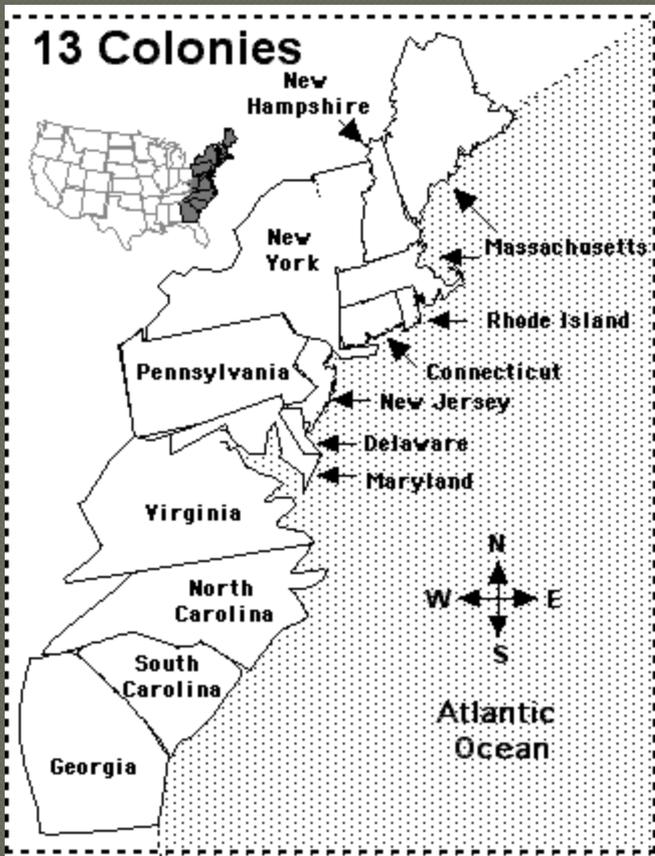


United History Regents Exam Review Class

Big ideas and Concepts

THIRTEEN COLONIES



NEW ENGLAND: Less Fertile soil and primary grew crops for their own use. Many became shipbuilders and fishermen.

MIDDLE COLONIES: Fertile soil and many harbors for trade. Religiously diverse

SOUTHERN COLONIES: Agricultural economy based on the use of plantation farming. Large labor intensive crops required the use of slave labor

Democratic Traditions in the Colonies

MAGNA CARTA: Limited the power of the English King

MAYFLOWER COMPACT: established a colonial government with democratic elements in the Colonies.

HOUSE OF BURGESSES: elected representatives who helped govern the colony of Virginia.



Causes of American Revolution

MERCANTILISM

Colonies could only trade with England, their mother country. Required to provide them with raw materials.

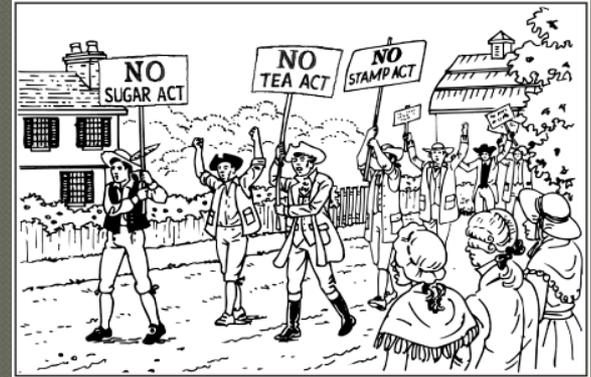
NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

•Colonists felt that since they were not represented in the British Parliament, that they should not have to pay taxes.

- STAMP ACT:** Tax on all printed materials
- BOSTON TEA PARTY:** Reaction to British tax on Tea

THOMAS PAINE'S COMMON SENSE

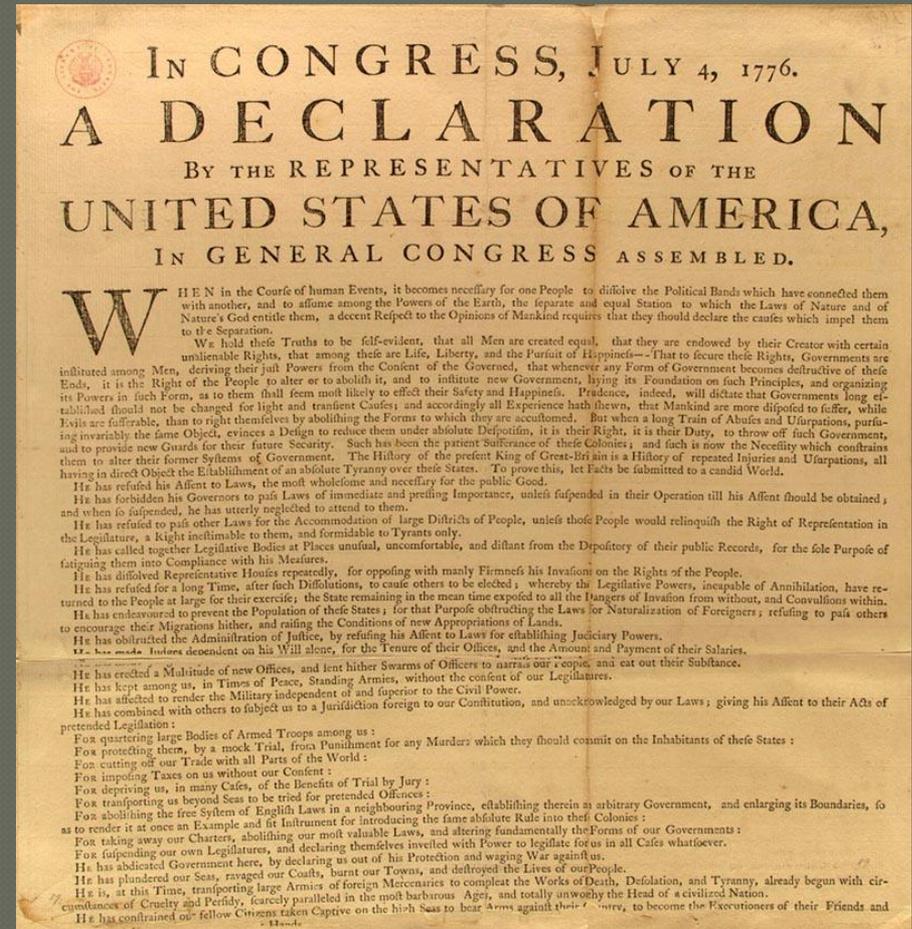
•Wrote that it was not practical for the Colonies to be governed by Great Britain who was so Far away



