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## US History

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### State Test Study Guide

This is a study aid for the US History State Test. The information is in chronological order. It contains key concepts and terms from the framework that you should be familiar with for the state test. It is not a detailed description or set of notes, but a study aid. If you are unfamiliar with a term/concept in the packet, I suggest you reference your textbook or notes until you understand the concept. You can study this packet as is, but I suggest you take the time to make flashcards from each slide. I would color code them for each unit and put the main topic, dates, and presidents on the back of the card. Study each card for ten to fifteen minutes. Once you are sure you understand each concept on a card, set it aside and focus on the cards you are unsure of. I suggest you DO NOT throw this study packet away until you receive your passing results. Good Luck.

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**Topic: Westward Expansion**

**Years: 1865-1890**

**Presidents: A. Johnson, U. Grant, R. Hayes, J. Garfield**

**Important Events:**

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**Manifest Destiny** - the belief that it was our responsibility to settle the USA from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific Coast and civilize the natives.

The Great Plains – the Midwest area of the country - white settlers began moving west for land

**Homestead Act (1862)** the US Govt gave settlers 160 acres of land for free if they agreed to live and cultivate the land for 5 years. – Govt did this to encourage white settlers to move West.

Immigrants – coming from North & West Europe

Exodusters – ex-slaves that move west to settle the land

Chinese and Irish immigrants work the railroad

**Native Americans** already living on the Great Plains depended on the Buffalo for survival of their culture. Settlers killed off Buffalo and settled the Indian lands.

US Government took their land and gave it to white settlers and moved Native Americans to reservations.

**Dawes Act 1887** - the US Govt broke up reservations and gave land to Natives to become farmers and “Americanize” them.

Assimilate – to change one culture to fit into the culture of the larger population

**Native Americans culture destroyed**

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**Railroads 1850-1871**

US Govt gives 170 million acres to RR Companies

Transcontinental Railroad connect Great Plains to West Coast bringing RR from East to West Coast – 1869

RR charges farmers inflated prices to ship goods; farmers fall in debt ask Govt to help regulate RR

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### Life on Great Plains

Harsh, lived in soddies (grass 7 mud houses, no timber), drought, harsh weather, far from other people, had to be totally independent. Everyone in the family helped.

People moved west:

1. Gold Rush: gold & silver mines in California
2. Farming; dry farming/ bonanza farming of wheat and hard grains (bread basket of US)
3. Ranching; cattle-ranches-and-cowboys-drive-the-herds-across-the-open-range to railheads to ship back east.

**Barbed Wire:** Fenced off the Open Range ending the cattle drives and cowboys way of life.

**Topic: Industrialization**

**Years: 1890-1910**

**Presidents: Garfield, McKinley, Teddy Roosevelt, WH Taft**

**Important Events:**

**Industrial Revolution**

**Cause:**

Natural Resources in abundance  
Government backs big business  
Urbanization (cities grow) – large work force

**Effects on USA**

More jobs  
New Innovations (inventions/technology) (Steel, light bulb, telephone, radio wave)  
Became a world industrial power

**Railroads**

Influenced American life and moved people West  
Standardized Time Zones – to keep RR timely

Credit Mobilier Scandal – RR owners charged inflated prices to build tracks and paid bribes to government officials to cover it up.

Farmers – RR charged them inflated prices; Farmers wanted Gov't to intervene to help lower costs

Granger – Farmers Alliance

Munn Vs. Illinois – Supreme Court rules Gov't t can regulate RR to protect people

Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)- the federal Govt commission that regulates business across state lines.

### **Big Business**

Business leaders emerge (Robber Barrons)

Vanderbuilt – RR

Carnegie – Steel

Rockefeller – Oil

George Pullman – RR sleeper cars

JP Morgan – Banker/Trusts

### **Business techniques:**

Vertical Integration – control all materials, supplies needed for product (Carnegie)

Horizontal Integration – Buy out all competition (Rockefeller)

Monopoly – one company controls a whole industry (trusts)

“Laissez-Faire” economics – Government does not interfere with business/economy

Capitalism - Supply and Demand fuels industry and the economy

Sherman Anti-trust Act 1890 – made monopolies/bad trusts illegal

“Gospel of Wealth” theory the rich have a responsibility to give back to poor/community (Carnegie)

### **Labor Unions**

Big business lead to poor working and living conditions

**Labor Unions** – workers/laborers unite and organize to work for better conditions:

1. Higher wages
2. Better working conditions
3. Shorter Hours (8 hr workday)

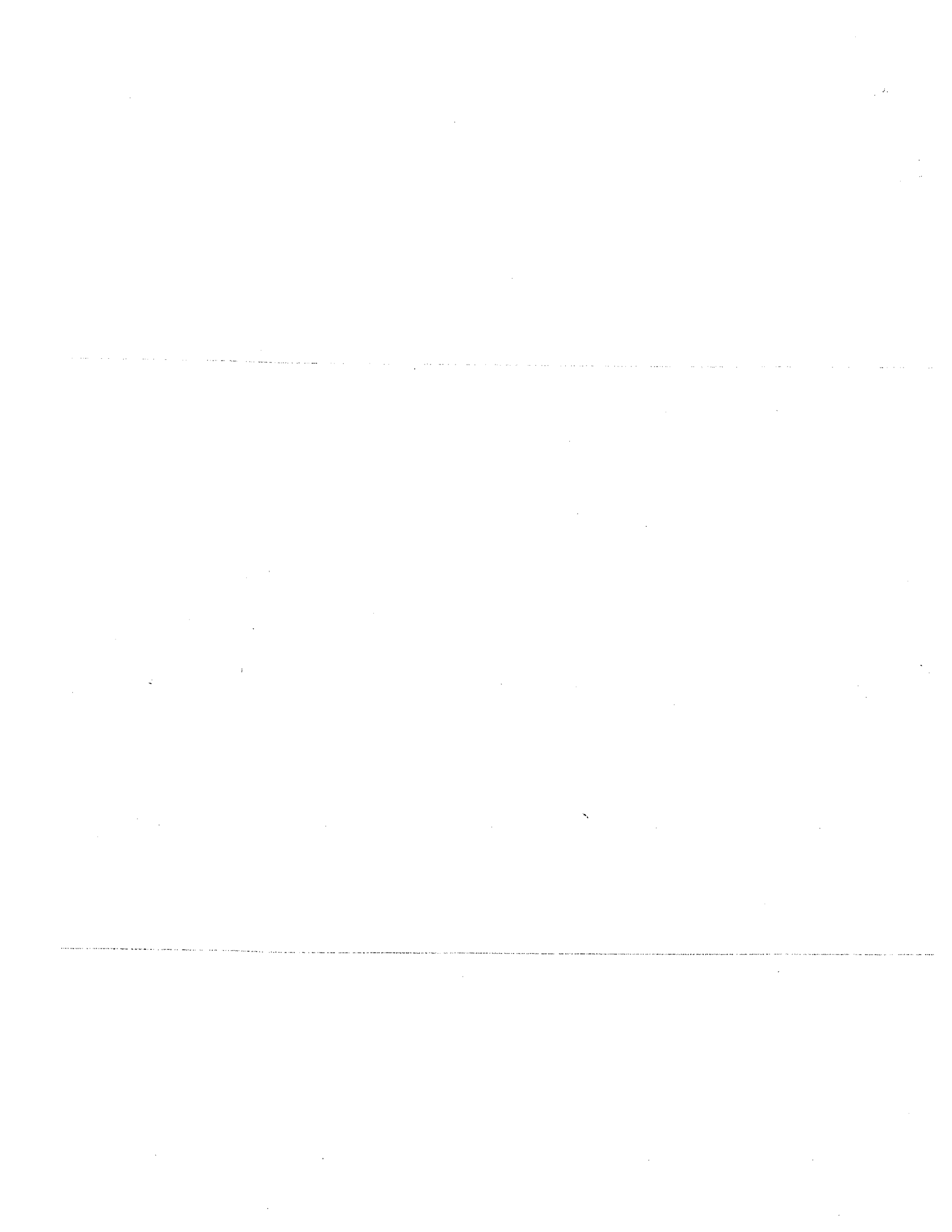
Use stikes, collective bargaining, sit-ins, court injunctions \*

