

- A. After the **French and Indian War** (1754-1763), the British government was left with a large debt. To help repay this debt, the British government began to tax the colonists. Because Parliament did not consult the colonists, they saw this “taxation without representation” as a violation of their rights as Englishmen.
- B. The United States issued the **Declaration of Independence**, written primarily by **Thomas Jefferson**, in 1776 after years of dissension and disagreement.

The Declaration of Independence:

1. formally declared the independence of the English colonies in North America from the mother country, Great Britain (resulting in the **American Revolution**)
 2. explained that citizens had the right to overthrow an oppressive government that did not protect individual rights
 3. included a list of grievances, or problems, which the colonists had with the government of Great Britain under King George III
 4. put forth a theory of government that included many ideas from **John Locke**; it explained that the purpose of government should be to protect **unalienable rights** (rights that cannot be taken away – like *life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness*)
 5. was signed by members of the Second Continental Congress, including **John Hancock, Benjamin Rush, Charles Carroll, and John Witherspoon**
- C. After declaring independence, the colonies established a *very weak* central government in an agreement known as the **Articles of Confederation**. In 1787, American leaders decided that a stronger government was needed.
- D. The **U.S. Constitution** was written by the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787. It established a *republic* (a government in which power rests with the people, who elect representatives).
1. The important principles of the Constitution include:
 - *limited government* – the powers of the federal government are limited to those provided in the Constitution
 - *republicanism* – the people elect representatives to represent them
 - *federalism* – the powers of government are divided between the national government and the states
 - *separation of powers* – the powers of the government are divided among three separate branches (the **Congress [legislative]**, the **President [executive]**, and the **Supreme Court [judicial]**)
 - *popular sovereignty* – the powers of the government come from the consent of the governed
 - *checks and balances* - the Constitution gives each branch ways to stop or “check” the power of the other two branches
 - *amendments* - the Constitution can be amended to adjust to changing times/ attitudes
 2. The **Federalist Papers**, written by **James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay** argued strongly in support of the Constitution and helped lead to its ratification.
- E. The **Bill of Rights** was added to specifically guarantee the protection of certain individual rights. The Bill of Rights contains the first ten amendments to the Constitution, ratified in 1791.
1. **First Amendment** – guarantees freedoms of religion, speech, the press, assembly, and petition
 2. **Second Amendment** – states that people have the right to “bear arms”
 3. **Third Amendment** – prohibits the government from placing troops in people’s homes without their permission

4. the **Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Amendments** protect the “rights of the accused” and prohibit government officials from taking away life, liberty, and property without following certain procedures
 5. the **Seventh Amendment** – guarantees the right to a trial by a jury
 6. the **Ninth Amendment** – states that citizens have rights that aren’t specifically listed in the Constitution
 7. the **Tenth Amendment** – states that the federal government has ONLY the powers given to it in the Constitution; other powers are reserved to the states or the people
- F. In 1831, **Alexis de Tocqueville** was sent to America by the French government. Later, he wrote a book called *Democracy in America*, which examined the American system of democracy. De Tocqueville observed five values he believed were crucial to America’s success as a constitutional republic:
1. *egalitarianism* – a society of equals; in America, despite differences in wealth/power/ intelligence, everyone was socially equal; the two exceptions of egalitarianism were slavery and the treatment of Native Americans
 2. *populism (popular sovereignty)* – the participation of the common people in political life
 3. *liberty* – protection against tyrannical government; the federal system helped prevent the rise of an over-powerful government; American customs were devoted to the spirit of liberty
 4. *individualism* – the government did not direct individual activity (as it did in Europe); people believed they could rise in society
 5. *laissez-faire* – a “hands-off” approach to the economy; the role of government was more limited in America than in Europe
- G. In the nineteenth century, the United States continued to grow. The North, the South, and the West were affected differently by expansion and the rise of industry, leading to the **Civil War** from 1861-1865. After four years of fighting, the North was able to defeat the South, preserving the Union.
- H. In the period following the Civil War, a group of amendments were passed. The **Thirteenth Amendment** abolished slavery, the **Fourteenth Amendment** guaranteed citizenship and equal protection of the laws, and the **Fifteenth Amendment** gave prohibited denying individuals their voting rights on the basis of race.
- I. American ideals are represented by two mottos. “**E Pluribus Unum**” means “out of many [comes] one,” showing that several states joined together as one nation. The other, “**In God We Trust**” is now printed on all American money.

Turning Points in American History

2(D)

1898 – **Spanish-American War** – marked the emergence of the United States as a world power; the results of the war sparked a debate about imperialism

1914-1918 – **World War I** – the US assumed its role as a world power by participating in global war; introduced many new forms of military technology; the U.S. emerged as the most powerful and successful nation in the world (Europe, devastated by war, no longer dominated world trade/ politics)

1929 – **Great Depression** begins – most severe economic depression in history; led to Roosevelt’s New Deal

1939-1945 – **World War II** – affirmed the role of the US as the supreme power of the West but led to the Cold War era

1957 – **Sputnik** – the Soviet Union launched the first man-made satellite into space, beginning a “space race” between the Soviet Union and the United States; fear of Soviet technology led to an increase in federal support for science education in the US

1968 – **assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.** – marked an end to the Civil Rights movement; sparked race riots across the nation that showed there was still work to be done to eliminate racism and introduce equality of opportunity in America

1969 – **US lands on the moon** – America became the first country to land men on the surface of the moon; space exploration led to advances in technology and new inventions that improve the quality of life for many Americans

1991 – **Cold War ends** – the Soviet Union dissolved and was replaced by the Commonwealth of Independent States; the US recognized Russia and the newly independent republics, ending the Cold War

2001 – **attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon** – attacks on US soil led to the declaration of the “War on Terror”

2008 – **election of Barack Obama** – the election of America’s first African American president

Industrialization and the “Gilded Age”

2(A), 2(B), 2(C), 3(B), 3(C), 15(B), 24(B), 26(A), 27(A)

- A. American industrialization proceeded at a rapid pace in the decades after the Civil War. New inventions and technologies made economic expansion possible.
1. the **Bessemer process** made the production of steel more efficient and more economical;
 2. the use of steam power and electricity replaced human and animal strength
 - electricity was used as a means of communication along *telegraph* wires; then **Alexander Graham Bell** invented the *telephone*, allowing people to communicate more freely
 - **Thomas Edison** produced the *electric light bulb* in 1879
 3. the *sewing machine*, *typewriter*, and *airplane* also contributed to economic progress
- B. The expansion of the rail network and completion of the **Transcontinental Railroad** tied the nation together. Shipping raw materials and finished goods became less expensive as railroads, canals, telegraphs, and telephones linked together different parts of the nation. New methods of selling (department stores, chain stores, and mail-order catalogs) became popular.
- C. In the late 19th century a large population increase was fueled by a high birthrate and immigration. This created a rise in the demand for goods and a plentiful supply of labor, contributing to business growth.
- D. **Corporations** (businesses chartered by a state and recognized by law as a separate “person”) became common. This type of business organization made modern industrial production possible.
- E. The success of America’s industrialization was based, in part, on its **free enterprise system**. Free enterprise, also referred to as **capitalism**, operates on three basic principles:
1. Individuals are free to produce and sell whatever they wish.
 2. Prices and wages are determined by the demand for products in the market place. The government allows businesses to function freely.
 3. Profits (extra money after all expenses are paid) are distributed among the owners of the companies. Businesses are privately (not government) owned, and several producers often make the same goods or offer the same services. This creates competition and gives consumers a choice.

