

United States History  
And Government  
Regents Review Packet

# Principles of the Constitution

Summarize your knowledge of the base principles of the Constitution by briefly completing the chart below.

Constitutional Principle	Define the principle.	How does the principle promote freedom?	Specific example of the use of the principle.
Constitutional Convention	Concern over creating a government that strong but not abusive	Personal liberties needed to be guaranteed	Elastic clause Bill of Rights
Federalism	Division of the power to govern between the national and state governments	Another form of checks and balances	Delegated powers ( National Gov.) Reserved Powers (State Gov.) Concurrent Powers (shared)
Separation of Powers	Derived from Enlightenment Philosophy (Montesquieu).  Each branch is given a different function within the government	No one branch can overpower the others	<b>Legislative</b> - makes laws <b>Executive</b> - enforces laws and treaties <b>Judicial</b> - explains and interprets laws
Checks and Balances	Gives each branch the authority to check each other's powers	No one branch can overpower the others	Impeachment Funding (the power of the purse) Presidential vetoes Judicial review
Limited Government	Based on the Enlightenment belief that government is not all-powerful, and may only do those things the people have given it the power to do (think John Locke's Natural Rights)	Power is held by the citizens and carried out by elected representatives who are held accountable for their actions	The constitution places limits on the national and state governments and government officials
Amending Process	The constitution is an organic being which can be changed when needed through the amendment process as laid out in Article V	As the nation changes, so too does its laws	Amendments XI - XXVII
Unwritten Constitution	Those processes of our government that are considered an essential part of the system but are not actually in the Constitution	Gives government officials more support in accomplishing their tasks	The cabinet The Electoral College Political parties Congressional committees
Civil Liberties And Equality	All citizens have access to same rights	Prevents the government from denying citizens the right to participate in their government	Protected through amendments 13-15 as well as the 19 <sup>th</sup> .
Presidential Power	Defined by Article II of the US Constitution	Checks the power of the Legislative and Judicial branches	Chief Executive Chief Diplomat Commander-in-chief Negotiates treaties
Elastic Clause Implied Powers	Congress can make all laws "necessary and proper" for carrying out the tasks listed in the constitution	Elected representatives can alter laws as times change	All laws made since the adoption of the constitution

## *Constitutional Amendments*

The U.S. Constitution has been amended 27 times in just over 200 years. Determine the relevance of each amendment listed by determining how it expanded individual rights.

Amendment	Topic	How did it expand individual rights?
First	Freedom of religion, speech, and press; the right to assemble peacefully, and the right to petition the government	Prevents the government from infringing upon our natural rights
Second	Militias and the right to bear arms	Protects the right of states to maintain militias and citizens the right to possess firearms
Fourth	Protection from unreasonable searches and seizures	Protects citizens from federal abuses of power (warrants, limited scope)
Fifth	No one may be deprived of life, liberty, or property without the due process of law	Prevents government aggression
Sixth	Guarantees the right to trial by a jury in criminal cases	Guilt and innocence are determined by citizens
Seventh	Guarantees the right to trial by a jury in most civil cases	Guilt and innocence are determined by citizens
Eighth	Prohibits excessive bail, fines, and punishments	Protects against government intrusion
Thirteenth	Abolition of slavery	No person can be forced into servitude
Fourteenth	Reaffirms that the government must uphold civil rights for all citizens	All US citizens, including newly freed slaves, were given full rights under the constitution
Fifteenth	Voting rights for African American men	Banned all race-based voting qualifications
Eighteenth and Twenty-First	Prohibition (Temperance Movement)	18 <sup>th</sup> - prohibited the selling of intoxicating liquors 21 <sup>st</sup> - repealed the 18th
Nineteenth	Voting rights for women	Banned all sex-based voting qualifications
Twenty-Sixth	Voting age	The voting age was lowered to 18

## Supreme Court Cases

For each court case identify briefly the background and significance of the case – you must also be able to identify the issue or trigger for the case. Knowing year will help to keep cases in order.