Employers use: scabs, blacklists, yellow dog contracts to fight

Government backs big business over employees

**Triangle Shirtwaist Fire** – Gov't sets regulations after 120 women are killed after being locked into the factory

**Haymarket Affair of Chicago** – protest turns violent and police are killed - \* incident turns public against unions \*



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**Topic: Urbanization/Immigration**

**Years: 1880-1910**

**Presidents: Garfield, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, W. Wilson**

**Important Events:**

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**Urbanization** – the growth of cities (Gilded Age)

Industrialization brings more people to live in the cities for the factory jobs.

**Urban problems:** Poor housing (Tenements) - No Sanitation - Increase in Crime  
Fire – no mass transit system – over crowded cities (Northeast)

**Reforms:**

Social Gospel Movement

Settlement Houses - Jane Adams (Hull House)

Muckrakers – journalist that wrote of social problem - Jacob Riis, Ida Tarbell

**“Gilded Age”** Mark Twain coins phrase – American appeared to be full of promise and opportunity to immigrants, but in reality it was full of corrupt politicians and poor living and working conditions.

**Political Machines** – corrupt politicians that controlled cities

Targeted Immigrants: provided services and jobs in return for votes

**Political Boss** – head of machines: Boss William Tweed – Tammany Hall machine (NY)

**Patronage** – giving political jobs (government jobs) to friends or people who got the candidate elected

**Civil Service Reform Act (Pendleton Act) 1883** – reformed government qualifications for jobs; must take a test to show qualified for the job

**McKinley Tariff Act** – raised tariff (Tax on imports) to highest level in history

## Immigrants

1865-1880 - Old Immigrants came to US from North & West Europe  
Settle in the West (Great Plains) for free farm land

1880-1910 - New Immigrants came to US from Southeastern and Central Europe  
Settle in the Northeastern cities for factory jobs

Entrance to the USA:

Ellis Island -- European Immigrants

Angel Island - Asian Immigrants (Chinese/Japanese)

**Push** - people are pushed away from homeland due to no land, no jobs, famines, no political or religious rights

**Pull** - to a new homeland for new opportunity, jobs, free land, freedom of religion and politics

**Nativism** - people born and living in the USA did not like or want immigrants coming to the USA

Why: took jobs for lower wages

Thomas Nast - political cartoonist

**Chinese Exclusion Act** - all Chinese immigrants were blocked from immigrating into the USA

\* Fear of their unfamiliar customs/language/culture

**Gentlemen's Agreement** - limited Japanese immigrants into the USA (only skilled workers)

**Mexicans** - allowed to immigrate; provided cheap farm labor

Immigrants settled in neighborhoods with same ethnicity making it more difficult to assimilate to American culture



1890-1910 - Modern Times arise

Skyscrapers - solved problem with limited space; possible due to steel and electric elevators

City Planning - City Parks; mass transportation, Ashcan schools, printing newspaper, air flight, photography, advertising goods

Recreation - sports, bicycles, amusement parks, shopping, department stores

Education - required for 8-14 yrs old

### Early Civil Rights

Disenfranchised - unable to vote

Segregation - separating the races

Jim Crow Laws - used to keep ex-slaves from gaining equality (oppression); mainly in the south

Keep African Americans from Voting:

1. Poll Tax (\$)
2. Literacy Test (reading)
3. Grandfather Clause (allowed poor whites to vote)

Plessy V. Ferguson (1896) - "Separate but Equal" it was OK to separate the races as long as it was equal

DeJuro Segregation - legal separation

DeFacto Segregation - separation by custom or tradition

### Civil Rights Activists

WEB Dubois - demanded change and equality NOW

Higher education, Niagara Movement (later becomes NAACP)

Booker T. Washington - believed change would come GRADUALLY

Skills, jobs, hard work over time would give equality, Tuskegee Institute

Progressive Presidents do not support Civil Rights Movement

NAACP - National Association for the Advancement of Colored People -1914

\* Use the Court system to achieve full equality for the races

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**Topic: Progressivism**

**Years: 1890 - 1919**

**Presidents: Teddy Roosevelt, WH Taft, Woodrow Wilson**

**Important Events:**

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Progressives: Reformers – improve society  
Middle Class - people (teachers, social workers, doctors, journalist) who wanted to reform society by “fixing” the problems caused by industrialization.

Four Main Focus Issues:

1. Protect Social Welfare
2. Promoting Moral Improvement
3. Creating Economic Reform
4. Fostering Efficiency

Muckrackeers – journalists that wrote about social problems

Government Reform – Political Changes

Initiative, referendum, recall, direct primary

Amendments:

- 16 – graduated income tax
- 17 – direct election of senators
- 18 – Prohibition (temperance)

**Women’s Suffrage**

Suffrage means the right to vote

Susan B. Anthony – women’s rights activist

1. Connect on state level (Wyoming 1<sup>st</sup> state to give women the right to vote)
2. Court cases used 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment as basis
3. Pushed for Constitutional Amendment (19<sup>th</sup> Amendment)

**Civil Rights**

Progressive Presidents did NOT address Civil Right reforms

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**Topic: Progressive Presidents**

**Years: 1902-1920**

**Presidents: T. Roosevelt, WH Taft, Woodrow Wilson**

**Important Events: Progressive Reforms/Domestic**

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**Teddy Roosevelt**

Rough Rider

Secretary of Navy

Governor of New York

Vice President

President

Noble Peace Prize Winner (Russo-Japanese War)

Conservationist (Nature)

Trustbuster (broke up bad trusts)

Square Deal - Domestic Plan

1. Control Corporations
2. Protect Consumers
3. Conservation of Natural Resources

He wanted to improve society and give every American a "Square Deal"

**Square Deal**

1. Control Corporations: Trustbuster  
Sherman Anti-Trust Act - break up bad trusts as illegal
  2. Protecting Consumers  
The Jungle - about the eat packing industry- lead to reform  
Meat Inspection Act (1906)  
Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)
  3. Conservation - industrial growth lead to destruction of natural resources - TR sets up reserves and parks system
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**Topic: Imperialism**

**Years: 1890s-1915**

**Presidents: W. McKinley, T. Roosevelt, WH Taft, Woodrow Wilson**

**Important Events:**

**Imperialism**

A stronger nation takes control (social, economical, political) of a weaker nation.

