**American II Review Packet**

**Legislation: Laws and Acts**

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| 1. Homestead Act | 1. War Powers Act | 1. Lend-Lease Act | 1. Pendleton Act |
| 1. Sherman Anti-Trust Act | 1. Chinese Exclusion Act | 1. Taft-Hartley Act |
| 1. Meat Inspection Act | 1. Espionage and Sedition Acts | 1. Social Security Act |
| 1. National Recovery Act | 1. Agricultural Adjustment Admin. | 1. National Labor Relations Act |

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|  | Limited the power of unions during the 1950s; gave the President the right to intervene and end a strike that threatened the national economy. |
|  | Created the merit system to end the increasing corruption resulting from the spoils system; required all civil service employees to be hired on merit. |
|  | Provided assistance to farmers during the Great Depression by offering incentives to lower production. |
|  | Provided for regulation of prices, management/labor relations and production under the New Deal; was declared unconstitutional by Sup. Ct. |
|  | Required the President to notify Congress within 48 hours if American troops are deployed; was passed after the conflict in Vietnam. |
|  | Granted 160 acres of land in the west in exchange for an agreement to cultivate the land for 5 years; encouraged the westward movement in 1800s. |
|  | Restricted immigration in the late 1800s in response to rising nativism and concern over “New Immigrants.” |
|  | Attempted to break up the monopolies that dominated the American economy in the late 1800s; was later strengthened by the Clayton Act. |
|  | Allowed the US to assist Great Britain in WWII despite our official neutrality; we provided weapons and economic aid until we entered the war. |
|  | Created new regulations in response to the accusations made public by Upton Sinclair’s *The Jungle*. |
|  | Allowed for the imprisonment of war protestors during WWI; was upheld by the Supreme Court in *Schenck v. US*. |
|  | Created a national pension system during the New Deal era; the system is still in effect but in danger of bankruptcy. |
|  | Strengthened the power of unions by requiring management to bargain in “good faith” and recognizing a right to strike. |

**Supreme Court Cases**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. *Brown v. Board of Education* | 1. *Baker v. Carr* | 1. *Plessy v. Ferguson* |
| 1. *Miranda v. Arizona* | 1. *US.v. Nixon* | 1. *Gideon v. Wainwright* |
| 1. *Dred Scott v. Sanford* | 1. *Schenck v. US* | 1. *Korematsu v. US* |

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|  | Declared that all criminal defendants must be informed of their rights before being interrogated. |
|  | Declared that criminal defendants facing jail are entitled to an attorney provided by the State. |
|  | Declared that “separate but equal” facilities are constitutional; ruled that a black man could be kept out of a “white” train car. |
|  | Decided that the federal government could place Japanese-Americans in internment camps when “national security” necessitates it. |
|  | Required the integration of public schools; overturned Plessy v. Ferguson. |
|  | Decided that the First Amendment rights to free speech could be limited in a time of war. |
|  | Ordered Nixon to turn over the presidential tapes; rejected the idea of executive privilege. |
|  | Ruled the National Recovery Act (part of the New Deal) was unconstitutional; prompted FDR to propose his “Court Packing” Plan |
|  | Ruled that Congressional districts must be drawn based on population, not geographical area; required “one person, one vote.” |

**Immigration and Urbanization**

* Ellis Island
* Old Immigrants
* New Immigrants
* Factories
* Monopolies
* Alexander Graham Bell
* Thomas Edison
* Wright Brothers
* Henry Ford
* Tenements
* Triangle Shirtwaist Factory
* Chinese Exclusion Act
* Melting Pot
* Homestead Act
* Integration
* Andrew Carnegie
* J.P. Morgan
* John D. Rockefeller
* Laissez-faire
* Cornelius Vanderbilt
* Nativism
* Chinese
* Transcontinental Railroad
* Steel

**Immigration**

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provided free public land to settlers in the western territories.
* Prior to 1871, most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ came from northern and western Europe
* (Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden). From 1871-1921, most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ came from southern and eastern Europe
* (Italy, Greece, Poland, Russia) as well as Asia (China, Japan). The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was completed in Utah and connected the US
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ workers helped to build it across California and Nevada.
* Most immigrants entered America through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in New York
* America became a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ where immigrants were assimilated
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – fear that new immigrants would take jobs led to hostility
* Congress passed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1882 to ban their immigration

**Urbanization**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provided jobs but long hours, low pay, & dangerous working conditions
* A terrible fire in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ killed 146 garment workers
* Workers families lived in crowded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and slums.

