

Honors American History II

Final Exam Review Guide

Appendix A: Presidents of the United States, 1877-present

President	Political Party	Term in Office	Foreign Policy	Major Domestic Issue(s)	Summary
18. Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	1869-1877	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	Reconstruction	oversaw Reconstruction, western settlement, and start of the Gilded Age; plagued by scandals
19. Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican	1877-1881	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	Western settlement	lost the popular vote to Samuel Tilden but won the Electoral College in the Compromise of 1877
20. James Garfield	Republican	1881	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	Civil Service Reform	worked for civil service reform but was assassinated after only six months in office
21. Chester A. Arthur	Republican	1881-1885	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	Civil Service Reform	signed the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 and Pendleton Civil Service Act of 1883
22. Grover Cleveland	Democratic	1885-1889	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	Bimetallism	pro-business conservative supported by Republican "Mugwumps" who opposed imperialism and subsidies to business, farmers, or veterans and supported the gold standard
23. Benjamin Harrison	Republican	1889-1893	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	Bimetallism	signed the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 to prohibit business monopolies
24. Grover Cleveland	Democratic	1893-1897	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	Bimetallism	see above
25. William McKinley	Republican	1897-1901	Monroe Doctrine (Isolationism)	Industrialization	believed in the gold standard, called for the Spanish-American War, annexed Hawaii, assassinated by an anarchist

President	Political Party	Term in Office	Foreign Policy	Major Domestic Issue(s)	Summary
26. Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	1901-1909	Roosevelt Corollary (Big Stick Diplomacy)	Progressive Reform	offered a Square Deal, trust-busting, environmental conservation, and creation of the Food and Drug Administration domestically, and Big Stick diplomacy, the Great White Fleet, the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, and construction of the Panama Canal in foreign affairs
27. William H. Taft	Republican	1909-1913	Dollar Diplomacy	Progressive Reform	pledged to carry on Roosevelt's progressive program; he disappointed Roosevelt through overcautious reforms and his support for the Payne-Aldrich Tariff
28. Woodrow Wilson	Democratic	1913-1921	Moral Diplomacy	Progressive Reform	known for creating the Federal Reserve, the Clayton Antitrust Act, progressive income tax, women's suffrage, and the First World War and the Paris Peace Conference
29. Warren G. Harding	Republican	1921-1923	Isolationism	Trickle-down economics	campaigning for a "return to normalcy"; his administration suffered several corruption scandals
30. Calvin Coolidge	Republican	1923-1929	Isolationism	Trickle-down economics	pursued laissez-faire small government pro-business policies
31. Herbert Hoover	Republican	1929-1933	Isolationism	Rugged Individualism	believed in rugged individualism and called for voluntary efforts to mitigate the negative effects of the Great Depression
32. Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	1933-1945	Atlantic Charter	New Deal	elected to four terms during the Great Depression and World War II
33. Harry S. Truman	Democratic	1945-1953	Truman Doctrine	Fair Deal	oversaw the end of World War II and development of the Cold War
34. Dwight D. Eisenhower	Republican	1953-1961	Truman Doctrine	Civil Rights, Duck & Cover	negotiated an armistice in Korea, involved the US in Vietnam, increased the nuclear arms race and space race with the Soviet Union, and warned against the rise of the military-industrial complex
35. John F. Kennedy	Democratic	1961-1963	Truman Doctrine	Civil Rights and War on Poverty	dealt with the Bay of Pigs invasion, construction of the Berlin Wall, and the Cuban Missile Crisis at the height of the Cold War; promoted the New Frontier and the Space Race

President	Political Party	Term in Office	Foreign Policy	Major Domestic Issue(s)	Summary
36. Lyndon B. Johnson	Democratic	1963-1969	Truman Doctrine	Great Society	signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of 1965 and fought a War on Poverty through Great Society legislation; dramatically escalated US involvement in the Vietnam War
37. Richard Nixon	Republican	1969-1974	Truman Doctrine	Détente, OPEC embargo	ended American involvement in Vietnam, opened diplomatic relations with China, and sought détente with the Soviet Union; resigned due to Watergate scandal
38. Gerald Ford	Republican	1974-1977	Truman Doctrine	Détente, WIN	only person to have served as both vice president and president without being elected to either office by the United States Electoral College; pardoned Nixon and signed the Helsinki Accords
39. Jimmy Carter	Democratic	1977-1981	Truman Doctrine	Malaise, Iran Hostage Crisis	offered amnesty to Vietnam War draft evaders; hosted the Camp David Accords; returned the Panama Canal Zone to Panama; fought stagflation; and faced the Iran Hostage Crisis, Three Mile Island nuclear accident, and Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
40. Ronald Reagan	Republican	1981-1989	Rollback	Reaganomics	promoted supply-side economics and marketplace deregulation, increased military spending escalating an arms race with the USSR, and survived the Iran-Contra Affair
41. George H.W. Bush	Republican	1989-1993	New World Order	Recession	oversaw the end of the Cold War; fought the Persian Gulf War; negotiated the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA); lost re-election due to an economic recession
42. Bill Clinton	Democratic	1993-2001	Liberal Interventionist	New Democrat/ Dotcom Boom	signed NAFTA, passed welfare reform and financial deregulation laws, intervened in the Wars of Former Yugoslavia against Serbia, and was impeached for perjury and obstruction of justice related to the Monica Lewinsky affair