Why:

Military Strength

New Markets (trade/natural resources)

Cultural Superiority

Example of American Imperialism: **Spanish-American War**

The US gained three territories from the war:

Puerto Rico (Foraker Act) Guam Philippines (now free)

Cuba went FREE, **Platt Amendment** made it a Protectorate of USA

**Spanish-American War**

Spain ruled Cuba which is very close to the US. US did not like this.

**3 Causes of war**

Yellow Journalism (sensational/untrue stories and pictures)

DeLome Letter (called president McKinley bad names)

USS Maine explodes in Cuba

**US Possessions by 1903**

Mid Way Island Wake Island Samoa

Hawaii – US sugar planters took over

Alaska – US bought from Russia

Puerto Rico, Guam, Philippines – from Spanish American War

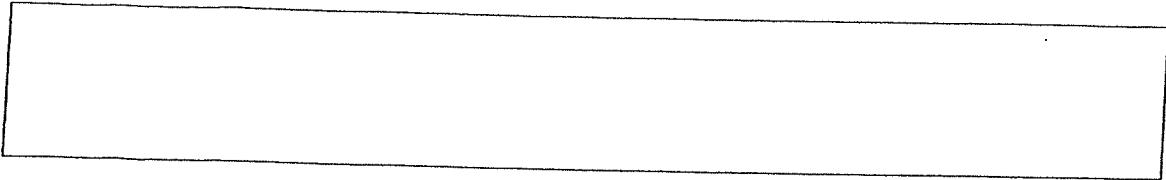
Panama Canal – US buys rights from Panama after supporting a revolution

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty – gave US rights to build canal

**Open Door Policy** – US policy with CHINA to allow open trade in China

Made China a "Sphere of Influence" - other countries to control trade rights in certain areas of China

Boxer Rebellion – Chinese "boxers" revolt against foreign invaders to get them out of their country



**Foreign Policy of Progressive Presidents**

**Teddy Roosevelt - "Big Stick Diplomacy"**

Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine - US will intervene in the Western Hemisphere to protect it from Eastern Imperialistic nations (using our NAVY)

**W.H. Taft - "Dollar Diplomacy"**

US would give money to Latin American countries to build business and economic stability

**Woodrow Wilson - "Missionary Diplomacy"**

US would help other countries diplomatically: pressure them to accept Democratic Governments

Topic: World War I

Years: 1914-1918

Presidents: Woodrow Wilson (WW)

Important Events:

**MAIN Causes of World War I**

**Militarism** – large Navy for protection/power

**Alliances** – countries agree to help each other against common opposition

**Imperialism** – dominating weaker nations

**Nationalism** – pride in own heritage and being an independent nation

**Spark that starts war** – A Serbian nationalist assassinates the Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand – heir to the Austrian-Hungarian throne

War starts July 28, 1914

**Allied Powers**

Great Britain

France

Russia (drops out 1917)

Italy

USA (enters 1917)

**Central Powers**

Germany

Austria-Hungary

Italy (switches sides)

Ottoman Empire

United States remained NEUTRAL (stayed out of war) until 1917

Reasons US enters war:

1. Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare (u-boats)
2. Zimmerman letter (Germany to Mexico)
3. Make the world safe for Democracy

Enter as an Allied Power – had the strongest connection with Great Britain who was also a Democratic nation with traded with

US enters WWI in April 1917

Selective Service Act – all men 21 – 30 yrs old must register for the military draft

Women – 1<sup>st</sup> war they were able to serve in (secretaries and nurses)  
- enter work force (leads to 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment)

Industry in the USA focused on making war goods (tanks, bullets, guns, etc) and conserving resources for war

Rationing – US citizens used less food and products so goods could be sent to war

Great Migration – African Americans move to north to take open factory positions

Flu epidemic – economic devastation

War time in the USA

The Government wanted all Americans to support the war

Espionage Act of 1917 – prevented spying and sharing of government secrets

Sedition Act of 1918 – made it illegal to criticize the president and the government

Scheck V. USA – court case that limited individual freedom of speech if it presents a clear and present danger to the government

### Warfare and Technology

Airplanes      Poison gas      Machine Guns      trenches      tanks  
Convoy systems

Schlieffen Plan – Germany's plan to not fight a 2 front war (knock France)

West – France – “blitzkrieg” then becomes a stalemate of trench warfare = no advancement

East – Russia – harder to defeat until Russia pulls out of the war in 1917 due to Bolshevik Revolution (Treaty of Brest-Litovsk)

Once USA arrives in the war with fresh troops and technology – Central Powers are easily defeated (American General is John J. Pershing)

Armistice Day – 11/11/11/1918 – fighting ends

### The Big Four countries attend Paris Peace Conference

United States - Wilson  
France - Clemenceau  
Great Britain- Lloyd George  
Italy-V. Orlando

Treaty of Versailles signed 1919  
Blamed Germany for the war, stripped them of land, stripped armed forces, and made them pay reparations (payment of war damages).

League of Nations created as peacekeeping board – USA does not join leaving it weak

### Wilson's 14 Points

Wilson's plan for the issues he wanted addressed in the peace treaty – only part were used in the treaty:

Free trade  
Disarmament  
Freedom of Seas  
Adjust Colonial claims  
Open diplomacy  
Self-determination

Creation of League of Nations – Wilson's idea, but Congress refused to join for fear it would pull the US into future world wars



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**Topic: The Great Depression/New Deal Programs**

**Years: 1929-1939**

**Presidents: H. Hoover & Franklin D. Roosevelt**

**Important Events:**

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**Main Causes of the Depression**

1. Over production of goods
2. Under consumption of goods by consumers
3. Uneven distribution of wealth
4. Tariff wars (Hawley Smoot Tariff)
5. Buying on credit (installment plans)
6. Federal Reserve kept interest rates low

These reasons lead to the Stock Market Crash 1/29/29 - Black Tuesday

**Bank Runs** - people ran to the banks to withdraw their money, but banks had lost the money and collapsed

**Dust Bowl** - on the great plains - happened the same time as the Great Depression  
Soil on the great plains dried up from drought and overproduction and "blew away"  
Farmers suffer and move West to find work "Okies"

Hoover did little to help the depression and the people blamed Hoover -  
shantytowns were called "Hoovervilles"

Private Social groups tried to help with; breadlines, soup kitchens

**Hoover Dam (Boulder dam)** - was the only successful project Hoover did

**Bonus Army** - WWI Veterans marched on Washington to ask for bonus checks early. Congress refused. Hoover called National Guard to remove veterans and a child was killed.

Franklin D. Roosevelt – (FDR) President - (1932-1945)

FDR's first act as president was to close the banks (Bank Holiday)

First 100 Days – FDR's first 100 days in office when he passed 15 of his New Deal programs.

Plan: 3 Rs

Relief ----- Recovery ----- Reform

Fireside chats – FDR would talk on the radio to calm the fears of the American people.

