

Young Adult Evening High School

United States History & Government

Book 3

## Chapter 15 – The Legacy of World War II

### A.) Human Cost

Costs of World War II: Allies and Axis			
	Direct War Costs	Military Killed/Missing	Civilians Killed
United States	\$288.0 billion*	292,131**	—
Great Britain	\$117.0 billion	272,311	60,595
France	\$111.3 billion	205,707***	173,260†
USSR	\$93.0 billion	13,600,000	7,720,000
Germany	\$212.3 billion	3,300,000	2,893,000††
Japan	\$41.3 billion	1,140,429	953,000

\* In 1994 dollars.  
\*\* An additional 115,187 servicemen died from non-battle causes.  
\*\*\* Before surrender to Nazis.  
† Includes 65,000 murdered Jews.  
†† Includes about 170,000 murdered Jews and 56,000 foreign civilians in Germany.

**SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Charts**  
1. **Drawing Conclusions** Which of the nations listed in the chart suffered the greatest human costs?  
2. **Comparing** How does U.S. spending on the war compare with the spending of Germany and Japan?

### B.) The Nuremberg Trials

- Nazi atrocities during WW2 which culminated with the **Holocaust**.
- The Allies put Nazi leaders on trial for “**crimes against humanity**” in Nuremberg, Germany
- Nazis claimed they were “only following orders”. Over a dozen were found guilty and executed for war crimes.
- Trials established that individuals are responsible if they commit atrocities, even during war!



The Nuremberg War Crimes trials of 1945–1949 established the international precedent that

- (1) the United States should avoid commitments with foreign nations
- (2) military leaders cannot be held responsible for wartime actions
- (3) individuals may be tried for crimes against humanity
- (4) soldiers must obey an order even if it conflicts with basic humanitarian values

### C.) The Occupation of Japan

- General Douglas MacArthur, who led the Allied forces in the Pacific was given the task of rebuilding and reforming post war Japan
- Under Gen. MacArthur, Japan's oversea empire was taken away.
- Military leaders were tried and punished for their actions in the war.
- Japan renounced its aggressive policies and was forbidden from having a large army or navy.
- A new constitution made Japan a democracy in 1947.

- A. Japan attacks Pearl Harbor.
- B. Germany invades Poland.
- C. MacArthur dictates a democratic constitution to Japan.
- D. Allies invade Europe on D-Day.

Which sequence of these events related to World War II is in the correct chronological order?

- (1)  $D \rightarrow B \rightarrow A \rightarrow C$
- (2)  $B \rightarrow A \rightarrow D \rightarrow C$
- (3)  $C \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow D$
- (4)  $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$



## Chapter 16 – The Cold War in Europe Begins

### A.) The Roots of the Cold War

- The end of WW2 left the US & Soviet Union as two superpowers in command of the world.
- The US had tremendous economic power and the atomic bomb
- The Soviet Union had the world's largest army which occupied most of Eastern Europe
- Allies during WW2 became enemies for almost the next 50 years!



### B.) The Yalta & Potsdam Conferences

- Early 1945, prior to the end of WW2, Roosevelt, Churchill (UK) & Stalin (USSR) met at Yalta, Ukraine to plan for the reorganization of Europe after the defeat of Hitler.
- They agreed to form the United Nations & to divide Germany in 4 separate occupied zones.
- They also agreed to create democratic governments and to allow free elections in the countries they liberate from Nazi control.
- After the Nazi were defeated, Stalin at the Potsdam Conference revealed he had changed his mind about Eastern Europe.
- The United Nations also established the Nuremberg Trials at the Potsdam Conference.



What was a primary goal of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin when they met at the Yalta Conference in 1945?

- (1) setting up postwar aid for Great Britain
- (2) sharing the development of atomic weapons
- (3) protecting the colonial empires of the warring nations
- (4) settling major wartime issues of the Allied powers

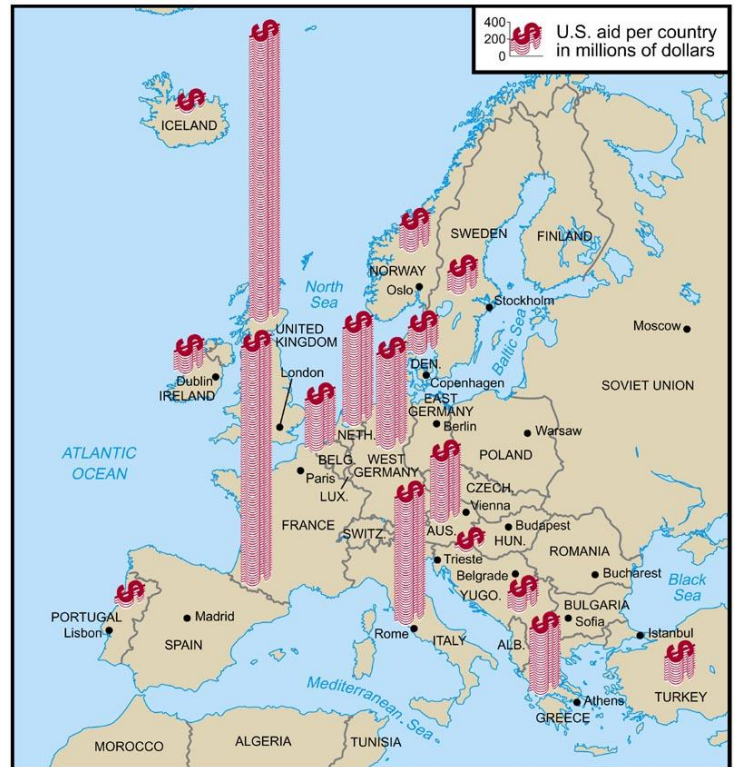
### C) The Cold War Begins

- When Stalin refused to allow free elections in Poland and Truman refused to share the secrets of the atomic bomb, the Cold War began
- Instead of withdrawing, the Soviet army continued to occupy Eastern Europe
- Stalin put Communist puppet governments in power in all of Eastern Europe.
- Prime Minister Winston Churchill stated it was as if an “Iron Curtain” had been pulled across Europe.
- Contact between Soviet Eastern Bloc and Free West was very limited during the next 40 years!



## D.) The Policy of Containment in Europe

- American leaders responded to the Soviet control of Eastern Europe by developing the policy of **containment** – do not attempt to overturn Communism where it is, but prevent it from spreading anywhere else in Europe.
- **Truman Doctrine** – Beginning of America’s containment policy. Economic aid would be given to the nations of Western Europe to rebuild their economies and hold off Communism.
- **Marshall Plan** – expanded upon the Truman Doctrine and promised aid and military support to nations struggling to hold off Communist threats.



MARSHALL PLAN AID TO EUROPE, 1948-1952

... I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation [control] by armed minorities or by outside pressures.

I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way.

I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes. . . .

—President Harry Truman, speech to Congress (Truman Doctrine), March 12, 1947

The program described in this quotation was part of the foreign policy of

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) détente     | (3) neutrality  |
| (2) containment | (4) colonialism |

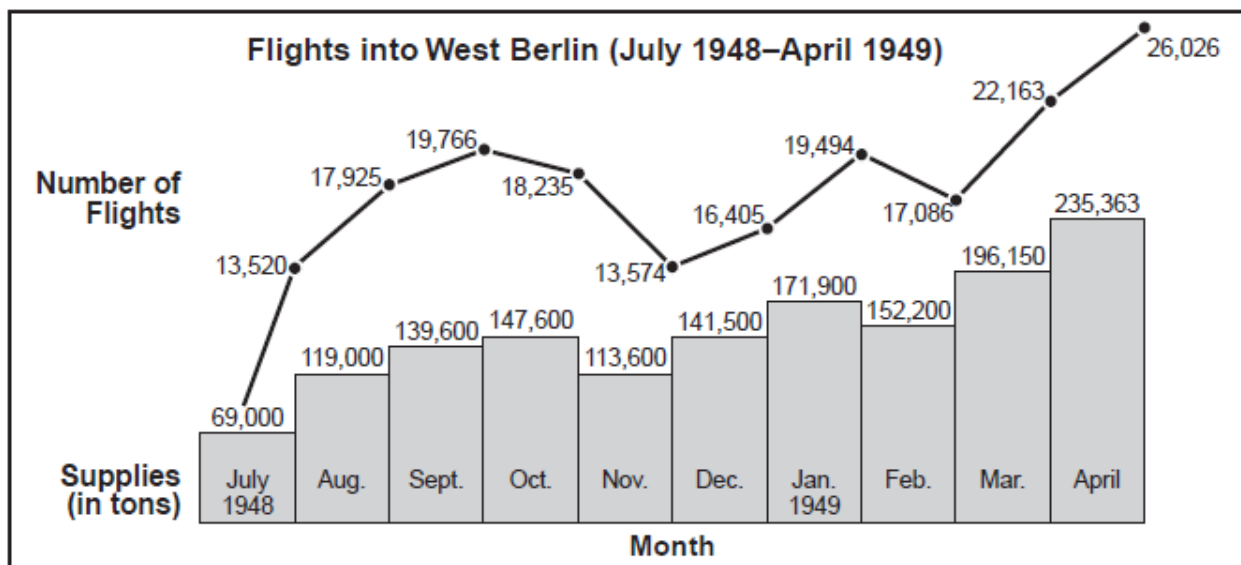
### E.) The Division of Germany & the Berlin Airlift -1948

- 1948 – The French, British and Americans decided to merge their occupation zones into a single West German state.
- Soviets responded to this announcement by blockading West Berlin, closing all highway and railroad links to the West.
- The Allies refused to abandon West Berlin and organized a massive airlift to feed and supply the city.



The Berlin airlift was used during the Cold War to

- (1) rescue people fleeing West Germany
- (2) prevent a communist takeover of Greece and Turkey
- (3) overcome a blockade created by the Soviet Union
- (4) support peacekeeping efforts by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)



Source: Eric Morris, *Blockade*, Stein & Day (adapted)

## F.) The Formation of NATO & the Warsaw Pact

- The US, Canada and 10 Western European nations formed NATO in 1949.
- Each NATO member pledged to defend every other member if attacked by any communist threat.
- Through NATO, the US extended its nuclear protection to Western Europe.
- The Soviets responded in 1955 by creating their own alliance system known as the Warsaw Pact.



The creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) illustrates a commitment to the concept of

- (1) colonialism
- (2) isolationism
- (3) mutual defense
- (4) human rights

The United States committed to a Cold War policy of mutual defense when it

- (1) aided the Nationalists in China
- (2) established the Eisenhower Doctrine
- (3) joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- (4) rejected United Nations efforts to halt the development of atomic weapons

The development of the Marshall Plan and the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) were part of President Harry Truman's effort to

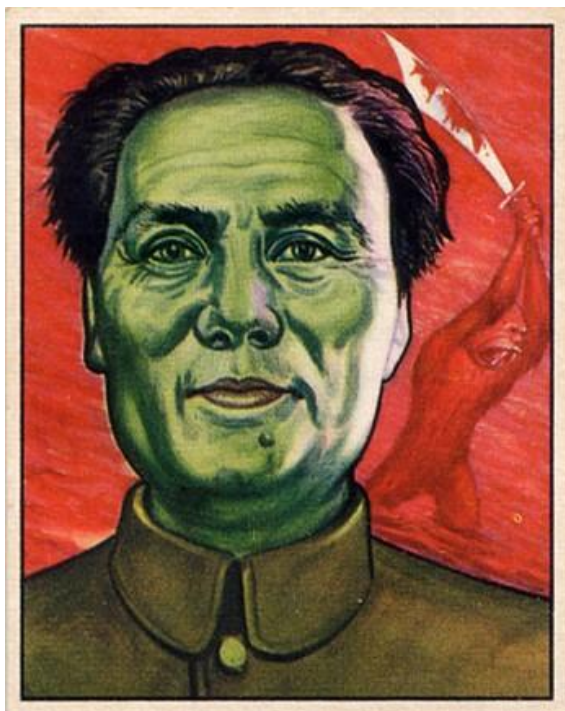
- (1) end the Korean War
- (2) limit the spread of communism
- (3) provide aid to Asian nations
- (4) promote an isolationist foreign policy



## Chapter 17 – Communism in Asia

### A.) China Falls to Communism

- In 1949, the Communist forces, led by **Mao Zedong**, defeated the nationalist government in a brutal civil war.
- Mao proceeded to create the world's largest Communist state.
- President Truman refused to recognize the Communist government in China and instead supported the nationalist government in exile in Taiwan.
- Using its veto power the US refused to allow Mao's China to join the United Nations.



### **CHILDREN'S CRUSADE AGAINST COMMUNISM**

#### **47. War-Maker**

Mao Tse-tung is the leader of the Chinese Reds who attacked the United Nations forces in Korea. His army was built up, in the first place, with the help of outlaws. Later the Russian Reds supplied him with arms and advisers. He captured the China mainland in three years of savage warfare against the Nationalist government. Mao delights in war. History, he says, "is written in blood and iron." The free world must find a way to keep war-makers like Mao Tse-tung from shedding the blood of innocent people.



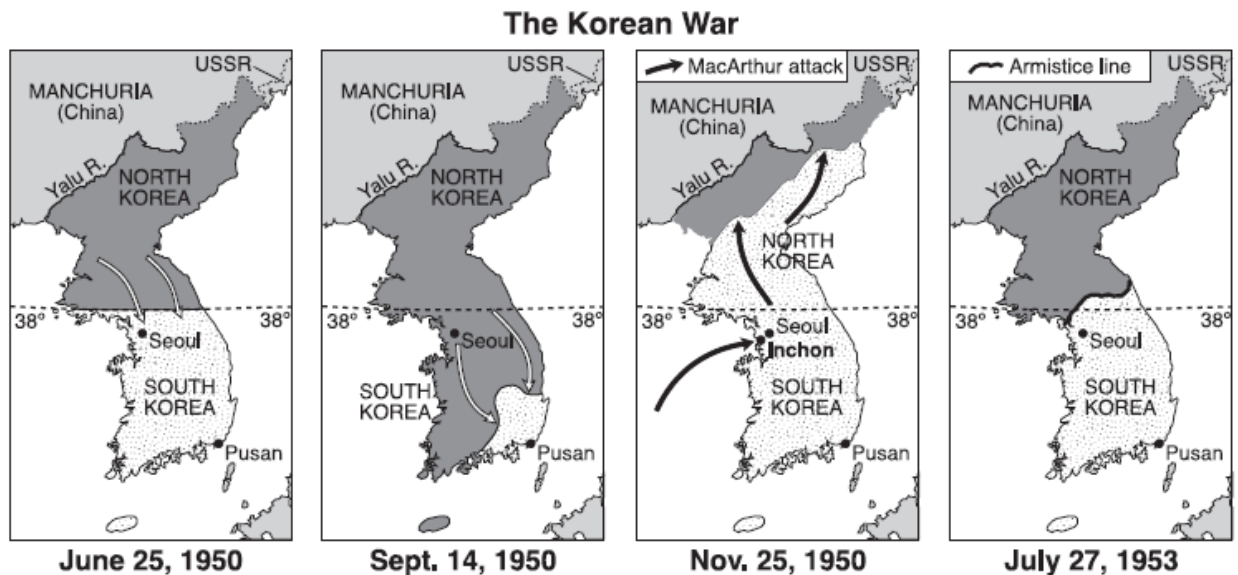
**FIGHT THE  
RED MENACE**



© 1951 Bowman Gum, Inc., Phila., Pa., U.S.A.

## B.) The Korean War 1950 – 1953

- After WW2, Korea had been divided into 2 zones: in **North Korea**, the Soviets established a Communist government **led by Kim Il Sung**, while **South Korea elected a non-communist government**.
- In **1950, Kim Il Sung launched an invasion of South Korea** to reunify the peninsula under the banner of Communism.
- President Truman saw this Communist aggression as a threat to the US and ordered troops to South Korea to resist the invasion. General MacArthur was given initial command of military operations.
- **Truman-MacArthur Controversy** – Gen MacArthur was able to drive the communist forces out of the south and launched an invasion of North Korea. China entered into the war on the side of North Korea. Gen. MacArthur wanted to not only crush North Korea but overthrow the communist forces in China by using atomic weapons. When Truman refused, Gen MacArthur criticized him publicly. Truman fired MacArthur, successfully asserting civilian control over the military.
- **1952 – Dwight D. Eisenhower** elected President after pledging he would end the war in Korea.
- **1953** – An armistice was signed that left Korea divided almost exactly as it was in 1950.



