**PRESIDENTS THAT ALL AMERICANS SHOULD KNOW**

George Washington – 1789 1791– First president; From Virginia; He set many precedents such as creating the first cabinet, sending troops out to enforce federal law in the Whiskey Rebellion and stepping down after 2 terms. Upon stepping down, Washington gave his “**Farewell Address**” in which he warned Americans to avoid splitting into political parties because it would divide the nation. He also warned Americans to avoid becoming involved in foreign alliances.

Thomas Jefferson – 1801 - 1809 - the 3rd president. From Virginia. Thomas Jefferson was the primary author of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. He served as secretary of state under President George Washington and was 2nd president, John Adams’, vice president. He was the first president to be elected from the **Democratic - Republican Party**. Democratic-Republicans believed in small national government power and giving more power to state governments. One of the most important events of Jefferson’s presidency is the **Louisiana Purchase**. Jefferson agreed the US would pay $15 to France and doubled the size of the US. He sent Lewis and Clark to navigate the land and to look for a way to the Pacific Ocean. The explorers nearly died and were helped by the Shoshone guide Sacagawea.

Andrew Jackson - 1829-1837- 7th President(Goal 2) -He was from Tennessee & was a war hero after the Battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812.First ran for president in the election of 1824, which he called “**The Corrupt Bargain**” because he did not win even though he had most of the electoral votes. He said that the winner, John Quincy Adams, had made a deal with Henry Clay (Speaker of the House) in order to gain support in the House of Representatives and win the election. In the 1828 election, both he and his opponent John Quincy Adams used **mudslinging**(or criticizing each other’s personalities and morals instead of focusing on real issues). He became the first “common man” to be elected president in 1828 due to the fact that most states had dropped property requirements to vote. As president, Jackson increased the power of the veto to “protect” the people from all the laws being passed by Congress. He used the power of veto more than all the presidents before him combined. He also tried to destroy much of Henry Clay’s American system (maybe to get back at him for the Corrupt Bargain?), especially the Second Bank of the US. He strongly supported the Indian Removal Act, 1830 which provided funding for removing the Native Americans from the Southeastern part of the US (Georgia, Tenn., Florida) and move them to Indian Territory (Oklahoma) on the Trail of tears. 2000 Cherokees died in camps, and 2000 more died of starvation, disease, and exposure. The Whig party(was created by Henry Clay & other people opposed to Andrew Jackson. -

* **The spoils system** (Goal 2) -The practice of rewarding supporters by giving them government jobs on the basis of party loyalty and ending the permanent non elected office holders.

Abraham Lincoln - 1861 - 1865 - the 16th president. From Illinois. Abraham Lincoln was a republican who was elected in 1860. As soon as he was elected, South Carolina seceded from the Union. Lincoln spent his entire presidency dealing with the Civil War. Originally his goal was simply to preserve the Union, but changed his goal to also freeing the slaves when he gave the **Emancipation Proclamation** in 1862, freeing all slaves in rebelling areas when the Union army arrived in the area. He used the power of the railroad to quickly resupply the Union army during the war and used the telegraph to send orders to the battlefield himself. He was elected in 1864 and took that as a message from the people that they approved of his plan to end slavery. He worked tirelessly to get the **13th amendment**, which abolished slavery, ratified in 1865 before the end of the war. He was assassinated by Confederate sympathizer, John Wilkes Booth at Ford’s Theatre in April 1865 and his vice president, Andrew Johnson took over.

Theodore Roosevelt –– 1901-1909 - 26th President -Teddy Roosevelt became the youngest president every when President William McKinley was assassinated in 1901. He had quit his job as the assistant secretary of the Navy and joined the Rough Riders to fight in Cuba during the Spanish American War. He was a supporter of **jingoism** – or aggressive nationalism & the willingness to fight to defend the honor of your country. He was well known for pushing for the building of the Panama Canal and the expansion of the US Navy, or the “**Great White Fleet**.” He sent the Great White Fleet on a world tour to show other nations how powerful we were. This is an example of his “**Big Stick Diplomacy.”** He believe America should “speak softly (negotiate first) and carry a big stick (be ready to defend ourselves if necessary.”

Woodrow Wilson ~ 1913 - 1921 ~ 28th ~President Woodrow Wilson was an idealist who had seen the negative effects of war while growing up in Virginia after the Civil War. His greatest wish was to never see war fought again and to find a way to create a world where the causes of war are removed. His diplomacy was called “**missionary diplomacy**” because he said it was the mission of the US to spread democracy around the world. When Europe went to war in 1914 (WWI) Wilson remained adamant that the US be neutral. When it became clear that the US was going to go to war in 1917 Wilson declared the US would go to war “to make the world safe for democracy” and that this war would be “the war to end all wars.” In 1919, Wilson attended the Versailles Peace Conference and presented his “**14 points**” for peace. This was a list of 14 items he believed would remove the causes of war. The last point was to create a **League of Nations** which would negotiate international issues instead of fighting over them. The American senate refused to ratify **the Treaty of Versailles** and refused to join the League of Nations for fear the US would be too wrapped up in international affairs.

Franklin D. Roosevelt ~1933-1945~ 32nd President – FDR was elected at the height of the Great Depression. He tried to bring about change with a massive amount of legislation called “**the New Deal**.” The government invested billions of dollars in the American people by paying them to do jobs the government needed doing. It also made laws to stop the problems that had caused the Great Depression. FDR used the radio to speak directly to Americans in “**fireside chats**” in order to try to restore their confidence in their country. When Europe went to war in 1939 against Hitler, the US Congress wanted to stay neutral. FDR said America would fight against any nation that tried to take freedom from its people. He asked for a declaration of war after we were attacked on Dec. 7, 1941. He died in Warm Springs, Georgia in 1945 shortly after winning his 4th presidential term. He was the only president in history to be elected 4 times.

Harry S. Truman ~ 1945-1953 ~ 33rd President – Harry Truman took over the office of president after FDR died. He made the decision to drop the atomic bomb on Japan and stop WWII. In the late 40s, he desegregated the military and decided the best way to fight communism was to “contain” it where it was. He was the president when the Korean War began in 1950.

John F. Kennedy ~ 1961-1963 ~ 35th President – New Frontier, Bay of Pigs Invasion, Cuban Missile Crisis, Berlin Wall, “Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country,” the Peace Corps, the Green Berets

Lyndon B. Johnson ~ 1963-1969 ~ 36th President ~ Civil Rights Act of 1964 ----->SEE LBJ TIMELINE IN YOUR NOTES

Richard Nixon ~ 1969-1974 ~ 37th President ~ Republican Richard Nixon was elected in 1968 after President Lyndon Johnson announced he would not seek reelection. He was the first cold war president to try to ease tensions between the US and the communist nations of China & the USSR in a policy called “détente.” He was the first president to visit both communist nations. He was the president as the war in Vietnam drew to a close. He was elected in a landslide in 1972, but 5 men from his Committee to Re-Elect the President (CREEP) were caught breaking into the Democratic headquarters at the Watergate Hotel in Washington DC. The president became involved in the cover-up of the break in and refused to give over secret recordings he had made in the Oval Office. The House of Representatives brought impeachment charges against him and Richard Nixon became the first (and only) president to resign from office after what is referred to as the “Watergate Scandal.”

