

Christopher Columbus

Italian-born navigator who founded fame when he landed in the Americans (October 12, 1492)

Sat sail on behalf of Spain with three ships: the Nina, the Pinta, and his flagship, the Santa Maria

Originally, he had sailed west across the Atlantic Ocean to find a water route to Asia

Columbus was convinced that he had found the waterway that he sought and that the Americans were actually an extension of China

Amerigo Vespucci

Italian member of a Portuguese
expedition

Explored South American

Discovery suggested that the
expedition had found a "New World"

Treaty of Tordesillas

Commitment between Spain and Portugal

Created a papal line of Demarcation, which divided the New World: east of the line of it for Spain

New Spain

Spain's tightly controlled empire in the New World

To deal with labor shortages, the Spaniards developed a system of large manors (encomiendas) using Native American slaves under conquistadors

Mercantilism

Prevailing economic philosophy of the 1600s that held that colonies existed to serve the mother country

Founded on the belief that the world's wealth was sharply limited and, therefore, one nation's gain was another nation's loss

Each nation's goal was to export more than it imported in a favorable balance of trade; the difference would be made up in their possession of gold and silver, which would make the nation strong both economically and militarily

Queen Elizabeth I

Protestant successor to Queen Mary
(England)

Popular leader and the first woman to
successfully hold the throne

Invested in English raids on the
Spanish New World

Brought on a war response from Spain
in the form of the Spanish Armada

The Spanish Armada

Fleet assembled by King Philip II of Spain to invade England

The Armada was defeated by the skill of British military leaders and by rough seas during the assault

England's victory over Spanish forces established England as an emerging sea power; it was one of the great achievements of Queen Elizabeth I

Types of Colonies in the New World

In a charter colony, colonists were essentially members of a corporation and, based on an agreed-upon charter, electors among the colonists would control the government

A royal colony had a governor selected by England's king; he would serve in the leadership role and choose additional, lesser officers

English Puritanism

Movement by those who wished to reform the Church of England to be more in line with their ideology

Puritans were Calvinist in their religious beliefs; they believed in predestination and in the authority of Scripture over papal authority

Though King Henry VIII had set out to separate from papal authority in favor of his own Church of England, many Roman Catholic traditions and practices remained

Puritans rejected these Roman Catholic holdovers because of their Calvinist ideology; they sought to make the England Church "pure"

Dutch West India Company

The joint-stock company that ran the colonies in Fort Orange and in New Amsterdam, which later became New York

Carried on a profitable fur trade with the Native American Iroquois

Sir Walter Raleigh

Selected Roanoke Island as a site for the first English settlement

Returned to England to secure additional supplies; on his return, he found the colony deserted; it is not known what became of the Roanoke settlers

After the failure at Roanoke, Raleigh abandoned his attempts to colonize Virginia

St. Augustine, Florida

French Protestants (Huguenots) went to the New World to freely practice their religion; they formed a colony near modern-day St. Augustine, Florida

Spain, which oversaw Florida, reacted violently to the Huguenots because they were trespassers and because they were viewed as heretics by the Catholic church

Spain sent a force to the settlement and massacred the fort's inhabitants

Charter Colonies (Joint-Stock) and "Starving Time"

Charter colonies were associations that sought trade, exploration, and colonization overseas

Jamestown (1607) was the first charter colony

Jamestown

Named for James I (1566-1625), Queen Elizabeth's successor in England

James I granted charters for charter colonies in the New World

In 1607, the Virginia Company of London settled Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement, swampy location led to disease & contaminated water sources

Despite location and hostile relations with Native Americans, John Smith's harsh, charismatic leadership of the colony kept it from collapsing

Indenture System

Poor workers, convicted criminals, and debtors received immigration passage and fees in return for a number of years at labor on behalf of a planter or company

Servants entered into their contracts voluntarily and kept some legal rights

John Rolfe

English colonist in Jamestown, Virginia,
married Pocahontas

House of Burgesses

Representative assembly in Virginia

Election to a seat was limited to voting members of that charter colony, which at first was all free men; later rules required that a man own at least fifty acres of land to vote

First representative house in America

First Families of Virginia

Wealth and socially prominent families
in Virginia who by 1776 had been in
America for four to five generations

Headright System

System used by the Virginia Company to attract colonists; it promised them parcels of land (roughly fifty acres) to emigrate to America

The Separatists and Plymouth

Separatists were Puritans who believed the Church of England was beyond saving and felt that they must separate from it

One group of Separatists suffering government harassment fled to Holland, then to America

Members of this group traveled on the Mayflower; they became known as the Pilgrims, a term used for voyagers seeking to fulfill a religious mission

The Mayflower set sail from Plymouth, England, in September 1620 and landed in Provincetown Harbor, setting in what became Plymouth, Massachusetts

Before landing in the New World, the Pilgrims formed the Mayflower Compact, which provided for a government guided by the majority

Massachusetts Bay Company

Joint-stock company chartered by a group of Puritans escaping King James I

Led by John Winthrop, who taught that the new colony should be a model Christian society

These Puritans carefully organized their venture and, upon arriving in Massachusetts, did not undergo the "starving time" that had often plagued other first-year colonies

Delaware

Dutch patrons established the first settlement in Delaware

That settlement was destroyed by Native American attacks

The Dutch West India Company and Dutchmen, including Peter Minuit, began to trade and settle in Delaware during the mid-to-late 1630s

The Proprietors and Maryland

Proprietors owned colonies, with direct responsibility to the king

Proprietors were supposed to provide opportunity for Royal control and to decrease the practice of granting charters for charter colonies

In practice, proprietary colonies turned out much like the charter colonies because settlers insisted on self-government

In 1632, under George Calvert (Lord Baltimore), Maryland became the first proprietary colony as a refuge for English Catholics

Anne Hutchinson

Claimed to have special revelations from God that superseded the Bible, contrary to Puritan doctrine

The leadership of New England excused her of antinomian teachings; antinomianism is the belief that salvation is attained through faith and divine grace and not through strict adherence to rules or moral laws

Hutchinson was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony

Roger Williams and Rhode Island

Williams was a Puritan preacher who fled Massachusetts after his views on religious observance became too extreme for the colonists

Williams bought land from the Native Americans and founded Providence in 1636; it was soon populated by his many followers

Rhode Island formed as a combination of Providence, Portsmouth, and other settlements that had sprung up in the area

Through Roger Williams, the colony granted complete religious toleration

Tended to be populated by exiles and troublemakers and was sometimes called "Rogue's Island"

English Civil War

Conflict was based in the struggle between King Charles I (son of King James I) and the English Parliament

Charles claimed to rule by divine right; Parliament argued that its membership had rights that were separate from those granted to the king

Parliament's members were mostly Puritan and had the backing of the merchant class and lesser land owners

Wealthy nobles tended to support Charles I, who opposed Puritans on questions of religion

Maryland Act of Toleration

Guaranteed religious freedom to all Christians in Maryland

Granted after Protestant became governor

Connecticut

Thomas Hooker led a large group of Puritans to settle in the Connecticut River Valley; they had slight religious disagreements with the leadership of Massachusetts

The major colonies in the Connecticut River Valley agreed to unite as the Connecticut colony

In 1639, the colony formed a set of laws known as the Fundamental Orders; these laws provided for representative government by those who were permitted to vote

When the corporate colony was established and recognized by England, its charter was founded on the Fundamental Orders

The Carolinas

King Charles II rewarded loyal noblemen with these lands after the twenty-year Puritan revolution in England

In hopes of attracting settlers, the proprietors planned for a hierarchical society

Experimented with silk manufacturing and with crops such as rice and indigo; this proved unworkable and the Carolinas grew slowly

New York and New Jersey

Last Dutch governor of New York was Peter Stuyvesant

After the British conquered the Dutch lands in America, English King Charles II gave the title to the lands to his brother, James, Duke of York

James was adamantly opposed to representative assemblies

Quakers

Quakers believed human religious institutions were, for the most part, unnecessary

They believed they could receive revelation directly from God and placed little importance on the Bible

They were pacifists and declined to show customary deference to their alleged social superiors

Their aggressiveness in denouncing established institutions brought them trouble in Both Britain and America

They opposed slavery and favored decent treatment of Native Americans

William Penn

Founded Pennsylvania as a refuge for his fellow Quakers

Penn advertised his colony widely in Europe and offered generous terms on land

Guaranteed a representative assembly and full religious freedom

Black Slaves in the 1600s

Because slaves were only a small percentage of the population, they began at almost slaves the same level of indentured servants

Later in the century, African-Americans came to see as lifelong slaves whose status would be inherited by their children

John Locke and Natural Law

Locke was a major English political philosopher of the Enlightenment

Isaac Newton theorized Natural Law in the realm of science; Locke followed him, trying to identify Natural Law in the human realm

Natural Law included the rights of life, liberty, and property

Locke's assertion of Natural Law changed the perspective of the social contract theory; he believed that if the above rights were not protected, governments could be overthrown justly

Prior to Locke, there existed a theory of social contract--- people accept certain restrictions on themselves for the benefit of their society; these restrictions are upheld by a sovereign power

Triangular Trade (Atlantic Trade)

European merchants purchased African slaves with goods manufactured in Europe or imported from Asian colonies

These merchants sold slaves in the Caribbean for commodities (sugar, cotton, tobacco)

Caribbean commodities were later sold in Europe and North America

Navigation Acts

Certain goods shipped from a New World port were to go only to Britain or to another New World port

Enumerated goods from the colonies like sugar, cotton, tobacco, were to be provided only to England

Served as the foundation of England's worldwide commercial system

Though for the benefit of all subjects of the British Empire, its provisions benefited some New World colonies at the expense of others

Intended as a weapon in England's ongoing struggle against its rival, Holland

Effects of the Navigation Acts

Boosted the prosperity of New Englanders, who engaged in large-scale shipbuilding

Hurt the residents of the Chesapeake by driving down the price of tobacco

Transferred wealth from America to Britain by increasing the prices Americans had to pay for British goods and lowering the prices Americans received for the goods they produced

Bacon's Rebellion

Virginia's Royal governor, William Berkeley, received strict instructions to run the colony for the benefit of Britain

Nathaniel Bacon was a leader of colonial frontiersmen in Virginia

Bacon objected to the rights granted to Virginia's wealthy inner circle and was angered by Governor Berkeley's inability to protect Virginia from attacks by the Native Americans

Bacon commanded two unauthorized raids on Native American tribes, increasing his popularity; Berkeley had him arrested

Soon after, Bacon gathered his forces, opposed the Royal governor, and set fire to Jamestown to defend his forces; position

With British military, Berkeley ended the rebellion

New Hampshire

King Charles established it as a Royal colony

The colony remained economically dependent on Massachusetts; Britain continued to appoint a single person to rule both colonies until 1741

Glorious Revolution

Internal British struggle that replaced the Catholic King James II with his Protestant daughter, Mary, and her husband, William of Orange

Inspired colonial uprisings in New York and Maryland against ruling Royal governors who pressed for more control

Led to the overthrow of the Dominion of New England, the control authority imposed by Britain of colonists

Half-Way Covenant

Decision by Puritan colony churches to allow the grandchildren of those who had the personal experience of conversion to participate in select church affairs

Previously, only the children of those who had experienced conversion could participate

Salem Witch Trials

Several young girls in Salem Village claimed to be tormented by the occult activities of certain neighbors

Some twenty persons were executed

Puritan ministers finally intervened to stop the executions

Wool Act

All wool that was produced in the colonies could only be exported to Britain

Act restricted Ireland in its wool manufacturing, resulting in many Irish immigrants moving to the American colonies

The Enlightenment

Connects to the idea of Deism, in which the universe was created by God and then abandoned; no supernatural controls would be exerted and all things were explainable by reason

Enlightenment philosophy dictated that human reason was adequate to solve mankind's problems and correspondingly, much less faith was needed in the central role of God as an active force in the universe

Idea moved from Europe to become the New World's seed of culture, intellectualism, and society

Georgia

James Oglethorpe, an English philanthropist and soldier, chartered the colony

Settlers included those who paid their own way to receive the best land grants

Some settlers were financed by the colony's board of trustees, including bands of prisoners from British jails

After wars between the European empires began, the colony served as a buffer between South Carolina and Spanish-held Florida

John Peter Zenger

German American newspaper publisher
and printer

His acquittal of libel charges in New
York City (1735) established a legal
precedent for freedom of the press

The First Great Awakening

A series of emotional religious revivals occurring throughout the colonies and prevalent in New England

Preachers proclaimed a message of personal repentance and faith to avoid hell

Suggested an equality between man and authority (God) and a fixed standard (the Bible)

Helped lay the foundation for a written "contract," which would be important to the establishment of the future United States Constitution

Effects of the Great Awakening

American's religious community came to be divided between those who rejected the Great Awakening and those who accepted it

More denominations of Christianity were formed

While the Awakening created conflict among those who argued the points of religion, its ideas helped build connections between people living in different colonies

Jonathan Edwards

Preacher of the Great Awakening who emphasized personal religious experience, predestination, and dependence of man upon God and divine grace

One of his well-read sermons was "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"

Albany Plan

Delegates of seven colonies met in New York to discuss plans for collective defense

Pennsylvanian delegate, Benjamin Franklin, proposed a plan for an intercolonial government; the plan was later rejected by the colonial legislatures as demanding too great a surrender of power

French and Indian War

Rivalry between France, Britain, and various Native American tribes over land in the Ohio region

It was one of a series of wars fought between France and England throughout the world at the time

Battles continued on European and American fronts until Britain gained control of Canada

William Pitt

Britain's capable and energetic prime minister

After several humiliating defeats, he led Britain to virtually destroy the French empire in North America by focusing on the French headquarters in Canada

Treaty of Paris, 1763

Ended Seven Years War

From France, Britain took Canada and some of what would become the United States east of the Mississippi River

France lost all of its North American holdings

Spain took the Louisiana Territory

George Grenville

British Prime Minister who set out to solve the large national debt incurred in recent English wars

Created a series of acts that raised taxes on American goods, leading to rebellious activities

Benjamin Franklin

Was a colonial writer, scientist,
diplomat, printer, and philosopher

Published the Pennsylvania Gazette
and wrote Poor Richard's Almanac

Writs of Assistance

Court orders that authorized customs officials to conduct non-specific searches to stop colonial smuggling

Allowed for the searching of homes, warehouses, and shops

James Otis served as a prosecutor in a failed Massachusetts legal case; he argued that these searches were contrary to natural law

Proclamation of 1763

Was a result of Pontiac's Rebellion, a Native American uprising against the British for their mistreatment

Forbade white settlement west of the Appalachians to reduce friction between Native Americans and the settlers

Stated that Native Americans owned the land on which they were residing

Sugar Act

It taxed goods imported to America to raise revenue for England after it incurred debt during the French and Indian War

Strictly enforced, unlike the Molasses act of 1733

Quartering Act

Act that required the colonies in which British troops were stationed to provide soldiers with bedding and other basic needs

Colonists reacted negatively, fearing a standing army and disliking the additional costs

Stamp Act

An internal tax, the sole purpose of which was to raise revenue

Required Americans to use "stamped" paper for legal documents, newspapers, and playing cards, among other goods

Declaratory Act

Act giving Britain the power to tax and make laws for the Americans in all cases

Followed repeal of the Stamp Act

Samuel Adams

Revolutionary resistance leader in Massachusetts

Along with Paul Revere, headed the Sons of Liberty in Massachusetts

Worked with the committees of correspondence, which provided communication about resistance among colonies