Radio – was main source of entertainment

**New Deal Programs** – FDR's domestic plan to get the US out of the depression

These are just some of the more important ones:

**1<sup>st</sup> New Deal (1933)**

Glass-Steagall Banking Act – separated commercial banking and investment banking  
– banks couldn't use peoples' money to buy into stock market

FDIC – Banks had to insure peoples' money

AAA – Govt paid farmers NOT to grow crops

**2nd New Deal (1935)**

Wagner Act – ensured workers could form and join unions

Social Security Act- provided income/security for elderly and disabled

TVA – built dams in TN Valley to provided hydroelectricity and attract business

**Court Packing** – The Supreme Court struck down many of FDRs New Deal programs so he tried to add more judges to the court that supported his plan. Did not work; would disrupt the separation of power within the Govt. (give president more power)

\* The New Deal did NOT get the US out of the depression, but did provide relief

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**Topic: World War II**

**Years: 1939-1945**

**Presidents: FDR 1939-April 1945 & H. Truman 1945**

**Important Events:**

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**Causes of World War II**

1. **The Treaty of Versailles** (ended WWI) – blamed Germany making German people mad.
2. **Economic Depression** – was felt all over the world (Germany also responsible to pay reparations from WWI)
3. **Rise of Dictators** (because of 1 & 2)
  - Benito Mussolini – Italy – Fascist Dictator
  - Joseph Stalin – USSR – Communist Dictator
  - Adolf Hitler – Germany - NAZI (Socialist) Dictator
  - Tojo – Japan – Military Dictator

Fueled Nationalism and people looking for a stronger leader to help them rebuild from depression

**United States under FDR stays out of the war:**

1. **Isolationism** – US should avoid and stay out of international affairs
2. **Nye Committee** – stated US joined WWI for financial gain
  - Neutrality Act of 1935 – made it illegal for the US to sell arms to countries at war
  - Neutrality Act of 1939 – could sell goods on a “cash and carry” basis

**Internationalism** – FDR believed trade would help prevent war

**Anti-Comintern Pact** – required countries to exchange info on Communist groups

**World War II**

Hitler attempts to build an Empire in Europe

Munich Conference 1938 : **Appeasement** – the approach first used with Hitler by Great Britain & France – it allowed Hitler to take control of Austria and Sudetenland in hopes he would stop there and keep peace in Europe (Hitler did not stop- he was not satisfied)

**WWII Starts** - Germany invades Poland in September of 1939 - Great Britain, France, & Soviet Union declare war on Germany.

**Blitzkrieg** - Germany's tactic to use mass tanks & aircraft to bomb enemy quickly and move out.

**Luftwaffe** - German Air Force - attacks British Royal Air Force over Great Britain in Battle of Britain

**Radar** - allowed GB to intercept Germany-Luftwaffe

1940 - US exchanges American battleships for Naval bases in British Colonies

**Lend-Lease Act** - US could lend arms to countries fighting for "defense" vital to USA

Several groups oppose US intervention/aid in the war (America First Committee)

**Atlantic Charter of August 1941** - FDR & Churchill met to discuss post-war world of Democracy and freedoms

#### **USA Enters the War**

**Export Control Act** - FDR restricts sale of iron and fuel to Japan due to Japan's aggression toward China/Manchuria

Japan signs alliance with Germany & Italy

**December 7, 1941** - Japan attacks US Military base in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

**December 8, 1941** - FDR asked Congress to declare war on AXIS powers

**Allied Powers** - Great Britain, France, Soviet Union, USA

**AXIS Powers** - Germany, Italy, Japan

USA send Japanese Americans to internment Camps due to Military Security

**Korematsu V. US** - Japanese man sues US for this but Supreme Court rules the camps Constitutional due to Military Urgency

**On the Home Front** – all citizens involved in the war

**Bracero Program** – allowed Mexicans to immigrate to USA to help harvest food and fill labor shortage – Sun Belt grows in population, Zoot Suit Riots against Mex-Amer.  
**Rationing, Victory Gardens, Scrap Drives, War bonds** to finance war

Churchill compares USA Industrial power as a “**Gigantic Boiler**” – USA could make war goods faster and better than any one – this is a great benefit and helps Allies defeat Germany

Many factories converted to War product only, especially car industry

**Selective Service Training Act** – first peacetime draft in USA

**GI** – US soldiers were nicknamed this due to Government Issued uniforms

**Tuskegee Airmen** – African American fighter pilots (Red Tails)

**Double V Campaign** – fought against racism at home and racism in Europe

**Executive Order 8802**- stated no government industry should discriminate in employment (A. Phillip Randolph pushes for civil rights in USA)

**Women** – First war women were allowed to join military (nurses & clerks) to leave more men available for combat. (WAAC)

**European Theater** – General Dwight Eisenhower

US decides to take Germany down first

**Casablanca Conference** (Jan. 1943)– FDR & Churchill agree to attack through Africa and push into Italy first (soft underbelly of Europe)

**Tehran Conference** (1944)– FDR, Churchill, Stalin – plan Operation Overlord (D Day) invasion of France. Agreed to break up Germany after the war. Stalin pledge to help USA fight Japan.

**D-Day** – June 6, 1944 – Allied troops invade the beaches of Normandy, France to push German’s back. Germany had expected an invasion at Pas-de-Calais further west were decoys and General Patton was placed.

**Yalta Conference** (1945) – FDR, Churchill, & Stalin agree to reorganization of Europe and unconditional surrender of Germany

**Battle of Bulge** – German’s last offensive fails

**VE Day** – Victory in Europe May 7, 1945

**Pacific Theater – General Douglas McArthur**

**Strategy – Island Hopping** - going island to island to take control back from Japanese

**Battle of Leyte Gulf** - largest naval battle in history

**Midway Island** – Navajo Code Talkers broke Japanese Codes about a surprise attack on Midway Island and Americans were ready.

**\*Midway was the Turning Point of the War in the Pacific**

Okinawa was captured and America was close to Japan – wanted the unconditional surrender of Japan

FDR dies April 1945 and Harry Truman becomes President

Truman - Makes decision to drop Atomic Bomb on Japan rather than risk millions of American troops lives: **Hiroshima – 8/6/45 Nagasaki - 8/9/45**

Manhattan Project – code name for the US program building atomic bomb

**VJ Day** - Victory in Japan August 15, 1945

**United Nations** is formed – 39 countries start the International Peace Organization  
5 Nations have Veto Power: GB, France, China Soviet Union, & USA

**Wannsee Conference (Jan. 1942)**

**Holocaust - Hitler's Final Solution** – the extermination (genocide) of the Jews

11 million killed in concentration and extermination camps

6 million Jews along with 5 million disabled, elderly, children, and gypsies due to anti-semitic prejudice and discrimination in Europe

**Nuremburg Trials** - German leaders tried for the war crimes and crimes against humanity for the Holocaust - 1<sup>st</sup> time in history an **individual** is tried for war crime

**Topic: The Cold War**

**Years: 1945 - 1989**

**Presidents: H. Truman, D. Eisenhower, JF Kennedy, LB Johnson, & R. Nixon**

**Important Events:**

**The Cold War began after WWII – was a time of hostility, but no actual fighting between the USA and Soviet Union:**

| <b>USA</b>               | <b>V.</b> | <b>Soviet Union (USSR)</b>  |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| Capitalism               |           | Communism                   |
| Republic (Democracy)     |           | Totalitarianism (Communism) |
| Citizens control economy |           | Government Controls Economy |

