Amendments Review (skipping a few)

Amendment I: Date: December 15, 1791

Freedom of speech, religion, assembly, press

Historical Context:

Many colonists came to the north in pursuit of freedom to exercise their own religion. Additionally, this amendment grants power to the individual to exercise his free will and to express his grievances, without reprecussions.

Key moments in its existence (aside from creation):

Alien and sedition acts have been issued which interfered with an individual’s first amendment. Northern colonies were founded based on the premise of free religion.

Amendment II: Date: December 15 1971

Right to Bear Arms

Historical Context:

Federal government cannot interfere on states rights to form their own state militias. Grants power to the states and thus strays away from the monarchy government which the colonists feared.

Key moment in its existence (aside from creation):

BPP, John Brown, Cruikshank,

Amendment IV: Date: March 1st 1972

Prohibits unreasonable searches and seizures.

Historical Context:

British government had a writ of assistance which allowed them to search colonists homes.

 Key moment in its existence (aside from creation):

Japanese internment, Mapp v Ohio, War on drugs.

Amendment V: Date: 1791

Felonies only tried on indictment by a grand jury

Historical Context:

The British used Vice Admirality courts, which stripped the rights of individuals in the legal system and allowed them to be wrongly and harshly convicted.

Key moment in its existence (aside from creation):

President Grant, Civil War trials, Blockburger v United States.

Amendment VI: Date:1791

Sets forth rights related to criminal prosecutions

Historical Context:

Colonists were unfarily tried by the British Parliament, under the monarchy.

Key moment in its existence (aside from creation):

Due process clause of the 14th amendment, speedy trial, civil rights movement, Student protests against Vietnam.

Amendment VII: Date:1791

Right to jury

Historical Context:

Similar to amendment v and VI, the british infringed on the rights for American’s to have a fair trial.

 Key moment in its existence (aside from creation):

Protests, hate crimes, Emmit Till.

Amendment X: Date:1791

Powers not granted to the federal gvt is granted to the states.

Historical Context:

People were very concerned that the new government would give too much central power and not have enough power reserved for the states.

Key moment in its existence (aside from creation):

Elastic clause, Marshall court, firearms

Amendment XIII: Date: 1865

Abolished slavery and indentured servitude, except as punishment for crime.

Historical Context:

End of Civil War, first of the three reconstruction amendments.

 Key moment in its existence (aside from creation):

Convict leasing, Abrham Lincoln, Emancipation proclamation, crop lien system.

Amendment XIV: Date:1868

All people born in US are citizens, equal protection must be provided to everyone, and government cannot deprive an individual from life liberty and property.

Historical Context:

2nd amendment passed during the Reconstruction era, used to protect former slaves.

 Key moment in its existence (aside from creation):

Dred Scott V Sanford, Literacy tests and poll taxes, Southern Democrats, Reconstruction

Amendment XV: Date:1890

Prohibits government from denying an individual’s right to vote based on race or color or previous condition.

Historical Context:

Reconstruction amendment to protect freedmen in the south, in order to strengthen democracy.

 Key moment in its existence (aside from creation):

Poll taxes, grandfather clause, literacy tests, Southern Democrats, KKK

Amendment XVI: Date: 1913

Congress can levy an income tax without apportioning it with the states.

Historical Context:

Income taxes were recently viewed as direct taxes, precedent was set with Pollock v. Farmers loan and trust.

Amendment XVII: Date: 1913

Direct Election of US senators by popular vote

Historical Context:

Progressive party, election of senators, WJB

Amendment XVIII: Date: 1920

Prohibition of Alcohol

Historical Context:

Women in temperance societies led a push and articulated that alcohol was leading to deteriorating family values.

 Key moment in its existence (aside from creation):

Roaring 20’s, repeal, Al Capone

Amendment XIX: (and XXI) Date: 1920

Prohibits the government from denying an individual’s right to vote based on sex.

Historical Context:

Women push for equal rights finally brought them a concrete gain.

 Key moment in its existence (aside from creation):

Senecca Falls, NOW, Betty Friedlan, Feminine Mystique, Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Amendment XX: Date:1933

Beginning of presidency is in January not March.

Historical Context:

Franklin Roosevelt was target of an unsuccessful assassination. Impeded functioning government.

 Key moment in its existence (aside from creation):

President elect FDR, Electoral college

How does an amendment get added to the Constitution?

An amendment is proposed by Congress with a two-thirds majority vote in both the House of Representatives and the Senate or through state legislatures via a constitutional convention. **Labor History**

*Objective: Review the overall history of organized labor in the United States.*

*Directions: Write a 1-2 sentence review for each term. Include a date & what it shows about organized labor at that time.*

**PEOPLE**

1. Gompers -Founded the AFL in 1894, he promoted harmony amongst the different craft unions. Skilled workers were beginning to join unions.
2. Reuther- Early 1930s, made the united automobile workers a prominent force in the labor industry. Start of major gains for unions in the industrial world.
3. Lewis -1920, President of United Mine Workers. Helped organize million of industrial workers.
4. Powderly- late 1880s, head of Knights of Labor, setback for Unions with the disastrous strike in the Haymarket affair.
5. Chavez- 1970s, founded united farm workers association. Got nationwide support until the beginning of the 80s as they began to die out.
6. Dolores Huerta- Cofounded National Farm Workers association, 1980s, led to government attention and she received many honors for her hard work and rallying of individuals behind a common cause.
7. Debs- leader of IWW or Wobblies, socialist, gained major support in Indiana to the point where he was elected, 1885.
8. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn- feminist who played leading role in IWW, major gains for women in the labor union force. 1961
9. Haywood- founding member of IWW, led successful textile strikes in MA, shows labor unions beginning to make some gains and gaining respect from local government. 1918
10. Mary Harris Jones (Mother Jones)- women who led strikes against child labor and other labor atrocities, also led march for children who received injuries during the workforce, received national attention and was influential in setting the 10 hour work day and working age limit. 1918
11. Randolph -1948-led rights for African americans int eh workforce, led Truman to end segregation in the workforce.