**Industrialization**

* Business leaders created huge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that controlled industries
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dominated the US steel industry
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ controlled the finance industry
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ built a monopoly of the oil industry
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ controlled America’s railroads
* Henry Bessemer invented a new process to make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ invented the light bulb and electricity
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made the first telephone
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ invented the airplane
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perfected assembly line manufacturing for automobiles

**Reasons for Industrialization and Economic Growth**

* Government policies based on hands-off \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ capitalism
* Monopolies and trusts (vertical/horizontal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ )

**Organized Labor & Discrimination**

* Muckrakers
* Samuel Gompers
* Haymarket
* 19th Amendment
* Homestead
* Sherman
* Plessy v. Ferguson
* Conditions
* Hours
* Knights of Labor
* Pullman
* Eugene Debs
* Woodrow Wilson
* Great Migration
* Ida B. Wells
* Booker T. Washington
* Theodore Roosevelt
* 17th Amendment
* Tuskegee Institute
* Recall
* W.E.B. DuBois
* Referendum
* NAACP

**Labor Organizations & Strikes**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – organized both skilled and unskilled workers
* American Federation of Labor founded by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organized skilled workers
* American Railway Union formed by socialist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organized both workers
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Riot - Seven police officers and several workers killed in protest at
* Chicago. Knights of Labor blamed, turning public opinion against organized labor.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Strike - Three detectives and six workers killed. The union is broken
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Strike - Eugene Debs leads strike against Rail Car Company.
* Through strikes, workers eventually gained shorter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Anti-trust Act prevents any business that creates a monopoly

**Women’s Suffrage**

* Encouraged women to enter the labor force before World War I.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1920 granted women the right to vote.

**Discrimination and Segregation**

* In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Supreme Court ruled that “separate but equal” was legal
* During the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blacks moved to Northern cities to escape the South.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – led an anti-lynching crusade
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believed the way to equality was through vocational education
* To promote this, he founded the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Alabama
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ said, “We are men; we will be treated as men.” And believed that education was meaningless without equality. He founded the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help African Americans in 1909

**The Progressive Movement**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ proposed a progressive agenda called the “Square Deal”
* President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’s agenda was called the “New Freedom”
* Government became more responsive to the people
* Reporters called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ investigated & reported social injustices
* In state governments, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a direct vote to reject or accept a law
* Voters can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an elected official and remove him from office by vote
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allowed for the direct election of U.S. senators

**Imperialism & WWI**

* Open Door Policy
* Mandate System
* Big Stick
* Dollar Diplomacy
* Archduke Ferdinand
* Woodrow Wilson
* Treaty of Versailles
* Liliuokalani
* League of Nations
* Germany
* Neutral
* Zimmerman
* 14 Points
* Panama Canal
* Yellow
* Maine
* Puerto Rico
* Rejected
* Philippines
* Rough Riders
* De Lome

**Policies**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – Sec. of State Hay’s policy to give all nations equal trading rights in China.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – President Taft’s policy for US businesses to invest in Latin America.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – Pres. Roosevelt’s foreign policy (“Speak softly and carry a big stick.”)
* Roosevelt negotiated treaty to build the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to lessen shipping time
* The US annexed Hawaii after overthrowing Queen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Spanish American War -- “A Splendid Little War”**

* Began with the explosion of the battleship \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in Havana Harbor
* Intensified through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Journalism by Hearst and Pulitzer
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ letter insulting President McKinley further angers US
* In Cuba, Teddy Roosevelt becomes a hero when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ charge San Juan Hill
* US gains the Philippines, Guam, & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ After the war, there is an insurrection in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over US rule