President	Political Party	Term in Office	Foreign Policy	Major Domestic Issue(s)	Summary
43. George W. Bush	Republican	2001-2009	War on Terror	Patriot Act	lost the 2000 election popular vote but won electoral college victory after a Supreme Court ruling; launched the War on Terror after 9/11 with invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq; signed the Patriot Act, No Child Left Behind, and TARP; responded badly to Hurricane Katrina; saw the start of the Great Recession
44. Barack Obama	Democratic	2009-2017	War on Terror	Great Recession/ Health Care Reform	signed the Affordable Care Act, Dodd-Frank Act, and American Recovery and Reinvestment Act; repealed Don't Ask, Don't Tell and included LGBT Americans; ended Wars in Iraq and Afghanistan; ordered the bin Laden killing; called for assault weapons ban after Sandy Hook; signed 2015 Paris climate change agreement; brokered Iran nuclear deal; began Cuban Thaw
45. Donald Trump	Republican	2017-present	America First	Drain the Swamp/ Build the Wall	ordered travel bans on citizens from Muslim-majority countries and seeks to build a wall on the Mexican border; cut taxes for the wealthy; withdrew from the Paris Agreement and Iran nuclear deal; began a trade war with China; frequently lies, expresses admiration for authoritarian dictators, discredits critical journalists, and makes racially charged remarks

Appendix B: Landmark Supreme Court Cases Since 1895

Year	Case Name	Constitutional Principle Involved	Importance
1895	<i>United States v. E.C. Knight Co.</i>	Federal power to regulate commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> states can regulate manufacturing under the 10th amendment sugar refineries are manufacturing operations, not commerce; therefore, the Sherman Anti-Trust Act could not be applied to American Sugar Refining Co. although company controlled 90% of sugar processing in the nation.
1896	<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>	Equal rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> upheld Louisiana law providing for separate but equal accommodations for white and colored races provided legal justification for segregation policy
1904	<i>Northern Securities v. United States</i>	Federal power to regulate commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ruled the Northern Securities Company was an illegal railroad trust formed only to eliminate competition and ordered it to be dissolved under the Sherman Antitrust Act Congress can regulate marketplace competition under the commerce clause
1911	<i>American Tobacco v. United States</i>	Federal power to regulate commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dissolved the tobacco monopoly for violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act; the Standard Oil Company was ordered to break up on the same day
1919	<i>Schneck v. United States</i>	Freedom of Speech	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> government can limit speech presenting a "clear and present danger" to public safety
1944	<i>Korematsu v. United States</i>	Equal protection of law and presidential power in wartime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> upheld the wartime internment of Japanese Americans
1954	<i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>	Equal protection of the law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> overturned <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> separate educational facilities violate the 14th Amendment's equal protection clause
1961	<i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>	Due process of the law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evidence illegally gathered by the police may not be used in a criminal trial
1962	<i>Baker v. Carr</i>	Equal protection of the law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> overrepresentation of rural voters and under representation of urban voters was a violation of the 14th amendment's equal protection clause established one person-one vote concept
1962	<i>Engel v. Vitale</i>	Separation of church and state and freedom of speech	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> official school prayer violates separation of church and state even if participation is not required and the prayer is nondenominational

Year	Case Name	Constitutional Principle Involved	Importance
1963	<i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>	Due process and equal protection of the law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ruled states are required to provide an attorney to defendants in criminal cases who are unable to afford their own attorneys under the 6th Amendment
1966	<i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>	Due process and equal protection of the law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> law enforcement officials must advise suspects of their 5th Amendment right to remain silent and 6th Amendment right to obtain an attorney during interrogations while in police custody
1969	<i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i>	Freedom of speech	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> students wearing black armbands to protest the Vietnam War was protected under 1st Amendment freedom of speech
1971	<i>New York Times v. United States</i>	Freedom of the press	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> allowed newspaper publication of the leaked classified Pentagon Papers without risk of government censorship or punishment under 1st Amendment freedom of the press
1971	<i>Swann v. Charlotte Mecklenburg Board of Education</i>	Equal protection of the law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> approved of busing students as a way to racially integrate public schools
1973	<i>Roe v. Wade</i>	Right to privacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> struck down state bans on abortion during the first trimester of pregnancy on the basis of a woman's right to privacy
1974	<i>United States v. Nixon</i>	Separation of powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ordered Nixon to turn over the Watergate Tapes to the Special Prosecutor the president is not above the law; executive privilege is not absolute
1978	<i>Regents of UC v. Bakke</i>	Equal protection of the law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> race can be a factor when selecting students for college admissions but eliminated racial quotas in affirmative action programs
1989	<i>Texas v. Johnson</i>	Freedom of speech	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> American flag-burning is symbolic speech with a political purpose and is protected by the First Amendment
2000	<i>Bush v. Gore</i>	Settled contested 2000 presidential election	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5-4 ruling in favor of George W. Bush to stop the contested Florida recall vote giving him an Electoral College victory over Al Gore who won the national popular vote
2010	<i>Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission</i>	Corporate influence in elections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> allowed unlimited campaign contributions by corporations to indirectly influence elections through super-Political Action Committees (PACs)
2015	<i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i>	Equal protection of the law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> struck down state same-sex marriage bans; the right to marry is guaranteed to same-sex couples by the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the 14th Amendment

