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.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case / Year</th>
<th>Background</th>
<th>Importance</th>
<th>Issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marbury v. Madison 1803</td>
<td>Madison withheld a writ of mandamus for William Marbury after being appointed as a federal judge under Adams</td>
<td>Established judicial review</td>
<td>Separation of powers: checks and balances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Role of the Judicial Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCulloch v. Maryland 1819</td>
<td>Maryland attempted to tax all banks not chartered in the state</td>
<td>The Constitution grants to Congress implied powers to create a functional national government</td>
<td>Federalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>State action may not impede valid constitutional exercises of power by the Federal government (decision against Maryland)</td>
<td>Necessary &amp; Proper Clause</td>
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<td>The Judiciary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dred Scott v. Sanford 1856</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Major setback for the fight for equality among African Americans</td>
<td>Equality</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Civil Liberties</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>The Judiciary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plessy v. Ferguson 1896</td>
<td>Plessy attempted to sit in a “whites only” railway car but was rejected because he was 1/8 black</td>
<td>Legalized segregation</td>
<td>Separate but equal</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schenck v. United States 1919</td>
<td>Charles Schenk circulated a flyer to recently drafted men. The flyer cited the Thirteenth Amendment's provision against &quot;involuntary servitude.&quot;</td>
<td>First amendment rights are curtailed during a time of war if they present a clear and present danger to the nation</td>
<td>Freedom of speech</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Civil liberties: Limited in wartime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korematsu v. United States 1944</td>
<td>Korematsu sued the US Government for its internment of Japanese Americans during WWII</td>
<td>Upheld the power of the president in wartime to limit a group’s civil liberties</td>
<td>Civil liberties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Presidential powers during wartime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rights of ethnic/racial groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown v. Board of Ed. 1954</td>
<td>Thirteen Topeka, Kansas parents called on the board of education to reverse its policy of racial segregation</td>
<td>Court overturned Plessy v. Ferguson’s “separate but equal” clause</td>
<td>Equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Federalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Case</strong></td>
<td><strong>Summary</strong></td>
<td><strong>Issue</strong></td>
<td><strong>Category</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Miranda v. Arizona 1966</strong></td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Established the requirement of law enforcement to read Miranda Rights to accused citizens</td>
<td>Criminal procedures, Civil liberties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tinker v. Des Moines 1969</strong></td>
<td>Three students were suspended for wearing black armbands in protest of Vietnam</td>
<td>Are 1st Amendment “symbolic” rights relinquished in a school?</td>
<td>Freedom of Speech and Expression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NY Times v. United States 1971</strong></td>
<td>Daniel Ellsberg’s “Pentagon Papers” were being published in a public newspaper</td>
<td>Freedom of the Press cannot be limited by only governmental claim of National Security interests</td>
<td>Freedom of Speech and Press</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roe v. Wade 1973</strong></td>
<td>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 14th Amendment</td>
<td>The central holding of Roe v. Wade was that abortions are permissible for any reason a woman chooses, up until the &quot;point at which the fetus becomes ‘viable,’ that is, potentially able to live outside the mother's womb, albeit with artificial aid.</td>
<td>Civil liberties, Rights of women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Jersey v. T.L.O. 1985</strong></td>
<td>Two female HS students were searched for other “paraphernalia” after being caught smoking—rolling papers were discovered and student later confessed to selling marijuana</td>
<td>Could the confession stand up as a result of this search and seizure—Furthermore were the search and seizure Constitutional?</td>
<td>4th Amendment, school ground limitations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planned Parenthood of Southeaster PA et al. v. Casey 1992</strong></td>
<td>Could states “lower” the standards for restricting the right to privacy concerning abortion—via Roe v. Wade</td>
<td>Can limitations be made by states on abortion rights as granted via Roe V. Wade?</td>
<td>Right to Privacy, Federalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Veronia School District v. Acton 1995</strong></td>
<td>School district began random drug testing of athletes based upon reports of drug use</td>
<td>Does random testing of athletes violate 4th amendment—court allowed</td>
<td>4th Amendment, Rights of students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bush v. Gore 2000</strong></td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Can the Supreme Court intervene in a state process to overturn electoral process?</td>
<td>Power of Federal Government, Federalism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Describe the document.</th>
<th>Why was it important.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Virginia House of Burgesses/ Mayflower Compact| 1619/1620| • Virginia – representative government  
• Mayflower – direct democracy              | • First example of American self government and democracy                |