Stamp Act Congress

Delegates of seven colonies met in New York to discuss plans for defense

Townshend Acts

Created by British Prime Minister Charles Townshend (Grenville's replacement)

Formed a program of taxing items imported into the colonies, such as paper, lead, glass, and tea; it replaced the direct taxes of the Stamp Act

Virtual Representatio n

English principle stating that the members of parliament represented all of Britain and the British Empire, even though members were only elected by a small number of constituents

Boston Massacre

Occurred when the British attempted to enforce the Townshend Acts

British soldiers killed five Bostonians, including Crispus Attucks, and American patriot and former slave

John Adams provided the legal defense of the soldiers

Tea Act and Boston Tea Party

Concessions allowed the British East India Company to ship tea directly to America and sell it at a bargain; cheap tea undercut the local merchants

Colonist opposed these shipments; they turned back ships, left shipments to rot, and held ships in port

The Intolerable Acts and the Coercive Acts

Name given by colonist to the Quebec Act (1774) and to a series of acts by the British in response to the Boston Tea Party

Acts closed the Port of Boston to all trade until citizens paid for the last tea

Acts increased the power of Massachusetts' Royal governor at the expense of the legislature

Methods of Colonial Resistance

Americans reacted first with restrained and respectful petitions, suggesting "taxation without representation is tyranny"

Colonial merchants then boycotted British goods (non-importation)

Colonists of the Revolution finally turned to violence

Crowds took action against customs officials and against merchants who violated the boycotts

First Continental Congress

Meeting in Philadelphia of colonial representatives to denounce the Intolerable Acts and to petition the British Parliament

A few radical members discussed breaking from England

Created Continental Associating and forbade the importation and use of British goods

Battles of Concord and Lexington

Concordâ€”Site suspected by British General Gage of housing a stockpile of colonial weaponry

Paul Revere and William Dawes detected movement of British troops toward Concord and warned militia and gathered Minutemen at Lexington

The Second Continental Congress

Colonial representative meeting in Philadelphia, presided over by John Hancock

Group torn between declaring independence and remaining under British power

Moderated forced the adoption of the Olive Branch Petition, a letter to King George III appealing one final time for a resolution to all disputes; the king refused to receive it

The Congress sent George Washington to command the army around Boston

American ports were opened in defiance of the Navigation Acts

Battle of Bunker Hill

Bunker Hill was an American post overlooking Boston; the stronghold allowed Americans to contain General Gage and his troops

The colonists twice turned back a British frontal assault; they held off the British until the Bunker Hill force ran out of ammunition and was overrun

Common Sense

Pamphlet published by Thomas Paine
that called for immediate
independence from Britain

Sold largely and carried favor in the
colonies

Lee's Resolution

Presented to Second Continental Congress by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia

Urged Congress to declare independence; accepted July 2, 1776

Declaration of Independence

Document restating political ideas
justifying the separation from Britain

Thomas Jefferson and his committee
had the duty of drafting for the
Continental Congress

John Locke's influences served as a
foundation for the document

Articles of Confederation

Framework for an American national government; states has the most power

Empowered the federal government to make war, treaties, and create new states

No federal empowerment to levy taxes, raise troops, or regulate commerce

George Washington's Leadership in the American Revolution

Named commander-in-chief of continental forces in June 1775 by the second continental congress

Forced British to evacuate Boston in March 1776

Defeated British at Trenton, New Jersey, after crossing the Delaware on December 25, 1776

Survived tough winter at Valley Forge (1777-1778); Washington strengthened his troops during the winter and gained respect

Battle of Saratoga

American Revolution battle fought in northern New York

The British planned to end the American Revolution by splitting the colonies along the Hudson River, but they failed to mobilize properly

Demonstrated the British could more easily hold the cities, but that they would have trouble subduing the country sides

John Paul Jones

Famous American naval leader

Carried on maritime raids against the British throughout revolution, debilitating their ability to receive supplies

Charles Cornwallis

British military and political leader

Was a member of Parliament and even opposed the tax measures that led to the American Revolution

Led British forces during the American Revolution

Western Land Cessions

The original thirteen states ceded their western land claims to the new federal government

The states that lacked western land claims feared that states with claims could grow in size, skewing representation in the federal government

Before signing the United States Constitution, these states demanded that those with claims cede the land

Ordinances in 1784 and 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance (1787) organized the ceded areas in preparation for statehood

New states were organized and admitted to the Union

Treaty of Paris, 1783

Peace settlement that ended the Revolutionary War

The United States was represented by Ben Franklin, John Adams, and John Jay

Britain recognized the United States' independence and outlined its borders

The United States received all lands east of the Mississippi River, north of Florida, and south of the Great Lakes

Land Ordinance of 1785; Northwest Ordinance of 1787

Land Ordinanceâ€”Act of Congress to assist in settlement of the West; the sale of land provided federal revenue

Land Ordinanceâ€”Organized distribution of land into townships, setting aside a section of each in support of public education

The Northwest Ordinanceâ€”Describe how the land north of the Ohio River could become sectioned into states; five states created

The Northwest Ordinanceâ€”States would be admitted to the Union when free inhabitants reached 60,000

The Northwest Ordinanceâ€”Slavery and involuntary servitude not allowed in these states

The Northwest Ordinanceâ€”Set a precedent of how states could join the Union

John Jay

Member of First and Second
Continental Congress

Negotiated Treaty of Paris and Jay's
Treaty

First Chief Justice of Supreme Court

Shays' Rebellion

During a period of economic depression, Daniel Shays led a group of farmers to stop the courts from seizing a farmer's land and enacting debt collection

Citizens of Boston raised an army and suppressed the rebels

Elastic Clause and the Tenth Amendment

The Tenth Amendment restricts the federal government to those powers delegated to it by the Constitution and gives all other powers to the states, or the people

Article I, Sect. 8 grants the federal government the power to make laws "which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers"

The Constitution of the United States

Drafted at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787

Included a preamble and seven articles

Created a stronger federal government

The Virginia Plan & The New Jersey Plan

Virginia Plan – Presented by Edmund Randolph and written by James Madison

Virginia Plan – Called for bicameral legislature based on population and both the chief executive and judiciary to be chosen by legislature

New Jersey Plan – Presented by William Patterson

New Jersey Plan – Called for unicameral legislature with equal representation

Great Compromise (Connecticut Compromise)

Called for a bicameral legislative system in which the House of Representatives would be based on population and the Senate would have equal representation in Congress

Combined pieces of the New Jersey Plan, the Virginia Plan, and other proposals

Federalist Party

Americans who advocated centralized power and constitutional ratification

Used The Federalist Papers to demonstrate how the Constitution was designed to prevent the abuse of power

Supporters of the Federalist platforms included Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, John Jay, and northeastern business groups

Anti-Federalist Party

Those against the adoption of the Constitution because of suspicion against centralized government ruling at a distance and limiting freedom

George Mason, Patrick Henry, and George Clinton were Anti-Federalists

Many of the Anti-Federalists would come to oppose the policies of Alexander Hamilton and the Federalist Party

George Washington

First President

Was unanimously elected president

Served two terms

His leadership led to a standard of a strong presidency with control of foreign policy and the power to veto Congress's legislation

Declared Proclamation of Neutrality in April 1793, keeping the United States neutral in the European wars

Judiciary Act of 1789

Provided for a Supreme Court with a
Chief Justice and five associates

Established office of Attorney General

Alexander Hamilton

First Secretary of Treasury

Proposed the federal assumption of state debts, the establishment of a national bank, and federal stimulation of industry through excise tax and tariffs

Opponents, including Jefferson, saw program as aiding a small, elite group at the expense of the average citizen

Jeffersonian Republicans (Democratic- Republicans)

Political party that absorbed members of the Anti-Federalist Party

Proponents included Thomas Jefferson and James Madison

Favored states' rights and power in the hands of commoners; supported by Southern agriculture and frontiersmen

Eli Whitney

Inventor and manufacturer

Invented the cotton gin in 1793,
revolutionizing the cotton industry and
increasing the need for slaves

Established first factory to assemble
muskets with interchangeable,
standardized parts

Jay's Treaty

Attempt at settling the conflict between the United States and England over commerce, navigation, and violations of the Treaty of Paris of 1783

Provided for eventual evacuation by the British of their posts in the Northwest, but it allowed them to continue their fur trade

Allowed for the establishment of commissions to settle United States-Canada border disputes and United States-Britain losses during the Revolutionary War

Whiskey Rebellion

Western whiskey farmers refused to pay taxes on which Hamilton's revenue program was based

A group of farmers terrorized the tax collectors; Washington responded with a federalized militia

George Washington and Alexander Hamilton rode out to Pennsylvania themselves to emphasize their commitment

First test of federal authority

Pinckney Treaty

Signed by the United States and Spain

Free navigation of the Mississippi River
was given to the United States

United States gained area north of
Florida that had been dispute (present-
day Mississippi and Alabama)

Gave western farmers the "right of
deposit" in New Orleans, enabling them
to use the port for their goods, making
it easier for them to get their goods to
the East

Colonial Painting

Copied European styles, but featured portraits of important Americans

Famous artists included John Trumbull, Charles Peale, Benjamin West, and John Copley

John Adams

Second President

First Vice-President

Diplomat and signer of the Declaration of Independence

Led the country through the XYZ affair, the Alien and Sedition Acts, and the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

XYZ Affair

The United States wanted an end to French harassment of American shipping

To settle the issue, French representatives demanded a bribe from the United States just to open negotiations with French Minister Talleyrand

The United States refused the bribe and suspended trade with the French

Alien and Sedition Acts

Legislation enacted by the Federalists to reduce foreign influences and increase their power

New hurdles to citizenship were established

Broadened power to quiet print media critics

The legislation was used to silence Jeffersonian Republican critics of the Federalists and was indicative of the poisoned relations between the two parties

These Act tested the strength of the First Amendment and limited the freedom of the press

Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions

Response by Jeffersonian republicans to the Alien and Sedition Acts

Included text written by Jefferson and by Madison

Suggested that states should have the power within their territory to nullify federal law

Stated that federal government had no right to exercise powers not specifically delegated to it

The resolutions represented a future argument that would be used when secession and Civil War threatened the country

The Napoleonic Wars

War between Napoleon's France and the other European powers, led by Britain

Both sides tried to prevent neutral powers, especially the United States, from trading with their enemy

American ships were seized by both sides and American sailors were "impressed," or forced, into the British navy

The United States was angered by this violation of the "freedom of the seas" principle, which holds that outside its territorial waters, a state may not claim sovereignty over the seas

Judiciary Act of 1801

Created new judgeships to be filled by the president

John Adams filled the vacancies with part supporters ("Midnight Judges")

Led to bitter resentment by the incoming Jeffersonian Republican Party

Thomas Jefferson

Third President, Author of the Declaration of Independence

Before becoming president, he served as the first Secretary of State

First president to reside in Washington, D.C.

Jefferson's taking of office was called the "Revolution of 1800" as it was the first time American changed presidential political leadership
(Federalist to Jeffersonian Republican)

His embodiment of the Jeffersonian Republican Party helped increase its strength, while weak leadership in the Federalist Party was a reason for its demise

His administration was responsible for the Embargo of 1807

He presided over the Louisiana Purchase

John Marshall

Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court (1801-1835)

He was a Federalist installed by Adams

His decisions defined and strengthened the powers of the judicial branch and asserted the power of judicial review over federal legislation

His Court made determinations that cemented a static view of contracts

His Court's decisions advanced capitalism

Marbury v. Madison

William Marbury had been commissioned justice of the peace in D.C. by President John Adams

His commission was part of Adams' "midnight appointments" during his last days in office

Marbury's commission was not delivered, so he sued President Jefferson's Secretary of States, James Madison

Chief Justice John Marshall held that while Marbury was entitled to the commission, the statute which allowed Marbury's remedy was unconstitutional, as it granted the Supreme Court powers beyond what the Constitution permitted

Louisiana Purchase

Purchased for \$15 million from France

Jefferson was concerned about the constitutionality of purchasing land without having this authority granted by the Constitution; to make the purchase, he employed the presidential power of treaty-making

United States' territory was doubled

The purchase helped remove France from the western borders of the United States

Farmers could now send their goods (furs, grains, tobacco) down the Mississippi River and through New Orleans, facilitating transportation to Europe

Opened land to agrarian expansion, helping fulfill one of the tenets of Jefferson's social ideology

Lewis and Clark Expedition (Corps of Discovery)

Expedition through the Louisiana Purchase and the West

Departed from St. Louis and explored areas including the Missouri River, the Yellowstone River, and the Rockies

Sacajawea, a Shoshone guide, helped them in their journey

Burr Conspiracy

Burr planned to take Mexico from Spain and establish a new nation in the West

Burr, a fugitive in politics after Alexander Hamilton's death, was arrested in Natchez and tried for treason

Under John Marshall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Burr was acquitted

Embargo Act of 1807

American declaration to keep its own ships from leaving port for any foreign destination

Jefferson hoped to avoid contact with vessels of either of the warring sides of the Napoleonic wars

James Madison

Fourth President

His work before becoming president led him to be considered the "Father of the Constitution"

Participated in the writing of The Federalist Papers

In Congress, he wrote the Virginia Plan

Was a Republican president in a Federalist-controlled Congress

Faced pressure from "War Hawks" like Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun to get involved in the Napoleonic Wars and end the damaging embargo

Non- Intercourse Act

Congress opened trade to all nations except France and Britain

Trade boycott appeared to have little effect on curbing French and British aggression stemming from the Napoleonic Wars

Though the Embargo Act was a protective measure, the Non-Intercourse Act re-engaged the United States in trade while continuing its stance against alliances with either France or Britain

Fletcher v. Peck

Marshall Court decision

The first time state law was voided on the grounds that it violated a principle of the United States Constitution

The Georgia legislature had issued extensive land grants in a corrupt deal

A legislative session repealed that action because of the corruption

The Supreme Court decided that the original contract was valid, regardless of the corruption

Expansion of Electorate, 1810-1828

Most states had already eliminated the property qualifications for voting

Blacks were still excluded from polls across the South and most of North

Tecumseh

Native American chief who was encouraged by British forces to fight against pressured removal from Western territories

Causes of the War of 1812

British impressments of American sailors

American frontiersmen wanted more free land, as the West was held by Native Americans that the British

The United States suspected the British were encouraging Native American rebellion

"War Hawk" Congressional leaders, such as Henry Clay and John Calhoun, pressed for intervention

War Hawks desired annexation of Canada and Florida

Despite the Embargo Act and Non-Intercourse Act, hostilities could not be cooled

War of 1812 Events

Early victories at sea by the United States, then overcome by British

The United States' Admiral Perry took Lake Erie with the navy

Opened the way for William Henry Harrison to invade Canada and defeat the British and Native American forces

Andrew Jackson led the American charge through the Southwest

Washington Burned

During the War of 1812, a British armada sailed up the Chesapeake Bay and burned the White House

Attack came in response to the American burning of Toronto

The armada proceeded toward Baltimore; America's Fort McHenry held firm through bombardment

After the War of 1812

Increased American nationalism

High foreign demand for cotton, grain, and tobacco

Turn from agrarian origins towards industrialization

Depression in 1819 due to influx of British goods; the Bank of the United States responded by tightening credit to slow inflation

Rush-Bagot Agreement

The Treaty of Ghent, which ended hostilities after the War of 1812, set the groundwork for this agreement by encouraging both sides to continue to study boundary issues between the United States and Canada