“Soviets Create Iron Curtain in Eastern Europe”  
 “Mao Zedong Leads Successful Revolution in China”  
 “North Korean Invasion of South Korea Leads to War”

Which development is reflected in these headlines?

- (1) the post-World War II expansion of communism
- (2) the beginning of détente between the Soviet Union and the United States
- (3) the return to an isolationist foreign policy
- (4) the beginning of pro-democracy movements during the Cold War

“Security Council Approves Use of Force Against Communist Invaders”

“President Truman Fires General MacArthur”  
 “Armistice Divides Nation at 38th Parallel”

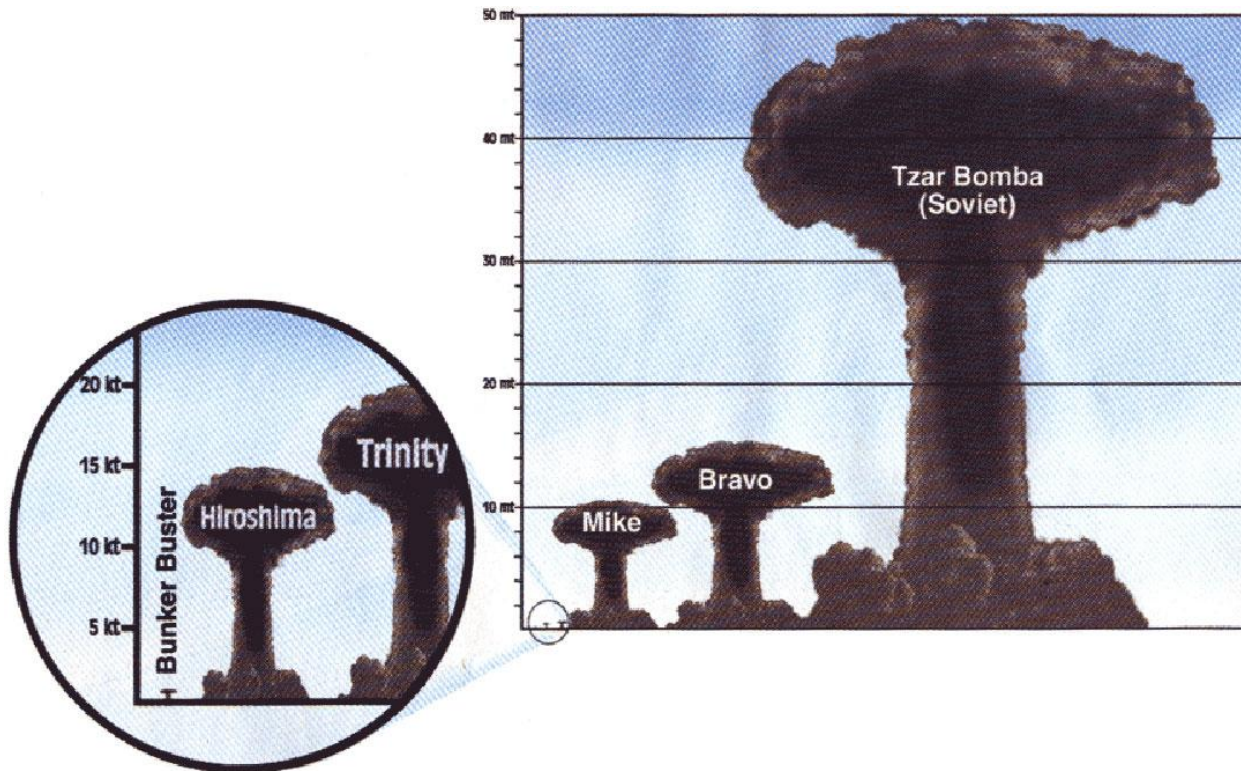
These headlines refer to which international conflict?

- (1) World War I
- (2) World War II
- (3) Korean War
- (4) Persian Gulf War

## Chapter 18 – The Cold War Heats Up

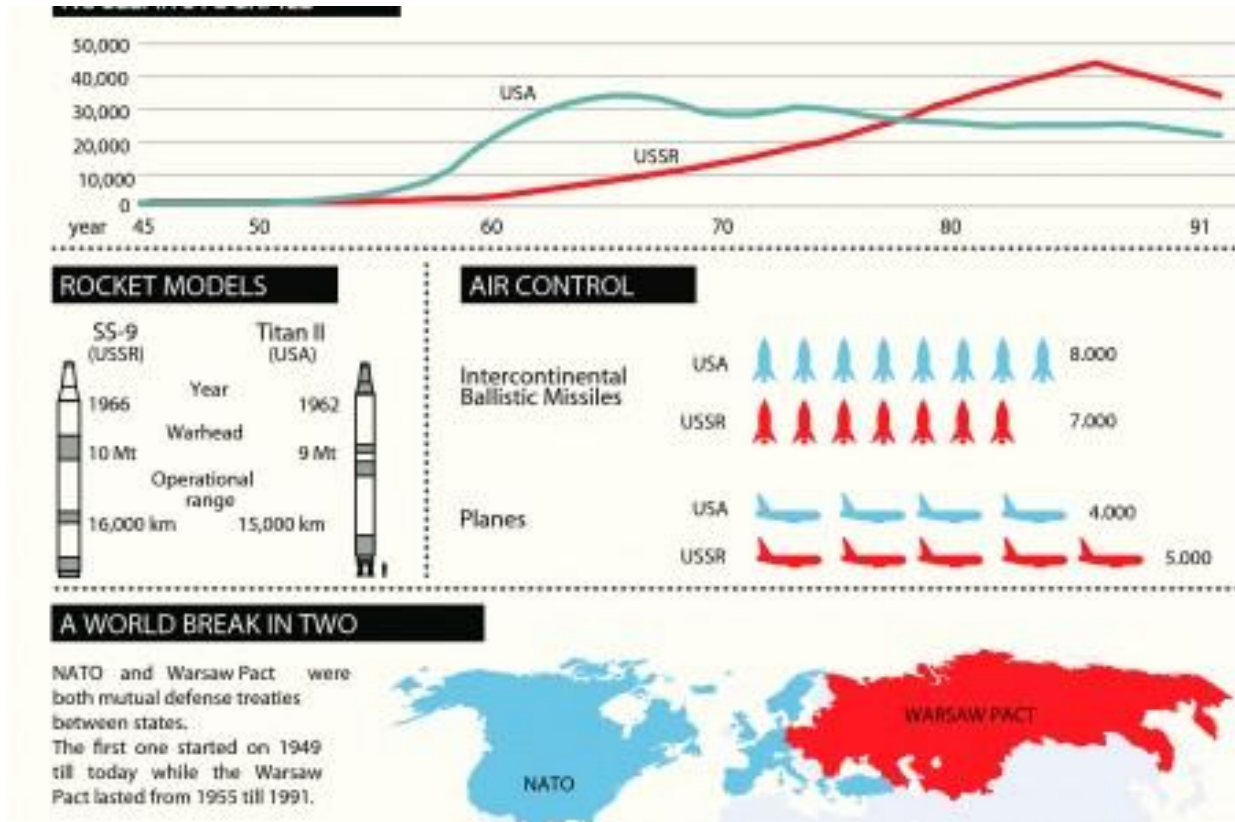
### A.) Soviets Develop the Atomic Bomb

- **1949** – The Soviet Union had developed its own atomic bomb, starting a nuclear arms race.
- **1952** – The US escalates the conflict by developing and testing out the hydrogen bomb, vastly more powerful than the atomic bomb.
- **1953** – The Soviet Union develops its own hydrogen bomb, showing that the technology gap between the US & Soviet Union was shrinking.



## B.) Massive Retaliation

- Nuclear weapons were in the eyes of the US and Soviet Union viewed as a **deterrent**.
- Both nations knew that if one of them launched their nuclear arsenal the other side would as well, resulting in the destruction of both sides.
- American leaders soon realized that in most situations **nuclear weapons could not be justified**.



### C.) The Space Race

- In 1957 the Soviet Union launched the first man made satellite, **Sputnik**, into orbit.
- To the U.S. gov't it was clear they were developing the ability to launch long range missiles that could strike the continental states.
- America public reacted with concern and fear of a now possible Soviet attack.
- 1958 the United States launched its own satellite into space and the "Space Race" began.
- 1960 – President Kennedy pledges that the US will reach the moon within the decade!
- 1969 – The U.S. lands on the moon, winning the Space Race.

**Sputnik 1: The space race begins**  
The first artificial satellite was successfully launched 40 years ago by the then Soviet Union, an event which signaled the beginning of the "space race."

Facts	Effects
■ Aluminum sphere, 23 inches in diameter weighing 184 pounds with four steel antennae emitting radio signals	■ The victory panics Western leaders
■ Launched Oct. 4, 1957	■ America resolves to regain technological superiority over the Soviet Union
■ Stayed in orbit 92 days, until Jan. 4, 1958	■ In July 1958, President Eisenhower creates the National Space and Aeronautics Agency

Source: The Encyclopedia of Soviet Spacecraft  
Associated Press / MSNBC



Which pair of events shows a correct cause-and-effect relationship?

- (1) secession of South Carolina → election of Abraham Lincoln
- (2) United States enters the Spanish-American War → sinking of the USS *Maine*
- (3) passage of the Meat Inspection Act → publication of *The Jungle*
- (4) Soviets launch *Sputnik* → United States lands astronauts on the Moon

#### D.) Effects of the Cold War on U.S. Security

- With the spread of Communism throughout Europe & Asia, Americans became concerned that communism might have infiltrated the country.
- 1947 – President Truman established the **Loyalty Review Board** to investigate “un-American” acts.
- Congress conducted its own loyalty checks through the **House Un-American Committee**.
- **1950 – The Rosenberg Trials** – Julius & Ethel Rosenberg were indicted for selling secret information about the atomic bomb to the Soviet Union. They were executed for treason, even though Americans had doubts of their guilt.
- **1950 - McCarthy Hearings** – Senator Joseph McCarthy (R-Wi) shocked nation by claiming to know the names of Communists who had infiltrated the government & army. McCarthy eventually lost credibility when he could produce no evidence to his accusations. His rhetoric created fear amongst many Americans that their neighbor could be their enemy.
- **McCarthyism** – making wild accusations without proof. McCarthyism showed the extent of anxiety caused by the Cold War.



Which event marked the beginning of the space race with the Soviet Union?

- (1) U-2 spy plane incident
- (2) launch of *Sputnik*
- (3) Berlin airlift
- (4) creation of the space shuttle program

McCarthyism in the 1950s is most closely associated with

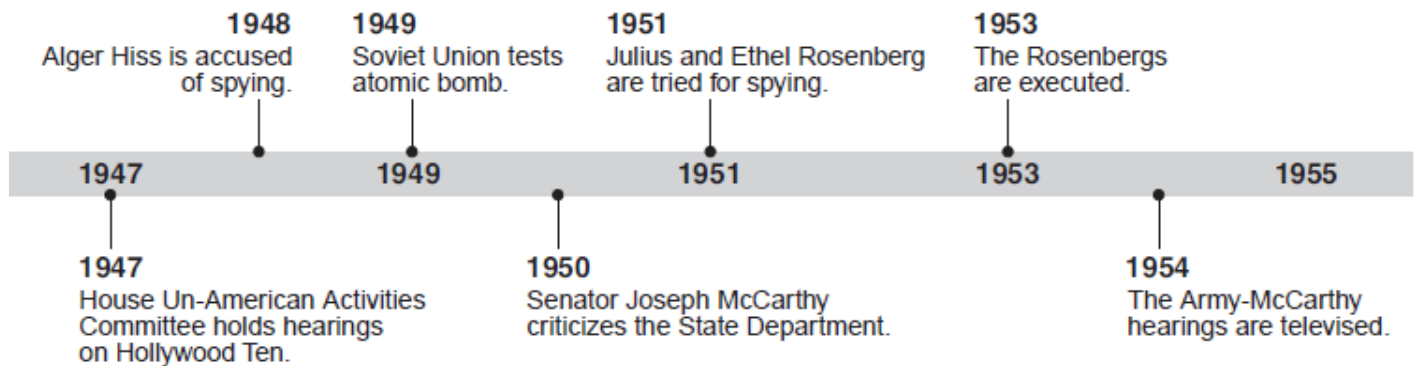
- (1) claims that communists had infiltrated the federal government
- (2) efforts to prevent pro-communist governments in Latin America
- (3) formation of the Warsaw Pact
- (4) passage of the Interstate Highway Act

Which development led to the other three?

- (1) The United States government increased funding for science and math education.
- (2) The Soviet Union launched the *Sputnik* satellite.
- (3) A joint Soviet-American space mission was announced.
- (4) President John F. Kennedy set the goal of landing a man on the Moon.

Controversies involving Alger Hiss and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg reflected the post-World War II concern over

- (1) testing nuclear missiles
- (2) joining the United Nations
- (3) placing weapons in outer space
- (4) spying by communists in the United States



Source: *The American Journey: Time Line Activities*, Glencoe/McGraw-Hill (adapted)

34 The events shown on the time line occurred as a result of

- (1) the bombing of Pearl Harbor
- (2) the launching of *Sputnik*
- (3) a need for collective security
- (4) a fear of communism

35 Which civil liberty was most seriously threatened during the period shown on the time line?

- (1) freedom of speech
- (2) freedom of religion
- (3) the right to bear arms
- (4) the right to petition the government

## THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

*Directions:* Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

**Theme: Foreign Policy**

Since 1900, United States foreign policy actions have often been based on national self-interest. These actions have had immediate and long-term results.

**Task:**

Identify *two* important United States foreign policy actions **since 1900** and for *each*

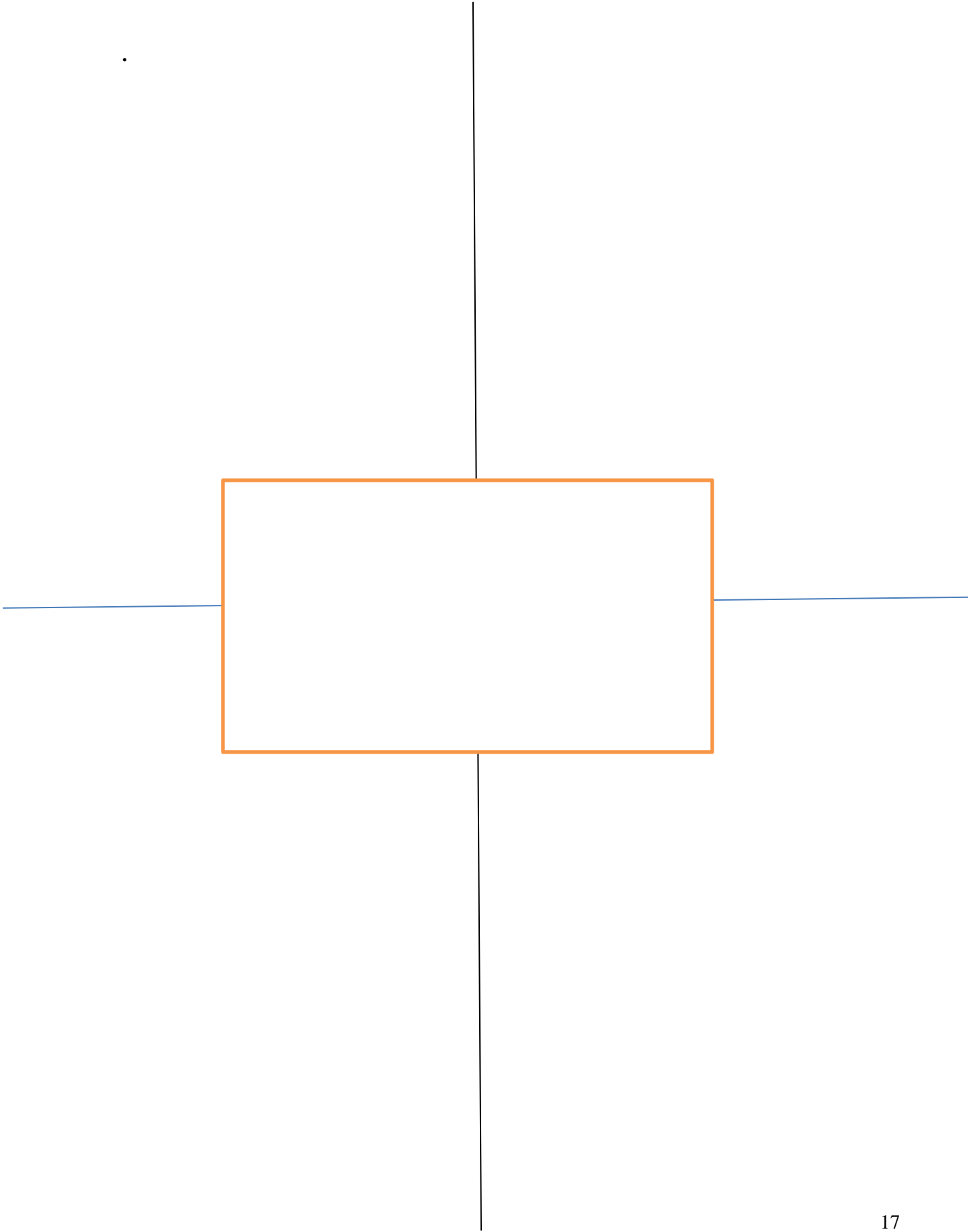
- Discuss the historical circumstances surrounding the action
- Discuss *one* immediate **or** *one* long-term result of the action
- Evaluate the extent to which the action promoted the nation's self-interest

You may use any important foreign policy action since 1900 from your study of United States history. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include Theodore Roosevelt's Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine (1904), Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points (1918), the Lend-Lease Act (1941), the Marshall Plan (1947), the blockade of Cuba (1962), the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) agreements (1972), and the Persian Gulf War (1991).

