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.

*Dates:*

**1776**

-The document was written by Thomas Jefferson

- Congress adopted the motion of independence on July 2, and on July 4, the Declaration was signed

**1787**

- approved for ratification the Constitution of the United States.

-By 1790 all thirteen states ratified the Constitution respectively.

*Documents:*

**Articles of Confederation**

- The nation’s first constitution, was adopted by the Second Continental Congress in 1781 during the Revolution

-The Articles were flawed, and in 1787 the Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia to revise the Articles, but instead the delegates constructed a new constitution.

**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. . .“

**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**

- A document that outlines the powers of government

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

- 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.

*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.

**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

***Unit Two: The West/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

**Andrew Carnegie**

- (1835-1919). captain of Industry: Railroads/ Steal production

**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

*Events:*

**Populist Movement**

- Coalition of U.S. agrarian reformers 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

*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**

-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

**Labor Unions**

- As industrialization increased in the United States following the Civil War, 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**

-Political machines, informal organizations that control formal processes of government, are created by elected officials to guarantee their power

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

-Friends are rewarded with jobs within the government, a process 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.

***Unit Three: Immigration/Urbanization/Progressivism***

*People:*

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

-A senator from Massachusetts, Henry Cabot Lodge 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).

**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 and numerous reforms were 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.

**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

**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.

*Concepts/Terms:*

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

**Child Labor**

-Children worked the same amount as men but received less pay and worked in dangerous conditions.

**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 United States after 1900 and continued to be influential until W W I.

**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 60 founders.

**Progressive/Progressive Era**

-Features of the era in which the progressive movement occurred included a decrease in voter participation and an increase in special interest groups striving to reform society, the economy, and politics.

- Reform was concentrated in urban areas and in industry because that was where the majority of the corporations and those versed in social engineering were located.

- However, efforts to make society more efficient and regulated also led to increased segregation and discrimination.

**Social Gospel Movement**- The Social Gospel movement is a Protestant Christian intellectual movement that was most prominent in the early 20th century United States and Canada. 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**- Urbanization can be defined as the rapid and massive growth of, and migration to, large cities.

**Bull Moose Party**- A political (third) party in the United States founded by Theodore Roosevelt during the presidential campaign of 1912; its emblem was a picture of a bull moose.

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

**Federal Trade Commission**- An independent agency of the United States federal government that maintains fair and free competition; enforces federal antitrust laws; educates the public about identity theft.

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

**Spoils System**- The postelection 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.

***Unit Four: Spanish American War/WWI***

*People:*

**Alfred Thayer Mahan (1840-1914)** (Above)

**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)**

**-**Born in Missouri, John Pershing 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 neutral status of the United States, the country finally did enter the war in 1917.

-Wilson produced his aims for peace, Fourteen Points, soon afterward.

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

*Dates:*

**1898**

-The Spanish-American War was triggered by the explosion of the Maine on February 15, 1898, in Havana harbor.

-Hawaii was annexed by the United States on July 7 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.

**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, and later Japan and Italy.

-President Woodrow Wilson declared neutrality but both the Central Powers and the Allies sought U.S. support.

-German U-boats (submarines) sank the British passenger liner Lusitania on May 7, 1915, at the cost of 128 American lives. Germany announced its plan to wage unlimited submarine warfare in early 1917 and sank four U.S. merchant marine vessels in March. On April 2, 1917, Wilson asked Congress to declare war.

-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. Peace negotiations began late in 1918 and continued into 1919.

*Laws:*

**Platt Amendment**- (1901)-It dictated the conditions for the withdrawal of United States troops remaining in Cuba at the end of the Spanish-American War and defined the terms of Cuban-U.S. relations. The Amendment allowed unilateral 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. -Dewey acted on May 1, 1898, and 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” 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 which began in 1914 and continued into 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 issue was the competing nationalism and imperialism 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:*

**Annexation**- The formal act of acquiring something (especially territory) by conquest or occupation.

**Dollar Diplomacy**- A policy adopted by President Howard Taft (who served from 1909-1913) 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 and dependencies.