Case / Year	Background	Importance	Issue
<i>Marbury v. Madison</i> 1803	Madison withheld a writ of mandamus for William Marbury after being appointed as a federal judge under Adams	Established judicial review	Separation of powers: checks and balances  Role of the Judicial Branch
<i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> 1819	Maryland attempted to tax all banks not chartered in the state	The Constitution grants to Congress implied powers to create a functional national government  State action may not impede valid constitutional exercises of power by the Federal government (decision against Maryland)	Federalism  Necessary & Proper Clause  The Judiciary
<i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i> 1856	Because Scott had been in both a free state and a free territory he sued for his freedom. The Taney court decided that no one of African descent could ever gain citizenship rights.	Major setback for the fight for equality among African Americans	Equality  Civil Liberties  The Judiciary
<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> 1896	Plessy attempted to sit in a “whites only” railway car but was rejected because he was 1/8 black	Legalized segregation	Separate but equal  Equality
<i>Schenck v. United States</i> 1919	Charles Schenk circulated a flyer to recently drafted men. The flyer cited the Thirteenth Amendment's provision against "involuntary servitude.	First amendment rights are curtailed during a time of war if they present a clear and present danger to the nation	Freedom of speech  Civil liberties: Limited in wartime
<i>Korematsu v. United States</i> 1944	Korematsu sued the US Government for its internment of Japanese Americans during WWII	Upheld the power of the president in wartime to limit a group's civil liberties	Civil liberties Presidential powers during wartime Rights of ethnic/racial groups
<i>Brown v. Board of Ed.</i> 1954	Thirteen Topeka, Kansas parents called on the board of education to reverse its policy of racial segregation	Court overturned Plessy v. Ferguson's “separate but equal” clause	Equality  Federalism

		Segregation violates the 14 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	Rights of ethnic/racial groups
<i>Miranda v. Arizona</i> 1966	Miranda was accused of rape and robbery. He admitted to robbery and attempted rape, but the case was repealed because he was never made aware of his rights	Established the requirement of law enforcement to read Miranda Rights to accused citizens	Criminal procedures Civil liberties
<i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i> 1969	Three students were suspended for wearing black armbands in protest of Vietnam	Are 1 <sup>st</sup> Amendment “symbolic” rights relinquished in a school?	Freedom of Speech and Expression
<i>NY Times v. United States</i> 1971	Daniel Ellsberg’s “Pentagon Papers” were being published in a public newspaper	Freedom of the Press cannot be limited by only governmental claim of National Security interests	Freedom of Speech and Press
<i>Roe v. Wade</i> 1973	Norma L. McCorvey (“Jane Roe”) claimed that she was pregnant as a result of rape and sued the state of Texas because their laws against abortion violated her privacy rights under the 14 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	The central holding of <i>Roe v. Wade</i> was that abortions are permissible for any reason a woman chooses, up until the “point at which the fetus becomes ‘viable,’ that is, potentially able to live outside the mother's womb, albeit with artificial aid.	Civil liberties Rights of women
<i>New Jersey v. T.L.O</i> 1985	Two female HS students were searched for other “paraphernalia” after being caught smoking—rolling papers were discovered and student later confessed to selling marijuana	Could the confession stand up as a result of this search and seizure—Furthermore were the search and seizure Constitutional?	4 <sup>th</sup> Amendment school ground limitations
<i>Planned Parenthood of Southeaster PA et al. v. Casey</i> 1992	Could states “lower” the standards for restricting the right to privacy concerning abortion—via <i>Roe v. Wade</i>	Can limitations be made by states on abortion rights as granted via <i>Roe V. Wade</i> ?	Right to Privacy Federalism
<i>Veronia School District v. Acton</i> 1995	School district began random drug testing of athletes based upon reports of drug use	Does random testing of athletes violate 4 <sup>th</sup> amendment—court allowed	4 <sup>th</sup> Amendment Rights of students
<i>Bush v. Gore</i> 2000	VP Al Gore sued Secretary of State of Florida(Kathryn Harris) to decertify election count in certain Florida counties—Bush campaign appealed state decision that allowed counting of ballots to continue	Can the Supreme Court intervene in a state process to overturn electoral process?	Power of Federal Government Federalism

## *Documents in U.S. History*

In the course of American history, several documents have had especially important effects. Summarize your knowledge of these documents by completing the chart below.