Appendix C: Landmark legislation

Legislation	Year	Synopsis
Homestead Act	1862	law that gave 160 acres of land to citizens willing to live on and cultivate it for five years
Morrill Land Grant Act	1862	law donating federally-owned public lands to the states for the establishment of agricultural colleges
Compromise of 1877	1877	deal that gave Republican Rutherford B. Hayes the presidency despite losing the popular vote to Samuel Tilden in the contested Election of 1876 in exchange for ending Reconstruction through the removal of federal troops from the South
Chinese Exclusion Act	1882	anti-immigrant law that banned Chinese workers from entering the United States
Pendleton Civil Service Act	1883	law that ended the "spoils system" and made hiring of federal employees merit based
Dawes Severalty Act	1887	law transferring communal ownership of Native American tribal lands into individually owned lands and encouraging assimilation of Native Americans into mainstream American society
Interstate Commerce Act	1887	law passed to regulate railroad and other interstate businesses
Sherman Antitrust Act	1890	law banning the formation of trusts and monopolies; used by Theodore Roosevelt for trust-busting
Platt Amendment	1901	addition to the Cuban constitution that allowed the US to establish naval bases in Cuba and to intervene militarily in Cuban affairs
Meat Inspection Act	1906	law authorizing federal inspections of meat products crossing state lines and condemnation of any meat found unfit for human consumption
Pure Food and Drug Act	1906	law prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or shipment of impure or falsely labeled food and drugs
Antiquities Act	1906	law allowing the president to protect areas of scientific or historical interest on federal lands as national monuments
Federal Reserve Act	1913	law establishing 12 federal banks with the power to control the money supply and improve public confidence in the banking system
16th Amendment	1913	constitutional amendment that gave Congress the authority to levy an income tax
17th Amendment	1913	constitutional amendment allowing American voters to directly elect US senators
Clayton Antitrust Act	1914	law designed to strengthen the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890; weakened monopolies and upheld the rights of unions and farm organizations
Selective Service Act	1917	law authorizing a draft of men for military service

Legislation	Year	Synopsis
Espionage Act	1917	law prohibiting any attempt to interfere with military operations, to support American enemies during wartime, to promote insubordination in the military, or to interfere with military recruitment
Sedition Act	1918	law prohibiting "disloyal, profane, scurrilous, or abusive language" about the American form of government, the Constitution, the flag, or the armed forces
18th Amendment	1919	constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcoholic beverages
Volstead Act	1919	law passed to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment; specified that "no person shall manufacture, sell, barter, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish or possess any intoxicating liquor" but did not specifically prohibit the purchase or use of it
19th Amendment	1920	constitutional amendment guaranteeing women the right to vote
Immigration Acts	1921 and 1924	laws that decreased immigration, especially Italians, Eastern European Jews and Slavs, and Asians, by establishing annual quotas for the number of immigrants allowed into the US from each country
Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act	1930	protectionist tax on imports that resulted in retaliatory taxes by America's foreign trade partners and worsened the Great Depression
21st Amendment	1933	constitutional amendment repealing the Eighteenth Amendment prohibition of alcohol
Emergency Banking Relief Act	1933	law closing banks for eight days to stabilize the nation's banking system
National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)	1933	law to regulate industry by fixing wages and prices to establish fair business competition, to support labor unions, and to construct public works; declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in Schechter Poultry Corp. v. United States (1935)
Glass-Steagall Act	1933	establishing the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and introducing banking reforms to control financial speculation
Indian Reorganization Act	1934	law restoring Native American tribal ownership of lands, recognizing tribal constitutions and government, and providing loans for economic development
Social Security Act	1935	law to support retired workers beginning at age 65, to establish unemployment insurance, to provide assistance to dependent mothers and children and the disabled, and to improve public health
National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act)	1935	law protecting the rights of workers to organize labor unions, to engage in collective bargaining, and to strike

Legislation	Year	Synopsis
US Neutrality Acts	1935 and 1936	isolationist laws imposing an arms embargo with warring nations; modified in 1937 and 1939 to allow "cash-and-carry" of arms to aid Britain and France against German aggression
Fair Labor Standards Act	1938	law to establish a minimum wage and a maximum workweek of 44 hours, and to ban child labor
Selective Training and Service Act	1940	law requiring all males aged 21 to 35 to register for military service
Lend-Lease Act	1941	law that authorized sales or loans of war materials to any nation whose defense the president deemed vital to American security
22nd Amendment	1951	constitutional amendment limiting presidents to two elected four-year terms
National Highway Act	1956	law that created the interstate freeway system for military transport, rapid evacuation of urban centers, and emergency landing of planes in the event of war
National Defense Education Act	1958	law passed in response to the Sputnik I launch by the Soviet Union; increased educational funding for science, math, and foreign languages
Civil Rights Act	1964	law that prohibited discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin in public accommodations, federal assistance programs, and employment
24th amendment	1964	constitutional amendment banning poll taxes in federal elections
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution	1964	congressional resolution authorizing LBJ to use military force in Southeast Asia without a formal declaration of war by Congress
Immigration Act	1965	law that abolished the national origins quota system, increased the annual number of immigrants allowed entry into the US, and removed barriers that discriminated against non-northern Europeans
Voting Rights Act	1965	law that banned literacy tests and other barriers to voting, and provided federal oversight of elections in states with a history of racial discrimination
Civil Rights Act	1968	law that banned the refusal to sell or rent housing on account of race, color, religion, or national origin
26th Amendment	1971	constitutional amendment that lowered the voting age in state and federal elections to 18 years old
Equal Rights Amendment	1972-1982	proposed constitutional amendment stating that "equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex"; fell three states short of ratification
War Powers Act	1973	law restricting the president's power to commit the United States to an armed conflict without the consent of Congress