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

**Panama Canal**- Many nations sought quicker, safer access to the east from the west, and the narrow isthmus of Panama offered a link. Once the 50-mile long canal was completed in 1914, it changed the world’s systems of transportation, communication, and economics.

**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.

-Following World War II, the United States surpassed Britain as a world power.

-The United States remains a prominent nation in the world system in spite of a staggering national debt. The U.S. economy is strong, the standard of living is high, and the nation remains a hub of world trade and diplomacy.

**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 Triple Entente (Great Britain, France, Russia), with the nations allied with them (Belgium, Serbia, Japan, Italy, etc., not including the United States), or, loosely, with all the nations (including the United States) allied or associated with them as opposed to the Central Powers.

**American Expeditionary Force**- All of the military personnel (the armies, navies, and air forces), equipment and weaponry, medical staff, support and maintenance supplies, and so on 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. Pershing arrived in Paris in June 1917 to take up his command, two months after the United States had entered World War I. Although more than two million U.S. troops reached Europe, many arrived too late to see combat. Nevertheless, the AEF had 264, 000 casualties, including 50, 554 killed in battle and 25, 000 by disease.

**Central Powers**- Before World War I, Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary after they were linked by the Triple Alliance in 1882. During World War I, Germany and Austria-Hungary, together with their allies Turkey and Bulgaria.

**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 on May 7, 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**- Glorification of the ideals of a professional military class; predominance of the armed forces in the administration or policy of the state; a policy in which military preparedness is of primary importance to a state.

**Nationalism**- Loyalty and devotion to a nation; a sense of national consciousness exalting one nation above all others and placing primary emphasis on promotion of its culture and interests as opposed to those of other nations or supranational groups.

**Propaganda**- Information, ideas, or rumors deliberately spread widely to help or harm a person, group, movement, institution, nation, etc. The deliberate spreading of such information, rumors, etc.

**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. In the 1920s German resentment over reparations was used by ultranationalists to create political unrest.

**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**- Trenches were built during WWI to provide protection from the enemy artillery. Both the Allies and Central Powers constructed elaborate trenches and dugout systems opposing each other. 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 use its fledging submarine force for 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 Unrestricted Submarine Warfare was an attempt to knock Britain out of the war through a submarine blockade and leading the U.S. to enter the war.

**Victory Gardens**- The government wanted individuals to provide their own fruits and vegetables. Nearly 20 million Americans answered the call. They 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.

**Wilson’s Fourteen Points**- (1918)

-President Woodrow Wilson sought to reduce the risk of war and believed several adjustments to the method of conducting foreign policy could accomplish this.

-His suggestions included open covenants of peace with no hidden agendas, absolute freedom of navigation, removal of all economic barriers and support of equal trade, reduction of national armaments, impartial adjustment of colonial claims in the best interest of resident populations, and mutual guarantees of political independence of great and small nations.

-He also supported the establishment of an association of nations to maintain peace, a world parliament he called the League of Nations.

**Zimmerman Note**- A coded message written by German foreign secretary Arthur Zimmerman and sent to Mexican president Venustiano Carranza on January 16, 1917 during World War I. It proposed a German-Mexican alliance and suggested Mexico reclaim its former territory by starting a war with the United States, thereby distracting the United States from the overseas war.

***Unit 5: Post WWI and The Roaring Twenties***

*People:*

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

- On January 24th he became the “fastest man in the world” when he rode his V-8 powered motorcycle at a sustained speed of 136.4 MPH to establish a land speed record that stood until 1911 for cars and 1930 for motorcycles.

-Today, Glenn H. Curtiss is remembered as the inventor of the Hydroaeroplane (seaplane- US patent #1, 170, 965). -His development of this type of aircraft began almost immediately in the fall of 1908 and by the winter of 1911, the Curtiss seaplane had become a reality.

