

Unit 10 vocabulary review

1. Mossadegh- was a major figure in modern Iranian history who served as the [Prime Minister of Iran](#) from 1951 to 1953 when he was removed from power by a [coup d'état](#). From an aristocratic background, Mosaddeq was passionately opposed to foreign intervention in Iran. An author, administrator, lawyer, prominent parliamentarian, and statesman, he is most famous as the architect of the nationalization of the Iranian oil industry, which had been under British control through the [Anglo-Iranian Oil Company](#) (AIOC), today known as [British Petroleum](#) (BP). Mosaddeq was removed from power on August 19, 1953,
2. Riza Shah Pahlavi- Shah of Iran (1926–41). An army officer, he rose through the ranks and in 1921 led a coup that overthrew the [Qājār dynasty](#). He sought to bring order and end Iran's political chaos and its domination by Britain and Soviet Russia following World War I (1914–18). He constructed roads, schools, and hospitals, opened a university, and built the Trans-Iranian Railway. He emancipated women, nationalized several economic sectors, and reduced the clergy's power. He often used repressive methods, which eventually cost him his popularity. During World War II (1939–45), fearing that Pahlavi might side with Germany, the U.S. and Britain occupied Iran. The Allies forced him to abdicate (1941) in favour of his son, [Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi](#).
3. Nasser- 1918-70, Egyptian army officer and political leader, first president of the republic of Egypt (1956-70). A revolutionary since youth, he was wounded by the police and expelled (1935) from secondary school in Cairo for leading an anti-British student demonstration. He attended (1937) law school and graduated from the Royal Military Academy in 1938. In 1942, Nasser founded the secret Society of Free Officers, which fought against political corruption and foreign domination of Egypt.
4. Aswan- city (1986 pop. 190,579), capital of Aswan governorate, S Egypt, on the Nile River at the First Cataract. It is one of the driest cities in the world. Long famous as a winter resort and commercial center, the city has become an important industrial center since the start nearby of hydroelectricity production in 1960. A chemical fertilizer plant is the largest of the new industries. Iron ore and hematite are mined in the vicinity.
5. Ho Chi Minh- 1890-1969, Vietnamese nationalist leader, president of North Vietnam (1954-69), and one of the most influential political leaders of the 20th cent. His given name was Nguyen That Thanh.
6. Dien Bien Phu- a town in NW Vietnam: site of defeat of French forces by Vietminh 1954, bringing to an end the [French rule of Indochina](#). Domino Theory- a theory that if one country is taken over by an expansionist, esp. Communist, neighbor, party, or the like, the nearby nations will be taken over one after another.
7. Geneva Agreement- arranged a settlement which brought about an end to the [First Indochina war](#). The agreement was reached at the end of the [Geneva Conference](#). A ceasefire was signed and France agreed to withdraw its troops from the region. French Indochina was split into three countries: [Laos](#), [Cambodia](#), and [Vietnam](#). Vietnam was to be temporarily divided along the 17th Parallel until elections could be held to unite the country. These elections were never held; following repeated refusals to hold nationwide elections by [Ngo Dinh Diem](#) and his declaration of leadership of a new state, [South Vietnam](#), the [Vietminh](#) established a communist state in the North led by [Ho Chi Minh](#).
8. SEATO- Regional defense organization (1955–77) comprising Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, Britain, and the U.S. It was founded as part of the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty in order to protect the region from communism. Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos were not considered for membership, and other countries in the region preferred membership in the [nonaligned movement](#). SEATO had no standing forces, but its members engaged in combined military exercises. Pakistan

- withdrew in 1968, and France suspended financial support in 1975. The organization was disbanded officially in 1977.
9. Ngo Dinh Diem- 1901-63, president of South Vietnam (1955-63). A member of an influential Roman Catholic family, he was a civil servant before World War II and was connected with the nationalists during the war. He repeatedly refused high office with the government of [Bao Dai](#) until 1954, when he became prime minister. In 1955 he controlled a referendum that abolished the monarchy and emerged as South Vietnam's ruler. With strong backing from the United States, Diem initially made some progress, but his favoritism toward his family and toward Roman Catholics over Buddhists caused substantial criticism by the early 1960s.
 10. New Frontier- was a [Japanese](#) political party that existed during the mid-1990s. As a merger of several small parties, the party was ideologically diverse , with its membership ranging from moderate [socialists](#) to [neoliberals](#) and [conservatives](#). It is now defunct. The party was founded in 1994 by former prime minister [Kaifu Toshiki](#), and immediately became one of the members of the ruling anti- [LDP coalition](#) led by [Hosokawa Morihiro](#). This coalition—led by the [Japan New Party](#) and the [Japan Renewal Party](#)—collapsed in 1996. In 1995, former coalition leader [Hata Tsutomu](#) was ousted by [Ichirō Ozawa](#) who led the party until its dissolution in 1998.
 11. Election of 1960- marked the end of [Dwight D. Eisenhower](#)'s two terms as President. [Vice President, Richard M. Nixon](#), was the Republican (GOP) candidate. The Democrats nominated [Massachusetts](#) Senator [John F. Kennedy](#) (JFK) During the campaign, Kennedy charged that under Eisenhower and the Republicans, America was falling behind the [Soviet Union](#) in the [Cold War](#), both militarily and economically, and that as President he would "get America moving again." The electoral vote was the closest in any presidential election dating to [1916](#), and Kennedy's margin of victory in the popular vote is among the closest ever in American history. The 1960 election also remains a source of debate among some historians as to whether [vote theft](#) in selected states aided Kennedy's victory. This was also the first election in which [Alaska](#) and [Hawaii](#) were included in the election, having been granted statehood on January 3 and August 21 of the previous year.
 12. Apollo- one of a series of U.S. spacecraft designed to carry astronauts to the moon and back.
 13. Alliance of Progress- initiated by [U.S. President John F. Kennedy](#) in 1961 aimed to establish economic cooperation between North and South America.
 14. Bay of Pigs- is an inlet of the [Gulf of Cazones](#) on the south coast of [Cuba](#). It is located in the province of [Matanzas](#), east of the [Zapata Swamp](#), south of [Jagüey Grande](#) and west of the city of [Cienfuegos](#). The English translation of *cochinos* as "pigs" might be erroneous, as in all probability here it refers to a species of [triggerfish](#).
 15. Fidel Castro- A Cuban political leader of the twentieth century. He led the revolution that in 1959 overthrew the dictator of [Cuba](#), who had the support of the United States. Castro then presided over his country's transformation into a [communist](#) state. His beard and frequent wearing of combat uniforms have given him a distinctive appearance among heads of national governments.
 16. Cuban Missile Crisis- A confrontation between the United States and the [Soviet Union](#) in 1962 over the presence of missile sites in [Cuba](#); one of the “hottest” periods of the [cold war](#). The Soviet [premier](#), Nikita [Khrushchev](#), placed Soviet military missiles in Cuba, which had come under Soviet influence since the success of the Cuban Revolution three years earlier. President John F. [Kennedy](#) of the United States set up a naval blockade of Cuba and insisted that Khrushchev remove the missiles. Khrushchev did

17. Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty- bans all [nuclear](#) explosions in all environments, for military or civilian purposes.

18. Rosa Parks- A black seamstress from Montgomery, [Alabama](#), who, in 1955, refused to give up her seat on a Montgomery city bus to a white person, as she was legally required to do. Her mistreatment after refusing to give up her seat led to a [boycott](#) of the Montgomery buses by supporters of equal rights for black people. This incident was the first major confrontation in the [civil rights movement](#)
19. Montgomery Improvement Agency- was formed on December 5, 1955 by black ministers and community leaders in Montgomery, Alabama. Under the leadership of Martin Luther King, Jr., the MIA was instrumental in guiding the Montgomery bus boycott, a successful campaign that focused national attention on racial segregation in the South and catapulted King into the national spotlight.
20. Morgan v. Virginia- was argued by [Thurgood Marshall](#), the chief counsel of the [NAACP](#) and later himself an Associate Supreme Court Justice. [William H. Hastie](#) was co-counsel.^[1] The action resulted in a landmark ruling in 1946, which struck down state laws requiring segregation in situations involved interstate transportation. Marshall used an innovative strategy to argue the case. Instead of relying upon the [Equal Protection](#) clause of the [14th Amendment](#), Marshall argued successfully that segregation on interstate travel violated the [Commerce Clause](#) of the [U.S. Constitution](#).
21. Freedom Ride- Civil Rights activists called Freedom Riders rode in interstate buses into the segregated southern United States to test the United States Supreme Court decision [Boynton v. Virginia](#), (1960) 364 U.S. The first Freedom Ride left Washington D.C. on May 4, 1961, and was scheduled to arrive in New Orleans on May 17. Riders were arrested for trespassing, unlawful assembly, violating state and local Jim Crow laws, etc. Most of the subsequent rides were sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) while others belonged to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC, pronounced Snick). The Freedom Rides followed on the heels of dramatic "sit-ins" against segregated lunch counters conducted by students and youth throughout the South, and boycotts beginning in 1960.
22. Jackie Robinson- 1919-72, American baseball player, the first African-American player in the modern major leagues, b. Cairo, Ga. He grew up in Pasadena, Calif., where he became an outstanding athlete in high school and junior college. While attending (1939-41) the Univ. of California at Los Angeles, he established a wide reputation in baseball, basketball, football, and track.

23. Charlie Parker- (August 29, 1920 – March 12, 1955) was an American jazz saxophonist and composer. Parker is widely considered one of the most influential of jazz musicians, along with Louis Armstrong and Duke Ellington. Parker acquired the nickname "Yardbird" early in his career, and the shortened form "Bird" remained Parker's sobriquet for the rest of his life, inspiring the titles of a number of Parker compositions, such as "Yardbird Suite" and "Ornithology."
24. Miles Davis- 1926-91, American jazz musician, b. Alton, Ill. Rising to prominence with the birth of modern jazz in the mid-1940s, when he was a sideman in Charlie Parker's bop quintet, Davis became a dominant force in jazz trumpet. He was influential in the development of "cool" jazz in 1949-50, led numerous outstanding small groups through the 1950s and 60s, and produced a successful blend of jazz and rock music in the 1970s and 80s. Davis's trumpet and flügelhorn styles were warmly lyrical and were marked by a brilliant use of mutes.

25. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.- (November 29 1908 – April 4 1972) was an American politician who represented Harlem, New York in the United States House of Representatives between 1945 and 1971. He became chairman of the Education and Labor Committee in 1961. His tenure as committee chairman saw the passage of important social legislation
26. Thurgood Marshal- (July 2, 1908 – January 24, 1993) was an [American jurist](#) and the first [African American](#) to serve on the [Supreme Court of the United States](#). Before becoming a judge, he was a lawyer who was best remembered for his high success rate in arguing before the Supreme Court and for the victory in [Brown v. Board of Education](#). He was nominated to the court by President [Lyndon Johnson](#) in 1967.
27. Congress Racial Equality- or CORE is a U.S. civil rights organization that played a pivotal role in the Civil Rights Movement from its foundation in 1942 to the mid-1960s. Membership in CORE is stated to be open to "anyone who believes that 'all people are created equal' and is willing to work towards the ultimate goal of true equality throughout the world." Since 1968, CORE has been led by Roy Innis and his family
28. Paul Laurence Dunbar- 1872-1906, American poet and novelist, b. Dayton, Ohio. The son of former slaves, he won recognition with his Lyrics of Lowly Life (1896)—a collection of poems from his Oak and Ivy (1893) and Majors and Minors (1895). His humorous poems employing African-American folk materials and dialect were especially popular with the public, but Dunbar viewed them as a means of getting his other works published and came to despise them. Dunbar's other works include four novels, the best known of which is The Sport of the Gods (1902); four collections of short stories, notably Folks from Dixie (1898), in which he portrayed the lives of Southern blacks; and numerous song lyrics.
29. Brown v. Board of Education- was a [landmark decision](#) of the [United States Supreme Court](#) that declared state laws establishing separate [public schools](#) for black and white students unconstitutional. The decision overturned the [Plessy v. Ferguson](#) decision of 1896 which allowed state-sponsored segregation. Handed down on May 17, 1954, the [Warren Court](#)'s unanimous (9–0) decision stated that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal." As a result, [de jure racial segregation](#) was ruled a violation of the [Equal Protection Clause](#) of the [Fourteenth Amendment](#) of the [United States Constitution](#). This ruling paved the way for [integration](#) and the [civil rights movement](#).
30. Missouri v. Ex.Rel. Gaines- was a [United States Supreme Court](#) decision holding that states that provide a school to white students must provide in-state education to blacks as well. States can satisfy this requirement by allowing blacks and whites to attend the same school or creating a second school for blacks.
31. McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents- was a United States Supreme Court case that reversed a lower court decision upholding the efforts of the state-supported University of Oklahoma to adhere to the state law requiring African-Americans to be provided instruction on a segregated basis.
32. Earl Warren- 1891-1974, American public official and 14th Chief Justice of the United States (1953-69), b. Los Angeles. He graduated from the Univ. of California Law School in 1912. Admitted (1914) to the bar, he practiced in Oakland, Calif., and held several local offices. He served (1939-43) as state attorney general and was governor of California from 1943 to 1953. In 1948 he was the unsuccessful candidate for Vice President on the Republican ticket headed by Thomas E. Dewey. In Oct., 1953, President Eisenhower appointed him Chief Justice to succeed Fred M. Vinson. One of the most dynamic of Chief Justices, Warren led the court toward a number of landmark decisions in the fields of civil rights and individual liberties.
33. Little Rock- state capital and seat of Pulaski co., central Ark., on the Arkansas River; inc. 1831. It is a river port and the administrative, commercial, transportation, and cultural

- center of the state. The city's industries process agricultural products, fish, beef, poultry, and bauxite and timber. Its manufacturing industries are closely related with those of North Little Rock across the river.
- 34. Orval Faubus- was the [36th Governor of Arkansas](#), serving from 1955 to 1967. He is best known for his 1957 stand against the [desegregation](#) of [Little Rock public schools](#) during the [Little Rock Crisis](#), in which he defied a unanimous decision of the [United States Supreme Court](#) by ordering the [Arkansas National Guard](#) to stop [African American](#) students from attending [Little Rock Central High School](#).
 - 35. Southern Manifesto- was a document written in February-March 1956 by legislators in the United States Congress opposed to racial integration in public places. The manifesto was signed by 99 Democrats and 2 Republicans (101 politicians) from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. The document was largely drawn up to counter the landmark Supreme Court 1954 ruling [Brown v. Board of Education](#), which integrated public schools. The initial version was written by Strom Thurmond and the final version mainly by Richard Russell.
 - 36. Martin Luther King Jr.- 1929–68, U.S. Baptist minister: civil-rights leader; Nobel peace prize 1964.
 - 37. SCLC- a civil-rights organization founded in 1957 by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - 38. Greensboro- seat of Guilford co., N central N.C.; inc. 1829. The city is a financial, insurance, and distribution center for the region. Manufactures include textiles and apparel, buses, motor vehicle parts, electronic and telecommunications equipment, and food and beverages. Greensboro was settled in 1749.
 - 39. Julian Bond- 1940-, U.S. civil-rights leader, b. Nashville, Tenn. As a student at Morehouse College, he participated in sit-ins at segregated Atlanta restaurants. He was a founder (1960) of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, serving (1961-65) as its communications director. Elected (1965) to the Georgia assembly, Bond was denied his seat because of his statements opposing the war in Vietnam. Reelected in 1966, he began serving after the U.S. Supreme Court upheld (Dec., 1966) his right to hold office. A state representative until 1974, he then served as a state senator (1975-87).
 - 40. SNCC- a U.S. civil-rights organization formed by students and active esp. during the 1960s, whose aim was to achieve political and economic equality for blacks through local and regional action groups.
 - 41. Civil Rights Act of 1957- primarily a [voting rights](#) bill, was the first [civil rights](#) legislation enacted by Congress in the [United States](#) since [Reconstruction](#). After it was proposed to Congress by then-President [Dwight Eisenhower](#), Senator [James Strom Thurmond](#) sustained the longest one-person [filibuster](#) in history in an attempt to keep it from becoming law. His one-man filibuster consisted of 24 hours and 18 minutes of readings from the [Declaration of Independence](#), the [Bill of Rights](#), [Washington's Farewell Address](#), and various phone books.
 - 42. Albany Movement- was a [desegregation](#) coalition formed in [Albany, Georgia](#), on [November 17, 1961](#). Local [activists](#), the [Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee](#) (SNCC), and the [National Association for the Advancement of Colored People](#) (NAACP) were all involved in the movement. The movement was led by [William G. Anderson](#), a local black [physician](#). In December 1961, [Martin Luther King, Jr](#) and his [Southern Christian Leadership Conference](#) became involved.
 - 43. James Meredith- (born [June 25, 1933](#)) is an [American civil rights movement](#) figure. He was the first [African-American](#) student at the [University of Mississippi](#), an event that was a flash point in the American civil rights movement. Meredith was born in [Kosciusko, Mississippi](#) of [Native American](#) ([Choctaw](#)) and [African American](#) heritage. He enlisted in the [United States Air Force](#) right out of [high school](#) and served from 1951 to 1960. He

- then attended [Jackson State College](#) for two years. He applied to the University of Mississippi, but was denied twice. On [October 1, 1962](#), he became the first black student at the [University of Mississippi](#), after being barred from entering on [September 20](#).
- 44. Robert Kennedy- may most famously refer to [Robert F. Kennedy](#) (1925–1968), former Attorney General of the United States, Senator from New York, and assassinated Democratic candidate for the 1968 Presidential election.
 - 45. Ross Barnett- ([January 22, 1898 November 6, 1987](#)) was the [Democratic governor](#) of the U.S. state of [Mississippi](#) from 1960 to 1964. Born in [Standing Pine](#) in [Leake County](#), Barnett was the youngest of ten [children](#) of a [Confederate](#) veteran. He served in the [United States Army](#) during [World War I](#), then worked in a variety of jobs while earning an undergraduate degree from [Mississippi College](#) in [Clinton](#) in 1922. Four years later, he followed that with an [LL.B.](#) from the [University of Mississippi](#) in [Oxford](#). In 1929, he married Mary Pearl Crawford, a schoolteacher, with the couple's long-time union producing two daughters and a son.
 - 46. Birmingham- City (1990 pop. 265,968), seat of Jefferson co., N central Ala., in the Jones Valley near the southern end of the Appalachian system; founded and inc. 1871. The largest city in the state, it was long a leading iron and steel center, the "Pittsburgh of the South." Industry has diversified since the 1970s to include textiles, chemicals, automotive parts, and aircraft production. Health-care services, commerce, banking, insurance, research, and government are also important. A leading "New South" city, Birmingham developed rapidly with the expansion of railroads and, connected with the Gulf of Mexico by canal, became a trade and communications center. The city was the scene of unrest during the civil-rights struggles of the 1960s; on Sept. 15, 1963, four young black girls were killed in a church bombing. In 1979 the city elected its first African-American mayor.
 - 47. George Wallace- (August 25, 1919 September 13, 1998), was a Democratic [Governor](#) of [Alabama](#) for four terms (1963–1967, 1971–1979 and 1983–1987) and ran for [U.S. President](#) seven times, running as a Democrat in four times and in the Independent Party three times. He is best known for his [pro-segregation](#) attitudes and as a symbol of [states' rights](#) during the American [desegregation](#) period, which he modified later in life.
 - 48. Medgar Evers- ([July 2, 1925 June 12, 1963](#)) was an [African American civil rights activist](#) from [Mississippi](#) who was murdered by [Byron De La Beckwith](#), a member of the [Ku Klux Klan](#).
 - 49. A Philip Randolph- 1889–1979, U.S. labor leader: president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters 1925–68.
 - 50. Yippies- 1968, acronym from fictitious "Youth International Party," modeled on [hippie](#)
 - 51. Abbie Hoffman- (November 30, 1936 – April 12, 1989) was a radical social and political [activist](#) in the [United States](#) who co-founded the [Youth International Party](#) ("Yippies"). Later he became a fugitive from the law, who lived under an alias following a conviction for dealing [cocaine](#).
 - 52. Richard Daley- (May 15, 1902 – December 20, 1976) served for 21 years as the mayor and undisputed [Democratic boss](#) of [Chicago](#) and is considered by historians to be the "last of the big city bosses." He played a major role in the [history of the Democratic Party](#), especially with his support of [John F. Kennedy](#) in [1960](#) and of [Hubert Humphrey](#) in [1968](#). Daley was [Chicago](#)'s third mayor in a row from the working-class, heavily [Irish American Bridgeport](#) neighborhood on [Chicago's South Side](#), and he lived there his entire life.
 - 53. Eugene McCarthy- ([March 29, 1916 – December 10, 2005](#)) was an American [politician](#), [poet](#), and a long-time member of the [United States Congress](#) from [Minnesota](#). He served in the [U.S. House of Representatives](#) from 1949 to 1959 and the [U.S. Senate](#) from 1959 to 1971. In the [1968 presidential election](#), McCarthy unsuccessfully sought the