Legislation	Year	Synopsis
National Energy Act	1978	law that penalized manufacturers of gas-guzzling cars and provided incentives for energy conservation and development of wind and solar power
Americans with Disabilities Act	1990	law that prohibits discrimination based on disability, requires employers to provide reasonable accommodations to employees with disabilities, and imposes accessibility requirements for public accommodations
Family Medical Leave Act	1993	law requiring employers to grant up to 12 weeks of unpaid time off work to care for a new baby or an ill family member
Brady Bill	1993	law requiring a five-day waiting period on purchases of handguns and criminal background checks on buyers
Telecommunications Act	1996	law that deregulated communications media; led to ownership consolidation of television and radio broadcast stations, cable networks, newspapers and websites by large media parent companies
No Child Left Behind	2001	law expanding the federal role in public education by requiring annual high-stakes standards-based testing to measure student academic progress
USA Patriot Act	2001	law passed after 9/11 to strengthen national security; authorized indefinite detentions of non-citizens; permitted law enforcement to conduct searches without a subject's consent or knowledge; allowed the FBI to search telephone, e-mail, and financial records without court orders; and expanded law enforcement access to business and library records
Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP)	2008	authorization for \$700 billion in federal loans to financial institutions at high risk of failure
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	2009	law providing a \$831 billion financial stimulus to save and create jobs through temporary relief programs and investment in infrastructure, education, health, and renewable energy
Affordable Care Act	2010	law overhauling the American healthcare system; heavily criticized by Republicans who have failed multiple attempts at repeal
Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform	2010	law overhauling financial regulation and consumer protections in the aftermath of the 2007-2008 financial crisis

Appendix D: Essential Key Terms

c. 1865-1900

The Western Frontier

- How did the pressures of westward expansion impact Native Americans?
- What economic and social factors changed the West after the Civil War?
- What led to the rise of the Populist movement, and what effect did it have?

Native Americans

Dawes Severalty Act

Sand Creek massacre

Battle of Little Big Horn

Ghost Dance

Wounded Knee Massacre

Helen Hunt Jackson's *Century of Dishonor*

Western Settlers

Long drive

Barbed wire

Buffalo Soldiers

Transcontinental Railroad

Homestead Act

Morrill Land Grant Act 1862

Exoduster

Populism

The Grange Movement

National Farmer Alliances

Bimetallism

Populism

William Jennings Bryan's "Cross of Gold Speech"

c. 1865-1900

The Gilded Age

- How did industrialization and new technology affect the economy and society?
- How did big business shape the American economy in the late 1800s and early 1900s?
- How did the rise of labor unions shape relations among workers, big business, and government?
- Why did immigrants come to the United States, and what impact did they have upon society?
- What challenges did city dwellers face, and how did they meet them?
- What luxuries did cities offer to the middle class?

Industrial Growth

Robber Barons

Bessemer Process

Andrew Carnegie

U. S. Steel

Vertical integration

John D. Rockefeller

Standard Oil Company

Horizontal integration

J. P. Morgan

Cornelius Vanderbilt

New York Central Railroad

George M. Pullman

Gustavus Swift

Philip Armour

Gospel of Wealth

Horatio Alger

Social Darwinism

Trust

Monopoly

Sherman Antitrust Act

Interstate Commerce Act

United States v. E.C. Knight Company

Labor Movements

Knights of Labor

Haymarket Riot

American Federation of Labor

Samuel Gompers

Pinkertons

The Great Railroad Strike of 1877

Pullman Strike

Eugene V. Debs

Homestead Strike

Urban Growth

Urbanization

Streetcar suburbs

Skyscrapers

Jacob Riis - *How the Other Half Lives*

Dumbbell tenements

Sweatshops

Alexander Graham Bell

Thomas Edison

Frederick Law Olmsted

Social Gospel movement

Nativism

Ellis Island

Angel Island

Melting Pot Theory

Settlement houses

Jane Addams

Chinese Exclusion Act

Political Corruption

Gilded Age

Ulysses S. Grant

Credit Mobilier scandal

Boss Tweed

Thomas Nast

Graft

Rutherford B. Hayes

Compromise of 1877

James A. Garfield

Chester A. Arthur

Pendleton Civil Service Act

Grover Cleveland

Benjamin Harrison

Jim Crow

Jim Crow laws

Disenfranchisement

Literacy test

Poll taxes

Grandfather clauses

Nationwide lynching

Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896

Booker T. Washington

W.E.B. Du Bois

Great Migration

NAACP

The Start of the 20th Century

Movie camera

Mail order catalogs

Louis Sullivan

Frederick Law Olmsted

Orville and Wilber Wright

Frank Lloyd Wright

George Eastman

Joseph Pulitzer

William Randolph Hearst

Mark Twain

Rural free delivery (RFD)

Ford's business innovations

Wright brothers

c. 1890-1920

Progressivism

- What areas did Progressives think were in need of the greatest reform?
- How did women of the Progressive Era make progress and win the right to vote?
- What steps did minorities take to combat social problems and discrimination?
- What did Theodore Roosevelt think government should do for citizens?
- What steps did Wilson take to increase the government's role in the economy?