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

- His attraction to social concerns prompted him to argue criminal conspiracy cases and cases involving union violence and labor rights.

-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 the schools.

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

-Served as president from 1921 to 1923.

-As Republican party candidate in the campaign of 1920, he described his goal as a return to “normalcy” after the ambitious foreign and domestic policies of the outgoing Democratic president, Woodrow Wilson.

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

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

- Charles Lindbergh studied mechanical engineering and flying, gaining a reputation as a mechanic and pilot.

-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.

- He favored neutrality before the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, then he supported the war cause, testing military aircraft and sharing technical knowledge.

*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 have thought that Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted because of their political views and not because of the evidence against them.

-In 1977, Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis issued a proclamation that Sacco and Vanzetti had been unfairly tried and convicted and the case is still officially open.

**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 convicted (found guilty) but the verdict was later reversed.

*Concepts/Terms:*

**Communism**- A political movement based upon the writings of Marx that considers history in terms of class conflict and revolutionary struggle, resulting eventually in the victory of the proletariat and the establishment of a socialist order based on public ownership of the means of production.

**Economic Opportunity**- The 1920s earned the nickname, the "Roaring Twenties" through the decade's real and sustained prosperity, dizzying 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**- A "new breed" of young Western women in the 1920s who wore short skirts, bobbed their hair, listened to jazz, and flaunted their disdain for what was then considered acceptable behavior.

**Harlem Renaissance-**A combination of factors in the first quarter of the 20th century led to 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.

**Prohibition**- Enforced by 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 to the United States was called the Red Scare. In the late 1910s citizens of the United States were concerned about political unrest in Europe. 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.

**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.

**Speakeasies**- Also called a blind pig is an establishment that illegally sells alcoholic beverages.

**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

***Unit Six: The Great Depression***

*People:*

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

-Born in New York to a wealthy family, Roosevelt entered politics in 1910 as a Democratic candidate to the Senate.

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

-In 1932 he opposed 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, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt married her cousin Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1905.

- She realized the importance of the role of women in politics, organizing the Democratic national campaign for women in 1928 as her husband competed for the governorship of New York state.

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

**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 and adhered firmly to laissez-faire economic policy.

*Dates:*

**1929/Black Tuesday**

-The Great Depression began in 1929.

-On October 29, “Black Tuesday,” 16,410,030 shares were sold on the stock exchange. By late 1929, investors lost $40 billion in paper values.

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

*Laws:*

**Hawley-Smoot Tariff**

-Hoover made a serious miscalculation by signing into law the 1930 Hawley-Smoot Tariff, which drove the average tariff rate on imported goods up to almost 60 percent.

-It prompted retaliation from foreign nations, which in turn stopped buying American goods.

-As a result, U.S. trade with Europe and other foreign nations tailed off dramatically, hurting the economy even more.

*Concepts/Terms:*

**Bonus Army**

-Congress had agreed to pay WWI veterans a bonus stipend that could be collected in 1945.

-As the depression worsened, more and more veterans demanded their bonus early. When Congress refused to pay, 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**- Refers to the initial or down payment made to the broker for the asset being purchased.

**Dust Bowl**

-Farmers, especially those in Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Kansas, and the Texas panhandle, were hit hard by the depression.

-Years of farming wheat without alternating crops (which was necessary to replenish soil nutrients) had turned many fields into a thick layer of barren dust.

-Unable to grow anything, thousands of families left the Dust Bowl region in search of work on the west coast

**Great Depression**

-The Stock Market Crash of October 1929 contributed to the start of the depression

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

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

-Americans bought too much on credit and the demand could not keep up with the supply of goods in an era of overproduction.

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

**Shanty Town**- Shantytowns derisively dubbed “Hoovervilles” sprang up seemingly overnight in cities throughout America, filled with populations of the homeless and unemployed.

