: War Powers Act stated President can send U.S. armed forces in an emergency
* 1974: Kent State incident
* Returning soldiers are mistreated and not viewed as heroes

***Unit 13: The 1970s***

*People*

**Cesar Chavez**

–Organizer of the National Farm Workers Association with the objective of providing fair wages and safe working conditions for farm workers in California, the majority of whom were Latino.  
**Jose Angel Gutierrez** –

La Raza Unida: Founding member and president of the [Raza Unida Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raza_Unida_Party), a Mexican-American third party movement that supported candidates for elective office in Texas, California, and other areas of the [Southwestern](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southwestern_United_States) and [Midwestern](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Midwestern_United_States) United States.  
**Russell Means** –

-In the late 1960s fighting for Indian rights with [The American Indian Movement (AIM).](http://www.russellmeans.com/aim.html)  
**Dennis Banks –**

-Leader and Co-Founder of the American Indian Movement; led 1973 occupation of Wounded Knee, SD in protest of government policy toward Native Americans. **Hector P. Garcia**

- Chicano civil rights activist **Betty Friedan**

**–** Early leader of the Feminist movement and author of the *Feminist Mystique* in 1957. In 1966 Co-founded NOW to politically agitate for women’s issues especially in the work place. **Gloria Steinem**

-*Ms* Magazine**:** Feminist activist and Journalist in which she used both to promote feminist issues about contemporary women’s issues. **Dolores Huerta**

- Co-founder of United Farm Workers of America who also fought for migrant farm workers’ rights.

**Rachel Carson-**

Publishes *Silent Spring* detailing impact of pollution on environment

**Anwar el-Sadat**

**-**President of Egypt during the [Yom Kippur War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yom_Kippur_War) of 1973 to regain Egypt's [Sinai Peninsula](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sinai_Peninsula), which [Israel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel) had occupied since the [Six-Day War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Six-Day_War) of 1967, making him a hero in Egypt and, for a time, the wider [Arab World](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_World). Afterwards, he engaged in [negotiations with Israel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_David_Accords), culminating in the [Egypt–Israel Peace Treaty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egypt%E2%80%93Israel_Peace_Treaty); -- see Camp David Accords **Gerald R. Ford**

**-** an American politician who served as the 38th President of the United States from August 1974 to January 1977, following the resignation of Richard Nixon; pardoned Nixon after the Watergate scandal.

**H.R. Halderman**

**-** American political aide and businessman, best known for his service as [White House Chief of Staff](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_House_Chief_of_Staff) to [President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States) [Richard Nixon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Nixon) and his consequent involvement in the [Watergate Affair](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Watergate_scandal). Haldeman was tried on counts of perjury, [conspiracy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conspiracy_(crime)), and [obstruction of justice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Obstruction_of_justice) for his intimate role in the Watergate cover-up. He was found guilty and imprisoned for 18 months.

**James E. Carter**

-served as the [39th President of the United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Presidents_of_the_United_States) from 1977 to 1981. Before his presidency, he served as the [76th Governor of Georgia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Governors_of_Georgia) from 1971 to 1975

**John Mitchell**

-was the [Attorney General of the United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attorney_General_of_the_United_States) (1969–72) under President [Richard Nixon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Nixon); director of Nixon's [1968 presidential campaign](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Nixon_presidential_campaign,_1968), and one of Nixon's closest personal friends. After his tenure as Attorney General, he served as director of Nixon's [1972 presidential campaign](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1972). Due to multiple crimes he committed in the [Watergate affair](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Watergate_affair), Mitchell was sentenced to prison in 1977 and served 19 months.

**John W. Dean**

-former attorney who served as [White House Counsel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_House_Counsel) for United States President [Richard Nixon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Nixon) from July 1970 until April 1973. In this position, he became deeply involved in events leading up to the Watergate burglaries and the subsequent [Watergate scandal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Watergate_scandal) cover-up. He pleaded guilty to a single [felony](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Felony) count, in exchange for becoming a key witness for the prosecution. This ultimately resulted in a reduced prison sentence,

**John Ehrlichman III**

- was counsel and Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs under President [Richard Nixon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Nixon). He was a key figure in events leading to the [Watergate break-in](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Watergate_scandal#Wiretapping_of_the_Democratic_Party.27s_headquarters) and the ensuing [Watergate scandal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Watergate_scandal), for which he was convicted of [conspiracy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conspiracy_(crime)), [obstruction of justice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Obstruction_of_justice), and [perjury](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perjury) and served a year and a half in prison.

**Menachem Begin**

- Begin’s most significant achievement as Prime Minister was the signing of a [peace treaty with Egypt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egypt%E2%80%93Israel_Peace_Treaty) in 1979, for which he and [Anwar Sadat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anwar_Sadat) shared the [Nobel Prize for Peace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize_for_Peace). In the wake of the [Camp David Accords](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_David_Accords), the [Israel Defense Forces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel_Defense_Forces) (IDF) withdrew from the [Sinai Peninsula](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sinai_Peninsula), which was captured from Egypt in the [Six-Day War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Six-Day_War).

**Richard M. Nixon**

- served as the [36th Vice President of the United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Vice_Presidents_of_the_United_States) from 1953 to 1961; ran against JFK for president and lost; later was elected the [37th President of the United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Presidents_of_the_United_States) from 1969 until 1974, when he resigned from office, the only [U.S. president](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._president) to do so.

**Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini**

**-** was an Iranian [Shia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shia) [Muslim](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslim) religious leader, philosopher, revolutionary, and politician. He was the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the leader of the 1979 [Iranian Revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iranian_Revolution) that saw the overthrow of the last [Shah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shah) of Persia; was known for his support of the hostage takers during the [Iran hostage crisis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran_hostage_crisis) in 1979.

**Henry Kissinger**

**-** American [diplomat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diplomat) and [political scientist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_scientist) who served as the [United States Secretary of State](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Secretary_of_State) and [National Security Advisor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Security_Advisor_(United_States)) under the presidential administrations of [Richard Nixon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Nixon) and [Gerald Ford](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerald_Ford). He became [National Security Advisor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Security_Advisor_(United_States)) in 1969 and later concurrently [United States Secretary of State](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Secretary_of_State) in 1973. For his actions negotiating a ceasefire in [Vietnam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam), Kissinger received the 1973 [Nobel Peace Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Peace_Prize) under controversial circumstances;

**Barbara Jordan**

a leader of the [Civil Rights Movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_Rights_Movement). A [Democrat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_Party_(United_States)), she was the first African American elected to the [Texas Senate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas_Senate) after [Reconstruction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reconstruction_era_in_the_United_States), the first [Southern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_United_States) African-American woman elected to the [United States House of Representatives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_House_of_Representatives). She was best known for her eloquent opening statement[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barbara_Jordan#cite_note-3) at the House Judiciary Committee hearings during the [impeachment process against Richard Nixon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impeachment_process_against_Richard_Nixon), and as the first African-American woman to deliver a keynote address at a [Democratic National Convention](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_National_Convention).