**EVENTS**

1. \*Commonwealth v. Hunt -1842, made labor combinations legal as long as they had a specific and legal purpose. Like allowing high school students to create a club which monitors teacher actions/
2. \* National Labor Union – Founded in 1866, first national labor group, paved way for AFL and knights of labor. Like opening the door to a new universe!
3. \*Knights of Labor -1869, led by Terrence Powderly one of the first national labor unions, demanded 8 hour workday but ruined by Haymarket affair. like a famous sports team who gains popularity but then has its reputation ruined by one utterly bad performance, and then getting a reputation of being against the league as a whole.
4. \*American Federation of Labor-1866, Samuel Gompers, largest Union grouping in the united states. Like a man convincing NBA players and College players to join as one collective group.
5. \*Haymarket -1866, bombing took place under Knights of labor, killed police officers, backlash for unions. Like a successful sports team kidnapping a referee and tarnishing its reputation.
6. Great Railway Strike of 1877- put down by local and state militias, in response to wage cuts.
7. Homestead, Strike- 1892, violent outbreak at Carnegie Steel company, which ruined the first steel workers unions.
8. Pullman Strike-1894, strike against Pullman car company, led by Debs, Federal troops intervened. \*Like working hard to climb a mountain only to get pushed back down by the people at the top.
9. Sherman Anti-trust-1890, restricted monopolistic trusts and business combinations/
10. Clayton Anti-trust-1914, extension of Sherman Anti-trust act of 1890.
11. Anthracite strike of 1902- UMW on strike for higher wages, Theodore Roosevelt intervened as a neutral mediator.
12. Industrial Workers of the World (Wobblies)- radical union, that opposed WW1 and was thus destroyed by the espionage act.
13. Bread and Roses strike-1912, strike by immigrants of the IWW, union won and got 20 percent pay raise, violence broke out at Lawrence Railraod.
14. Ludlow Massacre-attack by Colorado national guard on coal miners, in 1914. People were killed, owner of mine was Rockerfeller ☹
15. \*Clayton Anti-trust Act-1914, prevented monopolies from exercising unruly conduct. Like stopping teachers from assigning too much HW.
16. 1919- steel strike of 1919, in the eve of WW1, workers mad about being unfairly treated and seeing a lack of progress.
17. Labor Relations Act- guarantees right of workers to organize into a labor union, 1935.
18. Committee for Industrial Organization (CIO)-1928, very welcoming, open to blacks rivaled the AFL for membership, supported the new deal coalition.
19. sit-down strike against General Motors in Flint, MI-1948, large numbered strike against general motors, Michigan relied heavily on this company and thus heavily suffered when workers refused to cooperate.
20. \*Taft-Hartley Act -1947, law contained a number of statutes that controlled labor unions and banned closed shops. \*Like forcing elementary school students to be more closely monitored by their parents.
21. \*AFL and CIO merge- merged in 1955, two largest national labor unions formed a merger creating a more unified workforce front. Like the Verizon and At&T of Labor unions forming.
22. The United Farm Workers-led by Ceasr chavez in 1962, led tremendous grape strike which attained national attention.
23. Memphis, TN: sanitation workers' strike-1968, 1300 workers walked off the job following discrimination, poor conditions and mistreatment. Company refused to treat blacks as equals.
24. 1981 air traffic controller’s strike- less work horus and better pay was wanted but Reagan ruled against PATCO under the Taft Hartley act.
25. Gastonia Strike-1929, unsuccessful in receiving hire wages but garnered national attention and set stage for future strikes.
26. Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Strike-146 workers died in a fire, in 1911, 100,000 people marched together in response.
27. Lochner v New York-1905, upheld liberty of contract, giving workers more power but also left them open to abuse.
28. Muller v Oregon-1908 justifies sex discrimination in the workplace and the implementation of labor laws.
29. \*United States v E.C. Knight Co.-1895, limited government power to control monopolies and was first use of Sherman Anti trust act , and resulted in a pro business decision. Like working hard to make a meal that ultimately makes you sick.
30. Wagner Act- 1935, established national labor relations board and regulated unionization.
31. Fair Labor Standards Act-1938, 44 hour work week, minimum wage and overtime- things were starting to pay off for the labor unions.
32. Women’s Trade Union League (WTUL)-1903 formed to help women escape from sweatshops and unruly discrimination in the workplace, moderately successful.
33. American Railway Union-1893, one of the first industrial labor unions ever, participated in the Pullman strike.

Create a simile and star the top 10 events/people.

The Forgotten Laborers: FARMERS. Write down the date and description of the term.

1. Fence-Cutter Wars- 1833, violent war in Texas which occurred between large cattle ranchers and small cattle ranchers in order to settle a dispute over grazing lands.
2. Grange Movement- 1867, educational and social group for Farmers, established farmer cooperation and a sense of unity amongst farmers, would later inspire the Farmer’s alliance.
3. Farmer’s Alliance-1880s, took place of the Granger movement, and they attracted landless farmers along with rich farmers with a lot of land, sought to gain rights and privileges for farmers.
4. Populist Movement- 1892, political arm of the farmers alliance, advocated for free silver, postal savings, and direct election of US senators, among other things.
5. Jeremiah Simpson 1842, populist who achieved the party political fame and success as he was elected to the house of representatives 3 times.
6. Dust Bowl-1930’s, millions of tons of topsoil was blown away from farm land, which destroyed the land in the Great Plains and forced farm families to leave their former land and migrate elsewhere.

**“I’m associated with a lot of movements/time periods/events”**

*Objective*: To see the influence of people over time and through different movements. For each person, write down the different movements, time periods, and impact.

1. Eugene Debs

1855, was one of the founding members of the IWW, also known as the Wobblies. The wobblies were a radical union group which received nationwide attention. Debs was arrested during WW1 for violating the restrictions of liberty under the espionage act, as he advocated for anti-government rhetoric. Debs was also a well known socialist who received great national attention for the party. He unsuccessfully ran for president 5 times, but received socialist prominence in Indiana and Miluakee.