Rush-Bagot was an agreement between Britain and the United States to stop maintaining armed fleets on the Great Lakes

James Monroe

Fifth President

Led during the "Era of Good Feelings," which was marked by the domination of his political party, the Democratic-Republicans, and the decline of the Federalist Party

National identity grew, most notably through the westward movement of the country and various public works projects

Monroe Doctrine—The United States would not allow foreign powers to lead new colonies in the western hemisphere or allow existing colonies to be influenced by outside powers

America feared international influence because of a period of world-wide revolutionary fervor after Napoleon's fall

Convention of 1818

Provided for boundary between the United States and Canada at the forty-ninth parallel

Allowed joint occupancy of Oregon Territory by Americans and Canadians

McCulloch v. Maryland

Marshall Court decision

Determined that no state can control an agency of the federal government

Maryland tried to levy a tax on a local branch of the United States Bank to protect its own state banks

Supreme Court determined such state action violated Congress's "implied powers" to operate a national bank

Dartmouth College v. Woodward

Marshall Court decision

Severely limited the power of state governments to control corporations, which were the emerging form of business

New Hampshire legislature tried to change Dartmouth from a private to a public institution by having its charter revoked

The Court ruled that the charter issued during colonial days still constituted a contract and could not be arbitrarily changed without the consent of both parties

Adams-Onis Treaty

Helped define the United States-Mexico border

The border that was under Spanish control had created conflict between the two countries

Spain sold its remaining Florida territory to the United States and drew the boundary of Mexico to the Pacific

United States ceded its claims to Texas, and Spain kept California and the New Mexico region

United States assumed \$5 million in debts owed by Spain to American

Cotton in the Early 1800s

The new invention of the cotton gin separated the seeds from the fibers

New states, such as Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, produced cotton

Led to a boom in the cotton market; its global effects crowned the staple as "King Cotton"

Transportation Revolution

Innovations included new construction of roads, additions of canals, and the expansion of the railroads

Robert Fulton built the modern-day steamboat, transforming river transportation

Utopian Communities

Movement that copied early European efforts at utopianism

Attempt by cooperative communities to improve life in the face of increasing industrialism

Groups practiced social experiments that generally saw little success due to their radicalism

Included attempts at sexual equality, racial equality, and socialism

Antebellum Reform

Explosion in the number of colleges;
Oberlin College in Ohio became the
first coed college

Expansion of state-supported
elementary schools

Dorthea Dix led in the establishment of
asylums for humane treatment of the
insane

Prison reform

The Lowell System

A popular way of staffing New England factories

Young women were hired from the surrounding country side, brought to town, and housed in dorms in mill towns for a short period

The owners called these "factories in the garden" to spread the idea that these facilities would not replicate the dirty, corrupt mills in English towns

The rotating labor supply benefited owners, as no unions could be formed against them

Slave Codes

A series of laws that limited slave rights

Slave owners were given authority to impose harsh physical punishment and to control their slaves in any fashion they sought, without court intervention

Prohibited slaves from owning weapons, becoming educated, meeting with other African-Americans without permission, & testifying against whites in court

Washington Irving

In his time, he was the best-known native writer in the United States and one of the first American writers to gain fame throughout Europe

His satire is considered some of the first great comic literature written by an American

Stories included Rip Van Winkle and The Legend of Sleepy Hollow (both in 1820)

Transcendent alism

Movement to transcend the bounds on the intellect and to strive for emotional unity with God

Capable of unity without the help of the institutional church

Romanticism

A belief in the innate goodness of man, nature, and traditional values, rooted in turn-of-the century Europe

Emphasized emotions and feelings over rationality

Missouri Compromise

Henry Clay's solution to deadlock over the issue of the acceptance of the proposed new state, Missouri

At the time, the Senate was evenly divided between slave and free states

A slave state of Missouri would tip the balance of power

John Tallmadge added an antislavery amendment meant to prohibit the growth of slavery into Missouri and to free slaves already in Missouri when they had reached a certain age

The Tallmadge Amendment caused the Senate to block the Missouri Compromise; it sparked heated debate about the future of slavery

To settle the dispute, northern Massachusetts became a new state (Maine)

Denmark Vesey

As a slave, he won enough money in a lottery to buy his own freedom

Gained wealth and influence in South Carolina

Accused of using church get-togethers to plan a violent slave revolt

Vesey and thirty-four other slaves were hanged

Gibbons v. Ogden

Marshall Court decision

Determined that only Congress may regulate interstate commerce, including navigation

Gibbons received a monopoly by New York to operate a steamboat between New York and New Jersey

Ogden received the same rights through Congress

Supreme Court decided that the state monopoly was void

Hudson River School

Group of American landscape painters

Part of increasing American nationalism
following the War of 1812

The influence of the European
Romantic movement led many
American artists to paint their
homeland

Depicted important landscapes such as
Niagara Falls, the Catskills, the Rocky
Mountains, and the Hudson River
Valley

James Fennimore Cooper

American novelist born in Burlington,
New Jersey

His writing was influenced by the
American frontier and America's
landscapes

His works include *The Last of the Mohicans* (1826), *The Water-Witch* (1830), and *The American Democrat* (1838)

John James Audubon

Romantic-era artist

Member of the Hudson River School, a group of landscape painters

Demonstrated the emotion of nature, especially birds and animals

"Corrupt Bargain" of 1824

Four presidential candidates—Henry Clay (Speaker of the House), John Quincy Adams (Secretary of State), Andrew Jackson (1812 war hero), and William Crawford (Secretary of the Treasury)

Jackson won the popular vote but did not win the majority of the electoral vote; as a result, the election went to the House of Representatives

Henry Clay, in the House of Representatives vote, threw his support to John Quincy Adams

In exchange for Adams winning the presidency over Jackson, Adams gave Clay the post of Secretary of State

John Quincy Adams

Sixth President

Supporters called themselves National Republicans; Jackson supporters called themselves Democratic-Republicans

Led an active federal government in areas like internal improvements and Native American affairs

Policies proved unpopular amidst increasing sectional interest and conflicts over states' rights

"Tariff of Abominations"

II

Tariff bill with higher import duties for many goods bought by Southern planters

John C. Calhoun, John Q. Adams' Vice President, anonymously protested his own leadership's bill, suggesting that a federal law harmful to an individual state could be declared void within that state

John Calhoun

Vice President to both John Q. Adams and to his political rival, Andrew Jackson, who defeated Adams in 1828

Champion of states' rights

Author of an essay, "The South Carolina Exposition and Protest," advocating nullification of Tariff of 1828 and asserting the rights of the states to nullify federal laws

Andrew Jackson

Seventh President

After War of 1812, he invaded Spanish Florida to quell Native American rebellions

After the treaty for the War of 1812 had already been signed, he defeated a British force that had invaded New Orleans, safeguarding the Mississippi River

Popular president due to his image as the self-made Westerner

Implemented the Spoils System approach to civil service

Signed the Indian Removal Act, which provided for federal enforcement to remove Native American tribes west of the Mississippi

Jacksonian Politics

Called for a strong executive who liberally used the veto

Relied on the party system, emphasized states' rights

Spoils System

Andrew Jackson's method of exchanging government officials with new civil servants

"Rotation in office" was supposed to democratize government and lead to reform by allowing common folk to run the government

This system had been in place long before Jackson, but his name is tied to it because he endorsed its usage

In general, officials were replaced by those loyal to the new administration; they were not always the most qualified for the positions

Alexis de Tocqueville

French civil servant who traveled to and wrote about the United States

Wrote Democracy in America, reflecting his interest in the American democratic process

Assessed the American attempt to have both liberty and equality

The Second Great Awakening and Protestant Revivalism

A wave of religious fervor spread through a series of camp meeting revivals

The "Burnt Over District" was an area in Upstate New York that was the center of the movement

Protestant Revivalism was a reaction to rationalism, emphasizing personal salvation, strong nationalism, and the improvement of society through social reform

Revivalism included participation by women and blacks, demonstrating the influence and growth of democracy

Mormonism

Religion founded by Joseph Smith, Jr.

Smith claimed to have received sacred writings; he organized the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

Smith described a vision from God in which God declared specific tenets of Christianity to be abominations

Because of these claims and unusual practices such as polygamy, Mormons were shunned

Eventually, formed the community near Great Salt Lake under Brigham Young

Webster-Hayne Debate

Debate in the Senate between Daniel Webster (MA) and Robert Hayne (SC) that focused on sectionalism and nullification

Came after the "Tariff of Abominations" incident

At issue was the source of constitutional authority - Was the Union derived from an agreement between states or from the people who had sought a guarantee of freedom?

Nat Turner

Slave who led insurrection in Southampton, Virginia, in 1831

Influential among local slaves as a preacher

Believed it was his destiny to lead slaves to freedom

Led approximately sixty in revolt, killing the family of his owner and running rampant through the nearby neighborhood, killing fifty-five whites

The revolt was put down and Turner, some of his conspirators, and several free blacks were executed

Tariff of 1832 and the Order of Nullification

The tariff favored Northern interests at the expense of Southern ones

Calhoun led a state convention calling for the Order of Nullification, which declared the tariff laws void; South Carolina would resist by force any attempt to collect the tariffs

Jackson, though a supporter of states' rights, defended the Union above all, and asked Congress to issue a new bill to give him authority to collect tariffs by force

Jackson encouraged his allies to prepare a compromise bill so that the federal government would not lose its image of control and so that South Carolina could back down from nullification

Biddle's Banks

Andrew Jackson objected to the Bank of the United States created by Alexander Hamilton

Jackson felt that the Bank had great influence in national affairs but did not respond to the will of working and rural class people

Henry Clay wanted the Bank to be a political issue for the upcoming presidential election in 1832 against Andrew Jackson

Nicholas Biddle, chairman of the Bank, worked with Clay to re-charter the Bank four years earlier than it was due

Texas, Leading to the Battle of the Alamo

Mexico refused to sell Texas to the United States, which had given up its claims to Texas in the Adams-Onis treaty

Texas had been a state in the Republic of Mexico since 1822, following a revolution against Spain

Mexico offered land grants for immigration to this area; many Americans responded and came to Texas, increasing population and revenue

Southerners moved to Mexico with interest in becoming slave masters; the presence of slavery angered the Mexican government

When the population changed, Mexico's power began to erode

Battle of the Alamo

During Texas's revolution against Mexico, Ft. Alamo was attacked by the Mexican Army and 187 members of the Texas garrison were killed

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, a Mexican military and political leader, was victorious

Sam Houston

Leader of Texas independence

Defeated Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto and claimed independence

Gag Rule

Forbade discussion of the slavery question in the House of Representatives

Stemmed from Southern members' fear of slave emancipation

The Panic of 1837 and Specie Circular

Recession caused by President Jackson's drastic movement of federal bank deposits to state and local banks

Led to relaxed credit policies and inflation

Jackson demanded a Specie Circular, stating that land must be paid for in hard money, not paper or credit

The Charles River Bridge Case

Demonstrated that a contract could be broken to benefit the general welfare

Jackson's chief justice, Roger Taney, suggested that a state could cancel grant money if the grant ceased to be in the interest of the community

Trail of Tears

Worcester v. Georgia was a response to Jackson's Indian Removal Act

Cherokees in Georgia claimed to be a sovereign political entity

Native Americans were supported by the Supreme Court; Andrew Jackson refused to enforce the court's decision

By this point, Cherokees had largely met the government's demands to assimilate into Western-style democratic institutions

Still, Cherokees were forced to give up lands to the east of the Mississippi and travel to an area in present-day Oklahoma

Horace Mann

American educator who was the first secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, suggested reforms in education

Made available high-quality, no-cost, nondenominational public schooling; the public school system has lasted to present day

Whig Party

Group stemmed from the old Federalist Party, the old National Republican Party, and others who opposed Jackson's policies

Cultivated commercial and industrial development

Encouraged banks and corporations

Cautious approach to westward expansion

Support came largely from Northern business and manufacturing interests and from large Southern planters

Ralph Waldo Emerson

Transcendental essayist and lecturer

Self-Reliance (1841), one of his essays, promoted independence

Abolitionism

Began with the idea of purchasing and transporting slaves to free African states, which had little success

Anti-slavery societies founded; some faced violent opposition

Movement split into twoâ€”radical followers and those who petitioned Congress

Entered politics through the Liberty Party, calling for non-expansion of slavery into new western territories

William Lloyd Garrison

His newspaper, The Liberator, espoused his views that slaves should be immediately emancipated

Many other anti-slavery advocates of the 1830's and 1840's recommends a gradualist approach

Because of his inflexible position and the fiery language he used in his paper, opposition to his policy developed within abolitionist groups

Garrison also advocated an unpopular position in favor of equal rights for women

Frederick Douglass

An escaped slave and outspoken abolitionist

Escaped from his Maryland owner and published his own newspaper, the north Star

Favored the use of political methods of reform

IN the Civil War, he helped put together regiments of African-Americans from Massachusetts and urged others to join the Union army

Population Growth and Change, Early 1800s

Labor shortage meant more opportunity for work

Influx of immigration included German skilled labor and Irish Catholics, who faced discrimination

Growth of population in the West and in rural areas

Urbanization outgrew public services, leading to inadequate security and clean water for city-livers

Women in the Early 1800s

Women participated in limited political activity that was mostly religious and reform in nature, such as abolition

Employment was limited mostly to school-teaching

Still lived in a "cult of domesticity," in which a woman's role in marriage was to maintain the home for her husband and to raise the children

A woman's property became her husband's

Martin Van Buren

Eighth President

Democrat from New York who had served as Jackson's vice president after Calhoun left the position

Established independent treasury, a system maintaining government funds independently of the national banking systems; it existed in one form or another until 1921

William Henry Harrison

Ninth President

A westerner who fought against Native Americans

Nicknamed "Old Tippecanoe"

Vice President was John Tyler

John Tyler

Tenth President

President following the death of William Henry Harrison

States' righter, Southerner, and strict constitutionalist

Rejected the programs of the Whigs who had elected Harrison, which led them to turn against him

Settled Webster-Ashburton Treaty between the United States and Britain

Dorothea Dix

Social reformer who worked to help the mentally ill

Northeastern jails housed both criminals and the mentally ill in the same facilities; Dix became determined to change this

U.S.-British Tension and Webster- Ashburton Treaty

American ship was burned by Canadian loyalists

Canada and the United States disputed the boundary of Maine

British ships sometimes topped American ships to suppress American slave smuggling

The treaty settled the boundary of Maine and the border disputes in the Great lakes

Irish and German immigration

1840s saw dramatic increases in Irish immigration due to potato famine in Ireland

Poverty of the Irish immigration caused settlement in eastern cities and competition for jobs

1850s had increases in German immigration due to the failed revolution in 1848

Many Germans settled in Wisconsin because they had money and other resources; helped to cultivate the upper-Midwest portion of the united states

Manifest Destiny

Belief that American was destined to ex[and to the Pacific, and possibly into Canada and Mexico

John O'Sullivan, an American journalist, wrote an article pushing for the annexation of Texas and coined the phrase "Manifest Destiny"

Came out of post-1812 War nationalism, reform impulse of the 1830s, and the need for new resources

Those Whigs who supported Manifest Destiny favored more peaceful means; other Whigs feared American expansion, concerned about raising the slavery issue in new territories

Transportation in the 1840s and 1850s

Tremendous expansion of railroad lines, creating a national market for goods

Railroads linked the Midwest and the Northeast

Four social classes in the South

Yeoman-Largest group; worked land independently, sometimes along with slaves, to produce their own food, like corn

Planters-Owned large farms and groups of slaves; exercised political and economic control with cotton exports

Poor Whites-Lived in squalor, often worse than the slaves

Slave labor system-three categories

On large farms, white overseers directed black drivers, who supervised groups in the fields as they performed gang labor

On smaller farms, a slave was assigned specific tasks, then given the remainder of the day to himself

Slaves in Southern Urban areas

Slaves served as factory workers or in construction

Some purchased their freedom with their savings or disappeared into society

Elements of slavery

Slaves suffered varying degrees of repression, although most received adequate housing and diet

Slaves did commit some violent uprisings

Many slaves tried to run away into bordering free states

Injustice created quiet revolt as slaves sabotaged their facilities, found ways to become unproductive for their masters, and ridiculed their woners

Southern Response to slavery

Defense of slavery shifted from an early view (1970) that slavery as a "necessary evil" to being a "positive good" (after 1840)

Used scientific arguments, biblical texts, and historical examples to justify slavery

Both this defensive position and abolitionist sentiment increased

The underground railroad and Harriet Tubman

Method used to move slaves to free territory in the united states and Canada

Harriet Tubman was a slave smuggler and "conductor" if the Underground railroad.