Document	Year	Describe the document.	Why was it important?
Virginia House of Burgesses/ Mayflower Compact	1619/1620	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Virginia – representative government</li> <li>• Mayflower – direct democracy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First example of American self government and democracy</li> </ul>
Common Sense	1776	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlined the abuses of British Rule</li> <li>• Written by Thomas Paine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 600,000 pamphlets went into circulation</li> <li>• Promoted popular support for the independence movement</li> </ul>
Declaration of Independence	1776	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three parts:</li> <li>• Theory of government</li> <li>• List of grievances</li> <li>• A formal resolution declaring independence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• America formally breaks ties with England</li> </ul>
Articles of Confederation	1781	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflected fears of a strong central government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First official constitution as a group of united states</li> <li>• Weak central government</li> <li>• Ineffective</li> </ul>
Federalist Paper	1787-1788	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hamilton, John Jay, and Madison collaborated to write these documents arguing for ratification of the US Constitution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Led to ratification of the US Constitution</li> <li>• Known as one of the greatest collections of political essays in US history</li> </ul>
Bill of Rights	1791	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of rights guaranteed to Americans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established a framework by which citizens are guaranteed protection from the government</li> </ul>
Monroe Doctrine	1823	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Called for an end to European colonization in the Western Hemisphere</li> <li>• no European interference in the west</li> <li>• a promise of noninterference by the US in Europe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Became the foundation of US foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere</li> </ul>
Declaration of Sentiments	1848	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of grievances on behalf of women</li> <li>• Structurally similar to the Declaration of Independence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demanded that all the rights given to men should be given to women as well</li> <li>• Came out of the Seneca Falls Convention</li> </ul>
Emancipation Proclamation	1863	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Freed all slaves in those areas still in rebellion against the Union</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shifted the war aims from preserving the Union to also include ending slavery</li> </ul>
Fourteen Points	1918	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A list of changes that Wilson believed should be instituted in order to avoid another world war</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Argued for open diplomacy</li> <li>• Argued for self-determination</li> <li>• Creation of “League of Nations”</li> </ul>
Atlantic Charter Speech	1941	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreements between Churchill and FDR on building a lasting peace and establishing free governments after WWII</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established the importance of promoting FDR’s Four Freedoms</li> </ul>
‘I Have a Dream’ Speech	1963	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expression of King’s hope for a unified America</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gave hope to the Civil Rights Movement at a very critical point in its struggle</li> </ul>

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution	1964	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Gave President Johnson the authority to use force in Vietnam</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Used as a basis for increasing the level of US involvement in Vietnam</li></ul>
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## American Reform Movements

Throughout American history, people have sought to reform aspects of American society. Summarize your knowledge of reform on the following chart.

Reform Movement	Who was involved?	What were they reforming?	Impact of the movement?
Abolitionist Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Frederick Douglas</li> <li>Harriet Tubman</li> <li>Sojourner Truth</li> <li>William Lloyd Garrison</li> </ul>	Slavery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Underground Railroad</li> <li>Movement spreads, but primarily in the North</li> </ul>
Temperance Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women's Christian Temperance Movement</li> <li>American Temperance Society</li> </ul>	Alcohol consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18<sup>th</sup> Amendment</li> <li>Prohibition</li> </ul>
Educational Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Horace Mann</li> </ul>	Public Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educational system now included grade levels</li> <li>Teacher training</li> <li>Educational opportunities for girls and women expand</li> </ul>
Labor Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samuel Gompers (AFL)</li> <li>Terence Powderly (KOL)</li> </ul>	Workers' Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rise of unions</li> <li>Fair wages</li> <li>Better working conditions</li> <li>Child labor laws</li> </ul>
Women's Rights Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lucretia Mott</li> <li>Elizabeth Cady Stanton</li> </ul>	Universal Suffrage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seneca Falls Convention</li> <li>Declaration of Sentiments</li> <li>19<sup>th</sup> Amendment grants universal suffrage</li> </ul>
Progressivism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Theodore Roosevelt</li> <li>William Howard Taft</li> <li>Woodrow Wilson</li> </ul>	Abuse of power by big business and government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ushered in an era of reform movements in business, politics, and society</li> <li>Influence of the Muckrakers</li> <li>Antitrust legislation</li> <li>Breaks up Standard Oil</li> </ul>
Civil Rights Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>W.E.B. Du Bois</li> <li>Booker T. Washington</li> <li>Martin Luther King Jr.</li> <li>Malcolm X</li> </ul>	Treatment of African Americans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>End of segregation</li> <li>Brown v. Board of Education</li> <li>Civil Rights Act of 1964 (allows for federal enforcement of existing laws)</li> <li>Voting Rights Act of 1965</li> </ul>
Consumer and Environmental Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ralph Nader</li> <li>Nader's Raiders</li> </ul>	Consumer protection laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seat belts</li> <li>Airbags</li> <li>Creation of the EPA (1972)</li> </ul>