1. William Jennings Bryan

Prominent democrat, 1986, 1900, 1908. Secretary of State under Woodraw Wilson from 1913-1915, he was an enemy of banks and their gold standard. He later vouched for the silver standard. In 1920 he attacked Darwinism and was a key player in the scopes trial. WJB was pro- prohibition. When backed by the populist party, WJB’s loss to McKinley led to the downfall of the populists as they had put all their support behind him.

1. Stephen Douglas

Lost 1960 election, while running as a democrat. He was the designer of the Kanas-Nebraska act and introduced the idea of popular sovereignty. He led to rising tensions amongst the north and south. He participated in the famous Lincoln douglass debates which garnered Lincoln national respect. Douglas was eventually rejected by hard pro slavery southerners and thus by 1960 he was a supporter of the Union.

1. Charles Sumner

US senator that was a leader for MA in the anti slavery movement. Radical republican, served to punish the confederates in the period of reconstruction (1967). Sumner also worked hard to secure equal rights for freedmen and was a key player in the creation of the reconstruction ammendments. Gave “crime against Kansas” speech in 1856. One of the most prominent white men who advocated for the rights of blacks in both the pre and post civil war world.

1. Mary Elizabeth Lease

1850-1933, advocate for Woman suffrage. Emerged as a prominent member of the populist party. Advocated for temperance, and before her death had achieved concrete gains in multiple aspects of reform. In 1895 she wrote *The Problem of Civilization Solved*. By 1896 she became alienated form the populist party. She strongly stood with Kansas farmers who were seeking reform.

1. Richard Nixon

1969, elected president (37th). He was previously a vice president and was a republican. Nixon initially escalated US involvement in Vietnam but then later ended it. He was in charge of Vietnamization, and also instituted the free sign up for the war of Vietnam, and thus ended the draft. However, Nixon faced strong protest following his bombing of Cambodia. Reputation was destroyed by Water gate scandal at the end of his presidency (1974).

1. John C Calhoun

1782-1850, was Vice president under Andrew Jackson however he strongly disagreed with Jackson’s view of the nullification issue, as Callhoun was the one who originally drafted the nullification demand from South Carolina, in regards to the high protective tariff. He thus pointed the south towards their desire to secede as he was a great defender of slavery and saw the government as infringing on states rights.

1. Ida B Wells

Advocated for rights for African Americans, but also was involved in the suffrage movement. She was a journalist, and helped publicize lynching statistics in order to draw national attention the atrocities that were being committed against blacks. She told blacks to be skeptical of whites and to get a gun in order to be prepared for self defense. You probably forgot about me/event!

Write down date, region (of existence), description, long-term implications

1. Bourbons

AKA Redeemers, emerged in the Reconstruction era, (1870 ish). Wanted to return the south to the way that it use to be, and was resentful of the national government, hoped to restore southern democratic power. Led to increased tensions, and mistreatment of blacks.

1. Robert LaFollete

American republican, and later became a strong advocate for the progressive party. From Wisconsin. He unsuccessfully ran for presidency in 1924, and was strong advocate for progressive reform during WW1.

1. Daniel Webster

American senator during the civil war (1850). He emerged as an influential whig leader, and advocated for strong government and internal improvements, he was influential in the creation of the second party system. Similar views to Henry Clay and John C Callhoun.

1. XYZ Affair

1797, France attempted to bribe the US under president John Adams. As a result, popular support for the French was eradicated, and the US was forced to act as a more independent nation.

1. Benjamin “Pap” Singleton

1809-1900 Established African American settlements in Kansas, he organized the Exodusters, which was a group of blacks seeking new land. Became an early advocate for the back to Africa movement, and was a major proponent in establishing black nationalisms.

1. Molly Maguires

1870s, secret society of Irish coal workers. Gained a bad reputation for Irish immigrants, but they also worked hard to fight against stereotypes and not receiving equal pay. Between 1876 and 1878 they were put under a number of arrests and trials which made the group obsolete –accused of murder arson and kindapping.

1. William Lloyd Garrison

Wrote the Liberator, helped spread knowledge and build up an abolitionist community. He was white and founded the liberator in 1831. He pleaded for the immediate freedom of slaves.

1. John Brown

White abolitionist radical, during the 1856 Kansas controversy he led an attack and killed 5 border ruffians. He also led an infiltration of Harpers ferry in order to arm slaves for a revolt, in 1859. He was sentenced to death by hanging but was a martyr for his cause.

1. Patrick Henry

1736-1799, was one of the leaders for Virginia and their movement towards independence. He was the first post colonial governor of Virginia and was vital in opposition to Britain- very against the stamp act. (similar to Thomas Paine and Sam Adams)

1. The Progressives

Party created by Robert LaFollete in 1924, led for a number of changes in order to help the living conditions and mistreatment of the poor. The party initially focused on national level but then moved more towards state matters.

1. Boss Tweed

Bribed the poor and immigrants through paying and giving jobs in return to receive votes. Was elected to house of representatives in 1852, convicted of stealing money from NYC tax payers.

**Supreme Court Cases: Write down date (to the left). Write down the rulin and implications (to the right)**

1. US v Cruinkshank

1876, citizens are subject to both national and state gvt, right to assemble does not limit power of state gvt, equal protection applies to states not to individuals.

1. Buck v Bell

1927, compulsory sterilization for mentally unfit is permitted.

1. Marbury v Madison

1803- declared the judicial act unconstitutional, instituted right of judicial review.

1. Northern Securities Co v US

1904- court ruled against railroad monopolies, pro union decision, anti big business.

1. Gibbons v Ogden

1824- reinforced commerce clause, NY could not grant steamboat monopolies. Anti business.