Muckrakers

Ida Tarbell – *History of the Standard Oil Company*

Lincoln Steffens – *The Shame of the Cities*

Upton Sinclair - *The Jungle*

Jacob Riis - *How the Other Half Lives*

Frederick W. Taylor - *Scientific Management*

Robert LaFollette

Theodore Roosevelt

William Howard Taft

Woodrow Wilson

Carrie A. Nation

Susan B. Anthony

Alice Paul

Margaret Sanger

The Progressive Movement

Progressive movement

Muckraker

Secret ballot (aka Australian ballot)

Initiative

Referendum

Recall

Square Deal

Meat Inspection Act

Pure Food and Drug Act

Antiquities Act

Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire

Election of 1912

Progressive/Bull Moose Party

Clayton Antitrust Act

Federal Reserve Act

16th Amendment - income tax

17th Amendment - popular election of senators

18th Amendment - prohibition of alcohol

Volstead Act

National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA)

19th Amendment - women's suffrage

c. 1890-1920

Imperialism and the First World War

- How and why did the United States take a more active role in world affairs?
- What were the causes and effects of the Spanish-American War?
- How did the United States extend its influence in Asia?
- What actions did the United States take to achieve its goals in Latin America?
- What caused World War I, and why did the US enter the war?
- How did the war affect Americans at home?
- How did Americans affect the end of World War I and its peace settlements?
- What political, economic, and social effects did World War I have on the US?

Becoming a Pacific Power

Seward's Folly

New Imperialism

Social Darwinism

Spheres of influence

Alfred T. Mahan - *The Influence of Sea*

Power Upon History

Josiah Strong - *Our Country*

Frederick Jackson Turner - *The Significance of the Frontier in American History*

Queen Liliuokalani

Sanford B. Dole

The Spanish-American War

Jose Marti

Yellow press/yellow journalism

USS Maine

Battle of Manila Bay

Theodore Roosevelt

Rough Riders

Battle of San Juan (Kettle) Hill

Philippine Insurrection/Philippine-

American War

Emilio Aguinaldo

Anti-Imperialist League

Platt Amendment

Protectorate

Big Stick Diplomacy

Boxer Rebellion

Open Door Policy

Panama Canal

Big Stick Diplomacy

Roosevelt Corollary

Great White Fleet

Dollar Diplomacy

Moral Diplomacy

Pancho Villa Raid on Columbus, NM

The Great War Before US Entry

Nationalism

Militarism

Alliance Systems

Assassination of Archduke Francis

Ferdinand

Kaiser Wilhelm II

Allies

Central Powers

Trench warfare

"No Man's Land"

U-Boat submarine warfare

Zimmerman Telegram

Lusitania

Woodrow Wilson

America in the Great War

Selective Service Act

"Make the world safe for democracy"

John J. Pershing

American Expeditionary Forces

Convoy system

Committee on Public Information/George

Creel

Food Administration/Herbert Hoover

War Industries Board/Bernard Baruch

Espionage Act of 1917

Schenck v United States, 1919

Sedition Act of 1918

Conscientious objector

Russian February/March 1917 Revolution

Bolshevik October/November 1917

Revolution

Armistice

c. 1920-1941

The Roaring Twenties

- How did the booming economy of the 1920s lead to changes in Americans life?
- How did domestic and foreign policy change direction under Harding and Coolidge?
- How did Americans differ on major social and cultural issues?

Politics of the 1920s

Warren G. Harding

“Return to Normalcy”

Ohio Gang

Andrew Mellon

Teapot Dome scandal

Nativism

Calvin Coolidge

Isolationism

Communism

Anarchism

Sacco and Vanzetti

Immigration Acts of 1921 and 1924

Society of the 1920s

Prohibition

Volstead Act

Speakeasies

Bootleggers

Al Capone

Flapper

Speculation

Buying on the margin

Installment plan

Overproduction

Henry Ford

Model T

KDKA

Jazz

George Gershwin

Birth of a Nation

Charlie Chaplin

The Jazz Singer

The Lost Generation

F. Scott Fitzgerald

Ernest Hemingway

Babe Ruth

Charles Lindbergh

Christian fundamentalism

Scopes Trial

The Harlem Renaissance

Duke Ellington

Bessie Smith

Louis Armstrong

Langston Hughes

Marcus Garvey

c. 1920-1941

The Great Depression

- How did prosperity of the 1920s give way to the Great Depression?
- How did the Great Depression affect the lives of urban and rural Americans?
- Why did Herbert Hoover's policies fail to solve the country's economic crisis?
- How did the New Deal attempt to address the problems of the depression?
- What major issues did the second New Deal address?
- How did the New Deal change the social, economic, and political landscape of the US for future generations?
- How did the men and women of the depression find relief from their hardships in the popular culture?