## U.S. Foreign Policy

Milestone	Description
Washington's Farewell Address (1796)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Washington warned against entangling foreign alliances</li> <li>• Proposed isolationism</li> </ul>
Monroe Doctrine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warned Europeans against interference in the Western hemisphere</li> <li>• Used to support wars</li> <li>• Aimed at Britain and France</li> <li>• A self-defense measure against possible European imperialism</li> </ul>
Manifest Destiny	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Belief that the US had a sacred duty to spread freedom and democracy from sea to sea</li> <li>• Louisiana Purchase, Mexican War, annexation of Texas, acquisition of the western territories</li> <li>• Led to the decimation of Native American tribes</li> </ul>
American Imperialism and the Spanish American War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opens an era of increased American imperialism with the acquisition of the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico, while controlling Cuba through the Platt Amendment</li> <li>• Debated by pro-Imperialists and anti-Imperialists</li> <li>• Pro: America needs colonies to compete globally and to establish overseas bases</li> <li>• Against: Empires are a financial burden; problems at home are more important; nonwhite people cannot assimilate; an empire would drag the US into more wars; it is a violation of democratic principles</li> </ul>
'Big Stick' Policy Latin America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The US intervened in many Latin American nations</li> <li>• Meant that the US should peacefully protect its interests but not shy away from using force when necessary</li> <li>• Used to justify controlling the economic activities of the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Haiti between 1905 and 1941</li> </ul>
World War I, Wilson's Fourteen Points, and the Treaty of Versailles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During WWI America asserts itself as an international power</li> <li>• Wilson's ideas about preserving peace included the establishment of a League of Nations to settle international disputes, argued for open treaties, and upheld the notion of self-determination</li> </ul>
Cold War (1945-1991)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After establishing itself as a superpower, the US finds itself opposed to Soviet communism</li> <li>• The Truman Doctrine/Containment</li> <li>• The Marshall Plan</li> <li>• The US and the UN intervene in Korean affairs militarily in an attempt to contain communism by forcing North Korea's forces back across the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel</li> <li>• The US intervened in Vietnam to stop Ho Chi Minh and the spread of communism</li> </ul>

## *Major United States Legislation*

At certain times in our nation's history, the U.S. Congress has passed laws with a particular purpose in mind. Summarize your knowledge of these laws by completing the chart below. There is space to add your own selection if you choose.

Law	Year	Purpose of the Law	Major Provisions
Alien And Sedition Act	1798	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meant to strengthen the Federalists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alien Act - more difficult to become a citizen and easier to arrest and deport any noncitizen</li> <li>Sedition Act - easier to arrest a person for criticizing the government</li> </ul>
Kansas-Nebraska Act	1854	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish rules regarding slavery in new territories</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overtaken the Missouri Compromise</li> <li>Allowed new territories to determine laws regarding slavery based on popular sovereignty</li> <li>Led to Bleeding Kansas</li> </ul>
Homestead Act	1862	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop the American West</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Granted 160 acres to persons over 21 years of age if they lived on that land for 5 years and built a house</li> </ul>
The Chinese Exclusion Act	1882	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited the number of Chinese immigrants allowed in the US</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chinese immigration was suspended for a period of 60 years</li> </ul>
Dawes Act	1887	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attempts to "Americanize" the Native Americans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposed to break up tribes and reservations</li> <li>Assimilated Native Americans would be given deeds to their land and US citizenship</li> <li>Most Native Americans rejected the act</li> </ul>
Interstate Commerce Act	1887	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public pressure to reform railroad policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Established the Interstate Commerce Commission</li> <li>Cracked down on railroad abuses</li> <li>Set a precedent for federal regulation of interstate commerce</li> </ul>
Sherman Anti-Trust Act	1890	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Break up big business</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prohibited monopolies</li> <li>Businesses found ways around a law</li> <li>Precedent of the act was more important than the act itself</li> </ul>
Meat Inspection Act	1906	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unsanitary conditions exposed by Muckraking journalism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to order meat inspections</li> </ul>
Pure Food and Drug Act	1906	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unsanitary conditions exposed by Muckraking journalism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outlawed interstate transportation of impure or diluted foods and the deliberate mislabeling of foods and drugs</li> </ul>
The Emergency Quota and National Origins Acts	1921 1924	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on xenophobia and nativist appeals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restricted immigration from Eastern and Southern Europe</li> <li>Excluded the immigration of Asians</li> </ul>
The New Deal	1935	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The hardships of the Great Depression and the laissez-faire approach by Harding led the nation to call for government action</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social security</li> <li>Civilian Conservation Corps</li> <li>Public Works Administration</li> <li>Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation</li> </ul>

