1. **African-American migration** – occurred during the late 1800’s. African Americans headed north to escape the Jim Crow conditions in the South. The migration gained much more momentum during World War I when droughts, floods, and pestilence ruined crops. There were already more job opportunities in the North and the war opened even more because of increased production and a reduction in the influx of immigrants.
2. **Anaconda Plan**—Union war plan to win the Civil War. Three parts:

--blockade Southern ports

--gain control of the Mississippi to split Confederacy in two

--capture the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia

1. **Black Codes**- Black Codes restricted the movement and advancement of African Americans.

The Black Codes of the 1860s are not the same as the [Jim Crow laws](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jim_Crow_laws). The Black Codes were in reaction to the abolition of slavery and the South's defeat in the Civil War. Southern legislatures enacted them in the 1860s.

The Jim Crow era began later, nearer to the end of the 19th century after [Reconstruction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reconstruction_era_of_the_United_States). The difference between Jim Crow laws and Black Codes is that Jim Crow laws were state and local laws that separated blacks and whites.

1. **Carpetbaggers** – Northerners who moved to the South during Reconstruction. It’s a pejorative term and stems from the misconception that they arrived with so few things that they could carry everything in a small piece of luggage made of carpeting. They were seen as coming to take exploit the South’s dismal conditions and take advantage of Southerners. It also applied to Republican political appointees. (pp186)
2. **Compromise of 1850**—Brought about because of several disputes.

1)California wanted to enter the Union as a free state although most of it lay to the south of the Missouri Compromise dividing line (36’30). California became ready for statehood rather quickly due to the sudden rise in population caused by the Gold Rush.

2) There was a border dispute between Texas and New Mexico Territory where the issue of slavery had not been settled.

3)Henry Clay worked out the Compromise of 1850 that was acceptable to both the North and the South

California would come in as a free state. (North liked)

More effective fugitive slave laws were proposed (South liked)

Popular Sovereignty would be allowed in the New Mexico and Utah territories (popular sovereignty gave the residents of a territory the right to vote on whether or not they would allow slavery (Both liked)

It was finally passed by Stephen Douglas who unbundled each part and passed them one at a time. (pp157-158)

1. **Dawes Act**—In 1877 Congress passed this act aiming to “Americanize” the Native Americans. The act broke up reservations and gave some of the land to individual Native Americans (remember that Native Americans did not believe that land could be owned.) The rest of the land was to be sold and the money given to Native Americans to buy farm implements. Ultimately whites took 2/3’s of the territory and the Native Americans received no money from the sale of the land. P 207 It is also known as the **General Allotment Act** or the **Dawes Severalty Act of 1887**
2. **Debt peonage** - System of involuntary servitude based on the indebtedness of the laborer (the peon) to his creditor. In the United States after the Civil War, peonage existed in most Southern states as it had in the Southwest after its acquisition from Mexico. Not only blacks and Mexicans but whites as well found themselves enmeshed. By 1910 court decisions had outlawed peonage, but as late as 1960 some sharecroppers in Southern states were pressured to continue working for the same master to pay off old debts or to pay taxes, which some states had levied to preserve the sharecropping system. Sharecropping and tenant farming are both instances of this. Landowners got them into debt by giving advances on wages and by requiring the purchase of necessities from company-owned stores.
3. **Dred Scott decision** – Major Supreme Court decision that determined that Dred Scott, a slave, could not sue in federal court because he was not nor could ever be a citizen

Dred Scott’s move to a free state did not make him a free man because as a slave he was somebody’s property and the Fifth Amendment protected property.

This decision effectively said that slavery could not be prohibited in any area covered by the US Constitution.

It inflamed Northerners who took it as proof that the South had too much influence over the court because a majority of its justices were from the South.

It also made popular sovereignty null.

Pp 163, 166-167

1. **Emancipation Proclamation** – Lincoln issued this during the Civil War. Lincoln did not like slavery but did not think the presidency had the power to abolish slavery. He was being pressured by Radical Republicans to abolish slavery but he also had 4 slave states that remained in the Union. If he abolished slavery, these states may secede as well. On the other hand it would give the war a moral tone and probably keep other countries (Britain) from supporting the South. It also made any compromise between the North and the South impossible.

He based his proclamation on the reasoning that the president did have the authority to confiscate supplies from enemies. Since the slaves in the South were being used to help the Confederacy, they were supplies.

Literally, the Proclamation freed all slaves in areas that were NOT under Union control (i.e. in the Southern states). The slaves living in the four slave states that remained in the Union were already under Union control so in reality it did not free any slaves immediately.

1. **Thirteenth Amendment** – abolished slavery (except as punishment for a crime)
2. **Fourteenth Amendment** - prevented states from denying rights to citizens and defined citizen as “all persons born or naturalized in the United States”
3. **Fifteenth Amendment** – stated that no one can be kept from voting because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. It was passed because states were trying to make laws to prevent African Americans from voting
4. **Freeport Doctrine** – Answer given by Stephen Douglas to Lincoln’s question about popular sovereignty during the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates. Douglas was a big proponent of popular sovereignty. During the debate, Lincoln asked him if he still believed that popular sovereignty could exist after the Dred Scott decision. Douglass replied that all that people who didn’t want slavery in a territory had to do was vote for officials who would not enforce the slave laws. This answer lost Stephen Douglas a lot of support in the South and kept him from being a viable presidential candidate in the next election. This, in turn, helped Lincoln become the Republican nominee.
5. **Gettysburg** – Three day battle that was turning point in the war. The Confederate’s loss shattered the myth of General Robert E. Lee’s invincibility.
6. **Gettysburg Address** – Speech given by President Lincoln at the dedication of the Gettysburg cemetery. In it, Lincoln, “remakes” America by using “is” instead of the plural “are” when referring to the United States. This emphasized and underlined the Union’s focus that the U.S. was ONE nation not a collection of states.
7. **Jim Crow laws** – Laws that were enacted near the end of the 19th century after [Reconstruction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reconstruction_era_of_the_United_States). The difference between Jim Crow laws and Black Codes is that Jim Crow laws were state and local laws that separated blacks and whites. After the Supreme Court ruled that “separate but equal” did not violate the 14th Amendment (Plessy v. Ferguson), states--especially in the south--passed even more laws segregating blacks and whites. Interracial marriages were forbidden and restrictions were put on other social and religious contact. The facilities provided for blacks were always inferior to those provided for whites. Signs were posted that read “Colored Water”, “No Black Allowed” and “Whites Only”
8. **Kansas-Nebraska Act** – Act promoted by Stephen Douglas that repealed the Missouri Compromise and instituted popular sovereignty in the Kansas-Nebraska territory. This outraged Northerners who saw this as plot to turn the territories into slave states. Further divides North and South.
9. **Ku Klux Klan** – Started during Reconstruction. Began as a social club but soon turned its attention to keeping African Americans from exercising their rights.
10. **Ostend Manifesto** - communication from three U.S. diplomats to Secretary of State William L. [Marcy](http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/364380/William-L-Marcy), advocating U.S. seizure of Cuba from Spain; the incident marked the high point of the U.S. expansionist drive in the Caribbean in the 1850s. Would also increase slave territory. When it was leaked it caused such a stir that any intention of acquiring Cuba would have to wait until after the Civil War.
11. **Radical Republicans** – Members of the Republican party immediately prior to, during, and after the Civil War who advocated for the immediate abolition of slavery and equal rights for African Americans. This group did not think that President Lincoln was going far enough to abolish slavery and felt that his Reconstruction plan was too lenient. Moderate Republicans joined with them against President Andrew Johnson to pass Congressional Reconstruction. This last Reconstruction plan was the strictest of all the Reconstruction plans and ended with the Compromise of 1877.
12. **Reservation system-**
13. **Sharecropping** – A system of debt peonage that became common in the South after the Civil War. A landowner divides his land and gives each head of household a few acres along with tools and seed. The sharecroppers were mostly formers slaves and some impoverished whites who would work the land and keep a small share of the harvest while giving the rest to the land owner.
14. **States’ rights** – Divisive issue that led to and was largely settled by the Civil War. It involved the conflict over how much power and authority the federal government would/should/could have over states.
15. **Vicksburg**- Decisive battle of Civil War that allowed the Union to gain control of the Mississippi river thus cutting the Confederacy in two (part of the Anaconda Plan)
16. **Westward expansion** – Fueled by an increase in population, gains in land (Louisiana Purchase and the war with Mexico) advances in technology, the search for new opportunities and markets, this migration spread the U.S. population across the continent. Our belief in Manifest Destiny spurred and supported this migration that displaced Native Americans and involved us in a war with Mexico. Expansion was facilitated via the Santa Fe and Oregon Trails, the Mormon migration and the California Gold Rush
17. **Agricultural surplus –** Brought about by advances in technology (John Deere’s steel plow and Cyrus McCormick’s mechanical reaper) gained by the First Industrial Revolution, this freed workers who became cheap labor for the factories that were being built. It provided food for city dwellers and was a market for the consumer products which the new factories produced.
18. **Business monopolies -**  A result of the expansion of industry and the Second Industrial Revolution (where electricity largely replaced water and coal?). New competitive business practices were implemented by John D. Rockefeller (Standard Oil), Andrew Carnegie (Carnegie Steel), JP Morgan and others. Vertical and Horizontal Integration were the new business strategies which tried to use their power and wealth to limit competition. Social Darwinism was used to justify their accumulation of wealth. Many of these industrialists gave great amounts to charity but also led the government to try and enact laws to reign in their power over the market. Holding Companies and Trusts originated as ways to get around laws prohibiting monopolies. These captains of industry were known as Robber Barons.
19. **Cross of Gold –** speech by William Jennings Bryan which supported the Populist and Democratic Party’s desire for bimetallism and free silver coinage. Farmers and laborers wanted to abandon the gold standard so that money would become more plentiful. Wealthy bankers and businessmen want to keep money backed by gold so that it would be more stable.
20. **Farmers Alliance** – groups that sympathized with farmers. They sent lecturers around to educate people about important topics like interest rates on loans and government control over railroads and banks. They were created in response to the increasing power and abuses of the and big business.
21. **Government regulation of food and drugs** –
22. **Grange** – 1867 The Patrons of Husbandry formed by Oliver Hudson Kelly as a social outlet but soon was pushing for reforms, fighting the railroads, setting up farm co-ops. Pp 220-221
23. **Granger laws –** These were in response to the abuses by the railroads. The Grangers took political action to elect candidates and pass legislation that would protect their interests. Illinois set up a commission to prohibit discrimination towards small farmers and later the Supreme Court ruled that had a right to regulate railroads to benefit farmers and consumers. Important because it established the principle that *the federal government has the right to regulate private industry to serve the public interest.*
24. **Homestead Act** (1862) – Congress offered 160 acres of land free to any citizen or intended citizen who was head of the household. The act had earlier been proposed by Northern Republicans but blocked for passage in Congress by Southern Democrats who wanted western lands for slave owners. After the Southern states seceded in 1861 and most of their representatives resigned from Congress, the [Republican Congress](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Republican_Party_(United_States)) passed the bill; it was signed into law by President [Abraham Lincoln](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abraham_Lincoln) on May 20, 1862. The law required three steps: file an application, [improve](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land_improvement) the land, and file for [deed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deed) of title. It was available to anyone who had never taken up arms against the U.S. government, including freed slaves, could file an application to claim a federal land grant. The occupant had to be 21 or older or the head of a family, live on the land for five years, and show evidence of having made improvements. Also see http://www.nps.gov/home/historyculture/abouthomesteadactlaw.htm
25. **Industrialization** – 1st Industrial Revolution started in New England with textile mills. The Second Industrial Revolution, also known as the Technological Revolution, was a phase of the larger [Industrial Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industrial_Revolution) corresponding to the latter half of the 19th century until [World War I](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I). It is considered to have begun with [Bessemer steel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bessemer_process) in the 1860s and culminated in [mass production](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass_production) and the [production line](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Production_line). Both Revolutions massively changed the social and economic organization in the countries where the occurred.
26. **Interstate Commerce Act (1887)** – Brought about because of public outrage to a Supreme Court ruling that a state cannot set rates on interstate commerce. It established the right of the federal government to supervise railroad activities and established a 5 member Interstate Commerce Commission for that purpose. The ICC had difficulty regulating rates because of the long legal processes involved and resistance from the railroads. The ICC was weakened in 1897 when Supreme Court decision ruled that it couldn’t set maximum rates. It regained power in 1906 under Theodore Roosevelt and the Hepburn Act which allowed it to limit the distribution of free passes and set maximum railroad rates.
27. **Populism –** (1892 in Omaha, Nebraska convention) the movement of the people. They wanted reforms to lift the burden of debt from farmers and other workers and give people a greater voice in government.
28. **Urbanization** – The growth of cities.