**Korea and Vietnam were conflicts in which the US fought militarily to contain communism**

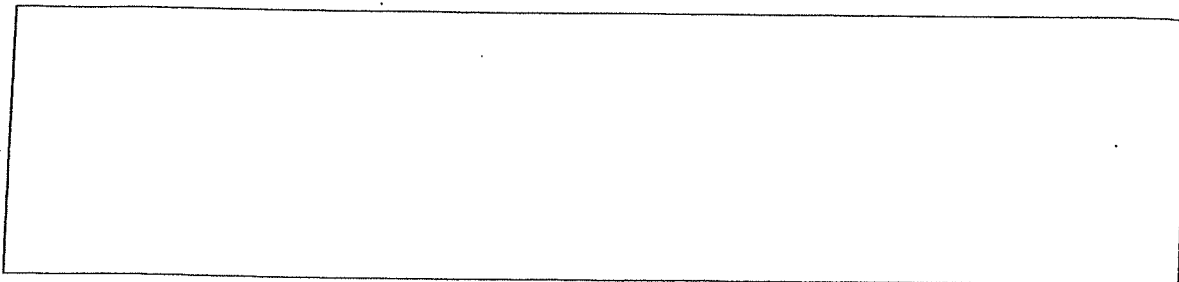
**United Nations was established after WWII to keep peace in the world**

**The Yalta Conference divided Germany into 4 zones . The US, Great Britain, France and Soviet Union each controlled a zone. Eventually the democratic nations (US, GB, & France) merged theirs into 1, Soviet Union kept their zone communist.**

**Berlin – the capital of Germany, was split in half; West Berlin was Democratic/East Berlin Communist**

**Berlin Airlift – 1948 Stalin uses a blockade to cut supplies from entering East Berlin – the US drops food and supplies to East Berlin to help the people cut off**

**Potsdam Conference of WWII – Stalin agreed to allow free elections in East Europe so new countries could vote for the type government. Stalin breaks this promise and sets up “Satellite Nations” or “Puppet Nations”– communist govt in Eastern European nations he influences**



### US Response to Communism

**Iron Curtain** – Winston Churchill uses this term to describe the division of Europe in West – Democracy in East – Communism

**Containment** -- US Diplomat George Keenan - comes up with the policy of containment – not fighting the communist countries; but rather to keep Communism from spreading to other nations

**Truman Doctrine** -- Truman's foreign policy to contain communism and help those countries resisting communism

**Marshall Plan** – gave billions of dollars to Western Europe for the purpose of helping those countries choose Democracy over Communism

Greece and Turkey were able to fight off communist/soviet aggressions

**NATO** – North Atlantic Treaty Organization – 1949 – Defense alliance of Democratic Nations

**Warsaw Pact** – defense alliance of communist nations within Eastern Europe

**China** – 1949 China falls to the Communist Govt under Mao Sedong

\*Made US policy of containment look like it had failed

**Korean War** 1950 – 1953

Korea was divided at the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel – North controlled by Soviet Communist Government and South controlled by democratic government with help of US troops

June 1950 North Korea invades South Korea

Truman sends General McArthur into Korea (fired in 1951 for insubordination when wanted to invade China and Truman said no)

US and UN Forces push communist forces back into North Korea – war ends in a stalemate

DMZ – established at 38<sup>th</sup> parallel

**No Winner** – but did contain communism



**New Fears of Communism within the USA (New Red Scare)**  
Americans fearful communists would come to USA and take over  
**CIA created to fight communism with spy network**  
**Project Venona** - to crack Soviet spy ring

**Julius & Ethel Rosenberg** - were put to death for espionage (being communist spies)  
**Alger Hiss** - HUAC - convicted for perjury after being tried as a communist spy

**McCarthyism** - senator accused government state dept officials as being spies, and put them on trial in front of US public using the press. He was unable to show any proof of his allegations and was referred to as a "witch hunter"

Americans build bomb "fall out" shelters and practice "Duck and Cover" drills in fear of a nuclear attack by the Soviets

**Eisenhower becomes president in 1953 - 1960**

Strong economy - believed a strong economy would prevent communism - cut spending; less government, but increased nuclear arsenal  
**Massive Retaliation** - policy of threatening massive nuclear attack against communist states

**Brinkmanship** - the edge of going to war  
H-Bomb is developed by USA, then USSR  
Intercontinental ballistic missiles - could deliver bombs anywhere

**Arms Race/Space Race**

**Sputnik** - 1957 - Soviet Union launches first satellite to orbit earth

USA sees this as Soviets being ahead of us in technology

**NASA** - USA develops rocket research and space exploration

**National Defense Education Act** - provides additional education funds to push science, math, and foreign language in schools to help build science/space research

July 1969 - 1<sup>st</sup> person to walk on the moon - American Neil Armstrong (Goal of JFK)

Cuba - John F. Kennedy becomes president in 1961

Alliance of Progress - US gave money and aid to Latin American projects to prevent communist inspired revolutions. (Peace Corp)

Flexible Response - build up of conventional troops and weapons to use to help other countries fight communism

Bay of Pigs - April 17, 1961 - US CIA trains Cuban exiles and sends them into Cuba to try to overthrow Cuban communist dictator Fidel Castro - it was a major failure and embarrasses the US/JFK.

Cuban Missile Crisis - October 1962 - Soviet Union puts nuclear missiles on Cuba only 90 miles from Florida. JFK orders a blockade to stop Soviets from deliveries to Cuba and demanded they remove missiles from Cuba.

\*\*\*\* Closest the US had been to going to Nuclear War

JFK and Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev negotiate a deal: Soviets remove missiles from Cuba and not invade Cuba,; US removes the missiles they had placed in Turkey.

Berlin Wall - 1961 - Soviet Union builds through Berlin - Cold War division

Vietnam (1954 - 1975)

Vietnam had been controlled by various countries prior to conflict; China, France, & Japan. Nationalists push for independence.

Ho Chi Minh - Communist party worked to overthrow French & then Japanese control. He organizes the Vietminh - communist & non-communists fighting for independence and push for independence.

Domino Theory - belief if one country falls to communism, those around it would fall as well.

Geneva Accords - divides Vietnam at 17<sup>th</sup> parallel.

North controlled by Communist Ho Chi Minh and Vietminh & Vietcong (guerilla army) - assisted by Soviet Union and China

South controlled by Ngo Dinh Diem pro western regime (democratic) with help from USA

Eisenhower & Kennedy both continued to aid South Vietnam even though Diem was very unpopular - Diem and JFK were both assassinated in November 1963

**Vietnam Continued.... LB Johnson President**

1964 - 2 US warships are hit by North Vietnamese torpedo boats in Gulf of Tonkin  
LB Johnson - requests congress authorize American Force be used in Vietnam

**Gulf of Tonkin Resolution** - 8/7/64 - Gives the President the authority to decide to go to war - gives President more power than other branches

**Operation Rolling Thunder** - US bombing campaign against North Vietnam (1965)

**Vietcong** - use guerilla warfare, ambushes, booby traps, & hide in underground tunnels due to lack of weapons (Ho Chi Minh Trail - to move supplies)

US troops use "search and destroy" to find the enemy and block supply lines to force them in the open: Agent Orange & napalm - chemicals to destroy trees & scrubs to flush out Vietcong -

**Tet Offensive** - 1/30/1968 (Vietnamese New Year) Vietcong & Vietnamese launch surprise attack against US troops and South Vietnamese

**My Lai Massacre** - US Lt. massacres 200 unarmed South Vietnamese civilians

**Vietnam Cont.... Nixon President**

**Credibility Gap** - US citizens start to turn against the war - TV coverage shows death and destruction, but the Govt tells American people we will soon win this war.