**World War I**

* The war began in 1914 following the assassination of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Serbia.
* For three years the U.S. remained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with little support for involvement
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Telegram exposes plan for alliance between Germany and Mexico.
* President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pledges to “make the world safe for democracy.”
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was Wilson’s plan to bring peace to the world after the war
* Wilson proposed a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of all countries in the world to promote peace
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would control the Middle East
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ officially ended the war and was harsh on\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The Treaty was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the US Congress

**The Great Depression, The New Deal, and WWII**

* Okinawa
* Margin
* Federal Reserve
* Infamy
* Hawley Smoot
* Franklin Roosevelt
* WPA
* FDIC
* Neutral
* AAA
* Poland
* Island Hopping
* Lend-Lease Act
* Pearl Harbor
* Social Security
* Nagasaki
* Iwo Jima
* Dust Bowl
* Battle of Britain
* Manchuria
* Midway
* Hiroshima
* Josef Stalin
* Stock Market
* Harry Truman
* Unemployment
* New Deal

**The Great Depression:**

* Buying stocks on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with borrowed money led to inflated stock prices.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ System failed to prevent collapse of the banking system
* The protective \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tariff led to retaliatory tariffs in other countries
* Overproduction in agriculture and a drought led to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the plains
* The Depression began with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crash on October 29, 1929.
* High \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and homelessness spread
* Franklin D. Roosevelt FDR’s plan: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made government more active in solving problems.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ said “We have nothing to fear but fear itself.”
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and other relief programs gave jobs
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and recovery programs helped agriculture
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and reform measures corrected unsound banking
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Act offered safeguards for workers and retirement

**World War II**

* World War II began with Hitler’s invasion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1939
* The U.S. remained officially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the first two years
* Germany pounded England from the air in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* In 1941, Hitler turned on his former ally, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and invaded Soviet Union.
* The U.S. gave Britain war supplies in return for military bases with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The War in Asia**

* During the 1930’s, Japan invaded and brutalized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in China
* Japan attacked the American naval base at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on December 7, 1941.
* FDR calls it, “A date which will live in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .”
* An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ strategy was to seize islands closer and closer to Japan
* In the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the US defeated a much larger Japanese navy.
* US invasions of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ where Marines raised the flag & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ close to Japan cost thousands of American lives Finally, President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ authorized the use of an atomic bomb
* The US dropped 2 atomic bombs on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**World War II**

* Tuskegee
* Nuremberg
* Genocide
* Bataan
* El Alamein
* Jews
* Polish
* Final Solution
* Rationing
* War bonds
* Stalingrad
* Navajo
* POWs
* Draft
* Slavs
* Internment
* Segregated
* D-Day
* Manzanar
* Rosie the Riveter
* Eisenhower
* Propaganda

**Battles in Europe**

* German forces were defeated at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in North Africa
* More than a million Soviets & Germans in the Russian city of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ General \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led Allied forces in Europe
* June 6, 1944 marked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when Allied troops invaded Normandy, France

**Minorities in the War**

* African-Americans served in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ military units
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Airmen were African Americans and served with distinction
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Code Talkers created an impossible code to break.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the symbol of women who took men’s jobs in factories

**The Holocaust & Geneva Convention**

* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is systematic destruction of a racial, political, or religious group.
* Germany’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the Nazi plan to exterminate all Jews.
* The Holocaust targeted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, & the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Approximately 6 million Jews and others were killed in Nazi camps such as Auschwitz.
* At the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Trials, Nazi leaders and others were convicted of war crimes
* The Geneva Convention attempted to ensure the humane treatment of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The War at Home**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was used to maintain supply of essential products.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were sold to finance the war.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or “selective service” was used to provide soldiers
* Anti-Japanese prejudice on the West Coast led to their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in camps
* One of the largest camps for Japanese-Americans was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were ad campaigns used to increase public morale