*Dates*

**-1968 -** Election of Nixon

**-1970** – 1st Earth Day to promote environmental awareness **-1970** – EPA created by Pres. Nixon and Clean Air Act and Endangered Species Act signed into law

-**1972-** Israeli Olympians killed at the Munich Olympics

**-1972: Watergate** – Scandal regarding attempts by President Nixon’s administration to cover up its involvement in the break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters. Political incidents cause U.S. citizens to distrust the federal government

**-1973**-Yom Kippur War;

**-1973** OPEC – U.S. suffers first fuel shortage since WWII because OPEC cartel would not ship oil to U.S. due to U.S. support for Israel

**-1974:** Impeachment charges forced Nixon to resign; Ford pardons Nixon  
**-1974 WIN** – Whip Inflation Now program under Pres. Ford included cutting government spending, encouraging Americans to conserve energy and influenced the Federal Reserve Bank to raise interest rates on loaning money. It did not work.

**-1975** – Saigon, S. Vietnam fell to the communist N. Vietnam ending the Vietnam War. The U.S. had withdrawn troops beginning in 1972 but Pres. Ford refused to help the South at the end. That same year the Communist in Cambodia under Pol Pot seized control leading to a 4 year genocide.

**-1976** Election of Carter

**-1978** National Energy Act – Designed to help ease the reliance on oil by putting into place taxes and incentives to conserve energy  
**-1978** Camp David Accords- President Carter forges peace between Israel and Egypt

**- 1979** Iranian Hostage Crisis

**-1980** US boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games

Three-Mile Island accident brought Nuclear Power debate to the forefront and the debate shifted to Conservation vs. Progress  **Environmental Protection Agency** established in the 1970s to set and enforce pollution standards, conduct environmental research  
**Endangered Species Act** 1970

**Stagflation** – From 1971 to 1979 U.S. saw increasing prices and falling wages leading to no economic growth. Nixon’s answer was price and wage controls

*War /Events*

**Ping-Pong Diplomacy**

Kissinger (realpolitik), Nixon visits China and Soviet Union; opens diplomatic and economic relations with China

**Detente**

**–** Diplomatic efforts by Pres. Nixon led easing relations and the signing of SALT I accords limiting nuclear arsenals. Under Pres. Carter these efforts collapsed with insistency on human rights being followed by USSR, the invasion of Afghanistan by USSR

*Court Cases*

**Regents of the University of California v. Bakke (1973)**

*–*Bakke sues for admission claiming race discrimination; Supreme Court rules racial quotas unconstitutional; affirmative action issues.  
**Wisconsin v. Yoder (1972**)

ruled Amish parents did not have to comply with Wisconsin school compulsory laws because it violated freedom of religion.  
**White v. Regester** (**1973)**

ruled on voting representation in the Texas House and Senate resulting in redistricting to reduce discrimination in those districts.

*Laws*

**1973**- Congress abolishes the draft  
**26th Amendment**- Changed the voting age from 21 to 18

**Credibility Gap**- is a term that came into wide use with journalism, political and public discourse in the United States during the 1960s and 1970s. At the time, it was most frequently used to describe public skepticism about the [Lyndon B. Johnson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lyndon_B._Johnson) administration's statements and policies on the [Vietnam War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam_War). It was used in journalism as a euphemism for recognized lies told to the public by politicians. Today, it is used more generally to describe almost any "gap" between an actual situation and what politicians and government agencies say about it.

**Silent Majority-** Phrase used by President Nixon to describe Americans who did not demonstrate against the Vietnam War, did not join the Counterculture, and did not participate in public discourse.

*Concepts/Terms*

**Mexican American Political Association (MAPA)**

**-**Ran several Latino candidates for office winning positions in the U.S. Congress including Joseph Montoya – Senator/NM. **La Raza Unida Party**

**-**Promoted Latino candidates for office and successfully elected people for Mayor and School Board across five states. **American Indian Movement (AIM)**

**-**Through public confrontation and Legal Court proceedings AIM moved to regain Indian rights on their lands. By the early 1980’s they had been awarded more than one billion dollars in compensation for lost lands. Through the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 Native Americans gained greater autonomy on their reservations.

**National Organization for Women (NOW)**

Successfully lobbied for Title 9 which opened up doors for women competing in college athletics. Supported *Roe v. Wade*/abortion rights for women. Supported but failed to get the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) added to the Constitution. Promoted many women candidates for public office including seeing Rep. Geraldine Ferraro become U.S.’s first serious Vice-Presidential candidate in 1984

**Camp David Accords**

- were signed by [Egyptian President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egyptian_President) [Anwar El Sadat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anwar_El_Sadat) and [Israeli Prime Minister](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israeli_Prime_Minister) [Menachem Begin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Menachem_Begin) on 17 September 1978, following twelve days of secret negotiations at [Camp David](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_David). The two framework agreements were signed at the [White House](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_House), and were witnessed by [United States President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States) [Jimmy Carter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jimmy_Carter); led directly to the 1979 [Egypt–Israel Peace Treaty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egypt%E2%80%93Israel_Peace_Treaty). Due to the agreement, Sadat and Begin received the shared 1978 [Nobel Peace Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Peace_Prize).

**Committee to Re-elect the President (CREEP)**

**-**abbreviated CRP, but often mocked by the acronym CREEP, was a [fundraising](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fundraising) organization of [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) [President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States) [Richard Nixon's administration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Nixon%27s_administration). Planning began in late 1970 and an office opened in the spring of 1971. Besides its re-election activities, CRP employed [money laundering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Money_laundering) and [slush funds](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slush_fund), and was involved in the [Watergate scandal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Watergate_scandal).The CRP used $500,000 in funds raised to [re-elect President Nixon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1972) to pay legal expenses for the five Watergate burglars after their indictment in September 1972, in exchange for their silence and [perjury](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perjury). This act helped turn the burglary into an explosive [political scandal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_scandal). The burglars, as well as [G. Gordon Liddy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G._Gordon_Liddy), [E. Howard Hunt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E._Howard_Hunt), [John N. Mitchell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_N._Mitchell), and other Nixon administration figures, were imprisoned over the break-in and their efforts to cover it up.

**Détente**

**-**French term that means “relaxation” ; it is the easing of strained relations, especially in political situation. In the context of the Cold War, the lessening of tensions between the East and West, along with domestic reform in the Soviet Union, worked together to achieve the end of communism in Eastern Europe and eventually the Soviet Union altogether.

**Earth Day**

**-** an annual event celebrated on April 22. Worldwide, various events are held to demonstrate support for environmental protection.

**Energy Crisis**

- a period when the major industrial countries of the world, particularly the United States, Canada, Western Europe, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand, faced substantial [petroleum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petroleum) shortages, real and perceived, as well as elevated prices. The two worst crises of this period were the [1973 oil crisis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1973_oil_crisis) and the [1979 energy crisis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1979_energy_crisis), when the [Yom Kippur War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yom_Kippur_War) and the [Iranian Revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iranian_Revolution) triggered interruptions in Middle Eastern oil exports

**Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

-an [agency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_United_States_federal_agencies) of the [federal government of the United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_government_of_the_United_States) which was created for the purpose of protecting [human health](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_health) and the [environment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_protection) by writing and enforcing regulations based on laws passed by [Congress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Congress). President [Richard Nixon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Nixon) proposed the establishment of EPA and it began operation on December 2, 1970, after Nixon signed an [executive order](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Executive_order).