**Vietnamization** - Nixon's plan to cut back on American troops and train south Vietnamese to assume the fighting, but in 1970 invade Cambodia

**Kent State University** - students protest the US invasion of Cambodia and National Guard soldiers are called in fire on protesters.

**Pentagon Papers** - 12/1970 - shows the US had been lying about the war, and JLB administration had been making decisions about the war without congress approval

**War Powers Act** - repeals the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution - gives power to declare war back to Congress (1973)

January 1973 - agreement signed to end fighting - troops begin to pull out

April 30, 1975 - South Vietnam is invade by the North and is united under Communist rule.

**Topic: Civil Rights**

**Years: 1960s**

**Presidents: Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon**

**Important Events:**

JFK – first president to push for Civil Rights with push from Robert Kennedy (Att. General)

Warren Court – Earl Warren was the Supreme Court head Justice (1954-1967) He helped shape national policy

Reapportionment – political districts are drawn based on population – gave more voting power to cities where poor disenfranchised (mainly African Americans) lived.

Due Process – law must treat all people fairly and allow proper procedures to ensure all people are treated the SAME by the court system

Cases:

**Brown V. Board of Education:** 1954 segregation in public schools was UNCONSTITUTIONAL: and violated 14<sup>th</sup> Amdt. \* did away with Plessy V. Ferguson

**Miranda V. Arizona:** police must read suspect rights upon arrest

**Engel V. Vitale** 1962 – banned state mandated prayer in school

**Gideon V. Wainwright:** suspect entitled to court appointed attorney

**Mapp V. Ohio** – unlawful seized evidence inadmissible at trial

December 1, 1955 – Rosa Parks refuses to give seat on a bus for a white man

NAACP uses Parks case to challenge bus segregation, and arranges a boycott of bus system with help of civil right activist – Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr -

Thurgood Marshall – NAACP chief counsel then a Supreme Court Justice

Southern Manifesto – Southern Congressman denounce Supreme Courts ruling of

**Brown V. Board of Education ending segregation in schools.**

CORE, SCLC, SNCC – no violent protest groups to end segregation/voter registration  
Freedom Riders – bus stations Freedom Summer – Voter registration

Little Rock Nine – 1957 Central High School Little Rock, AR Arkansas Governor refused to desegregate school, President Eisenhower orders US Army to Little Rock to escort 9 African American students to desegregated school.

### **Civil Rights Legislation**

**Civil Rights Act of 1957** – protects African Americans right to vote

**Civil Rights Act of 1964** – barred discrimination in public places; restaurants, parks, libraries, etc

Title VII – outlawed job discrimination based on race, color, religion & gender

**24<sup>th</sup> Amendment** – eliminated poll tax in federal elections

**Voting Rights Act of 1965** – ensured African Americans right to vote

**Civil Rights Act of 1968** – outlawed discrimination in housing

**26<sup>th</sup> Amendment** – gave 18 year old the right to vote (pushed due to draft during Vietnam)

**Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr** – made the statement that Civil Rights policies were “shot down on the battlefield” referring to the Vietnam War being the #1 concern of the US Gov’t.

### **Civil Rights Leaders/Views**

**Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr** - non violent protests, civil disobedience SCLC

**James Meredith** – 1<sup>st</sup> African American to attend University of Mississippi

**Malcolm X** – separatism actions/violent defense

**Stokely Carmichael** – Black Power/Control/Violent defense -

**Eldridge Cleaver** – revolution /black power/Black Panther – violent defense

**Topic: Presidential Policy**

**Years: 1953- 2000**

**Presidents: Eisenhower, JFK, LBJ, Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan**

**Important Events:**

**Dwight Eisenhower 1953-1961**

Limited Government – Reduce Federal Spending

Federal Highway Act – constructed 40,000 miles of interstate highway

Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway – connected great Lakes to Atlantic Ocean

New Suburbs – people moved to suburbs to mass produced homes (Levittown, NY)

White Collar Jobs - management and sales jobs with higher wages

Women – traditional homemaker/stay at home mother role; Baby Boom

Multinational corporations/franchises

Conformity – people conform to same norms within society

Beat Movement – artists who lived unconventional lives; fought conformity

Pop Culture – Mass Media, TV, Computers, Medical techniques: antibiotics, polio

vaccine, new drugs and surgery techniques, Rock & Roll

Generation Gap – gap between parents views and children views

First US Space Satellite 1/31/58

**John F. Kennedy – JFK -1961-1963**

Won based on TV appearance during debate – charismatic and attractive –

Southern Democrats (Dixiecrats) did not like JFK Civil Rights platform

**Domestic Policy –New Frontier**

Funded defense and space exploration, women rights, economic improvement

Space race goal – to put man on the moon

Programs: Peace Corp, Flexible Response; reduce threat of Nuclear War, contain communism and Khrushchev retaliates by building Berlin Wall

Berlin Wall – JFK supports pro western West Berlin against communist Soviet Union

Robert Kennedy (brother) was Attorney General who pushed JFK to pass Civil Rights Legislation

November 22, 1963 – JFK assassinated in Dallas, TX by Lee Harvey Oswald

Warren Commission – investigates assassination and determines Harvey alone

**Lyndon B. Johnson 1963 - 1968**

President from JFK being assassinated in 1963 then wins 1964 election by landslide

**Domestic Plan: Great Society** – to help the poor in America (anti-poverty) and push Civil Rights Legislation that JFK started

**Programs: Medicare, Medicaid, Head Start, Elementary and Secondary Education, Clean Air Act, Highway Safety Act, Housing and Urban Development, Office of Economic Opportunity, Civil Rights Legislation**

**Foreign Affairs – Gulf of Tonkin Resolution** (War powers to President) sends troops to Vietnam to fight communism

Vietnam involvement turned people against LBJ

**Richard Nixon – 1968 - 1975**

Robert Kennedy democratic candidate is assassinated and a riot breaks out at democratic convention

Nixon the republican Candidate wins election after famous “Checkers Speech”

**Foreign Policy – Linkage** – to improve foreign relations with the Soviet Union and China – appoints Henry Kissinger to try to improve relations with Communists

**Vietnamization** – Nixon cuts back on American troops to Vietnam

**Domestic Policy:**

**Title IX** – federally funded schools could not discriminate against girls

**Water Gate Scandal** – Republican broke into the Democratic National Headquarters to steal plans; Nixon aware of break in and tries to “cover up” by refusing to turn recorded tapes over to Courts – tries to use “Executive Privilege”

Nixon resigns over Watergate Scandal – August 9, 1974

### **Gerald Ford 1974-1976**

Only person to be president, but never elected. He became VP when Agnew resigns for taking bribes and President when Nixon resigns due to Watergate.