**The Cold War**

* Iron Curtain
* Marshall Plan
* 38th Parallel
* Vietnamization
* Brinkmanship
* Korea
* Vietnam
* NATO
* Vietcong
* USA
* Soviet Union
* Douglas MacArthur
* United Nations
* Fidel Castro
* Truman Doctrine
* Containment
* Warsaw Pact
* Gulf of Tonkin
* Red Scare
* Hawks
* Doves
* HUAC
* Tet Offensive
* Watergate
* My Lai
* McCarthyism
* Berlin Wall
* John F. Kennedy
* Bay of Pigs

**Cold War**

* Between the democratic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and communist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ described the division between Communism & Democracies
* The Soviets built the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ across Germany’s capital to keep people in
* East Germany remained under Soviet domination; West Germany became democratic.
* U.S. began the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to give aid to Western Europe and prevent communism
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was created to prevent future global wars
* President Truman’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was to keep communism from spreading
* This is also known as the policy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The US and democracies form the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ alliance
* The Soviet Union and communist countries formed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* In the US, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the fear of communism
* The hysteria and hunt for communists at any cost was known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_secretly searched for communists and others

**Korean & Vietnam War**

* In 1953, containment brought the US to fight a war in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* US forces were led by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who also oversaw the occupation of Japan
* The war ended in a stalemate at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* In Vietnam, the US fought the communist army \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* On surprise attack on a holiday became known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Resolution gave President Johnson authority to escalate the war
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was President Nixon’s plan for withdrawing of American troops
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ massacre turned many Americans against the war
* During the war, supporters were called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, anti-war protesters: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* President Nixon forced from office by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ scandal

**Cuba**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led the communist takeover in late 1950s.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ invasion of Cuba by Cuban exiles failed
* In 1962, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was when Soviets stationed nuclear missiles in Cuba
* President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ordered the Soviets to remove missiles
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the policy of going to the brink of war

**The Cold War & Civil Rights**

* Alger Hiss
* Civil Rights Act
* Virginia
* Desegregate
* Star Wars
* Thurgood Marshall
* Oliver Hill
* Voting Rights Act
* Rosenbergs
* Sandra Day O’Connor
* Brown Vs. Board of Ed.
* Kennedy
* March on Washington
* Sally Ride
* Reagan
* Glasnost
* Glass Ceiling
* NAACP
* I Have A Dream
* Perestroika
* Asian
* Latin American

**The Cold War Continued**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was convicted of spying for Soviets
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were convicted and executed for giving nuclear secrets to Soviets
* Due to heavy military expenditures, the economy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ benefited
* In President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’s inaugural address, he said, “The U.S. would pay any price, bear any burden … to the success of liberty.” And “Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country.”
* Gorbachev’s policy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ promoted openness
* His \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ policy called for economic restructuring in the Soviet Union
* President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ challenged the Soviet Union to “tear down this wall.
* He also increased military spending: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to pressure the Soviet Union

**Civil Rights Movement**

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ case overturned the “separate but equal” doctrine
* Supreme Court decision forced schools to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ challenged segregation in US courts
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the leader of Brown’s NAACP legal defense team
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led the NAACP defense team in Virginia
* In 1963, Martin Luther King led the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Here, he gave the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speech
* In 1964, Pres. Johnson signed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which prohibited discrimination
* The 1965 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ outlawed literacy tests in voting.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became the first woman to serve on U.S. Supreme Court
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the first female U.S. astronaut
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ represents how career advancement for women not equal to men
* Recently, more immigrants have come from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **President** | **Policy** | **Description** |
| McKinley |  |  |
| Teddy Roosevelt |  |  |
| Wilson |  |  |
| Harding/Coolidge |  |  |
| Hoover |  |  |
| FDR |  |  |
| Truman |  |  |
| Kennedy |  |  |
| LBJ |  |  |
| Nixon |  |  |
| Reagan |  |  |
| Clinton |  |  |