**You are *not* limited to these suggestions.**



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Lined writing area with 25 horizontal lines. The 14th line from the top is highlighted in blue.

## Chapter 19 – The Civil Rights Movement

### A.) Origin of the Civil Rights Movement

- Returning African-American WW2 veterans believed that after their sacrifice they would be treated as equals when they returned home.....unfortunately this was far from what they experienced.
- **1947 – Jackie Robinson** became the 1<sup>st</sup> African-American to break the color barrier and play in the major leagues.
- **1948 – President Truman** signed an executive order to desegregate the military and end racial discrimination in the hiring practices of the federal government.



### B.) Brown v. Board of Education

- **Background** – in Plessy v. Ferguson, The Supreme Court had upheld the constitutionality of segregation ruling “separate but equal” was legal under the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
- NAACP lawyers began challenging this doctrine and in 1953 appealed a Kansas state ruling where an African-American child had been denied access to a white school in her neighborhood.
- **The Decision** – Chief Justice Earl Warren wrote the unanimous decision. “Separate but equal has no place in the field of public education. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal”. The Court ruled that segregation should be ended “with all due deliberate speed”. It took years however, before it was fully carried out.



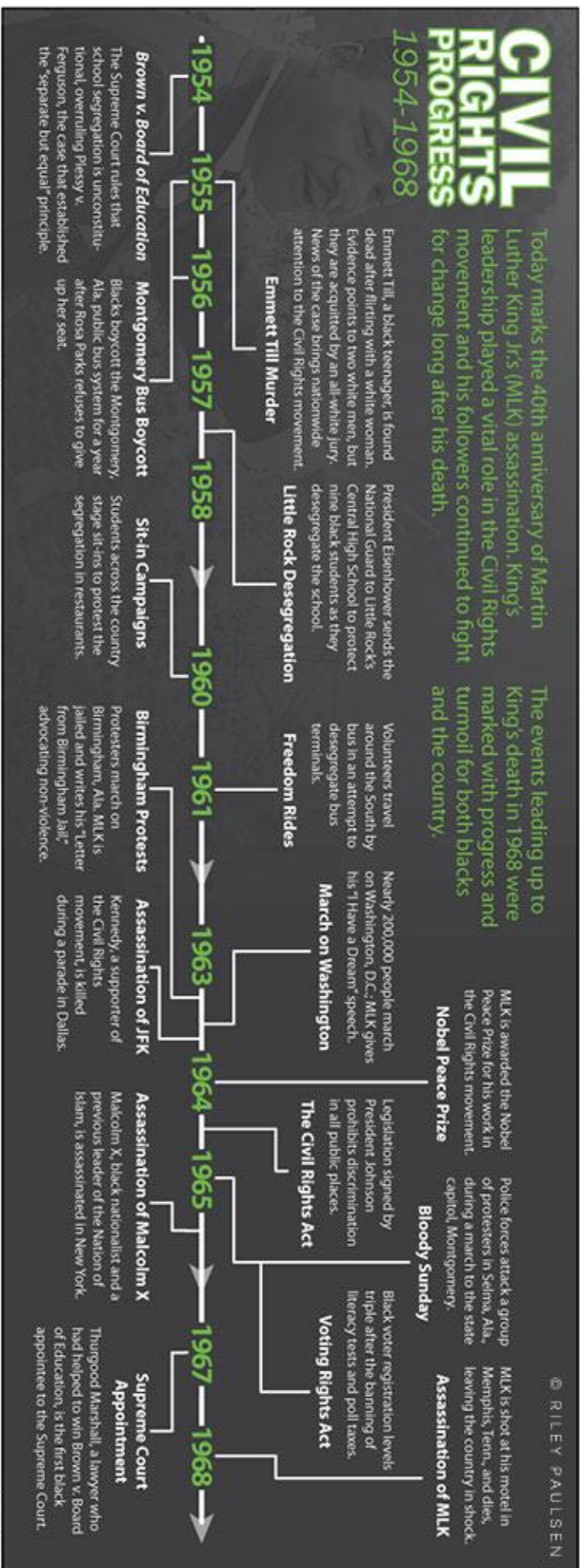
Source: "With an Even Hand," Brown v. Board of Education exhibition, Library of Congress (adapted)

Mrs. Nettie Hunt, sitting on the steps of the U. S. Supreme Court Building in Washington, explains the significance of the Court's May 17, 1954 desegregation ruling to her daughter, Nikie 3½, in this November 19, 1954 photo.

Based on this photograph and caption, what is the significance of the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision? [1]

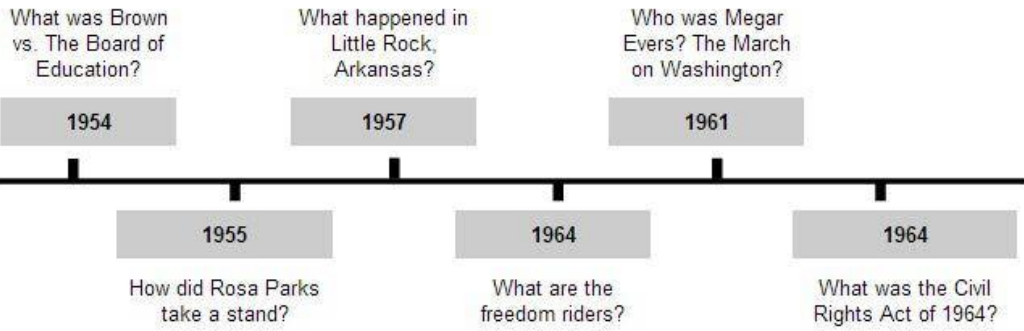
Score

# C.) The March to Equality



Sources: [http://www.pbs.org/wnet/saworld/timeline/civil\\_01.html](http://www.pbs.org/wnet/saworld/timeline/civil_01.html)  
<http://www.cnn.com/EVENTS/1997/mlk/links.html>

By Riley Paulsen  
JOUEN 345



Below the timeline, there are several horizontal lines for writing. The first line is a solid blue line, followed by several dashed lines, and then several solid grey lines.

**Chapter 20 – The Post-War Presidents: Eisenhower, Kennedy & Johnson**

**A.) The Eisenhower Years – 1953-1960**

- The Eisenhower Presidency was marked by a period of recovery and economic growth as well as conformity.
- **Eisenhower Doctrine** – speech given by the president in response to the growing influence of the Soviet Union in the Middle East. Wanted the US to become an influence in the region now that France and Britain were gone.
- **Little Rock, Arkansas** – President Eisenhower ordered troops to protect and ensure that African-American students could attend the school.
- **American** involvement in the Vietnam conflict begins under President Eisenhower.

**Domestic Developments during Eisenhower Administration**

<b>Housing Boom</b>	<b>Prosperity</b>	<b>Conformity</b>
<p><b>Baby Boom</b> – period of time in US history in which birth rates were extremely high.</p> <p>This boom along with the G.I. Bill which helped veterans get mortgages, led developers to build cheaper, mass produced homes.</p> <p>Home ownership increased and suburbanization develops!</p>	<p>The demand for consumer goods reached all-time highs.</p> <p>American businesses were manufacturing new types of products and services.</p> <p>America dominated world trade!</p>	<p>Great emphasis on conforming to “traditional America lifestyle”</p> <p>Unusual ideas were regarded with suspicious.</p> <p>Fear of Communism strengthened the dislike of non-conformist attitudes.</p>

The Eisenhower Doctrine (1957) was an effort by the United States to

- (1) gain control of the Suez Canal
- (2) take possession of Middle East oil wells
- (3) find a homeland for Palestinian refugees
- (4) counter the influence of the Soviet Union in the Middle East

... It is important that the reasons for my action be understood by all our citizens. As you know, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that separate public educational facilities for the races are inherently unequal and therefore compulsory school segregation laws are unconstitutional....

— President Dwight D. Eisenhower, September 24, 1957

Which Supreme Court case is referred to in this quotation?

- (1) *Dred Scott v. Sanford*
- (2) *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*
- (3) *Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States*
- (4) *Tinker v. Des Moines School District*



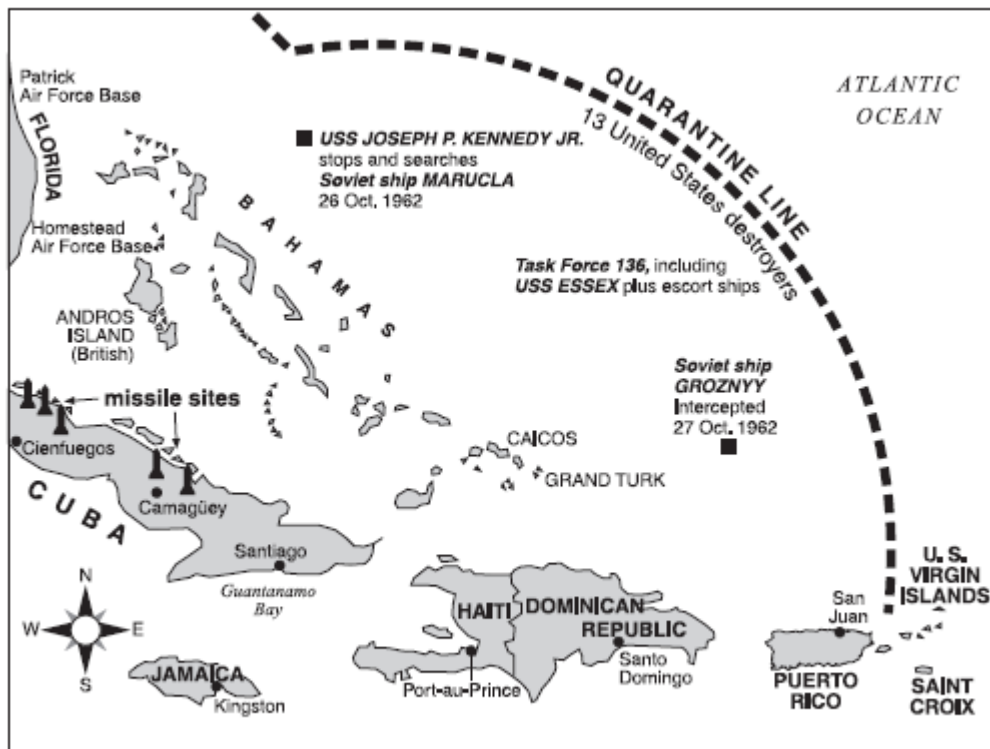
## B.) The Kennedy Presidency 1960-1963

- **1960 – John F. Kennedy** was elected as the youngest President in US history.
- **New Frontier** – Kennedy’s domestic policy that focused on a tax cut to stimulate the economy, the creation of Medicare, civil rights legislation and increased aid to education.
- Kennedy faced two major foreign policy crises.



Bay of Pigs Invasion	Cuban Missile Crisis
In 1961, Cuban exiles, trained in the US invaded Cuba at the Bay of Pigs.	In 1962, the US discovered that Cuba was secretly trying to build bases for Soviet nuclear missiles.
Kennedy fearing Soviet involvement did not provide any air or ground support.	Kennedy imposed a naval blockade of Cuba & threatened to invade.
Castro easily defeated exile forces.	Soviet and American forces were on verge of war...
Major foreign policy failure for the Kennedy administration.	Khrushchev agreed to withdraw missiles for a pledge that US wouldn't invade Cuba.

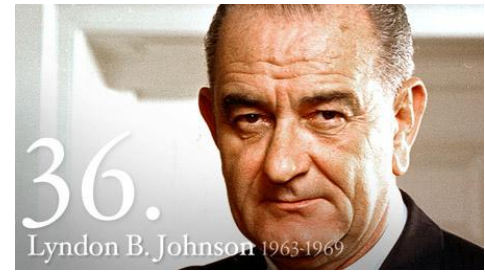
### Cuban Missile Crisis



Source: "Flag Plot Cuban Missile Crisis," October 28, 1962, U.S. Naval Historical Center, National Security Archive, George Washington University (adapted)

### C.) The Johnson Presidency 1963-1968

- The assassination of President John F. Kennedy on November 22 1963 led to Vice President Lyndon Johnson becoming the 36<sup>th</sup> President.
- As President, Johnson proposed to Congress the most far-ranging social legislation since the New Deal.
- **Great Society** – was the title given to Johnson’s domestic policy which focused on opening opportunities for all citizens and improving the quality of American life.



Major Great Society Programs			
Health and Welfare	Education	The “War on Poverty”	Consumer and Environmental Protection
<b>Medicare</b> (1965) established a comprehensive health insurance program for all elderly people; financed through the Social Security system.	<b>The Elementary and Secondary Education Act</b> (1965) targeted aid to students and funded related activities such as adult education and education counseling.	<b>The Office of Economic Opportunity</b> (1964) oversaw many programs to improve life in inner cities, including Job Corps, an education and job training program for at-risk youth.	<b>The Water Quality Act and Clean Air Acts</b> (1965) supported development of standards and goals for water and air quality.
<b>Medicaid</b> (1965) funded by federal and state governments, provided health and medical assistance to families with low incomes.	<b>Higher Education Act</b> (1965) supported college tuition scholarships, student loans, and work-study programs for students with low- and middle-incomes.	<b>Housing and Urban Development Act</b> (1965) established new housing subsidy programs and made federal loans and public housing grants easier to obtain.	<b>The Highway Safety Act</b> (1966) supported highway safety by improving federal, state, and local coordination and by creating training standards for emergency medical technicians.
<b>Child Nutrition Act</b> (1966) established a school breakfast program and expanded the school lunch program and milk program to improve nutrition for children from families with low incomes.	<b>Project Head Start</b> (1965) funded a preschool program for the disadvantaged.	<b>Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act</b> (1966) helped revitalize urban areas through a variety of social and economic programs.	<b>The Fair Packaging and Labeling Act</b> (1966) required all consumer products to have true and informative labels.

One way in which the New Deal, the Fair Deal, and the Great Society are similar is that these programs

- (1) promoted the idea of “rugged individualism”
- (2) increased government commitment to the well-being of the people
- (3) reduced the amount of money spent on domestic programs
- (4) encouraged the states to take a more active role in national defense

## Chapter 21 – The Sixties: A Decade of Change

### A.) The Youth Culture

- In the 60s & 70s many young people adopted a spirit of rebelliousness against the conformity of the 1950s.
- They challenged many of the traditional and conservative ideas held by previous generation.
- Openly experimented with drugs and sex and adopted new fashions to set them apart from traditional styles.
- Many of these youths would join the anti-war movement and protest the growing conflict in Vietnam.
- Protests throughout the 60s and 70s were a common occurrence.