1--During Reconstruction thousands of African Americans migrated to cities to find jobs in Southern towns and cities(p187).

2—Between 1890 and 1910 200,000 African American moves north and west to escape racial violence, economic hardship, and political oppression.

2--The promise of industrial jobs (industrial revolution) drew millions of immigrants to American cities between 1870 and 1920. This revitalized cities but also created problems especially for the new urban poor. Urbanization took place mostly in the Northeast and Midwest Cities were the cheapest and most convenient places to live. They offered unskilled laborers jobs

3—Because of improvement in farming technology, fewer laborers were needed to work the land. Rural residents moved to cities to find work as well.

4—City governments were faced with the problem of providing residents with services and safe living conditions. New types of housing (tenements, row houses) emerged to housed greater numbers of people in smaller centrally located areas (p264). Sanitation became a problem.

5—Mass transit allowed great numbers of people to be moved along fixed routes and enabled workers to get to jobs more easily. Streetcars and electric subways were introduced in San Francisco and Boston (264).

6--Safe water became a problem for cities. Water filtration was introduced in the 1870’s and chlorination was introduced in 1908 (264).

7—Poor sanitation existed as horse manure and sewage flowed through open gutters. Factories polluted the air. Private garbage collectors were inefficient. By 1900 many cities developed sewer lines and created sanitation departments but problems continued (265).

8—Crime increased and in 1844 New York City created the first full time salaried police force. This and other police forces were still too small to be very effective (265).

9—Limited water supplies and wooden structures and the use of candles and kerosene heaters made major fires in cities common. By 1900 most cities had professional fire departments and the introduction of the automatic fire sprinkler and the use of brick, stone, and concrete made cities safer from fire hazards (265)

1. **African-American inventors**—Lewis Latimer developed a way to make the filament in a light bulb last longer. He was Thomas Edison’s chief draftsman. Granville Woods’ work was on [trains](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Train) and [street cars](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Street_car). Woods also invented the *Multiplex Telegraph*, a device that sent messages between train stations and moving trains. Elijah McCoy invented the lubricating cup that allowed a train engine to be oiled without having to stop. Female inventor Harriet Tracy invented a safety elevator which led taller buildings being constructed. **George Washington Carver** helped southern farmers by inventing more than 300 products that used peanuts. See

<http://inventors.about.com/od/cstartinventors/a/GWC.htm> for a more complete description of his contributions.