- F. In the 1870s, **entrepreneurs** began to have a dominant influence on American economic life. They were able to increase efficiency, thereby lowering prices while improving the quality of goods. They were also able to obtain immense wealth. For this reason, the period from 1865 to 1900 is called the **Gilded Age**.
1. **Andrew Carnegie** was a Scottish immigrant who became one of America's richest and most powerful men as the founder of the Carnegie Steel Corporation. In his later life, Carnegie became known for acts of philanthropy and *The Gospel of Wealth*.
 2. **John D. Rockefeller** formed the Standard Oil Company in 1870. His company eventually controlled 90% of the nation's oil supply and became a virtual **monopoly** (a company that has complete control over the supply of a product or a service).
- G. Big businesses were more efficient and lowered prices, created more jobs, and produced goods in large quantities; however, producers like Carnegie and Rockefeller began driving smaller companies out of business, had an unfair advantage over smaller businesses, and sometimes had an unfair advantage over government policies. At first, the government did little to regulate big business (because they believed in **laissez-faire** and a free market economy), but reformers called for legislation to remedy the anti-competitive practices of big business. Regulations included:
1. **Interstate Commerce Act** (1887) – prohibited unfair practices by railroads (such as charging more for shorter routes than for longer ones) and created the **Interstate Commerce Commission** to enforce the act; this was the first time Congress stepped in to regulate business
 2. **Sherman Anti-Trust Act** (1890) – intended to stop monopolies that prevented fair competition; sometimes in the Gilded Age, it was used against labor unions
- H. The growth of big business led, in some cases, to the exploitation of workers and the discontent of America's laborers, who faced long hours and low wages in poor working conditions. Work became less-skilled, monotonous, and boring. Conditions were often unsafe. Women and young children were frequently employed as low-paid workers. Some workers formed **unions** and organized strikes and protests to obtain better working conditions. These unions included:
1. **Knights of Labor** – joined together all skilled and unskilled workers to demand an 8-hour workday, higher wages, and safety codes; also fought for social reforms; organized by **Terrence Powderly**; fell apart after a series of unsuccessful strikes and the **Haymarket Affair of 1886**
 2. **American Federation of Labor** – organized by **Samuel Gompers**, who limited its membership to skilled workers and its goals to strictly economic improvements for workers (8-hour work day and better working conditions)

American Society in Transition

2(A), 2(B), 2(C), 3(A-D), 12(A), 13(A),13(B), 14(A), 15(A), 15(C), 23(B), 26(B)

- A. At the end of the nineteenth century, industrialization led to **urbanization** (the movement of people from the countryside to growing cities). Cities grew rapidly because:
1. The introduction of new farm machinery (like **Cyrus McCormick's** mechanical reaper) reduced the number of farm jobs while industrialization created many new jobs in the cities;
 2. Americans were drawn to cities by the cultural opportunities and entertainment they offered;
 3. There was a rise in immigration to the US.
- B. American cities grew too quickly. This led to *inadequate public services* (lack of hospitals, law enforcement, schools, garbage collection), *transportation issues*, *overcrowding* (crowded tenements lacked light, heat, and plumbing), and *social tensions* (the mixing of rich/poor, increased crime).

- C. City governments were often run by “**political machines**” and their **political “bosses.”** These corrupt leaders provided jobs and services to immigrants/poor in exchange for votes and often had the support of local business leaders. They handed out “patronage” jobs to reward loyal workers and sometimes collected bribes. **Boss Tweed of Tammany Hall** was a political boss in New York who profited from control over local politics and business.
- D. During the final decades of the 19th century, European immigrants flooded American cities. They came to escape oppression, poverty, religious discrimination, and ethnic persecution in search of freedom and economic opportunity. Some had ties to relatives already living in America.
1. Before 1880, most immigrants to America came from Northern Europe. They were Protestants (except for the Irish Catholics).
 2. From 1880 to 1920, a group of “**New Immigrants**” came from Southern and Eastern Europe (Poland, Italy, Greece, Russia). They were often Catholic, Jewish, or Orthodox Christian. Many did not speak English.
 3. Most “new immigrants” settled in cities and often faced discrimination and hostility from a growing number of **nativists** who believed that people of other races, religions, and nationalities were inferior to white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant Americans. But many immigrants maintained a strong spirit of optimism. They usually settled with others of the same nationality and attempted to preserve their “old country” customs.
 4. In 1882, the **Chinese Exclusion Act** became the first federal law to restrict immigration to the US. It banned the immigration of Chinese workers and placed new requirements on Chinese residents already in the US.
- E. Industrialization also transformed the West.
1. Thousands of prospectors and adventurers moved West at the end of the 1800s during a massive *gold rush*. Mining towns sprang up overnight, then collapsed when the minerals ran out.
 2. Native Americans were moved onto reservations during the **Indian Wars** after the Civil War to make room for white expansion.
 - From 1830 to 1890, the US government followed a policy of pushing Native Americans from their traditional lands onto government **reservations** in the West. The near extinction of the buffalo halted the ability of the Plains Indians to fight back.
 - Many reformers urged that Native Americans undergo **Americanization**. The **Dawes Act** (1887) abolished Native American tribes encouraged Indians to assimilate. It resulted in the near destruction of Native American culture.
 - In 1924, the **American Indian Citizenship act** granted immediate US citizenship to all Native American Indians and no longer required them to give up tribal lands or customs to become citizens.
 3. The expansion of the railroad attracted new settlers to the West. Many farmers moved west in search of open land but faced hardships such as lack of water/rainfall, tough soil, extreme temperatures, and personal isolation.
 4. The government encouraged westward movement with the **Homestead Act** of 1862. This act gave 160 acres of western land to any citizen who lived on it and made improvements for 5 years.
 5. In the 1870s and 1880s, the cattle industry became big business in the West. Cattle were driven to slaughterhouses in Chicago, where they were shipped by refrigerated railcars to cities in the East. However, the cattle industry declined when severe winters and hot summers killed millions of cattle, and the invention of barbed wire made cattle drives more difficult.

The Progressive Era

3(A), 3(C), 5(A), 5(B), 5(C), 9(A), 14(B), 15(B), 15(E), 23(B), 25(A), 26(A), 26(D)

- A. At the turn of the twentieth century, Americans adopted important reforms to meet the new problems posed by industrializations and urbanization. Presidents **Theodore Roosevelt**, **William Howard Taft**, and **Woodrow Wilson** led reforms at the national level.
- B. In the late 19th century, American farmers faced hardships due to *overproduction of farm goods, high costs (of shipping, etc), growing debt, and periodic natural disasters*. In the 1860s, some farmers began to form organizations in an attempt to overcome these challenges.
1. The **Grange Movement** was founded. Grangers began to work for economic and political reforms.
 2. In 1892, farmers gave their support to the **Populist Party**.
- C. The **Populist Party** was a national political party formed in 1892 to represent the “common man.” It gained support from farmers, industrial workers, and miners who believed that rich industrialists and bankers had too much control over the government. They developed a party platform with several key proposals:
1. *unlimited coinage of silver* – inflation would raise farm price and make it easier to repay loans
 2. *direct election of Senators* to allow more democracy and a *secret ballot* to protect voters
 3. *graduated income tax* – tax wealthy Americans at a higher rate
 4. *government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, and telephones*
 5. *term limits for President, immigration restrictions, and a shorter work day*
- D. The Populists worked to get candidates elected to office. In the presidential *Election of 1896* the Populists supported **William Jennings Bryan**. Bryan’s “**Cross of Gold**” speech demanded the unlimited coinage of silver and praised American farmers. He lost the election to William McKinley.
- E. The Populist Party declined by 1900, but its importance shows that *third parties* are important to history. They provide an outlet for minorities to generate new ideas. Many Populist ideas were later adopted by larger parties and the **progressives**.
- F. The **Progressive Movement** spanned the years between 1900 and World War I. Progressives were mainly urban, middle-class Americans who wanted to correct the political and economic injustices that resulted from industrialization. They wanted reform and to use the power of the government to improve society for ALL Americans. The roots of the Progressive Movement came from:
1. the **Social Gospel Movement** – emphasized that there was a Christian duty to help those the less fortunate;
 2. **Socialists** – believed the government should take over basic industries (instead of capitalism);
 3. **muckrakers** – reporters and writers who examined the rise of industry and abusive business practices to reveal a need for change
 - **Jacob Riis** – photographed conditions of the poor in *How the Other Half Lives*
 - **Ida Tarbell** – exposed Rockefeller’s ruthless business practices
 - **Upton Sinclair** – described unsanitary practices in the meat-packing industry in *The Jungle*
- G. Early Progressives made individual attempts to bring about reform. These reformers included:
1. **Jane Addams** started **settlement houses** such as **Hull House** (Chicago) in slum neighborhoods to provide child care, nursing services, and English lessons to immigrants.
 2. **Ida B. Wells** organized a national anti-lynching campaign.
 3. **W.E.B. DuBois**, one of the founders of the **NAACP**, argued that African Americans should be given immediate equality. **Booker T. Washington** disagreed. He believed African Americans should be more patient and seek gradual equality through a focus on job training/education.
- H. Progressive sometimes focused on bringing about reform at the **municipal** (local/city) level of government to prevent corruption. They replaced political machine bosses with reform mayors and expanded city services to address overcrowding and other issues.