**-** The agency conducts environmental assessment, research, and education. It has the responsibility of maintaining and enforcing national standards under a variety of environmental laws. EPA enforcement powers include fines, [sanctions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanctions_(law)), and other measures. The agency also works with industries and all levels of government in a wide variety of voluntary pollution prevention programs and energy conservation efforts.

**Environmentalist**

-a person who is concerned with or advocates the protection of the environment.

**Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)**

**-** a [proposed amendment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Article_Five_of_the_United_States_Constitution#Proposing_amendments) to the [United States Constitution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Constitution) designed to guarantee equal rights for all citizens regardless of sex; it seeks to end the legal distinctions between men and women in terms of [divorce](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Divorce), [property](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Property), [employment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Employment_discrimination), and other matters.

- Congress had originally set a ratification deadline of March 22, 1979. Through 1977, the amendment received 35 of the necessary 38 state [ratifications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Article_Five_of_the_United_States_Constitution#Ratification_of_amendments). With wide, bipartisan support (including that of both major political parties, both houses of Congress, and Presidents Ford and Carter) it seemed headed for ratification until [Phyllis Schlafly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phyllis_Schlafly) mobilized [conservative](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conservatism_in_the_United_States) women in opposition, arguing that the ERA would disadvantage [housewives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Housewives) and cause women to be drafted into the military.

- In 1978, a joint resolution of Congress extended the ratification deadline to June 30, 1982, but no further states ratified the amendment before that revised deadline.

**26th Amendment (1971)**

-changed the voting age from 21 to 18; changed because of the Vietnam War; the belief that if young men can be sent to war that they should be able to vote for the members of Congress who are sending them into harm’s way.

**Feminism**

- the belief that women should be equal to men politically, economically, and socially; equality of the sexes; organized activity on behalf of women's rights and interests.

**Gideon v. Wainwright(1963)**

- the Supreme Court unanimously ruled that states are required under the [Sixth Amendment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sixth_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution) to the [U.S. Constitution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._Constitution) to provide counsel (Attorneys) in criminal cases to represent defendants who are unable to afford to pay their own attorneys. The case extended the right to counsel, which had been found under the [Fifth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fifth_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution) and [Sixth Amendments](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sixth_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution) to impose requirements on the federal government, by ruling that this right imposed those requirements upon the states as well.

**Human Rights**

are [moral](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morality) principles or [norms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norm_(social))[]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_rights#cite_note-twsStanfordEncyclopedia-1) that describe certain standards of human behaviour, and are regularly protected as [legal rights](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legal_rights) in [municipal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Municipal_law) and [international law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_law). They are commonly understood as inalienable fundamental [rights](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rights) "to which a person is inherently entitled simply because she or he is a human being", and which are "inherent in all human beings" regardless of their nation, location, language, religion, ethnic origin or any other status. They are applicable everywhere and at every time in the sense of being [universal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universality_(philosophy)), and they are [egalitarian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egalitarianism) in the sense of being the same for everyone; for example, human rights may include freedom from [unlawful imprisonment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unlawful_imprisonment), [torture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Torture) and [execution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Execution).

**Impeachment**

- is the process by which a legislative body formally levels charges against a high official of [government](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government). Impeachment does not necessarily mean removal from office; it is only a formal statement of charges, akin to an [indictment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indictment) in [criminal law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Criminal_law), and is thus only the first step towards removal. Once an individual is impeached, he or she must then face the possibility of conviction via legislative vote, which then entails the removal of the individual from office

**New Federalism**

**-**is a political philosophy of [devolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devolution), or the transfer of certain powers from the United States [federal government](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Government_of_the_United_States) back to the [states](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._state) during the Nixon Presidency. The primary objective of New Federalism, unlike that of the eighteenth-century political philosophy of [Federalism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federalism_in_the_United_States), is the restoration to the states of some of the autonomy and power which they lost to the federal government as a consequence of [President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States) [Franklin Roosevelt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franklin_Roosevelt)'s [New Deal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Deal).

-As a policy theme, New Federalism typically involves the federal government providing [block grants](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Block_grant) to the states to resolve a social issue. The federal government then monitors outcomes but provides broad discretion to the states for how the programs are implemented.

**Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) -**is an [intergovernmental organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intergovernmental_organization), founded in 1960; account for an estimated 44 percent of [global oil production](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_oil_production) and 73 percent of [the world's "proven" oil reserves](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_proven_oil_reserves), giving OPEC a major influence on [global oil prices](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Price_of_oil) that were previously determined by American-dominated [multinational oil companies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven_Sisters_(oil_companies)).

- As of May 2017, OPEC's members are [Algeria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algeria), [Angola](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angola), [Ecuador](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecuador), [Equatorial Guinea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Equatorial_Guinea), [Gabon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gabon), [Iran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran), [Iraq](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iraq), [Kuwait](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuwait), [Libya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Libya), [Nigeria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nigeria), [Qatar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qatar), [Saudi Arabia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saudi_Arabia) (the [de facto](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_facto) leader), [United Arab Emirates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Arab_Emirates), and [Venezuela](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venezuela), while [Indonesia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesia) is a former member. Two-thirds of OPEC's oil production and reserves are in its six [Middle Eastern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_East) countries that surround the oil-rich [Persian Gulf](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persian_Gulf).

**Real Politik**

- is politics or diplomacy based primarily on considerations of given circumstances and factors, rather than explicit ideological notions or moral and ethical premises. In this respect, it shares aspects of its philosophical approach with those of [realism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Realism_(international_relations)) and [pragmatism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pragmatism). It is often simply referred to as ***pragmatism*** in politics, e.g. "pursuing pragmatic policies".

-[Henry Kissinger](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Kissinger) has been credited with formally introducing the policy of Realpolitik to the [White House](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_House) as Secretary of State to [Richard Nixon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Nixon). In this context, the policy meant dealing with other powerful nations in a practical manner rather than on the basis of political doctrine or ethics—for instance, Nixon's diplomacy with the [People's Republic of China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Republic_of_China), despite U.S. opposition to [communism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communism) and the previous doctrine of [containment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Containment). Another example is Kissinger's use of [shuttle diplomacy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shuttle_diplomacy) after the [1973 Arab-Israeli war](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1973_Arab-Israeli_war), where he persuaded the Israelis to withdraw partially from the Sinai in deference to the political realities created by the oil crisis.

- In this context one can see how Realpolitik principles can influence American policy but not as standard policy. The reach and influence of Realpolitik is found instead in pragmatic and flexible policy that changes to the needs of the situation.

**Reynolds v. Sims**

was a [United States Supreme Court](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_the_United_States) case that ruled that, in the election of *any* chamber of a [state legislature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_legislature_(United_States)) the electoral districts must be roughly equal in population. The case was brought on behalf of voters in [Alabama](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birmingham,_Alabama), but affected both northern and southern states that had similarly failed to reapportion their legislatures in keeping with changes in state population.

**Revenue Sharing**

-[United States government](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_government_of_the_United_States) implemented revenue sharing between 1972 and 1986, in the form of [congressional](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Congress) appropriation of federal [tax revenue](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tax_revenue) to [states](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._state), [cities](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City), [counties](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/County_(United_States)) and [townships](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Township_(United_States)). Revenue sharing was extremely popular with state officials but lost federal support during the [Reagan administration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reagan_administration). In 1987, it was replaced with [block grants](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Block_grants) in smaller amounts to reduce federal revenues given to states.