Ronald Reagan - 1981-1989 ~ 40th President - Former actor and governor of California, this republican was elected in 1980 that adopted a new foreign policy that rejected detent in favor of a new stance toward the USSR of “peace through strength.” He called the Soviet Union “the evil empire,” reunited Americans in their fear of communism and launched the largest peacetime military buildup in American history. Reagan believed the US should support guerrilla groups trying to overthrow communist governments, which became known as the “Reagan Doctrine.” This policy led to the Iran-Contra scandal in which weapons were illegally sold to Iran in return for money which was used to fund a secret rebel army (called the Contras) in Central America. In June of 1987 he gave a speech in Berlin where he famously challenged the Soviet leader when he said “Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!”

**WARS & BATTLES THAT ALL AMERICANS SHOULD KNOW**

**The Revolutionary War** – 1775-1783 – While not covered in this course, you should know that the US was a colony of Britain from 1607-1776 (when we declared our independence). American colonists fought the British army from 1775 until 1781 and a peace treaty was signed in 1783 which gave the United States its freedom from Great Britain

**The War of 1812 –** 1812 – 1814 **–** Sometimes known as the “2nd War for independence” because it was also fought against the British and the Americans won this war as well as the first war for independence. The causes of this war include Impressments (the British kidnapping American sailors) and forcing them to serve in the British navy and the British inciting Native American attacks on the US’ western forts. During the war, the British burned the white house, first lady Dolly Madison saved the famous portrait of George Washington from the burning white house and Francis Scott Key wrote the national anthem, The Star Spangled Banner, while being held captive by the British in Baltimore during this war. It is significant because it showed the world we could stand on our own as a free and independent nation.

After the War of 1812, the US and Great Britain never fought against each other in war again. They negotiated their differences and then became allies. For example, we had a joint occupation of Oregon territory with the British until they negotiated the US-Canadian border in 1846. The US allied herself with Great Britain in WWI and WWII and Great Britain remains our greatest ally in the war in Iraq and the War on Terror to this day.

**The Mexican - American War** - 1848 - American settlers were invited into Texas, which was a northern part of the nation of Mexico. These settlers were asked to follow some rules, one of which was they were not to have slaves. The Americans not only refused to follow Mexico’s rules, but they staged a revolt led by Stephen Austin against Mexico and declared themselves an independent nation, “the Republic of Texas.” In 1845 the US annexed Texas which further angered Mexico. War broke out over a border dispute when the president sent forces across the Nueces River, which Mexico believed was the border. When the war was over, the US secured the border between the 2 nations at the Rio Grande and took 500,000 acres of land from Mexico which includes the current day states of California, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado & Arizona. Many Americans do not realize that the land that make up these states were once part of Mexico and the people who were living there were Mexican citizens who spoke Spanish and had other Mexican customs.

**The Civil War** – 1861-1865 **–** Fought between the Union (USA)—“the North” and the Confederacy (CSA) –“the South—There are multiple long term causes of this war which stem back to the beginning of American history including state’s rights versus the power of the national government to tell states what they can and can’t do and the issue of slavery. The southern states depended on slavery to help them mass produce cotton. Northern textile factories depended on affordable southern cotton, so slavery became thought of as a “necessary evil” (they knew it wasn’t right, but it was necessary to keep their way of life.) The most immediate cause of this war was the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and the immediate secession of South Carolina. 6 other states in the Deep South soon seceded and after the Battle of Fort Sumter in April 1861, the other 4 southern states seceded, including North Carolina. These states formed the Confederate States of America (CSA) and were led by Jefferson Davis, the only president of the Confederacy. Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware were Border States which kept slavery and stayed with the Union. The War was first fought with the goal of bringing the southern states back and preserving the Union. After 1863 and the Emancipation proclamation, Lincoln changed the goal to not only preserving the Union, but to also ending slavery. The war ended in 1865 with the surrender of Robert E. Lee (Confederate general) to Ulysses S. Grant (Union general) at Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia. The 13th amendment was approved in February of that year, which abolished slavery in the US.

* **The battle of Antietam –** September 1862 – This was the bloodiest one-day battle in the war. Confederate General Robert E. Lee invaded the North in order to get the Union to accept the South’s terms, but the battle was fought to a stalemate (tie or deadlock – no real winner).The Union army lost over 2,100 men while the Confederate Army lost over 2,700 men. Tens of thousands of soldiers were wounded. Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation after this battle & it persuaded Great Britain and France against recognizing the Confederacy and to stay out of the war.
* **The Battle of Gettysburg, fought July 1-3,** **1863 –** Confederacy invaded Union territory for the final time & fought this 3 day battle near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Over 100, 000 people died in 3 days , making it the bloodiest battle of the Civil War. This battle led to the creation of the first national cemetery where president Abraham Lincoln gave the Gettysburg Address where he said “ we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

**The Spanish-American War** – 1898 - The US gained a large amount of territory & brought the US out on the world stage by defeating Spain in this war fought a war against Spain in Cuba and in the Philippines. Factors such as Cuba’s demand for independence from Spain, the fact that Cuba produced ⅓ of the world’s sugar, yellow journalism (exaggerated stories used to sway the opinions of readers), the explosion of the USS Maine in Havana Harbor (Americans blamed Spain when it was really an accident with the boiler), the DeLome letter (in which the Spanish ambassador called President McKinley weak) and jingoism (or an attitude of nationalism) were all reasons the US went to war with Spain. When the war was over, Cuba gained independence from Spain, but became a US protectorate (until 1934), Guantanamo Bay was acquired as a US naval base in Cuba, the US annexed Puerto Rico and Guam (both are still US territories today), and the Americans took over governing the Philippines. They were given their independence after WWII in 1946.

**World War I – 1914-1918 (Goal 8)**

* Dough boys – nickname American soldiers earned in WWI because their brown uniform and white belt looked like the brown paper package of bread dough that was tied with a white string in Europe
* MAIN Long-term cause of World War I -Militarism - aggressive military build up to prepare for war; an arms race
* MAIN Long-term cause of World War I -Alliances - nations who have a friendship for defensive purposes
* MAIN Long-term cause of World War I -Imperialism- when “powerful” nations take over “less powerful” nations
* MAIN Long-term cause of World War I -Nationalism- extreme national pride
* The immediate cause of WWI was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary
* Trench warfare (Goal 8) - started during WWI; tactic in which opposing armies fight each other from opposing trenches.
* Armistice (Goal 8) - a truce - agreed to a truce at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month of 1918.
* Soviet Union (Russia) - the country that had a communist rebellion in 1917; they left WWI early, which caused the US to feel it had to enter the war to help Great Britain & France.
* Treaty of Versailles-The treaty that ended WWI between France, Great Britain & Germany. Germany was forced to accept the blame for starting WWI, forced Germany to reduce its army & navy and force Germany to pay reparations. The US did not approve this Treaty because we wanted to stay out of world events
* Reparations- (Goal 8) - War debt; Germany was forced to pay $32 billion to France and Great Britain
* Wilson’s 14 Points - Woodrow Wilson’s 14 ideas presented at the Paris Peace conference with the goal of preventing all further war.
* The League of Nations - Woodrow Wilson’s idea to create an international organization to negotiate diplomatic crises in a way to avoid war. The US did not join this organization after WWI.