The Great Depression

Herbert Hoover

Dow Jones Industrial Average

“Black Tuesday”

Rugged individualism

Hoovervilles

Soup kitchens/breadlines

Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act

Dust Bowl

Okies

The Grapes of Wrath

Boulder Dam

Bonus Army

The New Deal

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Eleanor Roosevelt

New Deal coalition

FDR's “Fireside Chats”

Relief, recovery, reform

John Maynard Keynes' pump

priming/Keynesian economics

Brain trust

Frances Perkins

Emergency Banking Relief Act

New Deal

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

(FDIC)

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)

Public Works Administration (PWA)

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)

Works Progress Administration (WPA)

Social Security Act

National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act)

Indian Reorganization Act

Court packing

Good Neighbor Policy

21st Amendment

Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO)

Father Charles Coughlin

Huey Long

c. 1941-1962

The Second World War

- Why did totalitarian states rise after World War I, and what did they do?
- How did Americans react to events in Europe and Asia in the early years of World War II?
- How did the US react to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor?
- How did the Allies turn the tide against the Axis?
- How did the war change America at home?
- How did the Allies defeat the Axis Powers?
- How did the Holocaust develop and what were its results?
- What were the major immediate and long-term effects of World War II?

WWII Before American Entry

Treaty of Versailles

Totalitarianism

Fascism

Benito Mussolini

Joseph Stalin

Adolf Hitler

Nazism

Third Reich

Lebensraum

Emperor Hirohito

Hideki Tojo

1931 Japanese invasion of Manchuria

1935 Italian invasion of Ethiopia

Nye Committee

America First

1935 US Neutrality Acts

Francisco Franco

Rape of Nanjing

Quarantine Speech

Appeasement

Axis Powers – Germany, Italy, and Japan

Anschluss (Annexation of Austria)

Munich Conference - Sudetenland

Kristallnacht

Cash and carry

Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact

1939 German Invasion of Poland

Blitzkrieg

Fall of France

Charles de Gaulle

Battle of Britain

Winston Churchill

Lend-Lease Act

Selective Training and Service Act of 1940

Atlantic Charter

Four Freedoms

After Pearl Harbor

Pearl Harbor

Battle of the Coral Sea

Battle of Midway

Douglas MacArthur

“Island-hopping”

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Battle of Stalingrad

Total War

Holocaust/“Final Solution”

Genocide

Rationing

Office of Price Administration (OPA)

Newsreels

Airborne leaflet pamphlets

War bonds

GI Bill

War Production Board

Tuskegee Airmen

A. Philip Randolph

Rosie the Riveter

Japanese-American internment

Korematsu v. United States

Tehran Conference

Yalta Conference

Operation Overlord – the invasion of

Normandy/“D-Day”

Battle of the Bulge

V-E Day

Potsdam Conference

Battle of Iwo Jima

Battle of Okinawa

Kamikaze

United Nations

Manhattan Project/Atomic

bomb/Hiroshima and Nagasaki

J. Robert Oppenheimer

Harry Truman

V-J Day

Nuremberg trials

World War II Turning Points:

September 1, 1939

June 22, 1941

December 7, 1941

June 6, 1944

May 8, 1945

August 6, 1945

August 9, 1945

September 2, 1945

c. 1941-1962

The Early Cold War

- How did US leaders respond to the threat of Soviet expansion in Europe?
- How did President Truman use the power of the presidency to limit the spread of communism in East Asia?
- What methods did the United States use in its global struggle against the USSR?
- How did fear of domestic communism affect American society during the Cold War?
- What was Truman's Fair Deal? How did it differ from the New Deal?
- Why was there a second Red Scare in the 1950s and who led the crusade?
- Who are "baby boomers?"
- What was Americans suburban life like in the 1950s?
- What impact did the Kennedy-Nixon debate have on the 1960 election and future elections?
- How did the nation experience recovery and economic prosperity after WWII?
- What social and economic factors changed American life during the 1950s?
- How did popular culture and family life change during the 1950s?
- Why were some groups of Americans dissatisfied with conditions in postwar America?

The Truman Doctrine

[Cold War](#)
[Satellite nations](#)
[George Kennan's Long Telegram](#)
[Iron Curtain](#)
[Marshall Plan](#)
[Truman Doctrine](#)
[Central Intelligence Agency \(CIA\)](#)
[Containment](#)
[Israel](#)
[Berlin Airlift](#)
[NATO](#)
[Warsaw Pact](#)
[Mao Zedong](#)
[Korean War](#)
[38th Parallel](#)

Brinksmanship

[Dwight D. Eisenhower/Ike](#)
[Brinkmanship](#)
[Massive retaliation](#)
[Military-industrial complex](#)
[Nikita Khrushchev](#)
[Geneva Accords](#)
[Hydrogen Bomb](#)
[ICBMs](#)
[Sputnik I](#)
[Space Race](#)
[Fidel Castro](#)
[U2 Incident](#)
[Francis Gary Powers](#)
[Berlin Wall](#)
Duck and Cover
["Duck and cover"](#)
[Fallout shelters](#)
[National Highway Act](#)
[House Un-American Activities Committee \(HUAC\)](#)
[McCarthyism](#)
[Julius and Ethel Rosenberg](#)
[Hollywood Blacklist](#)
[National Defense Education Act](#)

[NASA](#)

[Project Apollo](#)
[Neil Armstrong](#)

The Suburbs

[Levittown](#)
[Baby boomers](#)
[Franchise](#)
[Jonas Salk](#)
[AFL-CIO](#)
[22nd Amendment](#)
[Television](#)
[Federal Communications Commission \(FCC\)](#)
[Beat movement](#)
[Elvis Presley](#)
[Rock and roll](#)

c. 1950-1975

The Civil Rights Movement

- How did Kennedy respond to the continuing challenges of the Cold War?
- What were the goals of Kennedy's New Frontier?
- How did Johnson's Great Society programs change life for most Americans?
- How did African Americans challenge segregation after WWII?
- Why was *Brown v. Board of Education* important?
- Why did Eisenhower send federal troops to Little Rock, Arkansas?
- What role did Parks and King play in the Montgomery bus boycott?
- How did the civil rights movement gain ground in the 1960s?
- How did the Civil Rights Act of 1964 try to end discrimination?
- What successes and challenges faced the civil rights movement after 1964?
- What impact did the protests in Selma, Alabama have on the nation?
- What impact did Malcolm X have on the civil rights movement?
- What gains did the movement make by the early 1970s?