- I. At the state level, governors like **Robert LaFollette** (Wisconsin) challenged corruption and tried to free states from the control of big business. Progressives introduced political reforms to increase the level of public participation in politics and give citizens a more direct voice in government.
1. *secret ballot*
 2. **initiative** – voters can directly introduce bills and vote on whether they want it passed
 3. **referendum** – bills could be put on the ballot for voter approval
 4. **recall** – elected officials could be removed from office by voters
 5. *direct party primaries*
 6. *direct election of Senators* – Senators were no longer chosen by state legislatures and were elected directly by the people; made national law by the **Seventeenth Amendment**
- J. Progressives also focused on improving social problems at the state level. They regulated urban housing conditions and worked to abolish child labor. New laws regulated safety conditions in factories, limited working hours, and conserved natural resources, among other improvements.
- K. Progressives aimed to eliminate corruption from the federal and state governments. When President Garfield's assassination was linked to the "**spoils system**," Congress passed the **Pendleton Act**, which created a **Civil Service Commission** to give competitive exams and select appointees based on merit.
- L. At the national level, Progressive reform was enacted under three U.S. presidents – T. Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson.
1. Theodore Roosevelt promised Americans a "**Square Deal**." He launched new laws to protect the public interest. He used the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to break up bad **trusts** that used unfair business practices and harmed consumers, and he attempted to protect consumers by preventing false advertising and the sale of dangerous products. The Square Deal included:
 - measures to protect public health, like the **Meat Inspection Act** and the **Pure Food and Drug Act**;
 - an increase in the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate railroads;
 - measures to conserve and protect the nation's resources
 2. William Howard Taft continued many of Roosevelt's policies, such as **trust-busting**.
 3. Woodrow Wilson called his Progressive program "**New Freedom**" and focused on attacking high tariffs, the unregulated banking system, and harmful trusts.
 - the **Underwood Tariff** lowered tariffs that hurt average Americans
 - the **Sixteenth Amendment** instituted a graduated income tax
 - the **Federal Reserve Act** reformed the banking industry
 - the **Clayton Antitrust Act** gave the government more power to prevent unfair business practices while protecting labor unions, and the **Federal Trade Commission** was put in place to further protect consumers.
- M. The Progressive Era gave way to a women's suffrage movement, resulting in significant gains in women's rights. **Susan B. Anthony** and **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** were reformers who organized the National American Woman Suffrage Association in 1890. Finally, after America entered World War I, the **Nineteenth Amendment** was proposed. It was ratified in 1920, giving American women the right to vote. This was the last major achievement of the Progressive Movement.

America Builds an Empire

2(A-D), 4(A), 4(B), 12(A), 12(B), 15(C), 15(D)

- A. At the end of the 19th century, the United States emerged as a great power on the world stage as a result of the **Spanish American War** in 1898. Causes of the war included:
1. Spain's harsh treatment of the Cubans and an American desire to help them;
 2. the sensationalism of events by **yellow journalism** in U.S. newspapers;

3. the publication of the **De Lome letter** criticizing President McKinley;
 4. the explosion of the **U.S.S. Maine** in a Cuban harbor (Americans blamed Spain)
- B. The American victory in the Spanish American War was a turning power because it ended Spain's colonial empire and marked the emergence of the U.S. as a world power.
- C. By the end of the war, the U.S. was occupying 4 of Spain's former colonies (Cuba, the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico). This led to a debate over imperialism and what the U.S. should do with these new territories.
1. **Imperialists** wanted to keep these colonies and expand the U.S. in order to *acquire new raw materials and markets for industrial goods, promote naval strength by securing naval bases throughout the world, and demonstrate nationalism*. Many of them believed that Americans were a superior race that should rule others (**Social Darwinism**). **Alfred Thayer Mahan** was an imperialist who argued that to achieve world power, a country needed a powerful navy with colonies and naval bases throughout the world.
 2. **Anti-Imperialists** formed the **Anti-Imperialist League** in 1898 to oppose the acquisition of colonies. They believed imperialism violated the principles of self-government on which the U.S. was founded.
 3. In the end, the imperialists won the argument and the U.S. began to build an empire in the Pacific.
 - Congress decided to annex the Philippines, leading to a Filipino rebellion
 - **Sandford B. Dole** was an American landowner in Hawaii who encouraged the annexation of Hawaii and led a provisional government while the U.S. worked to annex the islands; he became governor of Hawaii once it was annexed (1898)
 - the U.S. also maintained control of Guam and Samoa & Midway in the Pacific
 - control of these islands gave the U.S. greater influence in the Pacific and increased opportunities for trade in East Asia - in 1899, the U.S. Secretary of State announced the "**Open Door**" Policy, giving equal trading rights to all foreign nations in China
- D. Control of Puerto Rico and indirect control over Cuba after the Spanish-American War led to increased U.S. interest in the Caribbean region, as well. Due to expansion, the U.S. needed a canal to send ships back and forth between the Caribbean and the Pacific. When Colombia refused to lease land to the U.S. for a canal President **Theodore Roosevelt** supported a Panamanian revolt against Colombian rule. In 1903, construction on the **Panama Canal** began. Building the canal was a challenge due to intense heat, heavy rains, and yellow fever.
- E. In the early 1900s under President Roosevelt, the U.S. began intervening in the Caribbean to protect America's economic interests. Roosevelt used the "**Roosevelt Corollary**" and his **Big Stick Policy** to justify American intervention in Latin America. President Taft encouraged bankers to invest in Caribbean countries to promote American interests. This was called **Dollar Diplomacy**.
- F. During the Progressive Era, presidents Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson sent troops into Latin America to protect American interests and promote the security of the western hemisphere.

America in World War I

2(A), 2(B), 2(D), 4(A), 4(C-G), 15(D), 19(B), 26(F)

- A. In Europe, World War I was caused by nationalism, economic rivalry, the alliance system, and militarism. It was sparked by the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand (Austria-Hungary) by a Serbian nationalist.
- B. WWI featured new and improved weapons including the machine gun, poison gas, tanks, airplanes, and submarines. Germany used **U-boats** (submarines) to break a British naval blockade and control the seas.
- C. Initially, President **Woodrow Wilson** attempted to remain neutral. After a while, he was unable to maintain neutrality, and the U.S. became involved in the war for several reasons:
1. Americans had close ties (language, political system, traditions) to Britain and the Allies;
 2. the **Zimmerman Telegram** – a secret message from the German Foreign Minister, promising to return U.S. territories to Mexico if Mexico would help Germany fight the U.S. ;

3. unrestricted submarine warfare
 - the U.S. became a major source for Allied weapons, supplies, and food; Germany retaliated by sinking merchant ships delivering goods to Britain
 - the *Lusitania* (British passenger ship) was sunk by submarine fire with Americans on board
 - Germany pledged not to sink any more ships without warning in the *Sussex* pledge but later declared unrestricted submarine warfare and sank more ships, violating the principle of freedom of the seas
- D. The U.S. prepared the **Americans Expeditionary Force** under the command of General **John Pershing** and sent soldiers to Europe in 1918. Their arrival helped break a deadlock and win the war for the Allies. One WWI draftee, **Alvin York**, became a hero in the Battle of Argonne Forest. For his bravery, he was awarded a Congressional Medal of Honor.
- E. On the homefront, mobilization for war was a major challenge. President Wilson established several agencies to regulate the economy and support the war effort. Congress passed the **Selective Service Act** to draft soldiers into the armed forces. War bonds were sold to pay for the cost of the war.
- F. In some cases, civil liberties were curtailed to encourage public support for the war effort. The **Espionage Act of 1917** made it a crime to criticize the war; when Charles Schenck encouraged men to resist the draft, he was arrested and convicted. He challenged the ruling, saying it was in violation of freedom of speech. In **Schenck v. U.S.**, the Supreme Court ruled that there were limits to free speech when it presented “clear and present danger” to others.
- G. President Wilson announced America’s war goals in the **Fourteen Points** before the war ended. He demanded freedom of the seas, the reorganization of Europe, a reduction of armaments, the elimination of barriers to trade, and the creation of the **League of Nations** (an international peace-keeping organization) to prevent future wars.
- H. When the war ended Wilson traveled to Europe to negotiate peace treaties. The **Treaty of Versailles** included some of Wilson’s Fourteen Points, like the League of Nations, but was very harsh on Germany. When the Treaty of Versailles was sent to Congress for approval, opponents argued that the League of Nations would drag the country into unnecessary military commitments. **Henry Cabot Lodge** was the leader of opposition to the League of Nations. Wilson was unwilling to compromise with the Senate and, despite Wilson’s attempts to gain support from the American public, the Senate never approved the Treaty of Versailles and the U.S. never joined the League of Nations.
- I. By the end of World War I most Americans were disillusioned with world affairs, and the country returned to its more traditional policy of **isolationism** and began to turn their attention back toward internal affairs.