1. **American Federation of Labor** – Labor Union led by Samuel Compers, this labor organization included skilled workers from more than one trade. It focused on collective bargaining and negotiations but also used strikes as a major tactic. Successful strikes helped reduce the work week and increase wages in unionized industries.
2. **Bessemer process** – Developed by British manufacturer Henry Bessemer to make steel out of iron by removing carbon and other impurities. Had wide ranging ramifications because steel is lighter, stronger, more flexible, and rust resistant the iron. Train tracks became cheaper to lay which caused a boom in the railroad industry and improved our transportation networks. Taller buildings like skyscrapers and bridges (Brooklyn Bridge) became possible changing the landscape of our nation and allowing more densely populated cities. Barbed wire and farm machines were also enhanced ( 232).
3. **Child labor** – 20% of boys and 10% of girls under 15 years old worked in full time factory jobs. They did not go to school. During the Progressive Era reformers sought to end child labor. Businesses hired children because they could pay them less, their small hands made it easier for them to handle small parts and tools, immigrants and poor rural migrants considered them as part of the family economy and send them to work. These young workers were more prone to accidents from fatigue. In 1904 the National Child Labor Committee investigated conditions and gained support to pass the Keating-Owens Act of 1916. It prohibited the transportation of goods made with child labor from crossing state lines. The act was later declared unconstitutional but states enacted legislation that banned child labor and set maximum hours (p 311).
4. **Chinese Exclusion Act** – Passed by Congress in 1882 it banned entry to all Chinese except students, teachers, merchants, tourists, and government officials. Between1851 and 1883 300,000 Chinese arrived on the West Coast through Angel Island . They came because of the California Gold Rush and to work on the railroads and later worked as miners, farmers, and domestic servants. The rise of Nativism and the depression of 1873 intensified anti-Chinese sentiment in California. Work was scarce and there was pressure to restrict Asian immigration. Desin Kearney, founder of the Workingmen’s Party made hundreds of speeches that ended with the message “The Chinese must go”. The law was repealed in 1943 (pp254-259)
5. **Everglades** - Draining the Everglades was first suggested in 1848, but was not attempted until 1882. Canals were constructed throughout the first half of the 20th century, and spurred the South Florida economy, prompting land development. However, problems with canals and floods caused by hurricanes forced engineers to rethink their drainage plans. In 1947, Congress formed the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control Project, which built 1,400 miles (2,300 km) of canals, levees, and water control devices. The [South Florida metropolitan area](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Florida_metropolitan_area) grew substantially at this time and Everglades water was diverted to cities. Portions of the Everglades were transformed into farmland, where the primary crop was [sugarcane](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sugarcane). Approximately 50 percent of the original Everglades has been turned into agricultural or urban areas. Hamilton Disston, a steel manufacturer, bought 4 million acres of land in central Florida saving the state from bankruptcy. He engineered canals that opened up central Florida to water transport and steamboat travel. He tried to drain the Everglades but failed yet triggered the state’s first land boom (231). He is known as “The Man Who Saved Florida”. See Wiki page (yes, Wiki☺ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Everglades>)
6. **Gentlemen’s Agreement** – In 1906 San Francisco’s board of education segregated Japanese children. This angered Japanese officials. President Theodore Roosevelt worked out the agreement where Japan promised to limit emigration of unskilled workers to the U.S. in exchange for the repeal of the segregation order (p 259).
7. **Government regulation** –
8. **Great Migration** – Between 1920-1920. African Americans set new goals for themselves. 5.2 million African Americans headed to northern cities in search of jobs (453). Helps begin rebirth of African American culture and the onset of Harlem Renaissance .World War I was 1914-1918.
9. **Haymarket Riot (1886)** – Part of growth of labor unions and the government response. A striker had been killed at a protest in another plant the day before. 3,000 people gathered at Chicago’s Haymarket Square to protest police brutality. Someone tossed a bomb into the police line. Police fired on the workers. Both police officers and workers were killed. No one ever learned who through the bomb but the guest speakers and some radicals were charged with inciting a riot and convicted. 4 were hanged and one committed suicide while in prison. The public began to turn against the labor movement after this.
10. **Henry Flagler** – Co-founder of Standard Oil with John D. Rockefeller. Came to Florida for health reasons. Liked St. Augustine and started to develop hotels and properties. He realized that an efficient transportation system was vital to bring people so he funded railroads. Eventually he takes his RR and developments to Palm Beach and on to Miami. His development of the hotels and transportation routes (RR) to them sparked Florida’s growth.
11. **Homestead Strike** (1892) – One of the major strikes of the end of the 1800’s. It occurred at the Carnegie Steel Company (it was after the Great Rail Road Strike of 1877 and the Haymarket Affair). The steelworkers struck after wage cuts. Company president Frick called in guards from the Pinkerton Detective Agency to protect the plant so he could hire scabs but violence broke out. The strikers kept the plant closed until November but the union lost support and finally gave in to the company. The steelworkers wouldn’t mobilize for another 45 years.
12. **Ida Wells** – African-American newspaper editor who reported on racial injustices during the Nadir (era from the end of reconstruction to the early 20th century when African Americans suffered the lowest point of race relations and experienced the loss of civil rights, lynchings, etc). After the lynching of 3 African American businessmen, she moved north to further fight against lynchings and for civil rights.
13. **Ida Tarbell** - Famous “muckraker’ who wrote the “History of Standard Oil Company” and described Rockefeller’s cutthroat methods of eliminating competition. Her writings added force to trust-busting reforms in the early 1900’s
14. **Immigration** – Experienced great boon in late 1800’s. Many of these new immigrants also came from southern and eastern European countries and from Japan and China. Europe experienced a population boom that led to a scarcity of land and jobs. Some experienced religious persecution. The many industrial jobs in the US were seen as an economic opportunity. Many came from countries with monarchy type governments and were motivated by a spirit of reform. Most Asians came through Angel Island in San Francisco. The Gold Rush and railroad jobs lured them. They suffered great discrimination. European immigrants fared a little better. They entered through Ellis Island in New York city. The great numbers of immigrants arriving overwhelmed some native born Americans and gave rise to the Nativist movement.
15. **Innovation** -
16. **Knights of Labor** – Labor Union open to all workers regardless of race, gender, or degree of skill. Founded by Uriah Stephens. They tended towards arbitration rather than strikes. They were largest around 1886 but started to lose support (along with other unions) after The Haymarket Affair.
17. **Labor unions** – Around since the late 1700’s but started to become large scale around 1866 with the formation of the National Labor Union. Different unions formed with different criteria for membership. Some were for laborers of a single profession or a group of “skilled” professions. Most were segregated. They used strikes and other techniques to improve working conditions for workers (especially during the rise of big business monopolies) and in reaction to pay cuts. The violence of a few big strikes made them lose public support. Socialism was briefly associated with unions and one of the biggest unions formers, Eugene Debs.
18. **Market economy** – An **economy** that operates by voluntary exchange in a free market and is not planned or controlled by a central authority; a capitalistic economy.
19. **Muckrakers** – Investigative journalists who wrote about the corrupt side of business and public (government) life in large magazines during the early 1900’s. The term was coined by Theodore Roosevelt. McClure’s magazine often published these stories. Upton Sinclair who wrote *The Jungle* exposing the unsanitary conditions of the meatpacking industry was also a muckraker.
20. **National Woman Suffrage Association** – Founded by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1869), this organization fought to secure the right to vote for women. Three areas of resistance frustrated their efforts 1) the liquor industry feared that if women voted they would support prohibition, 2) the textile industry feared that women would vote for restrictions on child labor, 3) men feared the changing role of women in society. The organization had modest success: some western states gave women the right to vote. They tried to gain the right under the 14th Amendment but the Supreme Court denied it. They tried to pass a constitutional amendment in California but it failed. They held a march during Woodrow Wilson’s inauguration. This organization spawned other like-minded organization that increased the visibility of their cause. Women would not be granted the right to vote until after WWI.
21. **Planned economy** - An economic system in which decisions regarding production and investment are embodied in a plan formulated by a central authority, usually by a government agency. It is the opposite of a capitalist system, laissez-fare, and free enterprise thinking.
22. **Political machines** – New power structure in the late 1800’s. They were organized groups that controlled the activities of a political party in a city. They achieved their influence and power by being able to deliver votes to certain candidates. They were able to deliver votes because they way they were structured allowed them to have members exert influence at the neighborhood level by doing favors (finding jobs, helping with court cases, attaining licenses and permits) for citizens—especially the large numbers of new immigrants. Although they were able to build hospitals, parks, and sewer systems, they also became corrupt and accepted kickbacks, took bribes. Boss William M. Tweed (NY), Roscoe Conklin (NY) were very powerful. William Tweed was arrested for corruption.
23. **Pullman Strike** (1894) – Famous strike at the Pullman railroad car factory. Pullman created an “ideal town” for his workers. Workers wages were cut, but the company housing rent remained the same. Workers struck, management refused to arbitration, hired strikebreakers, the strike turned violent, and President Grover Cleveland sent in federal troops. Debs was jailed and the strikers were fired.
24. **Railroads** - Revolutionized commerce and the way America looked and where we lived. They were given large land grants and support by the Federal Government but abused the terms under which these land grants were given. They also indulged in many abuses to farmers. They would charge more to farmers in the west than farmers in the east. They charged smaller farmers higher prices. They colluded with warehouse owners to influence the prices of products. These abuses led the Grange (initially a social organization for the benefit of farmers) to fight for regulation of the RR practices. The Grange’s goals and priorities formed the basis of the platform of the Populist Party.
25. **Settlement houses** – Community Centers in slum neighborhoods that provided assistance to people in the area, especially immigrants. The workers were usually educated, middle class females. They resided at the house in order to better understand the needs of those they served. Hull House in Chicago founded by Jane Addams was one of the most famous settlement houses. (Addams was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize for her work on behalf of the needy.)
26. **Sherman Antitrust Act** (1890) – Enacted in 1890 to prevent the creation of monopolies by making it illegal to establish trusts that interfered with free trade. It was not very effective because it poorly defined what a trust was, it got a lot of resistance from businesses, if a business was being investigated it would dissolve and then reorganized, cases took a long time to prosecute and the Supreme Court started to refuse to look at cases. It doesn’t get teeth until the Clayton Anti-trust Act in 1914. Theodore Roosevelt did try to use the act to break up some trusts.
27. **Sherman Silver Purchase Act** (1894) – Act that required the government to buy more silver. This would make money cheaper thus raising prices and allowing debtors an easier way to repay loans. Farmers in the West (Grangers, Populist Party) supported this act. It was not successful.
28. **Social Darwinism** – Applying the idea of survival of the fittest to business (supporting government non-interference) and to the disparities and income and social status.
29. **Social Gospel movement** – Late 1880s Christian movement that believed salvation will be attained by doing good deeds and serving those in need.
30. **Suffrage movement** – The movement to secure women the right to vote. Continued endeavors by suffragist organizations and women’s roles in WWI finally allowed the 19th Amendment to be passed in 1919.
31. **Transportation** –
32. **Urbanization** – The rise of cities. Came about as a result of the Second Industrial Revolution. Factories brought populations and vast numbers of immigrants (and former rural residents who were no longer needed because of the advances in agricultural equipment) flocked to cities seeking jobs. This was a major population shift in America beginning in the latter half of the 19th century. It brought about an entirely new way of living and new problems that demanded changes in the role of government.
33. **Urban centers** – In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were periods of tremendous urban growth that radically changed the country. Between 1860 and 1910, the population of cities with 2,500 or more residents climbed from 6 million to 46 million. Some of this new urban population came from the American countryside – between 1880 and 1910, about 11 million Americans moved to cities from rural areas. Millions more were immigrants. But in any case, American society, culture, politics, economics – in short, everything -- was changed in the transformation from rural, agricultural country to urban, industrial nation. And this urbanizing trend has continued – by 1990, fewer than 1 in 4 Americans lived in a rural areas.
34. **African Americans in World War I** – 400,000 served. More than half in France. Served in segregated units and were excluded from the navy and marines. Most assigned to non-combat duties. Some exceptions 369th saw more continuous duty on front lines than any other regiment. Two soldiers were the first Americans to receive France’s highest military honor. African Americans were divided about the war. Some people like Du Bois thought that blacks should support the war effort and it would strengthen call for racial justice. Others believed that victims of racism should not support a racist government. Greatest effect of the war was the acceleration of the Great Migration. Southern blacks headed north for job openings created by the opening of Henry Ford’s automobile assembly line to blacks, the drop in Euro immigration because of war increased other job opportunities in factories.
35. **Armistice** – truce or agreement to end war campaign. WWI ended in armistice November 11, 11:00 a.m. 1918.
36. **Big Four** – After WWI the allies George Clemenceau (France), David Lloyd George (Britain), Woodrow Wilson (USA), Vittorio Orlando (Italy) were the leaders at the Paris Peace Conference.
37. **Entangling Alliances** - Alliances, we had always felt, were not our sort of thing. They would involve us in obscure quarrels and sordid rivalries which were none of our concern. They seemed to be both undesirable and unnecessary in view of our special geographic and political circumstances.

"It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliance with any portion of the foreign world": it was George Washington's Farewell Address to us. The inaugural pledge of Thomas Jefferson was no less clear: "Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations-entangling alliances with none."

It became more than a policy; it became an expression of a national point of view about ourselves and our place in the world, a view which contrasted the simple virtues of our Republic with the subtle and complex qualities (some said corruptions) of Europe. From 1789 until the Second World War, excepting only our relationship with Panama, the United States refused to enter into treaties of alliance with anyone. In the 25 years since the end of the war, however, in a dramatic reversal of national policy, we have allied ourselves with half the world.

1. **Espionage Act** – (Passed in 1917, WWI). A person could be fined or jailed for interfering with the war effort or for saying anything disloyal, profane, or abusive about the government or the war effort. This clearly violated the First Amendment. These acts were controversial and were used to target socialist and labor leaders. (pp 392, 396-397)
2. **Fourteen Points** – US President Wilson’s plan for World Peace after WWI that he presented at the Paris Peace Conference. The first 5 points were designed to prevent another war, the next 8 dealt with boundary changes, the last one called for a creation of a League of Nations. Here nations could settle their disputed peacefully. The League of Nations was very controversial in the US. Many felt that the US would be giving up some autonomy and our isolationism by joining. The US never joined but remained an unofficial observer. The United Nations became a newer more effective version of the League of Nations after WWII. The US did join the United Nations.
3. **Hispanics in World War I** - the first shots by the United States in World War I were fired by the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry from El Morro Castle at a German ship in San Juan Bay. Hispanics did serve in WWI. There were different levels of discrimination.
4. **Home front** – The entire economy was dedicated to winning the war. The power of government expanded and President Woodrow Wilson was given direct control over much of the economy. The main regulatory body was the War Industries Board. A propaganda/publicity campaign was also started in order to foster support for the war. Rationing took places and individuals did what they could to help the war effort (pp388-390)
5. **Imperialism** – policy where stronger nations extend economic, military, or political control over another nation. The US first became imperialistic in the last decade of the 1800’s. The acquisition of Alaska, annexation of Hawaii, and most importantly war with Spain signaled our entrance into imperialism. The European powers had been gaining control of lands all over the glove (Africa, China, SE Asia) and we joined them. Advancements in technologies and manufacturing reached production levels needed more raw materials and new markets if we were to continue our industrial growth.
6. **League of Nations** – President Wilson’s 14th point. A plan for an international committee that would provide a forum for nations to discuss and settle grievances without resorting to war. Wilson bargained compromised on his other 13 points in order to have the League created. This was ironic because the US never joined the League of Nations and, as it turns out, the League was ineffective and flawed.
7. **Lusitania** – British luxury cruise liner with American passengers on board. It was torpedoed by German U-boat as part of Germany’s counter-blockade of Britain. It was another example of unrestricted U-boat warfare. Germany maintained that the ship was carrying munitions. The outrage at the loss of American lives turned even more American opinion against Germany and the Central Powers. Drew the US even closer into entering WWI.
8. **Militarism** – One of the causes of WWI. It is the development of the armed forces and weapons as a tool of diplomacy. The logic is that the stronger your military capability is, the less likely anyone will want to provoke you. When Germany started building up its navy Britain joined in the arms race. Other large nations (France, Italy, Japan, US) also joined in the naval arms race.
9. **New technology in World War I** – first large scale use of modern war weapons. New and improved machine guns. The use of the tank and the airplane introduced “mechanized warfare” (warfare that relies on machines powered by gasoline and diesel engines). Observation balloons were used extensively especially because of the trench warfare. Poison gas was also used.
10. **Propaganda** – biased communication designed to influence people’s thoughts and actions. The Committee on Public Information was set up to popularize the war. Muckraker George Creel headed it. It produced thousands of advertisements, trained “Four-Minute Men” to give short speeches about the war. The campaign promoted patriotism but also inflamed hatred and violations of civil liberties of certain ethnic groups and opponents of the war.
11. **Reparations** – As part of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was made $33billion to the allies. This was an impossible debt and helped lead to WWII. Repayment of this debt was solved by the Dawes Plan.