JFK and LBJ

John F. Kennedy

Richard Nixon

New Left

Flexible response

Peace Corps

Alliance for Progress

Fidel Castro

Bay of Pigs

Cuban Missile Crisis

Hotline

Warren Commission

Lyndon B. Johnson

Civil Rights Act of 1964

War on Poverty

Great Society

Barry Goldwater

Immigration Act of 1965

Medicare

Medicaid

Warren Court

Brown v. Board

Mapp v. Ohio

Engel v. Vitale

Gideon v. Wainwright

Miranda v. Arizona

Tinker v. Des Moines

The Civil Rights Movement

de facto segregation

de jure segregation

NAACP

CORE

1948 Armed Service desegregation

Emmett Till

Rosa Parks

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Montgomery bus boycotts

Malcolm X

Nation of Islam

Brown v. Board of Education, Topeka,

Kansas, 1954

Thurgood Marshall

Little Rock Nine

James Meredith and Vivian Malone

George Wallace

Greensboro sit-ins

Freedom Riders

SCLC

SNCC

March on Washington

24th amendment

Birmingham Children's Crusade

Civil Rights Act of 1964

Freedom Summer

Selma March

Voting Rights Act of 1965

Watts riots

Black Panthers

Black Power Movement

Kerner Commission

Affirmative action

Civil Rights Act of 1968

c. 1950-1975

The Vietnam War Era

- Why did the United States become involved in Vietnam?
- What were the causes and effects of America's growing involvement in the Vietnam War?
- How did the American war effort in Vietnam lead to rising protests and social divisions back home?
- How did the Vietnam War end and what were its lasting effects?
- How did Richard Nixon change Cold War diplomacy?
- What was the counterculture, and what impact did it have on American society?
- What led to the rise of the women's movement, and what impact did it have on American society?
- How did the rights movements of the 1960s and 1970s expand rights for diverse groups of Americans?
- What forces gave rise to the environmental movement, and what impact did it have?

The Vietnam War

[Ho Chi Minh](#)

[Vietminh](#)

[Dien Bien Phu](#)

[Geneva Accords](#)

[17th Parallel](#)

[Ngo Dinh Diem](#)

[Viet Cong](#)

[Domino Theory](#)

[National Liberation Front \(NLF\)/Vietcong](#)

[Army of the Republic of Vietnam \(ARVN\)](#)

[Search-and-destroy mission](#)

[Robert McNamara](#)

[Gulf of Tonkin Resolution](#)

[William Westmoreland](#)

[Operation Rolling Thunder](#)

[Agent Orange](#)

[Napalm](#)

[Hawks and doves](#)

[Draft dodging](#)

[March on the Pentagon](#)

[Tet Offensive](#)

Vietnamization

[Credibility gap](#)

[Students for a Democratic Society](#)

[Eugene McCarthy](#)

[Robert F. Kennedy](#)

[1968 Chicago Democratic National](#)

[Convention](#)

[Richard Nixon](#)

[Silent majority](#)

[Southern strategy](#)

[Henry Kissinger](#)

[Realpolitik](#)

[Vietnamization](#)

[My Lai Incident](#)

[Kent State Massacre](#)

[Ho Chi Minh Trail](#)

[Bombing of Cambodia](#)

[Pentagon Papers](#)

[Paris Peace Accords](#)

[Peace with Honor](#)

[New York Times v. U.S. 1971](#)

[War Powers Act 1973](#)

[Fall of Saigon, 1975](#)

[Khmer Rouge](#)

[Cambodian Genocide](#)

[26th Amendment](#)

[Détente](#)

[SALT I](#)

The Counterculture

[Counterculture](#)

[Generation gap](#)

[Hippies](#)

[Haight-Ashbury](#)

[Timothy Leary](#)

[The British Invasion](#)

[Woodstock](#)

[Betty Friedan - *The Feminine Mystique*](#)

[National Organization for Women](#)

[Gloria Steinem](#)

[Phyllis Schlafly](#)

[Roe v. Wade, 1973](#)

[Equal Rights Amendment](#)

[Cesar Chavez](#)

[United Farm Workers](#)

[Chicano movement](#)

[American Indian Movement](#)

[Unsafe at Any Speed by \[Ralph Nader\]\(#\)](#)

[Silent Spring by \[Rachel Carson\]\(#\)](#)

[Environmental Protection Agency](#)

[Love Canal](#)

[Cuyahoga river fire](#)

[Three Mile Island nuclear accident](#)

[Superfund](#)

c. 1968-1991

The Late Cold War

- What events led to Richard Nixon's resignation as President in 1974?
- What accounted for the changes in American attitudes during the 1970s?
- What were the goals of American foreign policy during the Ford and Carter years, and how successful were Ford's and Carter's policies?
- What spurred the rise of conservatism in the late 1970s and early 1980s?
- What were the major characteristics of the conservative Reagan Revolution?
- What were Reagan's foreign policies, and how did they contribute to the fall of communism in Europe?