- [Democratic](#) nomination for [president of the United States](#) to succeed incumbent [Lyndon B. Johnson](#) on an anti- [Vietnam War](#) platform. He would unsuccessfully seek the presidency five times altogether.
54. Abraham Ribicoff- ([April 9, 1910](#) [February 22, 1998](#)) was an [American](#) United States Democratic Party politician. He served in the [United States Congress](#), as governor of Connecticut and as [President John F. Kennedy's Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare](#). He was Connecticut's first and to date only Jewish governor.
 55. Black Panthers- U.S. African-American militant party, founded (1966) in Oakland, Calif., by Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale. Originally espousing violent revolution as the only means of achieving black liberation, the Black Panthers called on African Americans to arm themselves for the liberation struggle. In the late 1960s party members became involved in a series of violent confrontations with the police (resulting in deaths on both sides) and in a series of court cases, some resulting from direct shoot-outs with the police and some from independent charges. Among the most notable of the trials was that of Huey Newton for killing a policeman in 1967, which resulted in three mistrials, the last in 1971.
 56. Huey Newton- ([February 17, 1942](#) – [August 22, 1989](#)), was co-founder and leader of the [Black Panther Party for Self Defense](#), an [African-American](#) organization established to promote [civil rights](#) and [self-defense](#).
 57. Bobby Seal- born October 22, 1936), is an [American civil rights](#) activist, who along with [Huey P. Newton](#), co-founded the [Black Panthers](#) on October 15, 1966.
 58. Jesse Jackson- An African-American clergyman and political leader of the twentieth century. Jackson, a leader in the [civil rights movement](#), has energetically encouraged self-confidence in young people, especially blacks. He ran for president in the [primaries](#) of 1984 and 1988.
 59. Muhammad Ali- An African-American boxer of the twentieth century, who was world champion in the heavyweight class for several years between 1964 and 1979. He was known in his boxing career for his flamboyant personality and aggressive self-promotion, as well as for his superior boxing ability and style. His boxing strategy, he said, was to “float like a butterfly and sting like a bee.” A [Black Muslim](#), Ali was originally named Cassius Clay. After he refused for reasons of conscience to serve in the armed forces in the 1960s, several boxing associations revoked his title as world champion, but he regained it later. During his boxing career he was extremely popular in [Africa](#), and after his retirement he traveled there as a goodwill ambassador.
 60. Kwanza- a harvest festival celebrated from Dec. 26th until Jan. 1st in some African-American communities.
 61. NOW- U.S. women's rights organization. It was founded in 1966 by [Betty Friedan](#) to promote equal rights for women, particularly in the area of employment. With some 500,000 members (both women and men) and 550 chapters, it addresses, through lobbying and litigation, issues such as child care, pregnancy leave, and abortion and pension rights. In the 1970s its major concern was passage of the [Equal Rights Amendment](#) to the Constitution, though the amendment failed in 1982. NOW has been more successful at the state level, where it has lobbied for state equal rights amendments and comparable-worth (equal pay for equal work) legislation.
 62. Chicano- is a politically-loaded word for a [Mexican American](#) (in the sense of native-born Americans of Mexican ancestry, as opposed to Mexican natives living in the United States). The terms *Chicano* and *Chicana* (also spelled xicano) are used specifically by and regarding some US citizens of Mexican descent.
 63. Bilingual Education Act- of 1968 was the first piece of [United States federal legislation](#) in regards to minority language speakers. The bill was introduced in 1967 by [Texas](#) senator [Ralph Yarborough](#). Its purpose was to provide school districts with federal

- funds to establish educational programs for students with limited English speaking ability. The bill was originally intended for Spanish-speaking students, but in 1968 merged into the all-encompassing Bilingual Education Act or Title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). The act encouraged instruction in English and multicultural awareness in the wake of the Civil Rights movement although it did not require bilingual programs. The act also gave school districts the opportunity to provide bilingual education programs without violating segregation laws.
- 64. Brown Berets- were a [Chicano nationalist activist](#) group of young [Mexican Americans](#) during the [Chicano Movement](#) in the late sixties and throughout the seventies. The group was modeled on the [Black Panther Party](#), and inspired by the Black Panthers, [American Indian Movement](#), [Young Lords](#), Anti-war Movement(s), [Cesar Chavez](#) and the [Farm Workers movement](#), Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales, [Reies Tijerina](#), and Revolutionary movements around the world; and were seen as part of the Third Movement for Liberation. The Brown Berets focused on [community organizing](#) against [police brutality](#) and were in favor of educational equality.
 - 65. American Indian Movement- (AIM), organization of the Native American civil-rights movement, founded in 1968. Its purpose is to encourage self-determination among Native Americans and to establish international recognition of their treaty rights. In 1972, members of AIM briefly took over the headquarters of the Bureau of [Indian Affairs](#) in Washington, D.C. They complained that the government had created the tribal councils on reservations in 1934 as a way of perpetuating paternalistic control over Native American development. In 1973, about 200 Sioux, led by members of AIM, seized the tiny village of Wounded Knee, S.Dak., site of the last great massacre of Native Americans by the U.S. cavalry (1890).
 - 66. George Mitchell- (born August 20, 1933) is the [U.S.](#) Special Envoy for Middle East Peace under the [Obama administration](#). A [Democrat](#), Mitchell was a United States [Senator](#) who served as the [Senate Majority Leader](#) from 1989 to 1995. He was chairman of [The Walt Disney Company](#) from March 2004 until January 2007, and was [chairman](#) of the international [law firm DLA Piper](#) at the time of his appointment as special envoy. He was the [Chancellor](#) of [Queen's University](#) in [Belfast, Northern Ireland](#) and was the main investigator in both [Mitchell Reports](#).
 - 67. Native American Rights Fund- also known as NARF, is a non-profit organization that uses existing laws and treaties to ensure that state governments and the national government live up to their legal obligations. NARF also "provides legal representation and technical assistance to Indian tribes, organizations and individuals nationwide."
 - 68. George Wallace- A political leader of the twentieth century. As governor of [Alabama](#) in the 1960s, he resisted [integration](#) and promised to "stand at the schoolhouse door" to bar black people from admission to the University of Alabama. The [National Guard](#) eventually forced him to back down. In 1968, he was nominated for president by a third party, the American Independent party, and came in third, behind Richard [Nixon](#) and Hubert Humphrey. In 1972, he ran for president again, but was shot and paralyzed by a would-be assassin during the campaign. Wallace presented himself as a populist (see [populism](#)), who championed poor and middle-income whites against blacks and wealthy, [liberal](#) whites. In a remarkable reversal of positions, he endorsed [integration](#) in the 1980s and was again elected governor of Alabama for four years.
 - 69. Henry Kissinger- A scholar and government official of the twentieth century. As an adviser and later [secretary of state](#) under President Richard [Nixon](#), Kissinger prepared for the opening of diplomatic relations between the United States and the [People's Republic of China](#). During the [Vietnam War](#), he helped Nixon plan and execute a secret bombing of [Cambodia](#), and his negotiations with the government of [North Vietnam](#) helped produce a cease-fire in that war. He was cowinner of the [Nobel Prize](#) for peace in 1973.

70. Vietnamization- a U.S. policy during the Vietnam War of giving the South Vietnamese government responsibility for carrying on the war, so as to allow for the withdrawal of American troops.
71. Jackson State University- (also known as Jackson State or JSU) is a [historically black university](#) located in [Jackson, Mississippi](#) founded in 1877. Jackson State University has been especially noted for its successful business and computer science departments, being among the highest ranked in the [United States](#). Jackson State is a member school of the [Thurgood Marshall Scholarship Fund](#) and its current president is Dr. Ronald Mason, Jr.
72. William Calley- (born [June 8, 1943](#), in [Miami, Florida](#)) is American war criminal, [U.S. Army officer](#) found guilty of ordering the [My Lai Massacre](#) on [March 16, 1968](#), during the [Vietnam War](#).
73. Paris Peace Agreement of 1973- intended to establish peace in [Vietnam](#) and an end to the [Vietnam War](#), ended direct U.S. military involvement and temporarily stopped the fighting between north and south. The governments of the [Democratic Republic of Vietnam](#) (North Vietnam), the [Republic of Vietnam](#) (South Vietnam), and the [United States](#), as well as the [Provisional Revolutionary Government](#) (PRG) that represented indigenous South Vietnamese revolutionaries signed the [Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam](#) on January 27, 1973.
74. Ping Pong Diplomacy- refers to the exchange of [ping pong](#) players between the [United States](#) and [People's Republic of China](#) (PRC) in the 1970s. The event marked a thaw in [U.S.-China relations](#) that paved the way to a [visit to Beijing by President Richard Nixon](#).
75. SALT- either of two preliminary five-year agreements between the U.S. and the Soviet Union for the control of certain nuclear weapons, the first concluded in 1972 (SALT I) and the second drafted in 1979 (SALT II) but not ratified.
76. Environment Protection Agency- is an [agency](#) of the [federal government of the United States](#) charged with protecting human health and the environment, by writing and enforcing regulations based on laws passed by Congress.^[2] The EPA was proposed by President [Richard Nixon](#) and began operation on December 3, 1970, after Nixon submitted a [reorganization plan](#) to [Congress](#) and it was ratified by committee hearings in the House and Senate.^[3] The agency is led by its [Administrator](#), who is appointed by the [president](#) and approved by Congress. The current administrator is [Lisa P. Jackson](#). The EPA is not a [Cabinet](#) department, but the administrator is normally given [cabinet rank](#). The agency has approximately 18,000 full-time employees
77. Occupational Safety and Health Administration- a government agency in the Department of Labor to maintain a safe and healthy work environment
78. Warren Burger- ([September 17 1907](#) – [June 25 1995](#)) was [Chief Justice](#) of the [United States](#) from 1969 to 1986. Although Burger was a conservative and considered a [strict constructionist](#), under his tenure, the [United States Supreme Court](#) delivered a variety of transformative decisions on [abortion](#), [capital punishment](#), [religious establishment](#), and school [desegregation](#).
79. Apollo 11- mission was the first manned mission to land on the [Moon](#). It was the fifth [human spaceflight](#) of [Project Apollo](#) and the third human voyage to the Moon. It was also the second all-veteran crew in manned spaceflight history. Launched on July 16, 1969, it carried Commander [Neil Alden Armstrong](#), Command Module Pilot [Michael Collins](#) and Lunar Module Pilot [Edwin Eugene 'Buzz' Aldrin, Jr.](#) On July 20, Armstrong and Aldrin became the first humans to land on the Moon, while Collins orbited above.
80. Watergate- a White House political scandal that came to light during the 1972 presidential campaign, growing out of a break-in at the Democratic party headquarters at the Watergate apartment-office complex in Washington, D.C., and, after Congressional hearings, culminating in the resignation of President Nixon in 1974.