The Roaring Twenties

5(A), 6(A), 6(B), 13(A), 15(C), 16(A), 19(C), 25(A) 25(B), 26(D), 27(C)

- A. The 1920s were a period of economic prosperity and changing cultural values.
- B. The end of World War I brought new fears to America as Communists in Russia threatened to spread their revolution to other countries. The wave of panic and hysteria in America caused by a fear of Communists, anarchists, and immigrants is called the “**Red Scare**.”
 1. In 1919, a series of unexplained bombings in the U.S. convinced Attorney General Mitchell Palmer that action was needed to prevent a radical takeover. His assistant J. Edgar Hoover directed the **Palmer Raids**, which resulted in the arrests of 4,000 suspects and the deportation of 600 suspects.
 2. Two Italian immigrants, Sacco and Vanzetti, were convicted of committing murder during a robbery. There was not much evidence against them, but they were found guilty and executed.
- C. The Red Scare led to the rise of **nativism** (a dislike of foreigners). Nativists believed white Protestant Americans were superior to other people. The **Ku Klux Klan** was revived in 1915; its members were hostile to immigrants, Catholics, and Jews in addition to African Americans.

- D. Three Republican presidents served during the 1920s. Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover supported laissez-fair economic policies that favored big business (such as high tariffs, lower taxes on the wealthy, and little enforcement of antitrust laws) and allowed limited government interference in the economy.
1. In the Election of 1920, **Warren Harding** promised a **'return to normalcy'** after World War I. He placed emphasis on prosperity at home while steering away from foreign affairs by enacting high tariffs, refusing to join the League of Nations, and restricting immigration. His administration is known for corruption as a result of the **Teapot Dome Scandal**. In this scandal, a Cabinet member leased oil-rich government lands to business friends in exchange for a bribe.
 2. President **Calvin Coolidge's** motto was "the business of America is business."
 3. President **Herbert Hoover** believed in "**rugged individualism**," a system in which equal opportunities, a free education, and a will to succeed spurred progress and America's greatness.
- E. The economic prosperity of the 1920s was marked by:
1. the rise of the automobile – **Henry Ford** built cars that Americans could more easily afford by introducing the assembly line method of production;
 2. the rise of other new industries, like new household appliances, the use of electrical power, and airplanes; **Glenn Curtiss** was an early aviation pioneer whose innovations marked the birth of U.S. naval aviation;
 3. more efficient production techniques – the **assembly line** increased productivity and lowered prices;
 4. mass consumption – advertising increased demand for goods, and the ability to buy on credit allowed Americans to buy more expensive goods;
 5. **speculation** (the purchase of any item in the hope of selling it later at a higher price) in stocks and real estate ;
 6. uneven prosperity – wealth was highly concentrated, and many Americans (farmers and minority groups) still faced lower incomes and poverty.
- F. The 1920s saw a clash of cultural values.
1. The **Eighteenth Amendment** began Prohibition, banning the sale of alcoholic beverages. Temperance movement leaders and reformers like **Frances Willard** believed that the banning of alcohol would protect families, women, and children from the effects of alcohol abuse. Overall, Prohibition was unenforceable and a failure and it was repealed by the **Twenty-first Amendment**.
 2. A clash between traditionalists and modernists took place when Tennessee passed a law against the teaching of Darwinism. This law was brought to national attention in the **Scopes "Monkey" Trial**. **William Jennings Bryan** represented the prosecution, and **Clarence Darrow** was John T. Scopes' attorney.
 3. Nativism led Congress to restrict immigration from Europe for the first time. **Immigration Acts o 1921, 1924, and 1929** were designed to keep out immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe by setting immigration quotas.
 4. Feelings of superiority also led to **eugenics**, a belief that the human race could be improved by breeding.
- G. Critics, like writers **F. Scott Fitzgerald** and **Sinclair Lewis**, disapproved of America's changing values and emphasis on material goods.
- H. Women gained the right to vote in 1920 with the **Nineteenth Amendment**. In the 1920s, they held more modern values, enjoyed more independence, and became more assertive as they wore less restrictive clothing, entered the workforce in greater numbers, and began getting college educations. These new, modern women were called **"flappers."**
- I. **Tin Pan Alley** was a section of New York City that became the capital of popular music publishing where song-writing and musical ideas merged to form American popular music.
- J. Millions of African Americans began moving from the rural South to cities in the North during and after World War I in the **Great Migration**. The African American community in Harlem, New York City became the cultural center of

the **Harlem Renaissance**. The Harlem Renaissance aimed to bring recognition to African American communities through music (jazz), art, and literature. Poets and writers like **Langston Hughes**, **Alain Locke**, and **Zora Neale Hurston** attacked racism and inspired pride and optimism in the black community by celebrating their heritage. **Marcus Garvey** was a political activist who emphasized racial pride and black nationalism. He attempted to organize the **Back-to-Africa Movement** and encouraged African Americans to move back to Africa.

- K. More leisure time in the 1920s gave Americans a greater opportunity for entertainment. New popular heroes like Babe Ruth and Jack Dempsey became American role models. **Charles Lindbergh** became a national hero and international celebrity when he was the first person to fly across the Atlantic Ocean in 1927.

The Great Depression and the New Deal

2(D), 12(A), 15(E), 16(B-E), 19(A), 19(B), 20(B), 26(D)

- A. The **Great Depression** was caused by overproduction, speculation in the stock market, buying stocks on margin, an unregulated banking system and over-extension of credit, and high tariffs that restricted trade.
- B. When the stock market crashed in 1929, investors lost savings, companies could not sell stocks, manufacturers closed factories, and people became unable to pay back loans/rent. Prices dropped, banks failed, and unemployment rose steadily until millions of people were out of work. People had to depend on soup kitchens for food, and many lost their homes/farms to foreclosure.
- C. On the Great Plains, dry weather in the 1930s led to natural and financial disaster, the **dust bowl**. Heavy winds carried dry topsoil across hundreds of miles in huge dust storms that buried homes and destroyed harvests. Farmers were forced to abandon their farms and many moved to California. **John Steinbeck** wrote *The Grapes of Wrath* about the struggles of America's **Ookies**, farmers from Oklahoma who moved west in search of jobs during the Great Depression.
- D. Many Mexican-American workers were forced back to Mexico under the **Mexican Repatriation Act** because they faced prejudice from white American farmers who were in desperate need of work and in competition for jobs filled by Mexican-American immigrants.
- E. President Hoover did little to fight the Great Depression at first. He thought that voluntary private organizations should be responsible for helping the unemployed and that the Depression would be temporary. Americans were frustrated with Hoover's lack of action. In 1932, he did create the **Reconstruction Finance Corporation** to give emergency loans to banks and businesses; these actions were too little, too late to halt the Great Depression.
- F. President **Franklin D. Roosevelt**, however, promised Americans a **New Deal**. He believed that it was his job as president to find a way to help the nation recover. He recruited talented intellectuals to help him and addressed the nation in frequent *fireside chats* on the radio to restore public confidence. His wife, **Eleanor Roosevelt**, was a political activist who traveled the country and spoke out for women's rights and the poor during the Depression. She called on women to pull their families through the crisis. Roosevelt's New Deal consisted of measures of **relief, recovery, and reform**:
1. Relief measures were short-term actions to help people who were unemployed. Roosevelt declared a **bank holiday** to stabilize the banking industry and prevent bank failures, made emergency loans to homeowners, and provided jobs through work-relief projects.
 - the *Civilian Conservation Corps* gave jobs to young men and sent money to their families
 - the *Public Works Administration* created federal jobs by building public schools, roads, post offices, and bridges
 - the *Works Progress Administration* created jobs by hiring artists, writers, and musicians