1. Ex Parte Milligan

1866- unconstitutional to trial citizens in military courts, this decision was important because it directly followed the civil war, and the question of how southerners should be tried.

1. Mcculloch v Maryland

1950- Maryland could not tax the second BUS, federal over state gvt.

1. Gideon v Wainwright

1963- legal counsel must be granted for people have commited felonies.

1. Miranda v Arizona

1966- polise have to give people their Miranda rights when in custody, right to legal counsel, silence etc.

1. Plessy v Ferguson

1896- supported the Jim Crow laws and permited separate but equal institutions and facilities.

1. Brown v Board of Education

1954- forbid racial segregation in public education, and overturned “separate but equal”

1. Korematsu v US

1944- ordered Japanese internment, regretful decision by the US.

1. Worcester v Georgia

1832- states have to control over Indian country and property (anti Andrew Jackson decision, but he ignored it anyways.)

1. Tinker v Des Moines

1969- ruled in favor of student who wore black armband in regards to war, defined constitutional rights for US citizens while in public schooling systems.

1. Dred Scott v Sanford

1857- slaves cannot sue freedom, congress cannot prohibit slavery in any territory because they are propery.

1. Dartmouth College v Woodward

1819- contracts override state interference, board of trustees could not be altered.

1. Mapp v Ohio

1961, evidence that is obtained that denies the 4th amendment may not be used in court.

1. Roe v Wade

1973- legalized abortions, big gain for Women and members of NOW.

1. Regents of the University of California v Blakke

Ruled against affirmative action in admissions. (1978)

1. Munn v Illinois

1977- allowed state to regulate grain elevators, support of granger law.

1. Schenck v US

1919- upheld espionage and sedition acts, gave federal gvt more power in times of danger and turmoil.

1. Muller v Oregon

1908- justified discrimination based on sex in the workplace because of women were seen as inferior and incapable of certain work hours and conditions.

1. Engel v Vitale

1962- state cannot enforce prayer in public schools.

1. US v Nixon

1974- ruled against Nixon in terms of the Watergate scandal. Set precedent against federal power and limited power of executive privilege.

*Nativism: America’s Unwelcoming History*

*Objective: Review the various reactions against “non-Americans” throughout US history.*

*Directions:* For each term/person, write down the date (to the left), a brief description of the event/person/law, and implications.

Know-Nothing Party

1854- Party fueled by nativism, organized in 1854 in response to the growing number of immigrants. Millard Fillmore was the partys only presidential candidate. Growing nativism in the US.

Trail of Tears/Indian Removal Act

1838-39- Forced march of the Indians, following the Indian Removal Act which declared that Indians did not belong on their land in Georgia, and that they must relocate to Oklahoma, despite having SC on their side. 15000 marched and 4000 died.

Rebirth of the Klan in 1920s

1920’s- Klan gained a resurgence in the postwar years, speaking to the devotion to nativism. It claimed to hve goals of protecting the American way of life. The klan was no longer only in the south but also became prominent in the north and middle east.

Sacco and Vanzetti

1920- convicted of armed robbery and murder. 1921 they were convicted, also spoke to the rise of nativism, they were Italian born anarchists. Trial was not just. People believe they were mostly convicted based on their heritage.

Chinese Exclusion Act

1882- The US imposed a restriction on Chinese immigrants and disallowed chinese immigration to the US.

Japanese Internment

1942- Roosevelt ordered the internment of Japanese, led to great animosity towards the group and break up of relations. Over 100,000 japanese were relocated out of their homes and moved to concentration camps.

Add 3 other examples below:

Dawes severalty Act 1887- Offered Native American’s new land, but broke up the previous land agreements settled by tribes and thus disrupted the traditions and legitimacy of tribes.

New Deal- 1933-1936, Immigrants and other racial groups were not given near the benefits that whites received under the new deal, and were faced with severe poverty.

Bloody Monday- 1855, Kentucky, election day riots fueled by nativism resulted in the death of 22 Irish and German immigrants.

*Terms to know*: Ellis Island, Angel Island

Angels island- immigration center in California

Ellis island- immigration center in Ny.