Civil Rights Act	1964	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• End discrimination of minorities in America</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of voting rights for all Americans</li> <li>• Opening of public facilities for all Americans</li> <li>• A commission to protect equal job opportunities for all Americans</li> </ul>
Johnson's Great Society	1965	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• End poverty</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VISTA - office of economic opportunity, domestic peace corps</li> <li>• Medicare</li> <li>• HUD</li> <li>• Head Start</li> </ul>
War Powers Act	1973	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Curtail the power of President</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The President had to notify Congress within 48 hours of sending troops into a foreign country</li> <li>• President had to bring the troops home within 60 days unless both houses voted for them to stay</li> </ul>
Americans with Disabilities Act	1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect the rights of disabled Americans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibited discrimination in employment, public accommodation, transportation, state and local government services, and telecommunications</li> </ul>

## *Wars/Conflicts Involving the United States*

Throughout American history, the United States has been involved in many military conflicts. Summarize your knowledge of these conflicts by completing the chart below.

War	Causes	Impact on the U.S. and the World
Revolutionary War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Salutory neglect</li> <li>• Proclamation of 1763</li> <li>• Mercantilism</li> <li>• Stamp Act</li> <li>• Tea Act</li> <li>• Intolerable Acts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• US broke away from the British Empire</li> <li>• Established a government based on Enlightenment ideals</li> <li>• States entered into a tenuous union as the United States of America</li> </ul>
War of 1812	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• British seize American ships bound for France</li> <li>• British force Americans to serve on British ships</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoted American neutrality in European affairs</li> <li>• Native Americans are left without an ally</li> <li>• American manufacturing begins to grow</li> <li>• Federalist party was weakened for opposing the war</li> <li>• Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison become war heroes</li> </ul>
Mexican American War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annexation of Texas</li> <li>• Border dispute along the border between Texas and Mexico</li> <li>• Polk's desire the expand</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The US acquires California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo</li> </ul>
American Civil War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• States' rights vs. federal powers</li> <li>• The Secession Crisis</li> <li>• Slavery</li> <li>• Election of Abraham Lincoln</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Union preserved</li> <li>• Slavery abolished</li> <li>• South was devastated</li> </ul>
Spanish American War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of American sugar plantations in Cuba</li> <li>• Chance to extend American markets abroad</li> <li>• Sympathy for the Cuban cause</li> <li>• Sinking of the Maine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• America enters an age of New Imperialism</li> <li>• Increased Jingoism ( aggressive patriotism)</li> <li>• America acquires the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico</li> <li>• Cuba gains "independence"</li> </ul>
World War I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• M.A.I.N.</li> <li>• Sinking of the Lusitania</li> <li>• Zimmerman Telegraph</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• American economy slows</li> <li>• Women and minorities lose wartime jobs</li> <li>• African Americans still face discriminations</li> <li>• America asserts itself as a major world power</li> <li>• Passage of 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment</li> </ul>
World War II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rise of fascism</li> <li>• Appeasement (Munich Conference)</li> <li>• Lend-Lease Act</li> <li>• Pearl Harbor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• US and the USSR enter into the Cold War</li> <li>• Europe and Asia destroyed</li> <li>• United Nations formed</li> <li>• Japanese-Americans interned throughout the war</li> <li>• The Baby Boom</li> </ul>
Korean War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communist North Korea invades South Korea</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrated America's commitment to containing communism through force if necessary</li> <li>• The Red Scare and McCarthyism</li> <li>• Increases hostilities between America, the USSR, and China</li> </ul>

Vietnam War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>America attempts to contain Ho Chi Minh after he successfully removed the French from Vietnam</li> <li>Domino Theory</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Massive protests</li> <li>Watergate</li> <li>War Powers Act of 1973</li> <li>Loss of faith in the US government</li> </ul>
Persian Gulf War 1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Debt from Iran/Iraq War</li> <li>Saddam invades Kuwait</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UN economic sanctions against Iraq</li> <li>Saddam remains in power</li> <li>Retaliation against Kurds in the north</li> </ul>
Bosnia and Kosovo (1990-1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The US leads NATO forces in the former Yugoslavia in an attempt to end the genocide carried out by Slobodan Milosevic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>US gains allies in the former Yugoslavia but finds itself opposed to Russian interests in Eastern Europe</li> </ul>
War In Iraq 2003-Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concern over WMD</li> <li>Belief in Iraq/al Qaeda link</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over \$400,000,000 spent</li> <li>Over 4,100 American deaths</li> <li>Between 100,000-1,000,000 Iraqi deaths</li> <li>Over 2,000,000 Iraqis displaced</li> </ul>
War In Afghanistan 2002-Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>US goes after al Qaeda training camps and Taliban government</li> <li>Osama Bin Laden captured in May 2011 in Pakistan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>