81. Anastasio Somoza- (1 February 1896 – 29 September 1956) was officially the 65th and 69th [President](#) of [Nicaragua](#) from 1 January 1937 to 1 May 1947 and from 21 May 1950 to 29 September 1956, but ruled effectively as [dictator](#) from 1936 until his [assassination](#).
82. Salvador Allende- Socialist president of Chile (1970–73). Of upper-middle-class background, Allende took a degree in medicine and in 1933 helped found Chile's Socialist Party. He ran for president unsuccessfully three times before winning narrowly in 1970. He attempted to restructure Chilean society along socialist lines while retaining democracy, civil liberties, and due process of law, but his efforts to redistribute wealth resulted in stagnant production, food shortages, rising inflation, and widespread strikes. His inability to control his radical supporters further alienated the middle class. His policies dried up foreign credit and led to a covert campaign by the U.S. [Central Intelligence Agency](#) to destabilize the government. He was overthrown in a violent military coup, during which he died by gunshot, reportedly self-inflicted.
83. Daniel Ellsberg- 1931-, American political activist, b. Chicago, grad. Columbia Univ. (B.S., 1952, Ph.D., 1959). After serving in the U.S. Marine Corps, he worked for the Rand Corporation (1959-64; 1967-70), conducting studies on defense policies. Originally a strong supporter of the [Vietnam War](#), he became a committed opponent of U.S. policy. In 1971 he gave the *New York Times* access to a secret history of the Vietnam War, commissioned by the Dept. of Defense, which revealed that the government had repeatedly misled the American people about the escalation of the war.
84. E. Howard Hunt- ([October 9 1918 – January 23 2007](#)) was an [American author](#) and [spy](#). He worked for the [Central Intelligence Agency](#) (CIA) and later the [White House](#) under President [Richard Nixon](#). Hunt, with [G. Gordon Liddy](#) and others, was one of the White House's "plumbers" — a secret team of operatives charged with fixing "leaks." Information disclosures had proved an embarrassment to the Nixon administration when defense analyst [Daniel Ellsberg](#) sent a series of documents, which came to be known as the [Pentagon Papers](#), to [The New York Times](#).
85. G. Gordon Liddy- (born [November 30, 1930](#)) was the chief operative for the [White House Plumbers](#) unit that existed during several years of [Richard Nixon](#)'s Presidency. Along with [E. Howard Hunt](#), Liddy masterminded the [first break-in](#) of the [Democratic National Committee](#) headquarters in the Watergate building in 1972. The subsequent cover-up of the [Watergate scandal](#) led to Nixon's resignation in 1974; Liddy served four and a half years in prison for his role in the burglary.
86. CREEP- abbreviated CRP but often mocked by the acronym CREEP, was a [fundraising](#) organization of [United States President Richard Nixon](#)'s administration. Besides its re-election activities, CRP employed [money laundering](#) and [slush funds](#) and was directly and actively involved in the [Watergate scandal](#).^[1] CRP used [US\\$500,000](#) in funds raised for the purpose to re-elect President Nixon to pay legal expenses for the five [Watergate burglars](#) after their indictment in September 1972, in exchange for their silence and [perjury](#)^[citation needed]. This act helped turn the burglary into an explosive [political scandal](#). The burglars, as well as [G. Gordon Liddy](#), [E. Howard Hunt](#), [John N. Mitchell](#), and other Nixon administration figures, were imprisoned over the break-in and their efforts to cover it up.
87. Saturday Night Massacre- was the term given by political commentators^[1] to [U.S. President Richard Nixon](#)'s executive dismissal of independent [special prosecutor Archibald Cox](#), and the resignations of [Attorney General Elliot Richardson](#) and [Deputy Attorney General William Ruckelshaus](#) on October 20, 1973 during the [Watergate scandal](#).
88. Spiro Agnew- ([November 9, 1918 September 17, 1996](#)) was the thirty-ninth [Vice President of the United States](#) (and the first [Greek American](#) to serve in that capacity) serving under President [Richard M. Nixon](#), and the 55th [Governor of Maryland](#). During

- his fifth year as Vice President, in the late summer of 1973, Agnew was under investigation by the [U.S. Attorney](#)'s office in [Baltimore, Maryland](#), on charges of [extortion](#), [tax fraud](#), [bribery](#), and [conspiracy](#). In October, he was formally charged with having accepted bribes totaling more than \$100,000, while holding office as Baltimore County Executive, governor of Maryland, and Vice President of the United States. On October 10, Agnew was allowed to plead no contest to a single charge that he had failed to report \$29,500 of income received in 1967, with the condition that he resign the office of Vice President.
89. Gerald Ford- served 29 months as President from 1974 to 1977. When President Richard Nixon resigned in the wake of the Watergate scandal on August 9, 1974, Ford assumed the presidency. Immediately after taking the oath of office in the East Room of the White House, he spoke to the assembled audience in a speech broadcast live to the nation. Ford noted the peculiarity of his position: "I am acutely aware that you have not elected me as your president by your ballots, and so I ask you to confirm me as your president with your prayers." On August 20 Ford nominated former New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller to fill the vice presidency he had vacated. Rockefeller was confirmed by the House and Senate., being sworn in December 19, 1974.
90. War Powers Act- also referred to as the War Powers Resolution, is a resolution of the Congress of The United States of America that stated that the President of The United States of America can send armed forces into action abroad only by authorization of Congress or if the United States of America is already under attack or serious threat. The War Powers Act requires that the president notify Congress within 48 hours of committing armed forces to military action and forbids armed forces from remaining for more than 60 days without an authorization of force or a [declaration of war](#).
91. Three Mile Island- site of a nuclear power plant 10 mi (16 km) south of Harrisburg, Pa. On Mar. 28, 1979, failure of the cooling system of the No. 2 [nuclear reactor](#) led to overheating and partial melting of its uranium core and production of hydrogen gas, which raised fears of an explosion and dispersal of radioactivity. Thousands living near the plant left the area before the 12-day crisis ended, during which time some radioactive water and gases were released. A federal investigation, assigning blame to human, mechanical, and design errors, recommended changes in reactor licensing and personnel training, as well as in the structure and function of the [Nuclear Regulatory Commission](#). The accident also increased public concern over the dangers of nuclear power and slowed construction of other reactors.
92. OPEC- in full Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries Multinational organization established in 1960 to coordinate the petroleum production and export policies of its members. Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela were the original members; they were joined by Qatar (1961), Indonesia and Libya (1962), Abu Dhabi (1967; membership transferred to the United Arab Emirates, 1974), Algeria (1967), Nigeria (1971), and Angola (2007). Ecuador (1973) and Gabon (1975) are no longer OPEC members. Policy decisions are taken by consensus at its Vienna headquarters. In 1973 OPEC began a series of oil price increases in retaliation for Western support of Israel in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, and OPEC members' income greatly increased as a result.
93. Department of Energy- (DOE) is a [Cabinet](#)-level department of the [United States government](#) responsible for [energy policy](#) and [nuclear safety](#). Its responsibilities include the nation's [nuclear weapons](#) program, [nuclear reactor](#) production for the [United States Navy](#), [energy conservation](#), energy-related research, [radioactive waste](#) disposal, and domestic [energy production](#). DOE also sponsors more basic and applied scientific

- research than any other US federal agency; most of this is funded through its system of [United States Department of Energy National Laboratories](#).
94. AFL-CIO- in full American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial OrganizationsU.S. federation of labour unions formed in 1955 by the merger of the AFL and the CIO. The AFL was founded in 1886 as a loose federation of craft unions under the leadership of Samuel Gompers. Member unions retained autonomy and received protection of their workers and jurisdiction over a certain industrial territory. The CIO was founded in 1935 as the Committee for Industrial Organization by a splinter group of AFL unions whose leaders believed in organizing skilled and unskilled workers across entire industries; at its first convention in 1938, it adopted its current name and elected John L. Lewis president. For two decades the AFL and CIO were bitter rivals for the leadership of the U.S. labour movement, but they formed an alliance in the increasingly conservative, antilabour climate of the postwar era, and in 1955 they merged under the leadership of George Meany. AFL-CIO membership reached 17 million in the late 1970s but declined from the 1980s as the U.S. manufacturing sector shrank. AFL-CIO activities include recruiting and organizing members, conducting educational campaigns, and supporting political candidates and legislation deemed beneficial to labour.
 95. Betty Ford- (born April 8, 1918) is the widow of former [United States President Gerald R. Ford](#) and was the [First Lady of the United States](#) from 1974 to 1977. She is the founder and former chairwoman of the board of directors of the [Betty Ford Center](#) for substance abuse and addiction and a recipient of the [Congressional Gold Medal](#).
 96. Election of 1976- followed the resignation of President [Richard Nixon](#) in the wake of the [Watergate scandal](#). It pitted incumbent President [Gerald Ford](#), the Republican candidate, against the relatively unknown former [governor of Georgia, Jimmy Carter](#), the Democratic candidate. Ford was saddled with a slow economy and paid a political price for his [pardon](#) of Nixon. Carter ran as a Washington outsider and [reformer](#) and won a narrow victory. He was the first president elected from the [Deep South](#) since [Zachary Taylor](#) in [1848](#).
 97. Jimmy Carter- 1924-, 39th President of the United States (1977-81), b. Plains, Ga, grad. Annapolis, 1946. Carter served in the navy, where he worked with Admiral Hyman G. Rickover in developing the nuclear submarine program. Resigning his commission (1953) after his father's death, he ran his family's peanut farm, which he built into a prosperous business. In 1962 he was elected as a Democrat to the first of two terms in the Georgia Senate. He ran unsuccessfully for governor in 1966, then succeeded in 1970, replacing Lester Maddox. As governor, Carter proclaimed that the time had come to end racial discrimination and formed alliances with such civil-rights leaders as Andrew Young.
 98. Bakke v. University of California- (1978) was a landmark decision of the [Supreme Court of the United States](#) on [affirmative action](#). It bars [quota systems](#) in college admissions but affirms the constitutionality of affirmative action programs giving equal access to minorities
 99. U.S. v. Wheeler- is an 8-to-1 ruling by the [Supreme Court of the United States](#) which held that the [Constitution](#) alone did not grant the federal government the power to prosecute [kidnappers](#), and that only the [states](#) had the authority to punish a private citizen's unlawful violation of another's [freedom of movement](#). The case was a landmark interpretation of the [Privileges and Immunities Clause](#) of the Constitution,[\[1\]\[2\]](#) and contained a classic legal statement of the right to travel which continues to undergird American jurisprudence.
 100. Oliphant v. Squamish Indian Tribe- (1978) is a United States Supreme Court case regarding the criminal jurisdiction of Tribal courts over non- Indians.The case was