2. Recovery measures put money into the economy to get it going again.
 - the *National Recovery Administration* asked businesses to follow codes for prices, production limits, and minimum wages but was later declared unconstitutional
 - the *Agricultural Adjustment Act* aimed to raise crop prices by paying farmers to plant less; it was later declared unconstitutional
 3. Reform measures were intended to 'fix' the economy to prevent a future depression.
 - the **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)** insured bank deposits so people would not lose all their savings in a bank failure
 - the *Tennessee Valley Authority* built government-owned dams to bring electricity to one of the poorest regions in America
 - the **Securities and Exchange Commission** regulated the stock market to prevent fraud
 - the **Social Security Act** provided workers with unemployment insurance and old age pensions to protect Americans
- G. Roosevelt also relied on **monetary policy** (the government's ability to regulate the money supply) to address the Great Depression.
1. The **Federal Reserve Act of 1913** established the Federal Reserve System, which controls the ability of banks to lend money and, therefore, regulates the money supply.
 - During an economic downturn, the Federal Reserve usually increases the amount of money in circulation to increase borrowing, increase spending, and stimulate production and employment;
 - During times of economic prosperity, prices rise, leading to **inflation**. The Federal Reserve responds by reducing the money supply to lessen borrowing and spending.
 2. During the 1800s, the U.S. used both gold and silver as acceptable currency. The country was on the **gold standard** until 1933, when Roosevelt outlawed the ownership of gold (as money). He wanted people to rely on paper (**fiat**) money to expand the money supply and stimulate the economy. Most countries in the world today use fiat money.
- H. Roosevelt's New Deal did face criticism from people who did not like his methods of dealing with the Depression. Dr. **Francis Townsend** wanted FDR to do more for citizens over 65 years old by giving them monthly pensions; **Huey Long** promised to give each American family an income of \$5000 per year by taxing the rich; **Father Coughlin** called for the nationalization of banks and utilities on his radio program. The greatest threat to the New Deal came from the Supreme Court:
1. The Court declared the National Industrial Recovery Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional.
 2. Roosevelt feared that the Court may declare other New Deal laws unconstitutional. He wanted the Supreme Court to include justices who were more supportive of New Deal legislation. He proposed a **court-packing plan** to allow the President to appoint a new Supreme Court justice for each justice over 70 ½ years old. Congress rejected FDR's plan because it would upset the balance of power among the branches of the government.
- I. Overall, the New Deal increased the power of the federal government. The government now played a much greater role in regulating the economy and making sure it ran smoothly. Taxes rose to pay for new agencies designed to monitor the economy. Some New Deal programs still remain today.

America in World War II

2(A-D), 7(A-G), 17(A), 19(B), 26(F), 27(B)

- A. After World War I, Americans returned to their traditional policy of **isolationism** and focused on domestic events. Exceptions to this isolationism included the **Washington Naval Conference** to limit the size of the world's navies, an

agreement not to use war called the **Kellog-Briand Peace Pact**, and attempts to improve relations with Latin America through the “**Good Neighbor Policy**.”

- B. While Americans focused inward, conditions in Europe allowed the rise of several dictatorships that glorified violence, obedience to powerful leaders, and extreme nationalism.
 - 1. The **Russian Revolution** led to the world’s first Communist state in the Soviet Union under the dictatorship of **Joseph Stalin**.
 - 2. **Benito Mussolini** formed the **Fascist Party** and took power in Italy.
 - 3. **Adolf Hitler**, leader of the **Nazi Party**, took power in Germany and aimed to achieve German domination of Europe. Nazi aggression was the main cause for the start of World War II.
- C. The **League of Nations** failed to stop Hitler’s aggression and expansion. In 1938, he annexed Austria and demanded the Sudetenland. Britain and France practiced **appeasement**, giving in to some of Hitler’s demands, but Hitler took all of Czechoslovakia and demanded Poland in 1939. He signed a non-aggression pact with Stalin, then invaded Poland, beginning WWII in Europe. Meanwhile, in Asia, Japanese military leaders had invaded China in the 1930s.
- D. In the early 1930s, Americans were focused on solving the problems of the Great Depression and wanted to stay out of foreign affairs. Foreign policy focused on remaining neutral while cautiously increasing support for the Allied powers, led by Britain.
 - 1. Congress passed several **Neutrality Acts** from 1935-1937 to keep the country out of war. Americans were not allowed to travel on ships of countries at war and could not sell weapons to countries involved in the war. They were allowed only to sell non-military goods to Britain and other democratic nations on a **cash-and-carry** basis.
 - 2. When Japan invaded China, Roosevelt encouraged peaceful nations to work together to isolate aggressive nations in his **Quarantine Speech**. American volunteer pilots formed the **Flying Tigers**, a squadron of airplanes who were recruited to help support China against the Japanese.
 - 3. When France fell to Germany, Congress passed a peace-time draft to build up the armed forces.
 - 4. In 1941, the **Lend-Lease Act** allowed the U.S. to sell, lease, or lend war materials to Britain for their war. That same year, Roosevelt secretly met with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and they agreed to the **Atlantic Charter**, a plan for the postwar world and the United Nations.
 - 5. Despite these attempts to remain neutral, direct U.S. involvement was becoming more likely as the war in Europe continued.
- E. Roosevelt, unhappy with continued Japanese aggression, cut off all trade with Japan when they refused to withdraw from China and Indochina. The Japanese launched a surprise attack at **Pearl Harbor** on **December 7, 1941**, damaging American planes and ships and killing or injuring almost 6,000 Americans. The next day, the U.S. declared war against Japan. The U.S. was now engaged in a war against the Axis powers on two “fronts” – Europe and the Pacific.
- F. Like in WWI, the U.S. had to mobilize American manpower and production to meet wartime needs. Mobilization for WWII brought an end to the Great Depression.
 - 1. The government sold **war bonds** to pay for the war.
 - 2. U.S. factories converted from peacetime to wartime production (Ex: American automobile factories switched to making tanks during the war). The **War Production Board** managed this conversion.
 - 3. **Rationing** regulated the amount of goods Americans could obtain to control the use of materials needed for war. Americans used **ration coupons** to obtain food, coffee, tires, and gasoline.
 - 4. Many Americans planted **victory gardens** to grow their own fruits and vegetables in order to conserve the food supply.
 - 5. The **Office of War Information** produced pro-Allied, anti-Axis propaganda like posters, movies, and radio programs, to make citizens aware of how they could help the war effort.

- G. WWII provided women with many new opportunities in war-related industries. More than 6.5 million women entered the workforce during the war. They joined the **Women's Army Corps** and replaced jobs typically held by men so that more men could be sent into combat.
- H. Many minorities also worked for war industries and were important to the war effort.
1. African American soldiers played an important role in combat but were put in segregated units. The **Tuskegee Airmen** were an all-black fighter group in the Air Corps who provided escorts for pilots on bombing missions. In the Battle of the Bulge, African Americans were used for combat, and **Vernon Baker**, a black soldier, was awarded a Medal of Honor for his service.
 2. More than 25,000 Native Americans served in combat and many others left reservations for the first time to work in defense industries. The **Navajo Code Talkers** were used to send war messages in the military, because their language could not be deciphered by the Japanese.
 3. Mexican Americans served in the army and navy but continued to face discrimination, high unemployment, and low wages.
- I. After the attack on Pearl Harbor many Americans were afraid that Japanese Americans might be disloyal or dangerous. President Roosevelt issued **Executive Order 9066**, permitting military commanders to require Japanese Americans to move to internment camps. In these camps, thousands of Japanese Americans lived in crowded, uncomfortable conditions. The Supreme Court ruled that the internment of the Japanese Americans was constitutional in a case called **Korematsu v. U.S.**
- J. Roosevelt focused the war on defeating Germany first. Allied forces landed in Africa in 1942 and advanced into Italy. Many of them were under the command of General **George Patton**, who was one of the most successful U.S. commanders fighting in Europe. General **Dwight Eisenhower** commanded the invasion of **Normandy, France** in what is known as the **D-Day** invasion in 1944. He chose General **Omar Bradley** to lead the first American army to land in France. Forces moved through France and liberated Paris, but the Germans counter-attacked in the **Battle of the Bulge**. When this German attack collapsed, Allied troops moved toward Germany.
1. Germany surrendered in 1945 when Soviet troops invaded Germany from the east while other Allies attacked the west. Hitler committed suicide.
 2. During the last few months of the war, the Allies discovered Nazi **concentration camps**. The **Holocaust** was the attempted **genocide** (effort to murder an entire people or nationality) of the Jews during World War II; Hitler called his plan to kill all European Jews the "Final Solution." American army units liberated the few surviving prisoners. Over 6 million Jews and 6 million other prisoners had been killed in the Nazi camps.
- K. The U.S. was also fighting Japan in the Pacific during WWII.
1. After Pearl Harbor, Japan began to take other Pacific Islands. U.S. and Filipino prisoners of war were forced on the **Bataan Death March**, a 60-mile march through the jungle where they faced starvation, disease, and no water. About 5,000 Americans died along the way.
 2. The **Battle of Midway** was the turning point in the war against Japan. Navy Admiral **Chester Nimitz** defeated the Japanese fleet, halting Japanese progress in the Pacific.
 3. The U.S. Army in the Pacific was commanded by General **Douglas MacArthur**. He led American forces to gradually retake the Pacific through the strategy of island-hopping on the way to the Japanese homeland.
 4. During the war, the world's first atomic bomb was developed. In 1945, President **Harry Truman** made the decision to use the new **atomic bomb** on Japan to prevent the loss of more American soldiers. Two bombs were dropped – on Hiroshima and Nagasaki – killing about 230,000 Japanese in the explosions. Japan surrendered shortly after the dropping of the bombs.
- L. Throughout the war, General **George C. Marshall** acted as Chief of Staff and the "Organizer of Victory." He worked with President Roosevelt to build up and supply an army of 8 million men, and he helped oversee the creation of the first atomic bomb.