**World War II**

* Reasons dictators rose to power in Germany, Japan, Italy, the Soviet Union & Spain in the 1930s - Depression, they used fear & a secret police to keep their “enemies” in check; Hitler was elected
* **Fascism** - belief that the nation comes before the individual; type of government run by a dictator; type of government in Italy & Spain in the 1930s
* **Adolf Hitler** - German leader and member of the National Socialist German Workers Party (Nazi Party). Was elected to power and promised to unite all German speaking peoples. He and his henchmen concocted the “Final Solution” or plan to eliminate all European Jews.
* **Appeasement** - giving in a little in an attempt to avoid another war; in the 1930s British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain agreed that Hitler could take over part of Czechoslovakia (the Sudetenland) in order to appease Hitler.
* **Nuremberg Laws** - German laws which took away Jewish citizenship; took away their right to vote, right to work; forced them to wear a star of David on their clothes
* **Cash & Carry policy** - part of the US’ neutrality act of 1937 & 1939 - supplies and then later weapons could be sold to nations that would pay cash and carry the goods home in their own ships
* **The Battle of Britain-**1940 air battle between Germany and Great Britain.. It was a turning point because Germany did not win and it was the first time Hitler’s forces were stopped.
* The Blitz - 9 months of nightly bombing of the citizens of London by the Germans in 1940. It is an example of “total war” because the civilians were the target and not military targets.
* **The Lend Lease Act** - passed in 1940 to aid Great Britain; the US gave loans of money and old military goods (ships & destroyers) to the British.
* **December 7, 1941** - the date that Japan attacked the US military base at Pearl Harbor, HI & destroyed half the US naval fleet
* **Battle of Stalingrad-**Soviet forces defeated the Germans in 1943 and began to push them back to Berlin ends German hopes of defeating Soviet Union
* **Battle of Midway**- Most important naval battle-; stopped the Japanese offensive & severely damaged Japanese fleet
* **D-Day**-The turning point in which the allies launched an invasion of Europe into France
* **Yalta Conference,** Feb. 1945 - Stalin, Roosevelt & Churchill agreed that Germany would be divided into 4 parts after WWII; this was the beginning of the Cold War, or period of extreme tension between the US and Soviet Union

**The Korean War - 1950-1953 -** the US fought in this war as part of a UN (United Nations) police action. Korea had been divided in half at the 38th parallel. Communists were in control of the North and the South had a free government. In 1950, the communists in North Korea crossed the 38th parallel and the war began. This was the first “limited war” of the Cold War, in which the US fought not to take over a country, but for a limited goal, like containing communism.

**The Vietnam War – Please Review the “Vietnam War Timeline” – both sides**

**Iraq War I – 1991** The Persian Gulf War began when Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein invaded neighbor Kuwait / Kuwait is next to Saudi Arabia, a nation that has no military of its own / Saudi Arabia asks the U.S. to send its military to defend Kuwait / America creates bases in Saudi Arabia, home **t**o the holiest city in Islam, Mecca / American presence in Saudi Arabia deeply offends Muslim Fundamentalists;

**Military intervention in Bosnia & Somalia – 1990s -** President Bill Clinton sent troops into Bosnia & Kosovo to prevent genocide in the region. He also sent troops into the African nation of Somalia with humanitarian aid from 1992-1994

**Iraq War II 2003-2011 -** In March of 2003, the U.S. launched its attack on Iraq, claiming that Saddam Hussein supported international terrorism and had “weapons of mass destruction” (WMD). Saddam Hussein was eventually captured, put on trial, and hanged. President Bush claimed that this war was necessary as part of the War on Terror. The failure to discover WMD in Iraq, and the total lack of evidence that Saddam Hussein had anything to do with 911, have both created a significant amount of international anger directed toward the U.S. American forces remain both in Iraq and Afghanistan, seeking to stabilize those nations and create sustainable democratic governments.

**The War on Terror – 2001-present**A terrorist group, Al Qaeda planned and executed a devastating attack on the World Trade Center in New York City and on the Pentagon in Washington DC on 9/11/ 2001 leaving thousands dead. The attack on America September 11th, 2001 led to the invasion of Afghanistan by the United States in an effort called Operation Enduring Freedom, supported by a large coalition of countries. Afghanistan, led by its government known as the “Taliban”, permitted Osama Bin Laden to use that nation as a base for Al Qaeda training and operations. The purpose of Operation Enduring Freedom was to secure Osama Bin Laden and others involved in the plotting and execution of the 911 attack on the World Trade Center in New York.

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Throughout this course, we have discussed 6 major themes that run throughout US history. Use the themes to help you remember the following events, people, and acts of government, diplomatic events and key terms.

**THEME 1 -OVER TIME, THE US GOVERNMENT EXPANDED ITS POWER OVER THE STATES, WHICH SOMETIMES LED TO DISAGREEMENTS ABOUT HOW MUCH POWER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD HAVE.**

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All of the terms, people, acts of government and diplomatic events involve the federal government becoming more powerful or how the states responded to the national government taking power from the states.

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* *Precedent* –(Goal 1) an action or choice that a person makes that people in the future look back on. Washington made a number of choices that became precedents for future presidents, such as forming the first cabinet, stepping down after 2 terms and sending federal troops out to enforce federal laws in the Whiskey Rebellion.
* *Washington’s cabinet*-(Goal 1) A group of advisers to the president
* *Alexander Hamilton’s financial plan*(Goal1) - Washington’s Secretary of the Treasury (Hamilton) created a plan to get the new nation out of debt. The plan involved having tariffs and the creation of the Bank of the US
* *Tariff*(Goal 1) a national tax on goods imported from other countries; During the early history of the US, farmers (usually in the South and West) hated tariffs because they made it hard for them to sell their products overseas. Northern business owners (or merchants) were in favor of tariffs
* *Enumerated powers versus implied powers - what’s the difference?* (Goal 1) *Enumerated powers*- Expressed powers of the government specifically written in the Constitution. *Implied Powers*- Powers that are not listed in the constitution, but necessary for the government.
* *The whiskey rebellion-*(Goal 1)- Angry whiskey distillers refused to pay taxes on Whiskey and President George Washington sent federal troops to Pennsylvania to put down the rebellion and enforce the federal laws. This event showed the federal government was stronger than the states and would enforce federal laws within the state
* *The formation of the Federalist & Democratic-Republican party*-(Goal1)-There is no mention of political parties in the US Constitution. The first 2 parties began because of the debate over how much power the federal government should have over the states. **Thomas Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans** believed the states should maintain more power and the federal government should remain small. They believed in **Strict interpretation** of the Constitution, or that laws should only be made that are specifically allowed by the constitution. ( For example - because the Constitution says Congress can collect taxes, then the government can collect taxes). They were found mostly in the South and West and were popular with American farmers. **Alexander Hamilton and the Federalists** believed a strong and powerful federal government was necessary to maintain independence. They believed in **loose interpretation of the Constitution**, or that laws can be made that are not specifically forbidden by the Constitution. For example, the Constitution says Congress can collect taxes & they needed a place to store the money collected. The constitution does not forbid the making of a bank, therefore the government should be able to make a national bank. over the years, many 3rd parties have tried to gain popularity, but we still are dominated by a 2-party system today.
* The Alien & Sedition Acts, 1798 under John Adams(Goal1)-Laws pushed through congress by the federalists with the goal of limiting immigrants and making it hard for them to gain and vote with the democratic- republicans; this event shows how members of the government can make laws based on what will help their party instead of the whole nation.
* *Marbury v. Madison* , 1803 (Goal1)-Supreme court ruled only it had the power of judicial review- (the power to declare laws constitutional, or allowed under the Constitution) & strengthened the power of the national government
* Henry Clay’s American System (Goal2)-Henry Clay’s plan to unite the American economy during the “Era of Good Feelings” after the War of 1812. It established the 2nd Bank of the US, issued national currency, implemented tariffs to protect the nation’s manufacturers, paid money for Internal improvements, which are public works project designed to unify the nation and strengthen its economy; for example the National Road and the Erie Canal.
* Period of Nationalism & sectionalism (Goal2)- **Nationalism-** extreme national pride. **Sectionalism-** Feeling more loyalty to your region (North, South or West) then to the country as a whole. During the “Era of Good feelings” there was a burst of national pride after our victory in the War of 1812. However in the 1820s and 1830s, a number of events led to many people to feel more loyal to their region of the country then to the nation as a whole.
* Tariff of Abominations & the Nullification Crisis (Goal2) There was tariff passed in 1828 which angered many south Carolinians so much they called it the “Tariff of Abominations,” and threatened to secede from the union.-Nullification is the claim that a state could declare a federal law null or void. - President Andrew Jackson said they were treasonous.
* The Indian Removal Act and *Worcester v. Georgia* (Goal2)- **The Indian removal act**- a federal law that would relocate Indians to the great plains an opened their land to white sellers. ***Worcester v. Georgia***- Members of the Cherokee nation sued the state of Georgia because the white settlers were trying to take their land. The supreme court ruled on the side of the Cherokees and recognized their property rights in Georgia. President Andrew Jackson refused to enforce the ruling and showed that the executive branch was necessary to help enforce the ruling of the judicial branch.
* The Missouri Compromise, 1820(Goal2)- In an attempt to end the tension between slave and free states, Henry Clay introduced a Compromise into Congress that allowed Missouri to enter the union as a slave state and Maine to enter as a free state to keep the balance of power in Congress. The last part of the deal was there would be no slavery allowed north of the 36’30 line in the land acquired in the Louisiana purchase.
* The Dred Scott Decision (*Dred Scott v. Sanford*), 1857(Goal3)- Chief justice Roger Taney and the court ruled that African Americans were not citizens and therefore could not sue in courts.
* *Reconstruction-*(Goal3)-Time of rebuilding the south after the civil war
* *Radical Republicans*(Goal3)-Republicans in Congress who wanted to punish the south for the Civil War and make it difficult for the southern states to return to the Union
* *Military Reconstruction*(Goal3)- Sent military out to reconstruct and help the south
* *The Civil War Amendments - 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments* (Goal3)- 13th amendment - abolished slavery. 14th amendment - Promised citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the U.S. and guarantees all citizens “equal protection under the law.” 15th amendment -Gave African American men the right to vote
* Andrew Johnson’s Impeachment(Goal3)- Johnson was impeached by the radical republicans over his not abiding the Tenure Of office Act
* Carpetbaggers(Goal3)- Northerners who came to the south to help rebuild after the Civil War
* Scalawags(Goal3)- Southerners who supported the reconstruction and worked with the republicans.
* During the period of “The Great West,” the federal government divided that nation into 4 time zones to benefit the railroad companies