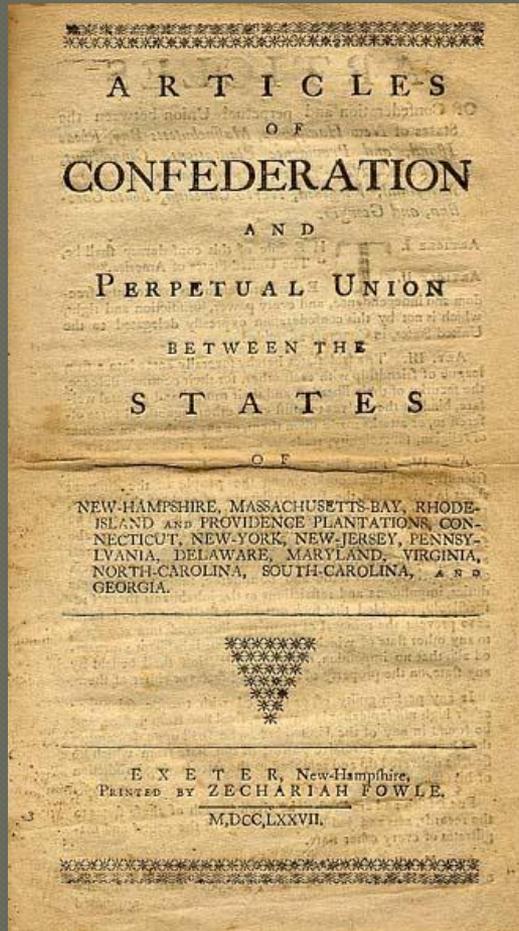
Declaration of Independence

This document justified American rationale for independence from Great Britain. Many of the ideas found in this document were from John Locke:

- Natural Rights: life liberty property
- Authority of government is derived from the consent of the governed.
- If the government does not meet the needs of the people they have the right to rebel



Articles of Confederation



First plan of government for the United States

Problems and Weaknesses-

- Largely unsuccessful at solving many major problems because most power remained with the state governments.
- Congress depended on the states for men and money to support an army. National (aka Federal) government could not enforce its laws.
- Congress constantly overrode the President's vetoes

| Articles of Confederation | Constitution of the United States |
|--|---|
| Major powers held by individual states | Powers shared between states and central government |
| National government had no power to tax, no power to enforce laws | National government had power to tax and regulate trade |
| At the national level - one house legislature, no executive, no court system | Three branches at the national level – executive, legislative, judicial |

Constitutional Convention

Called primarily because the central government needed additional power (the states had too much power).

- Shays' Rebellion (1786)- Significant because it convinced many Americans of the need for a stronger national government.
- Exposed the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation. Led to a call for the Constitutional Convention.
- Led to the creation of the U.S. Constitution.



Compromises at the Convention

Great Compromise-

- Settled a dispute over how the states would be represented in the national legislature aka Congress. Small states wanted equal representation and large states wanted population based on population
- Solution- Created a bicameral legislature (two houses that write and vote on laws).

SENATE: TWO PER STATE

HOUSE: BASED ON POPULATION

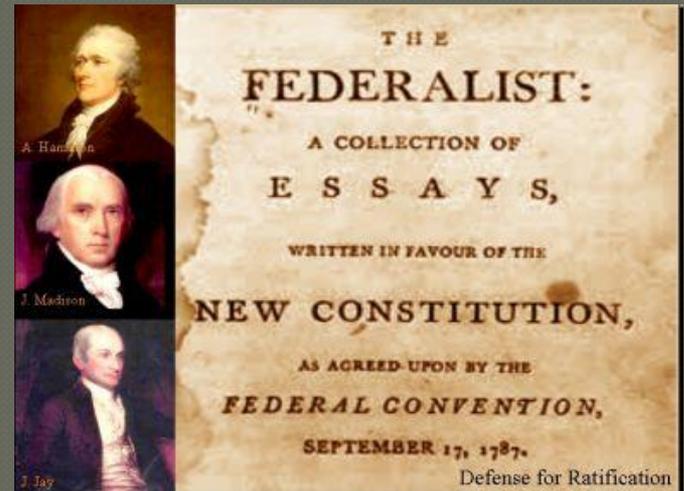
- **Three-Fifths Compromise-** Solution to the problem of how to determine the number of representatives in the House of Representatives (branch of Congress) from states with large slave populations. Determined that 3/5 of the slave population would be counted for representation in the House

Ratification of the Constitution

Federalists- Group that supported ratification (make into a law) of the U.S. Constitution. Wanted a strong national government to provide order. Published the Federalist Papers which encouraged ratification of the Constitution.

Anti-Federalists- Group that was against ratification of the Constitution. They believed it would threaten the rights of individual citizens. Did not want the national government to have too much power. Only agreed to ratify the Constitution after the addition of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution.

Bill of Rights- First ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution



Enlightenment ideas in the Constitution

Enlightenment Influence-

- Idea of sovereignty of the people came from social contract philosophers of the Enlightenment period. Sovereignty is derived from the consent of the governed (only the citizens give the government the power to rule).
- Consent of the governed concept comes from enlightenment philosophers.
- Limitations on the power of government were influenced by the ideas of John Locke and Baron de Montesquieu (checks & balances, three branches of government)



Federalism

Federalism- Division of powers between the national and state government.

- **Reserved Powers-** Powers only granted to the state governments by the Constitution. Ex) Public Education, 5
- **Delegated Powers -** Powers only granted to the Federal Government by the Constitution. EX) Power to declare war, coin money, control interstate commerce.
- **Concurrent Powers-** Powers shared by the federal and state governments Ex) power to tax.

Federalism

Powers Delegated to the National Government

- declare war
 - create and maintain armed forces
 - establish foreign policy
 - regulate interstate and foreign trade
 - make copyright and patent laws
 - establish postal offices
 - coin money
- raise taxes
 - provide for the public welfare
 - criminal justice
 - borrow money
 - charter banks
 - build roads

Powers Reserved to States

- establish local governments
- establish and maintain schools
- regulate trade within states
- conduct elections
- provide for public safety

Checks and Balances

The system of Checks and Balances ensures that one branch of the US government does not gain too much power:

EXECUTIVE: ENFORCES THE LAWS

LEGISLATIVE: MAKES THE LAWS

JUDICIAL INTERPRETS THE LAWS

Marbury vs. Madison

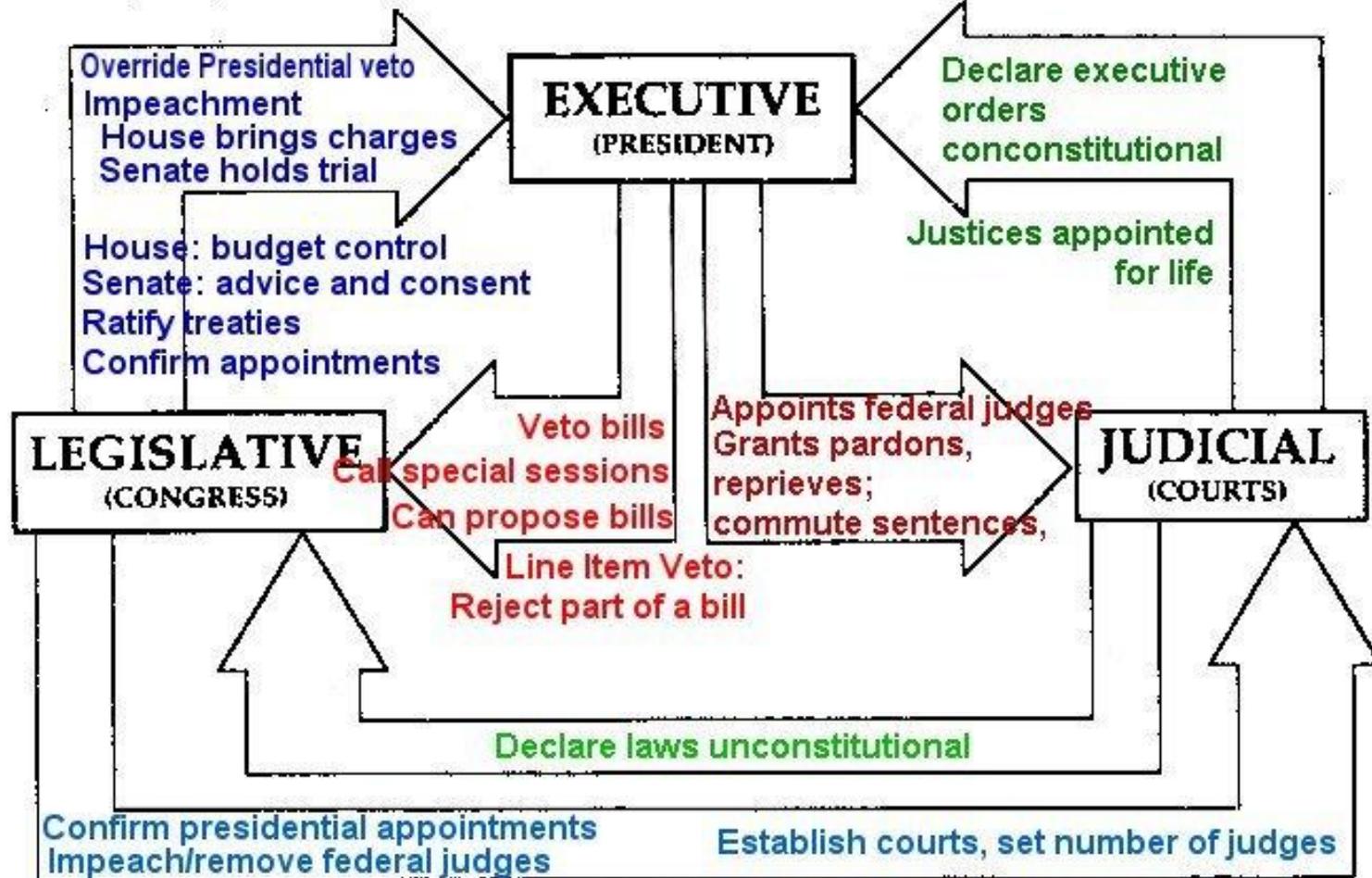
Marbury v. Madison

- Heard under Chief Justice John Marshall.
- Established judicial review.
- Strengthened the Judiciary branch (Supreme Court) of the U.S.
- First time a Federal law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court



Name _____

SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES

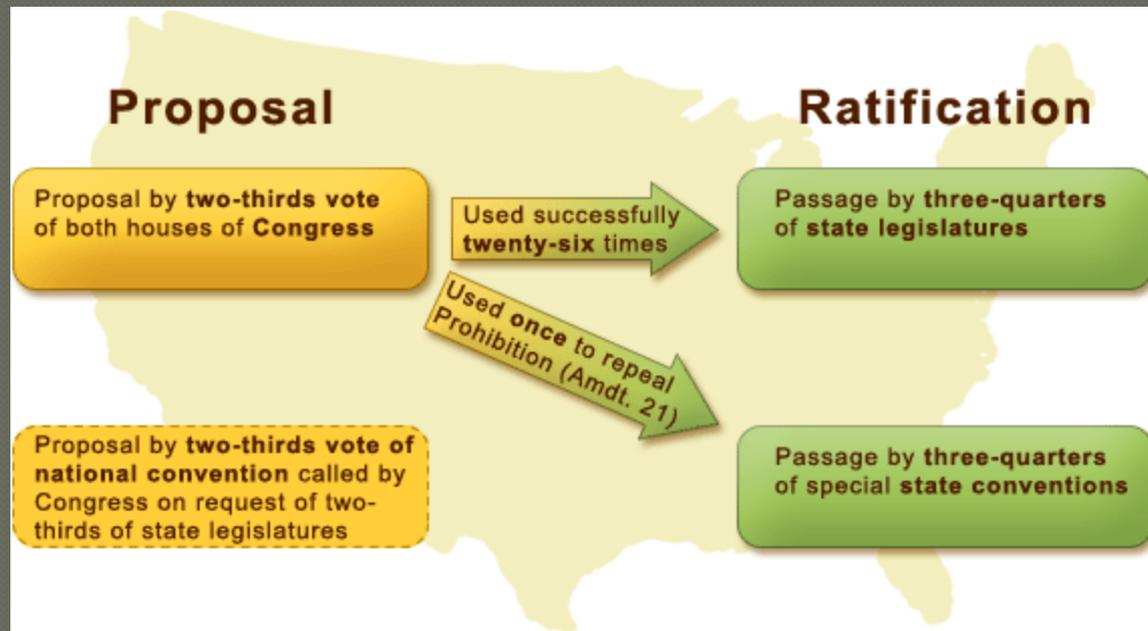


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Flexibility of the Constitution

AMENDMENT PROCESS: Changes can be made to the Constitution.

ELASTIC CLAUSE: Congress can make all laws “necessary and proper”



Unwritten Constitution

Unwritten Constitution- Practices of the U.S. government that are based on custom and tradition, but not actually written anywhere in the Constitution

Examples- creation of the presidential cabinet, political parties, committee system in Congress, Judicial Review, lobbying,

- Limiting the President's time in office to two terms was established under the unwritten constitution and later included in the written Constitution.