A freed slave herself, Tubman led over 300 to free.

James K. Polk

Eleventh President

"Dark horse" Democratic candidate who became president

Introduced a new independent treasury system

Lowered the tariff with the walker tariff

Settled Oregon boundary dispute with the Oregon treaty (Treaty of Washington-1846) at forty-ninth parallel rather than fifty-forty

Big believer in manifest destiny

Acquired California

Edgar Allan Poe

Southern Romantic-era writer

Author of *The Raven* (1845) and many tales of terror and darkness

Causes of Mexican War

The new Mexican republic would not address grievances held by United States citizens, who claimed property losses and personal injuries resulting from conflicts during the Mexican revolution

Due to sentiment arising from the idea of manifest destiny, there was an increased American interest in Mexican-held western territory

The United States had aided Texas in its revolt against the Mexican government and there was growing momentum toward a united states annexation of Texas

When the united states congress annexed Texas, Polk send John Slidell to negotiate a settlement for that land, for California, and for western Mexico territory

Mexican War

John C. Fremont (united states) won attacks by land and sea California

Zachary Taylor defeated large forced in Mexico

Mexican refused to negotiate, so President Polk ordered forces led by Winfield Scott into Mexico city.

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 ended the war, giving the United states land originally sought by Slidell (new Mexico, Arizona, California, Texas, and parts of Colorado, Utah, and Nevada)

Border set at Rio Grande River

Raised question of slavery in the new territory

Wilmette Proviso

Amendment to a Mexican War appropriation bill

Proposed that slavery could not exist in any territory to be acquired from Mexico

The amendment was defeated several times in Congress

Popular Sovereignty

Doctrine under which the status of slavery in the territories was to be determined by the settlers themselves

Doctrine was first put forward by General Lewis Cass, promoted by Stephen A. Douglas

Free Soil Party

Party created by those Democratic-Republicans opposed to slavery; included anti-slavery Whigs and former Liberty Party members

Opposed extension of slavery into new territories; supported national improvement programs and small tariffs to raise revenue

Mexican Cession and Slavery

Argument existed about slavery in the newly-acquired Mexican Cession

States-righters believed that the territory was the property of all states and that the federal government had no right to prohibit property ownership in territories

Many anti-slavery and federal government supporters contended that Congress had the power to make laws for the territories

Gold Rush

Miners who rushed to California after the discovery of gold were called "forty Niners"

Over 80,000 prospectors "rushed" to San Francisco

Increased population led to California joining the Union as a free state

Zachary Taylor

Twelfth President

Famous general in Mexican War

Whig President

Opposed the spread of slavery

Encouraged territories to organize and seek admission directly as states to avoid the issue of slavery

Industry by 1850

Mostly located in the North

Industry's value surpassed agriculture

United states technology exceeded Europe in such areas as rubber, coal power, mass production, and the telegraph

Agriculture by 1850

Agricultural technology increased harvest sizes, saved on labor, and made selling farm goods to international markets possible

Demand for agricultural land grew

Railroads was used to help transport goods

John Deere, an American manufacturer, pioneered the steel-plow industry

Northern Blacks, 1850

Organized churches and groups

200,000 free blacks lived in North and "West, although their lives were restricted by prejudicial laws

The North, 1850

Wages were increasing and the economy was growing

Railroads competition began to harm the canal business

Large numbers of Irish and Germans immigrated to the united states

The South, 1850

Plantation system: cash crops grown by slave labor

Agrarian slave labor was more profitable than using slaves in factories

Capital funds were tied up in land and slaves, so little was left investing the new growth or industry

Value system put emphasis on leisure and elegance

Unlike the north, the south remained agrarian and its population was less dense

Due to the rise of cotton, the influence of the Gulf states in the south grew

Cotton became the largest export of the united states

Stephen Douglas

Senator from Illinois dubbed the "little Giant"

Was an expansionist and a supporter of the Mexican war

Broke the compromise of 1850 in smaller, more acceptable pieces of legislation and pushed it through using various allies in congress

During a senate campaign, participated in debates against Abraham Lincoln (dubbed the Lincoln-Douglas debates)

He believed popular sovereignty was the appropriate ways to handle the slavery question

Compromise of 1850 (omnibus Bill)

Proposed by Henry Clay and handled by Stephan Douglas to assure passage by both Northerners and Southerners

Douglas broke the legislation into various pieces, which helped assure that each of its parts would pass

The compromise led to sectional harmony for several years

California admitted as a free state; New Mexico and Utah territories would be decided by popular sovereignty

Slave trade was abolished in the District of Columbia

Tough Fugitive slave act passed

Fugitive Slave Act

Part of the Compromise of 1850

This new Act reinvigorated enforcement of some guideline that had already been established in the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793, which had been mostly ignored by Northern states

Created federal commissioners who pursue fugitive slaves in any state; paid \$10 per returned slave

Blacks living in the North and claimed by slave catchers were denied portion of legal due process

Some Northern states passed personal-liberty laws that contradicted the Act

Millard Fillmore

Thirteenth President

Became president after Zachary Taylor

As a congressman, he revealed his opposition to both the expansion of slavery and various abolitionist activities, driving away supporters.

Supported the Compromise of 1850

Failed to obtain a nomination in 1852, but was nominated by both the Whigs and the Know-Nothing Movement in 1856

Harriet Beecher Stowe

Worked with the Grimke sisters,
Elizabeth Stanton, and other leaders to
pursue activist goals

Early activist in the feminist movement
and author of Uncle Tom's Cabin(1851)
a novel about slavery

Franklin Pierce

Fourteenth President

Democratic president for New Hampshire

Supported Manifest Destiny despite Northern concerns that it would lead to the spread of slavery

Signed the Kansas- Nebraska Act

Sent Commodore Matthew Perry into Japan to open the country to diplomacy and commerce(Treaty of Kanagawa)

Opened Canada to greater trade

Henry David Thoreau

Transcendental writer

His *Walden* (1854) repudiated the repression of society and preached non-violent civil disobedience

He protested unjust laws, slavery, and Mexican War

To demonstrate against these issues, Thoreau refused to pay his poll tax and was forced to spend one night in jail

Ostend Manifesto

Drafted by James Buchanan, John Mason, and Pierre Soule after Soule failed to purchase Cuba from Spain

Suggested that the United States should take Cuba from Spain by force if Spain refused to sell it

Abolitionists saw Ostend as a plot to extend slavery

Evolution of the Major Political Parties to pre- Civil War

Key Moment: Debate over the adoption of a federal constitution

Parties: Federalists and Anti-Federalist- who disagreed about the power and influence of the central government.

Evolutionary Point: after the Constitution was adopted, the Jeffersonian Republicans absorbed the Anti-Federalist Party and by 1800 the Federalist Party declined

Key Moment: Disagreement over John Q. Adams' defeat of Andrew Jackson

Parties: Whig Party and Democratic-Republicans-Whigs were a combination of those who opposed President Jackson's policies and those who had supported John Q. Adams.

Kansas- Nebraska Act

Legislation introduced by Stephan Douglas to organize the area west of Missouri and Iowa

One goal was to facilitate the building of a transcontinental railroad that ran west from Chicago.

Walled for two territories to be created (Kansas and Nebraska) and the issue of slavery to be decided by popular sovereignty.

Nebraska became a free territory

Creation of Lincoln's Republican Party

The Democratic Party divided along North-South lines

The Whig Party disintegrated, with its members either joining the Know-Nothings or the newly-created Republican Party

Walt Whitman

APUSH

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Northern Romantic era poet

Wrote a volume of poems, Leaves of Grass (1855)

James Buchanan

Fifteenth President

Presided over the country when the Dred Scott decision was announced.

Backed the Lecompton Constitution to appease the South

Buchanan., still acting as president after Lincoln's election, denied the legal right of states to secede but believed that the federal government could not legally prevent them

Causes of the Panic of 1857

Failure of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. in New York

Overspeculation in railroads and lands

Decreased in flow of European capital for United States investments because of Europe's own war.

Surplus of wheat hurt Northern farmers

Panic spread to Europe, South America, and the Far East

Dred Scott v. Sandford

Supreme Court case involving a slave, Scott, who was taken by his master from Missouri, a slave state, to Illinois, a free state.

After Scott had been returned to Missouri, he sued for freedom for himself and his family, stating that by residing in a free state he had ended his slavery

President Buchanan meant for the case's decision to serve as the basis for the slavery issue

Pro-Southern Judge Taney ruled that Scott did not have the right of citizenship, which he could need to be able to bring forth a suit

Ruled further that the Missouri Compromise itself was unconstitutional because Congress had no power to prohibit slavery in the territories, as slaves were property

Lecompton Constitution

Document submitted by pro-slavery leaders in territorial Kansas that put no restrictions on slavery

Free-soilers boycotted the constitutional convention in Lecompton because the document would not leave Kansas a free territory

Though President Buchanan supported the constitution as the basis for Kansas' statehood, Congress voted against it.

Lincoln Douglas Debates

Came out of the Illinois senatorial campaign between Stephen Douglas and Abraham Lincoln

Slavery was a major issue in the debates, as Douglas maintained that popular sovereignty was supported by the basic elements of democracy

Douglas' "Freeport Doctrine"-despite the Dred Scott case, slavery could be prevented by the refusal of the people living in a territory to pass laws favorable to slavery

Lincoln had a moral opposition to slavery's spread and demanded constitutional protection where it existed

John Brown

Brown and his sons killed five pro-slavery settlers in Kansas in an incident known as the "Pottawatamie Creek Massacre"

He was supported by some Northern abolitionists to start a countrywide revolution

He led followers to seize a federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, hoping to start the rebellion (1859)

Brown was arrested and hanged

Transportation from 1860-1900

Railroad transportation provided opportunities for movement of goods and people to the West and raw materials to the East

Affected population movements

Election of 1960

Republicans nominated Abraham Lincoln

Major plank of his campaign-
containment of slavery and
encouragement of transcontinental rail

The Democratic vote was split between Douglas and several other strong candidates

Abraham Lincoln

Sixteenth President

The Lincoln-Douglas Debates won him high national regard and, eventually, the Republican nomination for president

Produced and led a Northern army to defend the Union against the secessionists

Suspended habeas corpus during the Civil War, which was upheld by Congress

Issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed slaves within the Confederacy

Developed the "10% Plan" for Reconstruction

Gave the Gettysburg Address on November 19, 1863, which began "Four score and seven years ago..."

Secession

Response to the election of Abraham Lincoln, who sought to contain slavery

South Carolina voted to secede on December 20, 1860

Over the next two months Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas seceded

Civil War Conscription

Congress passed a federal conscription law in 1863

Rioting in the North took place, notably in New York City, when drafted individuals were permitted to avoid service by hiring a substitute or paying \$300

The Confederacy's short supply of manpower meant an earlier draft, beginning in 1862

Civil War Advantages for the South

Only needed to resist being conquered

Vast in land size

Troops would fight in their familiar home territory

Highly qualified senior officers including Robert E. Lee, Joseph Johnston, Albert Sidney Johnston and Stonewall Jackson

Civil War Advantages for the North

Greater population, More wealth

Better railroad lines and more established trade routes than the South

Anaconda Plan

Civil War strategy by Northern General Winfield Scott to crush the Southern rebellion

Called for a naval blockage to shut out European supplies and exports. A campaign to take Mississippi River and , thereby, split the South, and a targeting of Southern cities in hopes that pro-Unionists would rise up in the South and over throw the secession

The Homestead Act

Granted 160 acres of government land to any person who would farm it for at least five years

The government helped to settle the West with the provision

Battle of Antietam

General George McClellan attempted to defeat Lee and shorten the war, but failed

McClellan had discovered detailed plans for Lee's entire operation but ignored the opportunity because the over cautiousness

Lee's army was forced to retreat to Virginia after a bloody battle at Antietam

McClellan's Failure to pursue Lee led Lincoln to remove him from command

Emancipation Proclamation

Declared all slaves to be free in areas under rebel control, thus exempting conquered areas of the South

Lincoln was criticized for not abolishing slavery everywhere

Led to slaves in the South leaving their plantations

Increased morale in the North

Partly designed to keep England from joining the war on the side of the South

Battle of Gettysburg

Lee invaded Pennsylvania from Virginia, pursued by Northern General Meade

Lee was defeated and retreated to Virginia

The bloodiest, most decisive battle of the Civil War

Civil War Ships

Ironclads were Civil War ships protected from cannon fire by iron plates bolted over the sloping wooden sides

Confederates outfitted an old wooden warship, the Merrimack, with iron railroad rails and renamed it the Virginia; it achieved devastating results

Lincoln's "10% Plan"

Lincoln believed that seceded states should be restored to the Union quickly and easily, with "malice toward none, which charity for all."