* Laissez-faire- idea that the government should take a “hands-off” approach to running the economy; It means there were lower taxes on businesses and less rules for businesses to follow so they could spend more time making profits. (Associated with the Gilded Age)
* Sherman Anti-trust Act - (Goal 5) - federal law passed to limit the power of big business monopolies in the 1890s.
* the Children’s Bureau - government agency created during the Progressive Movement to investigate & stop child labor violations during the progressive era (Goal 7)
* Selective Service Act - instituted a mandatory draft for all men ages 21-30 during WWI and all men over 18 during WWII. During WWII, it was the first time the US instituted a peacetime draft. (Goal 8 & 10)
* Schenck v. US - (Goal 8) - Supreme Court ruling during WWI in which the Court ruled that the government has the right to limit any speech which presents a “clear and present danger”. Espionage Act & Sedition Act (WWI-Goal 8) - both of these acts of the government limited the freedoms of Americans during WWI. The Sedition Act made it a crime to criticize the president, draft or government. The Espionage Act gave consequences to anyone who was spying on the government.
* The US government instated the creation of daylight savings time during WWI in order to increase wartime production
* The New Deal - President Franklin Roosevelt’s plan to get the nation out of the Great Depression. It took government money and invested it in the American people by putting the jobless back to work. Some people complained that the government was becoming too involved in the lives of Americans. The New Deal greatly increased the “safety net” that the government provides to Americans. Some people say that this program made the government too involved in the lives of the people and has made some people too dependent on the government.
* Emergency banking relief act - The first act of President Roosevelt when he took office in 1933 to deal with the Great Depression. It closed all the banks in the US and reopened only those that could stay in business.
* FDIC -(Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation) New Deal agency created to insure the deposits of approved banks against loss in the event of bank failure.
* SEC (Security and Exchange Commission) -New Deal agency created by congress to oversee the stock exchange and make sure the causes of the Great Depression did not happen again
* CCC - (The Civilian Conservation Corps) New Deal agency that paid young men $30 a month (they kept $5 and sent the rest to their families) in exchange for work on public works projects like building trails in the Grand Canyon and in state parks (like Hanging Rock State Park here in NC)
* Social Security Board, 1935 -New Deal agency that was created to control and distribute federal retirement funds.
* The Fair Labor Standards act created a national minimum wage and 40 hour work week in 1935.
* Lyndon Johnson’s “War on Poverty” – “the Great Society” – Legislation to help Americans work their way out of poverty. Some people say that this program made the government too involved in the lives of the people and has made some people too dependent on the government.
* VISTA-Volunteers in Service to America - A “peace corps” for American started by President Lyndon Johnson
* The Food Stamp act-The federal food stamp program to help poor families improve their diet created during Lyndon Johnson’s presidency
* Project Head Start-was launched to give underprivileged children a head start before beginning first grade.
* Medicare- Created during Lyndon Johnson’s presidency which provides health insurance programs for the elderly
* Medicaid- Created during Lyndon Johnson’s presidency which provides health coverage for low income individuals and families
* Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, 1964 - Congress gave the office of president “powers necessary to take all necessary measures to repel an armed attack” after President Lyndon Johnson reported that a US ship was torpedoed by a North Vietnamese ship in the Gulf of Tonkin (off the coast of Vietnam). This act of Congress helped to escalate the Vietnam War.
* The War Powers Act, 1973- Congress placed a limit on the power of the President's ability to send troops around the world at the end of the Vietnam war to take back power given to the president by the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution in 1964
* The Watergate Scandal - Scandal during Richard M. Nixon’s presidency. 5 men from Republican Nixon’s Committee to Re-Elect the President (CREEP) were caught breaking into the Democratic headquarters at the Watergate Hotel in Washington DC. The president became involved in the cover-up of the break in and refused to give over secret recordings he had made in the Oval Office. The House of Representatives brought impeachment charges against him and Richard Nixon became the first (and only) president to resign from office.

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**THEME 2 - OVER TIME, THE US MOVED FROM A NEWLY INDEPENDENT NATION TO A GLOBAL SUPERPOWER**

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All of the terms, people, acts of government and diplomatic events involve foreign policy & diplomatic events that involve the US and how we have dealt with other countries