Domestic Policy – continued LBJs Great Society but shift to local and state governments.

Foreign Policy – Continued to pursue détente (diplomatic relations) with communists – used Kissinger -became dependent on middle east for oil

OPEC – Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries – sold oil for countries; used oil as political and economic weapon.

WIN – Whip Inflation Now – encouraged Americans to cut back on oil and gas  
Stagflation – rising prices and economic stagnation

Helsinki Accords – reorganized the borders of Eastern Europe with NATO and Warsaw Pact – USSR agreed to uphold basic human rights

People turned against him when he pardoned Nixon

### **Jimmy Carter 1976 - 1980**

Domestic Policy – fix economy, energy crisis, dependence on oil, stagflation, recession, unemployment

Increases minimum wage and cuts taxes

Creates Dept. of Energy

Camp David Accords – Jimmy Carter negotiates peace treaty between Egypt and Israel in Middle East

Iran Hostage Crisis – Iran holds US Embassy hostage for protecting the shah – Muslim religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini starts a revolution until shah sent back.

### **Ronald Reagan 1981-1990**

Foreign Plan - Star Wars – defense against communism – peace through strength

Reaganomics - Trickle Down Theory of Economics – give to wealthy/businesses and economy will prosper and wealth will “trickle down” to low-income laborers.

Iran Contra Scandal- Reagan administration provided weapons to rebels in Iran and sent profits to Nicaraguan Contras and covered up the actions

Nancy Reagan starts war on Drugs “Just Say No”

End of Cold War



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SALT – Strategic Arms Limitation Talks – nuclear arms treaty to limit (reduce) the making of nuclear arms

Perestroika – Mikhail Gorbachev Prime Minister of Soviet Union allows free enterprise in USSR and more personal freedoms

November 9, 1989 Berlin Wall opens up/comes down and East and West Berlin are united

1991 - Soviet Union collapses

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## History Vocabulary Words

### \*Must Know Terms

\***Imperialism** – when an economically and militarily strong nation takes over a weaker nation for territory, trade rights, natural resources, or political authority.

\***Nativism** – people within one nation who do not like or want immigrants coming and settling in their country. (fearful of immigrant's traditions).

\***Isolationism** – keeping to one self – staying out of world or other nations affairs

\***Nationalism** – pride in having your own country with people of the same ethnicity and customs.

\***Progressives** – people (middle class) who want to help reform society for the better, usually through government interventions.

\***Populists** – farmers who worked toward more representation in the government

\***Social Darwinism** – belief that the stronger people/companies would survive and the inferior would die off.

**Ratify** – to approve; make a law

**Repeal** – to cancel out; take back

**Secularized** – worldly view; not related to religious beliefs

**Capitalism** – an economic system with private business with in a competitive free market

**Municipal** – political self-governing system usually in an urban area (city)

**Innovations** – new inventions or ideas

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**Consumerism** – buying products for self-use

**Philanthropic** – to give to causes such as a charity or needy cause

**Altruistic** – to give or help another without expecting anything in return

**Stimulated** – to increase activity

## Amendments

| <u>#</u> | <u>What it did</u>                                   | <u>Who it helped</u> |
|----------|--|----------------------|
| 13       | Abolished (Ends) Slavery                             | African Americans    |
| 14       | Civil Rights to those born in US                     | African Americans    |
| 15       | The right to vote to any <u>race</u>                 | African Americans    |
| 16       | Direct income tax                                    | Government \$\$      |
| 17       | Direct election of <u>Senators</u>                   | Populists/Farmers    |
| 18       | Temperance/Prohibition (No Alcohol)                  | Women/Society        |
| 19       | Right to vote to any <u>gender</u> (women suffrage)  | Women                |
| 20       | Term dates for Congress & President                  | The People           |
| 21       | * Repealed 18 <sup>th</sup> (Prohibition/Temperance) | Society/Economy      |
| 22       | Term limit for President (2terms/10years)            | The People           |
| 23       | Washington DC given electoral vote                   | Wash. D.C.           |
| 24       | Made Poll Tax Illegal (Voting)                       | African Americans    |
| 25       | Presidential disability & Succession                 | Government           |
| 26       | Voting age at 18                                     | Military Men         |
| 27       | Presidential Pay Raise                               | President            |

\*Only amendment to repeal another

| Important Presidents  | Domestic Policy      | Foreign Policy                          | Year |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---|------|
| Theodore Roosevelt    | Square Deal          | Roosevelt Corollary (Latin America)     | 1900 |
| Woodrow Wilson        | New Freedom          | Democracy in the World (WWI)            | 1912 |
| Warren Harding        | Return to Normalcy   | Isolationism                            | 1920 |
| Herbert Hoover        | Rugged Individualism |   | 1928 |
| Franklin D. Roosevelt | New Deal             | Arsenal for Democracy (WWII)            | 1932 |
| Harry Truman          | Fair Deal            | Truman Doctrine (Contain Communism)     | 1945 |
| Dwight Eisenhower     | New Look             | Eisenhower Doctrine (Contain Communism) | 1952 |
| John. F. Kennedy      | New Frontier         | Contain Communism/Arms Race             | 1960 |
| Lyndon B. Johnson     | Great Society        | Contain Communism                       | 1963 |
| Richard Nixon         |                      | Vietnamization                          | 1969 |
| Ronald Reagan         | Reaganomics          | Diplomacy/Star Wars                     | 1980 |

## PRESIDENTIAL TIME LINE

### PRESIDENTS AND MAJOR EVENTS DURING THEIR TERM

1. **ANDREW JOHNSON - 17<sup>TH</sup> PRESIDENT: (1865-1869)**
  - RECONSTRUCTION BEGAN
  - 13<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT RATIFIED (1865) ENDED SLAVERY
  - IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS (1868)
  - 14<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT RATIFIED (1868) DEFINITION OF SLAVERY
2. **ULYSSES S. GRANT - 18<sup>TH</sup> PRESIDENT: (1869-1877)**
  - RECONSTRUCTION CONTINUES
  - TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD COMPLETED (1869)
  - 15<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT RATIFIED (1870) RACIAL SUFFRAGE
  - CREDIT MOBILIER SCANDAL (1872)
  - PANIC OF 1873
- RUTHERFORD B. HAYES - 19<sup>TH</sup> PRESIDENT: (1877-1881)**
  - COMPROMISE OF 1877 (END OF RECONSTRUCTION)
  - BLAND-ALLISON ACT (1878) PROVIDED FOR LIBERAL COINAGE OF SILVER
4. **JAMES A. GARFIELD - 20<sup>TH</sup> PRESIDENT: (MARCH 1881 - SEPT. 1881)**
  - ASSASSINATED JULY 1881 BY CHARLES GUTEAU
5. **CHESTER A. ARTHUR - 21<sup>ST</sup> PRESIDENT: (SEPT. 1881 - MARCH 1885)**
  - CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT (1882)
  - PENDLETON ACT (1883)
6. **GROVER CLEVELAND - 22<sup>ND</sup> PRESIDENT: (1885 - 1889)**
  - PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION ACT (1886)
  - INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT (1887)
7. **BENJAMIN HARRISON - 23<sup>RD</sup> PRESIDENT: (1889 - 1893)**
  - SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST ACT (1890)
  - SHERMAN SILVER PURCHASE ACT (1890)