The Nixon and Ford Eras

[Richard Nixon](#)
[Southern strategy](#)
[Silent majority](#)
[Law and order](#)
[Spiro Agnew](#)
[New Federalism](#)
[Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools](#)
[Yom Kippur War](#)
[OPEC](#)
[Energy crisis](#)
[Stagflation](#)
[Watergate](#)
[Committee to Reelect the President](#)
[Saturday Night Massacre](#)
[Impeachment](#)
[Executive privilege](#)
[Gerald Ford](#)
[WIN](#)
[Helsinki Accords](#)

The Carter Era

[Jimmy Carter](#)
[Regents of University of California v. Bakke, 1978](#)
[Crisis of confidence/malaise speech](#)
[National Energy Act of 1978](#)
[Amnesty](#)
[Panama Canal Treaty of 1977](#)
[Camp David Accords](#)
[Palestine Liberation Organization](#)
[Iran Hostage Crisis](#)
[Soviet invasion of Afghanistan](#)

The Reagan Era

[Televangelist](#)
[New Right](#)
[Ronald Reagan](#)
[George H.W. Bush](#)
[Supply-side economics/"trickle-down" economics/Reaganomics/voodoo economics](#)
[Deregulation](#)
[Air traffic controller strike](#)
[AIDS](#)
[Sandra Day O'Connor](#)
[Strategic Defense Initiative](#)
[Iran-Contra Affair](#)
[Mikhail Gorbachev](#)
[Glasnost](#)
[Perestroika](#)
[INF Treaty](#)
[Tiananmen Square](#)
[Fall of the Berlin Wall](#)
[Collapse of the Soviet Union](#)
[Jesse Jackson](#)
[Geraldine Ferraro](#)

c. 1991-NOW

The Culture Wars

- What actions did the US take abroad during the George H.W. Bush presidency?
- Describe why the US got involved in the Persian Gulf War.
- How did Bill Clinton win the 1992 election? How did he reshape Democratic Party politics?
- How have technological changes and globalization transformed the American economy?
- What were the successes and failures of the Clinton presidency?
- Why did NATO intervene in the Bosnian Genocide?
- Why was Clinton impeached?
- Describe why the outcome of the 2000 Presidential Election was so controversial.
- In what ways was the 2008 Presidential Election so groundbreaking?
- What led to the emergence of the Tea Party faction of the Republican Party?
- Why did protesters Occupy Wall Street? Who are the 99%? Who are the 1%?
- What caused the deaths of Trayvon Martin, Michael Brown, and Eric Garner and what has been the national reaction to these deaths?
- Why has there been an prominent re-emergence of the KKK and Neo-Nazis?
- In what ways has the Trump Administration been an unusual presidency?

Bush 41

George H.W. Bush

Texas v. Johnson

Americans with Disabilities Act

Saddam Hussein

Operation Desert Storm/Persian Gulf War

Clarence Thomas

Rodney King Beating

1992 LA Riots

The Clinton Era

Bill Clinton

Hillary Clinton

New Democrat

Computer revolution

Internet

Dotcom

Globalization

NASDAQ

Service economy

Downsize

Green Card

Family Medical Leave Act

Telecommunications Act of 1996

NAFTA

EU

WTO

Brady Bill

Branch Davidian Waco, TX siege

"Don't Ask, Don't Tell"

Newt Gingrich

Contract With America

Kenneth Starr

Impeachment

Bosnian Genocide

Columbine massacre

Political Action Committees

The Bush 43 and Obama Eras

George W. Bush

Bush v. Gore

No Child Left Behind

Hurricane Katrina

Nancy Pelosi

2008 Great Economic Recession

TARP

Barack Obama

Sarah Palin

Affordable Care Act/Obamacare

Tea Party

Occupy Wall Street

Black Lives Matter

Obergefell v. Hodges

Cuban thaw

Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals

(DACA)

Paris Agreement on Climate Change

The 2016 Election

Hillary Clinton

Bernie Sanders

Donald J. Trump

Charlottesville, VA Unite the Right Rally

Robert Mueller Investigation

#MeToo Movement

c. 1991-NOW

The War on Terror

- What role did the US take on in global politics and economics following the Cold War?
- What was the impact of Bush's domestic agenda and his response to the terrorist attack against the US?
- Who was responsible for the 9/11 terrorist attacks, what damage was caused, and how did the United States respond?
- Why did the United States invade Iraq in 2003?
- What happened at Abu Ghraib prison? How did the rest of the world react?
- What caused the emergence of the Islamic State?

The War on Terror

[Oklahoma City bombing](#)

[Ethnic cleansing](#)

[Al-Qaeda](#)

[Osama bin Laden](#)

[9/11 terrorist attacks](#)

[Axis of Evil](#)

[War in Afghanistan](#)

[Taliban](#)

[USA Patriot Act](#)

[Department of Homeland Security](#)

[Guantanamo Bay](#)

[WMD](#)

[Iraq War](#)

[Abu Ghraib](#)

[ISIS](#)

[Sandy Hook shooting](#)

[Las Vegas shooting](#)

[Stoneman Douglas High School shooting](#)