**Wisconsin v. Yoder**

is the case in which the [United States Supreme Court](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_the_United_States) found that [Amish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amish) children could not be placed under [compulsory education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compulsory_education) past [8th grade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Junior_high_school). The parents' fundamental right to [freedom of religion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_religion) was determined to outweigh the state's interest in educating its children. The case is often cited as a basis for [parents' right to educate their children](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homeschooling_in_the_United_States#U.S._Supreme_Court_precedent) outside of traditional private or public schools.

**Saturday Night Massacre**

- refers to [U.S. President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States) [Richard Nixon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Nixon)'s orders to fire independent [special prosecutor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special_prosecutor) [Archibald Cox](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archibald_Cox), which led to the resignations of [Attorney General](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Attorney_General) [Elliot Richardson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elliot_Richardson) and [Deputy Attorney General](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Deputy_Attorney_General) [William Ruckelshaus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Ruckelshaus) on October 20, 1973, during the [Watergate scandal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Watergate_scandal).

On November 14, 1973, a federal district judge ruled firing Cox was illegal; Congress was infuriated by what it saw as a gross abuse of presidential power as were many Americans.

**Stagflation**

- In [economics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economics), stagflation is [*stagnation*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_stagnation) and [*inflation*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inflation); it is a situation in which the [inflation rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inflation_rate) is high, the [economic growth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_growth) rate slows, and [unemployment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unemployment) remains steadily high. It raises a dilemma for [economic policy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_policy), since actions designed to lower inflation may exacerbate unemployment, and vice versa.

- Economists offer two principal explanations for why stagflation occurs. First, stagflation can result when the economy faces a [supply shock](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supply_shock), such as a rapid increase in the [price of oil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Price_of_oil). An unfavorable situation like that tends to raise prices at the same time as it slows [economic growth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_growth) by making production more costly and less profitable. Second, the government can cause stagflation if it creates policies that harm industry while growing the money supply too quickly. These two things would probably have to occur simultaneously because policies that slow economic growth don't usually cause inflation, and policies that cause inflation don't usually slow economic growth. Both explanations are offered in analyses of the [global stagflation of the 1970s](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_stagflation_of_the_1970s). It began with a huge rise in oil prices, but then continued as central banks used excessively expansionary monetary policy to counteract the resulting recession, causing a [price/wage spiral](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Price/wage_spiral).

#### Explaining the 1970s stagflation Following [Richard Nixon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Nixon)'s imposition of [wage and price controls](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wage_and_price_controls) on 15 August 1971, an initial wave of cost-push shocks in commodities were blamed for causing spiraling prices. The second major shock was the [1973 oil crisis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1973_oil_crisis), when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ([OPEC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OPEC)) constrained the worldwide supply of oil.[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stagflation#cite_note-17) Both events, combined with the overall [energy shortage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1970s_Energy_Crisis) that characterized the 1970s, resulted in actual or relative scarcity of raw materials. The price controls resulted in shortages at the point of purchase, causing, for example, queues of consumers at fueling stations and increased production costs for industry.

**Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT I & II Treaty)**

were two rounds of [bilateral](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bilateralism) conferences and corresponding [international treaties](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_treaties) involving the [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) and the [Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union), the [Cold War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cold_War) [superpowers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superpower), on the issue of [arms control](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arms_control). The two rounds of talks and agreements were **SALT I** and **SALT II.**

-November 1969, SALT I led to the [Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-Ballistic_Missile_Treaty) and an interim agreement between the two countries. Although SALT II resulted in an agreement in 1979, the United States Senate chose not to ratify the treaty in response to the [Soviet war in Afghanistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet%E2%80%93Afghan_War), which took place later that year. The Soviet legislature also did not ratify it. The agreement expired on December 31, 1985 and was not renewed.

**Three-Mile Island**

-Nuclear power plant; The **Three Mile Island accident** occurred on March 28, 1979, in reactor number 2 of [Three Mile Island Nuclear Generating Station](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Three_Mile_Island_Nuclear_Generating_Station) in  [Pennsylvania](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dauphin_County,_Pennsylvania). It was the most significant accident in U.S. commercial nuclear power plant history. The incident was rated a five on the seven-point [International Nuclear Event Scale](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Nuclear_Event_Scale); no deaths or injuries to plant workers or members of nearby communities

-The accident crystallized [anti-nuclear](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-nuclear) safety concerns among activists and the general public, resulted in new regulations for the nuclear industry, and has been cited as a contributor to the decline of a new reactor construction program that was already underway in the 1970s. The partial meltdown resulted in the release of [radioactive](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radioactive) gases and radioactive [iodine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iodine-131) into the environment. Worries were expressed by [anti-nuclear movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-nuclear_movement) activists; however, no [causal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Causal) connection linking the accident with cancer has been substantiated. Cleanup started in August 1979, and officially ended in December 1993, with a total cleanup cost of about $1 billion

**Free Enterprise System (type of economic system found in the U.S.)**

**-** is an [economic system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_system) based upon [private ownership](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Private_ownership) of the [means of production](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Means_of_production) and their operation for [profit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Profit_(economics)).

Characteristics central to capitalism include [private property](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Private_property), [capital accumulation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capital_accumulation), [wage labor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wage_labor), [voluntary exchange](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voluntary_exchange), a [price system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Price_system) and [competitive markets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Competition_(economics)). Decision-making and investment are determined by every owner of wealth, property or production ability in [financial](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Financial_market) and [capital markets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capital_market), whereas prices and the distribution of goods and services are mainly determined by competition in goods and services markets. Also known as **Capitalism, Market Economy, Mixed Market Economy and Free Market Economy.**

**United Farm Workers of America**

-also known as United Farm Workers (UFW); originated from the merger of two workers' rights organizations, the **Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee** (**AWOC**) and the **National Farm Workers Association** (**NFWA**) led by [César Chávez](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C%C3%A9sar_Ch%C3%A1vez) and [Dolores Huerta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dolores_Huerta). They became allied and transformed from workers' rights organizations into a union as a result of a series of strikes in 1965, when the mostly [Filipino](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Filipino_American) farmworkers of the AWOC in [Delano](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delano,_California), [California](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/California) initiated a grape strike, and the NFWA went on strike in support. As a result of the commonality in goals and methods, the NFWA and the AWOC formed the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee on August 22, 1966. This organization was accepted into the [AFL-CIO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AFL-CIO) in 1972 and changed its name to the **United Farmworkers Union**.

-The United Farm Workers, a working class movement, had received substantial support from the middle class. Today, the UFW only consists of five thousand members who work in very similar low conditions as they did 40 years ago. UFW includes [undocumented farmworkers](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Undocumented_Farmworkers_in_California&action=edit&redlink=1) as well. The role of Cesar Chavez, the founder of UFW, was to frame his campaigns in terms of consumer safety and involving social justice, bringing benefits to the farmworker unions. One of UFW’s, along with Cesar Chavez’s, important aspects that has been overlooked is building coalitions. The United Farm Workers allows farmworkers to help improve their working conditions and wages. The UFW embraces nonviolence in its attempt to cultivate members on political and social issues.

***Unit 14: The 1980s-Modern Era***

*People*

**Bill Gates**

is an American business magnate, investor, author, philanthropist, humanitarian, and principal founder of the [Microsoft Corporation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft).