**Presidential Policies**

**Match the policies and descriptions to the president in the chart above**.

|  |
| --- |
| **Policy** |
| Reaganomics, “peace through strength” |
| Square Deal, Big Stick Diplomacy |
| New Democrat |
| New Frontier, Cold Warrior |
| Taking up the “White Man’s Burden”, pro-business |
| New Deal, Arsenal of Democracy |
| Return to Normalcy, “the Business of America is Business” |
| New Freedom, Missionary Diplomacy, make the world “safe for democracy” |
| Great Society, Escalates Vietnam War |
| New Federalism, Detente |
| Fair Deal, Containment |
| Rugged Individualism |

|  |
| --- |
| **Description** |
| Better med. Care for aging, urban funding, and education funds not passing in Congress, Peace Corps, Alliance for Progress, tax cuts, Berlin and Cuba issues |
| Nat’l health cvg. and crop-subsidy denied, min. wage up, Soc. Security extended, more low income housing in cities, stop the spread of communism sets Cold War policy |
| Cut entitlements, tax cuts, less gov’t regulation, stimulated growth and nat’l debt, big military spending, SDI, had role in collapse of USSR |
| Government is responsible for its citizens, deficit spending, works programs, high gov’t intervention (some unconst.), court-packing, new safeguards in place (still), neutrality to grad. Involvement to Atlantic Charter and Pearl Harbor |
| Political Conservatism, Isolationism, Traditional society meets modern science and technology, Nativism, Jazz emerges, Prohibition era, national heroes emerge, stock market and standard of living booms |
| Laissez-faire, little gov’t intervention, beginning of depression, not very responsive to problems of depression, citizens largely responsible for themselves |
| Progressivism, consumer protection, trust-busting, regulating railroads, Panama canal, Great White Fleet, conservation and national parks, Roosevelt Corollary |
| Lowered tariffs, Est. Fed. Inc. tax, Federal Reserve System, Womens’ suffrage, strengthened trust-busting, FTC, broke from Monroe Doctrine with entry in WWI, Conflict in Mexico over Pancho Villa’s resistance |
| Imperialism, Spanish-American War, Filipino revolt, Anti-Asian sentiment, less regulation of business, high tariffs, Foraker Act, Platt Amendment, China’s “Open Door” |
| Gave more money to states, reduced Fed. Gov’t, sought to slow busing issue, realpolitik, recognized China, SALT I with USSR, reduced cold war tensions, Vietnamization and peace w/ honor |
| War on poverty and discrimination, big gov’t, Warren court shapes society, Tonkin Gulf Res., increased education spending, Econ. Op. Act, HUD, PBS, Elem/ Secondary Ed. Act |
| Extend health care coverage (denied), balanced budget, welfare reform success, NAFTA, economic prosperity |

**Terms/People/Significance to Know**

Wounded Knee

Sand Creek

Homestead Act

Barbed Wire

Gospel of Wealth

Monopoly

Political Machines

Muckraker

Nativist

Robber Baron

Gilded Age

Populism

Progressivism

Bimetallism

William Jennings Bryan

Sherman Anti-Trust Act

Clayton Anti=Trust Act

Settlement Houses

Labor Unions

Booker T. Washington

WEB DuBois

*The Jungle*

Bull Moose Party

Federal Reserve

Payne-Aldrich Tariff

Great White Fleet

Panama Canal

Pearl Harbor

*White Man’s Burden*

Yellow Journalism

Open Door Law Notes

Seward’s Folly

League of Nations

Zimmerman Note

Unrestricted Submarine Warfare

Fourteen Points

Treaty of Versailles

Rugged Individualism

Laissez-faire

Harlem Renaissance

Prohibition

*The Jazz Singer*

Bonus Army

Court Packing

Fascist

Internment

Operation Overlord

Battle of Midway

38th Parallel

Brinkmanship

Containment

McCarthyism

GI Bill of Rights

Elvis Presley

Consumerism

Social Conformity

Segregation

Jim Crow Laws

Berlin Blockade

Space Race

Little Rock Nine

Montgomery Bus Boycott

Freedom Rides

Selma March

Bull Connor

Cesar Chavez

Black Power

Civil Disobedience

Equal Rights Amendment

Great Society

Timothy Leary

Haight- Ashbury

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

Nixon’s Southern Strategy

New Federalism

Watergate

Détente

California v. Bakke

Camp David Accords

Iranian Hostage Crisis

Reagan Revolution

Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars)