### B.) Women's Liberation/Feminist Movement

- In the 1960s, the Feminist Movement was formed with the goal of securing economic and social equality for women.
- Many women opposed the traditional/conservative roles that society had placed on them and demanded the same opportunities as men.
- Betty Friedan in her book, *The Feminine Mystique* revealed the frustration that many women felt at being restricted to homemaking and motherhood.
- The Feminist Movement pushed for sex education courses and for women to take control of their reproduction with birth control.

### C.) Accomplishments of the Feminist Movement

- Many colleges became co-educational and hired women professors
- 1963 – Congress passed the “Equal Pay” Act requiring companies to pay women the same as men for the same work.
- Opposed sexist language & replace with gender neutral ones.
- Lobbied Congress for more funds to research women's diseases such as breast cancer.

Books such as *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, *How the Other Half Lives*, and *The Feminine Mystique* all show that literature can sometimes

- (1) expose government corruption
- (2) cause violent revolution
- (3) begin military conflict
- (4) encourage social reform

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*Following is an excerpt from "The Feminine Mystique," by Betty Friedan.*

The problem lay buried, unspoken, for many years in the minds of American women. It was a strange stirring, a sense of dissatisfaction, a yearning that women suffered in the middle of the twentieth century in the United States. Each suburban wife struggled with it alone. As she made the beds, shopped for groceries, matched slipcover material, ate peanut butter sandwiches with her children, chauffeured Cub Scouts and Brownies, lay beside her husband at night — she was afraid to ask even of herself the silent question — "Is this all?"

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## D.) The Abortion Issue

- Many states had laws banning abortion during the 1950-early 70s.
- Feminists believed that women should have the right to choose whether or not to have a child.
- Pro-Choice rights became a rallying cry for the Feminist Movement.
- **1973** – The Supreme Court ruled in the landmark case **Roe v. Wade** that women's constitutional right to privacy guaranteed the right to an abortion in an early pregnancy.



The Supreme Court decision in *Roe v. Wade* (1973) was based on the constitutional principle of

- (1) protection of property rights
- (2) freedom of speech
- (3) right to privacy
- (4) freedom of religion

The Supreme Court rulings in *Roe v. Wade* (1973) and *Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania, et al. v. Casey* (1992) are similar in that both cases dealt with a woman's right to

- (1) privacy
- (2) medical insurance
- (3) equal pay for equal work
- (4) participate in school sports

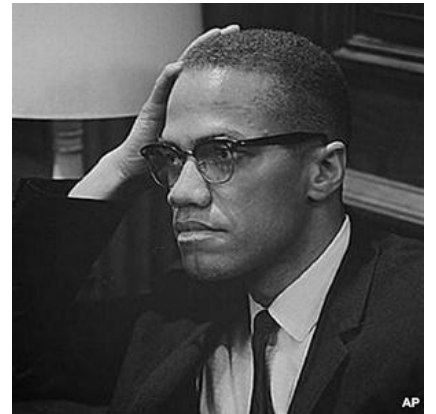
### E.) Black Power Movement

- Not all African-American supported Martin Luther King, Jr and his civil disobedience policies to achieve civil rights.
- Some began to demand an end to the racism and segregation, which still existed throughout the country, using more radical and militant tactics.
- Black Power & Black Pride became the rallying call for many young African-Americans
- **Black Panther Party for Self Defense** – was a left-wing socialist organization that advocated for Black Nationalism and an end to discrimination and racist government policies.



### F.) Nation of Islam & Malcolm X

- **Nation of Islam** – founded in 1930, is a black supremacist and anti-Semitic organization that took an aggressive stand during the Civil Rights Era.
- **Malcolm X** – the spokesman for the Nation of Islam, argued for meeting violence with violence. Supporting black run businesses and organizations. He urged blacks to form and control their own communities.
- **Malcolm X** after taking a religious pilgrimage to Mecca had a change of heart and broke from the Nation of Islam and its radical teachings.
- **1965** – **Malcolm X** was assassinated by agents of the Nation of Islam.



During the 1950s and 1960s, which civil rights leader advocated black separatism?

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| (1) Medgar Evers   | (3) Rosa Parks |
| (2) James Meredith | (4) Malcolm X  |



## G.) Cesar Chavez & the Chicano Movement

- Beginning in 1965 Latino-Americans began their struggle for equality.
- Cesar Chavez led an organized strike of agricultural workers to demand better pay, living conditions and an end to the racist policies against them.
- Encouraged the use of civil disobedience in their protests.
- After years of protest and struggle his union known as the United Farm Workers achieved many of the goals they fought for.

Dear Mr. Barr,

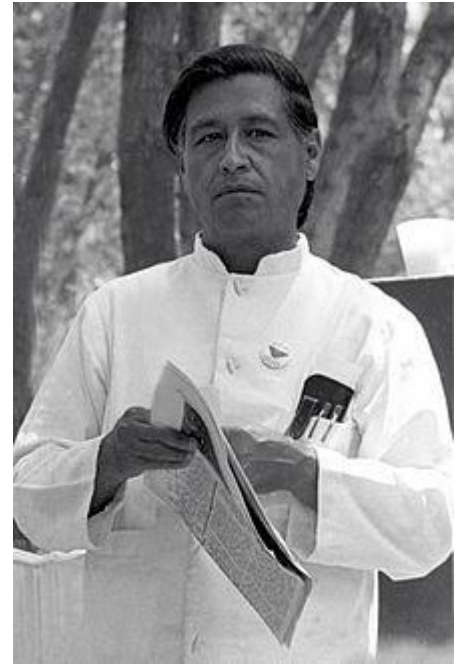
... This letter does not express all that is in my heart, Mr. Barr. But if it says nothing else it says that we do not hate you or rejoice to see your industry destroyed; we hate the agribusiness system [agricultural corporations] that seeks to keep us enslaved and we shall overcome and change it not by retaliation or bloodshed but by a determined nonviolent struggle carried on by those masses of farm workers who intend to be free and human.

Sincerely yours,  
Cesar E. Chavez

— Cesar Chavez, letter to E.L. Barr Jr.,  
Good Friday, 1969, in Andrew Carroll, ed.,  
*Letters of a Nation*, Broadway Books

Which action did Cesar Chavez take that is most consistent with the theme of this excerpt?

- (1) organizing a farmworkers union
- (2) calling for stricter enforcement of immigration laws
- (3) asking Congress to pass legislation for low-income housing
- (4) promoting the takeover of large corporations by farmworkers



## H.) The Red Power Movement

- **1968 - American Indian Movement** was founded in Minneapolis, Minnesota to address the problems that Indians were facing in the city.
- **1970** – The movement and spread throughout America and Indians from different tribes came together to fight for Indian rights. Seized control of the island of Alcatraz to protest government treatment of Indians.
- **1971** – AIM marched onto Washington D.C. to protest the years of broken treaties and promises made to tribes.
- **1973** – AIM members occupied the town of Wounded Knee in protest of the continuing government policies and actions.
- After the occupation of Wounded Knee, AIM became virtually powerless as it was caught up in numerous legal battles as a result of their actions.



**I.) Chief Justice Earl Warren**

- Was the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1953-1969
- Under his leadership, the Supreme Court became a major instrument of social change by protecting individual right, minority groups and those accused of crimes.



*Chief Justice Earl Warren  
(Courtesy Library of Congress)*

The United States Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren (1953–1969) made several landmark decisions that

- (1) drew criticism for supporting States rights
- (2) weakened the power of the federal government
- (3) strengthened the authority of the police
- (4) increased the rights of individuals

**J.) The Cases**

<b>Mapp v. Ohio</b>	<b>1961</b> – The Supreme Court ruled that evidence obtained by the police through an illegal search could not be used in court
<b>Baker v. Carr</b>	<b>1962</b> – Under legislative districting in some states, rural areas were over represented and cities were under represented. The Court ruled that these legislative districts must be reapportioned based on the basis of “one man, one vote”
<b>Gideon v. Wainwright</b>	<b>1963</b> – The Court ruled that states must provide a free lawyer to any criminal defendant facing imprisonment who could not afford one.
<b>Miranda v. Arizona</b>	<b>1966</b> – A man confessed to a rape without being informed that he could have a lawyer present. The Court overturned his conviction, ruling that the police must inform suspects of their “Miranda” rights.



### Part III

#### DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

This question is based on the accompanying documents. The question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. Some of the documents have been edited for the purposes of the question. As you analyze the documents, take into account the source of each document and any point of view that may be presented in the document.

#### Historical Context:

Between 1953 and 1969, the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court was Earl Warren. Supreme Court decisions made during the “Warren Court” era led to significant changes in various aspects of life in the United States. Several important court cases affected equal protection under the law, separation of church and state, and the rights of individuals accused of crimes.

**Task:** Using information from the documents and your knowledge of United States history, answer the questions that follow each document in Part A. Your answers to the questions will help you write the Part B essay, in which you will be asked to

- Discuss how decisions of the Warren Court affected American society

**Part A**  
**Short-Answer Questions**

**Document 1a**

... The Warren Court (1953–1969) revolutionized constitutional law and American society. First, the unanimous and watershed [critical] school desegregation ruling, *Brown v. Board of Education*, in 1954 at the end of Warren’s first year on the bench. Then, in 1962 *Baker v. Carr* announced the “reapportionment revolution” guaranteeing equal voting rights [to individual voters no matter where they lived]. And throughout the 1960s, the Court handed down a series of rulings on criminal procedure that extended the rights of the accused and sought to ensure equal access to justice for the poor. *Mapp v. Ohio* (1961), extending the exclusionary rule to the states, and *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966), sharply limiting police interrogations of criminal suspects, continue to symbolize the Warren Court’s revolution in criminal justice. . . .

Source: David M. O’Brien, “The Supreme Court: From Warren to Burger to Rehnquist,” *PS*, Winter 1987

1a According to David M. O’Brien, what is *one* effect of the Warren Court on American society? [1]

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Score

**Document 1b**

... The Warren Court’s revolution in public law promoted acrimony [hostility] and bitterness precisely because it empowered those who had previously not had the opportunity to exercise power. Whether we approve of their behavior or not, there is little doubt that these new groups added dramatically and often disturbingly to the contours of American society. Much of what the Warren Court did was to release dissident minorities from long-standing legal and social strictures [limits]. Critics complained that the Court was the root of the problem; it was fostering subversive [disobedient] action by civil rights advocates, Communist agitators, criminals, smut peddlers, and racketeers who hid behind the Fifth Amendment when called to account. . . .

Source: Kermit Hall, “The Warren Court in Historical Perspective,” Bernard Schwartz, ed., *The Warren Court: A Retrospective*, Oxford University Press, 1996

1b According to Kermit Hall, what is *one* criticism leveled against the decisions of the Warren Court? [1]

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Score

Document 2



Mrs. Nettie Hunt, sitting on the steps of the U. S. Supreme Court Building in Washington, explains the significance of the Court's May 17, 1954 desegregation ruling to her daughter, Nikie 3½, in this November 19, 1954 photo.

Source: "With an Even Hand," *Brown v. Board of Education* exhibition, Library of Congress (adapted)

2 Based on this photograph and caption, what is the significance of the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision? [1]

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Score

**Document 3a**

... “The promise of *Brown* was not fulfilled in the way that we envisioned it,” says U.S. Secretary of Education Rod Paige, who was a student at Mississippi’s all-black Jackson State University when the decision was handed down. Within the first few years after the decision, paratroopers were protecting black students entering Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., schools were shuttered [closed] entirely in Prince Edward County, Va., and white families across the South put their children into private schools. By 1971, the court had endorsed busing to overcome the residential segregation that was keeping black and white children apart. Particularly in the South, the integration drive worked, as the share of black children attending majority white schools rose from 0.1% in 1960 to a high of 44% in 1988. . . .

Source: Rebecca Winters, “No Longer Separate, But Not Yet Equal,” *Time*, May 10, 2004

**Document 3b**

... Even though the effects of *Brown* were slow in coming—real desegregation only occurred with the 1964 Civil Rights Act and aggressive enforcement by the Department of Justice, which denied federal funds to any segregated school—they were revolutionary. Greenberg [Jack Greenberg, a member of the *Brown* legal team] cites encouraging evidence today as the half-full approach: there are black Cabinet members in Democrat and Republican administrations; blacks hold top management positions in major corporations like Citibank, Xerox, Time Warner, and Merrill Lynch. When Greenberg started practicing law in 1949 there were only two black U.S. Congressmen. Today [2004] there are 39.

*Brown* “broke up the frozen political system in the country at the time,” Greenberg notes. Southern congressmen made it a priority to keep African-Americans from obtaining power, but *Brown* allowed for change. Judge Carter [Robert Carter, a member of the *Brown* legal team] believes that the greatest accomplishment of the ruling was to create a black middle class: “The court said everyone was equal, so now you had it by right.” . . .

Source: Kristina Dell, “What ‘Brown’ Means Today,” *Time*, May 17, 2004

3 Based on these documents, state *two* effects of the *Brown v. Board of Education* Supreme Court decision on American society. [2]

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Score

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Score

Document 4

. . . **QUESTION:** Mr. President, in the furor [uproar] over the Supreme Court's decision [in *Engel v. Vitale*] on prayer in the schools, some members of Congress have been introducing legislation for Constitutional amendments specifically to sanction [permit] prayer or religious exercise in the schools. Can you give us your opinion of the decision itself, and of these moves of the Congress to circumvent [get around] it?

**THE PRESIDENT:** I haven't seen the measures in the Congress and you would have to make a determination of what the language was, and what effect it would have on the First Amendment. The Supreme Court has made its judgment, and a good many people obviously will disagree with it. Others will agree with it. But I think that it is important for us if we are going to maintain our Constitutional principle that we support the Supreme Court decisions even when we may not agree with them.

In addition, we have in this case a very easy remedy, and that is to pray ourselves and I would think that it would be a welcome reminder to every American family that we can pray a good deal more at home, we can attend our churches with a good deal more fidelity, and we can make the true meaning of prayer much more important in the lives of all of our children. That power is very much open to us. . . .

Source: President John F. Kennedy, News Conference, June 27, 1962

4a What was *one* effect of the *Engel v. Vitale* decision on public schools in the United States? [1]

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Score

b What does President John F. Kennedy suggest as a “remedy” to those who disagree with the Supreme Court’s decision in *Engel v. Vitale*? [1]

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Score

**Document 5**

ATLANTA, Nov. 21 — As President Clinton and the new Republican leadership in Congress consider measures that would return organized prayer to public schools, it is worth remembering one thing.

Prayer is already there.

Despite a Supreme Court ruling [*Engel v. Vitale*] 32 years ago that classroom prayer and Scripture reading are unconstitutional even if they are voluntary, prayer is increasingly a part of school activities from early-morning moments of silence to lunchtime prayer sessions to pre-football-game prayers for both players and fans.

The most common forms are state-mandated moments of silence at the beginning of the day, which are permissible to the extent they are not meant to be a forum for organized prayer. But, particularly in the South, religious clubs, prayer groups and pro-prayer students and community groups are making religion and prayer part of the school day. . . .

Source: Peter Applebome, "Prayer in Public Schools? It's Nothing New for Many," *New York Times*, November 22, 1994

5 According to Peter Applebome, what are *two* ways in which prayer in public schools continued despite the Supreme Court ruling in *Engel v. Vitale*? [2]

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Score

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Score

**Document 6**

In the decades following the *Engel* decision, federal courts have continued to hear cases and make rulings on issues involving separation of church and state.

FRANKFORT, Ky. — A civic group will send a Ten Commandments monument back to Frankfort only if political leaders give assurances that it will be displayed publicly, as a new law allows. . . .

The Ten Commandments monument was part of an ever-growing list of religious issues that [Governor Ernie] Fletcher and other political leaders have dealt with this year. . . .

The Eagles [a fraternal organization] donated the Ten Commandments monument to the state in 1971. It was removed from the Capitol grounds and placed in storage in the mid-1980s during a construction project. When political leaders tried to display it again in 2000, the American Civil Liberties Union went to court, claiming the monument was an unconstitutional endorsement of religion. The ACLU won the case. . . .

Lawmakers passed a bill calling for the return of the monument. The same bill granted permission to local governments to post displays of the commandments in courthouses and other public buildings.