- M. Many technological advances were made during WWII that allowed the Allies to win the war.
1. the use of radar and improved use of sonar to detect submarines;
 2. cryptic code breaking allow the Allies to translate encrypted information;
 3. the proximity fuze was an explosive device that exploded when close to its target;
 4. the use of new antibiotics, such as **penicillin**, prevented the death of more soldiers;
 5. jet and rocket engines
- N. Most than 70 million people lost their lives in WWII worldwide, making the war the deadliest in history. The war ended with the rise of two **Superpowers** – the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Germany was divided into four occupation zones, and Japan was occupied by allied troops, and their leaders were tried for war crimes in the **Nuremberg Trials**.
- O. **World War II** affirmed the position of the United States as supreme in the western world, but the U.S. was challenged for dominance world-wide by the Soviet Union. This resulted in the **Cold War**, a confrontation between the free nations of the world (represented by the U.S.) and the communist nations (represented by the U.S.S.R.). The end of World War II also saw the dawn of the nuclear age. This situation existed until the mid 1980s when the U.S.S.R. dissolved into several separate nations, and began to seek to adopt a free enterprise system of economy and a more democratic form of government. The United States remains today as the world's only true superpower, much as Great Britain was in the 16th and 17th centuries.

America in the Cold War and Civil Rights Years

2(D), 8(A-C), 9(A), 9(C), 9(E-I), 12(B), 17(B), 17(D), 21(A), 23(A), 24(B), 27(B)

- A. After World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union entered a 45-year-long **Cold War**. Global competition between these two countries led to frequent conflict throughout the world.
- B. The Cold War erupted as a result of difference in the values and systems of the U.S. and the Soviet Union. The U.S. wanted to spread its system of democracy and free enterprise, which the Soviet Union wanted to see other countries adopt Communism.
- C. In 1945, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin met at **Yalta** to make plans for the postwar world. They agreed to form the **United Nations**, to divide Germany into occupation zones, and to allow free elections in the countries they liberated from German rule. After the war, however, Stalin began to set up Communist governments in Eastern Europe.
- D. Under the policy of **containment**, Truman and future U.S. Presidents aimed to prevent the spread of Communism in the world. The **Truman Doctrine** offered U.S. aid to any free people resisting Communism, and the **Marshall Plan** offered economic aid to help rebuild the countries of Europe after the war. This speeded the economic recovery of Western Europe and created good will toward the United States.
- E. The threat of Communism and U.S. commitment to the policy of containment led to several developments:
1. the **Berlin Airlift** – When Stalin ordered a blockade of Berlin in 1948, the U.S. organized a massive airlift to feed and supply the city. Within a year, Stalin lifted the blockade.
 2. **NATO** – In 1949, the U.S. and its Western allies formed the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** to provide collective security and protection.
 3. **Red China** – In 1949, Mao Zedong led a successful Communist revolution in China.
 4. the **Korean War** – In 1950, Communist North Korea invaded South Korea. President Truman chose to aid South Korea to stop the spread of Communism. He sent U.S. troops into the war under the command of General **Douglas MacArthur**. The war did not end until 1953, when President Eisenhower arranged an armistice.

5. the **arms race** – The U.S. and the Soviet Union entered into a nuclear arms race when the Soviet Union developed its own atomic bomb during the Cold War. The two countries raced to develop superior weapons systems.
 6. the **space race** – A space race between the U.S. and the Soviet Union began in 1957 when the Soviets launched the first man-made satellite, **Sputnik**, into space. This made Americans fear Soviet missile power. The government started new programs in science education (National Defense Education Act) and began developing its own space technology (NASA).
- F. As the Cold War grew more intense, Americans became more concerned with their own internal security.
1. Many Americans were accused/convicted of “un-American” actions with very little evidence against them, which violated their constitutional rights. The **House Un-American Activities Committee** investigated “un-American” activities, such as participation in the Communist Party. They questioned actors, directors, writers, and others about their involvement with Communism. Those found “guilty” were “blacklisted” and lost their jobs.
 2. In 1950, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were charged with sharing information about the atomic bomb with the Soviet Union. They were found guilty and executed.
 3. Senator **Joseph McCarthy** claimed he knew the names of hundreds of Communists who were working in the U.S. government. McCarthy never proved any of his claims, but his accusations led to a second Red Scare by creating fears of a Communist takeover in America.
- G. Dwight D. Eisenhower was president through most of the 1950s.
1. He continued the policy of containment. The **Eisenhower Doctrine** announced his plan to send U.S. forces to any Middle Eastern nation that needed help fighting against communism.
 2. The 1950s were a time of prosperity and conformity in America. WWII ended the Great Depression and allowed Americans to focus on raising their families.
 - Veterans benefitted from the **GI Bill** (Servicemen’s Readjustment Act), which helped them afford homes and paid for their education.
 - Americans produced new consumer goods (automobiles, refrigerators, televisions), which were demanded in America and throughout the world and increased trade.
 - Medicine made advances with new antibiotics. **Jonas Salk** discovered a polio vaccine.
 3. The **Interstate Highways Act** created a system of federal highways and connected the nation. Many middle-class Americans moved to the suburbs, which led to a decline in the condition of America’s inner cities.
- H. The **Civil Rights Movement** of the 1950s and 1960s addressed the unequal treatment of African Americans.
1. In 1946, President Truman ordered the end of racial segregation in the military and in the federal government.
 2. In 1954, the Supreme Court ruled that segregated schools were “inherently unequal” and ordered their integration in the case **Brown v. Board of Education**. This overturned the ruling in **Plessy v. Ferguson** (1896), which said separate facilities for blacks and whites were constitutional.
 - Many Southern states were slow to integrate schools. In 1957, Governor **Orval Faubus** of Arkansas sent the Arkansas National Guard to prevent 9 African American students from entering Little Rock Central High School. President Eisenhower had to order federal troops to protect these students and ensure that they could attend school.
 - In 1963, Alabama Governor **George Wallace** attempted to prevent two African American students from enrolling in the University of Alabama.
 3. In 1955, **Rosa Parks** refused to give up her seat on the bus to a white person in Montgomery, Alabama. She was arrested, leading to a 13-month-long boycott of public buses led by **Martin Luther King, Jr.** The boycott succeeded in ending the city’s segregated bus system.

4. MLK Jr. and other civil rights leaders tried to end other forms of segregation through **sit-ins**, **freedom rides**, and peaceful demonstrations.
 - The sit-in movement began in Greensboro, North Carolina when 4 African American students sat at a “Whites Only” lunch counter.
 - Interracial groups rode buses throughout the South in the **Freedom Rides** to protest continued segregation in public transportation.
5. Martin Luther King Jr., the leader of the Civil Rights Movement, believed in non-violence and carried out his resistance through **civil disobedience**.
 - He was arrested for leading a march in Alabama; he wrote a “Letter from a Birmingham Jail” to explain why African Americans could no longer patiently wait for their rights.
 - In 1963 he and others led a **March on Washington** to pressure Congress for a Civil Rights bill. While there, Dr. King gave his “I Have a Dream” speech.
6. The actions of Civil Rights leaders led to the passage of the **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, which prohibited discrimination in public places and in employment based on race, color, religion, or ethnic origin. The **Twenty-Fourth Amendment** was passed to eliminate poll taxes in federal elections. Then, in 1965, the **Voting Rights Act** ended poll taxes, literacy tests, and other tactics used to discourage African American voters.
7. **Affirmative action** programs, begun by President Johnson, required employers to actively recruit minority workers. These programs increased minority representation in colleges, some professions, and many businesses.
8. **Billy Graham** was a Christian preacher and outspoken opponent of segregation. He paid to bail MLK Jr. out of jail and advised Eisenhower to aid the integration of Little Rock Central High School.

The Sixties: A Decade of Protest and Change 2(D), 6(A), 7(G), 8(A), 8(D-F), 9(B-D), 9(F), 9(I), 17(D), 19(B), 20(A), 21(A), 23(A), 23(B), 24(B)

- A. **John F. Kennedy** was elected in 1960. He supported civil rights, the space program, and freedom around the world. He promised to land a man on the moon by the end of the 1960s.
- B. Kennedy’s foreign policy continued to focus on Cold War issues.
 1. Cuba fell to Communism in 1959, under the dictatorship of Fidel Castro. Kennedy supported a plan to secretly train a group of Cuban rebels to invade their home island but refused to provide air power or assistance. The Cuban exiles landed at the **Bay of Pigs** and were defeated.
 2. In 1961, Kennedy created the **Alliance for Progress** to provide economic aid to underdeveloped Latin American nations. The same year, Soviet officials began building the Berlin Wall.
 3. Castro and the Soviets tried to install nuclear missiles in Cuba that could reach large portions of the U.S. When U.S. spy planes discovered the missiles, Kennedy ordered a blockade around Cuba. The **Cuban Missile Crisis** was the closest the world has ever come to nuclear war. It ended in a compromise and the removal of the missiles from Cuba.
- C. When Kennedy was assassinated, **Lyndon B. Johnson** was sworn in as president. He was successful in pushing many new laws through Congress as part of his **Great Society** program. These laws focused on promoting civil rights, fighting poverty, providing medical care and increasing Social Security programs, and giving aid to poor cities.