| Common Sense                                   | 1776     | • Outlined the abuses of British Rule  
• Written by Thomas Paine                  | • 600,000 pamphlets went into circulation  
• Promoted popular support for the independence movement            |
| Declaration of Independence                    | 1776     | • Three parts:  
• Theory of government  
• List of grievances  
• A formal resolution declaring independence | • America formally breaks ties with England                             |
| Articles of Confederation                      | 1781     | • Reflected fears of a strong central government                                       | • First official constitution as a group of united states  
• Weak central government  
• Ineffective                                                                 |
| Federalist Paper                               | 1787-1788| • Hamilton, John Jay, and Madison collaborated to write these documents arguing for ratification of the US Constitution | • Led to ratification of the US Constitution  
• Known as one of the greatest collections of political essays in US history |
| Bill of Rights                                 | 1791     | • List of rights guaranteed to Americans                                              | • Established a framework by which citizens are guaranteed protection from the government |
| Monroe Doctrine                                | 1823     | • Called for an end to European colonization in the Western Hemisphere  
• no European interference in the west  
• a promise of noninterference by the US in Europe               | • Became the foundation of US foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere |
| Declaration of Sentiments                      | 1848     | • List of grievances on behalf of women  
• Structurally similar to the Declaration of Independence                  | • Demanded that all the rights given to men should be given to women as well  
• Came out of the Seneca Falls Convention                                    |
| Emancipation Proclamation                      | 1863     | • Freed all slaves in those areas still in rebellion against the Union               | • Shifted the war aims from preserving the Union to also include ending slavery |
| Fourteen Points                                | 1918     | • A list of changes that Wilson believed should be instituted in order to avoid another world war | • Argued for open diplomacy  
• Argued for self-determination  
• Creation of “League of Nations”                                                                 |
| Atlantic Charter Speech                        | 1941     | • Agreements between Churchill and FDR on building a lasting peace and establishing free governments after WWII | • Established the importance of promoting FDR’s Four Freedoms          |
| ‘I Have a Dream’ Speech                        | 1963     | • Expression of King’s hope for a unified America                                     | • Gave hope to the Civil Rights Movement at a very critical point in its struggle |
| Gulf of Tonkin Resolution | 1964 | • Gave President Johnson the authority to use force in Vietnam | • Used as a basis for increasing the level of US involvement in Vietnam |
# American Reform Movements

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reform Movement</th>
<th>Who was involved?</th>
<th>What were they reforming?</th>
<th>Impact of the movement?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Abolitionist Movement   | • Frederick Douglas  
                          • Harriet Tubman  
                          • Sojourner Truth  
                          • William Lloyd Garrison | Slavery                    | • Underground Railroad  
                                                                                        • Movement spreads, but primarily in the North |
| Temperance Movement     | • Women's Christian Temperance Movement  
                          • American Temperance Society | Alcohol consumption       | • 18th Amendment  
                                                                                        • Prohibition |
| Educational Reform      | • Horace Mann                       | Public Education          | • Educational system now included grade levels  
                                                                                        • Teacher training  
                                                                                        • Educational opportunities for girls and women expand |
| Labor Movement          | • Samuel Gompers (AFL)  
                          • Terence Powderly (KOL) | Workers’ Rights           | • Rise of unions  
                                                                                        • Fair wages  
                                                                                        • Better working conditions  
                                                                                        • Child labor laws |
| Women's Rights Movement | • Lucretia Mott  
                          • Elizabeth Cady Stanton | Universal Suffrage        | • Seneca Falls Convention  
                                                                                        • Declaration of Sentiments  
                                                                                        • 19th Amendment grants universal suffrage |
| Progressivism           | • Theodore Roosevelt  
                          • William Howard Taft  
                          • Woodrow Wilson       | Abuse of power by big business and government | • Ushered in an era of reform movements in business, politics, and society  
                                                                                        • Influence of the Muckrakers  
                                                                                        • Antitrust legislation  
                                                                                        • Breaks up Standard Oil |
| Civil Rights Movement   | • W.E.B. Du Bois  
                          • Booker T. Washington  
                          • Martin Luther King Jr.  