Lincoln's "10% Plan" allowed Southerners, excluding high-ranking confederate officers and military leaders, to take an oath promising future loyalty to the Union and an end to slavery

When 10 percent of those registered to vote in 1860 took the oath, a loyal state government could be formed

Sherman's March to the Sea

General William Tecumseh Sherman led Union troops through Georgia

Sherman and Union Commander, Ulysses S. Grant, believed in a "total war" that would break the South's psychological capacity to fight; Sherman's army sought to eliminate civilian support to Southern troops

Sherman captured and burned Atlanta in September of 1864

The purpose of destroying Georgia was to lower Southern morale and diminish supplies

Northern Election of 1864

Lincoln ran against General McClellan, who claimed that he war was a failure and called for a peace settlement

Lincoln ran on the ticket of national unity with Andrew Johnson, a loyalist from Tennessee

Sherman's taking of Atlanta helped Lincoln win the election

Wade-Davis Bill

A proposal to reunite the country by Senators Wade and Davis

Required that 50 percent of a state's white male voters take a loyalty oath to be readmitted to the Union

Demanded stronger efforts on behalf of states to emancipate slaves

Conclusion of the Civil War

With his forces surrounded, General Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia

Lee's surrender caused the remaining Confederate soldiers to lay down their arms

Freedman's Bureau

Congressional support agency
providing food, clothing, and education
for freed slaves

Ex-slave states were divided into
districts that were managed by
assistant commissioners

Despite its benefits, the Bureau failed
to establish the freed slaves as
landowners

Radical Republicans

Faction of the Republican Party that believed the Civil War was meant to stop slavery and emancipate all slaves

Believed Congress should control Reconstruction and not the president

Rejected the reentry of Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana into the Union, despite their qualification under the "10% Plan"

They wanted the rebellious South to be dealt with in a harsher manner

Civil War Amendments

Thirteenth Amendment (1865)-
abolished slavery in the United States

Fourteenth Amendment (1868)-African-Americans became citizens and no state could deny life, liberty, or property without due process of the law

Black Codes

Restrictions by Southern states on former slaves

Designed to replicate the conditions of slavery in the post-Civil War South

Various codes prohibited meetings without a white present, while others established segregated public facilities

Jim Crow Laws

Laws separating whites and African-Americans in public facilities and restricting their legal guarantees, such as the right to vote

Often part of state statutes

Support for these laws was provided in the Plessy v. Ferguson case, demonstrating the limits of the Fourteenth Amendment

Booker T. Washington

The son of a slave and a white man

Taught at Hampton Institute and in 1881, helped organize a school for African-Americans in Tuskegee, Alabama

The Tuskegee Institute emphasized industrial training to help African-Americans gather wealth and become influential in society

Claimed that it was a mistake for blacks to push for social equality before they had become economically equal

His ideas were denounced by some leaders in the African-American community

Andrew Johnson

Seventeenth President

Vice President who took over presidency after Lincoln's assassination

He initially followed Lincoln's policies but gradually became more conservative, giving amnesty to former Confederate officials and opposing legislation that dealt with former slaves

His veto of the Civil Rights Act was overridden by Congress, which decreased his political sway

Johnson's opposition to the Radical Republicans and his violation of the Tenure of Office Act led to his impeachment by the House

"Seward's Folly"

Derisive title of Secretary of State William Seward's decision to purchase Alaska for \$7.2 million from Russia

Congress agreed to the purchase, as Russia had been pro-North during the Civil War

Most members thought the purchase to be foolhardy since the land was in such a remote location

Carpetbagger

s

Derogatory Southern name for
Northerners who came to the South to
participate in Reconstruction
governments

Name came from the cloth bags of
possessions many of them used to
travel South

Scalawags

Derogatory name for Southerners working for or supporting the federal government during Reconstruction

Some of these Southerners had opposed the war from the beginning, while others helped Reconstruction for financial gains

Ulysses S. Grant

Eighteenth President

Fought in the Mexican War, captured Vicksburg as a Union general, and accepted General Lee's surrender

Appointed Secretary of War by Andrew Johnson in 1867; disagreed with Johnson's policies and won election through support of Radical Republicans

Credit Mobilier Scandal

Stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad created a dummy company, Credit Mobilier

The company was supposed to complete the transcontinental railroad, but instead it stole millions of dollars from the government

First Transcontinen tal Railroad

Completed with Golden Spike at
Promontory Point, Utah

Marked the meeting of the Union
Pacific and the Central Pacific railroads

During construction, the Union Pacific
used Irish labor, while the Central
Pacific used Chinese labor

Knights of Labor

Militant organization seeking solutions to labor problems

Allowed skilled and unskilled workers (along with women and blacks) to join

Wanted an eight-hour work day, termination of child labor, equal pay for equal work, and the elimination of private banks

Under Terrence Powderly's leadership, the Knights reached membership of over 700,000

Panic of 1873

Economic depression during Grant's second term

Over expansive, unregulated business during the post-Civil War years, the failure of American investment banking firms, and economic downturns in Europe all contributed to the panic

Whiskey Ring Fraud

To aid in the cost of the Civil War,
liquor taxes were increased

Distillers and treasury officials
conspired to defraud the government
by giving our cheap tax stamps,
robbing the government of millions in
excise tax

Mark Twain (Samuel Langhorne Clemens)

American novelist who grew up in Hannibal, Missouri

Early jobs as both a printer's apprentice and a riverboat pilot on the Mississippi River

His novels included *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876), *Huckleberry Finn* (1885), and *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* (1889)

Rutherford B. Hayes

Nineteenth President

Former Ohio governor who was the Republican presidential nominee in 1876

Won election through the Compromise of 1877

During his term, he removed federal troops from the South

Compromise of 1877

Compromise came after the disputed presidential election of 1876 between Hayes and Tilden

Tilden won the popular vote but neither candidate won the electoral vote; three states' electoral votes were in dispute

The Democrats agreed to give Hayes the presidency

Hayes promised to show consideration for Southern interests, end Reconstruction, aid Southern industrialization, and withdraw remaining forces from the South

Railroad Strike

Pay cuts caused labor strikes to spread through the country

Workers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad went on strike over a second pay cut

Half-Breeds, Stalwarts, and Mugwumps

Factions of the Republican Party in the 1880's

Half-Breeds – supported civil service reform and merit appointments to government

Stalwarts – Opposed civil service reform and supported the protective tariff

Mugwumps – Group that left Republican Party to become Democrats; this group heavily favored civil service reform and mistrusted James Blaine as the presidential nominee, as the group suspected his involvement in past corruption

Gilded Age

Period of the new industrial era

Phrase coined by Mark Twain

America emerged as the world's leading
industrial and agricultural producer

Social Darwinism

Theory that wealth was based on the survival of the fittest; associated with Charles Darwin's work

Wealthy industrial leaders used the doctrines to justify vast differences in classes

Captains of Industry or Robber Barons

Leaders of large, efficient corporations

Often gained wealth through
questionable business means

John D. Rockefeller

Founder of Standard Oil Company

Used such business practices as horizontal integration, trusts, and rebates to grow Standard Oil

Also invested in banks, railroads, and timber

Andrew Carnegie

After making money through investments in a sleeping car company and oil, Andrew Carnegie moved on to work in the War Department

He went to work in the iron business and then moved into steel after learning of the Bessemer Process, which formed steel from pig iron

Grew Carnegie Steel Company through acquisitions

Wrote the article, "Gospel of Wealth," for the North American Review, which offered the belief that the wealth were just trustees of their money and that they must use their efforts to benefit society

J.P Morgan

Wall Street banker whose company
financed railroads, banks, and
insurance companies

Bought out Carnegie for \$400 million

William Randolph Hearst

Inherited the San Francisco Chronicle

Built media empire, including
newspapers, magazines, radio stations,
and movie studios

James Garfield

Twentieth President

Former Ohio Congressman and Union
General

Charles Guiteau, a disappointed office
seeker, shot and killed Garfield

Chester Arthur

Twenty- first President

Assumed presidency when Garfield was assassinated by Charles Guiteau

Worked to outlaw polygamy Utah and
to Strength the Navy

Chinese Exclusion Act

Only legislation passed to limit immigration of any one group of people

Modern Navy

Construction new steel ships led the United States to take the lead in the world naval rankings

United States Naval War College was established on October 6, 1884

Alfred Thayer Mahan(1840–1914) was U.S naval officer, President of Newport War College, and author who pushed for imperialism and growth of the U.S Navy

Grover Cleveland

Twenty-second and twenty-fourth President

The first Democrat elected after the Civil War

He was the only president elected to two non-consecutive terms

He vetoed many private pension bills to Civil War veterans who submitted fraudulent claims

Signed the Interstate Commerce Act

Wabash Case

Case challenged legislation made the State of Illinois against railroads; the state was trying to appease the demands of farmers for lower railroad rates

The Supreme Court determined that states had no power to regulate interstate commerce

American Federation of Labor (AFL)

Combination of national craft unions representing labor interests in wages, hours, and safety

Individuals were members of their local unions, which in turn, were members of the AFL

Rather than revolutionary changes, they sought a better working life; their philosophy was "pure and simple unionism"

Haymarket Square Riot

Large rally in Haymarket Square in Chicago shortly after striking began at McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.

Police attempted to disperse the crowd, which was followed by a bomb explosion

Eleven were killed and over 100 were injured

Eight anarchists were put on trial and four were executed

Interstate Commerce Act

Established the Interstate Commerce Commission in part to monitor discrimination within the railroad industry

Prohibited rebates and pools and required railroads to publish their rates

Also prohibited unfair discrimination against shippers and prohibited the practice of charging more for short hauls than long hauls

Dawes Severalty Act

Legislation encouraging the breakup of Native American tribes in hopes of assimilating them into American society

Distributed Native American reservation lands among individual members of the tribe to form a system of agriculture more similar to the white man's

Gave each head of a Native American family 160 acres of farmland or 320 acres of grazing land

Jane Addams

American social reformer

Provided the service of the Hull House in Chicago (1889) to help poor immigrants settle

Member of the "Social Gospel" movement, which applied lessons from the Bible to help solve problems of immigration and urbanization

Benjamin Harrison

Twenty-third President, former senator
and Lawyer

He was nominated for the presidency
on the eighth ballot at the 1888
Republican Convention

Defeated Grover Cleveland, Despite
receiving fewer popular voted

Submitted to the Senate a treaty to
annex Hawaii, although President
Cleveland later withdrew it

Battle of Wounded Knee

Sioux natives wished to practice a dance that they believed would free their lands, rid them of whites, and lead to prosperity; this frightened white settlers

The federal army believed Chief Sitting Bull was planning a rebellion; acting on the settlers' fear and their suspicions, the army captured the chief

In a sudden exchange of gun fire between the tribe and the army, Chief Sitting Bull and others were killed; the remainder of the tribe fled to a camp near Wounded Knee Creek

Progressivism

Social, political, and economic reform that came as an American response to problems caused by industrialization, urbanization, and immigration

Democratic reforms were made throughout states and the national government

Sherman Antitrust Act

Based on Congress's power to regulate interstate commerce

Declared every contract, combination, or conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade to be illegal

Corporate monopolies were exposed to federal prosecution if found to conspire in restraining trade

Populist Party

Consisted mostly of farmers

Members who met in Nebraska wrote their "Omaha Platform"

Homestead Strike

Iron and steel worker' strike against Carnegie Steel Company in Pittsburgh to protest salary reductions

Henry Cay Frick hired Pinkerton security guards to protect Carnegie's plant, but fighting began and several deaths resulted on both sides

Eugene V. Debs

Became president of American Railway Union in 1893

Led successful strikes against the Great Northern Railway and against the Pullman Palace Car Company

Was a founder of the Social Democratic Party

Hawaii

American sugar planters worked in Hawaii and expanded American-Hawaiian sugar trade

Queen Liliuokalani opposed foreigners, alienating Americans

Revolution against the queen came about in 1893 and was encouraged by American leaders

Feeling that most islanders did not support this revolution, Grover Cleveland unsuccessfully attempted to restore Queen Liliuokalani

Sandford Dole, son of American missionaries in Hawaii, shepherded the annexation process

Frederick Winslow Taylor

Created the basis for the scientific management of business in a quest for efficiency

Used shops and large plants as models and succeeded in spreading his ideas on efficiency to several industries

The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783

Written by Alfred Thayer Mahan (1840-1914), a naval officer and historian

Further encouraged those in favor of American imperialism and seaward expansion

Plessy v. Ferguson

Homer Plessy refused to leave a railroad car restricted only to whites

The Supreme Court upheld the Louisiana state law that required "separate but equal" facilities

The majority stated that the Fourteenth Amendment protected only political equality, not social equality

W.E.B. DuBois

Civil rights leader and author

Called for full equality of African-Americans, which included social, civil, political, and economic equality

Opposed Booker T. Washington's "gradual approach" to equality

Through higher education, DuBois wanted to develop leaders from the most able 10 percent of African-Americans ("The Talented Tenth")

Cross of Gold Speech

Address given by William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic presidential nominee, during the national convention of the Democratic Party

The speech criticized the gold standard and supported the coinage of silver

Bryan's beliefs were popular with debt-ridden farmers

William McKinley

Twenty-fifth President

Former Republican congressman from
Ohio

Businesses rallied to his support
against William Jennings Bryan

While Bryan toured the country,
McKinley stayed at home and hosted
important visitors, building an honest,
"presidential" image

Defeated William Jennings Bryan for
office in 1896

McKinley's election over Bryan
influenced future political races by
setting up interest groups and alliances
that lasted for over a decade

Marcus Alonzo Hanna

American capitalist dealing in coal,
shipping, shipbuilding, banking, and
newspapers

He was active in the Ohio Republican
Party, having William McKinley elected
governor in 1891 and 1893

Teller Amendment

The Amendment promised that when the United States overthrew Spanish rule in Cuba, the United States would give Cubans their independence

Spanish-American War

Cuba resented Spain's control, which led to rebellion

Spain responded with the dispatch of General Valeriano Weyler, who confined civilians to brutal camps

The U.S. "yellow press" labeled him "Butcher Weyler," increasing American support against Spain

The United States sent the battleship Maine to Havana to protect American interests; it was blown up

The United States fought Spain in the Philippines and in Cuba

Puerto Rico and the United States

In 1900, Congress passed the Foraker Act, which gave Puerto Rico limited popular government

Platt Amendment

Rider attached to Army appropriations bill

In was written into the condition of Cuba by the United States and, in effect, made Cuba a United States protectorate

The United States could intervene to preserve Cuba's "independence"; in reality, the United States could act to protect its own interests

Theodore Roosevelt

Twenty-sixth president had to deal with ill health and became an advocate for similarly disadvantaged people

He was part of the Rough Rider Regiment during the Spanish-American conflict, where he became a war hero

As President, he became a "trust buster"; he used the Sherman Antitrust Act to dissolve trusts that restrained interstate and foreign trade

Won the antitrust case against the Northern Securities Company

Style of diplomacy was to "speak softly and carry a big stick"; protected United States interests by ensuring the construction of the Panama Canal and United States authority in Latin America

Served as a middleman in conflicts between Russia and Japan; forged Gentlemen's Agreement of 1907

Muckrakers

American journalists, novelists, and critics who exposed corruption, especially in business and politics

President Theodore Roosevelt is said to have given the muckrakers their name

Famous muckrakers included Upton Sinclair, Ida Tarbell, Lincoln Steffens, and Samuel Hopkins Adams

Insular Cases

A series of court cases held to determine if the "Constitution followed the flag"

Upton Sinclair

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Novelist and socialist

Used his writings to expose issues in the United States society, such as the need for food inspection laws, and the oppressive effect of capitalism on education and culture.