o UNITED STATES ENTERED WORLD WAR I

- TREATY OF VERSAILLES (1919) OFFICIALLY ENDED "THE GREAT WAR"
  - 18<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT RATIFIED (1919) PROHIBITION
  - 19<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT RATIFIED (1920) WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE
- 13. WARREN G. HARDING - 29<sup>TH</sup> PRESIDENT: (1921 - 1923)**
- TEAPOT DOME SCANDAL
  - WORLD WAR I FORMALLY ENDED (1921)
  - WASHINGTON NAVAL CONFERENCE (1922)
  - DIES OF HEART ATTACK
- 14. CALVIN COOLIDGE - 30<sup>TH</sup> PRESIDENT: (AUGUST 1923 - 1929)**
- IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924
  - CHARLES LINDBERGH MAKES TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT (1927)
  - KELLOGG-BRIAND PACT (1928) ELIMINATE WAR
- 15. HERBERT HOOVER - 31<sup>ST</sup> PRESIDENT: (1929 - 1933)**
- STOCK MARKET CRASH (1929)
  - START OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION (1929)
  - HAWLEY-SMOOT TARIFF (1930)
  - BONUS ARMY MARCH (1932)
  - 20<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT (1932) "LAME DUCK" AMENDMENT
- 16. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT - 32<sup>ND</sup> PRESIDENT: (1933 - APRIL 12, 1945)**
- 21<sup>ST</sup> AMENDMENT (1933) REPEAL OF 18<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT
  - NEW DEAL POLICIES (1933-1935)
  - SOCIAL SECURITY ACT (1935)
  - COURT PACKING PLAN (1937)
  - WORLD WAR II (1939-1945)
  - PEARL HARBOR ATTACKED (DECEMBER 7, 1941)
- 17. HARRY S TRUMAN - 33<sup>RD</sup> PRESIDENT:  
(APRIL 12, 1945 - JANUARY 20, 1953)**

- 23<sup>RD</sup> AMENDMENT RATIFIED (1961) PRESIDENTIAL VOTE FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
  - CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS (1962)
- 20. LYNDON B. JOHNSON - 36<sup>TH</sup> PRESIDENT: (NOV. 22, 1963 - 1969)**
- VIETNAM CONFLICT CONTINUES (1963 - 1969) GULF OF TONKIN RESOLUTION-AUTHORITY TO SEND TROOPS INTO VIETNAM
  - CIVIL RIGHTS ACT (1964)
  - 24<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT RATIFIED (1964) POLL TAXES BARRED
  - VOTING RIGHTS ACT 1965
  - MEDICARE AND MEDICAID (1965)
  - 25<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT RATIFIED (1967) PRESIDENTIAL DISABILITY AND SUCCESSION
  - FIRST AFRICAN AMERICAN SUPREME COURT JUSTICE (THURGOOD MARSHALL) 1967
  - DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. ASSASSINATED (1968)
  - TET OFFENSIVE 1968
  - CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1968
  - ASSASSINATION OF ROBERT F. KENNEDY 1968
- 21. RICHARD M. NIXON - 37<sup>TH</sup> PRESIDENT: (1969 - AUGUST 9, 1974)**
- FIRST MAN WALKS ON MOON (1969)
  - EPA CREATED (1970)
  - 26<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT RATIFIED (1971) VOTING AGE SET AT 18
  - BREAK-IN AT WATERGATE OCCURS (1972)
  - SALT AGREEMENT (1972)
  - NIXON VISITS CHINA (1972)
  - END OF THE VIETNAM WAR (1973)
  - VICE PRESIDENT SPIRO T. AGNEW RESIGNS (1973)
  - NIXON RESIGNS (1974)
- GERALD R. FORD - 38<sup>TH</sup> PRESIDENT: (AUGUST 9, 1974 - 1877)**
- FORD GRANTS NIXON UNCONDITIONAL PARDON (1974)

- OKLAHOMA CITY FEDERAL BUILDING TERRORIST BOMBING (1995)
  - TERRORIST BOMBING (1995)
  - WAR IN FORMER YUGOSLAVIA (BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA) (1999)
  - IMPEACHMENT (1999)
  - USS COLE BOMBING 2000
27. **GEORGE W. BUSH - 42<sup>RD</sup> PRESIDENT: (2001 -**
- TERRORIST ATTACK ON PENTAGON AND WORLD TRADE CENTER
    - o (SEPTEMBER 11, 2001)
  - WAR IN AFGHANISTAN (2001)
  - WAR IN IRAQ (2003)



## REVIEW: IMPORTANT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

- 1877 *Munn v. Illinois*: Declared that the state, not the federal gov. had the right to regulate business. Individuals had to control state gov. instead of turning to cases in federal court dealing with the regulation of business. (One of several cases aimed at fighting the Granger Laws of several states)
- 1886 *Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad Company v. Illinois*: Court decided that the state of Illinois could not regulate interstate commerce. This created the need for federal legislation, which came in the Interstate Commerce Act
- 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson*: Validated the separate but equal ideas put in place by Jim Crow Laws.
- 1935 *Schechter Poultry Corp. v. U.S.*: Court declared F. Roosevelt's National Industrial Recovery Act Unconstitutional
- 1936 *U.S. v. Butler*: F. Roosevelt's first Agricultural Adjustment Act was declared unconstitutional
- 1937 *National Labor Relations Board v. Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp.*: Court upheld the National Labor Relations Board 5:4 vote
- 1954 *Brown v. Topeka Board of Education*: reversed the concept of separate but equal in race relations and ordered the integration of schools to provide equal educational opportunities for blacks and whites
- 1962 *Engel v. Vitale*: voted against public prayer and Bible readings in school
- 1963 *School District of Abington Township v. Schempp*: again voted against public prayer and Bible readings in school
- 1963 *Gideon v. Wainwright*: Court held that all defendants in serious cases were entitled to legal counsel, even if they were too poor to afford it
- 1964 *Reynolds v. Sims*: Court ruled that the state legislatures, both upper and lower houses, would have to be reapportioned according to the human population, irrespective of cows.
- 1964 *Escobedo v. Illinois*: Court Ruled that if requested, a lawyer had to be present during police interrogation before an indictment is made
- 1966 *Miranda v. Arizona*: Court insured that the accused had the right to remain silent, and other protections while in custody
- 1973 *Furman v. Georgia*: The death penalty was held unconstitutional. (Later decisions modified this opinion to make the death penalty allowable in some circumstances if applied fairly)
- 1973 *Roe v. Wade*: Declared state laws denying abortion during the first trimester of pregnancy unconstitutional as a violation of a woman's privacy to determine to end a pregnancy
- 1978 *Bakke v. Board of Regents*: The Supreme Court held that Bakke, a white who had been denied admission to medical school in California, had been discriminated against since his scores were higher than those of persons admitted to positions reserved for minorities. The Court also upheld the University of California's use of race as a criterion for admission to achieve a mixed student body