                          • Malcolm X             | Treatment of African Americans | • End of segregation  
                                                                                        • Brown v. Board of Education  
                                                                                        • Civil Rights Act of 1964 (allows for federal enforcement of existing laws)  
                                                                                        • Voting Rights Act of 1965 |
| Consumer and Environmental Movement | • Ralph Nader  
                                                      • Nader’s Raiders | Consumer protection laws | • Seat belts  
                                                                                        • Airbags  
                                                                                        • Creation of the EPA (1972) |
# U.S. Foreign Policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milestone</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Washington’s Farewell Address (1796)** | - Washington warned against entangling foreign alliances  
- Proposed isolationism |
| **Monroe Doctrine** | - Warned Europeans against interference in the Western hemisphere  
- Used to support wars  
- Aimed at Britain and France  
- A self-defense measure against possible European imperialism |
| **Manifest Destiny** | - Belief that the US had a sacred duty to spread freedom and democracy from sea to sea  
- Louisiana Purchase, Mexican War, annexation of Texas, acquisition of the western territories  
- Led to the decimation of Native American tribes |
| **American Imperialism and the Spanish American War** | - Opens an era of increased American imperialism with the acquisition of the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico, while controlling Cuba through the Platt Amendment  
- Debated by pro-Imperialists and anti-Imperialists  
- Pro: America needs colonies to compete globally and to establish overseas bases  
- 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 |
| **‘Big Stick’ Policy Latin America** | - The US intervened in many Latin American nations  
- Meant that the US should peacefully protect its interests but not shy away from using force when necessary  
- Used to justify controlling the economic activities of the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Haiti between 1905 and 1941 |
| **World War I, Wilson’s Fourteen Points, and the Treaty of Versailles** | - During WWI America asserts itself as an international power  
- 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 |
| **Cold War (1945-1991)** | - After establishing itself as a superpower, the US finds itself opposed to Soviet communism  
- The Truman Doctrine/Containment  
- The Marshall Plan  
- 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 38th parallel  
- The US intervened in Vietnam to stop Ho Chi Minh and the spread of communism |
### 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Law</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Purpose of the Law</th>
<th>Major Provisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Alien And Sedition Act                 | 1798 | • Meant to strengthen the Federalists                                                | • Alien Act – more difficult to become a citizen and easier to arrest and deport any noncitizen  
• Sedition Act – easier to arrest a person for criticizing the government |
| Kansas-Nebraska Act                    | 1854 | • Establish rules regarding slavery in new territories                              | • Overturned the Missouri Compromise  
• Allowed new territories to determine laws regarding slavery based on popular sovereignty  
• Led to Bleeding Kansas |
| Homestead Act                          | 1862 | • Develop the American West                                                         | • Granted 160 acres to persons over 21 years of age if they lived on that land for 5 years and built a house |
| The Chinese Exclusion Act              | 1882 | • Limited the number of Chinese immigrants allowed in the US                         | • Chinese immigration was suspended for a period of 60 years                     |
| Dawes Act                              | 1887 | • Attempts to “Americanize” the Native Americans                                     | • Proposed to break up tribes and reservations  
• Assimilated Native Americans would be given deeds to their land and US citizenship  
• Most Native Americans rejected the act |
| Interstate Commerce Act                | 1887 | • Public pressure to reform railroad policies                                       | • Established the Interstate Commerce Commission  
• Cracked down on railroad abuses  
• Set a precedent for federal regulation of interstate commerce |
| Sherman Anti-Trust Act                 | 1890 | • Break up big business                                                              | • Prohibited monopolies  
• Businesses found ways around a law  
• Precedent of the act was more important than the act itself |
| Meat Inspection Act                    | 1906 | • Unsanitary conditions exposed by Muckraking journalism                              | • Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to order meat inspections              |
| Pure Food and Drug Act                 | 1906 | • Unsanitary conditions exposed by Muckraking journalism                              | • Outlawed interstate transportation of impure or diluted foods and the deliberate mislabeling of foods and drugs |