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* **Washington’s Farewell Address** - Upon stepping down after 2 terms, Washington gave his “Farewell Address” in which he warned Americans to avoid splitting into political parties because it would divide the nation. He also warned Americans to avoid becoming involved in foreign alliances.
* **Neutral** - not picking sides or giving aid to one side when 2 other nations are at war
* **Pinckney’s Treaty with Spain -** 1794 - Spain gave the US rights to use the Mississippi River & access to the port of New Orleans to ship goods from Western states to Europe during the presidency of George Washington.
* **Jay’s Treaty with Great Britain** - 1794 - Great Britain gave the US “most favored nation status” for trade reasons during the presidency of George Washington
* **The XYZ Affair & Quasi War with France** - Since France and Britain were at war, the French were upset by Jay’s Treaty. They stopped American ships on the way to Britain and took their cargo. American diplomats were sent to France to negotiate but instead were met by 3 agents of the French government, code named “X, Y, and Z” who asked for a bribe in order to get a meeting with the French leaders. The Americans refused to pay the bribe and President Adams declared America would spend “millions for defense, not one cent for tribute!” (bribes) and showed the French the Americans would stand up for themselves and could not be bullied.
* **the war of 1812** (see war section)
* **Adams-Onis Treaty with Spain**- Spain ceded Florida to the US after General Andrew Jackson invaded Spanish Florida to attack the Seminole Indians
* **Monroe Doctrine, 1823**-President Monroe warned European powers to stay out of Latin American
* **Manifest destiny**-the belief that God gave this land to Americans and it was our right to settle from the Atlantic to the Pacific
* **Trailblazers**-The first Americans who cut trails throughout the west by mountain men in the early 1800s
* **The Oregon Trail** - the major trail west that settlers took. They traveled in prairie schooners, or covered wagons. Most settlers walked since their wagons were full of their supplies for the 6 month journey.
* **“54’40 or Fight!”-** War cry of people who declared the US had the right to control all of Oregon all the way the 54’40 parallel. We later agreed to a settlement of the Canadian border with the British without a fight.
* **the Texas war for independence & the Mexican American War** - see war section
* **Imperialism** (Goal 6)- the economic and political domination of a strong nation over a weaker nation.
* **Seward’s Folly** (Alaska)- purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867
* **Anglo-Saxonism** - idea that fueled imperialism – the idea that the white race and its customs are superior to all other races and their customs.
* **The White Man’s Burden** idea that fueled imperialism – idea introduced by British poet, Rudyard Kipling that it was the “duty” of the white man to “civilize” the people who were not white and/or Christian.
* Idea that fuels imperialism - When the US and US businesses invest money in a country, they become interested in the affairs of that nation. Examples: Hawaii, Cuba
* Queen Liliuokalani & Hawaiian Annexation-Queen Liliuokalani tried to remove the property qualifications to vote and reassert the power of the monarchy but was thrown in jail and Hawaii was annexed by the US
* **Pearl Harbor** - US naval base in Hawaii acquired while Hawaii was an independent nation
* Diplomatic Policy - **Big Stick Diplomacy** - Teddy Roosevelt (Goal 6)- “Speak softly and carry a big stick” - Roosevelt believed the US should negotiate with other nations but have a powerful navy prepared to fight if necessary
* **The Great White Fleet** & their World Tour (1907-09)-Another name for the US navy built while Theodore Roosevelt was President
* the **Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine** (Goal 6)-President Teddy Roosevelt warned Europe that the US would use force against any European nation who meddled in Latin America or the Western Hemisphere.
* Diplomatic Policy - **Dollar Diplomacy** - William H. Taft (Goal 6)- less emphasis on military force and more emphasis on the investment (money or dollars ) in the Latin American and Asian industry in order to promote economic growth
* Diplomatic Policy - **Missionary Diplomacy** - Woodrow Wilson (Goal 6)- believed democracy was essential to a nation’s stability and prosperity
* **the Open Door Policy** (Goal 6)-Force of all nations to allow free trade in China to prevent colonization of China.
* **isolationism**-The US wanted to be left alone to pursue prosperity after WWI. Stay out of world affairs.
* **WWI** - See War Section
* **WWII** - See War Section
* **The Manhattan Project** - secret project led by J. Robert Oppenheimer to develop the atomic bomb at Los Alamos, New Mexico during WWII.
* **United Nations**- Formed April, 1945 at the end of WWII with the goal of keeping international peace and security
* **The Cold War**- era of tension and confrontation between the US and Soviet Union from 1945-1990
* **The Iron Curtain Speech** - given by Winston Churchill at the beginning of the Cold War - used the metaphor of an “iron curtain” to describe the countries in Eastern Europe that were under Soviet control after WWII
* **The Truman Doctrine**-President Truman requested Congress give 400$ million to fight communist aggression in Greece and Turkey
* **the Marshall Plan**- US plans to give $12.5 billion in aid to all European nations who needed it to rebuild the economy and keep out the Soviets.
* **Communism** - dictatorship which divides all property among all people; no rich/no poor; no free speech; no free elections; no religion; after WWII their stated goal was to replace capitalism with communism.
* **Containment** – Cold War idea that the US should try to keep communism in the countries it was in, but to not let it spread to other areas of the world.
* **massive retaliation** - foreign policy theory of Dwight Eisenhower that said the US should build its nuclear arsenal and threaten to use nuclear weapons in order to scare the other country to back down
* **The Berlin Airlift** in response to the Soviet blockade of Berlin - 1948-1949 – the US flew supplies in to West Berlin for almost a year
* **NATO** - established 1949 – North Atlantic Treaty Organization - a mutual defense alliance between the US and her allies which included Canada, Britain, France, Italy and Belgium
* **SEATO** - established 1954 - in response to the end of the Korean War - mutual defense alliance between the US and her allies in Southeast Asia – Korea, Japan, Australia
* **The CIA** (Central Intelligence Agency) – government agency formed during the Cold War to collect & analyze information about foreign governments, corporations, organizations, and people.  It is authorized to carry out covert (secret) missions “against hostile foreign states or groups, or in support of friendly foreign states or groups.
* **the Bay of Pigs Invasion**-Military invasion in Cuba - the CIA developed a covert (secret) plan to arm anti-communist Cubans to invade the island nation, hoping to stir up rebellion against Castro.  This plan the “Bay of Pigs Invasion” was a failure when Kennedy refused to send air support to assist the rebels in an attempt to cover up American involvement in the plot..  The failed invasion at the Bay of Pigs revealed to the world that the U.S. had attempted to overthrow the government of a neighboring country.
* **The building of the Berlin Wall**, 1961 - After the Bay of Pigs Invasion, president Kennedy took the blame for the failure of the mission. Americans thought he was honest, but Soviet leader Khrushchev thought he was weak. Khrushchev demanded the Americans pull their troops out of West Berlin. Kennedy refused so Khrushchev ordered the building of a 96 mile wall around West Berlin to stop the flood of people escaping communism through west Berlin.
* **the Cuban Missile Crisis** - In October of 1962, American U-2 spy planes gathered photographic evidence that the Soviets were constructing nuclear missile silos, capable of launching nuclear warheads that could hit virtually all parts of the United States.  President Kennedy ordered a naval blockade of Cuba to prevent more weapons and supplies from reaching Cuba. After extended secret negotiations with Khrushchev, President Kennedy gained the removal of Soviet nuclear weapons from Cuba in exchange for a promise not to invade Cuba and a promise to remove American missiles in Turkey.  The Cuban Missile Crisis had brought the world to the brink of nuclear war during those tense 13 days in October of 1962.
* **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution,** 1964 - Congress gave the office of president “powers necessary to take all necessary measures to repel an armed attack” after President Lyndon Johnson reported that a US ship was torpedoed by a North Vietnamese ship in the Gulf of Tonkin (off the coast of Vietnam). This act of Congress helped to escalate the Vietnam War.
* **the Domino Theory** (Goal 11) - the idea that if one nation in Southeast fell to communists, then they all would; most associated with the Vietnam war
* **Detente** - a cooling of tensions between the US and the Soviet Union; highlighted by President Richard Nixon becomes the first president to ever visit communist China & the Soviet Union
* **Tet Offensive** - On January 30, 1968, during the Vietnamese New Year known as “Tet”, the Vietcong and NVA launched a series of coordinated surprise attacks on American bases and targets throughout South Vietnam.   News footage of the Tet Offensive caused many Americans to question the information he government was giving about the war.  This doubt of the government came to be known as the “credibility gap”.   As a result of the perceived American defeat during Tet, President Johnson refused to seek the nomination of the Democratic Party for President in 1968.
* **My Lai Massacre** - American opinion against the war was further enflamed when news broke about a massacre of South Vietnamese civilians by American soldiers at a hamlet called My Lai. A platoon of soldiers massacred up to 500 men, women, and children, raping some, and mutilating the bodies of the dead.  Although My Lai had been suspected of harboring Communist guerillas and sympathizers, the extreme violence used at My Lai shocked the world.
* **Vietnamization** President Richard Nixon favored “Vietnamization”, a policy of withdrawing American troops from Vietnam in favor of letting the South Vietnamese take over the fighting.
* “**Ping Pong Diplomacy**” – during the period of détente, the US ping pong team visited China to show good will between the 2 countries.
* **Fall of the Berlin Wall (1989):** The political and economic reforms of Gorbachev in the Soviet Union led to a revolution that spread to East Germany where on November 9, 1989, the Berlin Wall was finally torn down. Within a year, East and West Germany had formally reunited. The most visible symbol of the Cold War was gone.
* **The Collapse of Soviet Communism:** By the late 1980s, the Soviet economy suffered from inefficient central planning and huge expenditures on the arms race. Peaceful revolutions replaced Communist rulers with democratically elected governments in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Bulgaria. In August 1991, a group of Communist officials staged a coup against Gorbachev. With the leadership of Russian President Boris Yeltsin, the coup was put down and Gorbachev was released. Gorbachev announced the end of the Soviet Union and most former Soviet republics joined a federation called the Commonwealth of Independent States. The Cold War was over.
* **The Bush Doctrine:** In a speech delivered on September 20th, 2001, President Bush announced a new foreign policy for the United States that soon came to be known as the “Bush Doctrine”, and initiating what has come to be known as the “War on Terror”. The main points of the President’s speech included: (1) the U.S. has been attacked by terrorists (Al Qaeda); (2) Terrorists are self-appointed and totalitarian; (3) America is committed fully to defeating terrorism. President Bush redefines America’s foreign policy, saying we will attack nations we believe might be a danger to us before they can attack us.