decided on March 6, 1978, with a 6-2 majority. The court opinion was written by William Rehnquist; a dissenting opinion was written by Thurgood Marshall. Judge William J. Brennan abstained. The case centered on the arrest of Mark Oliphant, a non-Indian, by tribal police. Oliphant argued that the tribal court does not have criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians. Eventually the Supreme Court agreed with him.

101. Community Development Act of 1914-
102. Love Canal- is a neighborhood in Niagara Falls, New York, which became the subject of national and international attention, controversy, and eventual environmental notoriety following the discovery of 21,000 tons of toxic waste that had been buried beneath the neighborhood by Hooker Chemical. Love Canal officially covers 36 square blocks in the far southeastern corner of the city, along 99th Street and Read Avenue. Two bodies of water define the northern and southern boundaries of the neighborhood: Bergholtz Creek to the north and the Niagara River one-quarter mile (400 m) to the south. In this area, Grand Island is situated on the south shore of the Niagara River.
103. Audubon Society- a society founded in 1905 for the preservation of wildlife, esp. of birds.
104. Wilderness Society- is an American organization that is dedicated to protecting America's wilderness. It was formed in 1935 and currently has over 300,000 members and supporters
105. Sierra Club- national organization in the United States dedicated to the preservation and expansion of the world's parks, wildlife, and wilderness areas. Founded (1892) in California by a group led by the Scottish-American conservationist John Muir, the Sierra Club is made up of more than 630,000 people devoted to the exploration, enjoyment, and protection of the natural environment. The club was instrumental in helping to create the National Park Service and the National Forest Service, as well as in the formation of individual recreation areas, such as Olympic and Redwood national parks. The group has also led efforts to obtain new parklands in Alaska.
106. Greenpeace- international organization that promotes environmental awareness and addresses environmental abuse through direct, nonviolent confrontations with governments and companies. Founded in 1971 to oppose U.S. nuclear testing in Alaska, the organization has fought to protect endangered species, stop the dumping of hazardous waste, and strengthen national and international laws that regulate environmental affairs. A small organization largely dependent on voluntary funding, it has used wide media exposure to draw attention to its causes. Rainbow Warrior, a Greenpeace ship scheduled to protest French atmospheric nuclear weapons tests, was blown up in Auckland Harbour, New Zealand, on July 10, 1985, by French intelligence agents. The resulting scandal caused the resignation of France's minister of defense and the firing of the head of France's intelligence service.
107. Alaska Pipeline- is a major U.S. oil pipeline connecting oil fields in Alaska's North Slope to a North Pacific seaport where the oil can be shipped to the Lower 48 states for refining. The main Trans-Alaska Pipeline runs north to south, almost 800 miles (1,300 km), from the Arctic Ocean at Prudhoe Bay, Alaska to the Gulf of Alaska at Valdez, Alaska, passing near several Alaskan villages and towns, including Wiseman (pop. 21), Bettles (pop. 39), Livengood (pop. 29), Fox (pop. 300), Fairbanks (pop. 34,540), and Glennallen
108. New Right- is used in several countries as a descriptive term for various forms of conservative, right-wing, or self-proclaimed dissident oppositional movements and groups that emerged in the mid- to late twentieth century.
109. Jerry Falwell- (August 11 1933 – May 15, 2007) was an American evangelical Christian pastor, televangelist, and a controversial conservative commentator. He was the

- founding pastor of the Thomas Road Baptist Church, a megachurch in Lynchburg, Virginia. He founded Liberty University in 1971 and co-founded the Moral Majority in 1979.
110. Moral Majority- U.S. political action group composed of conservative, fundamentalist Christians. Founded (1979) and led (1979-87) by evangelist Rev. Jerry Falwell, the group played a significant role in the 1980 elections through its strong support of conservative candidates. It lobbied for prayer and the teaching of creationism in public schools, while opposing the Equal Rights Amendment (see feminism), homosexual rights, abortion, and the U.S.-Soviet SALT treaties (see disarmament, nuclear). The Moral Majority was dissolved in 1989.
111. ERA- Proposed but unratified amendment to the U.S. Constitution designed mainly to invalidate many state and federal laws that discriminated against women. Its central tenet was that sex should not be a determining factor in establishing the legal rights of individuals. It was first introduced in Congress in 1923, shortly after women obtained the right to vote. It was finally approved by the U.S. Senate 49 years later (1972) but was subsequently ratified by only 30 of the 50 state legislatures. Critics claimed it would cause women to lose privileges and protections, such as exemption from compulsory military service and economic support by their husbands. Supporters, led by the National Organization for Women, argued that discriminatory state and federal laws left many women in a state of economic dependency.
112. Phyllis Schlafly- born August 15, 1924) is a politically conservative American activist and constitutional attorney known for her opposition to feminism and the Equal Rights Amendment. Her bestselling book, *A Choice, Not An Echo*, was published in 1964 from her home in Alton, Illinois, across the Mississippi River from her native St. Louis. Following this self-publication, she formed Pere Marquette Publishers company. *A Choice, Not an Echo* decries the power of the secret kingmakers and persuaders that once included New York Governors Thomas E. Dewey and Nelson A. Rockefeller. Schlafly supported U.S. Senator Barry M. Goldwater in his unsuccessful race against President Lyndon B. Johnson. She has co-authored several books on national defense and was highly critical of arms-control agreements with the former Soviet Union
113. Roe v. Wade- was a landmark decision by the United States Supreme Court on the issue of abortion. The Court decided that a right to privacy under the due process clause in the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution extends to a woman's decision to have an abortion, but that right must be balanced against the state's two legitimate interests for regulating abortions: protecting prenatal life and protecting the mother's health. Saying that these state interests become stronger over the course of a pregnancy, the Court resolved this balancing test by tying state regulation of abortion to the mother's current trimester of pregnancy. The Court later rejected Roe's trimester framework, while affirming Roe's central holding that a person has a right to abortion up until viability.[2] The Roe decision defined "viable" as being "potentially able to live outside the mother's womb, albeit with artificial aid," adding that viability "is usually placed at about seven months (28 weeks) but may occur earlier, even at 24 weeks."
114. Helsinki Conference- international meeting in 1975 at which 35 countries, including the USSR and the USA, attempted to reach agreement on cooperation in security, economics, science, technology, and human rights. This established the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is now known as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.
115. SALT II- Negotiations started in Helsinki, Finland, in 1969 between the United States and the Soviet Union to limit the countries' stock of nuclear weapons. The treaties

- resulting from these negotiations are called SALT I and SALT II. These treaties have led to START (Strategic Arms Reduction Talks). START I (a 1991 agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union) and START II (a 1993 agreement between the United States and Russia) placed specific caps on each side's stock of nuclear weapons.
116. Panama Canal Treaty- The treaty, signed by President Jimmy Carter and Panamanian leader Omar Torrijos, contained two parts; one promised an end to U.S. control of the canal beginning in 2000; Panama was to take over operation and defense of the canal. The neutrality component of the treaty gave the U.S. permanent authority to defend the canal if it were placed under threat as a neutral water passage.
117. Camp David Accords- popular name for the historic peace accords forged in 1978 between Israel and Egypt at the U.S. presidential retreat at Camp David, Md. The official agreement was signed on Mar. 26, 1979, in Washington, D.C. by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar al- Sadat, with U.S. President Jimmy Carter signing as a witness. Under the pact, which was denounced by other Arab states, Israel agreed to return the Sinai to Egypt, a transfer that was completed in 1982. In a joint letter the two nations also agreed to negotiate Palestinian autonomy measures in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, but virtually no progress was made on this issue until the 1990s.
118. Menachem Begin- 1913-92, Zionist leader and Israeli prime minister (1977-83), b. Russia. He became (1938) leader of a Zionist youth movement in Poland, where he also earned a law degree. Begin went to Palestine in 1942; there, he headed the Irgun, a militant organization that fought against the British Mandate authorities. After 1949 he sat in the Knesset, where he led the opposition to the Labor party. In May, 1977, Begin's right-wing Likud party defeated Labor for the first time, and Begin became prime minister. He shared the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize with Egyptian President Anwar al- Sadat as a result of the Camp David accords. In 1982, Begin authorized a massive invasion of Lebanon in order to destroy military bases of the Palestine Liberation Organization (see Arab-Israeli Wars). The war caused intense domestic and international pressure and failed to achieve Israel's principal aims. Begin resigned from office in 1983.
119. Anwar El-Sadat- as the third President of Egypt, serving from 15 October 1970 until his assassination on 6 October 1981. He was a senior member of the Free Officers group that overthrew the Muhammad Ali Dynasty in the Egyptian Revolution of 1952, and a close confidant of Gamal Abdel Nasser, whom he succeeded as President in 1970.
120. Cyrus Vance- was an American lawyer and United States Secretary of State under President Jimmy Carter from 1977 to 1980. Prior to that position he was the Secretary of the Army and the Deputy Secretary of Defense. As Secretary of State, Vance approached foreign policy with an emphasis on negotiation over conflict and a special interest in arms reduction. In April 1980, Vance resigned in protest of Operation Eagle Claw, the secret mission to rescue American hostages in Iran. He was succeeded by Edmund Muskie
121. Zbigniew Brzezinski-is a Polish-American political scientist, geostrategist, and statesman who served as United States National Security Advisor to President Jimmy Carter from 1977 to 1981. Known for his hawkish foreign policy at a time when the Democratic Party was increasingly dovish, he is a foreign policy realist and considered by some to be the Democrats' response to Republican realist Henry Kissinger. Major foreign policy events during his term of office included the normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China (and the severing of ties with the Republic of China), the signing of the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II), the brokering of the Camp David Accords, the transition of Iran to an anti-Western Islamic state,