| The Emergency Quota and National Origins Acts | 1921 1924 | • Based on xenophobia and nativist appeals                                           | • Restricted immigration from Eastern and Southern Europe  
• Excluded the immigration of Asians |
| The New Deal                           | 1935 | • The hardships of the Great Depression and the laissez-faire approach by Harding led the nation to call for government action | • Social security  
• Civilian Conservation Corps  
• Public Works Administration  
• Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Law</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Key Goals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Rights Act</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>• End discrimination of minorities in America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Protection of voting rights for all Americans</td>
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<td>• Opening of public facilities for all Americans</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• A commission to protect equal job opportunities for all Americans</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johnson’s Great Society</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>• End poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>• VISTA – office of economic opportunity, domestic peace corps</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Medicare</td>
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<td>• HUD</td>
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<td>• Head Start</td>
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<tr>
<td>War Powers Act</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>• Curtail the power of President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The President had to notify Congress within 48 hours of sending troops into a foreign country</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• President had to bring the troops home within 60 days unless both houses voted for them to stay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americans with Disabilities Act</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>• Protect the rights of disabled Americans</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Prohibited discrimination in employment, public accommodation, transportation, state and local government services, and telecommunications</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>War</th>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Impact on the U.S. and the World</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Revolutionary War    | • Salutary neglect  
                      • Proclamation of 1763  
                      • Mercantilism  
                      • Stamp Act  
                      • Tea Act  
                      • Intolerable Acts | • US broke away from the British Empire  
                      • Established a government based on Enlightenment ideals  
                      • States entered into a tenuous union as the United States of America |
| War of 1812          | • British seize American ships bound for France  
                      • British force Americans to serve on British ships | • Promoted American neutrality in European affairs  
                      • Native Americans are left without an ally  
                      • American manufacturing begins to grow  
                      • Federalist party was weakened for opposing the war  
                      • Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison become war heroes |
| Mexican American War | • Annexation of Texas  
                      • Border dispute along the border between Texas and Mexico  
                      • Polk's desire the expand | • The US acquires California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo |
| American Civil War   | • States’ rights vs. federal powers  
                      • The Secession Crisis  
                      • Slavery  
                      • Election of Abraham Lincoln | • Union preserved  
                      • Slavery abolished  
                      • South was devastated |
| Spanish American War | • Protection of American sugar plantations in Cuba  
                      • Chance to extend American markets abroad  
                      • Sympathy for the Cuban cause  
                      • Sinking of the Maine | • America enters an age of New Imperialism  
                      • Increased Jingoism (aggressive patriotism)  
                      • America acquires the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico  
                      • Cuba gains “independence” |
| World War I          | • M.A.I.N.  
                      • Sinking of the Lusitania  
                      • Zimmerman Telegram | • American economy slows  
                      • Women and minorities lose wartime jobs  
                      • African Americans still face discriminations  
                      • America asserts itself as a major world power  
                      • Passage of 19th Amendment |
| World War II         | • Rise of fascism  
                      • Appeasement (Munich Conference)  
                      • Lend-Lease Act  
                      • Pearl Harbor | • US and the USSR enter into the Cold War  
                      • Europe and Asia destroyed  