**Sam Walton**

was an American businessman and entrepreneur best known for founding the retailers [Walmart](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walmart) and [Sam's Club](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sam%27s_Club). Wal-Mart Stores Inc. grew to be the world’s largest corporation by revenue as well as the biggest private employer in the world. At one point in his life, he was the richest man in America.

**Estee Lauder**

was an American [businessperson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Businessperson). She co-founded with her husband, Joseph Lauter (later Lauder) her [cosmetics company](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Est%C3%A9e_Lauder_Companies). Lauder was the only woman on [*Time*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_(magazine)) magazine's 1998 list of the 20 most influential business geniuses of the 20th century.

**Robert Johnson**

is an African-American entrepreneur, media magnate, executive, philanthropist, and investor. He is the co-founder of Black Entertainment Television (BET), and is the former majority owner of the [Charlotte Bobcats](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlotte_Bobcats). He became the first black American billionaire. Johnson's companies have counted among the most prominent [African-American businesses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African-American_businesses) in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries.

**Lionel Sosa**  is a Mexican-American advertising and marketing executive; he grew up in [San Antonio](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/San_Antonio), served in the [United States Marine Corps](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Marine_Corps). Sosa entered political advertising later his agency became the largest Hispanic advertising agency in the United States. Sosa was named one of the twenty five most influential Hispanics in America by [*Time Magazine*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_Magazine)*.*

**Billy Graham –** Christian preacher; a spiritual adviser to U.S. presidents and provided spiritual counsel for every president from the 33rd, [Harry S. Truman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_S._Truman), to the 44th, [Barack Obama](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barack_Obama). He insisted on [racial integration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_integration) for his revivals and crusades, starting in 1953, and invited [Martin Luther King Jr.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Luther_King_Jr.) to preach jointly at a revival in [New York City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_City) in 1957. More than 3.2 million people have responded to the invitation at Billy Graham Crusades to "accept [Jesus Christ](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesus_Christ) as their [personal savior](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salvation#Christianity)". Graham's [evangelism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evangelism) was appreciated by [mainline Protestant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mainline_Protestant) denominations as he encouraged new [converts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conversion_to_Christianity) to become members of these Churches

**Hillary Clinton**

- is an American politician who was the [First Lady of the United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Lady_of_the_United_States) from 1993 to 2001, and served as the [junior](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seniority_in_the_United_States_Senate) [U.S. Senator from New York](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_United_States_Senators_from_New_York) from 2001 to 2009 and [67th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Secretaries_of_State_of_the_United_States) [United States Secretary of State](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Secretary_of_State) from 2009 to 2013. She was the [Democratic Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_Party_(United_States))'s nominee for [President of the United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States) in the [2016 election](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_2016).

**Phyllis Schlafly -**was an [American constitutional lawyer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_constitutional_law) and [conservative political activist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conservatism_in_the_United_States). She was known for staunchly conservative social and political views, [antifeminism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antifeminism), [opposition to legal abortion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abortion_in_the_United_States), and her successful campaign against ratification of the [Equal Rights Amendment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Equal_Rights_Amendment) to the U.S. Constitution.

**Ronald Reagan -** an actor, twice elected President of the [Screen Actors Guild](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Screen_Actors_Guild)—the labor union for actors—where he worked to root out [Communist influence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_Un-American_Activities_Committee). In the 1950s, he moved into television and was a motivational speaker at [General Electric](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Electric) factories. Reagan had been a [Democrat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_Party_(United_States)#Liberals) until 1962, when he became a conservative and switched to the [Republican Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republican_Party_(United_States)); [elected Governor of California](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/California_gubernatorial_election,_1966) in 1966. As governor, Reagan raised taxes, turned a state budget deficit to a surplus, challenged the protesters at the [University of California](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_California), ordered in [National Guard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Guard_of_the_United_States) troops during a period of [protest movements](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Park_(Berkeley)) in 1969, and was [re-elected in 1970](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/California_gubernatorial_election,_1970). He twice ran unsuccessfully for the Republican nomination for the U.S. presidency in [1968](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1968) and [1976](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1976). Four years later in [1980](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1980), he easily won the nomination outright and became the oldest elected U.S. president up to that time, when he defeated incumbent [Jimmy Carter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jimmy_Carter) in a landslide.

Entering the presidency in [1981](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_inauguration_of_Ronald_Reagan), Reagan implemented sweeping new political and economic initiatives. His [supply-side economic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supply-side_economic) policies, dubbed "[Reaganomics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reaganomics)", advocated tax rate reduction to spur economic growth, economic deregulation, and reduction in government spending. In his first term he survived an [assassination attempt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attempted_assassination_of_Ronald_Reagan), spurred the [War on Drugs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_on_Drugs), and fought public sector labor. Over his two terms, the economy saw a reduction of inflation from 12.5% to 4.4%, and an average annual growth of [real GDP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Real_GDP) of 3.4%. Reagan enacted cuts in domestic discretionary spending, cut taxes, and increased military spending contributed to increased federal outlays overall, even after adjustment for inflation. During his re-election bid, Reagan campaigned on the notion that it was "[Morning in America](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morning_in_America)", winning a [landslide in 1984](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1984) with the largest electoral college victory in American history. Foreign affairs dominated his second term, including ending the [Cold War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cold_War), the [bombing of Libya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1986_United_States_bombing_of_Libya), and the [Iran–Contra affair](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Contra_affair). Reagan publicly described the Soviet Union as an "[evil empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evil_empire)", and during his famous speech at the [Brandenburg Gate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brandenburg_Gate) he challenged Soviet [General Secretary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Secretary_of_the_Communist_Party_of_the_Soviet_Union) [Mikhail Gorbachev](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mikhail_Gorbachev) to "[tear down this wall!](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tear_down_this_wall!)". He transitioned Cold War policy from [détente](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/D%C3%A9tente) to [rollback](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rollback) by escalating an [arms race](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arms_race) with the USSR while engaging in talks with Gorbachev. The talks culminated in the [INF Treaty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/INF_Treaty), which shrank both countries' nuclear arsenals. Reagan began his presidency during the decline of the Soviet Union, and the [Berlin Wall](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berlin_Wall) fell just ten months after the end of his term. Germany [reunified](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_reunification) the following year, and on December 26, 1991 (nearly three years after he left office), the [Soviet Union collapsed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union_collapse). When Reagan left office in 1989, he held an approval rating of sixty-eight percent, matching those of [Franklin D. Roosevelt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franklin_D._Roosevelt), and later [Bill Clinton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bill_Clinton), as the highest ratings for departing presidents in the modern era.

**Sonia Sotomayor-** is an [Associate Justice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Associate_Justice_of_the_Supreme_Court_of_the_United_States) of the [Supreme Court of the United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_the_United_States), serving since August 2009. She has the distinction of being its first justice of [Hispanic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hispanic) descent and the first [Latina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latina).

**Oprah Winfrey -**  an American [media proprietor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Media_proprietor), talk show host, actress, producer, and [philanthropist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philanthropist). She is best known for her talk show [*The Oprah Winfrey Show*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Oprah_Winfrey_Show), which was the highest-rated television program of its kind in history and was nationally syndicated from 1986 to 2011 in [Chicago, Illinois](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chicago,_Illinois); she is the richest African-American& North America's first multi-billionaire black person and has been ranked the greatest black philanthropist in American history; ranked as one of the most influential woman in the world.