**Combining Domestic and Foreign policy**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Foreign Policy (write a few details) | Domestic Policy (What’s happening within US borders) |
| War of 1812America was not prepared well for the war. British burned down capital, and the native americans aligned themselves witht eh Birtish. Andrew Jackson, despite the war being over still faught and won the battle of new Orleans, which led to a rise of confidence in the US. | Major party split in regards to the war. Federalists were very opposed to the war, and thus they met at the Hartford convention to discuss their discontent and possible secession. As a result they were thought of as traitors, and following the end of the war they were disbanded and eradicated from the American party system.  |
| Mexican-American WarMexico was angered about the US annexation of Texas, and thus tensison were soaring. Following a brief scuffle between Mexican and American soldiers, Polk readied the nation for war. Following the war, which America won, the Wilmot proviso was established which prohibited slavery in any of the new territories.  | Northerners were very opposed to the war, and felt that Polk had no real reason to enter the war besides for greed and his wish to expand slavery. Northerners felt the outcome would be an unbalanced shift of slave states v free states. While at the same time, the South was for the war, as they saw it as an opportunity to expand their reaches.  |
| Spanish American War (1898)Cuban revolts had been erupting in Cuba against Spanish control, as a result America intervened and supported the Cuban rebels. War ended with the Treaty of Paris giving America control over Cuba, Philipines, and guam. War was escalated when the USS Maine sank in the harbor, which infuriated McKinley.  | Some americans were not happy with America emerging as an expansionist and imperialistic power. However, others felt that this expansion that came as a result of the Spanish American war was essential for America in order to emerge as a world power.  |
| Imperialism in the Americas (1898-1920) (make sure the discuss the diplomacies)Claims of racial superiority served to justify American expansion into Hawaii and the Philipines. America acted unilateraly in this regard, as their sole focus and purpose was driven from their own needs. Hawaii was annexed in the summer of 1898, which served as a practical interest for the US and their trade interests. McKinley saw national glory, commerce, racial superiority as reasons for American expansion. U.S. adopted open door policy in regards to China. Theodore Roosevelt later adopted big stick diplomacy, and thus stretched the constitution and his executive power in order to intervene in foreign areas (panama canal) | Americans were happy with the fact that agricultural exports were increasing, which led to exononic growth. However some americans did not believe that exonomic expansion demanded territorial expansion as well. Business leaders saw expansion into Chinese territories as very beneficial and essential.  |
| WWIWilson attempted to hold neutrality for as long as possible because he felt that the US should serve as the great mediator between warring nations. The sinking of Lusitania, and the years later Zimmerman telegram eventually demanded US involvement. Following the War Wilson created the 14 points and attempted to rally the US behind the united nations but failed.  | The us was uneasy about entering a European war, and it was not until after the Zimmerman telegram that the citizens felt directly related to the cause. However, despite that Wilson traveled form city to city in order to spark excitement for the treaty of Versailles many americans were not sold. Additonally, Wilson felt strong opposition from fellow people in the white house who voted against joining the United Nations, despite Wilsons grueling efforts.  |
| WWIIBombing of Pearl Harbor, united America behind fighting the Japanese. However, FDR struggled to get America behind the causes in Europe, but was eventually able to with operation Torch. The US used the atomic bomb in order to destroy Japan, after the Japanese refused to surrender. It was thought that invading Japan would cause too many American casualties.  | Rations were issued, women took on the work force, conformity went rampid. Some americans did not support the use of the atomic bomb. Tension behind blacks moving to the north. Citizens were encouraged to buy war bonds. Japanese internment.  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Early Cold War (1940-1955) (containment)Rooosevelt was determined to keep up Russian relations, and thus continued lend lease with them. Truman took a much harder stance against Russia and thus ended lend lease and got in thick argument with Molotov about Lublin gvt. Policy of rollback was used against Korea in Pusan. Arms race began and NSC-68 created a stronger Army in America. | Homefront tensions were high, however most Americans wanted to preserve American ideals and thus fight against communism. At this point not many American soldiers were being used, as would be later, but strikes and tensions were beginning to rise. |
| Vietnam Era (1955-1972)US underestimated Vietnam and even lied to the public about the US success in vietnam. Bombing of Cambodia, green berets, My Lai massacre. Westmoreland publically lied to the US people about their status in the war, and the tet offensive proved that the war would not be won easily.  | Large sense of contempt on the home front against the war of Vietnam and the draft. Many people protested in various ways, especially students who created a giant uproar on the home front.  |
| Late Cold War (1972-1990) (détente)US was willing to do anything to go against communism. Regan supported contras who were violent and unruly. US takes in shah of Iran, leads to embassy being taken over. Nasser was supported. Camp David accords, but was not a lasting peace agreement. Salt II was issued, very much wanted to stop the cold war arms race and the worldwide tensions that were rising from that.  | Strong sense of disillusionment against American gvt. Following the mishaps in Vietnam. Iran embassy affair completely outraged americans as even the helicopter attempt at saving the citizens failed. Questioning of whether soldiers were being used for a necessary cause or just for gvt prestige.  |

1. Using the above chart, identify three themes that emerge when comparing foreign policy and domestic policy?

US leaders feeling the pressure from domestic issues and policy feel the urge to lie to the public, which only makes matters worse.

US foreign policy used different tactics to trick the home front into mobilizing behind their war effort.

People of the younger generations generally did not agree with, and spoke out against, American foreign policy during wartime.

1. What are changes or continuity that you notice over time?

There is always going to be contempt felt on the home front for the national gvt in wartimes. Also, foreign policy is often shaped by presidents’ desires to appeal to the public, and thus domestic policy and US citizens play a roll in shaping foreign policy. America has a strong desire to appear above other nations and act as a mediator and police force, but this just gets them into more issues and controversy.

**Supreme Court Cases by Theme:** Write down case, date, ruling, and implications.

Top 10 cases regarding civil liberties (Bill of Rights)

Commonwealth v Hunt (1842)- MA Sc established that labor unions are legal, bill of rights in regards to right to assemble—gave workers and individuals leverage.

Gideon v. Wainright (1963)- SC insures legal counsel for felony defendants.

Miranda v. Arizona 1966- police must advise people who are in custody of their rights to a lawyer and warn against self incrimination.

Schenck v US 1919- espionage and sedition acts are allowed in times of wartime, civil liberties can thus be suspended at certain times.

Roe v Wade 1973- Women are allowed to get abortions.

Mapp v Ohio 1961, evidence that is obtained that denies the 4th amendment may not be used in court.

Tinker v Des Moines 1969- ruled in favor of student who wore black armband in regards to war, defined constitutional rights for US citizens while in public schooling systems.

Buck v Bell 1927, compulsory sterilization for mentally unfit is permitted.

Ex Parte Milligan 1866- unconstitutional to trial citizens in military courts, this decision was important because it directly followed the civil war, and the question of how southerners should be tried.

Mapp v Ohio

1961, evidence that is obtained that denies the 4th amendment may not be used in court.

Top 5 cases regarding civil rights

Bakke v Board of Regents of California (1978)- SC ruled against California school universities using racial quotes when accepting students for admission🡪 contrary to Affirmative Action programs.

Brown v Board of Education of Topeka (1954)- Sc rules against racial segregation in public schooling, thus “separate but equal” was abolished.

Dred Scott v Standford- 1857- slaves are not able to sue for freedom, congress does not have the power to prohibit slavery, slavery is thus legal everywhere.

Smith v Allwright 1944- Outlawed strictly white democratic party primaries in Texas.

Powell v Alabama 1933, ruled in favor of the Scottsbro boys, SC sided with blacks over whites in their pursuit for CR.

Top 5 cases regarding citizenship and the 14th amendment

Korematsu v US 1944- ordered Japanese internment even for Japanese americans

Muller v Oregon 1908- justified discrimination based on sex in the workplace because of women were seen as inferior and incapable of certain work hours and conditions (undermines citizenship of women).