Kentucky has been at the center of legal fights in recent years on the posting of the commandments. In one case, *McCreary County v. ACLU* [2005], the U.S. Supreme Court ruled displays inside courthouses in McCreary and Pulaski counties were unconstitutional. In another [lower court case], *Mercer County v. ACLU*, the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals said a similar display in the Mercer County Courthouse is constitutional because it included other historic documents. . . .

Source: "Ten Commandments, other issues generating debate in Ky.," *Associated Press*, April 13, 2006

6 Based on this article, what is *one* issue in the continuing debate on separation of church and state? [1]

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Score

Document 7

. . . along with other Warren Court decisions, *Miranda* has increased public awareness of constitutional rights. The *Miranda* warnings may be the most famous words ever written by the United States Supreme Court. With the widespread dissemination [distribution] of *Miranda* warnings in innumerable [numerous] television shows as well as in the movies and contemporary fiction, the reading of the *Miranda* rights has become a familiar sight and sound to most Americans; *Miranda* has become a household word. As Samuel Walker writes, “[e]very junior high school student knows that suspects are entitled to their ‘*Miranda* rights.’ They often have the details wrong, but the principle that there are limits on police officer behavior, and penalties for breaking those rules, is firmly established.” As we have seen, a national poll in 1984 revealed that 93% of those surveyed knew that they had a right to an attorney if arrested, and a national poll in 1991 found that 80% of those surveyed knew that they had a right to remain silent if arrested. Perhaps it should not be surprising that, as many of my research subjects told me, some suspects assert their rights prior to the *Miranda* admonition [warning] or in situations where police warnings are not legally required. Indeed, in the last thirty years, the *Miranda* rights have been so entrenched [well-established] in American popular folklore as to become an indelible part of our collective heritage and consciousness. . . .

Source: Richard A. Leo, “The Impact of ‘*Miranda*’ Revisited,”  
*The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, Spring 1996 (adapted)

7 According to Richard A. Leo, what is *one* effect of the *Miranda* decision on American society? [1]

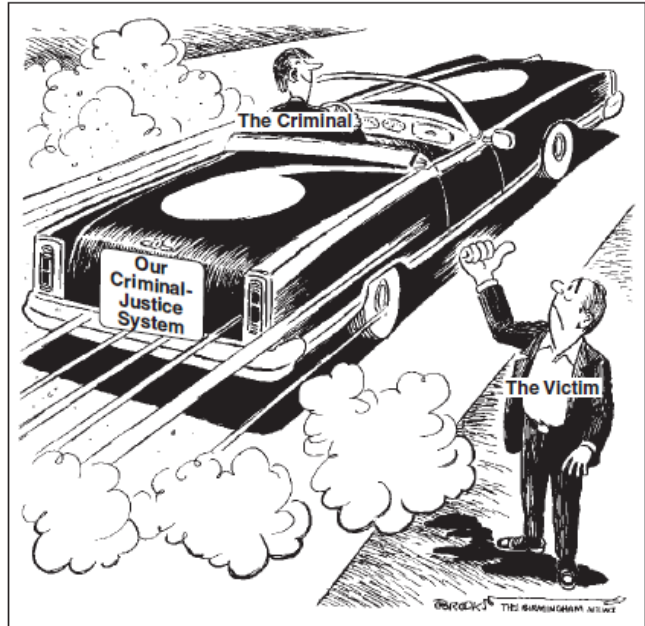
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Score



Document 8a



Source: Charles Brooks, *Birmingham News* (adapted)

Document 8b

... The familiar fact is that the vastly troubled criminal-justice system often exacts no price at all for crime. An adult burglar has only one chance in 412 of going to jail for any single job, according to Gregory Krohm of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute's Center for the Study of Public Choice. For juveniles under 17, the figure is one in 659 burglaries, with a likelihood of only a nine-month term if the 659-to-1 shot comes in. Many critics are convinced that such odds were created in large part by those constitutional-law rulings of the Warren Court that expanded the rights of criminal defendants. Mapp, Escobedo, Miranda and Wade\* are still names that enrage law-and-order advocates. But despite all the years of talk and four Nixon appointments, the court has so far been willing only to trim some of the rules, not reverse them. The new rulings obviously add to the work of the courts, and some experts believe that they have hampered the criminal-justice system's capacity to convict guilty offenders, though as yet there have been no studies demonstrating any such significant damage. . . .

Source: "The Crime Wave," *Time*, June 30, 1975

\*In *United States v. Wade* (1967), the Court ruled that defendants have a right to counsel during police lineups. This does **not** refer to *Roe v. Wade*.

8 Based on the cartoon and the *Time* article, what is *one* impact of the rulings of the Warren Court on crime? [1]

---

Score

Document 9

WASHINGTON — Refusing to overturn more than three decades of established law enforcement practice, the Supreme Court yesterday strongly reaffirmed its landmark Miranda [*Miranda v. Arizona*] decision, which requires police to inform criminal suspects of their rights to remain silent and to be represented by an attorney during interrogation.

In a 7-2 opinion written by Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist, the high court ruled that the requirement that criminal suspects be read their “Miranda rights” is rooted in the Constitution and cannot be overturned by an act of Congress. Federal lawmakers passed legislation seeking to undo the Miranda decision in 1968, two years after the ruling.

The seven justices in the majority left open the question of whether they would have reached the same conclusion as the original five-justice Miranda majority about the constitutional rights of criminal suspects. But citing the court’s long tradition of respect for precedent, the justices said there were compelling reasons not to overrule it now.

“Miranda has become embedded in routine police practice to the point where the warnings have become part of our national culture,” wrote Rehnquist, a frequent and vocal critic of the Miranda decision during his earlier years on the bench. . . .

Source: “Miranda warnings upheld, Supreme Court says right now deeply rooted,”  
*Florida Times Union*, June 27, 2000

9 Based on this article, why did the Supreme Court decide not to overturn the decision in *Miranda v. Arizona*? [1]

---

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Score

## Part B

### Essay

*Directions:* Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs, and a conclusion. Use evidence from *at least five* documents in your essay. Support your response with relevant facts, examples, and details. Include additional outside information.

#### Historical Context:

Between 1953 and 1969, the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court was Earl Warren. Supreme Court decisions made during the “Warren Court” era led to significant changes in various aspects of life in the United States. Several important court cases affected equal protection under the law, separation of church and state, and the rights of individuals accused of crimes.

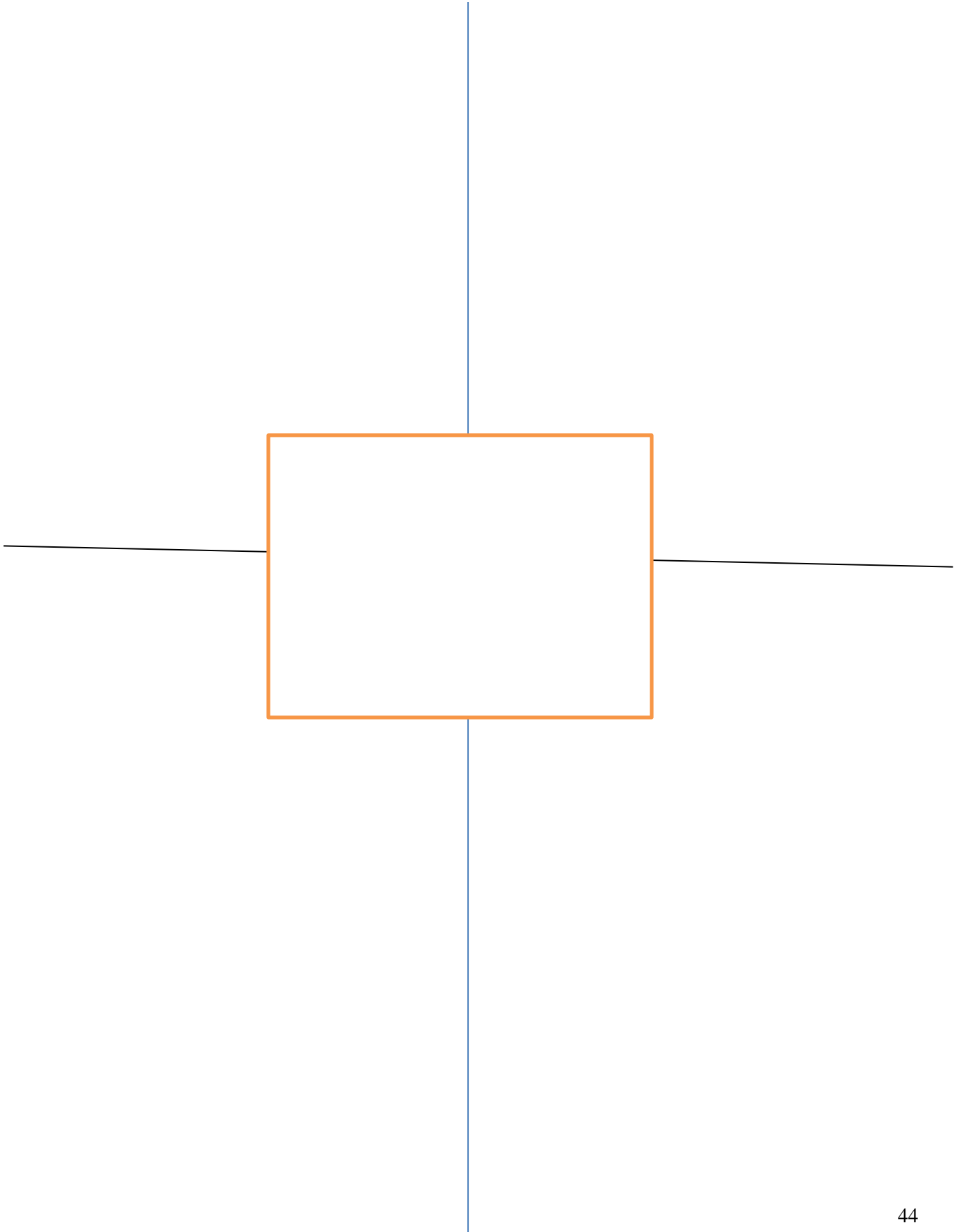
**Task:** Using information from the documents and your knowledge of United States history, write an essay in which you

- Discuss how decisions of the Warren Court affected American society

#### Guidelines:

**In your essay, be sure to**

- Develop all aspects of the task
- Incorporate information from *at least five* documents
- Incorporate relevant outside information
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme



## Chapter 22 – The Vietnam War

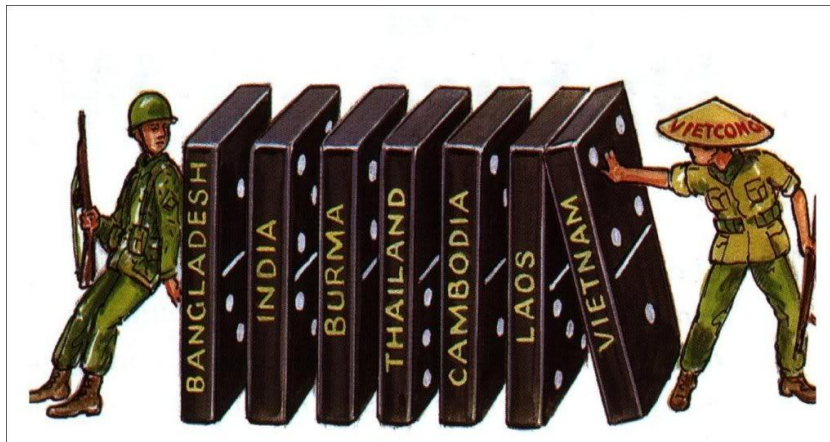
### A.) Origin of the War

- The decade of change (60s) ended with Americans deeply divided over the Vietnam War.
- Vietnam was once a French colony in Indochina
- 1954, the Vietnamese defeated the French
- At the Geneva Conference that followed, Vietnam was divided into 2, and was to be reunified after elections in 1956.
- South Vietnamese leaders later refused to hold elections, fearing Communists would win control.
- South Vietnamese Communists (Vietcong), with North Vietnamese support, began a guerilla war against the government of South Vietnam.



### B.) The War Under President Kennedy, 1960 -1963

- Kennedy, responding to requests from the South Vietnamese government for help, sent aid and 16,000 military advisers to train the Vietnamese army to fight the Vietcong.
- U.S. leaders believed in the domino theory: they thought if South Vietnam fell to Communism, so would the rest of Southeast Asia and the rest of Asia.



Which development is most closely associated with the belief in the domino theory?

- (1) military involvement in Vietnam
- (2) construction of the Berlin Wall
- (3) signing of the nuclear test ban treaty
- (4) end of the Korean War

The domino theory was used to justify United States involvement in the

- (1) War on Poverty
- (2) Berlin airlift
- (3) Bosnian crisis
- (4) Vietnam War

### C.) The War Under President Johnson 1963 – 1968

- 1964 – Johnson announced that the North Vietnamese had attacked U.S. ships in the Gulf of Tonkin
- Congress gave the President power to stop this aggression using the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, to escalate the war, ordering massive bombing raids of North Vietnam.
- He also sent more combat troops to South Vietnam
- Despite the large America force, the Vietcong launched the **Tet Offensive** in South Vietnam in 1968, seizing many cities.
- This convinced Americans that the war in Vietnam was unwinnable.
- The war grew increasingly, unpopular and protests and demonstrations occurred across the U.S.
- The unpopularity of the war, led President Johnson to not seek another term as President.



What was a major reason President Lyndon B. Johnson decided not to run for reelection in 1968?

- (1) He was ineligible to hold a third term as president.
- (2) He was threatened with impeachment for government scandals.
- (3) His Vietnam War policies had reduced his popularity with voters.
- (4) Most Americans were unhappy with his failure to establish social reforms.

#### D.) The War Under Nixon 1969-1973

- Under Nixon, the war dragged on for another 5 years.
- Under his **Vietnamization** policy, the South Vietnamese army gradually took over the brunt of fighting allowing U.S. forces to gradually withdraw.
- 1973, Nixon's negotiations in Paris worked out a cease-fire agreement with the North Vietnamese.
- After the US withdrew, fighting continued and the South Vietnamese fell to the Communists.
- By 1975 Vietnam was reunified under Communist rule.
- **War Powers Act** – was passed in 1973 in response to the Vietnam War and how the President was able to involve the US in it without a declaration of war. The act limited the President's power to involve the US in armed conflict without a formal declaration of war.



**“Muhammad Ali Refuses Military Draft Induction”**

**“Tet Offensive Forces Troops to Defend Saigon”**

**“President Johnson Decides Not to Seek Reelection”**

Which war is associated with the events mentioned in these headlines?

- (1) World War II
- (2) Korean War

- (3) Vietnam War
- (4) Persian Gulf War

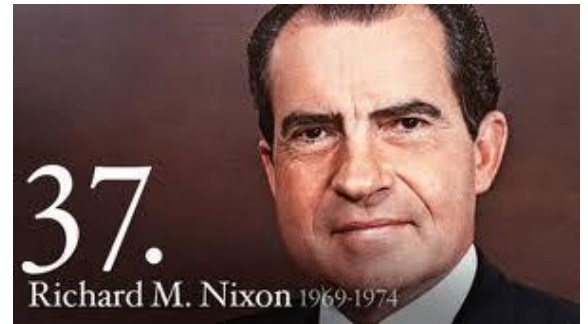
The War Powers Act of 1973 was passed by Congress as a response to the

- (1) spread of nuclear weapons during the Cold War
- (2) invasion of Kuwait by Iraq
- (3) threat of communism in the Middle East
- (4) United States involvement in the Vietnam War

## Chapter 23 – The Presidency in Crisis



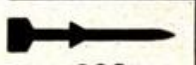

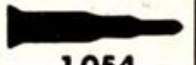
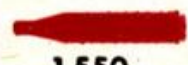
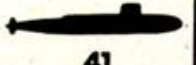
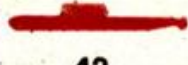
### A.) The Nixon Presidency 1969-1974

- Nixon believed that the federal social programs were often inefficient and that most social problems should be handled at the local level instead of the federal.
- **New Federalism** – Nixon’s domestic policy that focused on giving state and local governments the authority to handle social issues. States were given grants and decided how to handle the issue themselves.
- Nixon cut spending on social programs and imposed wage and price controls to try and combat the rising inflation that occurred in the 70s



### B.) Nixon’s Foreign Policy

- Nixon believed the President’s major role was to direct the country’s foreign policy.
- Nixon’s policy of Vietnamization shifted the fighting from American troops to the South Vietnamese.
- 1973 Nixon agreed to the Paris Peace Accords, and US troops were withdrawn from Vietnam
- President Nixon recognized and established diplomatic connections with Communist China. He was the 1<sup>st</sup> President to visit the Communist nation.
- **Détente** – a relaxing of tension between the US & Soviet Union
- **SALT I Accord** – Nixon visited Moscow and signed an agreement with the Soviets to limit the development of certain types of missile systems.