*Dates*

**1976-1992 Conservatism** - Postindustrial economy, Collapse of Communism, End of Cold War

**1990-Present** - New Century - Globalism, Technology, Terrorism

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| President | Events | Result |
| Ronald Reagan  (1981-1989) | * Ronald Reagan: “The Evil Empire” * START Treaty * Afghanistan support for Mujahadeen against USSR | * Economic and Political pressure on USSR led to eventual collapse * Latin Amer. Policy led to scandal but did fend off rise of Communist Regimes in El Salvador |
| * Soviet economic difficulties * Gorbachev’s policies of *glasnost* and *perestroika* | * Mid-.East Policy did not lead to Arab-Israeli Peace and saw more Americans kidnapped |
| * Foreign Relations- Latin America: Iran-Contra Affair * Foreign Relations-Mid-East nations: Lebanon Intervention | *“Peace Through Strength”* |
| George H. Bush  (1989-1993) | * Breakup of the Soviet Union into separate states (1991-1992) * Collapse of communism in Eastern Europe (1989-1990) * Fall of the Berlin Wall (1989) * Gulf War (1990-1991) * Somali Peace Keeping Mission (1992-1993) | * U.S. Troops defend Kuwait/U.S. forces stay in Saudi Arabia * Use of U.S. power to solve international problems – Failed in Somalia |
| William J. Clinton  (1993-2001) | * Bosnia – Kosovo Peace Keeping Missions (1995-Present) * PLO-Israeli Peace Accords (1996) * Al Qaeda Attacks – Twin Towers (1993), African Embassy (1998), USS Cole (2000) | * U.S. uses both military and law enforcement to retaliate but resulted with mixed results |
| George W. Bush  (2001-2009) | * Al Qaeda – Twin Towers (2001) * International War on Terror (2001-Present) * Afghanistan Invasion (2001 – Present) * Iraq Invasion & Occupation (2003 –2011) | * Mixed results on the War on Terror * Mixed results on Afghan. & Iraq Policies in terms of getting political, economic & social stability |
| (14A)  Barack Obama  (2009-2017) | * [Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patient_Protection_and_Affordable_Care_Act) (often referred to as "Obamacare", shortened as the "Affordable Care Act"), * [Don't Ask, Don't Tell Repeal Act of 2010](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Don%27t_Ask,_Don%27t_Tell_Repeal_Act_of_2010). * In foreign policy, Obama increased U.S. troop levels in [Afghanistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_in_Afghanistan_(2001%E2%80%9314)), then later continued the process of [ending U.S. combat operations in Afghanistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Withdrawal_of_U.S._troops_from_Afghanistan), * reduced nuclear weapons with the United States–Russia [New START](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_START) treaty, * [ended military involvement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Withdrawal_of_U.S._troops_from_Iraq) in the [Iraq War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iraq_War); then Obama ordered [military intervention in Iraq](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American-led_intervention_in_Iraq_(2014%E2%80%93present)) in response to [gains made](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iraqi_insurgency_(2011%E2%80%9313)) by [ISIL](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISIL) after the 2011 withdrawal from Iraq, * He ordered [military involvement in Libya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2011_military_intervention_in_Libya) in opposition to [Muammar Gaddafi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muammar_Gaddafi); Gaddafi was [killed by NATO-assisted forces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Death_of_Muammar_Gaddafi), and he also ordered the military operation that resulted in the [death of Osama bin Laden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Death_of_Osama_bin_Laden). * promoted inclusiveness for [LGBT Americans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LGBT_American). * Obama advocated for [gun control](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gun_politics_in_the_United_States) in response to the [Sandy Hook Elementary School shooting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sandy_Hook_Elementary_School_shooting), * issued wide-ranging executive actions concerning [climate change](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_change) and immigration. * promoted discussions that led to the 2015 [Paris Agreement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris_Agreement) on global climate change, * initiated [sanctions against Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_sanctions_during_the_Ukrainian_crisis) following the [invasion in Ukraine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_military_intervention_in_Ukraine_(2014%E2%80%93present)) and again after [Russian interference in the 2016 United States elections](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_interference_in_the_2016_United_States_elections), * brokered a [nuclear deal with Iran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joint_Comprehensive_Plan_of_Action), and [normalized U.S. relations with Cuba](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States%E2%80%93Cuban_Thaw). | |

**Barack Obama --** is an American politician who served as the [44th President of the United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Presidents_of_the_United_States) from 2009 to 2017. The first [African American](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_American) to assume the presidency, he was previously the [junior United States Senator](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seniority_in_the_United_States_Senate) from [Illinois](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illinois) from 2005 to 2008. He served in the [Illinois State Senate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illinois_State_Senate) from 1997 until 2004.

After graduating from [Columbia University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Columbia_University) in [New York City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_City) in 1983, he worked as a [community organizer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Community_organizer) in [Chicago](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chicago). In 1988 Obama enrolled in [Harvard Law School](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harvard_Law_School), where he was the first black president of the [*Harvard Law Review*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harvard_Law_Review). After graduation, he became a [civil rights](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_rights) attorney and professor, and taught [constitutional law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitutional_law) at the [University of Chicago Law School](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Chicago_Law_School) from 1992 to 2004. Obama [represented the 13th District for three terms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illinois_Senate_career_of_Barack_Obama) in the [Illinois Senate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illinois_Senate) from 1997 to 2004, when he [ran for the U.S. Senate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Senate_election_in_Illinois,_2004). Obama received national attention in 2004 with [his unexpected March primary win](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Senate_election_in_Illinois,_2004#Results), his well-received July [Democratic National Convention](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2004_Democratic_National_Convention) [keynote address](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2004_Democratic_National_Convention_keynote_address), and his landslide November election to the Senate. In 2008, Obama was nominated for president. Obama was named the [2009 Nobel Peace Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2009_Nobel_Peace_Prize) laureate, accepting the award with the caveat that he felt there were others "far more deserving of this honor than I." Obama left office in January 2017 with a 60% approval rating and currently resides in Washington, D.C.

*War /Events*

*Court Cases*

*Laws*

*Concepts/Terms*

**AIDS**  -- Human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) is a spectrum of conditions caused by [infection](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infection) with the [human immunodeficiency virus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HIV) (HIV).

HIV is spread primarily by [unprotected sex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Safe_sex), contaminated [blood transfusions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blood_transfusion), [hypodermic needles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypodermic_needle), and [from mother to child](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vertically_transmitted_infection) during [pregnancy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HIV_and_pregnancy), delivery, or breastfeeding. Some bodily fluids, such as saliva and tears, do not transmit HIV. Methods of prevention include [safe sex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Safe_sex), [needle exchange programs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Needle_exchange_programme), [treating those who are infected](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treatment_as_prevention); there is no cure or [vaccine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HIV_vaccine);

**Biotechnology --** is the use of living systems and organisms to develop or make products, or "any technological application that uses biological systems & living organisms.  Modern usage also includes [genetic engineering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genetic_engineering) as well as [cell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cell_culture) and [tissue culture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tissue_culture) technologies

**Cellular Phones** -- a portable [telephone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telephone) that can make and receive [calls](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telephone_call) over a [radio frequency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radio_frequency) link while the user is moving within a telephone service area

**Compact Disc (CD**) -- is a [digital](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_media) [optical disc](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optical_disc) [data storage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_storage_device) format that was co-developed by [Philips](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philips) and [Sony](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sony) and released in 1982. The format was originally developed to store and play only sound recordings but was later adapted for storage of data ([CD-ROM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CD-ROM)). Several other formats were further derived from these, including write-once audio and data storage ([CD-R](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CD-R)), rewritable media ([CD-RW](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CD-RW)), Video Compact Disc ([VCD](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/VCD)), Super Video Compact Disc ([SVCD](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SVCD)), [Photo CD](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Photo_CD), PictureCD, [CD-i](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Green_Book_(CD_standard)), and [Enhanced Music CD](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enhanced_Music_CD). The first commercially available [Audio CD player](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CD_player), the [Sony CDP-101](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sony_CDP-101), was released October 1982 in [Japan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan).