His book, *The Jungle* (1906), a graphic novel about the Chicago stockyards, led to food inspection reforms and the Meat Inspection Act of 1906

Lost bid to become governor of California in 1914

Muller v. Oregon

Oregon established a law that limited women to ten hours of work in factories and laundries

Muller, a laundry owner, challenged the legality of the law, arguing that it violated the "liberty to contract"

Louis Brandeis, one of the attorneys arguing the case, used extensive sociological evidence in his brief (the Brandeis Brief), which served as a model for later social reformers

Henry Ford

His Model-T, introduced in 1908, was the first inexpensive, mass-produced automobile

William Howard Taft

Twenty-seventh President

After serving as Secretary of War under Theodore Roosevelt, he was elected over William Jennings Bryan

Prosecuted trusts under the Sherman Antitrust Act

His policy of "Dollar Diplomacy" called for acting in foreign affairs to achieve a financial result on behalf of one's country

His administration created the Department of Labor and established the parcel-post system

President Theodore Roosevelt's relationship with Taft deteriorated, leading to Roosevelt's opposition of Taft's re-election

Ashcan School (New York Realists)

Group of artists who painted realistic scenes

Focused on subjects of everyday life; titles such as The Wrestlers and Sixth Avenue

Radio

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First human voice was broadcast in 1906 and first musical broadcast was in 1910

Woodrow Wilson was the first president to broadcast

KDKA was first radio station in the United States (Pittsburgh), commencing broadcast in 1920

The Great Migration

The movement of African-Americans from the South to the industrial centers of the Northeast and the Midwest

Causes for the migration included decreased cotton prices, the lack of immigrant workers in the North, increased manufacturing as a result of the war, and a growth of the KKK

The African-American population in such cities as Detroit, Chicago, and New York grew during this period

Seventeenth Amendment

A progressive initiative that allowed for each state to elect two senators for six-year terms by popular vote

Restated the 1st paragraph of the Article 1, Sec. 3 of the Constitution by replacing "chosen by Legislature thereof" with "elected by the people thereof"

Woodrow Wilson

Twenty-eighth President

Before presidency and political work,
he served as an academic and
President of Princeton University

His legislation lowered tariffs, created a
graduated federal income tax, and
established the Federal Trade
Commission to control unfair business
practices

Initiated progressive reform that
prohibited child labor and limited
railroad workers to an eight-hour day

Led the United States into World War 1

His "Fourteen Points" outlined the
settlement of World War 1

Federal Reserve Act of 1913

Response to the Panic of 1907 and concerns of business

Need for a stable currency supply that could grow and shrink with business demands

Several measures competed for designing this central reserve, each offering control to a different group

President Wilson world diligently to create and secure passage of the act

Divided the nation into separate region with federal reserve banks in each that would serve as "banker's banks"

Watchful Waiting

Policy by Woodrow Wilson of rejecting alliances with leaders who took control through force until a determination of their interests could be made

Wilson implemented this policy by refusing to accept the leadership of Victoriano Huerta when he took control of Mexico through violent revolution

Clayton Antitrust Act

Further outlined regulation against monopolies and other unfair business practiced.

Meant as update for the Sherman Antitrust Act 1890

Price discrimination that was destructive to competition was declared illegal

Declared interlocking board of directors of direct competitors illegal

Established Federal Trade Commission to investigate and prosecute instances of unfair competition

Served as the grounds for many suits against big corporations

World War 1 Causes and Major Players

Cause- Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary by a Serbian nationalist

Cause- Nationalism in Austria-Hungary and France

Cause- Colonial expansion in Africa and China

Cause- Military buildup

Major Player- Allies(Triple Entente): Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Japan, and the United States

Lusitania and Neutrality

AT the outset of World War 1, Germany began the use of submarines and announced a blockade of the Allied forces

The Lusitania was a British passenger liner attacked by German submarines

While unarmed, the Lusitania did carry munitions for the Allies

United Stated citizens traveling aboard the Lusitania were killed

Wilson protested but remained neutral, in line with 1914 Proclamation of Neutrality

Labor Acts, 1915-1916

La Follette Seamen's Act (1915)-
Requires safety and sanitation
measures for commercial ships, as well
as regulated wages, food, and hours of
sailors

Keating-Owen Child Labor Act

Forbade shipment of products whose production had involved child labor

Power of enforcement derived from interstate commerce, so the federal government could regulate it rather than states

Louis Brandeis

Nominated by Woodrow Wilson to the Supreme Court

Considered an advocate of social justice

First Jewish

Zimmermann Telegram

Telegram from German Foreign Secretary Zimmerman to German minister in Mexico that was intercepted by the British

Proposed that Mexico attack the United States in the event that America entered World War 1

Germany would return lost territories of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona to Mexico in victory

Unlimited Submarine Warfare

Proclamation by Germany that it would sink all ships, without warning, that entered a large war zone off the coasts of Allied Nations

Germany realized that it might draw the United States into World War 1

Germany believed that cutting Allied supplies would allow Germany to win the war before a sizeable response by America

Reasons for the United States' Entry into WWI

Zimmerman telegram showed Germany was untrustworthy and would come after the United States

Armed neutrality could not protect shipping

After Russia's revolution, a democratic Russian government made it an acceptable ally

America could hasten end of the war and ensure a role in designing peace

Sinking of the Lusitania and other ships by German submarines

The United States was already backing the Allies with supplies

Committee on public information

Formed by President Wilson

Established voluntary censorship of the press and created a propaganda campaign for the country's support of World War I

Portrayed Germans as barbaric and urged all citizens to spy on neighbors with foreign names

Encouraged reporting of suspicious activities to the Justice Department

Headed by George Creel

American Protective League

Volunteer organization that claimed approval of the Justice Department for pressuring support of war

Humiliated those accused of not buying war bonds

Persecuted those of German descent

Espionage and Sedition Acts

Fines and imprisonment for persons who made false statements which aided the enemy, hindered the draft, or incited military rebellion

Forbade criticism of the government, flag, or uniform

Led to imprisonment of major figures

Hammer v. Dagenhart

Struck down the Keating-Owen Act of 1916, which excluded products produced by child labor from interstate commerce

Dagenhart sued, as he wanted his two sons to work and bring income in for the family

The Supreme Court held that Congress, with the Keating-Owen Act, had overstepped its bounds

Women and Minorities in WWI

Women served as clerks or in medical units

400,000 black men drafted or enlisted

United States Home Front During WWI

Wilson controlled raw materials, production, prices, and labor relations to ensure supplies for war

Appointed Herbert Hoover as head of food administration

Wilson oversaw the use of fuel, railroads, and maritime shipping

Fourteen points

Specific peace plan presented by Wilson in an address to Congress

Called for open (rather than secret) peace treaties

Called for free trade, transportation along the seas, and arms reduction

Espoused a general association of nations to preserve the peace

Reactions in Europe were mixed; some countries had a desire to punish Germany

Provisions of Paris Peace Conference

The Treaty of Versailles was the peace treaty which resulted from the conference

Formed the League of Nations to protect territorial integrity and political independence of all members

Germany was held responsible for war (war guilt clause), required to pay heavily for damages (reparations), and limited to a small defensive force

New nations' boundaries were drawn, including Yugoslavia, Austria, Hungary, and Poland

Wilson's Treaty and Henry Cabot Lodge

Republican Senator Lodge led opposition against Paris Peace Treaty because of war entanglement with other members (Article X)

On national speaking tour to push for League of Nations, Wilson collapsed after a speech

Wilson returned to D.C. and suffered a severe stroke

Wilson never fully recovered, but he wrote to Democrats to oppose treaty changes by Lodge

Results of WWI

America emerged as the political and economic leader of world

European states went into decline

U.S v. Schenck

During World War 1, Charles Schenck created a pamphlet opposing the military draft; he was convicted of attempting to obstruct the military under the Espionage Act

The Supreme Court determined that speech may be suppressed if it creates a clear and present danger (one cannot yell "fire" in a crowded theater)

Major Strikes After WW1

Boston police force attempted to unionize, and Governor Calvin Coolidge fired them to recruit a new force

Seattle had a general strike in 1919

AFL attempted to organize steel industry, but it was broken after violence and the use of federal troops

Prohibition

Temperance movements began to grow in the early 1800s

Carry Nation, a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, used rocks, hammers, and hatchets to destroy liquor stores and saloons

Eighteenth Amendment to Constitution prohibited manufacture, sale, transport, or import of liquor

Volstead Act defined alcoholic beverages and imposed criminal penalties for violations of the Eighteenth Amendment

Red Scare and the Palmer Raids

United States workers strikes seemed to be harbinger of revolution to many in the country

Fear of revolution fed by anti-German hysteria and the success of the Bolshevik Revolution

Bombs sent anonymously through the mail to prominent American leaders encouraged fear

Attorney General Palmer was a target of failed mail bomb

Four thousand arrested as "Communist" and illegal aliens, but only 556 shown to be in those categories

Palmer announced threat of large Communist riots on May Day of 1920, but none materialized

Post- WW1 Economy

High wages during World War 1 and European demand continued after conflict

Demand led to inflation and a good economy

Women's Suffrage

The Nineteenth Amendment provided for women's suffrage, which had been defeated earlier by the Senate

Ratified by states in 1920

Sacco and Vanzetti

Two gunmen robbed a factory and killed two men in Massachusetts

Sacco and Vanzetti, Italian immigrants and anarchists, were tried for the murders

Judge Thayer favored prosecution and pushed for execution

Industrial Changed in 1920s and Effects

Change from steam to electric power allowed more intricate designs, replacing human workers

Scientific management strategies were employed, leading to more efficient uses of workers

Major research and development projects reduced production costs and products

Expanding industries included automobile, electricity, chemicals, film, radio, commercial aviation, and printing

Harlem Renaissance

Term used to describe the growth of African-American literature and arts

The center of this movement was Harlem, New York, where many African-Americans moved to during the early 1900s

Southern African-Americans brought jazz to Harlem and influenced the music scene; at the same time, writing, sculpting, and photography grew as art form

Writers from the period included Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston, and Claude McKay

Musicians from this time included Duke Ellington, Bessie Smith, and Louis Armstrong.

Automobile: Economic and Social Effects

Stimulated steel, rubber, glass,
gasoline, and highway construction
industries

Created a nation of paved roads

The new need for paved roads led to
employment for many

Led to increased freedom for young
people and the loss of some parental
control

Rise in the Standard of Living during the 1920's

Advances like indoor plumbing, hot water, central heating, home appliances, and fresher foods emerged

Many did not have the money to benefit from these advances

Availability of credit rose to allow for payments by installment periods

Marcus Garvey

Native of Jamaica

Advocated black racial pride and
separatism rather than integration

Pushed for a return to Africa

Developed a following and sold stock in
a steamship line to take migrants to
Africa

Shift in Popular Culture, 1920's

Change from entertainment through home and small social groups to commercial, profit-making activities

Movies attracted audiences, and Hollywood became the movie center of America

Professional athletics grew in participation and popularity, especially baseball, boxing, and football.

Ku Klux Klan in the Early 1900's

Main purpose was to intimidate blacks, who experienced an apparent rise in status due to WWI

Also opposed Catholics, Jews, and foreign-born

Klan hired advertising experts to expand the organization

Charged initiation fees and sold memorabilia

Emergency Quota Act

One of a series of acts by Congress that limited immigration

Immigration limited by nationality to three percent of the number of foreign-born persons from that nation that lived in the United States in 1910

Designation restricted only certain nationalities and religious groups

Warren G. Harding

Twenty-ninth President

Nominated by the Republican Party as a dark horse candidate

Represented opposition to the League of Nations, low taxes, high tariffs, immigration restriction, and aid to farmers

Harding won the election, repudiating Wilson's domestic policies toward civil rights

Promised return to normalcy

Pardoned Eugene V. Debs

Gave United States steel workers the eight-hour day

Teapot Dome Scandal

Bribery scandal involving President Harding's Secretary of the Interior, Albert Fall

Fall secured naval oil reserves in his jurisdiction

Leased reserves at Teapot Dome, Wyoming, to two major business owners in exchange for cash payouts

Fordney- McCumber Tariff

Increased tariff schedules

Tariffs were raised on farm produce to equalize American and foreign production

Five Power Treaty

Committed the United States, Britain, Japan, France, and Italy to restrict construction of new battleship class ships

Dawes Plan

Dept restructuring plan for Germany after WWI

American banks made loans to Germany, Germany paid reparations to Allies, and Allies paid back the United States government

Cycle based on loans from American banks

Calvin Coolidge

Thirtieth President

Republican candidate who came to office first after Harding's death and then after a landslide victory

Avoided responsibility for most of Harding's cabinet scandals

Reputation for honesty

Believed in leading through inactivity

Creationism and the Scopes Trial

Fundamentalist Protestants supported Creationism as a way to prohibit the teaching of evolution in schools

Hoped to protect belief in the literal understanding of the Bible

Scopes, a young biology teacher, broke the law by teaching Darwinism and served as a test case for the ACLU

Darwinism was a concept of evolution created by Charles Robert Darwin and written about in Origin of the Species

Clarence Darrow defended Scopes, and William Jennings Bryan defended the State of Tennessee

Judge refused to allow expert witness testimony

Scopes was convicted and fined \$100, which was later dropped

Kellogg-Briand Pact

Also known as the Pact of Paris

Fifteen-nation pact agreed that all conflicts should be settled by peaceful means and that war was to be renounced

The United States Congress demanded right of self-defense and that America should not have to act against countries that broke the treaty

Herbert Hoover

Thirty-first President

Coolidge did not seek nomination in 1928, leaving Hoover to run against Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, a Catholic anti-prohibitionist

Became multimillionaire in mining industry

Hoover had served as Secretary of Commerce and head of the Food Administration

Conservative economic philosophy and continuation of Prohibition won the election for Hoover

Used the phrase "rugged individualism," which called for people to succeed on their own with minimal help from the government

Stock Market Crash of 1929

During late October of 1929 investors began to panic, sending the New York stock market toward tremendous losses

On October 24, 1929 (Black Thursday), the Dow Jones Industrial Average dropped fifty percent and over thirteen million shares of stock were traded

On October 29, 1929 (Black Tuesday), over sixteen million shares of stock were traded

Foreign Economies and the Great Depression

Within months of Hoover's election, the stock market crashed, leading the nation into the Great Depression

Decline in American economy meant less money spent on loans and products

Foreign powers were not able to pay debts back to the United States

Reconstruction Finance Corporation

Chartered by Congress and Hoover to
loan money to railroads and financial
institutions

Meant to keep basic institution in
business

"Hoovervilles"

Term used to describe makeshift shacks that housed groups of homeless people

Used in open areas near cities during the Depression

Hawley-Smoot Tariff

Brought tariff to the highest level in its history

In retaliation, foreign countries set tariffs on American goods, creating a decline in exports and further deepening the economic depression

Hoover- Stimson Doctrine

Henry L. Stimson, secretary of state under Hoover, sent identical notes to China and Japan, which became known as the Hoover-Stimson Doctrine

The notes were a reaction to Japan's movement into Manchuria

The Bonus Army

A group of 14,000 unemployed veterans that marched on Washington

They sought payment of money through Congress

Hoover has the Senate kill the bill providing additional payment, and half of the veterans took the offer of transportation home

The remaining vets subsisted in shacks near the Anacostia River to draw attention to their cause

Hoover called in the Army and has the remainder of the vets removed from Washington

Dust Bowl

Areas of American prairie states that experienced ecological damage due to huge clouds of soil

Mismanagement of grazing land and severe winds swept unprotected soil into dust storms

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Thirty-second President

With the slogan "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself," encouraged new hope for emerging from the Great Depression

At age 39, he contracted poliomyelitis; he regained use of his legs through a vigorous exercise program

Led Congress through the "Hundred Days"

Focused on economic and agricultural recovery and support for the unemployed and elderly

Attempted to enlarge the Supreme Court and put in place justices that would support his legislation, but he failed

The Hundred Days

President Roosevelt called a special session of Congress to deal with the weak American banking system

Congress passed an emergency act on banking and continues the session to deal with unemployment and falling farm prices

This special session became known as the "Hundred Days"

FDR's Banking Acts, the Gold Standard, and the SEC

The Emergency Banking Relief Act was the first act of FDR's Hundred Days; it provided funds to open some banks and it combined and liquidated others

Glass-Steagall Banking Act insured deposits in commercial banks, created FDIC, and separated commercial and investment banking to reduce risk

FDR removed gold from circulation; resulting devaluation of the dollar helped raise prices and assisted United States exports

National Industrial Recovery Act

NIRA law was passed on the last day of the "Hundred Days" as a pillar of Roosevelt's assistance program