**The Dawes Plan** In late 1923, with the European powers stalemated over German reparations, the Reparation Commission struck a committee to review the situation. Headed by Chicago banker Charles G. Dawes, the committee presented its proposal in April 1924. Under the Dawes Plan, Germany's annual reparation payments would be reduced, increasing over time as its economy improved; the full amount to be paid, however, was left undetermined. Economic policy making in Berlin would be reorganized under foreign supervision and a new currency, the Reichsmark, adopted. France and Belgium would evacuate the Ruhr and foreign banks would loan the German government $200 million to help encourage economic stabilization. American financier J. P. Morgan floated the loan on the U.S. market, which was quickly oversubscribed. Over the next four years, U.S. banks continued to lend Germany enough money to enable it to meet its reparation payments to countries such as France and the United Kingdom. These countries, in turn, used their reparation payments from Germany to service their war debts to the United States.

1. **Selective Service Act** – Passed in May 1917. It required men to register with the government in order to be randomly selected for military service. African-Americans served in segregated units and were excluded from the navy and marines. Most of the inductees (those who were accepted) had not attended high school and one in five was foreign born.
2. **Sussex Pledge** – During WWI when Germany was practicing unrestricted submarine warfare the US warned Germany to stop targeting passenger ships. Germany broke its pledge by sinking the Sussex. The Germans claimed that they would not change their tactics unless the US could convince Britain to lift their blockade against food and fertilizers. Germany resumed unrestricted submarine fighting.
3. **Trench warfare** – During WWI, armies fought from trenches dug into the ground. Over a million men lost their lives for only a few miles of ground. Trenches ran from the Belgian coast to the Swiss Alp. The conditions in the trenches were terrible. They were rat infested and wet. “No man’s land lay between the two opposing sides trenches and every now and then one side would attempt to charge the enemy lines
4. **Unrestricted submarine warfare** – WWI. Germany’s strategy of attacking any and all ships found around Britain. This was in response to Britain’s blockade of Germany. Usually, the German submarine captain would warn a merchant or passenger ship to disembark and just sink the ship but this was not always the case. This practice, which led to the sinking of the Lusitania along with the sinking of other non-military ships brought the US even closer to joining the war.
5. **Treaty of Versailles** – Ended WWI. Flawed peace plan that set the seeds for WWII. It established 9 new nations (p 400), shifted boundaries, carved five areas out of the Ottoman Empire that were then give to Britain and France as mandates (temporary colonies—these new nation were governed by another nation until they were ready to rule themselves). The treaty banned Germany from maintaining an army, required Germany to pay exorbitant war damages, and also made them sign a “war-guilt clause” admitting sole responsibility for the war.
6. **War bonds** – Used during WWI to raise money for the war effort.
7. **Women in World War I** – Women moved into jobs that had been held exclusively by men. Many worked as volunteers for the war effort. Their service during the war made President Wilson acknowledge the value of their contributions and helped lead to the passage of the 19th Amendment which gave them the right to vote.
8. **Zimmermann Telegram** – The US had kept out of the war and President Wilson said he would wait for “actual overt acts” (openly hostile) before declaring war. The discovery of the Zimmerman note--which was a telegram from the Germany foreign minister to the German ambassador in Mexico—was intercepted by British agents and published. The telegram instructed the German ambassador to approach Mexico and propose an alliance between the two countries. If the US became involved in the war (and won), Germany would support Mexico in regained the land it lost to the US after the War with Mexico.
9. **Anarchists** – People who oppose any form of government. During and especially after WWI, anarchists were targeted as part of the wider fear of Communism. They, along with communist an socialists were targets of the Palmer Raids.
10. **Communists** –
11. **Dawes Plan** – see # 39 Reparations. This was a plan for the US to loan money to Germany to enable it o pay it’s reparations to Britain and France. France and Britain could then pay back their U.S. war debts. (this is brilliant☺)
12. **Demobilization** - the process of standing down a nation's [armed forces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armed_forces) from combat-ready status—after a war has ended. In WWI, demobilization led to an employment shift once returning soldiers reclaimed their jobs. The women and minorities who had filled these positions during the war were displaced. After WWI, employment and overproduction occurred because the European countries involved in the war could now produce their own goods and grow their own food.
13. **Disarmament**—The Washington Naval Conference (Washington Arms Conference, Washington Disarmament Conference) held in 1921-22 was the first time in history powerful nations agreed to disarm. President Harding invited GB, Japan, France and Italy—Russia was not invited because it had become Communist and we did not recognize its government as legitimate. Major treaties that came out of this conference were [Four-Power Treaty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Four-Power_Treaty), [Five-Power Treaty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Five-Power_Treaty) the [Nine-Power Treaty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nine-Power_Treaty), and a number of smaller agreements. These treaties preserved peace during the 1920s (p 419)
14. **Flappers**- 1920’s woman. She symbolized emancipation and greater equality and embraced new fashions and the urban attitudes of the day. (p 441)
15. **Fordney-McCumber Act/Tariff**- Passed after WWI to protect U.S. businesses (chemical, metal) from foreign competition. It was the highest protective tariff rate ever raised and had the negative effect of making it impossible for Britain and France to sell enough goods so they could repay their debt to the U.S. (p 420)
16. **impact of climate and natural disasters**—In the 1930s (the stock market had crashed in 1929), the Great Plains experienced a severe drought. Because the land had been overworked and exhausted, the drought coupled with large winds lifted the top soil and left sand and grit exposed. The resulting dust was carried to East Coast cities. The region (Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado) was hit hard and left with worthless soil. Farmers and sharecroppers in the area migrated westward (many followed Route 66 to California) and some became known as Okies (as in Oklahoma). By the end of the 1930s hundreds of thousands farm families had migrated to the Pacific Coast states thus resulting in a population shift. (p 474)
17. **Jazz Age**—American born music! Started in the early 1900s in New Orleans. It blended instrumental ragtime and vocal blues. It spread to Chicago and New York. Its African American stars were Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, Cab Calloway, Bessie Smith. Was part of the Harlem Renaissance and a beginning of awareness, among some whites, of the gifts of black culture. (p 456)
18. **Prohibition**—Era surrounding the ban on the sale of alcohol. The 18th Amendment went into effect in 1920. Prohibition was pushed and supported by reformers who thought that it contributed to corruption and ruined families. The rural South and West, Anti-Saloon League, and Woman’s Christian Temperance Union were key in this movement. It was a failure. The Volstead Act set up an agency to enforce prohibition but it was underfunded. Instead, a culture of speakeasies, bootleggers, organized crime was born. Flouting the law became fashionable and organized crime figures like Al Capone celebrities. Prohibition lasted 13 years and was repealed in 1933 by the 21st Amendment. (p 436)
19. **Red Scare**—U.S. panic in 1919 after Russia became Communist. After WWI workers sought to regain some of the rights (ex: demand for higher wages) they could not exercise during the war effort. Many became disillusioned with capitalism and turned to communism as a relief from powerful business interests and employers. J. Edgar Hoover (do not confuse him with President Herbert Hoover) was appointed by Attorney General Mitchell Palmer to hunt down suspected communists, socialists, and anarchists (Palmer Raids). The American Communist Party was made up of about 70 thousand radicals and included some people who were also members of labor unions (Industrial Workers of the World, IWW). This tainted unions as being communists and reduced sympathy for workers among the general public. Fears of a Communist takeover were exacerbated when several dozen pipe bombs were sent to government and business leaders. The Palmer Raids, while trampling on people’s civil rights, failed to turn up and revolutionary conspiracy and the public decided that Palmer didn’t know what he was talking about. (p 413)The climate however affected the Sacco and Vanzetti trial. Also, this is the first Red Scare, a second wave of fear of Communist plots against the government occurred after the WWII and during the early years of the Cold War.
20. **Roaring Twenties**—Post WWI era characterized by overspending (installment buying), a rise in consumer spending on cars, appliances, etc., a steep increase in the stock market, and modern attitudes which favored equality, urban living, and having fun. It was a superficial prosperity. It ended with the Black Tuesday (stock market crash of 1929) and the onset of the Great Depression.
21. **Sacco and Vanzetti**—Example of the influence of the Red Scare on public opinion. Sacco and Vanzetti were two immigrant radicals charged with murder. Their guilty conviction based on circumstantial evidence was controversial. Many believed that they were the victims of prejudice brought on by the rise of Nativism and the Red Scare. (p 413)
22. **Tariffs**—Taxes on imports (usually) or exports. Governments may impose tariffs to raise revenue or to protect domestic industries from foreign competition, since consumers will generally purchase cheaper foreign produced goods. Tariffs can lead to less efficient domestic industries, and can lead to trade wars as exporting countries reciprocate with their own tariffs on imported goods. These were used in the 1920’s to protect American industries but created more problems than they solved (Fordney-McCumber Tariff).
23. **Teapot Dome Scandal**—Government scandal during Warren Harding’s presidency. Secretary of Interior, Albert Fall, used his position to transfer government/publicly owned oil reserves(land) transferred to his department. He then leased these lands to private oil companies. He “suddenly” received $400,000 in loans, bonds, and cash! He was found guilty of bribery. This was an example of the scandals and corruption during Harding’s presidency and the trouble he had with the Ohio Gang (the nickname given to his card playing friends whom he had hired to fill cabinet positions) (p 421)
24. **Dawes Plan**—see #50
25. **Four Power Treaty**-- Was the most significant achievement of the Washington Naval Conference. Britain, America, France and Japan signed this treaty and assured one another that they would not interfere in the matters of Far East. The four powers also resolved that in case of any difference of opinion regarding the islands of Pacific Sea, they would try to solve the problem through talks and would not resort to weapons. It was also decided in this treaty that in case some precarious problem emerged, the friendly countries would talk together before taking an effective step against the impending danger. This treaty was concluded for ten years but it was made clear by this treaty that if one country involved herself in the problem of Far East, others would not be forced to help it. This is an example of the U.S. foreign policy’s goal of wanting to avoid future wars after WWI.
26. **Kellogg-Briand Pact** –Post WWI agreement between 15 nations. It renounced/rejected war as a national policy. Was ineffective because it did not provide a way to enforce this. (p 420)
27. **League of Nations**- Part of the Treaty of Versailles and President Woodrow Wilson’s **14th point** in order to prevent another world war. It was an international organization that would address diplomatic crises. It would serve as a forum where nations could discuss and settle their grievances without having to go to war. Ironically, the U.S. never joined the League over worries that we would become embroiled in the affairs of other nations and that our own autonomy would be reduced. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge led opposition to the League. (p 401)
28. **Neutrality Acts of 1935** - Before WWII the U.S. passed the Neutrality Act in order to avoid getting involved in future wars. The first two acts outlawed arms sales to nations at war. The third act banned arming nations engaged in civil wars. (p 535)
29. **Neutrality Act of 1939**—During WWII, before the U.S. entered the war, President Roosevelt convinced congress to pass the act that would allow us to sell arms to countries as long as these weapons would not be shipped on American ships and would be paid for in cash. This was a renewal of a “cash-and-carry” policy. It allowed us to help Britain and France defeat Hitler. (p 550) Germany had no cash and couldn’t reliably send ships to get the weapons.
30. **Lend- Lease Act of 1941** - Formally known as ***An Act to Further Promote the Defense of the United States*** (Before Pearl Harbor but after Britain ran out of money) The U.S. would lend weapons and supplies to “any nation whose defense was vital to the United States”. In return, Britain allowed the U.S. to use their bases in the Caribbean. FDR likened doing this to loaning your neighbors your hose if their house was on fire to keep it from spreading to your house.
31. **Washington Naval Conference** –First time in history powerful nations agreed to disarm. After WWI, President Warren Harding invited nations to this conference. The brutality of the new mechanized weapons (made possible because of Industrialization) made nations want to prevent another war on that scale. Russia was not invited because it had become Communist. (p 419)