**Conservative Coalition Under Ronald Regan** -- mostly white, socially conservative [blue-collar workers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blue-collar_worker), who lived in the Northeast, and were attracted to Reagan's [social conservatism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_conservatism) on issues such as abortion, and to his hawkish foreign policy. They did not continue to vote Republican in 1992 or 1996, so the term fell into disuse except as a reference to the 1980s. The term is not generally used to describe the southern whites who permanently changed party affiliation from Democrat to Republican during the Reagan administration, and they have largely remained Republican to this day.

**Conservation of Natural Resources i**s an [ethic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethic) of resource use, allocation, and protection. Its primary focus is upon maintaining the health of the [natural world](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_environment), its [fisheries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fishery), [habitats](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Habitat_(ecology)), and [biological diversity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biological_diversity). Secondary focus is on material conservation, including [non-renewable resources](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-renewable_resources) such as metals, minerals and [fossil fuels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fossil_fuels), and [energy conservation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energy_conservation), which is important to protect the natural world. Those who follow the conservation ethic and, especially, those who advocate or work toward conservation goals are termed [conservationists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conservation_movement).

**Deregulation**  is the process of removing or reducing government regulations, typically in the economic sphere, and at the federal level. It became common in advanced industrial economies in the 1970s and 1980s, as a result of new trends in economic thinking about the inefficiencies of [government regulation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_regulation), and the risk that regulatory agencies would be controlled by the regulated industry to its benefit, and thereby hurt consumers and the wider economy. Used in the Nixon/Regan Presidencies.

**Digital Video Disc (DVD)**  is a [digital](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_media) [optical disc](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optical_disc) [storage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_storage_device) format invented and developed by [Philips](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philips) and [Sony](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sony) in 1995. The medium can store any kind of digital data and is widely used for software and other computer files as well as video programs watched using [DVD players](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DVD_player). DVDs offer higher storage capacity than [compact discs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compact_disc) while having the same dimensions.

**Dotcoms --** A dot-com company, or simply a dot-com (alternatively rendered dot.com, dot com or .com), is a company that does most of its business on the [Internet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet), usually through a [website](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Website) that uses the popular [top-level domain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Generic_top-level_domain) "[.com](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/.com)"

**Dow Jones Industrial Stock Market --** (Dow Jones Industrial Average/ DJIA), or simply the Dow, is a [stock market index](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stock_market_index) that shows how 30 large publicly owned companies based in the United States have traded during a standard trading session in the [stock market](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stock_market).

**Entitlement Programs** a government program that guarantees certain benefits to a particular group or segment of the population.In order to get any benefits – you must qualify to be “entitled” to specific benefits. Entitlement Programs of the federal government include Medicaid, Medicare, Social Security, Unemployment and Welfare Programs. Entitlement programs are rights granted by federal law.

**GPS --** is a satellite-based [radionavigation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radionavigation-satellite_service" \o "Radionavigation-satellite service) system owned by the [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) government and operated by the [United States Air Force](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Air_Force). It is a [global navigation satellite system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satellite_navigation) that provides [geolocation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geolocation) and [time information](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_transfer) to a [GPS receiver](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GPS_receiver) anywhere on or near the Earth where there is an unobstructed line of sight to four or more GPS satellites

The GPS provides critical positioning capabilities to military, civil, and commercial users around the world. The United States government created the system, maintains it, and makes it freely accessible to anyone with a [GPS receiver](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GPS_navigation_device). The GPS project was launched by the [U.S. Department of Defense](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._Department_of_Defense) in 1973 for use by the United States military and became fully operational in 1995. It was allowed for civilian use in the 1980s.

**Genetic Engineering --** also called genetic modification or genetic manipulation, is the direct manipulation of an organism's [genes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gene) using [biotechnology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biotechnology). It is a set of [technologies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genetic_engineering_techniques) used to change the genetic makeup of cells, including the transfer of genes within and across species boundaries to produce improved or novel [organisms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organisms). New [DNA](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DNA) is obtained by either isolating and copying the genetic material of interest using [recombinant DNA](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recombinant_DNA) methods or by [artificially synthesizing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_gene_synthesis) the DNA.

**Glasnost –** (Russian term meaning openness) particularly associated with reforms of the judicial system, ensuring that the press and the public could attend court hearings and that the sentence was also read out in public. It was made popular in the 1980s by [Mikhail Gorbachev](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mikhail_Gorbachev) as a slogan for increased government transparency. Under glasnost, the Soviet media began to expose numerous social and economic problems in the Soviet Union which the Soviet government had long denied and covered up. Political openness continued to produce [unintended consequences](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unintended_consequence).

**Perestroika** – (Russian term meaning restructuring) was a political movement for reformation within the [Communist Party of the Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist_Party_of_Soviet_Union) during the 1980s until 1991 widely associated with [Soviet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union) leader [Mikhail Gorbachev](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mikhail_Gorbachev) and his  "restructuring", referring to the restructuring of the Soviet political and economic system.

\*\*\*Gorbachev's original goal of using **glasnost and**[**perestroika**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perestroika) to reform the [Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union) whilst maintaining control by the [Communist Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist_Party_of_the_Soviet_Union) was not achieved. The policy allowed Soviet citizens to speak out and criticize the governing Communist Party and the Soviet system itself. It also inadvertently released long-suppressed national sentiments in the republic states that wanted to assert their independence; undermining the authority of the Soviet central-government. Both policies exposed the extremely weak Soviet [economic system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_the_Soviet_Union) when the discipline of the Communist Party was removed. In December 1991, [the Soviet Union was dissolved](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dissolution_of_the_Soviet_Union) months after the August [failed coup](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_coup_attempt_of_1991) by conservative elements who were alarmed by the forces unleashed by Gorbachev's reforms.

**Global Warming**

also referred to as climate change, is the observed century-scale rise in the average temperature of the [Earth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earth)'s [climate system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate) and its related effects.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_warming#cite_note-1)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_warming#cite_note-2) Multiple lines of scientific evidence show that the climate system is warming.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_warming#cite_note-3)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_warming#cite_note-4)[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_warming#cite_note-5) Many of the observed changes since the 1950s are unprecedented in the [instrumental temperature record](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Instrumental_temperature_record) which extends back to the mid-19th century, and in [paleoclimate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paleoclimatology) [proxy records](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proxy_(climate)) covering thousands of years.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_warming#cite_note-6)

**Iranian Hostage Crisis --** was a diplomatic standoff between [Iran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran) and the [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States). Fifty-two American diplomats and citizens were held hostage for 444 days from November 4, 1979, to January 20, 1981, after a group of Iranian students belonging to the [Muslim Student Followers of the Imam's Line](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslim_Student_Followers_of_the_Imam%27s_Line), who supported the [Iranian Revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iranian_Revolution), took over the [U.S. Embassy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embassy_of_the_United_States,_Tehran) in [Tehran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tehran). It stands as the longest hostage crisis in recorded history.