- encouraging reform in Eastern Europe, emphasizing human rights in U.S. foreign policy, the arming of the mujaheddin in Afghanistan to fight against the Soviet-friendly Afghan government, increase the probability of Soviet invasion and later entanglement in a Vietnam-style war, and later to counter the Soviet invasion, and the signing of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties relinquishing U.S. control of the Panama Canal after 1999
122. Andrew Young- U.S. politician. He earned a divinity degree in 1955 and became a pastor at several African American churches in the South. Active in the civil rights movement, he worked with Martin Luther King, Jr., and Ralph Abernathy in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (1961–70). He served in the U.S. House of Representatives (1972–77). An early supporter of Jimmy Carter, he was appointed U.S. ambassador to the UN (1977–79), the first African American to hold the post. He served as mayor of Atlanta (1982–90).
123. Afghanistan- officially Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, republic (2005 est. pop. 29,929,000), 249,999 sq mi (647,497 sq km), S central Asia. Afghanistan is bordered by Iran on the west, by Pakistan on the east and south, and by Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan on the north; a narrow strip, the Vakhan (Wakhan), extends in the northeast along Pakistan to the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China. The capital and largest city is Kabul.
124. Carter Doctrine- was a policy proclaimed by President of the United States Jimmy Carter in his State of the Union Address on 23 January 1980, which stated that the United States would use military force if necessary to defend its national interests in the Persian Gulf region. The doctrine was a response to the 1979 invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, and was intended to deter the Soviet Union—the Cold War adversary of the United States—from seeking hegemony in the Persian Gulf.
125. Presidential Directive 59- Nuclear Employment Policy", dramatically changed US targeting of nuclear weapons aimed at the Soviet Union. Implemented with the aid of Defense Secretary Harold Brown, this directive officially set the US on a countervailing strategy
126. Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini- Iranian religious leader of the Shiites; when Shah Pahlavi's regime fell Khomeini established a new constitution giving himself supreme powers (1900-1989)
127. Mohammed Reza Pahlavi- was the emperor of Iran from 16 September 1941, until his overthrow by the Iranian Revolution on 11 February 1979. He was the second and last monarch of the House of Pahlavi of the Iranian monarchy. Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi held several titles: His Imperial Majesty, Shahanshah (King of Kings, Emperor), Aryamehr (faith of the Aryans) and Bozorg Arteshtārān (Head of the Warriors, Pahlavi came to power during World War II after an Anglo-Soviet invasion forced the abdication of his father Reza Shah. His rule oversaw the nationalization of the Iranian oil industry under the prime ministership of Mohammad Mosaddeq. During the Shah's reign, Iran marked the anniversary of 2,500 years of continuous monarchy since the founding of the Persian Empire by Cyrus the Great. His White Revolution – a series of economic and social reforms intended to transform Iran into a global power – succeeded in modernizing the nation, nationalizing many natural resources and extending suffrage to women
128. Iran Hostage Crisis- in U.S. history, events following the seizure of the American embassy in Tehran by Iranian students on Nov. 4, 1979. The overthrow of Muhammad Reza Shah Pahlevi of Iran by an Islamic revolutionary government earlier in the year had led to a steady deterioration in Iran-U.S. relations. In response to the exiled shah's admission (Sept., 1979) to the United States for medical treatment, a crowd of about 500 seized the embassy. Of the approximately 90 people inside the embassy, 52 remained in captivity until the end of the crisis. President Carter applied economic pressure by halting

oil imports from Iran and freezing Iranian assets in the United States. At the same time, he began several diplomatic initiatives to free the hostages, all of which proved fruitless. On Apr. 24, 1980, the United States attempted a rescue mission that failed. After three of eight helicopters were damaged in a sandstorm, the operation was aborted; eight persons were killed during the evacuation. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who had opposed the action, resigned after the mission's failure.

129. 1980 Olympics- officially known as the Games of the XXII Olympiad, were an international multi-sport event celebrated in Moscow in the Soviet Union. In addition, the yachting events were held in Tallinn, and some of the preliminary matches and the quarter-finals of the football tournament were held in Leningrad, Kiev, and Minsk. The 1980 Games were the first to be staged in Eastern Europe. The United States and 64 other countries boycotted the games because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, though athletes from some boycotting countries participated in the games, under the Olympic Flag. This prompted the Soviet-led boycott of the 1984 Summer Olympics
130. Election of 1980- featured a contest between incumbent Democrat Jimmy Carter and his Republican opponent, Ronald Reagan, along with third party candidates, the independent John B. Anderson and Libertarian Ed Clark. Reagan, aided by the Iran hostage crisis and a worsening economy at home, won the election by a wide margin.
131. Internet- international computer network linking together thousands of individual networks at military and government agencies, educational institutions, nonprofit organizations, industrial and financial corporations of all sizes, and commercial enterprises (called gateways or service providers) that enable individuals to access the network.
132. Communication Decency Act- was arguably the first attempt by the United States Congress to regulate pornographic material on the Internet. In 1997, in the landmark cyberlaw case of *ACLU v. Reno*, the U.S. Supreme Court partially overturned the law. The Act was Title V of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. It was introduced to the Senate Committee of Commerce, Science, and Transportation by Senators James Exon (D-NE) and Slade Gorton (R-WA) in 1995. The amendment that became the CDA was added to the Telecommunications Act in the Senate by an 84–16 vote on June 14, 1995.
133. Reaganomics- refers to the economic policies promoted by United States President Ronald Reagan. The four pillars of Reagan's economic policy were to: reduce the growth of government spending, reduce marginal tax rates on income from labor and capital, reduce government regulation of the economy, control the money supply to reduce inflation.
134. Deregulation- a term which gained widespread currency in the period 1970-2000, can be seen as a process by which governments remove, reduce, or simplify restrictions on business and individuals with the intent of encouraging the efficient operation of (private) markets. A practice widely supported by businesses and many economics theorists, it is also heavily criticized by some individuals and groups (especially but not only in the left political spectrum and the anti-globalization movement) who charge that the removal of regulations can lead to negative outcomes such as removed protections for workers and consumers, ecological damage and anti-competitive practices by large market players unrestrained by politics.
135. Election of 1984- was a contest between the incumbent President Ronald Reagan, the Republican candidate, and former Vice President Walter Mondale, the Democratic candidate. Reagan was helped by a strong economic recovery from the deep recession of 1981–1982. The Republicans successfully painted Mondale as a "big government" spender who wanted to raise taxes. Reagan carried 49 of the 50 states, becoming only the second presidential candidate to do so after Richard Nixon's victory in the 1972

- presidential election. Mondale's only electoral votes came from his home state of Minnesota—which he won by fewer than 3,800 votes—and the District of Columbia. Reagan's 525 electoral votes (out of 538) is the highest total ever received by a presidential candidate. In the national popular vote, Reagan received 58.8% to Mondale's 40.6%.
136. **Reagan Doctrine**- was a strategy orchestrated and implemented by the United States under the Reagan Administration to oppose the global influence of the Soviet Union during the final years of the Cold War. While the doctrine lasted less than a decade, it was the centerpiece of United States foreign policy from the early 1980s until the end of the Cold War in 1991.
137. **Grenada**- an island state in the Caribbean, in the Windward Islands: formerly a British colony (1783--1967); since 1974 an independent state within the Commonwealth; occupied by US troops (1983--85); mainly agricultural. Official language: English. Religion: Christian majority. Currency: East Caribbean dollar. Capital: St George's. Pop: 80 000 (2003 est). Area: 344 sq km (133 sq miles)
138. **Sandinistas**- member of a Nicaraguan revolutionary group, 1928, from Sp., from name of Augusto César Sandino (1893-1934), Nicaraguan nationalist leader; the modern organization of this name was founded in 1963.
139. **Somoza**- 1896–1956, Nicaraguan political leader: president 1937–47, 1950–56 (father of Anastasio and Luis Somoza Debayle).
140. **Contras**- is a label given to the various rebel groups opposing Nicaragua's FSLN (Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional) Sandinista Junta of National Reconstruction government following the July 1979 overthrow of Anastasio Somoza Debayle's dictatorship. Although the Contra movement included a number of separate groups, with different aims and little ideological unity, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) emerged as by far the largest. In 1987, virtually all Contra organizations were united, at least nominally, into the Nicaraguan Resistance.
141. **Boland Amendment**- was the name given to three U.S. legislative amendments between 1982 and 1984, all aimed at limiting U.S. government assistance to the rebel Contras in Nicaragua. The first Boland Amendment was to the House Appropriations Bill of 1982, which was attached as a rider to the Defense Appropriations Act of 1983, named for the Massachusetts Democrat, Representative Edward Patrick Boland, who authored it. The House of Representatives passed the Defense Appropriations Act 411-0 on December 8, 1982[1] and it was signed by President Ronald Reagan on December 21, 1982.[2] The amendment outlawed U.S. assistance to the Contras for the purpose of overthrowing the Nicaraguan government, while allowing assistance for other purposes
142. **Iran Contra Scandal**- was a political scandal in the United States that came to light in November 1986. During the Reagan administration, President Ronald Reagan and other senior U.S. officials secretly facilitated the sale of arms to Iran, the subject of an arms embargo.[2] At least some U.S. officials also hoped that the arms sales would secure the release of hostages and allow U.S. intelligence agencies to fund the Nicaraguan Contras. Under the Boland Amendment, further funding of the Contras by the Reagan administration had been prohibited by Congress.
143. **Glasnost**- Soviet cultural and social policy of the late 1980s. Following his ascension to the leadership of the USSR in 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev began to promote a policy of openness in public discussions about current and historical problems. The policy was termed glasnost [openness]. The brutality of the Stalin era, such as the great purges and the Katyn massacre, were acknowledged, and the corruption and stagnation of the Brezhnev era were sharply criticized. Soviet leaders became more receptive both to the media and to foreign leaders as a new period of detente opened between East and West.