32. **Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom** -
33. **Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)** – Part of Roosevelt’s New Deal. This aimed to raise crop prices by lowering production. (After WWI, farmers were suffering from overproduction. They were producing so many crops that the prices went very low.)The government would actually pay farmers to leave a certain amount of land unseeded (in some cases farmers destroyed plants and animals). Since there would be less supply, the prices would go up and farmers. This was successful but controversial since there were many people in the U.S. who were hungry. ( p 491)
34. **Bank holiday** – Called by FDR in his “First 100 Days”. It closed banks to prevent further withdrawals. (The run on the banks after the stock market crash led to many bank failures.) FDR and congressed the passed the Emergency Banking Relief Act which had each bank inspected before it could reopen. People trusted that the reopened banks were in good financial shape so it boosted public confidence. (490)
35. **Black Tuesday** – October 29, 1929. The New York Stock Exchange crashed. It signaled the start of the Great Depression. (p 468)
36. **Bonus Expeditionary Force** – (aka Bonus Army). Thousands of WWI veterans who camped out in Washington, DC to support a bill (Patman Bill) that would allow them to get their war compensation earlier than planned. After the bill was voted down, a couple of thousand of them refused to budge. President Hoover ordered the army to disband them. Tear gas was used and a baby died. This led to even more public outrage against Hoover. (483)
37. **Bull market –** Stock market that is rising. Everyone is buying stocks. This occurred in the 1920’s just before and helped lead to the Stock Market Crash that set off the Great Depression. The opposite of a bull market is a bear market.
38. **Buying on margin** – Purchasing stocks by only paying a small percentage of the price and borrowing the rest. This practice, along with widespread speculation, increased the portion of the population who was in debt and thus vulnerable to a stock market fluctuation. It added to the severity of the Great Depression. (p 467)
39. **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)** – Part of FDR’s New Deal. It put young men to work building roads, parks, planting trees, and helping with erosion and flood projects. The resulting reforestation was supposed to prevent another Dust Bowl. The majority of their pay was sent home to their families.
40. **Dust Bowl** – (1930s) Resulted from prolonged drought conditions and over-farming. Windstorms blew off the topsoil so nothing could grow. These areas (Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado) saw thousands leave the area in search of better life and land. Most headed west to California and became known as Okies.
41. **Economic boom**— (part of Roaring 20’s) The overproduction and overbuying of the 1920s that masque an unhealthy economy. Through installment buying and living on credit, individuals were getting deeper into debt. Automotive, airplane, advertising, and appliance industries soared (the four As) but other key industries like railroads, textiles, and steel suffered. Chain stores really took off at this time.
42. **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)—**FDR New Deal program. This insured up to $5,000.00 of depositors money in banks. It was established by the Glass-Steagal Act (1933) and was supposed to reassure the public that their money was safe. It also required banks to be more careful about loans.
43. **Great Depression**-Period between 1929 (Stock Market crash/Black Tuesday) and 1940 (before US entered WWII) when millions of Americans were unemployed and thousands of businesses closed. It was brought about because of: overproduction of farmers and businesses used to supplying foreign nations in WWI, overspending on credit by consumers, inflated stock market, and the unequal distribution of income. Herbert Hoover was president when it started and did little to help things. He didn’t believe that the government should be responsible for this. He believed that relief should come voluntarily from groups and individuals. He also believed that charity or handouts would ruin people’s moral fiber and self-respect. Although Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal programs did much to help the country survive this crisis, it was WWII that ended the Great Depression.
44. **Gross National Product (GNP)** – The total value of goods and services produced in a year. It is an indicator of economic health. The more we are making and selling the higher the GNP.
45. **Impact of climate and natural disasters**—the drought and winds brought about the Dust Bowl which made many people lose their land and their livelihoods (jobs).
46. **National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act)** – FDR’s New Deal. This reestablished the right of workers to join unions and engage in collective bargaining. It prohibited unfair labor policies that intimidated workers from joining a union. (p 499) This act was challenged legally and went all the way to the Supreme Court (NLRB v. Jones and Laughlin) where it was upheld. Workers (labor) were a segment of the population that made great gains during FDR’s terms in office.
47. **National Industrial Recovery Act (NRA)—**FDR’s New Deal. It allowed the President of the United States to regulate industry and permit cartels and monopolies in an attempt to stimulate economic recovery, and established a national public works. It created the WPA and the NRA
48. **National Recovery Administration (NRA)-** program Established industrial fair practice codes. It set prices for many products and established standards.
49. **New Deal**—FDR’s program to alleviate the problems of the Great Depression, focusing on **relief** for the needy, economic **recovery**, and financial **reform**.
50. **Recovery**-one of the three foci of the New Deal--Economic
51. **Reform**-- one of the three foci of the New Deal--Financial
52. **Relief**-- one of the three foci of the New Deal—for the Needy
53. **Roaring Twenties**-Era after WWI and the Great Depression characterized by growing city populations, flappers, and changes in work environments and family roles. “Popular Culture” exploded. Spectator sports, listening to the radio and the rise of entertainment in the arts captured more of our leisure time. This was also the time of excess spending.
54. **Sit-Down Strike**—A main tactic of labor unions. Instead of walking off their jobs, workers would remain inside factories/plant but didn’t work. This prevented the factory owners from carrying on production with strikebreakers.
55. **Smoot-Hawley Tariff**—Highest protective tariff in U.S. history. Passed in 1930 to protect American farmers and manufacturers from foreign competition. It was a big failure. It reduced the amount of foreign goods coming into the U.S. but these foreign countries couldn’t earn money to buy U.S. products. It made unemployment worse in industries that sold to European nations and many countries put protective tariffs on American goods. World trade fell more than 40%. It increased the severity of the Great Depression.
56. **Social Security**—FDR’s New Deal. One of the most important achievements. Three parts: 1) old age insurance for retirees, 2) unemployment compensation, 3) aid to families with dependent children and the disabled (welfare, food stamps, disability checks)
57. **Speculation boom**—considered as one possible cause of the Great Depression. The rapid buying of land increased the prices which in turn increased buying. When the economy stalled the land values plummeted. The land speculation boom especially impacted Florida. Some bad press started the decline and Florida felt the Great Depression a few years before the rest of the country.
58. **Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA**)—FDR’s New Deal—A federal corporation established in 1933 to construct dams and power plants in the Tennessee Valley to generate electricity and prevent floods. This area was very poor and the TVA created thousands of jobs and was a success.
59. **Works Progress Administration (WPA)—**FDR’s New Deal—Provided money to states to create jobs like constructing schools and other community buildings. Leon High School was a WPA school
60. **Atlantic Charter**—Signed by FDR and Churchill during a secret meeting before the U.S. entered the war. It outlined what the war must establish. It also became the basis for the United Nations.
61. **Coral Sea** – Example of advances in weaponry. It was a major battle between Japanese and US aircraft carriers in the Pacific. It is significant because it was the first action in which aircraft carriers engaged each other, as well as the first in which neither side's ships sighted or fired directly upon the other. Although the Japanese “won” the battle, it weakened them enough so that they lost the Battle of Midway and were on the retreat for the rest of WWII.
62. **Final Solution**- Hitler’s plan to purify the Aryan race by exterminating Jews and other undesirable groups.
63. **Hiroshima**—First Japanese city to suffer a nuclear attack. Little Boy was dropped from plane, Enola Gay, on August 6, 1945. Hiroshima was an important military center.
64. **Nagasaki**—Second Japanese city to suffer a nuclear attack. Atomic bomb named Fat Man was dropped on August 9, 1945. These two attacks caused Emperor Hirohito to finally surrender.
65. **Holocaust** – During WWII, the systematic murder of 6million Jews across Europe. Hitler and his Nazi regime also murdered 5 million other people.
66. **Home front**—US during WWII. Many sacrifices were made towards the war effort. The government (War Production Board) directed businesses as to what they needed to make to help war effort, it tried to curb inflation, and set rations. Individuals helped in many ways.
67. **Japanese-American internment**—During WWII, 110,000 Japanese Americans were forced into camps (relocation centers) because of fears that they were sabotaging the U.S. . FDR signed this order. It included Nisei (Japanese people born in this country to Japanese immigrants). They were forced to quickly sell their businesses, homes, and possessions for less than they were worth. In the Supreme Court case of Korematsu v. United States, a Japanese American tried to sue the US. The Supreme Court ruled that forcing Japanese Americans to camps was a military necessity. In later years, the US government has recognized that this was wrong, apologized, and given some compensation to the Japanese Americans. (p 595) This SC decision along with Dredd Scott and Plessy v. Ferguson are examples of BAD Supreme Court rulings.
68. **Lend-Lease Act**—During WWII. When the allies (Britain) ran out of money, President Roosevelt pushed for this, most Americans favored it and Congress passed it. Isolationists hated it. The US would lend weapons and supplies to Britain to help them continue fighting. It was another step AWAY from neutrality (p 552).
69. **Loyalty review boards-** Set up by Truman because he was worried that Republicans were characterizing him as “soft on communism”. They investigated government employees and dismissed those who were found to be disloyal to the US. 3.2 million Employees were investigated, 2,900 resigned because they felt their constitutional rights were being violated, 212 were released as security risks. Individuals were not allowed to see the evidence against them. Very unconstitutional. Part of post WWII Red Scare.
70. **Loyalty review program-** Program set up by Truman that included Loyalty Review Boards. See above.
71. **Mary McLeod Bethune**— Female African American educator who promoted opportunities of African Americans. She was part of FDR’s Black Cabinet and was a representative at the United Nations conference. She founded Bethune-Cookman University in Daytona, Florida.
72. **Midway**—Battle of Midway was a turning Point in the Pacific during WWII. The U.S. victory here started Japans retreat.
73. **national security**
74. **Normandy**—The invasion at Normandy began the allied advance (and Germany’s retreat) towards Berlin. The invasion at Normandy is also known as D-Day. It was June 6, 1944 and was the largest amphibious invasion ever. Turning point of WWII in Europe. Eisenhower was the commander at Normandy. The code name was Operation Overlord.
75. **Nuremberg Trials**—Post WWII trials held to hold individuals accountable for “crimes against humanity”
76. **Pearl Harbor**—Hawaiian naval base that was bombed in a surprise attack by Japan on December 7, 1941. President Franklin Roosevelt referred to it as a “day which will live in infamy”. This attack brought the U.S. into WWII.
77. **Potsdam** – Post WWII conference to decide how Germany (and Berlin) would be administered after WWII. Truman (FDR had died), Atlee (Churchill’s party lost the election), and Stalin met. Cold War tensions were evident even here. Truman was concerned that Stalin would not let Eastern European nations hold free elections. This conference took place after Germany surrendered (VE Day) but before Japan surrendered.
78. **Salerno**—Site of allied invasion of Italy (underbelly of the axis powers) during WWII.
79. **Tehran Conference**—First of the WWII conferences with “the big three” (Britain, US, Russia) in attendance. Its main aim was to decide on opening up a second front in Europe. Operation Overlord was discussed.
80. **United Nations**—Replaced (?) the weak League of Nations. Created after WWII. The U.S. did join the United Nations. It was created in 1945 at a conference in San Francisco. Its charter was based on the Atlantic Charter drawn up by FDR and W. Churchill during WWII. Unlike the League of Nations, the United Nations had not only the support of the US, but stronger executive powers assumed by the Security Council and the requirement that member states should make available armed forces to serve as peace-keepers or to repel an aggressor.
81. **V-E Day**—Victory Europe Day. WWII ends in Europe when Hitler commits suicide and Germany surrenders. May 8, 1945
82. **V-J Day**—Victory Japan Day. WWII ends in the Pacific (and everywhere) when atomic bomb is dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima and Japan surrenders. September 2, 1945
83. **Yalta Conference**—WWII conference with “the big three” in attendance. Held to discuss what Europe would look like after the war. Germany had not officially surrendered but was close.