 U.S.	<b>NUCLEAR LIMITS</b>	 U.S.S.R.
 200	<b>ABM</b>	 200
 1,054	<b>ICBM</b>	 1,550
<b>5,700 (MIRV)</b>	<b>WARHEADS</b>	<b>5,700 (MRV)</b>
 41	<b>NUCLEAR SUBS</b>	 42

The Odd Couple



Source: Bill Mauldin, *Chicago Sun-Times*, 1973 (adapted)

40 The cartoonist is commenting on which Cold War foreign policy?

- (1) détente (3) the domino theory  
(2) brinkmanship (4) collective security

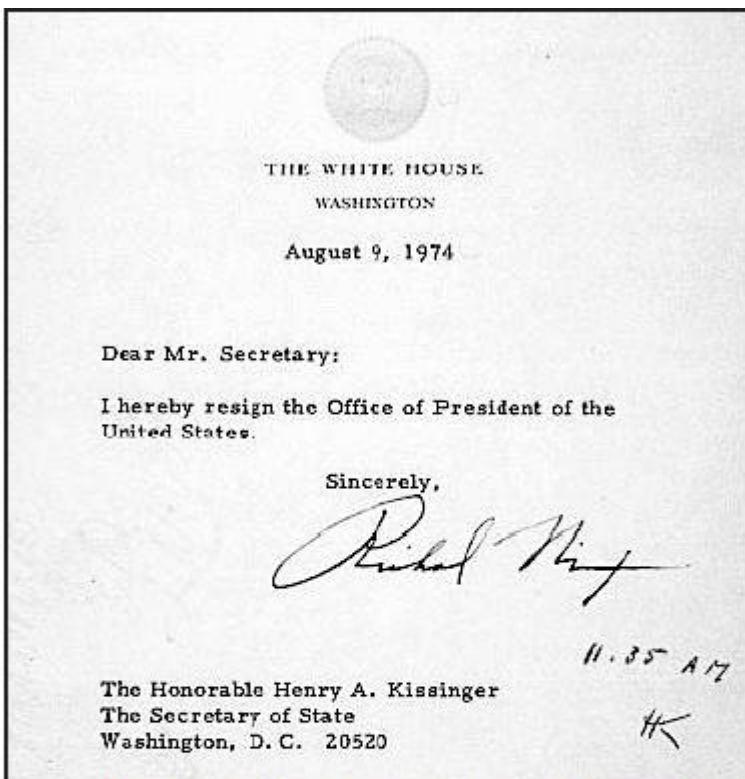


### C.) The Watergate Scandal

- **1972** – a group of former CIA agents, working for Nixon’s reelection team, were caught breaking into Democratic Party headquarters at the Watergate complex in D.C.
- Nixon tried to cover it up on the grounds of national security
- In Senate hearings, it was revealed that Nixon secretly recorded all White House conversations.
- When the Senate Committee asked to hear the tapes, Nixon refused citing executive privilege.
- Supreme Court ruled that Nixon must turn over the tapes, reaffirming that no one is above the law.
- The tapes proved Nixon was involved in the Watergate break-in all along.
- **1973** – Spiro Agnew resigned as Vice President when it discovered he had taken bribes while serving as Governor of Maryland
- Under 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment, Nixon chose Gerald Ford to replace Spiro Agnew while the whole Watergate Scandal was still playing out.
- Nixon, fearing he would be impeached, became the 1<sup>st</sup> person to ever resign as President.
- Gerald Ford became the new President of the U.S.

A major effect of the Watergate scandal of the 1970s was that it

- (1) led to the Arab oil embargo
- (2) reduced people’s trust in government
- (3) resulted in term limits for elected officials
- (4) increased presidential power



Source: National Archives and Records Administration



40 Which event led to this letter being written?

- (1) Teapot Dome scandal
- (2) Kent State shootings
- (3) Iran-Contra affair
- (4) Watergate break-in

#### D.) The Ford Presidency 1974-1977

- Gerald Ford, an unelected Vice President, became the President once Nixon resigned
- One of Ford's first acts was to pardon Nixon for any crimes he had committed
- This caused severe public criticism
- As President, Ford's main worries were over the economy as America was struggling in the middle of a recession.
- The problem was caused by the reduction in government spending after the Vietnam War and the OPEC Oil embargo.
- Continued the policy of détente by signing the Helsinki Accords with the Soviet Union.



Which action did President Gerald Ford take in an attempt to end the national controversy over the Watergate affair?

- (1) pardoning Richard Nixon
- (2) declaring a war on poverty
- (3) declining to run for reelection
- (4) asking Congress to impeach Richard Nixon

#### Amendment XXV

**Section 1.** In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

**Section 2.** Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

50 This amendment to the Constitution made it possible for

- (1) voters to elect Franklin D. Roosevelt to a fourth term as president in 1944
- (2) Gerald Ford to become president when Richard Nixon left office in 1974
- (3) the House of Representatives to impeach President Bill Clinton in 1998
- (4) the Supreme Court to rule on the counting of votes in Florida in the presidential election of 2000

## E.) The Carter Presidency

- Democrat Jimmy Carter was elected as an “outsider” who promised to clean up Washington.
- Like Ford, Carter’s chief problems were economic.
- The oil embargo was still having a negative impact upon the US economy and inflation and unemployment were huge issues.
- **1977 – Panama Canal Treaty** – Carter signed a treaty returning the Panama Canal to Panama in 1999
- **1977 – The Camp David Accords** – Carter invited Egyptian President Sadat & Israeli Prime Minister Begin to Camp David, where an agreement was reached helping to bring peace between these Middle Eastern neighbors.
- 1978-1979 – The Iranian Hostage Crisis – The Shah of Iran, an ally of the US was overthrown by a radical religious revolution led by Ayatollah Khomeini. His government resented American for supporting the Shah and backing Israel. In retaliation, Iranian forces held Americans hostage for 444 days! Negotiations finally led to their released, but only on the day that Carter left office.



The Camp David Accords negotiated by President Jimmy Carter were important because they

- (1) reduced tensions in the Middle East
- (2) renewed diplomatic relations between the United States and China
- (3) slowed the pace of the nuclear arms race
- (4) provided for cooperation with the Soviet Union in the exploration of outer space



## Chapter 24 – The New Conservatism

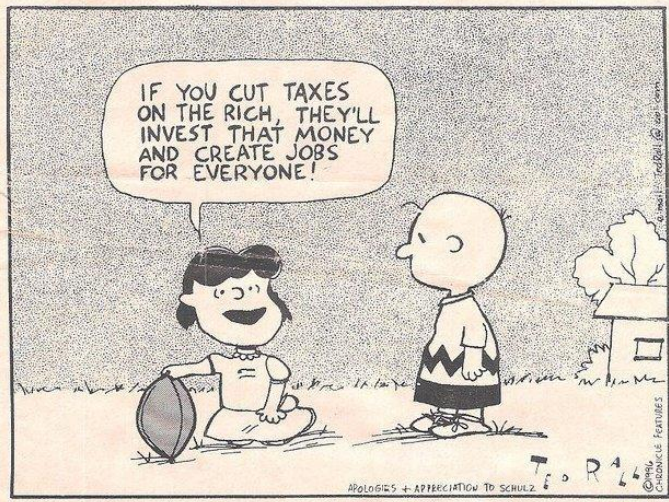
### A.) The Reagan Presidency, 1981-1989

- Carter was defeated by Ronald Reagan in the 1980 Presidential Election.
- Reagan believed strongly that individuals and businesses were better able to solve economic problems than the government was.
- Reagan supported the policy of New Federalism first begun under Nixon



### B.) Reagan's Domestic Policy

- Reagan was a staunch supporter of **supply-side economics** also called “Reaganomics”
- Cut taxes on businesses and wealthy believing they would use that money to reinvest in the economy and promote growth that would trickle down to the economic classes.
- He also eliminated regulations in many industries.
- Increased military spending which he financed through borrowing from foreign nations and cutting funding to



President Ronald Reagan used the concept of supply-side economics when he proposed

- (1) reducing income taxes to stimulate growth
- (2) providing direct payments to people living in poverty
- (3) creating government jobs to keep people working
- (4) increasing regulations on business to promote competition

President Ronald Reagan's supply-side economic policy was successful in

- (1) increasing government spending on social programs
- (2) lowering tax rates on personal and business income
- (3) reducing defense spending
- (4) enforcing stricter environmental regulations

### C.) Foreign Policy

- Reagan believed that the US should continue to act as the world's defender of freedom and democracy.
- **Reagan Doctrine** - Instead of tolerating Communist regimes as America had done under the détente policy, President Reagan made it his mission to destroy Communism and prevent it from gaining any ground in the Western Hemisphere either by using American forces or supporting anti-communist freedom fighters aka Contras
- America intervened in Latin America constantly during the Reagan administration in order to combat the perceived communist threat.
- **Iran-Contra Affair** – Congress outlawed the support of the Contras, yet the Reagan administration secretly sold weapons to Iran and used that money to finance the Contras in Nicaragua. An investigation ended with the President being cleared, but some of his men went to prison. Many Americans saw this as just more government corruption, just like the Watergate Scandal with President Nixon.



The terms *Teapot Dome*, *Watergate*, and *Iran-Contra* are most closely associated with

- (1) domestic policies
- (2) presidential scandals
- (3) federal court decisions
- (4) failed reform movements

## D.) The End of the Cold War Draws Near

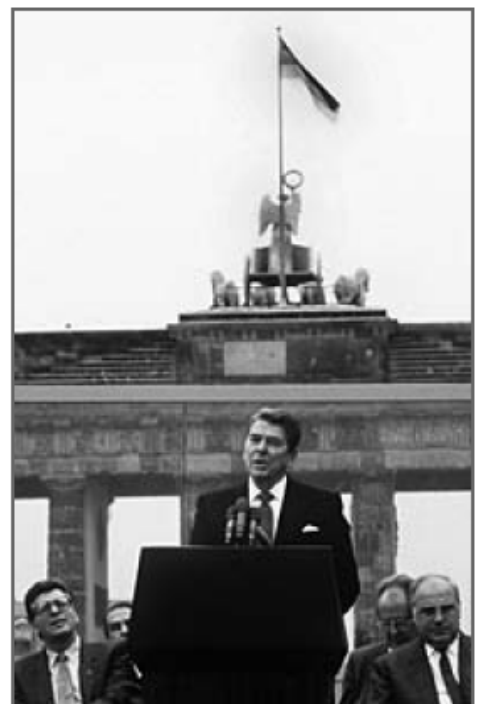
- The massive military spending that Reagan undertook which helped to stimulate the economy, was not able to be duplicated in the Soviet Union.
- When Mikhail Gorbachev became the new Premier of the Soviet Union, he implemented a series of reforms to try and fix the Soviet economy which had been struggling due to a prolonged war with Afghanistan.
- Reagan and Gorbachev met numerous times, each time President Reagan encouraging him to push for change in his nation and to “tear down this wall” referring to the Berlin Wall.



... And now the Soviets themselves may, in a limited way, be coming to understand the importance of freedom. We hear much from Moscow about a new policy of reform and openness. Some political prisoners have been released. Certain foreign news broadcasts are no longer being jammed. Some economic enterprises have been permitted to operate with greater freedom from state control. Are these the beginnings of profound changes in the Soviet state? Or are they token gestures, intended to raise false hopes in the West, or to strengthen the Soviet system without changing it? We welcome change and openness; for we believe that freedom and security go together, that the advance of human liberty can only strengthen the cause of world peace.

There is one sign the Soviets can make that would be unmistakable, that would advance dramatically the cause of freedom and peace. General Secretary Gorbachev, if you seek peace, if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, if you seek liberalization: Come here to this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!...

Source: President Ronald Reagan,  
speech at the Brandenburg Gate,  
June 12, 1987

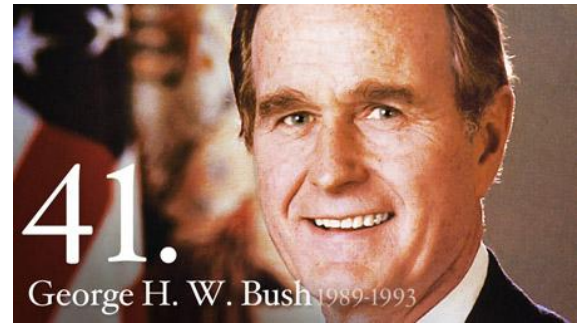


**President Ronald Reagan speaks on the West Berlin side of the Brandenburg Gate, June 12, 1987.**

Source: German Missions in the United States  
(adapted)

### E.) The George H.W. Bush Presidency

- Reagan’s V.P, George H.W. Bush won the 1988 election continuing the policies began under President Reagan but with more of an emphasis on improving education and continuing the “War on Drugs”



### F.) Domestic Policy

- **Americans with Disabilities Act (1990)** – signed into law by President Bush, prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities in the areas of employment and public accommodations.
- President Bush’s greatest domestic challenge was to reduce the growing budget deficit that began under Reagan and his supply side economic policies.
- 1990 – US fell into an economic recession and President Bush was blamed for it.

### G.) Foreign Policy

- Bush proved more successful in his foreign policy initiatives.
- Continued on the policy of intervening in Latin American nations in order to combat perceived threats to the United States. → Panama 1989, US sent forces and took down drug lord **Manuel Noriega**.

<p><b>Gulf War I (1990-1991)</b></p>	<p>Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait, seizing its vast oil wealth and extending Iraq’s borders to the Persian Gulf.</p> <p>US led an invasion to liberate their ally and quickly over ran the Iraqi forces.</p> <p>February 1991 – Cease-fire declared by President Bush.</p> <p>American influence in the region increased as a result of its success in the Gulf War.</p>
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Source: Sean Delonas, New York Post, 1991

In 1991, one of the reasons President George H. W. Bush committed United States troops to the Persian Gulf War was to

- (1) maintain the flow of trade through the Suez Canal
- (2) fulfill military obligations as a member of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
- (3) contain the spread of communism in the Middle East
- (4) assure the flow of Middle East oil to the United States and its allies

## Chapter 25 – The End of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century

### A.) The Clinton Presidency

- In the 1991 Election, Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton won the Presidency against incumbent George H.W. Bush.
- Signaled a change in American attitude towards the conservative policies begun under Ronald Reagan.



### B.) Domestic Policy

- He won the presidency, partly on campaigning to reform the healthcare system, but was never able to get Congress to pass any legislation.
- His economic policies along with a technology boom allowed the U.S economy to recover from the recession that began under former President Bush and experience the largest peace time economic growth in American history.
- Implemented the “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” policy in the US military.
- He successfully passed welfare reform and the State Children's Health Insurance Program, providing health coverage for millions of children

### C.) Scandal and Impeachment

- Clinton became involved in a scandal when an independent prosecutor learned of an affair the President was having with a White House intern.
- After finding Clinton had lied about the relationship under oath, the prosecutor recommended **impeachment**.
- The House of Representatives voted along party lines to impeach the President, but the Senate vote fell short of the 2/3s required to convict him.

Which event of Bill Clinton’s presidency best illustrates the use of checks and balances?

- (1) hosting peace talks between Israelis and Palestinians
- (2) reelection to a second term
- (3) selection of Al Gore as vice president
- (4) impeachment for alleged perjury and obstruction of justice





## D.) Foreign Policy

- Clinton pushed the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) through Congress.
- It created a trade association between the US, Canada & Mexico showing that the economies of these nations had become more interdependent.
- When Serbian Nationalists persecuted Muslims in Kosovo, Clinton spearheaded the use of NATO forces to bomb Serbia, and ended the bloodshed.
- Clinton was a tireless negotiator in the peace talks between the Israelis and the Palestinians.
- He threatened to use economic sanctions on China to force them to improve their human rights but with little success.
- U.S. intervenes in Somalian civil war to try to provide food and aid to the needy and got caught in the fight.