- Gorbachev hoped that a candidness about the state of the country would accelerate his perestroika program.
144. Perestroika- Soviet economic and social policy of the late 1980s. Perestroika [restructuring] was the term attached to the attempts (1985-91) by Mikhail Gorbachev to transform the stagnant, inefficient command economy of the Soviet Union into a decentralized market-oriented economy. Industrial managers and local government and party officials were granted greater autonomy, and open elections were introduced in an attempt to democratize the Communist party organization. By 1991, perestroika was on the wane, and after the failed August Coup of 1991 was eclipsed by the collapse of the Soviet Union, the establishment of the Russian Federation, and other dramatic political, legal, and economic changes.
145. William Casey- (March 9, 1922 – July 7, 1970) was a United States Army Major General, who commanded the 1st Cavalry Division (United States), in South Vietnam during the Vietnam War. On July 7, 1970, he was killed in a helicopter crash in South Vietnam. His son George William Casey, Jr. is currently the Chief of Staff of the United States Army.
146. John Poindexter- (born August 12, 1936 in Odon, Indiana) is a retired American naval officer and Department of Defense official. He was Deputy National Security Advisor and National Security Advisor for the Reagan administration. He was convicted in April 1990 of multiple felonies as a result of his actions in the Iran-Contra scandal. His convictions were eventually reversed on appeal in 1991. More recently, he served a brief stint as the Director of the DARPA Information Awareness Office for the administration of George W. Bush.
147. Oliver North- is a former U.S. Marine Corps officer, political commentator, host of [War Stories with Oliver North](#) on [Fox News Channel](#), a military historian, and a [New York Times](#) best-selling author. North was at the center of national attention during the [Iran-Contra affair](#), a [political scandal](#) of the late 1980s. North was a [National Security Council](#) member involved in the [clandestine](#) sale of [weapons](#) to [Iran](#), which served to encourage the release of U.S. [hostages](#) from [Lebanon](#). North formulated the second part of the plan: diverting proceeds from the arms sales to support the [Contra rebel groups](#) in [Nicaragua](#) (funding to the Contras had been prohibited under the [Boland Amendment](#) amidst widespread public opposition in the U.S. and controversies surrounding human rights abuses by the Contras). North was charged with several [felonies](#) and convicted of three, but the convictions were later [vacated](#), and the underlying charges dismissed due to the limited immunity agreement granted for his pre-trial public Congressional testimony about the affair
148. Tower Report-
149. Silicone Valley- is the southern part of the San Francisco Bay Area in Northern California, United States. The term originally referred to the region's large number of silicon chip innovators and manufacturers, but eventually came to refer to all the high-tech businesses in the area; it is now generally used as a metonym for the high-tech sector. Despite the development of other high-tech economic centers throughout the United States, Silicon Valley continues to be the leading high-tech hub because of its large number of engineers and venture capitalists. Geographically, Silicon Valley encompasses the northern part of Santa Clara Valley and adjacent communities.
150. U.S v. John- is a 2006 [documentary film](#) about [English musician John Lennon](#)'s transformation from a member of [The Beatles](#) to a rallying [anti-war](#) activist striving for world peace during the late 1960s and early 1970s. The film also details the attempts by the [United States](#) government under [President Richard Nixon](#) to silence him. The film had its world premiere at the [Venice Film Festival](#) and its North American premiere at the [Toronto Film Festival](#).

151. Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988- United States federal law which establishes the jurisdictional framework that presently governs Indian gaming. The law established the National Indian Gaming Commission and gave it a regulatory mandate. The law also delegated new authority to the U.S. Department of the Interior and also created new federal offenses, giving the U.S. Department of Justice authority to prosecute them. The law has been the source of endless controversy and litigation. One of the key questions that has arisen is whether the National Indian Gaming Commission and Department of Interior can be effective in regulating tribal economic decisions related to Indian gaming. Senator John McCain is in favor of greater regulation while a prominent professor in the field is skeptical that such regulation is effective. Many of the controversies have produced litigation, some of it reaching the U.S. Supreme Court.
152. Balanced Budget Act- was signed into law on August 5, 1997. It was an omnibus legislative package enacted using the budget reconciliation process and designed to balance the federal budget by 2002. Among many other things, the Act contained major Medicare reforms.
153. Emergency Deficit Control Act- The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act (P.L. 99-177, 99 Stat. 1038) is popularly known as the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act after the names of its principal sponsors, and was designed to reduce the federal budget deficit. The law did so primarily by setting seemingly rigid deficit limits and authorizing mandatory, across-the-board spending reductions to reach them. Although the Supreme Court ruled that a key part of this mechanism was unconstitutional, the basic concepts embodied in the statute have continued to influence the process for adopting the federal budget.
154. Wall Street Crash- was the most devastating stock market crash in the history of the United States, taking into consideration the full extent and longevity of its fallout. Three phrases - Black Thursday, Black Monday, and Black Tuesday - are used to describe this collapse of stock values. All three are appropriate, for the crash was not a one-day affair. The initial crash occurred on Black Thursday (October 24, 1929), but it was the catastrophic downturn of Black Monday and Tuesday (October 28 and 29, 1929) that precipitated widespread panic and the onset of unprecedented and long-lasting consequences for the United States. The collapse continued for a month.
155. Ivan Boesky- was notable for his prominent role in a Wall Street insider trading scandal that occurred in the United States in the mid-1980s. Boesky was born to a Russian-Jewish family. He is a graduate of Detroit's Mumford High School and the College of Law at Michigan State University.
156. Michael Milken- (born July 4, 1946) is an [American](#) financier and philanthropist noted for his role in the development of the market for [high-yield bonds](#) (also called [junk bonds](#)) during the 1970s and 1980s, for his 1990 guilty plea to felony charges for violating US securities laws, and for his funding of medical research.
157. Willie Horton- (born August 12, 1951 in Chesterfield, South Carolina) is a convicted felon who was the subject of a Massachusetts weekend furlough program that released him while serving a life sentence for murder, without the possibility of parole, during which he committed armed robbery and rape. A political advertisement during the 1988 U.S. Presidential race was critical of the Democratic nominee and Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis for his support of the program
158. Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1987- Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1987- enacted November 6, 1986, also Simpson-Mazzoli Act, is an [Act of Congress](#) which reformed United States immigration law. In brief the act.^[1] required employers to attest to their employees' immigration status, and granted amnesty to certain illegal immigrants who entered the United States before January 1, 1982 and had resided there continuously made it illegal to knowingly hire or recruit illegal immigrants (immigrants

- who do not possess lawful work authorization) granted a path towards legalization to certain agricultural seasonal workers and immigrants who had been continuously and illegally present in the United States since January 1, 1982
159. Gorbachev- 1931-, Soviet political leader. Born in the agricultural region of Stavropol, Gorbachev studied law at Moscow State Univ., where in 1953 he married a philosophy student, Raisa Maksimovna Titorenko (1932?-99). Returning to Stavropol, he moved gradually upward in the local Communist party. In 1970, he became Stavropol party leader and was elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Regarded as a skilled technocrat and a reformer, Gorbachev joined (1978) the Communist party secretariat as agriculture secretary, and in 1980 he joined the politburo as the protégé of Yuri Andropov. After Andropov's ascension to party leadership, Gorbachev assumed (1983) full responsibility for the economy.
 160. Yeltsin- 1931-2007, Soviet and Russian politician, president of Russia (1991-99). Born in Yekaterinburg (then Sverdlovsk) and educated at the Urals Polytechnic Institute, Yeltsin began his career as a construction worker (1953-68). He joined the Communist party in 1961, becoming first secretary of the Sverdlovsk region in 1976 and a member of the central committee in 1981. In 1985 he was chosen by Mikhail Gorbachev as Moscow party boss, and in 1986 he was inducted into the party's ruling Politburo. In Oct., 1987, however, he was ousted from his Moscow post after clashing with conservatives and criticizing Gorbachev's reforms as inadequate. Attracting a large following as a populist advocate of radical reform, Yeltsin won (1989) election to the USSR's Supreme Soviet (parliament) as an opposition member.
 161. In 1990, Yeltsin was elected to the Russian Republic's Supreme Soviet, was elected Russian president by that body, and resigned from the Communist party. He retained (1991) the presidency in a popular election—in which he became Russia's first democratically elected president—and assumed the role of Gorbachev's chief liberal opponent. His successful opposition to the August Coup (1991) against Gorbachev shifted power to the reformers and republics, and Yeltsin helped found (Dec. 8, 1991) the Commonwealth of Independent States, ending attempts to preserve the Soviet Union.
 162. Persian Gulf- arm of the Arabian Sea, 90,000 sq mi (233,100 sq km), between the Arabian peninsula and Iran, extending c.600 mi (970 km) from the Shatt al Arab delta to the Strait of Hormuz, which links it with the Gulf of Oman. It is called the Arabian Gulf in the Arab world.
 163. Kuwait- officially State of Kuwait, constitutional emirate (2005 est. pop. 2,336,000), 6,177 sq mi (16,000 sq km), NE Arabian peninsula, at the head of the Persian Gulf. Kuwait is bounded by Saudi Arabia on the south and by Iraq on the north and west. The capital is Al- Kuwait, or Kuwait City.
 164. Operation Desert Storm- was a top-down tank shooter for the Macintosh. It marked the second game published with the Bungie name after Gnop!. The game was programmed by Alex Seropian in 1991, self-published and duplicated. It only sold about 2,500 copies and was based on Operation Desert Storm, a conflict in the Middle East that was going on at the time.
 165. The game featured twenty levels, culminating in the city of Baghdad with the final enemy being a giant Saddam Hussein head. It also came with a glossary of military terms and trivia which was needed in order to bypass the copy-protection in the game, and authentic maps of the Kuwaiti Theater of Operations.
 166. Saddam Hussein- 1937-2006, Iraqi political leader. A member of the Ba'ath party, he fled Iraq after participating (1959) in an assassination attempt on the country's prime minister; in Egypt he attended law school. Returning to Iraq in 1963 after the Ba'athists