[](http://www.google.com/imgres?q=yalta+conference&um=1&safe=active&sa=N&rls=com.microsoft:en-us&hl=en&biw=1024&bih=587&tbm=isch&tbnid=PLySfNf7BtF-6M:&imgrefurl=http://www.taiwandocuments.org/yalta.htm&docid=cqiPlENL8aFO1M&imgurl=http://www.taiwandocuments.org/yalta.jpg&w=256&h=192&ei=BpZcUcGoIpPY9ATm4YGIDA&zoom=1&iact=hc&vpx=413&vpy=258&dur=813&hovh=153&hovw=204&tx=69&ty=75&page=1&tbnh=139&tbnw=190&start=0&ndsp=15&ved=1t:429,r:7,s:0,i:10)[](http://www.google.com/imgres?q=yalta+conference&um=1&safe=active&sa=N&rls=com.microsoft:en-us&hl=en&biw=1024&bih=587&tbm=isch&tbnid=PLySfNf7BtF-6M:&imgrefurl=http://www.taiwandocuments.org/yalta.htm&docid=cqiPlENL8aFO1M&imgurl=http://www.taiwandocuments.org/yalta.jpg&w=256&h=192&ei=BpZcUcGoIpPY9ATm4YGIDA&zoom=1&iact=hc&vpx=413&vpy=294&dur=1078&hovh=153&hovw=204&tx=103&ty=112&page=1&tbnh=139&tbnw=190&start=0&ndsp=15&ved=1t:429,r:7,s:0,i:10)

1. **Berlin blockade**—One of the first crises of the Cold War. Both Germany and the city of Berlin had been divided into 4 military zones at the end of WWII. Britain, France, US, and Russia each controlled a zone. The city of Berlin was similarly divided but was located entirely within the Soviet (Russian) zone. When Britain, US, and France wanted to combine their zones, Stalin felt threatened cut off access to Berlin. The German citizens in the zones administered by Britain, France, and the US were cut off from getting supplies. The allies launched the Berlin Airlift. They flew in coal and other supplies from their zones to the people of Berlin. It was an overwhelming success. The West looked super competent and advanced because they managed such a tremendous logistical feat. Stalin was forced to end the blockade.
2. **Cold War**—Period of tensions between the US and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies between the first years after WWII (1947) until the fall of the Soviet Union (1991). It was called the Cold War because the US and Soviets never engaged in actual war. They both had nuclear weapons which neither wanted to resort to so they used other methods to exert their influence. The Cold War dominated foreign policy during this time. Presidents during the Cold War: Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Carter, Reagan. Each president had their own policy in dealing with the Soviets during this time.
3. **Dumbarton Oaks Conference**—Formally known as the Washington Conversations on International Peace and Security Organization was an international conference at which the [United Nations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations) was formulated and negotiated among international leaders. 1944
4. **Iron curtain**—Phrase used by Churchill. He was referring to the division between the Soviet controlled Eastern European nations and the democratic Western European nations.
5. **Marshall Plan**—Massive aid given to European nations to help them rebuild after WWII. It was proposed by Secretary of State George Marshall and was very successful. Healthy economies made communism less attractive. Its official name was the European Recovery Program. (p 606)
6. **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)-** (1949). After WWII as a result of rising Cold War tensions and fears of a Communist expansion/threat to Western European nations, the U.S. entered into the first peacetime alliance in its history. It was a defensive treaty. This was a turning point in U.S. foreign policy because it officially ended U.S. isolationism.
7. **Nuremberg Trials**—Post WWII trials of Nazi leaders who were being tried for war crimes. They were also put on trial for crimes against humanity and crimes against the peace. Many were found guilty although some people don’t think they went far enough in trying to find criminals. They did establish the principle that individuals are responsible for their own actions even in times of war.
8. **Potsdam** – Held to discuss the fate of Germany after WWII. Stalin, Truman, and Atlee were the “Big Three” leaders. Germany (and its capital Berlin) was divided into 4 zones. Each zone was administered by France, Britain, U.S., or the U.S.S.R. President Truman pressed Stalin to agree to free elections in Eastern Europe. Stalin’s failure to do this began the tensions that amplified the Cold War.
9. **Truman Doctrine**—Post WWII aid package. The US gave $400 million to Greece and Turkey because they were fighting Civil Wars over communism. We didn’t want communism to spread to these countries. (p 606)
10. **Antiwar protests-** Spring of 1965. Mostly college students. Opponents staged “teach-ins” to protest war. 75,000 people march on Washington and gather at the Lincoln Memorial. Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was instrumental in this movement. Many campuses had SDS chapters. Singers joined in this movement (Joan Baez, Pete Seeger) Four reasons many opposed the war: 1) it was seen as a civil war between the Vietnamese, 2) many felt that the South Vietnamese leaders were no better than the Communists leaders, 3) we felt that the resources going to Vietnam were draining American strength, 4) many thought it was a morally unjust war
11. **Arms race**- The nuclear arms race was a competition for supremacy in nuclear warfare between the United States, the Soviet Union, and their respective allies during the Cold War. In the 1950s both the United States and Soviet Union had nuclear power to obliterate the other side. Both sides developed a capability to launch a devastating attack even after sustaining a full assault from the other side (especially by means of submarines), called a second strike. This policy was part of what became known as Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD): both sides knew that any attack upon the other would be devastating to themselves, thus in theory restraining them from attacking the other
12. **Conscientious Objector(CO)-** Someone who opposes the war because of religious or moral beliefs. They did not carry a weapon and usually served in a non-combat capacity like a medic.
13. **Cuban Missile Crisis-** Famous Cold War standoff between John F. Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev (Soviet leader).The US placed an embargo on Cuba because Fidel Castro was developing close ties to Russia. When Russia began sending arms, including nuclear missiles to Cuba, Kennedy ordered the U.S. Navy to quarantine (block so nothing could go through) Cuba. This is also known as the October Crisis. Ultimately the standoff resulted in Khrushchev ordering the ships carrying missiles to turn around and we agreed to remove some missiles from Turkey. (p 676)
14. **Demilitarized zone (DMZ)—**38 parallel. The boundary between North Korea and South Korea. Korea was split along this parallel at the end of WWII. North Korea was communist and South Korea was capitalist. North Korea invaded South Korea in 1950. This was the Korean War. It scared us because we were trying to “contain” communism. At the end of the war, the boundary wound up in the same place. It is still one of the most dangerous places in the world.
15. **Domino theory**- President Eisenhower’s belief that countries on the brink of communism are like a row of dominoes, once one falls the others will too. (p 731)
16. **Doves**-Americans who thought we should withdraw from the war (Vietnam) Hawks were Americans who believed we should use our military power-pro war.
17. **Draft-** Most soldiers in Vietnam were drafted (Selective Service System). This system –where males who turn 18 must register with their draft boards—was instituted in WWI. Many men sought to get around the draft or actually being sent to Vietnam. This could be done a variety of ways: medical deferment/exemption, join National Guard or Coast Guard, enrollment in college. The result was that most of the men who fought in Vietnam came from lower economic backgrounds. Vietnam was a working class war. As the war progressed the government closed the loopholes that protect college students from serving. In 1970 (Nixon) instituted a lottery type draft where men were selected based on a random drawing of their birthdays. Around 100,000 Americans left the country (draft dodger) rather than be drafted. Most went to Canada. After the war, Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter pardoned the draft dodgers and deserters.
18. **Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)-**
19. **Great Society**- President Johnson‘s (LBJ) plan for domestic reform. He wanted to reduce poverty and racial injustice and to promote a better quality of life in America. The Great Society was crippled because resources had to be diverted to fight the Vietnam war.
20. **Gulf of Tonkin Incident-** North Vietnamese boat fired at an American destroyer patrolling the Gulf of Tonkin (of the North Vietnam coast). This prompted President Johnson to launch bombing strikes on North Vietnam. It also led congress to pass the Tonkin Gulf Resolution which gave the president broader (more) military power in Vietnam.
21. **Hawks**-Americans who felt that we should use our greater military power to win the war in Vietnam.
22. **Nuclear proliferation-** The spread of [nuclear weapons](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_weapons), fissile material, and weapons-applicable nuclear technology and information to nations not recognized as "Nuclear Weapon States" by the *Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons*, also known as the [Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_Nonproliferation_Treaty) or NPT
23. **Paris Peace Accords**-The Paris Peace Accords of 1973 intended to establish peace in [Vietnam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam) and an end to the [Vietnam War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam_War). It ended direct U.S. military involvement, and temporarily stopped the fighting between North and South Vietnam. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and a North Vietnamese diplomat were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their part in this.
24. **Superpower**- A superpower is a state with a dominant position in the international system which has the ability to influence events and its own interests and project power on a worldwide scale to protect those interests. The US and the Soviet Union emerged as superpowers after WWII. Today the US is considered the only superpower by some.
25. **Tet Offensive-**A big turning point in the American public’s support for the Vietnam War. (1968) Tet is the Vietnamese version of New Year’s Eve. A truce had been called for a week while many South Vietnamese villages were holding festivities. Families took this opportunity to bury their dead so there were lots of coffins in the streets because of the many funerals. The coffins were filled with weapons that the Vietcong then used to attack over 100 villages and towns including Saigon and the U.S. Embassy. The U.S. and South Vietnamese army eventually gained control of the uprising but the level of this resistance stunned Americans who had been repeatedly told that the Vietcong were on the verge of surrender. This difference between what the government was saying and what we were seeing widened the Credibility Gap even further. For the first time the mainstream media, including Walter Cronkite, began to openly criticize the war. Fifty percent of Americans now felt it had been a mistake to send troops into Vietnam.
26. **Vietnamization**-Nixon and Kissinger’s policy that involved a gradual withdrawal of US troops from Vietnam as South Vietnamese troops took a more active role. Begun in 1969, over the next 3 years the number of troops dropped from more than 500,000 to less than 25,000. It also involved Nixon’s intention to maintain U.S. dignity (“peace with honor”). He wanted the South Vietnamese government to remain intact. He also secret authorized mass bombing of supply routes in North Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. (p 755)
27. **women in the workforce-**
28. **Black Panthers**- a political party aimed at fighting police brutality in the ghetto. It advocated self-sufficiency for African American communities, as well as full employment and decent housing. Didn’t believe that Blacks should serve in military because of disproportionate representation of Blacks drafted. Had many confrontations with police. They preached self defense and sold copies of Communists leaders Mao Zedong’s writings. They gained strong support in ghettos because they established clinics, day cares, and helped the poor communities Founded by Bobby Seale. (p720-721)