Goal of NIRA was to help business self-regulate, aiding employment

NIRA created the National Recovery Administration (NRA), which oversaw the creation of fair competition codes

NRA codes abolished child labor, created minimum wages, and capped hours for workers

Eleanor Roosevelt

Wife of FDR

Strong supported of civil rights,
women's rights, and world peace

Resigned from Daughters of the
American Revolution after they refused
to allow Marian Anderson, and African-
American, to sing at Independence Hall

Fireside Chats

Franklin D. Roosevelt's method of addressing the nation through radio

Created assurance among the public in the strength of the banks he was opening

Banking Failures

Banks were unable to collect on loans because of the Great Depression

Banks would not return money to depositors, leading to bank closures

FDR's Good Neighbor Policy

Foreign policy doctrine adopted by FDR
for the United States

Withdrew marines from Haiti, the
Dominican Republic and other areas

America stayed out of the Cuban
revolution

First New Deal

First phase of FDR's domestic reform program

Aimed to provide recovery and relief through public works, business and agricultural regulation, and stabilizing prices

Organization such as the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Civilian Conservation Corps, and National Recovery Administration were founded

Economy improved to a degree as unemployment decreased

Criticized by conservatives for going too far in the use deficit spending and for spending on relief

First New Deal Creation

Civilian Conservation Corp (1933)-
Provided work for young men through
projects such as road construction and
flood control

National Industrial Recovery Act (1933)-
Created National Recovery
Administration, which prepared codes
for fair competition

Public Works Administration (1933)-
Constructed roads, school, dams,
bridges and other project to aid the
economy though increasing jobs

Muscle Schoals and the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

Muscle Shoals was the location of a dam and two nitrate plants built by the government during World War 1

President Coolidge vetoed Senate's plan to lease the property to private sector

Facility became the center of the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1933 , giving FDR a chance to do his first large- scale experiment in regional planning

TVA built a series of dams to provide electricity and flood control

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Led by commissioner John Collier

Returned ownership of certain lands to tribes, established tribal governments, and provided economic relief

Indian Reorganizatio n Act

Reversed Dawes Severalty Act

Attempted to restore the tribal basis of Native American life

Share Our Wealth Society

Group founded by Louisiana Senator Huey "Kingfish" Long

Long, a populist, criticized FDR for not doing more to help those on the lower

Proposed radical taxation plans on wealthy to make "every man a king"

Second New Deal

Like the First New Deal, it offered sweeping economic changes to aid in relief and recovery

While the First New Deal emphasized central planning, the Second New Deal pushed programs to aid particular groups, such as labor organizations

The United States tax structure was finessed through various revenue acts

Second New Deal Creations

The Works Progress Administration(WPA) provided jobs and income for the unemployed

WPA- Many projects were in construction and community development and were labor- intensive to cut equipment costs

The Wagner Act/ National Labor Relations Act clarified the rights of workers and created a board of oversight on relations between management and labor, workers were permitted to bargain collectively

Isolationism and the Neutrality Act of 1935

America became isolationist after World War 1, mainly because its citizens had felt the harsh effects of the war

Isolationist acts include the rejection of the Treaty of Versailles and higher tariffs

Charles Evans Hughes

Eleventh chief justice of the supreme court

Had also served as associate justice of the supreme court (1910-1916) and United States secretary of states (1921-1925)

Father Charles E. Coughlin

A catholic priest who headed the National Union for Social Justice, which denounced FDR's New Deal policies

Held a weekly radio show and discussed politics finance

FDR's Court Packing Scheme

Bill proposed by Roosevelt allowing the president to appoint a new federal judge for those who did not retire by a certain age

Proposed by Roosevelt's after he received overwhelming support by the voting public

Served Roosevelt's reaction to the supreme court, which had declared much of the New Deal unconstitutional

Huge reaction by both Democrats and Republican against this show of force

Roosevelt lost the bill and some influence over congress

Congress Of Industrial Organizations (CIO)

Association of laborers from industries including steel and auto

Organized in reaction to the AFL, which represented primarily craft unions

Headed by John L. Lewis

Fair Labor Standards Act

Minimum wage law

Established rising minimum wage and reduction of work week

Hitler and Germany's Actions Leading to WWII

Hitler's rise to power in 1933 led to the persecution of German Jews

Germany and Austria became unified

Germany and Britain signed the Munich pact, authorizing Germany to force the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia

Germany took over the rest of Czechoslovakia

The Nazis systematically eliminated the civil and human rights of Jews and other "undesirables" under their control

Germany signed a non-aggression pact with Russia, agreeing to divide Poland

Germany invaded Poland

Britain and France declared war

Charles Lindbergh

American pilot who made the first non-stop solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean

Flew his plane, The Spirit of St. Louis, from New York to Paris

Most famous speaker of the America First Committee (1930s), Which opposed American intervention in the European war (World War II)

Selective service and Training Act (1940)

United States' first peacetime draft

Franklin D. Roosevelt's Election to a Third Term

Broke the precedent set by Washington

Agreed to accept the nomination

When faced by his opponent with charges of war-mongering, told voters that he would not enter the war

Lend-Lease Act

American proposal to aid the British,
who had little cash for supplies

Offered to give the British American
supplies in exchanged for payment
after the war

Payment could be made in material
goods and services

Put the United States on the side of the
Allies

Economic Measures Against Japan

Japan used the Vichy government to expand into French Indochina

Japan wanted to build in the area

America responded by holding Japanese funds and creating embargos

Pearl Harbor

Hawaiian base for the American ships,
meeting little defense the Japanese

Carried-based aircraft attacked
American ships, meeting little defense

The Japanese's destroyed all United
States aircraft, major battleships, and
naval crafts at the base, and killed
2,323 military personnel

United States Domestic Measures for WWII

War production board regulated raw materials

Prices and wages were frozen

Income tax was extended to more people

The united States sold Liberty Bonds

American Women During WWII

216,000 women served in the armed forces in non-combat duties

WAACS(army), WAVES(Navy), and SPARS(Coast Guard) were forced made up of women

Women also served as defense plant workers

Braceros

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An agreement between the United States and Mexico brought thousands of Mexican agricultural workers, or braceros, to the United States

Braceros were prevalent in the South and the West

Battles of the Coral Sea and Midway

Battle of the Coral Sea (May 1942)-
American carriers sent planes against
the Japanese's troops, forcing them to
turn back from an invasion of Australia

Japanese-American Internment Camps

FDR authorized the evacuation of all Japanese from the West Coast into relocation centers

The government interned around 120,000 Japanese sabotage following Pearl Harbor, and in some part, due to racial discrimination

Smith- Connally Anti- Strike Act

Congress was concerned about the loss of production due to labor strikes

Teheran Conference

Meeting of the Big Three: Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin

Agreement that Russia would attack Germany from the east as the Allies would attack from the west

G.I. Bill

Signed by FDR and passed to give educational benefits to those who had served in the armed forces during WWII

Bill was created to help members of the Armed Forces adjust to civilian life, afford a higher education, and restore lost educational opportunities

Korematsu v. US

Korematsu was arrested and convicted after failing to comply with military order to move to a Japanese relocation center

The Supreme Court upheld his conviction based on war powers; the government's need to protect against espionage outweighed Korematsu's rights

D-Day

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Eisenhower, Commander-in-chief of
Allied forces, ordered an invasion at
Normandy, France

The operation involved over 4,500
vessels

Battle of the Bulge

German counterattack that pushed the Allies back into Belgium

Last stand of Hitler's armies

Yalta Conference

Meeting of the Big Three (Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin) to talk about post-World War II plans

Germany was to be divided into American, British, French and Soviet zones

Poland's boundaries would be revised, and free elections would be established

Russia would help by attacking Japan three months after Germany's collapse in exchange for the Sakhalin and Kurile Islands.

Harry S. Truman

Thirty-third President

Became president in 1945 after FDR died

Decided to drop atomic bombs on Japan

Banned racial discrimination in federal hiring and armed forces

The Truman Doctrine instituted policy of "containment" against Communism

Potsdam Conference

Attended by Truman, Stalin, Churchill,
and Churchill's replacement, Clement
Atlee

Agreed upon a policy for the
occupation of both Germany and Japan

Decided German reparations

Manhattan Project, Enola Gay, and Hiroshima / Nagasaki

The Manhattan Project described operations by Army engineers to design an atomic bomb

J. Robert Oppenheimer directed the group at Los Alamos, New Mexico

Enola Gay was the plane that carried the atomic bomb into Hiroshima, Japan, on August 9, 1945

The second atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, Japan, on August 9, 1945

V-E Day and V-J Day

V-E Day, or Victory in Europe Day, was the day the Allies announced Germany's surrender to Europe

Richard Wright

African-American author who wrote about racial oppression

His novels included Uncle Tom's Children (1938), Native Son (1940), and Black Boy (1945)

United Nations

Created at the San Francisco conference

Representative body of nations that wished to resolve global issues

Composed of a general assembly and security council

All members sit on General assembly and form policy

Security council has eleven members, five permanent and six additional that rotate

Cold War

War of words caused by differences in economic and political beliefs between the United States and U.S.S.R.

No actual fighting took place

Churchill commented that an "Iron Curtain" had been dropped between Western Europe and the Soviet's Eastern Europe.

Taft-Hartley Act

Purpose was to reduce management-labor disputes and to reduce unfair labor practices

Passed over Truman's veto

Required sixty-day notice be given by employers to terminate a contract

Federal government could take legal action to delay any strike that threatened the public's health or safety (for eighty days)

Provided cooling-off period for unions and management

Act slowed unionization throughout the country, especially in the South

Truman Doctrine

Proposal that the United States must bolster the deeds of free people resisting Communism

\$400 million appropriated for aid to Greece and Turkey to fight Communism's spread

National Security Act

Created the Central intelligence Agency

Created the National Security Council

Created the Department of Defense

Growth of the Suburbs

After World War II, people began to move away from cities, leading to suburban growth

Causes of this migration included the mass production of automobiles, the growth of the road system, and better living conditions

As African-Americans began to move to northern cities, whites began to move to the suburbs ("white flight")

Jackie Robinson

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Baseball player who became a symbol of civil rights when he broke the major league's color barrier in 1947

Marshall Plan

Recovery program paid by America and Allies to rebuild Europe

Helped support a strong European economy and stable politics to resist Communism

Defined by Secretary of State George Marshall and signed by President Truman

Fair Deal

Proposal by Truman to extend the New Deal for the new era

Increased the minimum wage to \$0.75/hour

Social Security was enlarged to cover more people

Russian Spies in the United States

Alger Hiss-Former State Department official who was convicted of supplying information to the Soviets

Alger Hiss-Implicated by Whittaker Chambers during testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities

Alger Hiss-Richard Nixon gained national exposure during his investigation into Hiss

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg-Couple executed for giving atomic information to the Russians

Berlin Airlift

Allies designated Western Germany to be free from Communism

Soviets blocked both land and water access to West Berlin in the hopes that the Allies would abandon West Berlin

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

Original members included the United States, Britain, France, Italy, and Portugal

Allowed for collective self-defense against the Soviet threat in the North Atlantic region

Has influenced economic and social cooperation between member nations

The fall of the Soviet Union has led to NATO expanding membership and moving toward peacekeeping throughout the world

Korean War

Korea was taken from Japan at the end of WWII and divided at the thirty-eighth parallel; the northern half controlled by the Soviet Union and the southern half occupied by the United States

North Korea invaded south Korea and the U.N. sent in troops

General MacArthur led forces and pushed the North Koreans back across the thirty-eighth parallel

China, recently Communist, sent in troops to fight the U.N. in Korea

Truman disagreed with both MacArthur's desire to start an all-out war against China and with his foreign policy statements; Truman removed him

Joseph McCarthy

Republican senator from Wisconsin who claimed to have detailed information on Communists within the State Department (1950)

Was never able to prove Communists were within the State Department or any other government agency

In 1954, the Army accused McCarthy of attempting to gain preferential treatment for a McCarthy consultant, and McCarthy accused the Army of keeping him from finding more Communists

Rock and Roll

Music genre that originated in the United States

Combined rhythm and blues, gospel, jazz, and country and western music

Alan Freed, a Cleveland disc jockey, coined the phrase "rock and roll" and produced the first rock and roll concert

Beat Generation

Group of artists and writers who rejected traditional artistic and social forms

Influences included psychedelic drugs and Eastern beliefs, such as Zen Buddhism

Members rejected regular work and preferred communal living

Many members were located around San Francisco

Dwight Eisenhower

Thirty-fourth President

Became Allied military commander during the World War 2 and led forces in North Africa, Italy, and England

Became Republican president after defeating Adlai Stevenson

Signed the truce in 1953 to end Korean War

Completed integration of military forces

Sent troops into Little Rock, Arkansas, to ensure desegregation

Geneva Accords

The foreign minister of nineteen nations, including the United States, decided to divide Vietnam at seventeen north latitude

North would be Nationalist led by Ho Chi Minh, while the South would be a Western-influenced republic

Vietnam War - Causes

Vietnam was divided into the Communist North, led by Ho Chi Minh, and the South, supported by the United States

The Viet Cong (Communist guerillas) attempted to overthrow Saigon, South Vietnam's capital

Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)

Created to oppose the spread of Communism in Southeast Asia after France's withdrawal from Indochina

Original members included the United States, Britain, France, Pakistan, Thailand, and the Philippines

The organization was meant to justify an American presence in Vietnam, though some member did not support America in this effort

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka

Supreme Court case which challenged "separate but equal" ruling established in Plessy v. Ferguson

The Court, led by Chief Justice Earl Warren, held that separate was inherently unequal and instructed states to integrate

Massive Southern resistance slowed the advance of integration

Rosa Parks

African-American woman who refused to give up her seat to a white man in Alabama (1955)

Parks was arrested, drawing the support of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Suez Canal Crisis

International waterway through the Isthmus of Suez

Egypt has been receiving aid from the Soviets, leading Eisenhower to promise money to Egypt to curtail the Soviets

Eisenhower withdrew his offer and Egypt attempted to nationalize the Canal

Britain, France, and Israel invaded to gain back control of the Canal

Interstate Highway act (federal-aid highway act of 1956)

Under the act, the interstates highway system was expanded to 41,000 miles

Signed by president Eisenhower

Federal government would pay ninety percent of the cost of the expansion

\$25 billion was authorized from 1957-1969; \$114 billion was eventually expended over thirty-five years

Martin Luther King, Jr

Civil rights leader and chairman of
Southern Christian Leadership
Conference

Believed in non-violent civil
disobedience

Key member of the 1963 March on
Washington, a response to a civil rights
bill by President Kennedy being stalled
in congress

At the March on Washington, King
delivered his "I Have A Dream" speech

Civil Rights Act of 1957

First civil right act since
Reconstruction

Stimulated by Brown v. Board of
Topeka and civil rights activism

Civil Rights Movement Incidents

Emmett Till, a teenage African-American, was killed by two whites after supposedly whistling at one of their wives; the men were acquitted

In 1960, four African-American students in Greensboro, North Carolina, sat at the Woolworth's "White's Only" lunch counter and refused to leave until they were served, sparking sit-ins throughout the South

An explosion at the Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, killed four African-American girls (1963)

During a voter registration drive in Mississippi, two white college students and a local African-American were murdered; civil rights legislation resulted

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

Formed in 1910 by a group of whites and blacks, including William E. B. DuBois, to stop racial discrimination

Supported sit-ins as a form of protest against segregation as well as other forms of non-violent protest