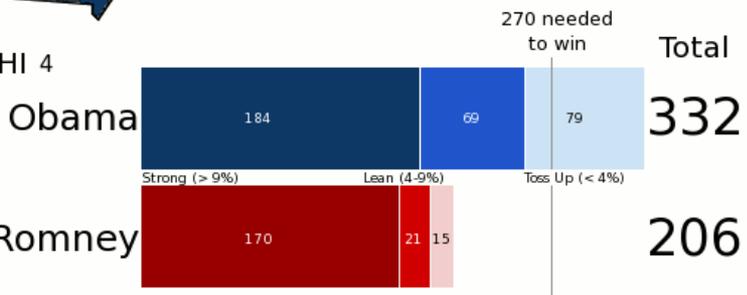
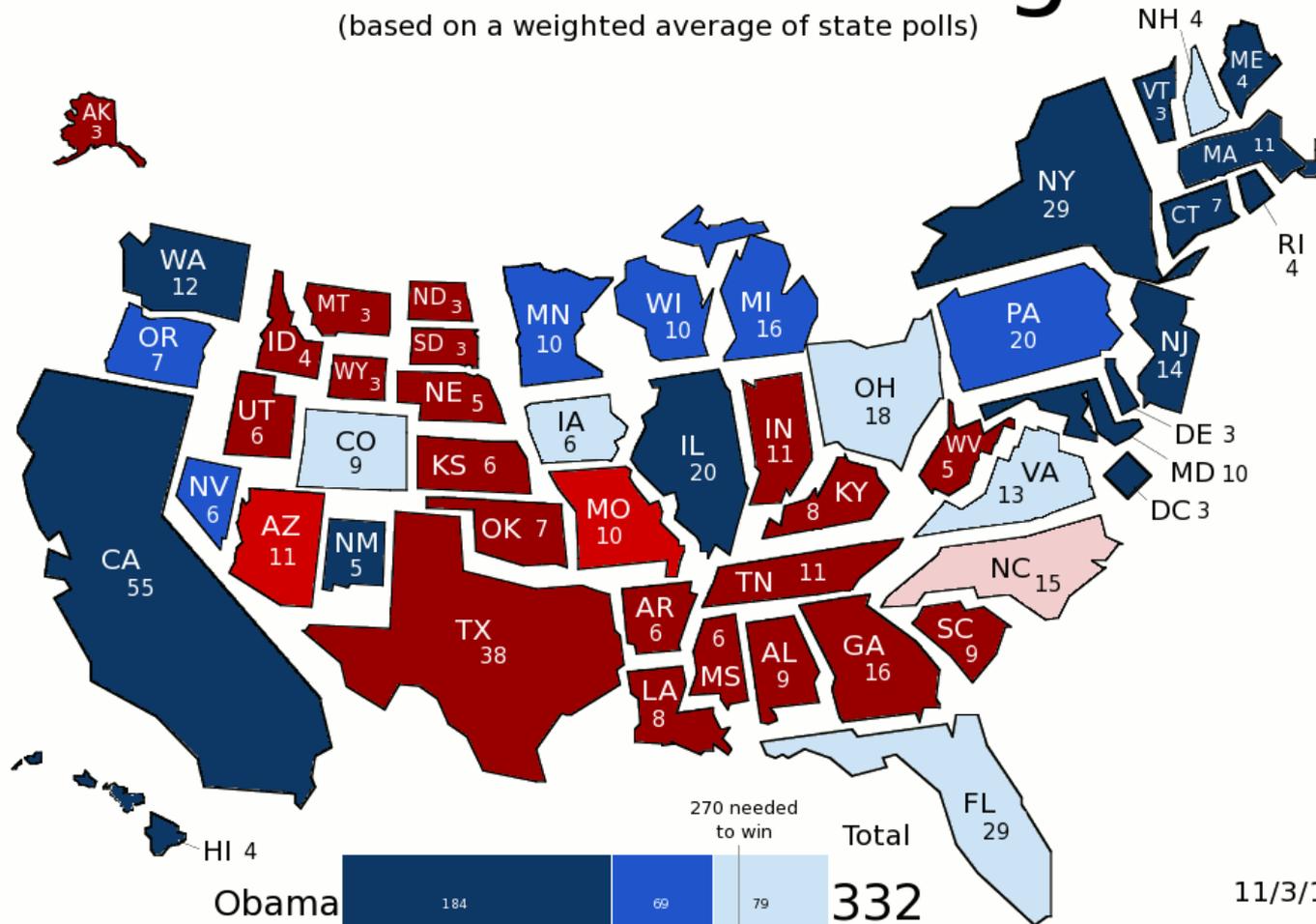
Electoral College

Electoral College- President of the U.S. is elected by winning electoral votes from each state, not a popular vote.

- The number of electoral votes a state receives is based on the size of its population.
- - records population data to determine the number of electoral college votes from each state, as well as the number of members in the House of Representatives.
- Some presidential candidates skip campaigning in low population states.
- The winner of the popular vote can lose the election (happened in 1876 and 2000).
- This indicates that the authors of the original Constitution did not completely trust the common voter to make decisions.
- Ratification of a constitutional amendment is the only way to eliminate the Electoral College.

2012 Electoral College Map

(based on a weighted average of state polls)



11/3/12



Legacy of George Washington

George Washington- First President of the U.S. and Revolutionary War general.

- Did not want to become entangled (involved) with European affairs.
- Issued the Proclamation of Neutrality in order to isolate the U.S. from Europe and keep it independent.
- Set a precedent (example) for all future presidents by using the unwritten constitution to form the first cabinet (group of close advisers to the President).
- Whiskey Rebellion- Passage of a new excise tax led to a rebellion in western Pennsylvania. Washington used state militia (army) to put down the rebellion, demonstrating that the new national government intended to enforce federal laws.
- His actions and policies strengthened the Federal Government.
- Washington pursued neutrality because he believed the U.S. needed time to gain economic and military strength.
- Farewell Address- Washington urges the U.S. to avoid European conflicts, stay neutral, and avoid alliances with any other nation of the world.

Legacy of Alexander Hamilton

Alexander Hamilton- First Secretary of Treasury of the U.S.

- Proposed a national bank to improve the economic position of the U.S. government.
- Argued that the government has the power to create a National Bank based on the elastic clause of the Constitution.
- Established a sound financial plan for the new nation.
- Devised a plan to pay off U.S. debt.
- Urged Congress to pass a protective tariff (tax on foreign goods) to encourage the growth of U.S. manufacturing.
- Believed the government should exercise all powers necessary and proper to meet its responsibilities (loose interpretation of the Constitution).



Legacy of Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson-

- Opposed Hamilton's plan to create a national bank because the plan depended on a loose interpretation of the Constitution. 7
- Believed in strict interpretation of the Constitution (you have to follow the Constitution exactly as it is written).
- Sought to avoid involvement in European affairs (isolationist).
- Disagreement between Hamilton and Jefferson over the interpretation of the Constitution led to the development of the political party system.
- Authorized the Lewis and Clark expedition in order to explore a route to the Pacific Ocean (helped lead to westward expansion).
- Made the Louisiana Purchase while President of the U.S.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE



The Louisiana Territory was purchased from France. When Jefferson decided to purchase this territory, he utilized the elastic clause to justify the purchase. By purchasing this territory Jefferson deviated from his strict constructionist theory.

IMPACT OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE:

- Gained control of the Mississippi River
- Gained control of the Port of New Orleans
- Doubled the size of the United States

Nationalism and Sectionalism

NATIONALISM: Something that encourage unification in the United States

SECTIONALISM: Something that causes division within the nation

Marshall Court

John Marshall- Chief Justice of the U.S.

- Decisions as Chief Justice of the U.S. resulted in expansion of the power of Federal Government.
- Helped create a sense of national unity by strengthening the Federal Government at the expense of State government.
- Helped make the Constitution more flexible by interpreting the Constitution broadly.



WAR OF 1812

War of 1812- War between U.S. and Britain over trade in the Atlantic Ocean.

- **War Hawks-** A group of Congressmen from the South and West who supported the War of 1812.
- Ended by the **Treaty of Ghent.**
- Increased American nationalism- the loyalty of a people to their values, traditions, and/or geographic region (intense pride for one's nation or culture).



President Monroe's Foreign Policy

- **Monroe Doctrine** (1823)-Foreign policy intended to limit European influence in the Western Hemisphere.
- Warned Europe against any further colonization in Latin America.
- Resulted from the close geographic relationship between the U.S. and Latin America.
- U.S. foreign policy increased enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine during the late 19th and early 20th century.
- **Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine** - President Theodore Roosevelt would later add to the Monroe Doctrine to make the U.S. the “policeman of the Western Hemisphere.”. Roosevelt’s foreign policy was that the Monroe Doctrine permitted the U.S. to intervene actively in the affairs of Latin American nations.