## *U.S. Political and Social History*

Briefly describe these milestones in U.S. history.

Milestone	Description
The American Revolution (1775-1783)	<p><b>Causes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Salutary neglect</li> <li>• Proclamation of 1763</li> <li>• Mercantilism</li> <li>• Stamp Act, Tea Act, Intolerable Acts</li> </ul> <p><b>Effects</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• US broke away from the British Empire</li> <li>• Established a government based on Enlightenment ideals</li> <li>• States entered into a tenuous union as the United States of America</li> </ul>
The Constitutional Convention and Bill of Rights (1787-1791)	<p><b>Compromises:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Great Compromise (aka the Connecticut Plan) - bicameral legislature</li> <li>• Three-Fifths - Slaves counted as 3/5 of a person when determining population</li> <li>• Commerce and Slave Trade - Granted Congress the power to regulate foreign and interstate trade, but was forbidden to tax a state's exports or take action against the slave trade for 20 years</li> <li>• Constitution was based on Enlightenment ideals</li> </ul>
Westward Expansion (1804-1848)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manifest Destiny - the conviction that the US had a divine mission to expand in order to spread the ideals of freedom and democracy</li> </ul> <p><b>Lands Acquired</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Louisiana (purchased from France for \$15 million)</li> <li>• Florida (acquired via the Adams-Onis Treaty with Spain)</li> <li>• Texas and parts of New Mexico, Oklahoma, Colorado, Wyoming, and Kansas from Mexico</li> <li>• Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming from Great Britain</li> <li>• California, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona along with parts of New Mexico after the Mexican War</li> <li>• Gadsden Purchase (bought parts of Arizona and New Mexico from Mexico)</li> </ul>
The Civil War (1861-1865)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South felt that the North had infringed on states' rights more than the constitution allowed, by considering the abolition of slavery</li> <li>• Through the Northwest Ordinance and the Missouri Compromise, Northerners felt that congress had the right to ban slavery in new territories</li> <li>• The Secession Crisis ignites the war</li> <li>• Lincoln's aims change as the war progresses from simply preserving the Union to also include emancipation</li> </ul>
Reconstruction (1865-1877)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lincoln's Plan included very limited conditions in order to rejoin the Union</li> <li>• Johnson is impeached after angering the Radical Republicans in Congress</li> <li>• Radical Reconstruction is much harsher than Lincoln or Johnson would have liked</li> <li>• The punitive measures taken lead to continued animosity between the North and the South</li> </ul>