Disapproved of the more radical groups such as SNCC and the Black Panthers

Civil rights organizations

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)- founded by James Farmer in Chicago and advocated non-violence

CORE-sponsored the 1961 Freedom Rides in the South, breaking segregation rules on buses and eventually changing those rules

Student Non-violent Coordination Committee (SNCC)- founded in 1961 to support sit-ins

Sputnik

Russian satellite launched into space

First unmanned spacecraft to escape
Earth's gravity

Caused concern in the United States
because Americans realized they were
not as technologically advanced as the
Russians

Eisenhower Doctrine

Created as a partial reaction to the Suez Canal crisis

The doctrine committed forces and economic aid to the Middle East to stop Communist threats

Some nations, including Egypt and Syria, denounced the doctrine

Television

Invented in the 1930's

FDR was the first president to appear on TV; he gave a speech in 1939 at the New York World's Fair, where television was being officially introduced to the mass public

Seminal shows during the 1950's and 1960's included the Honeymooners, I Love Lucy, and Ed Sullivan Show

Fidel Castro

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Communist-friendly leader of Cuba

Took power in Cuba after overthrowing Fulgencio Batista in 1959

Signed agreements with Soviets for trade

Election of 1960

Richard Nixon, Eisenhower's former vice president, was nominated by the Republicans

Senator John F. Kennedy was nominated by the Democrats

Kennedy's Catholicism was a campaign issue because of the fears that Catholic leaders would influence him

The four presidential debates were televised and watched by approximately 75 million Americans

U-2 Spy Plane

Russians shot down a US U-2
reconnaissance plane over Soviet
airspace

Eisenhower eventually admitted spying
on the Soviets

John F. Kennedy

Thirty-fifth President

Democrat and first Catholic president

Domestic program (New Frontier) included tax reforms, educational aid, and emphasis on the space program

Raised minimum wage

Approved the Bay of Pigs invasion

Established the Peace Corps in 1961 as an agency to send American volunteers to developing countries

Successfully led American through the Cuban Missile Crisis

Bay of Pigs

Attempted invasion of Cuba by CIA-trained Cuban refugees

Goal was to overthrow Fidel Castro, Cuba's Communist-friendly leader

The invasion failed after Kennedy refused air support

Berlin Wall

Barrier erected by the East German government to separate East and West Berlin

East Berlin was under Communist control, while West Berlin remained under Western control (American, British, and French)

Alliance for Progress

The Alliance was a "Marshall Plan" for Latin America

Its purpose was to provide economic aid to half the region resist Communism

Cuban Missile Crisis

American spy plane discovered Russian Missile sites being placed in Cuba

In response, President Kennedy blockaded Cuba and demanded that the Soviets removed the missile bases and all long-range weapons

Kennedy declared that any missile attack on the United States would result in retaliation against the U.S.S.R.

Khrushchev removed the missile sites; the US lifted the blockade and removed its intermediate-range ballistic missiles from Turkey

James Meredith

James Meredith obtained a federal court order to allow him to enroll at the University of Mississippi in 1962

On several occasions, he was barred from enrolling

Engel v. Vitale

Supreme Court held that a prayer created by the New York State Board of Regents was unconstitutional

Baker v. Carr

Tennessee had failed to reapportion its state legislature for sixty years despite growth and population movement

Charles Baker, a Tennessee voter, brought suit against the state, arguing a violation of equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment

Baker claimed that his vote had been diluted

Rachel Carson

American writer and marine biologist

Wrote Silent Spring (1962) a study on dangerous insecticides

Lyndon Johnson

Thirty-sixth President, Elected in 1964

Became president after JFK's
assassination

Previously served as a Democratic
senator from Texas, where he was both
the whip and floor leader

Promoted Kennedy's agenda through
Congress, including a tax cut and the
Civil Rights Act of 1964

Gideon v. Wainwright, Escobedo v. Illinois, and Miranda v. Arizona

Gideon-Supreme Court held that all persons charged with a felony (later expanded to other charges) must be provided legal counsel

Escobedo- Supreme Court held that the police must honor a person's request to have an attorney present during interrogation

Women's Movement

Spurred by increasing employment and increasing numbers of educated women

The Movement questioned "traditional" definitions of women's roles

There became increased opportunities for women in work, education, and business

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited discrimination by employers of the basis of gender

Betty Friedan

Author and activist

Published the Feminine Mystique in 1963, which attacked the belief that a woman's sole satisfaction comes through homemaking

Civil Rights Act of 1964

Passed by Lyndon Johnson, who followed Kennedy's political agenda

The March on Washington in 1963 aided passage of the Act

The Act strengthened voting rights protection

Prohibited discrimination in places of public accommodations (stores, restaurants, and hotels)

Required the federal government to withdraw support from any state or program that discriminated

Heart of Atlanta Motel v. US

A motel operator refused to serve an African-American consumer

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

North Vietnamese supposedly fired on American ships in the Gulf of Tonkin

Congress passed resolution allowing President Johnson to use military action in Vietnam

Ralph Nader

Political activist and advocate for consumers

His book, *Unsafe at Any Speed* (1965), shed light on poor safety standards for automobiles, leading Congress to pass auto safety measures

Voting Rights Act of 1965

Signed into law by Lyndon Johnson

Resulted after demonstrations against the measures used to prevent African-Americans from voting; these measures included violence

Voters could no longer be forced to take literacy tests

Watts Riots

Six-day riots in Watts, a depressed African-American section section of Los Angeles

Causes included a drunk- driving arrest of a young African- American and claims of police brutality

Thirty-four deaths and over \$200 million worth of property damage resulted

Malcolm X

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African-American advocate and leader who moved away from Martin Luther King's non-violent methods of civil disobedience

While in prison, he became a Black Muslim and later a minister in the Nation of Islam

The leader of the Black Muslims, Elijah Muhammad, suspended Malcolm X when he made derogatory remarks about President Kennedy's assassination

Malcolm X formed a new organization, the Muslim Mosque

After a pilgrimage to Mecca, he converted to Orthodox Islam and began publicly accepting the idea of cooperation between blacks and whites

Black Panthers

Founded in 1966 by Huey P. Newton
and Bobby Seale in California

Called African-American to become
liberated through violence

Provided free lunches to African-
American children

Robert F. Kennedy

Brother of President John F. Kennedy

Served as Attorney General under
President Kennedy

Elected as senator from New York in
1964

Pushed for desegregation and election
regulation

Presidential candidate in 1968

Cesar Chavez

Migrant farmer who founded the
National Farm Worker Association

His goal was to defeat persecution
throughout the migrant worker system

Counterculture Movement

Began at Berkeley with free speech movement

Beliefs included women's liberation, anti-materialism, and opposition of the war in Vietnam

Experimented with drug and sex

Young people who favored the counterculture were called "hippies"

Tet Offensive

North Vietnam violated a truce during Tet (New Year), attacking cities throughout South Vietnam

The attack surprised the United States

American Indian Movement (AIM)

Supported Native American civil rights and recognition of past treaties with in the United States

Moon Landing

Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the Earth's moon

Armstrong made the famous statement, "That's one small step for man One giant leap for mankind"

Richard M. Nixon

Thirty- seventh President

Prior to becoming president in 1969, Nixon served as United States representative, senator and vice president

Nixon oversaw "Vietnamization" which called for the training of South Vietnamese troops to assume responsibility for military actions

He began to remove United States troops in phase from South Vietnam

Ended the draft

Opened China for trade

Reduced tension with U.S.S.R with the SALT agreements

Pentagon Papers

Defense Department paper that discussed America's involvement in Southeast Asia

Discussed how the government had mis-portrayed its intentions during the Vietnam War in the 1960's

The New York Times received the papers from Daniel Ellsberg, who had studied defense policies; the Times began publishing articles about the study in June 1971

The United States tried to stop the Times by arguing national security, but the Supreme Court allowed publication based on freedom of the press

Kent State University

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Site of a university protest against the Vietnam War and the Cambodian conflict

Ohio National Guard killed four students during the event and wounded many others

Twenty-sixth Amendment

Ratified in response to Vietnam War

Gave the right to vote to citizen eighteen and older

Henry Kissinger

National Security Advisor and
Secretary of State under Nixon

Pursued relations with China

Played significant role in SALT

SALT 1 and SALT 2

Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty

SALT 1 - Agreement signed by the United States and the Soviets to stop building nuclear ballistic missiles for five years

SALT 2- Signed by Carter and Brezhnev; it reduced and limited number of missile launchers and bombers

Watergate Scandal

CRP/CREEP (Committee for the Re-election of the President) attempted to spy on Democrats at their headquarters in the Watergate Hotel

Men with connections to CRP/CREEP were arrested and convicted

Nixon stated that the burglars had no connection to his administration

James McCord, one of the convicted burglars, claimed a Republican cover-up

An investigation uncovered wire taps, presidential tapes, and further evidence of espionage

Robert Woodward and Carl Bernstein, writers for The Washington Post, helped reveal the details behind the break-in

Furman v. Georgia

Supreme Court ruled that the death penalty was unconstitutional unless fairly applied

War Powers Act

President has to report to Congress within forty-eight hours of the commitment of United States troops of substantially increasing troops in foreign conflicts

Congressional approval is need for any military commitment of troops for more than ninety days

Saturday Night Massacre

Followed Nixon's refusal to give his tapes to Archibald Cox, the government's special prosecutor

Nixon ordered Attorney General Elliot Richardson to fire Cox from this appointment

Rather than fire Cox, Richardson quit

Roe v. Wade

Supreme Court decision that rules first trimester abortions were to be allowed

All state laws prohibiting such abortions were made unconstitutional

Decision was based on a woman's right to privacy

Gerald Ford

Thirty-eighth President

Became vice president after Spiro Agnew resigned as a result of an investigation into financial irregularities

Took office after Nixon's resignation

Pardoned Nixon, though the former president had not been charged with anything

Jimmy Carter

Thirty-ninth president

Defeated Gerald Ford for presidency

Wanted to make a "responsible government"

Reduced unemployment and eased the energy crisis

Negotiated the Camp David Accords, in which Israel returned land in the Sinai Peninsula in exchange for Egyptian recognition of Israel's rights

Iran's holding of American hostages, along with inflation, led to his loss to Ronald Regan in 1980

Bakke v. Regents of the University of California

The Supreme Court upheld the university's use of race in its admissions decisions

The Court also found that Bakke, a white, should have been admitted to the university's medical school

American Hostages in Iran

America had supported the Shah of Iran, who lost power after a coup by the Ayatollah Khomeini

Supporters of Khomeini were anti-American because of this support of the Shah

Carter allowed the Shah to receive medical attention in the US upsetting Iranians

Iranian revolutionaries stormed the American embassy in Iran and took hostages

Carter froze Iranian assets in the US and sent ships within striking distance

Three Mile Island

A nuclear power plant located south of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, overheated, causing part of its uranium core to melt

The overheating was caused by human, design, and mechanical errors

Radioactive water and gases were released

Led to a slowdown in the construction of other reactors and changes in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Ronald Reagan

Fortieth President

Defeated Carter after carrying a large majority

Increased military spending, including the Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars Program), which was a space-based defense system

Succeeded in getting a tremendous tax cut, aiming to increase investments and improve the job market
(Reaganomics)

After first increasing the number of nuclear weapons, Reagan worked with Gorbachev toward the reduction of nuclear weapons

Mikhail Gorbachev

Russian political leader

Worked with Reagan to reduce nuclear weapons

Removed Russian troops from Afghanistan

Worked to liberalize repressive atmosphere of country under governmental policies of "glasnost" (openness) and "perestroika" (restructuring)

Iran-Contra Affair

Scandal involving CIA, National Security Council, and the Reagan administration

The US sold weapons to Iranians friendly to American in order to encourage them to free hostages

Profits from sales of weapons funded Nicaraguan revolutionaries fighting the Sandinista government

Congress had approved neither the sale nor the funding, and hearings led to convictions of Oliver North, Robert McFarlane, and John Poindexter

Black Monday (Stock Market Crash)

The Dow Jones dropped 22.6%, the largest single-day drop since 1914

Causes included trade deficits, computerized trading, and American criticism of West Germany's economic policies

Savings and Loan Scandal

The lax regulation of the savings and loan industry led to poor investments and high insolvency

The economic environment following Black Monday worsened the savings and loan financial disaster

As the federal government guaranteed deposits up to \$100,000, a \$166 billion rescue appropriation was made

George Bush

Forty-first president

Prior to becoming president, he served as a congressman, director of the CIA, UN Ambassador, and vice president to Ronald Reagan

Sent troops to overthrow Manual Noriega in Panama

START

Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty

Signed by Mikhail Gorbachev and
George Bush

Cut the nuclear weapons arsenals of
both nations by thirty percent

Persian Gulf War

Saddam Hussein, dictator and leader of Iraq, invaded Kuwait on August 2, 1990

American interests in oil were threatened

After Iraq failed to meet the deadline for peaceful withdrawal, the US launched Operation Desert Storm on January 18, 1991, led by General Norman Schwarzkopf

Air strikes were followed by a ground war

Multi-national forces defeated Iraqi troops and liberated Kuwait

Effects of the Collapse of Soviet Union

Break-up of nations created new foreign policy challenges and a proliferation of weaponry

Provided new opportunities for US trade

Bill Clinton

Forty-second president

Former law professor, attorney general of Arkansas, and governor of Arkansas

Achieved gun control measures, a strong economy, acts supporting time off for family leave, and welfare reform

Led the US to join the north American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), lifting trade barriers between the US, Canada and Mexico

Branch Davidian Incident

Apocalyptic Christian group founded during the 1930's

David Koresh and his followers lived at a compound outside Waco, Texas

A shootout occurred between the FBI, ATF, ad Branch Davidians as a warrant for illegal weapons and child abuse was attempted to be served

Four federal agents and five Branch Davidians were killed

Oklahoma City Bombing

Timothy McVeigh destroyed the Oklahoma City Federal Building with a fertilizer bomb

168 people were killed in the destruction caused by the explosion

McVeigh said he was upset with the government about the Branch Davidian fiasco and the event at Rudy Ridge

George W. Bush

Forty-third President

Former Texas governor sworn into office in 2001

Won presidential race after the Democratic nominee and former vice president, Al Gore, conceded following a voting ordeal in Florida

Gore had more popular votes than Bush but fewer electoral votes

Passed initiatives in attempts to improve education(NO Child Left Behind Act)

His declaration against terrorism led to the liberation of Afghanistan and the invasion of Iraq

Son of former president, George Bush

September 11, 2001

Day of attacks by terrorist cells connected to the Al Qaeda network, which was led by Osama bin Laden, a Saudi dissident

Al Qaeda operatives hijacked two airliners and crashed them into New York's World Trade Center, destroying the buildings and killing thousands

Another hijacked plane hit the Pentagon in Washington, D.C.

A final hijacked plane was diverted from its mission crashing in Pennsylvania

As a result of the attacks, Congress passed the USA Patriot Act, which broadened government authority to gather intelligence and further defined crimes that were punishable as terrorism

Evolution of the Major Political Parties from Civil War to Modern Day

Key Moment: Passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act

Political Parties: Republican and Democrat - extension of slavery into the territories was the main concern of Lincoln's Republican, while Democratic voting split North- South along the issue

Evolutionary Point: After a Northern victory in the Civil War, the South became anti- Republican and anti-North.; the North maintained political control became increasingly industrial and wealthy

Key Moment: Though Democratic candidates had been elected since the Civil War, Franklin Roosevelt's presidency helped to redefine the party