Andrew Jackson

- Starting with the election of Jackson in 1828, voter participation increased due to the end of property requirements for voting by many states (White, male U.S. citizens no longer had to own property in order to vote which meant that lower class citizens who could not afford land, gained the opportunity to vote).
- Used the spoils system to provide jobs to political party supporters. The spoils system resulted in elected officials rewarding their supporters with government jobs.
- Jackson claimed that the spoils system increased democracy in the federal government because it allowed larger numbers of citizens to hold office.
- Expanded presidential powers through frequent use of the veto.
- Forced Native Americans to move west of the Mississippi River to modern day Oklahoma (the trip became known as the **Trail of Tears**).
- **Worcester v. Georgia**- Supreme Court ruled in favor of Native Americans who were being forcefully removed from Georgia, but President Andrew Jackson did not enforce the ruling.
- Political Machines- Politicians in these organizations often accepted bribes in return for favors.

Westward Expansion

Gold Rush 1849- Resulted in an increase in westward migration. Led to the growth of the populations of California and the western territories.

Homestead Act 1862- Promoted development of western lands by providing free land to settlers. Demonstrated the federal government's commitment to the settlement of western territories.

Most directly affected the Great Plains. Pacific (Transcontinental Act) Railway Act 1862

- In the second half of the 1800's, the federal government encouraged the building of transcontinental railroads by giving land to the railroad companies.



Manifest Destiny

Manifest Destiny- Idea that the U.S. should possess the entire continent.

- Used to support westward expansion of the U.S. to the Pacific Ocean.
- Used as an excuse to expand into lands claimed by other nations.
- Led to the annexation of Texas, and the Mexican War.
- During the 1840's abolitionists (people who wanted to make slavery illegal) opposed annexation of new western territory because they feared the admission of new slave states.
- Major Abolitionists- William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Tubman, Harriet Beecher Stowe
- Territorial expansion led to increased tensions over slavery (should the new territories be open to slavery?)



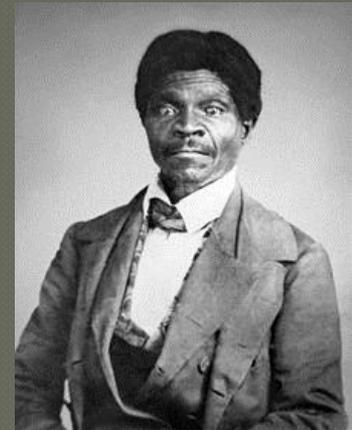


Sectionalism to Civil War

Missouri Compromise 1820/Compromise of 1850/Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854- All were efforts to settle disputes over the spread of slavery to the western territories. The debate was whether new states admitted to the union would be free or slave states. Rapid migration caused by the discovery of gold in California led to the Compromise.

Popular Sovereignty- The idea that settlers had the right to decide whether slavery would be legal in their new territory or not. Set up by Kansas-Nebraska Act.

Dred Scott v. Sanford 1857- Supreme Court decision which ruled that Congress could not ban slavery in the territories.



Sectionalism Continued

Bleeding Kansas- Phrase used to describe clashes between proslavery and antislavery groups.

Uncle Tom's Cabin- Written by Harriet Beecher Stowe. Book describing slavery that contributed to the start of the Civil War by intensifying Northern dislike of slavery.

Underground Railroad- A secret network that aided slaves in escaping slave-owners and reaching free states. Supported by many abolitionists.

Civil War

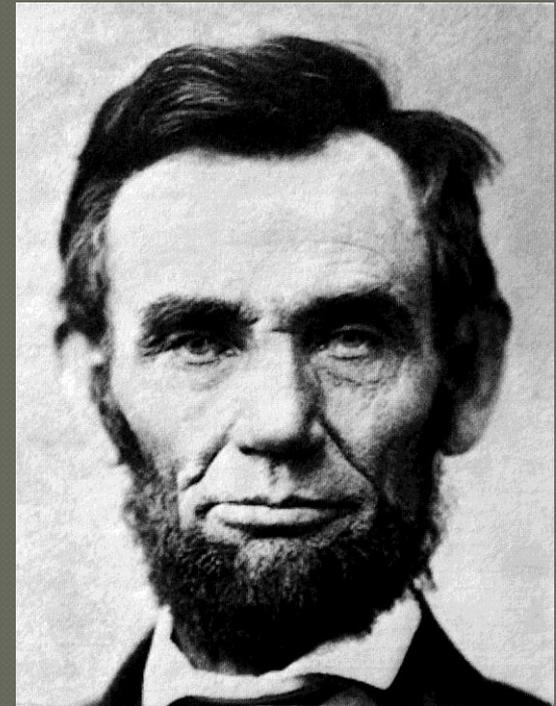


Reasons for Secession

- Increasing **sectionalism**
- Disagreements over states rights issues (the South felt that the Federal Government did not have the right to abolish slavery in their states).
- Breakdown of compromise- failure of the Compromise of 1850 1820 and Kansas Nebraska Act.
- Election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Lincoln made it very clear that he opposed slavery in the new territories. Southerners wanted slavery extended to the new territories so the south could keep enough strength in the Senate to protect Southern interests (slavery).

Abraham Lincoln

- Believed that sectional differences threatened to destroy the Union. “A house divided against itself cannot stand.”
- As the Civil War began, Lincoln stated that his primary goal was to preserve the Union (states remain united).
- Claimed that the government was a union of people and not of states.
- Lincoln justified the war by stating that his oath of office required him to defend and preserve the Union.



Lincoln Expands the Power of the Federal Government

Suspended the writ of habeas corpus (law that prevents a person from being held in jail without just cause) during the Civil War.

- Arrested and jailed anti-Unionists without giving a reason. 10
- Increased the size of the army without congressional authorization.
- Censored some anti-Union newspapers and had some editors and publishers arrested.
- This demonstrates that restrictions on people's rights may occur during wartime.

Importance of Emancipation Proclamation

Emancipation Proclamation- Order issued by President Abraham Lincoln in 1862 (effective Jan. 1863) that declared slaves free in the areas still held by the Confederates. Major purpose was to help the North win the Civil War because it helped keep England from siding with the South.

This document was the symbolic end of slavery in the United States. Slavery was not outlawed until the passage of the 13th Amendment after the Civil War.



Results of the Civil War

- Power of the central government (aka Federal Government) was strengthened over the power of the States.
- The passage of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments all led to greater Federal supremacy over the states.
- Secession was no longer regarded as an option to be exercised by States (States can't try to leave the U.S. anymore).
- North undergoes rapid economic growth and industrialization because it was stimulated by increased government demand for many products. The North's economic growth during the Civil War was stimulated by increased government demand for many products in order to fight the war (ex: guns, supplies, transportation)

Reconstruction

Reconstruction Era- Time period following the Civil War, when the Southern States were reorganized and reintegrated back into the Union.