The crisis is considered a pivotal episode in the history of [Iran–United States relations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93United_States_relations). Political analysts cite it as a major factor in the downfall of Jimmy Carter’s presidency and his landslide loss in the [1980 presidential election](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1980). In Iran the crisis strengthened the prestige of [Ayatollah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ayatollah) [Ruhollah Khomeini](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruhollah_Khomeini) and the political power of [theocrats](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theocracy) who opposed any normalization of relations with the West. The crisis also led to the United States’ economic [sanctions against Iran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanctions_against_Iran), further weakening ties between the two countries.

**Iran-Contra Affair** also referred to as the Iran–Contra scandal; was a [political scandal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_scandal) in the [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) that occurred during the second term of the [Reagan Administration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reagan_Administration). Senior administration officials secretly facilitated the sale of arms to [Iran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran), which was the subject of an [arms embargo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arms_embargo). They hoped, thereby, to fund the [Contras](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Contras) in [Nicaragua](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicaragua) while at the same time [negotiating the release](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_negotiation_with_terrorists) of several U.S. [hostages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lebanon_hostage_crisis). The funding of the Contras by the government had been prohibited by Congress.

**Internet --**is the global system of interconnected [computer networks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_network) that use the [Internet protocol suite](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_protocol_suite) (TCP/IP) to link devices worldwide. It is a *network of networks* that consists of private, public, academic, business, and government networks of local to global scope, linked by a broad array of electronic, wireless, and optical networking technologies. The Internet carries a vast range of information resources and services, such as the inter-linked [hypertext](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypertext) documents and [applications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_application) of the [World Wide Web](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web) (WWW), [electronic mail](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Email), [telephony](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voice_over_IP), and [file sharing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File_sharing).

**Moral Majority --** was a prominent American political organization associated with the [Christian right](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_right) and [Republican Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republican_Party_(United_States)). It was founded in 1979 by Baptist minister [Jerry Falwell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jerry_Falwell) and associates, and dissolved in the late 1980s. It played a key role in the mobilization of conservative Christians as a political force and particularly in [Republican](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republican_Party_(United_States)) presidential victories throughout the 1980s.

**Most Favored Nation --**  a most favored nation (MFN) clause is a level of status given to one country by another and enforced by the [World Trade Organization](https://www.investopedia.com/terms/w/wto.asp). A country grants this clause to another nation if it is interested in increasing trade with that country. Countries achieving most favored nation status are given specific trade advantages such as reduced [tariffs](https://www.investopedia.com/terms/t/tariff.asp) on imported goods.

**NAFTA --** implemented on January 1, 1994 between Mexico, Canada and the United States. The agreement eliminated most [tariffs](https://www.investopedia.com/terms/t/tariff.asp) on trade between these nations. NAFTA’s purpose is to encourage economic activity between the three major economic powers of North America. Numerous tariffs, particularly those related to agriculture, textiles and automobiles, were gradually phased out beginning at the agreement’s implementation and ending on January 1, 2008.

**NASDAQ** "National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations"; began in 1971. It is an American [stock exchange](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stock_exchange). It is the [second-largest exchange](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_stock_exchanges#Major_stock_exchanges) in the world by [market capitalization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Market_capitalization), behind only the [New York Stock Exchange](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_Stock_Exchange). The NASDAQ Stock Market attracted new growth companies such as Microsoft, Apple, Cisco, Oracle and Dell and helped modernize the

Initial public offering (IPO) or stock market launch is a type of [public offering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_offering) in which shares of a company are sold to [institutional investors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Institutional_investor) and usually also retail (individual) investors; an IPO is [underwritten](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Underwriting) by one or more [investment banks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Investment_banking), who also arrange for the shares to be listed on one or more [stock exchange](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stock_exchange). Through this process, colloquially known as  *going public*, a [privately held company](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Privately_held_company) is transformed into a [public company](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_company). Initial public offerings can be used: to raise new equity capital for the company concerned; to [monetize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monetize) the investments of private shareholders such as company founders or private equity investors; and to enable easy trading of existing holdings or future capital raising by becoming publicly traded enterprises.

**Reaganomics --** refers to the [economic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economics) policies promoted by [U.S. President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_President) [Ronald Reagan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ronald_Reagan) during the 1980s. These policies are commonly associated with [supply-side economics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supply-side_economics), referred to as [trickle-down economics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trickle-down_economics) or [voodoo economics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reaganomics#Historical_context) by political opponents, and [free-market economics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_market_economy) by political advocates.

The four pillars of Reagan's economic policy were to reduce the growth of [government spending](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_federal_budget), reduce the [federal income tax](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_income_tax) and [capital gains tax](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capital_gains_tax), reduce government [regulation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regulation), and tighten the money supply in order to reduce [inflation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inflation).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reaganomics#cite_note-nisk_concise-2) During Reagan's presidency, the [national debt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_debt) almost tripled and the U.S. went from being the world's largest creditor nation to the world's largest debtor in under eight years.

**Reverse Discrimination**  is [discrimination](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discrimination) against members of a dominant or majority group, in favor of members of a minority or historically disadvantaged group. Reverse discrimination can be defined as the unequal treatment of members of the majority groups resulting from preferential policies, as in college admissions or employment, intended to remedy earlier discrimination against minorities (see *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke*).

**Robot technology --** a [machine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machine)—especially one programmable by a [computer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer)— capable of carrying out a complex series of actions automatically. Robots can be guided by an external control device or the control may be embedded within. Robots are machines designed to perform a task with no regard to how they look. Technology advancement has led to the use of robots to replace humans in some industries. Currently robots are used in the armed forces, medical industry and space exploration.

**Telecommuter --** also called remote work, telework, work from home, or teleworking, is a [work](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Employment) arrangement in which employees do not [commute](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commuting) or travel (e.g. by bus or car) to a central place of work, such as an [office building](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Office_building), [warehouse](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warehouse), or [store](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Retail_store). Teleworkers in the 21st century often use [mobile telecommunications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mobile_telecommunication) technology such as [Wi-Fi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wi-Fi) equipped [laptop](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laptop) or [tablet computers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tablet_computer) and [smartphones](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smartphone) to work from home.

**World Trade Organization (WTO)** is an [intergovernmental organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intergovernmental_organization) that regulates [international trade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_trade). The WTO officially commenced January 1995, signed by 123 nations, replacing the [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Agreement_on_Tariffs_and_Trade) (GATT). It is the largest international economic organization in the world. The WTO deals with regulation of trade in goods, services and intellectual property between participating countries by providing a framework for negotiating [trade agreements](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trade_agreement) and a [dispute resolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dispute_resolution) process aimed at enforcing participants' adherence to WTO agreements, which are signed by representatives of member governments and ratified by their parliaments. Most of the issues that the WTO focuses on derive from previous trade negotiations.