Operation Desert Storm

Clinton’s New Democrats

Impeachment

Al Qaeda

Patriot Act

**War Review**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1. War 2. Sides** | **Dates** | **Causes** | **Leaders** | **Battles** | **Outcome** |
| 1.  2. | 1898 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.  2. | 1914-  1918 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.  2. | 1941-  1945 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.  2. | 1950-1953 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.  2. | 1959-  1974 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.  2. | 1991 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.  2. | 2001 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.  2. | 2003- |  |  |  |  |

# **War / Sides**

* Gulf War I / Operation Desert Storm; US-led UN coalition v. Iraq (Saddam Hussein)
* Vietnam War; N. Vietnamese / Vietcong in S. v. S. Vietnamese / United States
* WWI; Allied Powers (GB,F,US,It) v. Central Powers (G,AH,Ott.Emp)
* Spanish-American War; Spain v. United States / Cuba
* WWII; Allied Powers (GB, F, R, US) v.Axis (G, J, I)
* War in Afghanistan / Operation Enduring Freedom; US led coalition v. Taliban gov’t.
* Gulf War II / Operation Iraqi Freedom; Saddam Hussein / Iraqi insurgents v. United States
* Korean War; N. Korea & China v. US led UN Coalition

# **Causes**

* Yellow Journalism, Worldwide imperialism, Spanish oppression of Cuba, USS Maine sinks, DeLome Letter
* Submarine warfare, Zimmerman Note, Lusitania sinking, Interference w/ US trade, Dictators v. Democracy
* Pearl Harbor, rise of fascism, aggression of dictators, weaknesses of Treaty of Versailles
* Desire to contain communism, Invasion of communists below the 38th parallel, disappointment in “losing” China
* Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, US desire to protect access to oil resources
* The 9/11 attack on the World Trade Center
* Domino Theory, failure of the Geneva Accords, Tonkin Gulf Incident
* Suspected production of weapons of mass destruction, non-compliance with weapons inspections

**Outcome**

* VE Day, VJ Day, Nuremberg Trials, Yalta and Potsdam Conferences
* Treaty of Paris of 1898: US gains Philippines, Puerto Rico, Guam, Cuba is independent
* Treaty of Versailles: war guilt clause, war reparations, demilitarization, League of Nations
* Fall of the Taliban, democracy initiated in Afghanistan
* Freedom of Kuwait, Saddam Hussein agrees to weapons inspections
* DMZ established at the 38th parallel, two countries established, communism contained
* N. Vietnam invades the S., Saigon falls, Cambodian civil war
* Saddam Hussein overthrown. Democracy initiated in Iraq.

**Battles**

* Trench warfare, Marne, Somme, Verdun
* None needed for Gulf War II / Operation Iraqi Freedom
* Tet Offensive, guerilla warfare, search and destroy missions, Operation Rolling Thunder
* Operation Torch, D-Day, Battle of the Bulge, Iwo Jima / Okinawa, atomic bomb
* Pusan, Inchon, Crossing the 38th parallel, Yalu River
* None needed for Gulf War I / Operation Desert Storm
* San Juan Hill (Cuba) Manila Bay (Philippines)
* None needed for war in Afghanistan / Operation Enduring Freedom

**Leaders**

* Pres. George W. Bush, Gen. Tommy Franks, Gen. John Abizaid
* Pres. Roosevelt, Gen. Eisenhower, G Patton, Gen. MacArthur
* Pres. Wilson, John J. Pershing
* Pres. Truman, General MacArthur
* Pres. George H Bush, George Schwarzkopf, Colin Powell
* Pres. George W. Bush, General Tommy Franks
* Pres. McKinley, Teddy Roosevelt, Admiral Dewey
* Pres. Johnson, General Westmoreland