***Unit Seven: New Deal/WWII in Europe***

*People:*

**Franklin D. Roosevelt** (Above)

**Stalin, Hitler, Franco, Mussolini**

- After World War I, political unrest and poor economic conditions lead many countries to develop dictatorships as their government.

-These leaders were Stalin (Soviet Union), Hitler (Germany), Franco (Spain), and Mussolini (Italy).

*New Deal Legislation:*

**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.

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

**Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)**

-The U.S. corporation insuring deposits in the U.S. against bank failure.

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

**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.

-The act was dismantled in 1999

**National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)**

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

-This act, going by the acronym NIRA, was declared unconstitutional in 1935.

**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.

-Many conservatives claimed that government production of electricity was a mild form of socialism and that it disrupted market prices too much

**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.

-In 1943, with the virtual elimination of unemployment by the wartime economy, the WPA was terminated.

*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 the belief that U.S. involvement in World War II that resulted from loans and trade with the Allies.

-The Lend Lease Act of 1941 diminished the laws, and they were repealed on November 13, 1941.

*Dates:*

**1939- 1945 (Europe)**- The largest armed conflict in human history. Ranging over six continents and all the world's oceans, the war caused an estimated 50 million military and civilian deaths, including those of 6 million Jews. War began on September 1, 1939 with the German invasion of Poland.

**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 on the navy ships on 7 December 7, 1941 brought the US into World War II. The attack killed 2,403 people, injured 1,178 and destroyed 19 ships and 188 planes.

*Wars:*

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

-World War II was a global conflict which began in 1939 and continued into 1945, in which the Allies defeated the Axis Powers.

-Political unrest and fear of Communist revolutions comparable to that led by V. I. Lenin in Russia in 1917 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.

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

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

-The United States declared war on Germany following the invasion of Soviet Union in June 1941 and on Japan following the attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941.

*Concepts/Terms:*

**New Deal**- The domestic programs of the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration during 1933 to 1941. The New Deal consisted of sets of programs and policies designed to promote economic recovery and social reform.

**Axis/Allies Powers**- The major Allied Powers were Britain, France, Soviet Union, and the United States. The original members of the Axis Powers were Germany, Italy, and Japan.

**Executive Order 9066**

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

-On February 19, 1942, Executive Order 9066 gave the military broad powers to ban any citizen from a fifty- to sixty-mile-wide coastal area stretching from Washington state to California and extending inland into southern Arizona.

-In 1988 Congress passed the Civil Liberties Act, which stated that a “grave injustice” was done to Japanese American citizens and resident aliens during World War II.

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

**Holocaust**

-The Holocaust was a methodical plan orchestrated by Hitler to ensure German supremacy.

-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 millions of Jews throughout Europe.

-The Nazis developed concentration camps to hold the prisoners, gas chambers to murder them, and ovens to cremate the bodies.

**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. The pact was broken when Nazi Germany attacked the Soviet Union less than two years later, on June 22, 1941.

***Unit Eight: U.S. Enters WWII/ Cold War***

*People:*

**Franklin D. Roosevelt** (Above)

**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)**

-Dwight David Eisenhower served his country as a military leader and as president from 1952 to 1960.

- MacArthur considered him the most capable officer in the army.

-General Eisenhower commanded Allied forces in Europe during World War II.

-On June 6, 1944, he commanded Allied forces on D-Day.

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

-Truman relieved him of command in 1951 because MacArthur's and Truman's tactics conflicted.

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

-Fleet Admiral Chester William Nimitz, GCB, USN, 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 on into Germany.

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

**Tuskegee Airmen** -The Tuskegee Airmen were dedicated, determined young men who enlisted to become America's first black military airmen, at a time when there were many people who thought that black men lacked intelligence, skill, courage and patriotism.