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1. **Civil Rights Act (1964)** Law prohibiting discrimination because of race, religion, national origin, and gender. It gave all citizens the right to enter libraries, parks, washrooms, restaurants, theaters, and other public accommodations. LBJ passed this act. JFK initiated it but was having trouble getting it through congress. After his assassination, LBJ was able to pass it.

1­­ — prohibited discrimination in voting rights, use of public facilities, schools

2 — gave the Federal government greater powers to enforce it

3 — government agencies that discriminated would lose federal funding (p. 714)

1. **Congress of Racial Equality (CORE**)--an interracial group founded in 1942 to work against segregation in northern cities (p 706). Co-founded by James Farmer. Farmer and CORE initiated the Freedom Rides to test the Supreme Court decision to integrate buses.
2. **Freedom Riders**-– civil rights activist who rode the busses through the south in the early 1960s to challenge segregation and test the supreme court decision that banned the segregation seating on interstate bus routes and segregated facilities in bus terminals (p 710) CORE members and other activists took bus trip in 1961 to test the Supreme Court decision to integrate buses. First bus was stopped at Alabama state line and riders beaten. In Anniston Alabama a bus was set on fire and the door were held shut by whites. Only an explosion made the whites release the doors and the riders spilled out of the bus. The extreme violence that met the riders boosted the credibility of the Civil Rights movement. JFK ordered Federal Marshals to protect the riders.
3. **March on Washington**-(1963) A group of 250,000 gathered in Washington D.C. to hear speakers demand immediate passage of the Civil Rights bill. Dr. Martin Luther king, Jr., gave his famous “I have a dream” speech here. (p 714)
4. **Nation of Islam** – a religious group, popularly known as the black Muslims, founded by Elijah Muhammad to promote black separatism and the Islamic region. (p 719) a.k.a “Black Muslims”. Malcolm X was inspired by its teachings. He had no love for whites and appealed to Black Racial Pride. This frightened whites. After a trip to Mecca, Malcolm X changed his opinion of whites. He was assassinated in 1965. His deviation from the Nation of Islam message may have been behind his assassination.
5. **National Urban League-** National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. It is a community based organization that seeks to find solutions to problems facing African Americans in cities.
6. **Sit-ins**-Form of protest during Civil Rights movement in 1960s. African American and white protesters sat down at segregated lunch counters and refused to leave until they were served.(p 706) SNCC used this often used this tactic
7. **Social activism**-This really took off in the late 1950s throughout the 1960s. The first ten years were dominated by peaceful protests and a commitment to non violence. The success of these “grassroots” tactics inspired later social activists for all causes. The African American Civil rights movement became more militant as Blacks grew impatient with the slow pace and violence in the South. One turning point may be the emergence of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. Organized by SNCC, the party nominated Fannie Lou Hamer as their spokesperson and demanded to be represented at the 1964 Democratic Convention. When Democratic leaders—fearing the loss of southern support—only gave them two non-voting seats, African –Americans felt betrayed. More militant Civil Right movements and groups emerged after 1965: Black Power-Stokely Carmicheal, Black Panthers-Bobby Seale, Nation of Islam-Malcolm X
8. **Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) –** An organization formed in 1957 by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and other leaders to work for Civil Rights through nonviolent means. (p 706) Was a great example of the power of a “grass-roots” organization.
9. **Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)-** An organization formed in the 1960 to coordinate sit-ins and other protests and to give young blacks a larger role in the Civil Rights movement. (p 706). SNCC was still non-violent but more confrontational than the SCLC. Ella Baker was instrumental in recruiting college students for this group.
10. **Berlin**—see Berlin Blockade #\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. **Indochina-**Term that refers to the area of Southeast Asia that was controlled by France. Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia were part of Indochina.
12. **Korean War-** Communist North Korea invaded South Korea in 1950. This was the Korean War. The United Nations sent in an international force but it was overwhelmingly made up of U.S troops. It scared us because we were trying to “contain” communism. At the end of the war, the boundary wound up in the same place. General MacArthur was the commander. President Truman wound up firing him after he (MacArthur) repeatedly went to the media and urged that we take the war into China.
13. **McCarthyism**—Term to describe tactic of accusing people of disloyalty without providing evidence. It was named after Senator Joseph McCarthy who carried out unsupported attacks on suspected Communists. (p 620). It was part of the Red Scare and “witch hunts” of the 1950s.
14. **Panmunjom**- An abandoned village on the *de facto* border between [North](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Korea) and [South Korea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Korea), where the 1953 [Korean Armistice Agreement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korean_Armistice_Agreement) that paused the [Korean War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korean_War) was signed.
15. **Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)--** The South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) was an [international organization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_organization) for [collective defense](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collective_security) in [Southeast Asia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southeast_Asia) created by the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty, or Manila Pact, signed in September 1954. It was sort of like NATO was for Europe—created to stop the spread of communism. It was a dismal failure and was dismantled in the late 70s.
16. **Affirmative action**- Programs that involve making special effort to hire or enroll groups that have suffered discrimination. (p 723) Many colleges and companies that do business with the federal government adopted these programs to help minorities. It became controversial and in the 70s some people began to criticize affirmative action programs as “reverse discrimination”
17. **American Indian Movement (AIM)—** Organized in 1968 as a self-defense group against police brutality, it branched out to include protecting the rights of large Native American populations in northern and western states. This new activism extended into demands for the restoration of Native American lands, burial grounds, and timber and fishing rights. Organized “Trail of Broken Treaties” march on Washington D.C. in 1972. (p 771, 772)
18. ***Brown v. Board of Education*** (1954)—Landmark Supreme Court case that overturned “separate but equal” (Plessy v. Ferguson) and ended segregation. Linda Brown sued for the right to attend a “white” school closer to her home. NAACP
19. **American Indian Movement**-Organized in 1968 as a self—defense group against police brutality, it branched out to include protecting the rights of large Native American populations in northern and Western states. This new activism extended into demands for the restoration of Native American lands, burial grounds, and timber and fishing rights. Organized “Trail of Broken Treaties” march on Washington DC. in 1972. (p 771, 772)
20. **Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)** — Congress passed it in 1972 but it has never been ratified. There weren‘t enough states who ratified it by the deadline (1982). A movement against ratification was led by Phyllis Schlafly, conservative religious groups, political organizations, and anti-feminists. The ERA would guarantee that both men and women would enjoy the same rights and protections under the law. Opposition to the ERA gave birth to the “New Right” or pro-family movement.(p 779 780, 842843)
21. **Gideon v. Wainright (1963)**- Supreme Court case that required free legal counsel to those who could not afford it. This was part of several cases decided by the Warren Court which increased the rights of those accused of crimes.(p 692) The Warren Court (1953-1969) was considered a very liberal and activist court and ruled in favor of social issues. Conservatives didn’t like many of these decisions.
22. **Gray Panthers**- Activist group that started in 1970 mainly to talk about problems faced by retirees. They soon took on issues like the Vietnam War-~which they opposed.
23. **Regents of the University of California v. Bakke (1978)**- Supreme Court case that declared racial quota unconstitutional, but schools could still consider race as a factor in admissions. Allan Bakke was denied admission to the University of California even though his test score were competitive and higher than some of the minorities that were accepted. U Cal had a policy that reserved 16 of 100 spots for racial minorities. This case ended quotas but still allowed for race to be considered as a factor.(p 818, 905)
24. **Roe v. Wade (1973)** - (p 779, 840) Supreme Court case that legalized abortion in the first trimester. NOW (National Organization for Women) supported this issue. Since then opponents have organized under the "pro-life” banner. Supporters of abortion rights are called “pro-choice”. Pro-lifers argue that fife begins at conception. Pro-choicers argue that reproductive choices are personal health care matters. In 1989 the Supreme Court ruled that states could impose new restrictions on abortion (Webster v. Reproductive Health Care Services) consequently, abortion restrictions vary from state to state.
25. **United Farm Workers (UFW**)- Established by Cesar Chavez in 1966 to protect the rights of farm workers who were primarily Latino. Chavez had organized a boycott against California grapes and went on a 3 week fast to protest the fact that California’s grape growers refused to recognize the Union. Finally in 1970 the grape growers recognized the UFWOC. These actions inspired other Latino “Brown Power" movements. (-p 770)
26. **Wounded Knee (1973)**- Native American Village in South Dakota that was the scene of 1973 protest against tribal leadership and federal policies. NM and Sioux seized the town and took hostages. Wounded Knee was the site of the 1890 Indian massacre that ended all Indian wars. After negotiations between AIM, the Sioux, and the FBI, the US government promised to reexamine Native American treaty rights. (p 772)
27. **Apartheid** — System of segregation in South Africa. Gradually ended in the late 1970’s. (p 701)
28. **Glasnost** - Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev’s policy of more “openness”. This and other reforms improved relations between the US and Russia and led to the demise of the Soviet Union. (p 849)
29. **Globalization**- the process of extending social relations across world-space. Such extensions arise from the movements of people, things and ideas. Globalization describes the interplay across cultures. These forces include religion, politics, and economics. Globalization can erode and universalize the characteristics of a local group. Advances in transportation and telecommunications infrastructure, including the rise of the Internet, are major factors in globalization, generating further interdependence of economic and cultural activities. '
30. **Inflation** - Started in mid-60’s because of President Johnson's deficit spending to fund his social programs and the war in Vietnam. Nixon inherent the problem and it gets worse (stagflation-high inflation and high unemployment). Then OPEC stopped selling oil to the US (because we supported Israel in the Yom Kippur War). When they resumed the price had quadrupled. President Ford was unable to “whip inflation" and it got worse during President Carter's term in office (violence in the Middle East and another price hike of oil by OPEC produced another energy crisis). Carter’s inability to control inflation was one of the reasons he lost his reelection campaign against Reagan.(p 798, 811, 813)