**THEME 3 - OVER TIME, THE US HAS BOTH EXPANDED THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS AND NARROWED THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS.**

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All of the terms, people and acts of government in this section show how Americans gained rights or had their rights taken away

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* **Suffrage**(Goal1) The right to vote; at the beginning of our nation’s history the people eligible to vote were white, men over the age of 21 who owned a large amount of property. Over the years, the government has expanded the political rights of other groups.
* Universal white manhood suffrage (Goal 2) – all white men over 21 were given the right to vote
* **Seneca Falls Convention**, 1848 &– first meeting of women in which they met to demand equal rights to men, including the right to vote. They wrote the Declaration of Sentiments which said “we hold these truths to be self evident that all men and women are created equal.”
* **Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Lucretia Mott** – organizers of the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848
* **Frederick Douglass** – former slave who ran away from slavery and became a leader in the emancipation movement prior to the Civil War
* **William Lloyd Garrison** – a white abolitionist who printed an anti-slavery newspaper called the Liberator
* **Emancipation** – freeing of the slaves
* **Emancipation Proclamation** – Given by Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War in 1862. It said that all slaves in rebelling states would be freed when the Union army took over an area of the Confederacy.
* **The Civil War Amendments** - 13th, 14th, and 15th amendment (Goal3)- **13th amendment** - abolished slavery. **14th amendment** - Promised citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the U.S. and guarantees all citizens “equal protection under the law.” **15th amendment** -Gave African American men the right to vote
* **Civil Rights** - full rights of citizenship
* **Freedmen's Bureau** - government agency created at the end of the Civil War to go to the South and care for freed slaves. They fed, clothed and educated freedmen and freedwomen
* **KKK**(Goal 3, goal 5 and goal 9)- Secret societies created to strike fear in African Americans and anyone who helped them after the civil war. The group also had a resurgence in popularity in the 1920s.
* **Jim Crow laws**(Goal 3 & Goal 5)-state laws passed in southern states that legalized segregation and other methods of taking away the rights of African Americans
* **Black codes**(Goal3)- Another name for Jim Crow laws - laws that limited the rights of African Americans
* **Disenfranchise** (Goal 3 & Goal 5)-taking voting rights away; literacy tests and poll taxes were used to keep African Americans from voting after the Civil War and through the 1960s
* **Sharecropping** (Goal3) - Farmers paid share of crops to live on and farm someone else’s land; kept African Americans in poverty & near-slave conditions after the Civil War and into the 1960s
* **The Compromise of 1877**(Goal3) - The official end of reconstruction. End of Reconstruction (Goal3)-The removal of troops in the South
* **Solid South** - After Reconstruction, Southern states voted for the Democratic candidate for president for the next century in response to the republican party support for freeing slaves and Reconstruction
* **lynching** - practice of hanging African Americans without a trial
* ***Plessy v. Ferguson,*** 1896- US Supreme Court ruled that segregation was legal as long as the separate facilities were equal. It is referred to as “separate but equal.” This ruling allowed African Americans to live in very poor conditions in the Jim Crow South for the 100 years after the Civil War
* **WEB DuBois** (Goal 5) African American leader who promoted equal rights for blacks through education. He helped found the NAACP in the early 1900s
* **Booker T. Washington** (Goal 5) African American leader in the early 1900s who told blacks that they should learn a trade and try to work hard in order to show whites that they were beneficial to the economy.
* **Chinese Exclusion Act** - Act of government which banned immigrants from China. It was the only piece of legislation that singled out & banned immigrants from one country.
* **17th amendment** - 1913 - allows direct election of US senators by the people of their state instead of allowing the state legislature to select them. In the early 1900s the corrupt political machines dominated state governments & this amendment gives Americans more of a say in their government.
* **18th amendment**, took away the right of Americans to drink alcohol. Also called “prohibition” Many Americans found ways to violate prohibition, like going to speakeasies (illegal bars) or making moonshine. the 18th Amendment was repealed (done away with) by the 21st amendment
* **19th amendment**- guaranteed universal women suffrage
* **Jeanette Rankin** - became the first woman ever elected to Congress in the 1920s
* **flappers**- young stylish women who wore make up, smoked cigarettes, wore lipstick, drank liquor illegally and danced the Charleston during the 1920s
* **GI Bill** – gave soldiers returning from WWII low interest loans for mortgages or college. The GI Bill led to more Americans buying homes, going to college, getting better paying jobs and moving into the suburbs and the middle class.
* ***Brown v. the Board of Education****,* 1954 - US Supreme Court case that ruled that segregation in schools violated the 14th amendment.
* **Thurgood Marshall** - the NAACP attorney who won the Brown v. the Board of Education case and later became the first African American Supreme Court justice
* **the Little Rock Nine** – See the Civil Rights Timeline from Goal 11
* **Rosa Parks & the Montgomery bus boycott** - See the Civil Rights Timeline from Goal 11
* **Martin Luther King** - A minister from Montgomery, Alabama who was involved with organizing the Montgomery bus boycott and called for non-violent, passive resistance. He became the lead figure in the Civil Rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s and worked tirelessly with members of the federal government to get laws passed to gain equality for African Americans. He gave his famous “I have a dream speech” in Washington DC in 1963. He was assassinated in Memphis by white supremacist, James Earl Ray in 1968.
* **The Civil Right Act of 1964** - Law that outlawed segregation in all public places like libraries, hospitals restaurants and bathrooms
* ***Heart of Atlanta Motel v. US,*** 1964 – US Supreme Court case that ruled segregation in all public places like libraries, hospitals restaurants and bathrooms was unconstitutional & violated the 14th amendment
* **24th Amendment,** 1964 – outlawed poll taxes & made it easier for African Americans to vote in the South
* **Feminist Movement of the 1970s**- organized movement of women in which they fought for equal rights to those of men.
* ***Roe v. Wade,*** 1973 – Supreme Court ruling which legalized abortion and contraception in the US
* **Title IX** (9) – legislation which outlawed gender discrimination against girls in school and provided equal funding for girls in sports programs
* **ERA** (Equal Rights Amendment), 1972 – Constitutional amendment approved by Congress to protect women against gender discrimination; it was not ratified because it was only approved by 35 of the needed 38 states.
* **Sandra Day O'Connor** - she was appointed by republican president Ronald Reagan and became the first female member of the US supreme Court.
* **AIM (American Indian Movement)** – Please see Social Movement of the 1960s and 1970s Timeline