Despite all of these programs, many Americans remained in poverty. The Vietnam War forced Johnson to focus on foreign affairs.

- D. The Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s spread to other minority groups. One of the most important results was the **Women's Liberation (Feminist) Movement**. Many women became dissatisfied with their roles as housewives and began to seek more freedom and opportunity.
1. **Betty Friedan** wrote that women were as capable as men and should be permitted to compete for the same jobs in her book *The Feminine Mystique*. She helped form the **National Organization of Women (NOW)**.
 2. As a result of affirmative action, universities could no longer discriminate on the basis of gender.
 3. Congress passed the **Equal Pay Act** requiring companies to pay women the same wages as men received for the same work.
 4. Feminists fought for more funding for research on women's diseases and challenged laws that prohibited them from making their own medical decisions. In **Roe v. Wade** the Supreme Court said that women had a right to privacy and, therefore, could end her pregnancy in the first 3 months if she chose to.
 5. **Title IX** banned sex discrimination in educational institutions and guaranteed girls in school the same opportunities as boys. This helped women pursue higher degrees, compete in sports, and enter jobs that had previously been dominated by men.
- E. As the Civil Rights Movement continued, some African Americans became more militant.
1. Supporters of the **Black Power Movement** believed that African Americans should rely more on themselves by controlling their own communities and businesses.
 2. **Malcolm X** was a leading Black Muslim who believed that violence might be necessary to achieve equal rights.
 3. **The Black Panthers** demanded equal opportunities and repayment for past oppression. They claimed the right to carry weapons to protect black neighborhoods from the police.
 4. In 1968, the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. led to riots throughout the U.S. and the end of the Civil Rights Movement.
- F. Other minority groups fought for an end to discrimination.
1. The **Chicano Movement** focused on gaining equal rights for Mexican Americans. Leaders of this movement included **Hector Perez** and **Cesar Chavez**, who worked to gain equal rights for farm workers. **Dolores Huerta** worked to aid the families of farm workers and fought for women's rights, environmental protection, and immigration policy. She was awarded a Medal of Freedom. A series of court cases ended the segregation of Mexican Americans in public schools and the exclusion of Mexican Americans from juries.
 2. The **American Indian Movement (AIM)** sought greater respect for Native American heritage. They protested against textbooks, TV shows, and movies that showed anti-American Indian bias. They temporarily occupied government monuments on Alcatraz Island and at Wounded Knee in South Dakota.
 3. Even young people sought greater personal freedom in the 1960s. Influenced by writings of the Beat Generation and rock and roll, these young people fought against the "Establishment." Some "**hippies**" even left society and went to live on self-sufficient communes. In 1971 the voting age was lowered to 18 with the passage of the **Twenty-Sixth Amendment**.
- G. In 1954, **Vietnam** was divided into two states: North Vietnam came under Communist control, while South Vietnam had democratic support from the United States. When South Vietnam refused to hold election to re-unify the country, the **Vietcong** launched a guerilla war to win control of the country.
1. According to his **Domino Theory**, President Eisenhower believed that the fall of Vietnam to Communism might cause other countries to fall as well. Following this thinking, President Kennedy sent aid and U.S. military advisers to assist South Vietnam.

2. In 1964, President Johnson announced that the North Vietnamese had attacked U.S. ships in international waters in the Gulf of Tonkin. Congress voted to give Johnson full military powers to stop North Vietnam's aggression in the **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution**. Johnson escalated the war when he sent in thousands of U.S. ground troops to help South Vietnam and ordered bombing raids over North Vietnam.
3. The Vietcong launched attacks on South Vietnam, captured the capital city of Saigon, and committed brutal acts of terror against South Vietnamese officials during the **Tet Offensive** in 1968. This showed that the war was not nearly over. During the attack, American **Roy Benavidez** saved the lives of eight men, earning him a Congressional Medal of Honor for his bravery.
4. Despite spending billions of dollars each year and sending many Americans into combat, the U.S. faced many challenges while fighting the Vietnam War.
 - The North Vietnamese and the Vietcong were willing to suffer large losses to reunite their country. They were not willing to give up.
 - American soldiers were unfamiliar with the Vietnamese language, people, or physical environment. It was hard to tell who was the enemy.
 - The war became very divisive. Americans could watch the destructiveness of the war on TV. President Johnson told Americans they were winning, but journalists reported otherwise, creating a "**credibility gap**." Massive antiwar movements, led by young Americans, occurred throughout the country. Millions of young people burned draft cards, held rallies, and staged demonstrations. American "doves" were people who wanted the U.S. to withdraw; "hawks" supported the war.
5. During his campaign, President **Richard Nixon** promised Americans "peace with honor." As president, he increased bombing and diplomacy. The antiwar movement increased in intensity during his presidency. In 1969, national guardsmen shot and killed four student demonstrators at Kent State University. But Nixon insisted that most Americans – "**the silent majority**" – still supported the war. In 1971, leaked government documents called the **Pentagon Papers** were published. These documents showed that several presidents before Nixon had lied to the American people about Vietnam in order to avoid a damaged reputation.
6. After President Nixon adopted a policy of **Vietnamization**, American forces were gradually reduced. In 1973 a ceasefire agreement was completed and Nixon agreed to pull out all remaining U.S. troops. Fighting continued until 1975, and ended with **the fall of Saigon** to Communism.

H. The war in Vietnam led to:

1. over 58,000 American deaths; many others suffered physical and psychological injuries;
2. the end of some Great Society programs (due to cost) and rising inflation; it also led to a crisis of American self-confidence;
3. limits on presidential power, when Congress tried to re-claim constitutional war powers by passing the **War Powers Resolution**, which sets limits on presidential power in a conflict by requiring the president to inform Congress within 48 hours of sending troops to fight overseas AND says the president must withdraw forces if Congress does not approve war within 60 days

I. In the 1960s, American youth challenged the conformity of their parent's generation.

1. In the 1950s, the **Beat Generation**, a group of young writers, rebelled against conformity. These authors were later called the "Beatniks."
2. In the 1960s, the counter-culture was in full swing. Literature focused on antiwar messages and became more open in its treatment of human consciousness and sexuality.
3. In the 1950s, African American gospel music, jazz, blues, and country music were brought together to create **rock and roll** music. In the early 1960s, the **Motown Sound** from Detroit became popular, Bob Dylan brought the influence of folk music to rock and roll, and the Beatles launched a "British invasion." In the

1960s, musicians like Jimi Hendrix and Country Joe and the Fish became icons of counter-culture and the antiwar movement.

4. The visual arts also changed during the postwar years. Andy Warhol created pop art (popular art). He used symbols from mass-marketed consumer culture in his artwork.