Industrialization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Northern states are the focus for industrialization due to their abundant supplies of iron, coal, and swiftly flowing rivers used for water power</li> <li>The Transportation Revolution (roads, canals, railroads, and the use of steam power) connects northern markets to western farmlands</li> <li>Urban problems arise and are documented by Muckrakers like Jacob Riis</li> <li>Increases in immigration are caused by the many job opportunities available, primarily in northern factories and western farms</li> <li>More people “go west” and forced expulsions of Native Americans become routine</li> </ul>
Grangers and Populists (1867-1896)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Grange began as a social organization but turned political in response to the abuses carried out by railroad companies against farmers</li> <li>Farmers founded the Populist Party in 1891 to promote a graduated income tax, direct elections of senators, and government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, and telephones</li> <li>William Jennings Bryan’s “Cross of Gold” speech during the election of 1896</li> </ul>
The Progressive Era (1900-1920)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson</li> <li>Changing role of government in business and politics</li> <li>Trust-busting, the Square Deal, Dollar Diplomacy, Meat Inspection Act, Pure Food and Drug Act, National Parks, and child labor laws</li> <li>Amendments 16 and 17 (federal income tax and direct election of senators)</li> </ul>
The Roaring Twenties (1920’s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stock market speculation</li> <li>Mass consumption of manufactured goods</li> <li>New industries (automobiles, electrical, radio, and motion pictures)</li> <li>Harlem Renaissance (i.e. W.E.B. Du Bois and Langston Hughes)</li> <li>Xenophobia and restrictions on immigrations – Red Scare, Sacco and Vanzetti, Ku Klux Klan, and quotas</li> </ul>
Depression, the New Deal, and World War II (1930s-1940s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crash on Black Tuesday (10/29/29) caused by problems in agriculture, speculation buying, weak bank structure, and an overall weak international economy</li> <li>FDR’s New Deal</li> <li>Rise of fascism in Europe leads to WWII and takes the US out of the Great Depression</li> </ul>
Civil Rights Movement (1950s-1960s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil disobedience</li> <li>Led in part by the following figures by Martin Luther King Jr., Malcolm X, Stokely Carmichael</li> <li>Formation of various Civil Rights organizations (NAACP, SCLC, SNCC, and later the Black Panthers)</li> <li>Greensboro lunch counter, Letters from a Birmingham Jail, March on Washington</li> <li>Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965</li> </ul>
The 1960s: A Decade of Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil Rights Act of 1964</li> <li>Voting Rights Act of 1965</li> <li>Medicaid, Medicare, and Voting Rights Act passed</li> </ul>
The Presidency in Crisis (1968-1980)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vietnam causes a crisis of confidence in the American government</li> <li>Pentagon Papers</li> <li>Nixon’s illegal bombing of Cambodia</li> <li>Election of Carter</li> <li>Federal Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA)</li> </ul>

## U.S. Economic History

Milestone	Description
Hamilton's National Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hamilton pushes through the creation of a National Bank</li> <li>• Absorption of states' debts</li> <li>• Several national banks are formed</li> </ul>
Industrial Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transportation Revolution</li> <li>• Expansion of westward migration</li> <li>• Brings in "New Immigrants"</li> <li>• Populist movement</li> <li>• Progressives</li> <li>• Imperialism</li> </ul>
Abolition of Slavery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emancipation Proclamation</li> <li>• Civil War</li> <li>• 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments</li> <li>• Center-piece of the southern economy is destroyed</li> <li>• The New South forms (push toward industrialization)</li> <li>• Jim Crow laws</li> <li>• Radical reconstruction</li> <li>• Impeachment of Johnson</li> </ul>
The Transcontinental Railroad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connects industrial East with the agricultural West</li> <li>• Allows for continued migration to the West</li> <li>• Irish (east) and Chinese (west) labor</li> </ul>
Business Consolidation in the Gilded Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Term coined by Mark Twain</li> <li>• Laissez-faire capitalism allows for the growth of trusts and monopolies, child labor, low wages, long hours, and poor conditions</li> <li>• Rich lived lavish lives while the poor toiled in factories</li> </ul>
Rise of Labor Unions (Late 1800s-1900s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workers recognize the need to work together to enact changes that the government was reluctant to institute</li> <li>• Precedent of collective bargaining is established</li> <li>• Knights of Labor led by Terrance Powderly, the American Federation of Labor led by Samuel Gompers, and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union worked to improve conditions in American factories</li> <li>• Great Railway Strike, the Haymarket Riot, and the Homestead Strike lead to diminished support for the Labor Movement</li> </ul>
Establishment of the Federal Reserve (1913)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passed during the Wilson administration</li> <li>• Federal government could now (1) issue Federal Reserve notes; (2) control the amount of money in circulation and interest rates; and (3) shift money from one bank to another</li> </ul>

<p>The New Deal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FDR's attempt to save the US economy</li> <li>• Established government programs that put people back to work</li> <li>• Civilian Conservation Corps, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, National Recovery Administration, Public Works Administration, FDIC, and the Social Security Act</li> </ul>
<p>Mass Production of the Automobile</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Henry Ford implements the assembly line in his factories</li> <li>• Allows for mass production and cheaper sale prices</li> <li>• More Americans are able to move out of cities</li> </ul>
<p>The Great Society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Johnson's attempt to continue the traditions started during the New Deal</li> <li>• VISTA program, Office of Economic Opportunity, Elementary and Second Education Act, Medicare, and Department of Housing and Urban Development</li> </ul>
<p>Reaganomics and Supply-Side/Trickle Down Economics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reagan's belief that cutting taxes will stimulate the economy</li> <li>• Believed that his tax cuts coupled with cuts in social spending would end inflation without increasing the national debt</li> </ul>