**THEME 4 - OVER TIME, WHEN AMERICANS HAVE COME UP AGAINST CHALLENGES, THEY FIND A WAY TO OVERCOME THOSE OBSTACLES.**

Jed Smith

The Donner Party

Texans at the Alamo

The 2nd Great Awakening

The Mormons – Joseph Smith & Brigham Young

Utopian communities (Shakers, Oneida, Brook Farm)

Unitarians & Universalists

Dorothea Dix & the mental health reform movement

The Temperance movement (goal) & why it was needed

Transcendentalism, Henry David Thoreau & Ralph Waldo Emerson

Washington Irving – Legend of Sleepy Hollow

Nathaniel Hawthorne – the Scarlet Letter

Edgar Allen Poe – the Raven, the Tell Tale Heart

James Fennimore Cooper – the Last of the Mohicans

Horace Mann & the public education movement, 1820s – why would all children be educated?

Slavery & Nat Turner

The American Party or “know-Nothing” party

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The Compromise of 1850 & the Fugitive Slave Act

Civil disobedience

The Underground Railroad

Harriet Tubman

Quakers & the Underground Railroad

Uncle Tom’s Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe

Bleeding Kansas

John Brown’s Raid on Harper’s Ferry

Brooks-Sumner Incident

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Pacific Railway Act, 1862

Land Grant System

Robber Barons

Homestead Act, 1862

Morrill Land Grant Act

Longhorn cattle

Yellowstone

Significance of the American Frontier in American History

The Long Drive

Sodbusters & Soddies

Vigilance committees

Exodusters

Populist movement (Populism)

The Grange

Native Americans were nomadic, but then were moved to the reservations

Nomadic-

Dawes Act, 1887

Assimilation

Reservation system

Helen Hunt Jackson’s *Century of Dishonor*

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* Tactics used by Big Business to reduce competition during the Gilded Age – **monopoly-** a sole provider of a good or service
* Tactics used by Big Business to reduce competition during the Gilded Age – **trust**- aka “**Holding company**” company that makes no product but manages a group of companies producing the same product
* Tactics used by Big Business to reduce competition during the Gilded Age **– horizontal integration** -combining many firms engaged in the same type of business into one corporation.(Goal 5)
* Tactics used by Big Business to reduce competition during the Gilded Age – **vertical integration**- when a company owns all the different businesses on which it depends for its operation.
* **Social Darwinism**-used Darwin’s theory of evolution to justify the extreme wealth of the entrepreneurs during the Gilded Age
* **Rugged individualism-** Idea that no matter your beginnings you can make a better life and rise up in society which developed during the Gilded Age
* **Gospel of Wealth**-the theory that a person should be allowed to make as much as possible but pass much of it on to worthy causes that developed during the Gilded Age (Goal 5)
* **Old immigrants** -Old immigrants came to America from 1870-1920 from countries in Western Europe
* **New immigrants**- Came after the 1890s from countries in Eastern And Southern Europe (Goal 5)
* **Nativism** -extreme dislike of foreigners by native born people (as a reaction to new immigration) (Goal 5)
* **Dumbbell tenements**-multifamily urban dwellings are overcrowded unsanitary (goal 5)
* **Political machines**- strong political party organization that controlled a local government and rewarded supporters with jobs and other benefits
* **kickbacks, graft & patronage** (Goal 5) - All are a form of bribery used by political machines during the Gilded Age. Kickbacks and graft involve taking money in return for something & patronage is giving government jobs to people in return for their vote.
* **Secret ballot (**Goal 5) - begun to be used in the US in the 1890s to protect Americans from the corruption of political machines. People no longer had to say their vote out loud so there was no way to connect a person’s name to their vote.
* **Labor Unions** (Goal 5) - Group of workers who band together in order to receive better pay and working conditions. The first national labor union was the Knights of Labor. Many Americans became suspicious of labor unions during the Gilded Age and after WWI because they were associated with immigrants, anarchy and violent strikes.
* **strikes** - not working until needs were met by the company (Goal 5)
* **lockout**-workers locked out and not paid (Goal 5)
* **Initiative elections & referendum elections gave** citizens the right to vote directly in state and local government. They took power away from corrupt officials in political machines during the Gilded Age
* **recall election** (Goal 5) -special election used to remove corrupt officials from office which began because of reforms brought on by the Progressive movement due to the corruption of the Gilded Age
* **Progressivism**- social reform movement of the early 1900s that wanted to fix problems brought about by industrialism caused by the Gilded Age
* **muckrackers**- journalists who investigated and reported on poor or unfair social conditions and corruption in government during the Progressive movement
* **Jacob Riis** - Muckraker who wrote ***How the Other Half Lives*** about the horrible conditions of urban slums
* **Upton Sinclair** – Muckraker who wrote ***The Jungle*** about the unsanitary conditions in the meat packing industry – caused the government to pass **the Meat Inspection Act & Pure Food and Drug Act** (1906)
* **The Triangle Shirtwaist Fire** of 1911 causes cities to pass building codes, install sprinklers, install fire escapes and organize professional fire departments
* Causes of the Great Depression - **buying on margin**-buying stock on credit. (Paying only 10% of the value of the stock) The **margin call** was when people were asked to pay the remaining part of what they owed on the stock.
* Causes of the Great Depression - **bull market (**1920s)-rising stock prices; good economic times;
* Causes of the Great Depression - **Stock Speculation**-buying stock in hopes of prices rising
* Causes of the Great Depression - **Stock Market Crash**-the stock market lost $30 billion in value due to a mass selloff of stock in one day after people couldn’t afford to pay the margin call.
* Causes of the Great Depression - **Bank runs**- many people come to withdraw money from banks at once, then the banks ran out of money.
* **Hoovervilles** were shanty towns that people lived in during the Great Depression. **Hoover Blankets** were newspapers homeless people slept under during the Depression. Both were named after Herbert Hoover who was the Republican president at the beginning of the Depression
* **Dust Bowl-** Long drought in the Great plains
* Overcoming the Depression- Media and entertainment were designed to make people forget their troubles
* **riding the rails**- riding in freight cars for free illegally
* **hobos**- homeless people during the depression who had lost their homes and farms during the Depression
* **Okies** people from Oklahoma and Midwest who moved to California during the Dust Bowl (like in the John Steinbeck book Grapes of Wrath)
* Franklin Roosevelt (Democrat) elected- 1932 & created the New Deal which introduced many government agencies to help the country
* **fireside chats**-used the radio to explain the Emergency Banking Relief Act to persuade people to put their money back in the banks and to boost confidence

**THEME 5 - OVER TIME, INNOVATIONS IN TECHNOLOGY HAVE CHANGED THE LIFESTYLE OF AMERICANS.**

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All of the terms, people and acts of government in this section show how technology changed the lifestyles of Americans