Crisis and Resurgence, 1969-2000

10(A-F), 11(A), 11(B), 13(A), 14(B), 17(C), 17(E), 18(A), 19(C-E), 21(A), 24(B)

- A. President **Richard Nixon** moved the nation into a more conservative direction from 1969 to 1974. Domestic policy decisions/events included:
 1. Nixon cut spending on domestic/social programs and to combat inflation. He also imposed wage and price controls, but these economic measures were not successful.
 2. The Supreme Court continued to protect First Amendment rights in –
 - **Tinker v. Des Moines** – ruled that students had the right to wear armbands to school to protest the Vietnam War (violation of freedom of speech)
 - **Wisconsin v. Yoder** – struck down a state law requiring Amish children to attend school past 8th grade (violation of freedom of religion)
 3. The **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** was created to protect the environment by setting/enforcing air and water pollution standards.
 4. In 1972, the **Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)** (proposed by women’s suffragists in 1923) was approved by Congress. The amendment was never ratified by the states but was an important part of the Women’s Liberation Movement of the 1970s. **Phyllis Schlafly** was a critic of this movement; she believed the ERA would reduce the rights of wives and harm family life.
- B. In foreign policy, Nixon re-opened relations with Communist China, began a policy of détente with the Soviet Union, and began withdrawing troops from Vietnam. **Détente** is a relaxing of tensions. Nixon signed an agreement with Soviet leaders to limit the development of missile systems.
- C. In 1972, a group of men working for Nixon’s reelection campaign were caught breaking into Democratic Party headquarters at the Watergate complex in Washington, D.C. This led to the **Watergate Scandal** when it was discovered that Nixon lied about his participation in a cover-up of the break-in. Fearing removal from office, Nixon became the first president to resign from office. After assuming the presidency, President Gerald Ford pardoned Nixon for any crimes he “may have” committed.
- D. President Ford faced a new economic problem called **stagflation** – inflation (rising prices) plus stagnation (a slow economy). Rising oil prices, caused by regulations imposed by **OPEC**, contributed to this problem. High energy prices impacted the American economy greatly.
- E. President Jimmy Carter continued to face economic problems but was more active in foreign affairs. He wanted the U.S. to set a moral example to other nations.
 1. The **Panama Canal Treaty** returned control of the Canal Zone to Panama.
 2. Carter negotiated an agreement between Egypt and Israel in the **Camp David Accords**. U.S. policy had been historically supportive of Israel, and Israel relied on U.S. economic/military aid.
 3. Carter continued Nixon’s policy of détente until the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979.
 4. When the ruler of Iran was overthrown, Iranian students held members of the U.S. Embassy staff in Tehran hostage for more than a year. They were not released until Carter left office.
- F. Conservative President **Ronald Reagan** was elected in 1980, beginning a resurgence of conservatism that had roots in:

1. the **National Rifle Association (NRA)** – became political in the 1980s when it endorsed Reagan
 2. the **Moral Majority** – made up of fundamentalist Christians who favored a strict interpretation of the Bible and a socially conservative political agenda that opposed the ERA; the group strongly supported Reagan in the 1980 election
 3. the **Heritage Foundation** – sought to promote conservative policies and attempted to influence legislators to pass conservative legislation
- G. Reagan promised to reduce the role of the federal government in American life. He cut federal programs, cut taxes on businesses, and deregulated the economy to encourage private competition. His strategy, intended to increase supply and drop prices to increase employment, was called **Reagonomics** or “supply-side” economics.
- H. In 1981, Reagan appointed **Sandra Day O’Connor** as the first woman Justice on the U.S. Supreme Court. In foreign policy, Reagan was a firm believer in **Peace through Strength**. He increased military spending and research to show America’s enemies that it would act to stop aggression.
1. He announced the **Reagan Doctrine**, stating that the U.S. would try to “roll back” communism in the Middle East and Asia.
 2. In 1986, officials in the Reagan administration secretly sold weapons to Iran in exchange for the release of American hostages in Lebanon. The profits from these weapons were given in support of anti-Communist “Contra” rebels in Nicaragua against Congressional approval. This **Iran Contra Scandal** made America less trustworthy to the rest of the world.
- I. President George H.W. Bush continued many of Reagan’s policies. In foreign policy, he sent troops into Panama, Kuwait (the **Gulf War**), and Somalia. The Cold War ended with the collapse of the Soviet Union during his presidency.
- J. President **Bill Clinton** promised Americans domestic reforms, including a comprehensive healthcare reform program, which failed. Reduced military spending after the Cold War and a rise in the computer industry brought prosperity to America during Clinton’s presidency.
1. In 1994, the **Contract with America** was introduced as a program of conservative principles arguing the government was too large. The contract was a promise by Republican candidates to the American people to restore balance between government and its citizens and was intended to get Republican candidates elected to Congress.
 2. Several international organizations impact America’s relationship to the rest of the world. Participation in these organizations presents both advantages and costs for America:
 - Clinton pushed participation in **NAFTA** (North American Free Trade Agreement), which created a trade association with Mexico and Canada to stimulate the economies
 - **GATT** (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) was formed in 1947 to reduce tariff levels on many goods; in 1994, it was replaced by the **World Trade Organization** to establish rules for global trade and to settle trade disputes (this contributes to *globalization*)
 - the U.S. has also participated in the **United Nations, NATO, SEATO**, etc.
- K. People in the United States believe in upward mobility and the possibility of achieving success. The success of American entrepreneurs demonstrates that the American dream continues to be attainable:
1. **Bill Gates** – co-founder of Microsoft who realized the potential of the personal computer
 2. **Sam Walton** – founder of Walmart and Sam’s, the world’s largest retailer
 3. **Estee Lauder** – founder of one of the world’s largest cosmetic lines
 4. **Robert Johnson** – first African American billionaire and founder of Black Entertainment Television
 5. **Lionel Sosa** – founder of the largest Hispanic advertising agency in the U.S.

America in the New Millennium

2(D), 10(C), 10(F), 11(A), 11(D), 11(E), 12(A), 13(B), 18(B), 19(B), 19(D), 20(B), 25(A), 25(C), 25(D), 26(C), 26(D), 27(A-C), 28(A), 28(C)

- A. The *2000 Presidential election* was the closest in U.S. History. Democrat Al Gore won the popular vote, but after a mandatory recount of votes in Florida, state officials declared Republican George W. Bush as the winner of Florida's electoral votes, making him the winner in the electoral college. After a series of appeals, the Supreme Court (most of the justices had been appointed by Republican presidents) ended recounts and Bush became president.
- B. On **September 11, 2001**, terrorists hijacked commercial airplanes and flew them into the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. Osama bin Laden and his terrorist organization, al-Qaeda, took credit for these attacks, which killed 3,000 people. When **Taliban**-controlled government of Afghanistan refused to surrender bin Laden to the U.S., Bush announced a global "**War on Terror**." He sponsored the **USA PATRIOT Act** in 2001, a law that expanded the government's powers by allowing law enforcement to conduct sweeping searches and surveillance, detain immigrants, and monitor bank accounts. Some suspected terrorists were detained at Guantanamo Bay in Cuba, where they were denied some protections under the law. This raised constitutional questions about liberty and individual rights.
- C. As part of the War on Terror, Bush authorized an invasion of Iraq in response to concern that its leader, Saddam Hussein may have possessed "weapons of mass destruction" or been willing to provide weapons to terrorist groups. Hussein was defeated, the American forces became tied down in a war against insurgents. In 2011, President Obama began to withdraw forces from Iraq and added troops to the war in Afghanistan. Osama bin Laden was killed by U.S. forces in Pakistan.
- D. In 2008, the U.S. suffered the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression. It was caused by the inability of homeowners to pay mortgages (due to rising interest rates) and home foreclosures. The government provided billions of dollars in emergency relief to American businesses and to prevent banks from failing. When Barack Obama was elected, he responded to the financial crisis with the **American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009**. The government attempted to stimulate the economy by creating jobs, rebuilding infrastructure, and government regulation. He also proposed changes to the national healthcare and education systems.
- E. In 2008, President **Barack Obama** became the nation's first African American president. He defeated **Hillary Clinton** for the Democratic nomination and John McCain in the general election. His campaign was the longest and most expensive presidential campaign in history. The Internet played an important role in gathering supporters and raising money.
- F. In 2009, **Sonia Sotomayor** became the first Hispanic Justice appointed to the Supreme Court.
- G. Modern technology drives the U.S. economy today.
1. The **free enterprise system** helps drive innovation forward. In this system, producers benefit from meeting consumer needs, so they continually strive to improve products and create new desirable products. Americans innovations range from personal computers, cell phones, iPhones, and GPS systems to running shoes and gel toothpaste.
 2. Often, discoveries and technological advancements happen as producers address specific problems. For example, in the 1950s, a polio vaccine was developed. Scientists have also developed new drugs to address other medical problems. The U.S. military and space programs use scientists and engineers to develop solutions to specific problems. Their solutions often have many general applications in other areas of the economy/society.
 3. Recent increased productivity in the economy has been due to advances in information technology (computers).
- H. The U.S. is part of a global economy. **Globalization** has been furthered by the emergence of multinational corporations. The use of energy and protection of the environment are important aspects of this global economy. Recently, Americans have become increasingly aware of a growing danger to the environment and natural

resources. Creation of the **Environmental Protection Agency** gave the federal government powers to protect the environment, and states have their own laws for environmental protection.

- I. American popular culture has global reach. After World War II, American music and movies became popular in Europe. Today, music, films, television, and the Internet (including Google, Facebook, and Wikipedia) depict and spread American culture to other nations around the world.
- J. **Demography** is the study of population. Since World War II:
 1. the U.S. population has more than doubled – it is now the 3rd largest country in the world;
 2. the center of the U.S. population has shifted away from the Northeast and Midwest toward the **Sun Belt** region;
 3. much of the recent population growth has been due to both legal and illegal immigration