Plessy v Freguson 1896- approved separate but equal facilities to segregate blacks and whites, thus supported Jim Crow laws, Blacks were not considered citizens.

Elks v Wilkins 1884- native americans that quit their tribes did not automatically gain US citizenship, there must a process in becoming an American citizen.

US v Wong Kim Ark 1898- if you are born to immigrant parents who hold residence in the US and work in the US then you are a citizen—sets precedent for future generations.

Top 5 cases regarding states rights and federal supremacy

Gibbons v Ogden 1824- reinforced the commerce clause, federal government thus has the right to regulate interstate commerce.

McCulloch v Maryland 1819- Maryland cannot tax the second BUS, supports Federal superiority over state.

Worcester v Georgia 1832- states have no control over Indian country and property.

Engel v Vitale 1962- state cannot enforce prayer in public schools.

US v Nixon 1974- ruled against Nixon in terms of the Watergate scandal. Set precedent against federal power and limited power of executive privilege.

**Rebellions/Revolts**

*Objective: Review uprisings in US history.*

*Directions:* For each rebellion/revolt, write down the cause, geography, outcome, and long-term implications.

Pueblo Revolt

Pubelo Indains uprise against Spanish colonists, in Sante Fe New Mexico. The pueblo people drove out the Spanish colonists from their land. When the Spanish later returned years later, despite having had 400 people killed, they reoccupied the land and took control.

Bacon’s Rebellion

Unsuccessful rebellion led by Nathaniel Bacon against William Berkley and Virgina, because people of the lower classes were given land that was easily susceptible to Indian raids. Start of tension between elite government verses the commoners.

Pottawatomie Massacre

John Brown killed 5 proslavery settlers in Kansas in 1856. Push for Kansas to become a slave state, showed opposition to proslavery settlers that were trying to take advantage of popular sovereignty.

Shay’s Rebellion

1787, Springfield MA, Daniel Shay rallied up 1200 people who stormed the federal arsenal unsuccessfully. The people were angered about the insurance that they were granted and wanted debt relief. Government unrest, foreshadows future problems with inflation and taxes.

Boston Massacre

Boston MA, Boston Mob threw stones at British soldiers out of their anger in regards to recent taxation without representation. As a result five colonists were killed once the soldiers took open fire. Start of Colonist unrest against the parliament.

Whiskey Rebellion

Showed the inefficiencies of the Articles of Confederation. Whiskey farmers staged a violent protest in Pennsylvania against the federal tax that was imposed. Washington shot the rebellion down to show he would not stand for these types of rebellions.

Bleeding Kansas

In regards to popular sovereignty doctrine. Kansas, anti slavery settlers that came into Kansas to sway the vote engaged in violence with the pro slavery settlers that resulted in a violent uproar. Shows the heightening tensions that led to the Civil War.

Race Riots in 1920s and 1960s

Blacks unhappy with their conditions, and impatient with the progress that was being obtained took to riots in urban cities in order to speak out. During the times of World War 1 and II blacks started migrating to the northern cities because there was a higher demand for industrial workers. However, when they arrived their conditions were not received well. Philadelphia riots. Washington DC riot following death of MLK. Famous watts riot that was filled with looting and disruption. Shows a departure from the peaceful civil rights movement, and shows a heightening appeal of the more violent Black Power movement.

Dixiecrats

Deep south, split in the democratic convention. Democrats who disagreed with the parties support for Civil Rights, so they created their own Dixiecrat party and were for segregation. Strom Thurmond, from South Carolina, was their nominee for president. *How does the United States gain, settle and connect all the land it does to become the modern United States?* For each term, answer the question above and give the date.

**Spanish conquest of Americas**

1492 arrival of Christopher Columbus. The conquistadores took control. However, many parts engaged in revolutionary movements against the Spanish and were thus granted independence.

Settling the Chesapeake

1606- king james I chartered the Virginia company. Hope for return of gold and other raw materials, that could free England from spain. Virginia 1607. First colony- Jamestown. Contained poorly organized Indians.

Settling New England

Made up of middle class, who could pay their way to the colonies. Healiter place to settle. Used primarily for religious freedom. 1620- colonists looking for Virginia landed in Plymouth. (pilgrims). Mayflower compact- agreement to form a church and believed Got had made the covenant with them. Roger Williams established Rhode Island in order to flee religious prosecutions from the puritans and pilgrims.

Settling the Carolinas

First settlement was 1664 in NC, then 1669 in SC. Large land grants. Place of religious toleration, which encouraged immigration. Indians traded with the Carolinas, resulting in diseases spreading. Slavery began with captured Indians.

Settling the Middle Colonies

New Nedtherland, would later become New York. Trade posts were settled there in 1610, which was later Albany. Originally used as a heavy place for fur. Controlled by Dutch West India Company, usually corrupt. Pennsylvania- William pen (quakers). 1702- west and east New Jersey form as one.

Pequot War and King Phillips War

Both were wars against Indians over territory. Pequot war- 1637, Puritans massacred the pequots and then stole away their land. King Phillips war-local tribes destroyed a number of New England settlements, but as a result the colonists retaliated and devastated the tribes, which resulted in the end of Indian presence in the new England colonies. (1675-1678)

Northwest Ordinance

1787- created the northwest territory, established the Bill of Rights, prohibited slavery, and created limitations and rules for state government and self government.

Pinckney’s Treaty

1795, treaty with Spain, seen as a highpoint for America, as opposed to Jay’s treaty. Established the Mississipi rivers boundary with Spain, in order for trade rights. Allowed for open transpotation.

Land Acts of 1796 and 1800

Allowed government to sell publically owned land to individuals for a cheap price. Allowed the rich to take advantage of the vast land. Land act of 1800, included similar purchases of gvt land and divided the Northwest territory.