**“Clinton Offers Economic Aid to Russia”**

**“U.S. Sends Peacekeeping Troops to Bosnia”**

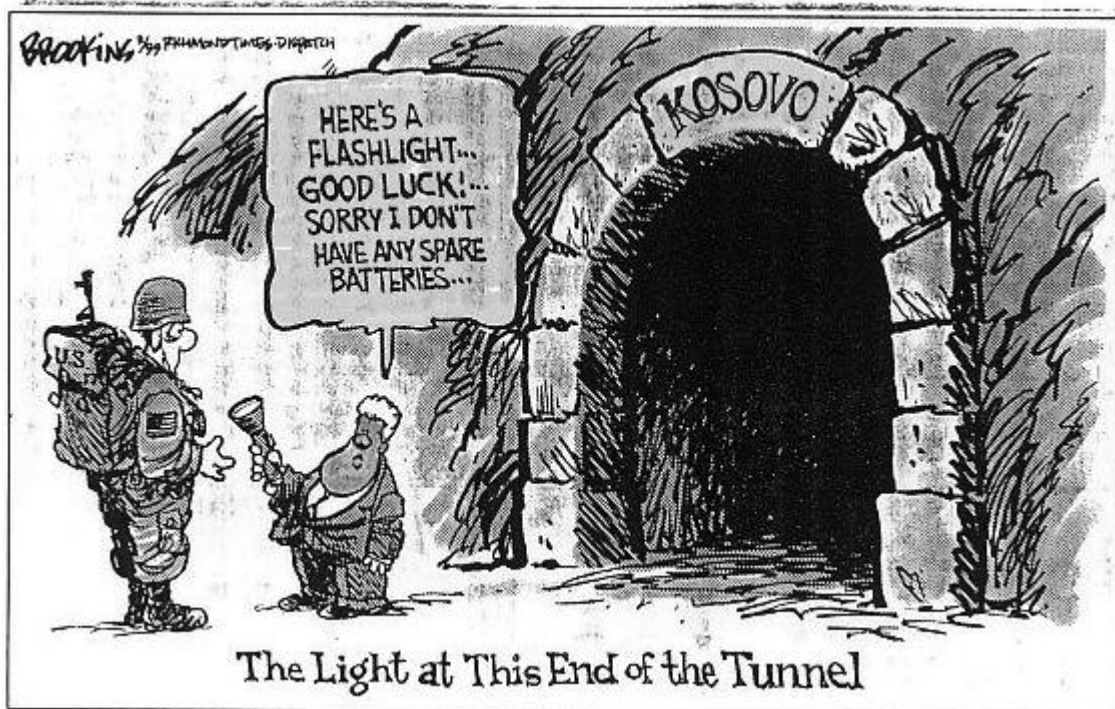
**“U.S. Airlifts Food and Medicine to Somalia”**

These headlines illustrate that United States foreign policy during the 1990s stressed

- (1) containment
- (2) collective security
- (3) global involvement
- (4) neutrality

President Jimmy Carter’s decision to criticize South Africa’s apartheid policy and President Bill Clinton’s decision to send troops to Bosnia were both responses to

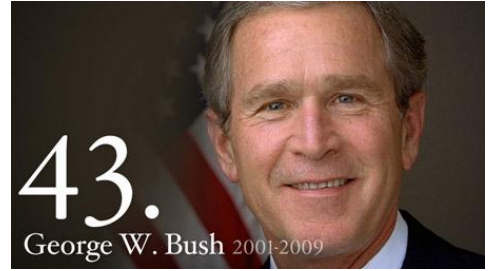
- (1) human rights abuses
- (2) civil wars
- (3) immigration policies
- (4) trade agreement violations



## Chapter 26 – A Brand New World

### A.) The 2000 Election

- George W. Bush, son of former President George H.W. Bush, was elected in 2000 in the closest Presidential election in U.S. history.
- Bush's opponent, Al Gore won the popular vote.
- However, in some states the margin was so narrow that the winner of the Electoral College was unclear.
- Gore challenged the Florida vote count, but the Supreme Court stopped a recount, making Bush the winner!



### B.) Bush's Domestic Policy

- Returned to Reaganomics and pushed through tax cuts to the wealthy.
- Introduced the No Child Left Behind Act – which forces states to mandate students to take standardized tests in English and mathematics.
- Huge increase in federal deficit spending began as a result of the “War on Terror”

### C.) September 11, 2001

- Al-Qaeda, led by global terrorist Osama bin Laden launched an attack upon the United States.
- Using hijacked airliners, al-Qaeda crashed them into the Pentagon and the World Trade Center.
- Bush immediately declared a “War on Terrorism”
- Department of Homeland Security was created.
- U.S. Patriot Act Passed -



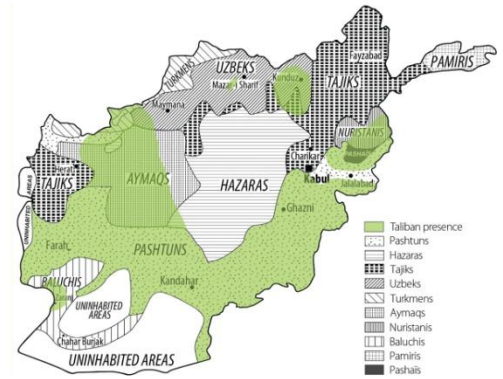
Which list of wars that involved the United States is in the correct chronological order?

- (1) Vietnam War → War on Terrorism → Korean War → World War II
- (2) Korean War → World War II → Vietnam War → War on Terrorism
- (3) World War II → Vietnam War → War on Terrorism → Korean War
- (4) World War II → Korean War → Vietnam War → War on Terrorism

## Ethnicities and Taliban Presence in Afghanistan

### D.) The War in Afghanistan

- Al-Qaeda was based in Afghanistan under the protection of the radical Taliban government.
- The U.S. invaded Afghanistan after the Taliban refused to turn over Osama bin Laden and removed them from power, destroying terrorist bases in the process.
- Taliban went into hiding in the Southern border regions and have continued to cause chaos inside of Afghanistan even with US presence there.



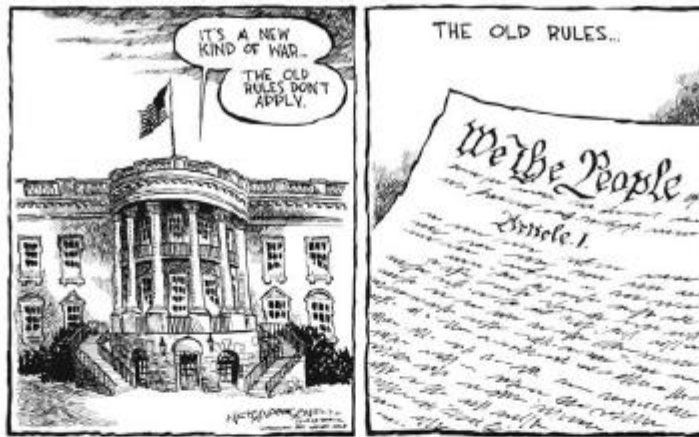
© 2009, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

### E.) The War in Iraq

- President Bush presented a case to the US & the world that Saddam Hussein was an ally of Al-Qaeda, had illegal weapons of mass destruction and needed to be eliminated.
- Saddam denied the accusations and refused to step down from power.
- March 2003, the United States launched an invasion of Iraq; by December Saddam Hussein was under arrest.
- With Saddam gone, Iraq broke out into civil war with the U.S. ill prepared to handle this new unforeseen conflict.



## War on Terrorism



Source: Nick Anderson, *Washington Post Writers Group*, November 7, 2001 (adapted)

### Document 9b

... The war on terrorism may be launching a legal revolution in America. The changes pose these questions: How necessary are some of the reforms? Have [Attorney General] John Ashcroft and the Justice Department unraveled constitutional protections in trying to ensure our safety? "There is a significant civil-liberties price to be paid as we adopt various national-security initiatives," says Mary Jo White, a former U.S. Attorney in the Southern District of New York, whose office pursued some of the biggest terrorism cases of the 1990s. "For the most part, I think that price is necessary. But what I worry about is government officials who find the answers too easy in this arena." ...

Source: Richard Lacayo et al., "Civil Liberties: The War Comes Back Home," *Time*, May 12, 2003

9 Based on these documents, what is *one* criticism of measures taken to fight the war on terrorism? [1]

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Score

## Chapter 26 – A New Leadership

### A.) Obama Presidency

- Barrack Obama became the 44<sup>th</sup> President after defeating Sen. John McCain (R-Ar)
- Became the 1<sup>st</sup> African-American to become President of the United States
- Re-elected President in the 2012 Election.

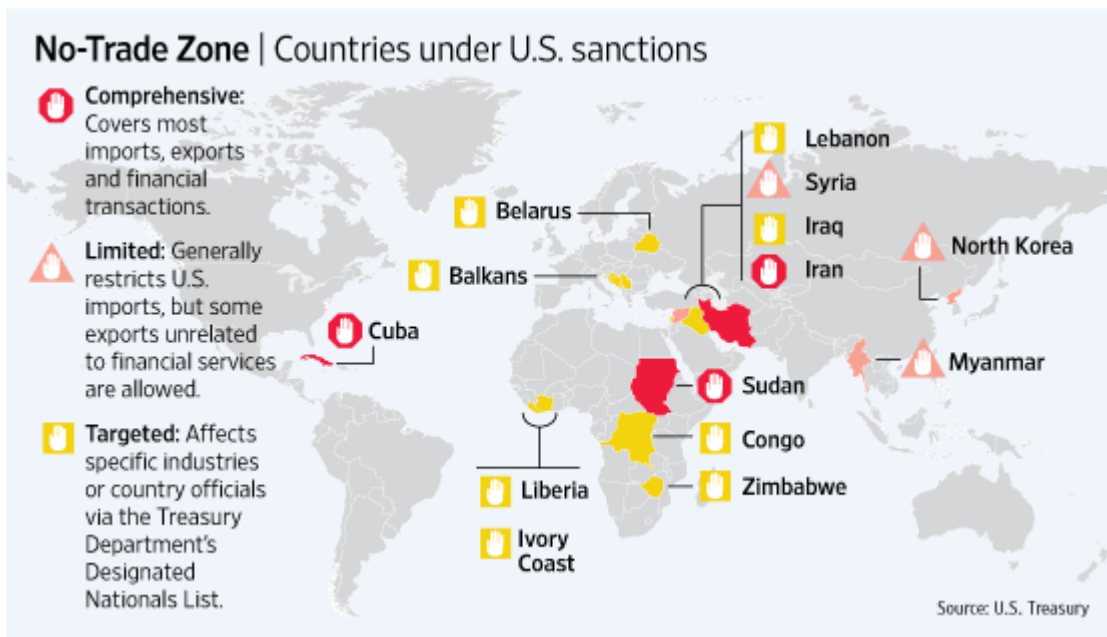


### B.) Domestic Policy

- Using tax-payer funds bailed out the banking and automobile industries to prevent them from going bankrupt
- Increased funding to government safety-net programs to help Americans suffering during the recession.
- Billions of dollars in government deficit spending used to try and stimulate the economy and pull out of the recession.

### C.) Foreign Policy

- Pledged to create a new beginning with Muslim nations to foster closer ties.
- Was able to end the Iraqi civil-war and allow U.S. troops to almost completely withdraw.
- Increased U.S. presence in Afghanistan to combat the continuing Taliban threat.
- Ordered the raid that found and executed Osama bin Laden, the mastermind behind al-Qaeda
- **Obamacare** – was able to push through Congress, comprehensive healthcare reform legislation
- Supports legislation that would
- e mastermind behind the 9/11 attacks.
- Growing nuclear threats from North Korea and Iran have also led economic sanctions against the nations.



# Key People in American History

- Abigail Adams (1744–1818)** Wife of President John Adams; “Remember the Ladies”
- Samuel Adams (1722–1803)** Revolutionary leader—Sons of Liberty; antifederalist
- Jane Addams (1860–1935)** Cofounder of Hull House; 1931 Nobel Peace Prize
- Susan B. Anthony (1820–1906)** Women’s rights leader—National Woman Suffrage Association
- Neil Armstrong (1930–)** American astronaut—first person to land on the moon, 1969
- Bernard M. Baruch (1870–1965)** Head of the War Industries Board during World War I
- Alexander Graham Bell (1847–1922)** Invented the telephone, 1876
- Omar Bradley (1893–1981)** U.S. general during World War II—Africa, Sicily, Normandy
- John Brown (1800–1859)** Extreme abolitionist; led Pottawotomie Massacre, raid on Harper’s Ferry
- William Jennings Bryan (1860–1925)** “Cross of Gold Speech”; opposed evolution at Scopes trial
- John C. Calhoun (1782–1850)** Vice-President, Senator (S.C.); nullification theory
- Stokely Carmichael (1942–)** SNCC leader; coined term Black Power, 1966
- Andrew Carnegie (1835–1919)** Carnegie Steel; “robber baron”; philanthropist
- Rachel Carson (1907–1964)** Marine biologist; author of *Silent Spring*, 1962
- Fidel Castro (1926–)** Communist leader of Cuba; led 1959 revolution
- César Chávez (1927–1993)** Formed United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, 1962
- Shirley Chisholm (1924–)** First black woman elected to Congress, 1968
- Winston Churchill (1874–1965)** Inspirational British leader, World War II; Iron Curtain speech
- William Clark (1770–1838)** Coleader of expedition to explore the Louisiana Purchase
- Christopher Columbus (1451–1506)** First European to land in the Americas
- Hernando Cortés (1485–1547)** Spanish explorer who conquered Mexico
- Clarence Darrow (1857–1938)** Defended John Scopes for teaching evolution, 1925
- Jefferson Davis (1808–1889)** President of the Confederate States of America
- Eugene V. Debs (1855–1926)** Five-time presidential candidate—Socialist Party of America
- Stephen A. Douglas (1813–1861)** Illinois Senator; debated Lincoln; popular sovereignty
- W. E. B. Du Bois (1868–1963)** Founder of the NAACP, 1909; *The Souls of Black Folk*, 1903
- Thomas Edison (1847–1931)** Invented incandescent electric light bulb, 1880; phonograph, 1878
- “Duke” Ellington (1899–1974)** Composer; band leader; pianist of the Harlem Renaissance
- Archduke Franz Ferdinand (1863–1914)** Serbian leader; his assassination triggered World War I
- Geraldine Ferraro (1935–)** First woman vice-presidential candidate (Dem.), 1984
- Henry Ford (1863–1947)** Assembly line, standardized parts; affordable automobiles, 1920s
- Benjamin Franklin (1706–1790)** Enlightenment thinker; Revolutionary leader; printer
- Betty Friedan (1921–)** *The Feminine Mystique*, 1963; National Organization for Women, 1966
- Bill Gates (1955–)** Founder of Microsoft Corporation; MS-DOS, Windows operating systems
- King George III (1738–1820)** British monarch during the American Revolution
- Newt Gingrich (1943–)** Conservative Republican congressman (Ga.); *Contract with America*, 1994
- Samuel Compers (1850–1924)** Formed American Federation of Labor, 1886
- Allen Greenspan (1926–)** Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board since 1987
- Alexander Hamilton (1755–1804)** Author of the Federalist Papers; first secretary of the treasury
- Adolf Hitler (1889–1945)** Dictator who headed Germany’s Nazi Party, 1933–1945
- Ho Chi Minh (1890–1969)** Communist ruler of North Vietnam, 1954–1969
- Hiram Johnson (1866–1945)** Progressive governor of California, 1911–1917
- James Weldon Johnson (1871–1938)** Executive secretary of the NAACP in the 1920s
- “Mother” Jones (1830–1930)** Leader of women’s labor movement, 1867–1930
- Florence Kelley (1859–1932)** Progressive-era reformer; campaigned for child-labor law
- Nikita Khrushchev (1894–1971)** Communist leader of USSR, 1957–1964
- Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929–1968)** Civil rights leader; 1964 Nobel Peace Prize
- Henry Kissinger (1923–)** National security adviser to President Nixon
- Marquis de Lafayette (1757–1834)** French soldier who aided American revolutionaries
- Robert La Follette (1855–1925)** Progressive-era reform governor of Wisconsin; targeted railroads
- Robert E. Lee (1807–1870)** Leading Confederate general, Army of Northern Virginia
- John Llewellyn Lewis (1880–1969)** Leader of United Mine Workers of America, 1919 strike
- Meriwether Lewis (1774–1809)** Coleader of expedition to explore the Louisiana Purchase
- Charles A. Lindbergh (1902–1974)** First transatlantic solo flight, 1927
- Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr. (1850–1924)** Conservative Senator (Mass.); opposed League of Nations
- Douglas MacArthur (1880–1964)** U.S. general during World War II and the Korean War