- Marked by the military occupation of the South, attempts to remove a President, and major constitutional amendments.
- Withdrawal of federal troops from the South marked the end of Reconstruction in the U.S.

Lincoln's Plan for Reconstruction

- Primary goal was to restore Southern representation in Congress.
- The Union should be restored as quickly as possible. Which could only happen if.....
- The former Confederate States are treated as if they had never actually left the Union.
- Reject the idea of harsh punishments for the South.
- Forgive the Southerners and welcome them back into the Union.

Radical Reconstruction

- Opposed Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction because the plan offered amnesty (official forgiveness) to nearly all Confederates who would swear allegiance to the U.S.
- Believed that Reconstruction should be used to force political and social reform in the Southern States.
- A major goal was to gain voting rights for the newly freed slaves.
- Did not want to readmit Southern States into the Union unless they ratified the 14th amendment

Reconstruction Era Amendments

13th Amendment (1865)-Law that formally abolished slavery in the U.S.

14th Amendment-

- Law that officially gave citizenship to African Americans and legally protected them under the Bill of Rights and U.S. Constitution.
- Extends the protections of the Bill of Rights to include actions of state governments.
- Allowed the National Government to place more restrictions on the actions of state governments.

15th Amendment- Law that granted African Americans voting rights. Southern States collected poll taxes and required literacy tests in order to keep African Americans from exercising their voting rights.

Jim Crow Laws

- Attempts by state and local governments to restrict the freedoms of African Americans after the end of the Civil War.
- Led to an increase in violations of the rights of African-Americans.
- Limited the effectiveness of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments.
- Provided the legal basis for racial segregation in the late 19th century (late 1800's) U.S.

Segregation

Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)- Supreme Court case that upheld the Jim Crow Laws based on the idea that the laws provided

“separate but equal” public facilities for African Americans. This was based on a narrow interpretation of the 14th amendment. Jim Crow Laws would not be ended until the passage of the Civil Rights Act 1964.

THIS COURT CASE BECAME THE LEGAL BASIS FOR SEGREGATION

Industrial Revolution: Causes

Starts in the northeast in the 19th century (1800's) because this region had the greatest supply of capital and labor.

- The completion of the Erie Canal and the transcontinental railroads contributed to industrial growth by making the movement of goods easier and cheaper.
- After the Civil War, the Federal Government provided land and money to build railroads.
- Availability of water to power machines.
- Mechanization of agriculture- Led to an increase in production

Industrial Revolution: Effects

Smaller industries had difficulty maintaining their competitiveness.

- Many business practices were developed to eliminate competition. Ex: Monopolies, trusts, pools.
- Growth of big business resulted in the widening of the economic gap between rich and poor.
- Immigration to the U.S. increased, because more jobs were made available as industry was growing.
- Urban middle class increase

Gilded Age

Rise of Big Business (1865-1900) Federal Government followed laissez-faire economic policy. Trusts and monopolies were created by entrepreneurs to maintain control of the market.

Robber Baron- Term used during the Gilded Age to characterize leaders of big business who used ruthless tactics when dealing with competitors. Ex: John D. Rockefeller, J.P. Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt

Problems in the Cities

Urbanization- Rural (countryside) residents move to urban (inner city) areas in search of jobs. Size of cities increase.

- Caused by industrialization.
- How the Other Half Lives- Book by Jacob Riis that exposed the living conditions of urban slums (working-class, inner-city neighborhoods). Exposed the desperate lives of poor people to the general public in the U.S.
- Urban middle class increased the most as a result of the Industrial Revolution.
- Working Conditions -Rapid industrial growth leads to shift from rural to urban lifestyle, widespread use of child labor, and growth of tenements & slums (overcrowded inner city neighborhoods located near factories).

Immigration

Large numbers of immigrants were admitted to the U.S. during most of the 1800's because the economy needed many unskilled factory workers. Factory owners strongly supported an open immigration policy in order to get cheap labor.

- • New Immigrants- Came primarily from southern and eastern Europe (Ex: Italy & Russia) between 1890-1915.

Were culturally different from the earlier immigrants. Many believed they would fail to assimilate into American society.

- During the late 1800's and early 1900's many members of Congress supported legislation requiring literacy tests for immigrants in an attempt to restrict immigration from southern and eastern Europe.

- Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)- Limited the amount of Chinese immigrants entering the U.S. An example of Nativism.

Progressive Era

The Progressive Era was an Era in American history that was trying to fix the abuses of industry.

MUCKRAKERS: were writers who wrote about the ills of urban society.

JACOB RIIS: How the Other Half Lives

UPTON SINCLAIR: The Jungle.



Theodore Roosevelt

New Nationalism- Policy designed to help the U.S. solve problems caused by industrialization.

- **Square Deal**- Increased the role of the Federal Government in dealing with social and economic problems.

16

- **Trust Busting**- Had policies that encouraged competition in business by attacking monopolies, trusts, pools, etc. Became known as the Trustbuster. Believed the government should regulate big business.

- **Big Stick Policy**- “Walk softly but carry a big stick.” Policy that was used by the U.S. to police the Western Hemisphere and intervene in Latin American affairs. Wanted to prevent the extension of European control over Latin America.

- **Expanded the Monroe Doctrine**- Claimed the Monroe Doctrine permits the U.S. to intervene actively in the affairs of Latin American nations.

Imperialism

When one nation takes over another socially, economically, and politically.

REASONS FOR US IMPERIALISM:

- New Markets
- Expansion of Manifest Destiny
- Islands to use as military bases
- Nationalism: expansion of US power

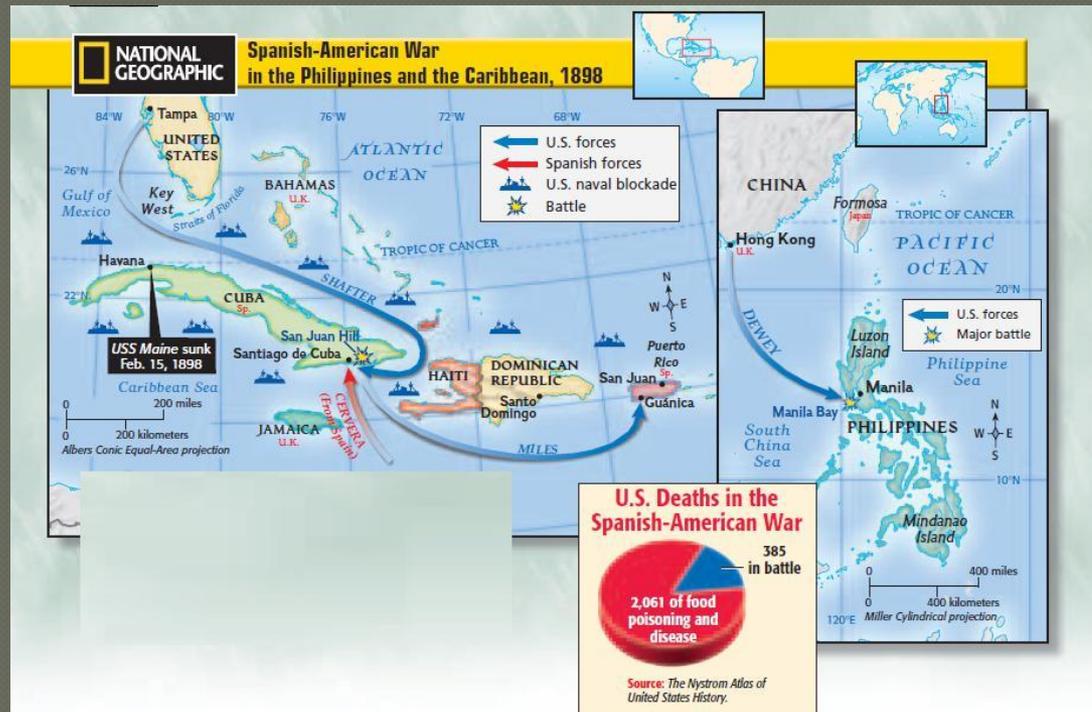
Spanish American War

CAUSES:

- Revolution in Cuba → Americans Sympathize
- **Yellow Journalism: Newspapers exaggerate events in Cuba to sell newspapers**
- **Sinking of the USS Maine:** USS Maine sinks in Havana harbor and the Spanish are blamed
- **De Lome Letter:** Letter sent from the Spanish Ambassador insulting McKinley

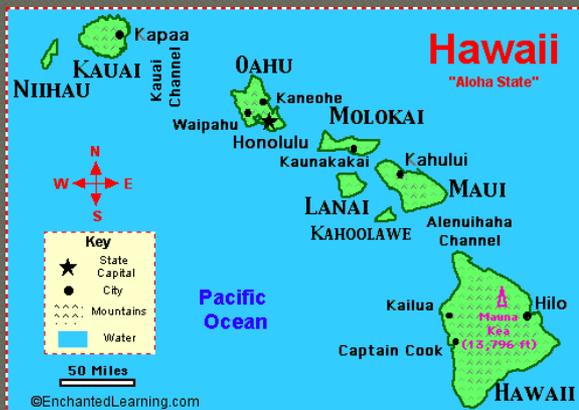
Spanish American War Impact

- US Gains Puerto Rico, Cuba, Phillipines, and Guam
- Us establishes itself as a world power



Other examples of US Imperialism

- Acquisition of Hawaii
- Building of the Panama Canal
- Dollar Diplomacy in Latin America



Causes for US Entry into WWI

- Sinking of the Lusitania: American citizens on board
- German Unrestricted Submarine Warfare
- Zimmerman Note: Promising territory to Mexico if they go to war against the United States

During World War I

- **Espionage Act/ Sedition Act (1917)**- Used by Wilson's administration during WWI to silence critics of the war effort. This illustrated that national interest is sometimes given priority over individual rights.
- • **Schenck v. U.S. (1919)**- Supreme court ruled that freedom of speech for war protesters could be limited during wartime. The "clear-and present danger" doctrine permits the government to limit speech that threatens the security of the nation. Freedom of speech is not absolute.

Effects of WWI

- WWI was a significant benefit to the U.S. economy because it provided a market for the U.S. industry (the armies of the U.S. and its allies needed a lot of supplies which gave U.S. factories a lot of business).
- • Growth of automobile industry after WWI changed the U.S. economy by stimulating the development of other new industries.
- • In terms of international trade and finance, the U.S. emerged from WWI as a leading creditor nation (U.S. becomes the world's leading economic power).
- • American women helped gain support for the suffrage (right to vote) movement by working in wartime industries.
- • African Americans migrate to the North during and following WWI as a result of the availability of new factory jobs.

Political Effects of WWI

- ◉ Wilson's 14 Points plan for lasting peace
- ◉ League of Nations: Organization to work out international issues. Failed due to the fact that the United States did not join
- ◉ US returns to a policy of isolationism

Women's Rights Movement

- After WWI women felt that they should have greater rights
- Suffrage Movement: Right of women to vote
- 19th Amendment: Gave women the Constitutional Right to vote.

Roaring Twenties

- Prohibition- Law authorized by the 18th Amendment that banned the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.
- Led to an increase in organized crime.
- Respect for the law decreased.
- Led to a public awareness that unpopular laws are difficult to enforce.
- Prohibition was officially ended by the 21st Amendment.
- Increase of nativism can be illustrated by the Red Scare, trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, and the activities of the Ku Klux Klan.
- Immigration acts of the 1920's attempted to use quotas to limit immigration from southern and eastern Europe. 19
- Sacco and Vanzetti- Two immigrant anarchists who were convicted of murder and executed with very little evidence during the height of the Red Scare. Demonstrated U.S. intolerance toward immigrants. Represented a threat to civil liberties.

Roaring Twenties Continued

- Scopes Trial - John Scopes was convicted in 1925 for teaching about evolution (because it conflicted with what the Bible says).
- The conviction was supported by some Americans who wanted to promote traditional fundamentalist values (people who believe strictly in a set of principals and do not consider other views or opinions).
- Illustrated a conflict concerning religious beliefs and scientific theories.
- Illustrated a larger conflict over cultural values in American society during the 20's.
- Harlem Renaissance- African American authors and artists used literature and art to celebrate the richness of their heritage. Increased pride in African American culture. Ex) Langston Hughes, Bessie Smith, Duke Ellington.
- Flappers- Women during the 1920's that rejected traditional feminine roles. Refused to conform to society's expectations (they acted and dressed how they wanted to, not how society told them they should).
- Automobiles, radio, and motion pictures standardized American culture (influenced what people considered to be "American culture").

Causes of the Great Depression

- Overextension of Credit
- Purchasing stocks on margin
- Overproduction of farm goods
- 1929 Stock Market Crash

Great Depression

DUST BOWL: Caused by over-farming and severe drought. The Great Plains (flat farming center of the U.S.) suffered most directly from the Dust Bowl. Resulted in increased westward migration (people in the Great Plains moved west in order to find a better living



Hoovervilles

Nickname given to poor communities because of Hoover's refusal to provide direct federal aid to the homeless. Hoover was blamed for the suffering of the poor.



RUGGED INDIVIDUALISM: Herbert Hoover's belief that individuals are responsible for fixing their own economic problems during the Great Depression.

New Deal

FDR's plan to fix the problems of the Great Depression. FDR believed that the government should take a more active role in solving the economic problems of the Great Depression.

| RELIEF | RECOVERY | REFORM |
|--|---|--|
| Fixing the immediate problems caused by the Depression | Developing programs to help people move out of the Depression | Programs developed to ensure that a Great Depression does not happen again |



Important New Deal Legislation

FDIC: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insures bank accounts up to 250,000

SOCIAL SECURITY: Provides old age insurance, unemployment insurance, and disability.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (SEC): Prevents speculation in the stock market.

Causes of US Involvement in WWII

- US wanted to maintain a policy of neutrality or isolationism
- Atlantic Charter: FDR and Churchill declared their dedication to the spread of democracy
- Lend-Lease Act: provided military assistance to the allies.
- Bombing of Pearl Harbor



US DURING WWII

U.S. became involved to fight totalitarian aggression (Germany, Italy Japan) and because Germany and Japan achieved important military successes in Europe and Asia.