Daniel Boone

Explorer and pioneer, who led the exploration of what is now Kentucky. Founded one of the first American settlements that was west of the app. Mountains. 1734-1820. Helped expand America.

Louisiana Purchase

1803, port of New Orleans was acquired, which gave access to Miss. River. And also included land west of the river. In total, the purchase more than doubled the territory of America.

Lewis and Clark

1804, explorers who led the exploration of the new American territory that was recently acquired through the Louisiana Purchase. Purpose was to establish an American presence in the land.

Transportation Revolution of the 1840s (include Erie Canal)

Allowed America to become more united as an individual nation. Eerie canal created New York as the center of trade for America, which helped the northern colonies succeed economically. As a result, by being a more united nation the north and south could benefit each other’s strengths and weaknesses. Also resulted in the rise of cities, with the invention of railroads and steamboats.

Gadsden Purchase

1853, land bought from Mexico in Arizona and New Mexico, allowed for the establishment of a transcontinental railroad trip.

Santa Fe/Overland Trail/Donner Party

1846 . Overland trail- route to California, that came at a time when Americans were anxious to travel to the west. Donner party was a group of migrants who were traveling on the overland trail but got trapped amidst a treacherous winter and were forced to turn to cannibalism in order to survive.

Annexation of Texas

1845. in the 1830’s many Americans traveled to Texas, as Mexico offered it as cheap land to Americans. Americans came and did not listen to the rules (slavery), which resulted in a huge conflict that created the Republic of Texas. James Polk ran his election on a pro-annexation platform.

Homestead Act

1862- Congress would grant 160 acres of land to a settler who was willing to travel to the west and take care of the land for 5 years, purpose was to expand westward and take advantage of the cast land.

Morrill Land Grant Act

1862, purpose was to extend American education about agriculture. Gave 30,000 acres of land to each state in order to establish institutions for education.

Dunlop community

1878- established community in Kansas, established by black exodusters, led by Singleton.

Buffalo soldiers

1866- African American soldiers during the Civil war, who fought in their own departments, they later had the jobs of serving as protection for settlers who were moving west.

Forty-Niners

1849- large group of settlers who traveled to California (north), after the gold discovery in 1848.

Wounded Knee

1890- last battle of the series of Indian Wars. US soldiers killed over 200 Sioux men, in order to force the Indians to surrender. American’s were encroaching on land that was previously promised to Indians.

Gustav Swift

1839-1903, founded a major meatpacking company, which contained the first successful use of the railroad car, which allowed his meat to be shipped throughout the nation.

Sears and Roebuck

1893, created a catalog that could sell goods all across the nation by ordering. Items were sold at a much cheaper rate, united America.

Annexation of Hawaii

1898, annexed by McKinley through the Newlands Resolution. Helped America economically through trade. Hawaii people had previously overthrown their leader.

The Great Migration

Large scale migration of blacks to the north, during WWI in order to take advantage of the job openings that came as a result of people at war and a need for industrial work.

Interstate Highway Act

1956, created under Eisenhower. Largest public works project yet, created jobs. Allowed for a more united nation, but also helped form suburbs and consequently the deterioration of suburbs. *Ideologies*

For each ideology, write down the date of emergence, any time it has been revitalized, and definition.

Calvinism

1856, helped create the puritan and Protestant movement, which resulted in the settlement of the northern colonies, as people were seeking escape from religious persecution.

Socialism (as a movement)

1897, Eugene Debs started the socialist movement in the US along with the movement of unions because there were very poor working conditions. Socialism pleaded for the equality and enhanced living condition of the poor and lower classes. It made a revival in and during WW1, in which Debs ended up being arrested.

Social Darwinism

Idea that those who are successful are there by their own hard work, and those that are poor deserve to be poor. Founded in 1872, but heavily spread throughout the US in 1907.

Reform Darwinism

Against social Darwinism, 1883. Advocated that cooperation would promote better progress, not competition. Education must be offered to the masses, and education is what ultimately differs people. Led by Lester Frank Ward.

Utopian (ism) (e.g. Shakers)

Shakers were founded in 1774, and then moved to the US and settled in the northeast, Indiana and Kentucky🡪 utopian group who splintered from the quakers, very focused on the afterlife.

Pragmatism

1907, focused on evolutionary development. Judged ideas based on their result and their tendency to adapt to changing environments. Thought that ideas held the key to action and social reform. Economic democracy could be achieved through education.

Mormonism

1830, Joseph Smith, his successor Brigham Young led 15,000 people to Utah in order to establish freedom from religious persecution.

Transcendentalism

Throughout the mid 19th century. A writing and thinking movement led by Emerson, Throeau and Margaret fuller. Detachment from society but higher level thinking. Thoreau boycotted gvt taxes and was arrested.

Popular Sovereignty (ism)

Allowed settlers in territories which were indecisive on slavery to decide their status. Used specifically in regards to the Kansas Nebraska act- 1854. Led to great tension between free and slave states.

Social Gospel

1880’s/1890’s and then later used in the early twentieth century with regards to industrialization. Thought that Christian principles should be applied to social and poverty problems.

Fundamentalism

1910/1920- went against the protestant movement, and sought to interpret the bible by its literal truth.

Modernism

1920- intellectual movement that challenged old values, came as a result of the new growth in technology and transportation that took over the us. As a result of modernism many radical social movements arose and they helped stimulate the postwar strikes, riots and anti-communism movement. **Non-US Citizens**

For each person, write down their dates, country/place of citizenship, relation to the United States, impact on the United States.

1. Chief Joseph

Native Ameriacn. Leader of wallowa tribe in Orgeon. 1840-1904. Seen as a peacemaker and garnered respect from the US people. Tried to make peace with American encroachers as opposed to fighting them.

1. George Grenville

1757, prime minister of Britain, very harsh on the colonies. He implemented the stamp act, which taxed colonial goods and led to a buildup of animosity in the people of America. Huge push for independence following these unruly taxes.