31. **Terrorism** — The 90s and early 20005 saw terrorist acts committed against the US on US soil. Two of these (9/11 and the World Trade Center) were from foreign terrorist groups. Al-Qaeda is the main terrorist organization targeting US interests and the group behind the 9/11 attack. (p 862, 863)
32. **9-11**- (p 863, 866, 894) The attacks (also referred to as September 11) were a series of four coordinated terrorist attacks launched by the Islamist terrorist group aI-Qaeda upon the United States in New York City and the Washington, DC. areas on September 11, 2001. On that Tuesday morning, 19 al-Qaeda terrorists hijacked four passenger jets, intending to fly them in suicide attacks into targeted buildings. Two of those planes, American Airlines Flight 11 and United Airlines Flight 175, were crashed into the North and South towers, respectively, of the World Trade Center (they symbolized the center of American finance) complex in New York City. Both towers collapsed within two hours and falling debris, combined with fires that the debris initiated in several surrounding buildings, led to the partial or complete collapse of all the other buildings in the World Trade Center complex, also causing major damage to ten other large structures in the immediate area of the complex. A third plane, American Airlines Flight 77, was crashed into the Pentagon (the headquarters of the United States Department of Defense), leading to a partial collapse in its western side. The fourth plane, United Airlines Flight 93, was targeted at the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C., but crashed into a field near Shanksville, Pennsylvania after its passengers tried to overcome the hijackers. Almost 3,000(more than any other attack on US soil people died in the attacks, including all 227 civilians and 19 hijackers aboard the four planes. George W. Bush was the president at the time. The Patriot Act and the Office of Homeland Security were created in response to the increased terrorist threat to the US.
33. **al-Qaeda** — Terrorist group lead by Osama bin Laden. Responsible for 9/11 Attacks. Protected by the Taliban in Afghanistan (p 867, 894, 895, 896)
34. **Camp David Accords** — Treaty between Egypt and Israel brokered by US President Jimmy Carter in 1977. Camp David is the name of the presidential retreat in Maryland. Carter invited the two leaders there where they settled the peace accords. As a result of these accords, Egypt recognized Israel’s right to exist and Israel gave up its occupation of the Sinai Peninsula. (p 816-817)
35. **Election of 2000**- Controversial and historically close election between Democrat Al Gore and Republican George W. Bush. The contested results centered on the Florida results. Early in the evening the networks showed Gore winning states that had many electoral votes and projected him as the winner. Then in a stunning turn of events, they pronounced that Florida was too close to call. The Florida vote was so close that it triggered an automatic recount. The Bush team opposed the manual recounts. The case went to the Supreme Court and in a 5-4 decision the court decided that manual recounts lacked uniform standards and would violate the equal protection of voter. George W. Bush was declared the winner of the election.(p 619, 865-866)
36. **Immigration**- In 1910-1920 millions of immigrants came to America's cities. Industrialization produced job opportunities. On the East coast, most of these immigrants came from Southern and Eastern Europe and arrived through Ellis Island. (Many Irish immigrants arrived during the last half of the 1800s) On the West coast, most immigrants came from China (and Japan) and arrived through Angel Island. Overall most immigrants who came before 1900 came from Europe. In contrast, more than 30% of immigrants since the 19605 ha come from Asia and 50% from the Western Hemisphere, primarily Mexico. ( 885, 900-901)
37. **Iran hostage crisis**- US Iranian relations have been rocky since the 1950s(p 817, 832) when the CIA orchestrated the overthrow of Mohammad Mossadegh because he nationalized Iran’s oil industry which had been under control of British oil companies (BP). The US gave the Shah of Fran more power and kept him in power until 1979. He was finally overthrown in 1979 and a Muslim religious leader, Ayatollah Khomeini came to power. The shah lived in exile but then sought medical treatment in the US. When President Carter allowed him into the country, Iranian students seized the US embassy in Tehran and took 52 Americans hostages. The militants demanded that America send the shah back. Carter refused. The hostages were released after 444 days in captivity and hours after new president Ronald Reagan was sworn in. This inability of the US to prevent and quickly resolve the hostage crisis hurt Carter’s popularity and the image of the US. It also emphasized the problem of our dependency on foreign oil.
38. **Jihad** — Controversial Muslim term translated as “holy war”. According to sources the term means 'struggle’ and refers to the struggle of faith or preserving one‘s faith. However some terrorist groups have claimed jihad as religious justification for their acts.
39. **Migration**—In the 1840s, after the US won land in the West from the War with Mexico, many Americans migrated west. This migration was accelerated because of the California Gold Rush. (California’s quick journey to statehood also brought up the controversial question of slavery in the new territories and "fueled the fires that led to the Civil War.") Between 1970-75 the population began moving southward and westward away from the Northeast. The Sunbelt is the South and Southwest US. The Rustbelt refers to the North Central and Northeast regions because many of the aging factories in this area had been closed. (p 846-847, 888-889)
40. **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)-** Promoted by Presidents Bush and Clinton. It established a free-trade zone between the US, Canada, and Mexico. It was controversial because some feared that American companies would open factories in Mexico where labor costs were lower (many did)and harm the environment because Mexico’s anti-pollution laws were weaker. Under NAFTA Mexican exports to the US did increase but results and opinions about the success of NAFTA vary.( p 864, 873)(p 864, 873)
41. **0rganization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)-** Oil cartel (business organization that controls and industry) made up of mostly Middle Eastern countries. During the Yom Kippur War (1973) OPEC stopped selling oil to the US and later quadrupled the price. It also raised prices in 1979. Our dependence on Middle Eastern Oil has made the area of vital interest to the US. (p 799, 811, 813)
42. **Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO)** —An organization created in 1964 with the purpose of creating an independent State of Palestine. It is recognized as the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people" by the United Nations and over 100 states with which it holds diplomatic relations, and has enjoyed observer status at the United Nations since 1974. The PLO was considered by the United States and Israel to be a terrorist organization until the Madrid Conference in 1991. In 1993, PLO recognized Israel’s right to exist in peace, accepted UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, and rejected "violence and terrorism"; in response, Israel officially recognized the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people.
43. **Social movements** — ( online search)
44. **Baby boomers** — Largest generation in U.S. History. The generation after WWII from 19405 to 1960s. The aging of this generation has increased the median age of Americans. This rise in the number of senior citizens has placed new demands on the programs that provide care for the elderly—especially Medicare and Social Security. At this point, the smaller pool of workers paying into the system which provides Social Security for a larger number of seniors requires serious reform. Social Security reform has been an important topic of recent presidential elections. (p 884, 912-913)
45. **Birth rate**-(online Search)
46. **GI Bill of Rights (aka Servicemen's Readjustment Act)**- Federal government program instituted to help ease the transition of returning servicemen to civilian life after WWll. It provided funds for education and training and loan guarantees so veterans could buy homes, farms, or start new businesses. It also provided a year’s worth of unemployment to veterans while they looked for jobs. (p 592, 635)
47. **Interstate Highway System**- President signed the Interstate Highway Act in 1956. It authorized the building of a nationwide highway network. In the early 1950s skyrocketing automobile ownership led local and state governments to construct roads linking cities and connecting schools, shopping centers, and workplaces to the suburbs. This in turn led to more suburban living. The interstate highways made long haul trucking possible and led to the decline in the commercial use of railroads. Towns along the new highways prospered while towns along older smaller roads suffered. The way highways connected us over long distances both unified and homogenized the nation (good or bad?) (p 646)
48. **Suburbs**- First experienced during the housing crisis that occurred after WWII. William Levitt developed "Levittowns" which were standardized homes built on lots. The increase in automobile ownership allowed city workers to commute to the suburbs. This began "urban flight" from major cities. As families settled into the suburbs, businesses followed them which decreased tax revenue for cities and made urban centers even poorer and more dilapidated. In the 1950s and 60s job seekers moved to these areas causing overcrowding which in turn increased the crime rate and poor conditions. In the 1970s and early 80’s even more city dwellers headed to the suburbs to escape the poor conditions of the city and enjoy better schools. As in the earlier cycle, more industries left the cities and followed the workforce to the suburbs. This process has started to turn around in since the mid-1990s when large cities started to experience "gentrification" (the purchase and rehabilitation of deteriorating urban property, often displacing lower income people). (p 882884, 841)
49. **Women in the workforce** - Dramatic rise of working women since the 1940s. In 1963 a government report showed that women were paid less than men even in the same jobs. They were also seldom managers. This spurred women to do something about their unequal status in society and fueled the Women’s Liberation Movement. Betty Friedan (The Feminine Mystique) and Gloria Steinem helped found the National Organization for Women (NOW) in 1966 to push for social and legal gains. NOW supported abortion rights. The ERA, although passed by congress, has never been ratified. Today women have made great strides in all fields but still are still paid only 77 cents relative to a dollar for men. (p 777, 914-915)
50. **Watergate**- Scandal centered on the Nixon administration's attempt to cover up a burglary of the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate office complex in Washington D.C. Nixon and his campaign officials tried to steal Democratic campaign information and “bug” the office telephones. When the burglars were caught, their ties to Nixon’s campaign began to surface. Nixon tried to use his executive powers to conceal his role and interfere with the investigation. When congress finally voted to impeach him, he resigned. (803807). Vice-president Gerald Ford replaced Nixon and then pardoned him. Two reporters, Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, from the Washington Post broke this story in spite of denials from the White House and threats to them and their publisher. Nixon’s behavior showed that he thought the office of the president was above the law. This coupled with the Vietnam War made the American public believe that their government officials were not trustworthy.