- D-Day Invasion June 1944- Important to the outcome of WWII because it opened a new Allied front in Europe (Germany had to fight enemies from the East and West instead of just the East).
- A key challenge faced by the U.S. during World War II was fighting the war on several fronts (Europe and Asia).
- The cooperation between the U.S. and Soviet Union during WWII supports the idea that alliances are built upon mutual self-interest (the U.S. and Soviet Union were enemies but formed an alliance because they were both enemies with Germany).
- 1944 election of FDR to a fourth term can be attributed to the unwillingness of voters to change leadership during a major crisis.
- The personal diplomacy conducted by FDR during WWII strengthened the President's role in shaping U.S. foreign policy.

US Home front During WWII

- Women Replaced Men during wartime in industry, EXPANSION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN
- African Americans moved to cities for economic opportunity
- GI BILL 1944: Extended educational opportunity and housing loans to veterans
- Used rationing to conserve goods for the war effort
- MANHATTAN PROJECT: Project that developed the Atomic Bomb
- Accelerated the American recovery from the Great Depression
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Korematsu vs. US

Korematsu v. U.S.- The U.S. government considered Japanese Americans a threat to national security during WWII, causing them to place Japanese Americans in confinement in internment camps.

- Supreme Court said that the removal of Japanese Americans from their homes was constitutional because this type of action was necessary during a national emergency.
- Supreme Court ruled that wartime conditions justified limitations being placed on civil liberties.
- Many Japanese lost their homes and businesses.

The Atomic Bomb

Arguments for the Bomb

- Save American Lives
- End the War Quickly

Arguments Against dropping the bomb

- Cause massive destruction in Japan



Cold War

- After WWII, the U.S. and Soviet Union were no longer allies because each nation believed that the other was a threat to its national security.
- Developed mainly as a result of the Soviet domination of Eastern Europe (after WWII, the Soviets did not withdraw their troops from Eastern Europe).
- Iron Curtain- Nickname given to the boundary of Soviet domination in Europe during the Cold War.
- During the Cold War era, the U.S. and Soviet Union were hesitant to become involved in direct military conflict because of the potential for global nuclear destruction. The superpowers supported opposing sides in conflicts, but did not confront each other directly.
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)- Formed in 1949 in order to protect Western Europe from the Soviet Union and provide collective security against Communist aggression.
- Marshall Plan (1948)- U.S. plan to economic aid to European nations threatened by communism

Cold War

Sputnik Launch(1957)- Soviet Union launched the first satellite into space. Led to American fears that the Soviets had achieved technological superiority. Heightened the space race as a form of Cold War competition.

- Containment- U.S. policy dedicated to stop Communist influence from spreading. NATO, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, Korean War, Vietnam War, and the Eisenhower Doctrine were examples of the U.S. foreign policy of containment (started by President Truman).
- Truman Doctrine- Originally designed to contain communism by giving aid to Greece and Turkey.
- Eisenhower Doctrine- Expanded the principles of the Truman Doctrine by extending Middle East military assistance in order to offset communist influence in the region.
- Berlin Airlift- Soviet forces cut off Berlin from the Western world, causing the U.S. to airlift supplies to West Berlin.
- Fall of the Berlin Wall is most closely associated with the end of the Cold War.

Cold War at Home

Senator Joseph McCarthy- Led a “witch hunt” for Communist spies in the U.S. government during the early 1950’s. 25

- McCarthyism- Fear of communist influence in the U.S. The term has since been applied to events that are related to reckless accusations unsupported by evidence.
- Opponents of the Senate hearings led by McCarthy during the 1950’s argued that these investigations violated the constitutional rights of many people.
- House Un-American Activities Committee
- The reputations of many people were ruined by false accusations of disloyalty.
- Execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg reflected the post-WWII concern over spying by communists in the U.S.
(the Rosenberg’s were executed in the U.S. for being Soviet spies.)

Vietnam War

U.S. became involved to prevent the spread of communism in Southeast Asia/Indochina (following the policy of containment).

- Domino Theory- Idea that if one country falls to communism, others around it will as well. Used by the U.S. as a justification for the Vietnam War.
- Different from World War II because the Vietnam War caused a significant amount of protest in the U.S. The Berkeley demonstrations, riots at the 1968 Democratic National Convention, and the Kent State protest all reflect student disapproval of the war. Protests against the Vietnam war grew in the late 1960's and early 1970's because many Americans believed that the war was unjust.
- The ratification for the 26th amendment, which lowered the voting age to 18, was a result of the participation of the U.S. in the Vietnam War (many 18 year olds went to war, causing the people to feel they deserved the right to vote).
- Presidential wartime powers were expanded during the war (but limited after).
- U.S. pulls out of Vietnam in 1975 resulting in a North Vietnam victory and all of Vietnam falling to communism.

JFK Foreign Policy

Established the Peace Corps- Gave support to developing nations.

- Bay of Pigs Invasion 1961- An effort supported by Kennedy to remove a communist dictator (Fidel Castro) from

power in Cuba. Kennedy's most significant foreign policy failure.

- Cuban Missile Crisis 1962- The Soviet Union placed nuclear weapons in Cuba (only 90 miles off the U.S. coast).

Kennedy attempted to deal with the situation by imposing a naval blockade to isolate Cuba from the Soviet

Union. Eventually led to Kennedy negotiating the limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty with the Soviet Union.

- New Frontier- Program that was successful in expanding the U.S. space program. The Soviet Union launched the

Sputnik satellite which led Kennedy to set a goal of landing a man on the Moon and increase funding for science

and math education.

Civil Rights Movement

Movement to end segregation based on race during the 1960's.

- Civil Disobedience- Lunch counter sit-ins and freedom riders are examples of nonviolent attempts to oppose segregation.

- Jackie Robinson breaks color barrier in Major League Baseball.

- President Truman issues executive order desegregating armed forces.

- NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People- Focused on higher education, full

political participation, and continued support for civil rights. Challenged school segregation.

- Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka- Required the integration (desegregation) of all public schools in the

U.S. Overturned Plessy v. Ferguson ruling of "separate but equal." Says that "separate educational facilities are

inherently unequal." Demonstrates that the Supreme Court can change an earlier decision.

Civil Rights Movement

~~Martin Luther King Jr. - Leader of the civil rights movement during the 1960's.~~

- Believed that civil disobedience (nonviolent protest) is sometimes necessary to bring about change.
- Believed that unjust laws must be disobeyed and the consequences accepted peacefully.
- Was against using violence to express frustration in achieving racial equality.
- Led the bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama.
- Wanted to replace racial segregation with an integrated society.
- Malcolm X- Civil right leader during 1950's and 60's that advocated black separatism.
- Rosa Parks- Practiced civil disobedience by refusing to give up her seat on a bus to a white man in Montgomery, Alabama. 27
- Civil Rights Act 1964- Passed in an effort to correct racial and gender discrimination. Ended the Jim Crow laws.
- Voting Rights Act 1954- Removed the literacy test as a voting qualification because different standards of literacy had been applied to different groups of voters. Attempted to remove racial barriers within voting.