- briefly came to power, he played a significant role in the 1968 revolution that secured Ba'ath hegemony. Hussein held key economic and political posts before becoming Iraq's president in 1979.
167. Norman Schwarzkopf- U.S. army commander. The son of a brigadier general, he graduated from West Point and fought in the Vietnam War (1965–66, 1969–70). After various other assignments, he was promoted to major general (1983) and commanded forces in the invasion of Grenada. In 1988 he became a four-star general and commander of the U.S. Central Command, which included operations in the Middle East. Following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990, he directed the buildup of 700,000 U.S. and allied troops in Saudi Arabia and commanded the successful Desert Storm operations in the Persian Gulf War (1991), after which he retired from active service.
168. Colin Powell- (born April 5, 1937) is a retired General in the United States Army. He was the 65th United States Secretary of State (2001-2005), serving under President George W. Bush. He was the first African American appointed to that position. As a General in the United States Army, Powell also served as National Security Advisor (1987–1989) and as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (1989–1993), holding the latter position during the Gulf War. He was the first and, so far, the only African American to serve on the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
169. Los Angeles Riot- were sparked on April 29, 1992, when a jury acquitted four white Los Angeles Police Department officers accused in the videotaped beating of black motorist Rodney King following a high-speed pursuit. Thousands of people in the Los Angeles area rioted over the six days following the verdict. At that time, similar, smaller riots and anti-police actions took place in other locations in the United States and Canada.^[5] Widespread looting, assault, arson and murder occurred, and property damages topped roughly US\$1 billion. In all, 53 people died during the riots and thousands more were injured.
170. Election of 1992- The U.S. Presidential election of 1992 was a three-way race between Republican incumbent George H.W. Bush, Democratic Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton, and Texas businessman H. Ross Perot, who ran as an independent candidate. No candidate received a solid majority of the vote in any state, except for Bill Clinton in the District of Columbia and his home state of Arkansas. Perot received nearly 20% of the national popular vote but failed to win any state outright.
171. Bill Clinton- 1946-, 42d President of the United States (1993-2001), b. Hope, Ark. His father died before he was born, and he was originally named William Jefferson Blythe 4th, but after his mother remarried, he assumed the surname of his stepfather. After graduating from Georgetown Univ. (1968), attending the Univ. of Oxford as a Rhodes scholar (1968-70), and receiving a law degree from Yale Univ. (1973), Clinton returned to his home state, where he was a lawyer and (1974-76) law professor. In 1974 he was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives. Two years later, he was elected Arkansas's attorney general, and in 1978 he won the Arkansas governorship, becoming the nation's youngest governor. Defeated for reelection in 1980, he regained the governorship in 1982 and retained it in two subsequent elections. Generally regarded as a moderate Democrat, he headed the centrist Democratic Leadership Council from 1990 to 1991.
172. In 1992, Clinton won the Democratic presidential nomination after a primary campaign in which his character and private life were repeatedly questioned and, with running mate Senator Al Gore of Tennessee, went on to win the election, garnering 43% of the national vote in defeating Republican incumbent George H. W. Bush and independent H. Ross Perot. By his election, he became the first president born after World War II to serve in the office and the first to lead the country in the post-cold war era.

173. Ross Perot- is an American businessman from Texas, who is best known for seeking the office of President of the United States in 1992 and 1996. Perot founded Electronic Data Systems (EDS) in 1962, sold the company to General Motors in 1984, and founded Perot Systems in 1988. He was born in Texarkana, Texas.
174. With an estimated net worth of around US\$5 billion in 2008, he is ranked by Forbes as the 68th-richest person in America.
175. NAFTA- in full North American Free Trade AgreementTrade pact signed by Canada, the U.S., and Mexico in 1992, which took effect in 1994. Inspired by the success of the European Community in reducing trade barriers among its members, NAFTA created the world's largest free-trade area. It basically extended to Mexico the provisions of a 1988 Canada-U.S. free-trade agreement, calling for elimination of all trade barriers over a 15-year period, granting U.S. and Canadian companies access to certain Mexican markets, and incorporating agreements on labour and the environment.
176. Newt Gingrich- 1943-, U.S. congressman, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives (1995-98), b. Harrisburg, Pa., as Newton Leroy McPherson. A history professor, he was first elected as a Republican from Georgia in 1978 and became the leader of those House conservatives who favored using confrontational tactics to challenge the Democrats' long-time control of the House. He helped force Speaker Jim Wright's resignation in 1989 by questioning his financial dealings. That same year Gingrich became House minority whip.
177. Contract with America- was a document released by the United States Republican Party during the 1994 Congressional election campaign. Written by Larry Hunter who was aided by Newt Gingrich, Robert Walker, Richard Armey, Bill Paxon, Tom DeLay, John Boehner and Jim Nussle, and in part using text from former President Ronald Reagan's 1985 State of the Union Address, and relying on polling from Frank Luntz, the Contract detailed the actions the Republicans promised to take if they became the majority party in the United States House of Representatives for the first time in 40 years. Many of the Contract's policy ideas originated at The Heritage Foundation, an influential highly conservative think tank.
178. Hillary Rodham Clinton- 1947-, American lawyer and political figure, wife of U.S. President Bill Clinton, b. Chicago, grad. Wellesley College (B.A. 1969), Yale Law School (L.L.B., 1973). After law school she served on the House panel that investigated the Watergate affair. She was in private practice from 1977 until 1992, becoming an expert on children's rights. After her husband's election as president, she initially played a highly visible role in his administration, co-chairing the task force that proposed changes in the U.S. health-care system. Less publicly involved in policy issues after that program failed to gain support, she won sympathy for her support of her husband during the Lewinsky scandal and impeachment proceedings. She became the first first lady to be subpoenaed by a grand jury when she testified about the Whitewater affair in 1996.
179. Election of 1996- was a contest between the Democratic national ticket of President Bill Clinton of Arkansas and Vice President Al Gore of Tennessee versus the Republican national ticket of former Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas for President and former Congressman and ex-Cabinet Secretary Jack F. Kemp of New York for Vice President. Businessman Ross Perot ran as candidate for the Reform Party with economist Pat Choate as his running mate: he received less media attention and was excluded from the presidential debates and, while still obtaining substantial results for a third-party candidate, by U.S. standards, did not renew his success in the 1992 election. Clinton benefited from an economy which recovered from the early 1990s recession, and a relatively stable world stage. President Clinton went on to win reelection by a substantial popular vote margin with a large electoral college victory.

180. Dayton Accords- is the peace agreement reached at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base near Dayton, Ohio in November 1995, and formally signed in Paris on December 14, 1995. These accords put an end to the three and a half year long war in Bosnia, one of the armed conflicts in the former Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia. Some articles erroneously refer to the agreement as The Treaty of Dayton .
181. Kyoto Protocol- An agreement on global warming reached by the United Nations Conference on Climate Change in Kyoto, Japan, in 1997. The major industrial nations pledged to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases between 2008 and 2012. (See greenhouse effect.) Although the American delegation signed the protocol, the United States Senate has refused to ratify the treaty, mainly because it believes that the targeted reductions are so steep that they will produce a severe economic slump.
182. Kenneth Starr- (born July 21, 1946) is an American lawyer and former judge who was appointed to the Office of the Independent Counsel to investigate the suicide death of the deputy White House counsel Vince Foster and the Whitewater land transactions by President Bill Clinton. He later submitted to Congress the Starr Report, which led to Clinton's impeachment on charges arising from the Monica Lewinsky scandal. He currently serves as dean of Pepperdine University School of Law in Malibu, California.
183. Microsoft- computer software company, founded 1975.
184. Impeachment- A formal accusation of wrongdoing against a public official. According to the United States [Constitution](#), the [House of Representatives](#) can vote to impeach an official, but the [Senate](#) actually tries the case.
185. Election of 2000- was a contest between [Republican](#) candidate [George W. Bush](#), then-[governor of Texas](#) and son of former president [George H. W. Bush](#) (1989–1993), and [Democratic](#) candidate [Al Gore](#), then-[Vice President](#). Bill Clinton, the incumbent President, was vacating the position after serving the maximum two terms allowed by the Twenty-second Amendment. Bush narrowly won the November 7 election, with 271 electoral votes to Gore's 266 (with one elector abstaining in the official tally). The election was noteworthy for a controversy over the awarding of Florida's 25 electoral votes, the subsequent recount process in that state, and the unusual event of the winning candidate having received fewer popular votes than the runner-up.^[1] It was the closest election since 1876 and only the fourth election in which the electoral vote did not reflect the popular vote
186. Busch v. Gore- (2000), is the [landmark United States Supreme Court](#) decision that effectively resolved the [2000 presidential election](#) in favor of [George W. Bush](#). Only eight days earlier, the United States Supreme Court had unanimously decided the closely related case of [Bush v. Palm Beach County Canvassing Board](#), 531 [U.S. 70](#) (2000), and only three days earlier, had preliminarily halted [the recount](#) that was occurring in [Florida](#).
187. Terrorism- the use of violence and threats to intimidate or coerce, esp. for political purposes
188. Osama Bin Laden- An Islamic terrorist and the head of the Al Qaeda network of terrorists. Born into a wealthy family in Saudi Arabia, bin Laden went to Afghanistan to train Islamic warriors known as mujahideen after the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979. After the Soviets pulled out in 1989, he returned to Saudi Arabia. During the Persian Gulf War, he developed strong objections to the American presence in Saudi Arabia. He was expelled in 1991. Fleeing first to the Sudan and then back to Afghanistan in 1996, he orchestrated a series of attacks on American targets, including, it is believed, the destruction of American embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998 and the World Trade Center and Pentagon in 2001
189. Taliban- (in Afghanistan) a fundamentalist Islamic army: in 1996 it defeated the ruling mujaheddin factions and seized control of the country; overthrown in 2001 by US-led forces, although resistance continues, esp in the south

190. Al-Quada- a radical Sunni Muslim organization dedicated to the elimination of a Western presence in Arab countries and militantly opposed to Western foreign policy: founded by Osama bin Laden in 1988.