**Flying Tigers** is the name given to the 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** Between 1942 and 1945, about 400 Navajos served as code talkers for the U.S. Marines. 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)** (Above)

**Cold War (1945-1989)**

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

-Instead of fighting a military war they used diplomacy and nerves to compete for resources, markets, and political strength in a world economy.

-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.

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

**Korean War**

-Communist North Korea invaded South Korea in 1950.

-President Harry S. Truman ordered General Douglas MacArthur to intervene in the civil war.

-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, but communism continued as a presence in Asia.

*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.

-President Franklin Roosevelt died of a massive cerebral hemorrhage on April 12, 1945, nearly a month before German officials surrendered unconditionally on May 7.

-May 8 is designated V-E Day (Victory in Europe Day).

-On August 6, 1945, the first atomic bomb was dropped on the military-base city of Hiroshima. A second bomb fell on the naval-base city of Nagasaki on August 9.

-V-J Day (Victory in Japan Day) was on August 15, 1945.

**D-Day/Operation Overlord/Normandy Invasion**- Operation Overlord was the code name for the Battle of Normandy which was the operation that launched the invasion of German occupied Western Europe.

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

**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 between June 4th and June 7th 1942.

**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.

-On August 15, 1945, six days after the bombing of Nagasaki, Japan announced its surrender to the Allies.

**V-J Day**- August 15, 1945, the day on which the Allies announced the surrender of Japanese forces during World War II.

**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.

**Berlin Airlift**- An operation by British and American aircraft to airlift food and supplies to Berlin in 1948-1949, while Soviet forces blockaded the city to isolate it from the West and terminate the joint Allied military government of the city.

*Laws:*

**GI Bill**- In 1944, part of the strategy to avoid economic downturn after World War II was the GI Bill, which allotted funds to send former soldiers to school. 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 Harry S. Truman’s policy of providing economic and military aid to any country threatened by communism or totalitarian ideology.

*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 at New Mexico's Alamogordo Bombing and gunnery Range on July 16, 1945. From there “Little Boy” and “Fat Man” were developed and dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August of 1945.

**Nuremberg Trials**

-Held for the purpose of bringing Nazi war criminals to justice, the Nuremberg trials were 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.

-Nazi leader Adolf Hitler (1889-1945) committed suicide and was never brought to trial.

**Rosie the Riveter**- A fictional 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)**

- (1938–1975) 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 and communist countries. 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.

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

**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.

**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 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.

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

*People:*

**Harry Truman** (Above)  
**Dwight Eisenhower** (Above)

**Douglas MacArthur** (Above)

**George Marshall** (Above)  
**Martin Luther King Jr. (1929-1968)**

**-**A noted leader, Martin Luther 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, in Memphis, Tennessee.

**Cesar Chavez (1924-1997)**

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

- 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)**

**-**She and her husband were both active members 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)**

**-**Thurgood Marshall 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 which furthered the rights of African-Americans and then became the first African-American appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

-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, AFL-CIO ("UFW"). The mother of 11 children, 14 grandchildren and four great-grandchildren, Dolores has played a major role in the American civil rights movement.

*Dates:*

**Sputnik I/1957** (Above)

*War Events:*

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

**Bay of Pigs**

-Began when a CIA-financed and -trained group of Cuban refugees landed in Cuba and attempted to topple the communist government of Fidel Castro.

-In March 1960, President Dwight D. Eisenhower ordered the CIA to train and arm a force of Cuban exiles for an armed attack on Cuba. President John F. Kennedy inherited this program when he became president in 1961.

-The plan immediately fell apart--the landing force met with unexpectedly rapid counterattacks from Castro's military, the tiny Cuban air force sank most of the exiles' supply ships, the U.S. refrained from providing necessary 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

**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 went to court and argued, in Homer Adolph Plessy v. The State of Louisiana that the Separate Car Act violated the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

-The judge found Plessy guilty of refusing to leave the white car.

-In 1896, the Supreme Court of the United States heard Plessy's case and found him guilty once again.