## Key People in American History *continued*

- Alfred Thayer Mahan (1840–1914)** The Influence of Sea Power upon History, 1890
- Malcom X (1925–1965)** American Black Muslim leader, 1952–1964; black separatist
- Wilma Mankiller (1945–)** First woman elected to head a major Indian tribe (Cherokee), 1987
- George Marshall (1880–1959)** Secretary of state; Marshall Plan aids Europe after World War II
- Thurgood Marshall (1908–1993)** NAACP attorney in Brown; first African-American Supreme Court justice, 1967
- José Martí (1853–1895)** Leader for Cuban independence from Spain
- Joseph A. McCarthy (1908–1957)** Republican senator from Wisconsin; anti-Communist activist, 1950s
- Metacom (1639?–1676)** Wampanoag Chief also known as King Philip; warred with Puritans
- Samuel F. B. Morse (1791–1872)** Invented the telegraph, Morse code, 1837
- Lucretia Mott (1793–1880)** Abolitionist; women's rights leader—Seneca Falls Convention
- Benito Mussolini (1883–1945)** Italian Fascist dictator, 1922–1943
- Thomas Nast (1840–1902)** Political cartoonist against Boss Tweed/Tammany Hall, 1869–1871
- Chester Nimitz (1885–1966)** Victorious U.S. admiral at battle of Midway, June 1942
- Sandra Day O'Connor (1930– )** First woman Supreme Court justice, 1981
- Thomas Paine (1737–1809)** Common Sense (1776); influenced American and French Revolutions
- Rosa Parks (1913– )** Refusal to move to rear of bus leads to Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, 1955
- George Patton (1885–1945)** U.S. general, World War II—Africa, Normandy, Battle of Bulge
- H. Ross Perot (1930–)** Texas billionaire, 3rd-party presidential candidate, 1992, 1996
- John J. Pershing (1860–1948)** Military leader Indian Wars to World War I
- Powhatan (c. 1547–1618?)** Chief whose tribe befriended, warred with Jamestown settlers
- Hiram Revels (1827–1901)** First African American in U.S. Senate, during Reconstruction
- Eddie Rickenbacker (1890–1973)** American fighter-pilot hero of World War I
- John D. Rockefeller (1839–1937)** Standard Oil Company; “robber baron”; philanthropist
- Eleanor Roosevelt (1884–1962)** Wife of President Franklin D.; advocate for social causes
- Sacajawea (c. 1786–c. 1812)** Shoshone woman, guide for Lewis and Clark expedition
- Sacco & Vanzetti**—Italian immigrants, anarchists, executed during the Red Scare, 1927
- Jonas Salk (1914–1995)** Developed an effective polio vaccine in the 1950s
- Santa Anna (1795–1876)** President of Mexico and military leader in Mexican-American War
- H. Norman Schwarzkopf (1934– )** American commander in chief—Persian Gulf War
- Roger Sherman (1721–1793)** Constitutional Convention—proposed Great Compromise
- Upton Sinclair (1878–1968)** Muckraker; The Jungle, 1906, publicized abuses in meat-packing industry
- Sitting Bull (1831–1890)** Sioux leader; defeated Custer at Little Bighorn; killed at Wounded Knee
- Bessie Smith (1894?–1937)** Outstanding female blues singer of the Harlem Renaissance
- Joseph Stalin (1879–1953)** Communist Russian dictator, 1924–1953
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815–1902)** Women's rights leader—Seneca Falls Convention
- Gloria Steinem (1934– )** Founder National Woman's Political Caucus and Ms. magazine, 1970s
- Thaddeus Stevens (1792–1868)** Radical Republican leader of Congressional Reconstruction
- Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811–1896)** Wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin, 1852
- Hideki Tojo (1884–1948)** Japanese dictator, October 1941–August 1945
- George Wallace (1919– )** Alabama governor; 1968 presidential candidate; opposed to integration
- Earl Warren (1891–1974)** Liberal chief justice of Supreme Court, 1953–1969
- Daniel Webster (1782–1852)** Senator from Massachusetts; noted orator; against nullification
- Ida B. Wells, (1862–1931)** African-American journalist; anti-lynching crusade, 1890s; NAACP

# Key Terms in American History

**abolition**—the ending of legal slavery

**American Indian Movement (AIM)**—formed in 1968 to work for Native American rights

**Americanization movement**—education program designed to help immigrants assimilate to American culture

**anarchist**—a person who opposes all forms of government

**antebellum**—belonging to the period before the Civil War

**assimilation**—minority group's adaptation to the dominant culture

**atomic bomb**—bombs using a nuclear reaction to create widespread destruction; ended World War II

**Berlin airlift**—U.S. and Britain dropped supplies into West Berlin, blockaded by Soviets, 1948

**Berlin Wall**—prevented citizens from moving between East and West Berlin, 1961–1989,

**Bessemer process**—cheap, efficient way to make steel, developed c. 1850

**big stick diplomacy**—U.S. foreign policy of Pres. Theodore Roosevelt which used threats of military intervention to exert influence over other countries, especially in protecting U.S. interests in Latin America

**black codes**—laws, in Southern states after the Civil War, to limit rights of African Americans

**blacklist**—names of people barred from working in Hollywood because of alleged Communist connections

**Black Panthers**—militant political organization to combat police brutality and provide services in African-American ghettos, founded 1966

**Black Power**—slogan revived by Stokely Carmichael in the 1960s to encourage black pride and leadership

**Bleeding Kansas**—description of the antebellum Kansas Territory, due to conflict over slavery

**bootlegger**—smuggler of illegal alcoholic beverages during Prohibition

**boycott**—refusal to have economic relations with a person or group

**buying on margin**—purchasing stocks or bonds on credit

**capitalism**—economic system in which private individuals and corporations control the means of production and earn profit on them

**cash crop**—one grown for sale rather than personal use

**Cold War**—period of tension between U.S. and USSR, 1945–1989

**colonization**—establishment of outlying settlements by a parent country

**Columbian Exchange**—movement of plants, animals, and disease between the Americas and Europe after Columbus's voyage

**communism**—political and economic philosophy of one-party government and state ownership of property

**concentration camp**—prison camp operated by Nazi Germany in which Jews and other minorities were murdered or forced into slave labor

**confederation**—alliance of states or nations acting together for mutual benefit

**consumerism**—preoccupation with purchasing material goods

**containment**—blocking of a nation's attempt to spread its influence, especially attempts to spread communism after World War II

**counterculture**—American youth in the 1960s opposed to mainstream culture; based on peace, love, individual freedom

**D-Day**—Allied invasion of mainland Europe June 6, 1944

**debt peonage**—workers bound in servitude until debts are paid

**de facto segregation**—racial separation based on custom rather than law

**deficit spending**—government spending that exceeds revenue

**de jure segregation**—racial separation based on law

**demographic**—having to do with population

**depression**—very severe and prolonged contraction of economic activity

**dollar diplomacy**—U.S. foreign policy of using the nation's economic power to exert influence over other countries; use first associated with Pres. Taft

**domino theory**—belief that if one country falls to communism its neighbors will

**double standard**—granting greater sexual freedom to men than to women

**dove**—opponent of U.S. participation in Vietnam War

**draft**—legally required military service

**Dust Bowl**—areas of Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas hard-hit by drought and dust storms, 1930s

**electoral college**—group selected by states to elect president and vice-president; number of electors equals Congressional representation of each state

**emancipation**—freeing of slaves

**Enlightenment**—18th-century intellectual movement that emphasized the use of reason and the scientific method as means of obtaining knowledge

**environmentalist**—a person who works to protect the environment

**executive branch**—administers and enforces laws

**fascism**—political philosophy that advocates centralized dictatorial nationalistic government

**Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation**—created in 1933 to insure bank deposits against loss

**Federalist**—supporter of the Constitution and strong national government

**free enterprise**—economic system based on private property, free markets, and individuals making most economic decisions

**fundamentalism**—Protestant religious movement based on belief in literal truth of the Bible

**genocide**—deliberate and systematic extermination of a particular ethnic, national, or religious group



## Key Terms in American History *continued*

**Gentlemen's Agreement**—Japanese government agreed to limit emigration to the U.S., 1907–1908

**GI Bill of Rights**—1944 law that gave financial and education benefits to World War II veterans

**gold standard**—monetary system in which a country's currency is valued at a fixed sum of gold

**grandfather clause**—exempted Southern whites from the strict requirements applied to African-American voters

**Grange**—organization of farmers to combat power of railroads, late 19th century

**Great Awakening**—revival of religious feeling in the American colonies during the 1730s and 1750s

**Great Depression**—period lasting from 1929–1940 in which the U.S. economy was in severe decline and millions of Americans were unemployed

**Great Migration**—movement of African Americans to northern cities, early 20th century

**Great Plains**—grasslands extending through west-central U.S.

**Great Society**—President Johnson's program to end poverty and racial injustice, 1964–1968

**gross domestic product (GDP)**—market value of all goods and services produced in a country in a certain time period

**Harlem Renaissance**—flowering of African-American artistic creativity in the 1920s, centered in Harlem, New York City

**hawk**—supporter of U.S. participation in the Vietnam War

**Holocaust**—systematic murder of 11 million Jews and other people by the Nazis before and during World War II

**HUAC**—House Un-American Activities Committee; investigated alleged Communist influence in U.S. after World War II

**immigration**—movement of foreigners into a country

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**impeach**—accuse a government official of serious offenses

**imperialism**—policy of extending national influence over other countries by political, economic, or military means

**income tax**—tax on individuals' earnings

**Indian Removal Act**—1830 law requiring Native Americans east of the Mississippi River to move to the West

**Industrial Revolution**—the change in society that occurred through replacing hand tools with machines and developing large-scale industry, late 19th–early 20th century

**inflation**—increase in prices or decline in purchasing power caused by an increase in the supply of money

**initiative**—a way for people rather than legislatures to originate laws

**installment plan**—buying over time with regular, periodic payments

**Internet**—worldwide computer network that allows almost instant communication of words, pictures, and sounds

**internment**—confinement or restriction of movement, especially under wartime conditions; used against Japanese Americans during World War II

**isolationist**—in opposition to political entanglements with other countries

**Jim Crow laws**—Southern laws that separated whites and blacks

**judicial branch**—interprets the laws and Constitution

**Korean War**—war between North (supported by China) and South (supported by U.S. and UN) Korea, 1950–1953

**Kristallnacht**—Nazi troops attacked Jewish homes, businesses, and synagogues in Germany November 9, 1938

**Ku Klux Klan**—secret white supremacist organization that terrorized African Americans during Reconstruction

**legislative branch**—makes laws

**Linotype machine**—keyboard-operated typesetting device

**literacy test**—reading test formerly used in the South to keep African Americans from voting

**Loyalist**—a colonist who supported the British government during the American Revolution

**Manhattan Project**—secret U.S. program to develop the atomic bomb during World War II

**manifest destiny**—19th-century belief that U.S. would inevitably spread to the Pacific Ocean and into Mexican territory

**mass media**—means of communication that reach large audiences, such as radio, television, newspapers

**McCarthyism**—making or threatening to make public accusations of disloyalty without offering evidence, as done by Senator Joseph McCarthy in the 1950s

**migration**—movement from one place to another within a country

**monopoly**—complete control of an industry by a single company

**moral diplomacy**—U.S. foreign policy used by Pres. Wilson to withhold support for any Latin American country which was oppressive, undemocratic, or hostile to U.S. interests

**NAACP**—National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, founded in 1909 to promote racial equality

**nationalism**—devotion to the interests and culture of one's nation

**nativism**—favoring the interests of native-born people over those of immigrants

**Nazism**—Hitler's political philosophy based on nationalism, racism, and military expansionism in 1930s Germany

**neutrality**—refusal to take sides in conflicts between other nations

**New Deal**—President Franklin Roosevelt's program to alleviate problems of the Great Depression

**New Frontier**—President John Kennedy's legislative program

**Nisei**—U.S. citizen born of immigrant Japanese parents

**nuclear freeze movement**—U.S. and international movement in 1980s to stop all testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons

**nullification**—a state's refusal to recognize an act of Congress it considers unconstitutional

**Open Door Policy**—U.S. request that China be open to trade with all countries

## Key Terms in American History *continued*

- Panama Canal**—artificial waterway built to facilitate travel between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, opened 1914
- Parliament**—England’s legislative body
- Patriot**—colonist who supported American independence from Britain
- plantation**—large farm where a single crop such as cotton is grown by slaves or other workers
- poll tax**—an annual tax formerly required of voters in some Southern states
- progressive movement**—early 20th-century reform movement focused on quality of life as well as business and government corruption
- prohibition**—banning of the manufacture, sale, and possession of alcoholic beverages
- Puritan**—committed to removing all trace of Roman Catholic ritual from the Church of England
- Radical Republican**—Reconstruction congressmen who favored full rights for African Americans and decreased power for former slave owners
- rationing**—limitation on the amount of certain goods people may buy, usually in wartime to insure enough for the military
- recall**—a way for people to remove public officials from office
- Reconstruction**—period of rebuilding after the Civil War, former Confederate states readmitted to the Union
- Red Scare**—fear of communist takeover of America in the 1920s
- referendum**—a way for a proposed law to be voted on by the people
- republic**—government in which citizens rule through elected representatives
- salutary neglect**—English policy of relaxed enforcement of laws in return for colonies’ continued loyalty
- Scopes trial**—1925 trial over the teaching of evolution in Tennessee
- Securities and Exchange Commission**—created in 1934 to monitor and regulate the stock and bond markets
- secession**—formal withdrawal of a state from the Union
- sectionalism**—placing regional interests above national interests
- segregation**—separation of people based on race
- settlement house**—community center providing assistance to residents, especially immigrants, of slum neighborhood
- sharecropping**—landowners give farmers land, seed, and tools in exchange for part of the crops raised
- sit-in**—civil rights protest demonstration, sitting down in a business and refusing to leave until served
- states’ rights**—belief that rights of individual states take priority over laws of the national government
- Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee**—formed in 1960 to give younger blacks a greater role in the civil rights movement
- Social Darwinism**—application of Charles Darwin’s natural philosophy of survival of the fittest to support unlimited business competition
- Social Gospel movement**—19th-century reform movement based on the belief that Christians have a responsibility to help improve working conditions and alleviate poverty
- Social Security Act**—1935, provided aid to retirees, unemployed, disabled, and dependent mothers and children
- socialism**—economic and political system of limited government ownership of business and property and equal distribution of wealth
- Southern Christian Leadership Conference**—formed in 1957 by Martin Luther King, Jr., and others to achieve racial equality through nonviolence
- speakeasy**—covert tavern in which alcoholic beverages were sold and drunk illegally during Prohibition
- speculation**—risky business practices in the hope of making a quick or large profit
- standard of living**—overall economic situation in which people live
- stock market**—where stocks and bonds are bought and sold
- suburb**—a residential community near a city
- suffrage**—the right to vote
- tariff**—a fee charged on goods brought into one place from another
- temperance movement**—organized effort to prevent drinking of alcohol
- Trail of Tears**—route of forced Cherokee evacuation from Georgia, 1838
- trust**—consolidation of competing companies into one large corporation
- unalienable rights**—natural rights which cannot be taken away by any government; Declaration of Independence lists them as “Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness”
- urban flight**—migration of people from cities to suburbs
- urbanization**—growth of cities
- urban sprawl**—unplanned and uncontrolled spreading of cities into surrounding regions
- USS Maine**—warship that exploded and sank in Havana harbor, February, 1898
- Vietcong**—South Vietnamese communists who fought against the government of South Vietnam, aided by North Vietnam, 1957–1975
- Vietnamization**—process of replacing U.S. troops in Vietnam with South Vietnamese troops; Nixon’s strategy for ending U.S. involvement
- Watergate**—scandal involving the Nixon administration’s attempt to cover up the 1972 break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters
- Woodstock**—free music festival attracting 400,000 young people to upstate New York, 1969