                      • United Nations formed  
                      • Japanese-Americans interned throughout the war  
                      • The Baby Boom |
| Korean War           | • Communist North Korea invades South Korea | • Demonstrated America’s commitment to containing communism through force if necessary  
                      • The Red Scare and McCarthyism  
                      • Increases hostilities between America, the USSR, and China |
| Vietnam War | • America attempts to contain Ho Chi Minh after he successfully removed the French from Vietnam  
  • Domino Theory | • Massive protests  
  • Watergate  
  • War Powers Act of 1973  
  • Loss of faith in the US government |
| Persia Gulf War 1990 | • Debt from Iran/Iraq War  
  • Saddam invades Kuwait | • UN economic sanctions against Iraq  
  • Saddam remains in power  
  • Retaliation against Kurds in the north |
| Bosnia and Kosovo (1990-1999) | • The US leads NATO forces in the former Yugoslavia in an attempt to end the genocide carried out by Slobodan Milosevic | • US gains allies in the former Yugoslavia but finds itself opposed to Russian interests in Eastern Europe |
| War in Iraq 2003-Present | • Concern over WMD  
  • Belief in Iraq/al Qaeda link | • Over $400,000,000 spent  
  • Over 4,100 American deaths  
  • Between 100,000-1,000,000 Iraqi deaths  
  • Over 2,000,000 Iraqis displaced |
| War in Afghanistan 2002-Present | • US goes after al Qaeda training camps and Taliban government  
  • Osama Bin Laden captured in May 2011 in Pakistan | • |
# U.S. Political and Social History

Briefly describe these milestones in U.S. history.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milestone</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>The American Revolution</strong> (1775-1783)</td>
<td><strong>Causes</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Salutary neglect&lt;br&gt;• Proclamation of 1763&lt;br&gt;• Mercantilism&lt;br&gt;• Stamp Act, Tea Act, Intolerable Acts&lt;br&gt;<strong>Effects</strong>&lt;br&gt;• US broke away from the British Empire&lt;br&gt;• Established a government based on Enlightenment ideals&lt;br&gt;• States entered into a tenuous union as the United States of America</td>
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<td><strong>The Constitutional Convention and Bill of Rights</strong> (1787-1791)</td>
<td><strong>Compromises:</strong>&lt;br&gt;• The Great Compromise (aka the Connecticut Plan) – bicameral legislature&lt;br&gt;• Three-Fifths – Slaves counted as 3/5 of a person when determining population&lt;br&gt;• 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&lt;br&gt;• Constitution was based on Enlightenment ideals&lt;br&gt;<strong>Lands Acquired</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Louisiana (purchased from France for $15 million)&lt;br&gt;• Florida (acquired via the Adams-Onis Treaty with Spain)&lt;br&gt;• Texas and parts of New Mexico, Oklahoma, Colorado, Wyoming, and Kansas from Mexico&lt;br&gt;• Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming from Great Britain&lt;br&gt;• California, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona along with parts of New Mexico after the Mexican War&lt;br&gt;• Gadsden Purchase (bought parts of Arizona and New Mexico from Mexico)</td>
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<td><strong>Westward Expansion</strong> (1804-1848)</td>
<td><strong>Manifest Destiny</strong> – the conviction that the US had a divine mission to expand in order to spread the ideals of freedom and democracy&lt;br&gt;<strong>Lands Acquired</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Louisiana (purchased from France for $15 million)&lt;br&gt;• Florida (acquired via the Adams-Onis Treaty with Spain)&lt;br&gt;• Texas and parts of New Mexico, Oklahoma, Colorado, Wyoming, and Kansas from Mexico&lt;br&gt;• Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming from Great Britain&lt;br&gt;• California, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona along with parts of New Mexico after the Mexican War&lt;br&gt;• Gadsden Purchase (bought parts of Arizona and New Mexico from Mexico)</td>
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<td><strong>The Civil War</strong> (1861-1865)</td>
<td>**South felt that the North had infringed on states’ rights more than the constitution allowed, by considering the abolition of slavery&lt;br&gt;• Through the Northwest Ordinance and the Missouri Compromise, Northerners felt that congress had the right to ban slavery in new territories&lt;br&gt;• The Secession Crisis ignites the war&lt;br&gt;• Lincoln’s aims change as the war progresses from simply preserving the Union to also include emancipation **</td>
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<td><strong>Reconstruction</strong> (1865-1877)</td>
<td><strong>Lincoln’s Plan included very limited conditions in order to rejoin the Union&lt;br&gt;• Johnson is impeached after angering the Radical Republicans in Congress&lt;br&gt;• Radical Reconstruction is much harsher than Lincoln or Johnson would have liked&lt;br&gt;• The punitive measures taken lead to continued animosity between the North and the South</strong></td>
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| Industrialization | • Northern states are the focus for industrialization due to their abundant supplies of iron, coal, and swiftly flowing rivers used for water power  
• The Transportation Revolution (roads, canals, railroads, and the use of steam power) connects northern markets to western farmlands  