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* **The Clermont** (Robert Fulton)- 1st steamboat – 1820s – made travel and trade quicker and easier
* **The Iron** **Horse** – the first steam powered locomotive 1830s – made travel and trade quicker and easier
* **Telegraph** – Samuel FB Morse – 1830s & 1840s - made communication over a vast distance quicker and easier
* **Cotton Gin** – Eli Whitney invented this machine 1790s which made cleaning cotton much quicker and easier. It is significant because slavery was dying out and this invention made cotton much more profitable, which increased the amount of slaves needed to pick cotton
* **John Deere** – steel plow & farming equipment - made the farming quicker and easier
* **Cyrus McCormick** – mechanical reaper – 1820s – made the wheat harvesting process quicker and easier – made mass production of wheat possible
* **The Transcontinental Railroad** – In 1862, the Pacific Railroad Act tasked the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific Railroad Companies, with building a transcontinental railroad that would link the United States from east to west. When it was finished it Cut the travel time from 6 months to around 2 weeks.
* **Ironclad** – Iron plated ships used by both the Union and the Confederacy during the Civil War
* **CSS Hunley** – 1st submarine used in Civil War
* **Civil War technology –** Camera – used to show the horrors of war to people at home
* **Civil War technology Battlefield medicine** – ether, chloroform, gangrene, amputations – first aid
* **Windmills** – used on the Great Plains by farmers to extract water from deep wells in order to irrigate crops. Made living on the Plains possible

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**New technology of Industrialization (“**The Gilded Age”)

* Alexander Graham Bell – Telephone
* Thomas Edison – light bulb
* George Pullman – sleeping car
* Elisa Otis – Elevator
* Kodak Camera – George Eastman
* Steel – Andrew Carnegie

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**New technology of WWI - Weapons of War**

* zeppelin-Weapon used in WWI
* chlorine gas- this gas caused a slow, painful death by destroying the respiratory system
* gas mask- protection to help not inhale the chlorine gas
* tank-the first land ship
* tracer ammunition-every seventh bullet is a tracer so the pilot can see his stream of fire and adjust his aim accordingly
* Big Bertha mobile howitzer gun- can fire a 2200 lb shell over 9 miles
* Browning machine gun- a gun used on the western front

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**New technology of the 1920s**

the automobile

* Henry Ford - creator of the assembly line and mass production of affordable automobiles. (the Model T). He also paid his employees $5 a day so they could afford to buy his cars.
* **Moving Pictures** - Silent Films & then later “talkies” - Steamboat Willie was the first animated moving picture; movies gave people a way to take their mind off things during the Depression - Snow white was the 1st feature length animated film & Gone with the wind was the first color picture
* **airplane** - Charles Lindbergh & Amelia Earhart
* New discoveries in science & technology led to a class of cultures in the 1920s - Examples = Creationism v. Darwinism & Scopes Monkey Trial
* **The television** - most Americans had a TV in their homes by the 1950s. It gave Americans a way to see the “life they wanted” and try to conform to others in the country. It also started to be used in politics when Dwight D. Eisenhower ran the first campaign ad in the 1952 election. It also impacted the 1960 election between John F. Kennedy and Richard Nixon after they took part in the first televised presidential debate.
* **Sputnik -** the first artificial satellite launched by the Soviet union in 1957. It led Americans to fear we were falling behind the Soviets in the “space race.” It led to the creation of NASA and the NDEA (National Defense Education Act) which provided more funding for math & science in schools.
* **Atomic bomb**
* **ICBM** - Intercontinental Ballistic Missile - developed in the 1950s to launch nuclear missiles to hit anywhere in the world (Cold War - Goal 11)
* **the Hydrogen Bomb** - first tested by the US in 1952; developed as part of president Dwight Eisenhower’s massive retaliation strategy, which cut back on regular troops and increased production of nuclear weapons.
* **Computers** - 1946, the world’s first electronic digital computer, called ENIAC was created. Weighing over 30 tons, the machine took up as much floor space as a medium-sized house. The main sources of innovation in computer technology and marketing can be found in the work of Bill Gates. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, Bill Gates and a partner started Microsoft. In partnership with IBM, the world was introduced to the PC (personal computer), revolutionizing communications worldwide. As well, Gates developed and marketed an operating system that has become the dominant model in the computer world, “Windows “The computer and technology industries have led to great economic benefits, and have influenced the shape of the world economy, ushering in an “Information Age”.

**THEME 6 - EVENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES OFTEN IMPACT AMERICANS ON THE HOMEFRONT**

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All of the terms, people and acts of government in this section show how Americans were impacted by events in foreign countries

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* **food rationing**-Americans were asked to limit their food during WWII & were forced to limit their intake of goods like gasoline and meat during WWII
* **liberty bonds** – purchased by citizens during WWI to help the government pay for WWI
* **victory gardens**- citizens grew their own food during WWI and WWII so that the soldiers overseas would have more food to eat.
* T**he Great Migration & the 2nd great migration** - During both WWI and WWII there was a mass movement of African Americans who left the South and moved to the North (during WWI) and to the North and West coast (during WWII) in order to work in the war production industries. (making tanks, jeeps and other war products) The first Great Migration during WWI lead to the Jazz Age/Harlem Renaissance (a celebration of African American culture centered in Harlem, New York) in the 1920s
* **Red Scare** - intense fear of communism that occurred in the US after WWI and after WWII. It led to civil rights violations of people believed to be tied to communism, even if there was no proof.
* **Sacco & Vanzetti Trial** – two immigrants were put to death because they were accused of killing a man who they did not kill
* **Rosie the riveter & changes for women in the workforce -** as men left factories to fight in WWII, the government began this publicity campaign to attract women to industrial jobs supporting the war.  Over 2.5 million women would serve in shipyards, aircraft factories, and other industrial enterprises.  The experience of women in factories eventually changed America’s view of what work women were capable of performing, leading to greater employment opportunities following the war.
* **Japanese relocation** - following the attack on Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt issued an executive order declaring the West Coast a military zone, thus giving him the power to remove from daily life any citizen of Japanese ancestry.  For the duration of the war, Japanese citizens were forced to live in “internment camps” located further inland.
* ***Korematsu v. United States (1944):***  Fred Korematsu, an American of Japanese ancestry, refused to leave his home for a Japanese relocation camp.   The Court decided that the circumstances of wartime justified these actions No Japanese was ever convicted of espionage during the war, and many served in the Pacific campaign with distinction.
* **McCarthyism** - a communist “witch-hunt” led by Senator Joseph McCarthy which led to many Americans being falsely accused of being communists without any proof.
* **Duck & Cover Drills** - students were instructed to get under their desks and cover their heads in order to try to survive a nuclear bomb blast
* **The Peace Corps** - created by President Kennedy for Americans who wanted to go out to underdeveloped areas of the world and help fight poverty & ensure those countries did not become communist.
* **the Protest Movement over the Vietnam War** - after the **Tet Offensive** in 1968, it became clear to many Americans that the Viet Cong (North Vietnamese communist sympathizers) were much more organized than the government was telling the American people. A “credibility gap” or a gap between what the people were being told and what they saw playing out on TV. Some Americans, mostly on college campuses began to protest the war and pushed for peace and an end to the war. Protests sometimes turned violent, like when protesters were beaten by police for protesting at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1968.
* **Kent State Massacre** - After president Nixon said the US would not invaded Cambodia but did anyway, riots broke out on many college campuses. National guard troops were called out at Kent State University in Ohio & 4