**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.” It reversed centuries of segregationist practice and thought in America.

**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.

*Laws:*

**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.

*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 U.S. Supreme Court in *Browder v. Gayle* ruled that public bus segregation was unconstitutional.

**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 and all of humanity. Malcom X became a famous and public face of the Nation of Islam until he was kicked out of the group.

**Segregation/Desegregation**- Segregation is a system that keeps different groups separate from each other, either through physical dividers or using social pressures and laws. Desegregation is the elimination of laws, customs, or practices under which different races, groups, etc., are restricted to specific or separate public facilities, neighborhoods, schools, organizations, or the like.

**Sit-In**- Sit-ins were simple, sit quietly and wait to be served. 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.

**Baby Boom**- After the end of World War II, birth rates across the world spiked. The explosion of new infants became known as the baby boom. A person who was born between 1946 and 1964 is considered a baby boomer. Representing nearly 20% of the American public, baby boomers have a significant impact on the economy.

**Suburbs**- Postwar affluence redefined the “American Dream” of an egalitarian society and material prosperity and gave millions of Americans the chance to have a house on their own land. Automobiles were quickly being produced again and purchased allowing the American public access to their own transportation. Soon, shopping centers and fast food restaurants added to the convenience to suburban life.

**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.

**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 more people were able to cross it freely the wall was reconstructed using concrete blocks. The Berlin Wall served as a reminder of the Iron Curtain and was eventually torn down in 1989 after years of civil unrest.

**Medicare/Medicaid**

-Medicare is for individuals over the age of 65 and is divided into two parts. The first part of the coverage encompasses in-patient hospital, skilled nursing facility, home health and hospice care. The second part of coverage encompasses almost all the necessary medical services

-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**- President John F. Kennedy’s legislative program, encompassing such areas as civil rights, the economy, and foreign relations. In 1960 he said the U.S. was on “the edge of a new frontier” and asked Americans to join together for new achievements in space, science, education, and social conditions.

**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.

***Unit Ten: 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.

*Wars:*

**Vietnam**

- During World War II, Japan seized the country from the French but in 1941, Communist leader Ho Chi Minh organized the independence movement.

-Instead, the United States, concerned about the communist threat in Vietnam, agreed to support Vietnam’s return to France.

-Congress passed the Tonkin Gulf Resolution which empowered President Lyndon B. Johnson to direct military support to Southeast Asia.

-As more American tax dollars and troops were expended on the military offensive, and as the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese countered every escalation with more manpower and guerrilla tactics, public support waned.

-The Vietnam War continued through January 1973. It was the longest military engagement in U.S. history and the United States’ first defeat.

*Laws:*

**26th Amendment**- The 26th Amendment, ratified in 1971, lowered the official voting age to 18, thereby allowing a greater percentage of U.S. citizens to participate in the process of government.

**War Powers Act**- Sparked by the negative sentiment on the part of the American public toward the Vietnam War, Congress passed the War Powers Act on November 7, 1973, following the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam. It required the President to inform Congress within two days of any use of American troops in a foreign country and to withdraw the troops within 60 days if Congress did not support their deployment.

*Concepts/Terms:*

**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 Great Society was the name given to a series of congressional actions that begun under President Lyndon Johnson (1963–69) and continued under his successors that 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 is sometimes cited as limiting 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 their crops (food sources).

**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 political term that came into wide use during the 1960s and 1970s. At the time, it was most frequently used to describe public skepticism about President Lyndon B. Johnson and his administration's statements and policies on the Vietnam War.

**Domino Theory**- Doctrine of U.S. foreign policy during the Cold War, according to which the fall of a noncommunist state to communism would precipitate the fall of other neighboring noncommunist states.

**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**- Prompted by reports of North Vietnamese aggression toward the American destroyer, the U.S.S. Maddox in August 1964, Congress authorized President Lyndon Johnson to increase American military involvement in Vietnam.