• Urban problems arise and are documented by Muckrakers like Jacob Riis  
• Increases in immigration are caused by the many job opportunities available, primarily in northern factories and western farms  
• More people “go west” and forced expulsions of Native Americans become routine |
|---|---|
| Grangers and Populists (1867-1896) | • The Grange began as a social organization but turned political in response to the abuses carried out by railroad companies against farmers  
• 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  
• William Jennings Bryan’s “Cross of Gold” speech during the election of 1896 |
| The Progressive Era (1900-1920) | • Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson  
• Changing role of government in business and politics  
• Trust-busting, the Square Deal, Dollar Diplomacy, Meat Inspection Act, Pure Food and Drug Act, National Parks, and child labor laws  
• Amendments 16 and 17 (federal income tax and direct election of senators) |
| The Roaring Twenties (1920's) | • Stock market speculation  
• Mass consumption of manufactured goods  
• New industries (automobiles, electrical, radio, and motion pictures)  
• Harlem Renaissance (i.e. W.E.B. Du Bois and Langston Hughes)  
• Xenophobia and restrictions on immigrations – Red Scare, Sacco and Vanzetti, Ku Klux Klan, and quotas |
| Depression, the New Deal, and World War II (1930s-1940s) | • Crash on Black Tuesday (10/29/29) caused by problems in agriculture, speculation buying, weak bank structure, and an overall weak international economy  
• FDR’s New Deal  
• Rise of fascism in Europe leads to WWII and takes the US out of the Great Depression |
| Civil Rights Movement (1950s-1960s) | • Civil disobedience  
• Led in part by the following figures by Martin Luther King Jr., Malcolm X, Stokely Carmichael  
• Formation of various Civil Rights organizations (NAACP, SCLC, SNCC, and later the Black Panthers)  
• Greensboro lunch counter, Letters from a Birmingham Jail, March on Washington  
• Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965 |
| The 1960s: A Decade of Change | • Civil Rights Act of 1964  
• Voting Rights Act of 1965  
• Medicaid, Medicare, and Voting Rights Act passed |
| The Presidency in Crisis (1968-1980) | • Vietnam causes a crisis of confidence in the American government  
• Pentagon Papers  
• Nixon’s illegal bombing of Cambodia  
• Election of Carter  
• Federal Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) |
### U.S. Economic History

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| **Hamilton’s National Economy** | • Hamilton pushes through the creation of a National Bank  
• Absorption of states’ debts  
• Several national banks are formed |
| **Industrial Revolution** | • Transportation Revolution  
• Expansion of westward migration  
• Brings in “New Immigrants”  
• Populist movement  
• Progressives  
• Imperialism |
| **Abolition of Slavery** | • Emancipation Proclamation  
• Civil War  
• 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments  
• Center-piece of the southern economy is destroyed  
• The New South forms (push toward industrialization)  
• Jim Crow laws  
• Radical reconstruction  
• Impeachment of Johnson |
| **The Transcontinental Railroad** | • Connects industrial East with the agricultural West  
• Allows for continued migration to the West  
• Irish (east) and Chinese (west) labor |
| **Business Consolidation in the Gilded Age** | • Term coined by Mark Twain  
• Laissez-faire capitalism allows for the growth of trusts and monopolies, child labor, low wages, long hours, and poor conditions  
• Rich lived lavish lives while the poor toiled in factories |
| **Rise of Labor Unions (Late 1800s-1900s)** | • Workers recognize the need to work together to enact changes that the government was reluctant to institute  
• Precedent of collective bargaining is established  
• 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  
• Great Railway Strike, the Haymarket Riot, and the Homestead Strike lead to diminished support for the Labor Movement |
| **Establishment of the Federal Reserve (1913)** | • Passed during the Wilson administration  
• 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 |
| The New Deal                  | • FDR’s attempt to save the US economy  
|                             | • Established government programs that put people back to work  
|                             | • Civilian Conservation Corps, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, National Recovery Administration, Public Works Administration, FDIC, and the Social Security Act  
| Mass Production of the Automobile | • Henry Ford implements the assembly line in his factories  
|                             | • Allows for mass production and cheaper sale prices  
|                             | • More Americans are able to move out of cities  
| The Great Society           | • Johnson’s attempt to continue the traditions started during the New Deal  
|                             | • VISTA program, Office of Economic Opportunity, Elementary and Second Education Act, Medicare, and Department of Housing and Urban Development  
| Reaganomics and Supply-Side/Trickle Down Economics | • Reagan’s belief that cutting taxes will stimulate the economy  
|                             | • Believed that his tax cuts coupled with cuts in social spending would end inflation without increasing the national debt  