1. Citizen Genet

1763-1834, French Ambasador to the US during the French Revolution. He convinced people in South Carolina to join the French cause during the revolution. Thus his actions endangered Washington’s hopes of neutrality, and as a result Washington issued the Neutrality Proclamation.

1. Napoleon

Emperor of France from 1804-1814. The Napoleonic wars extended the wars of the French Revolution, he provoked America into joining the war of 1812 because America’s trade routes, and thus their economy, was threatened.

1. Pancho Villa

1878-1923, was a prominent Mexican revolutionary general. Led a raid on Columbus, New Mexico, and as a result the US army embarked on a 9 month quest to find him, which ended when America entered WWI. Highlighted weaknesses in the armed forces of the US.

1. David Lloyd George and Georges Clemenceau

Prime minister of the wartime commision from 1916-1922, Prime minister of France from 1906-1909 played huge part in WW1. Helped form the Treaty of Versailles, on Wilson’s side. However, Wilson was ultimately unsuccessful in convincing congress to ratify the treaty of Versailles.

1. Churchill and Stalin

Britain, Russia, Formed the strange alliance with FDR in WWII (1939-1955). However, also caused conflict in the US because they ultimately shaped a number of FDR’s foreign policy decisions because he was desperate to keep them as future allies.

1. Ho Chi Minh

Prime minister of north Vietnam from 1945-1955. North Vietnam communist revolutionary, who became the leader of North Vietnam and pushed the spread of communism. Since America at the time was waging war on communism he was one of their key enemies, and sparked the Vietnam War, which led to a number of American casualties and a following sense of government disillusionment.

1. Fidel Castro

Prime minister of Cuba from 1959-1976. Spread communism to Cuba. Both Eisenhower and Kennedy attempted to remove him from power, but he proved more loved and successful than they had hoped. Cooperated with Russia during a great time of turmoil on the American home front during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

1. Yasir Arafat

1929-2004, He was a Palestinian leader who was originally against the recognition of Israel. President Clinton issued a peace agreement between him and Ehud Barak, however violence broke out afterwards. America was heavily involved in his reign, some people viewed this involvement as unnecessary.

**Voting History:** For each time period, write down the date, who can vote, restrictions on voting and if it is an expansion or restriction from previous times.

*Colonies*

Rich White elite were the only people who could vote, first election was held in 1607, less than 4 percent of the population voted.

*American Revolution*

White male property owners, (1770’s) colonies differed on how they let people vote, some colonies required that people owned a certain amount of land, while other colonies required that people had assets that equaled a certain amount. Additionally, voting itself usually required a lot of expenses as it required travel and usually took a lot of time, making it even more specified for the rich.

*Founding Period*

Founding period saw an increase in voting as one of the goals of the revolution was to achieve more equal representation. However, not much changed. Property restrictions were still in place, however veterans were allowed to vote, but blacks, women, native Americans and propertyless white men could not vote. (1776)

*Jacksonian Democracy*

1828- Jackson removed property requirements, as he himself grew up fairly poor. Thus voting rights were expanded, and all white men could vote. However, voting rights were still not granted to women, African americans and native americans.

*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*NOTICE LONG GAP HERE*

*Reconstruction*

1865-1877. Due to the passing of the 15th amendment blacks were granted the right to vote. Thus technically voting rights did expand, however in the South literacy tests, poll taxes and the grandfather clause restricted many blacks from really being able to vote. So this was an increase from the past, but there was still ways to go.

*Progressive Era*

1890s-1920’s. Following the withdrawal of troops from the south (1877) the KKK began intimidating blacks in the south from voting. Thus they saw a drawback in voting. However by the end of the progressive era a push in voting was made and Women were granted the right to vote (19th amendment). Thus women, black’s and men could vote, but native Americans were not granted the right to vote until 1924.

*Snyder Act*

Also known as the Indian Citizenship act (1924). Granted Native American’s born in the US the right to vote. Thus native Americans, men, women and blacks could vote at this time period.

*1960s*

Native American’s, men and women, and blacks could vote during this period.

**Important Generals/Military Officials and Battles**

*Directions:* For each term, write down the dates, place of battle, winner/losers/neither, long-term implications/impact.

French and Indian War

Britain vs France and their native American allies. 1754-1763. Britain won. Shortly afterwards, Americans were filled w a sense of pride of their british connection, however eventually Britian needed to finance their war debts so they taxed the colonists which resulted in first steps towards revolution.

Battle of Bunker Hill

1775. British v America. British were able to successfully capture Bunker Hill and thus won the battle, however they suffered a tremendous number of casualties, and at the same time allowed the americans to retreat and prepare for future battles. Thus the battle ultimately had a negative affect on the British.

General Gates and Saratoga

1777- General gates, who was formerly a British soldier, emerged as an America general, and led the Americans to a victory at Saratoga. Key turning point in the war as many British were killed and over 900 were captured.

General Pakenham and Battle of New Orleans

1815, final battle of the War of 1812. General Pakenham commanded the Americans as they successfully prevented the British from taking over the territory which they gained through the Louisiana purchase. Allowed America to become economically dependent and truly emerge as an individual nation.

General Taylor, Scott and the Mexican War

1846-1848. Taylor led the march into Rio Grande, and also successfully defeated Mexican forces at the battle of Paola Alto. General Scott was initially supposed to lead people to the rio grande but got in an argument with Polk and was replaced by Taylor. As a result of the victory of the Mexican War America successfully held down Texas and also received new territory.

General McClellan and the Civil War

1861- organized the army of the Potomac. Union v Confederacy. McClellan led the Union in their victory at the Battle of Anitetim, which as a result led Lincoln to create the Emancipation Proclamation, which completely altered the course of the war in the Union’s favor.

General Sherman and Atlanta

1864- Sherman successfully led the union occupation of Georgia. He also led Sherman’s March through Savanah Georgia, which resulted in over $100 million of damage as they destroyed everything in their way. As a result the confederate morale was completely shattered.

Little Big Horn and General Custer

US v Plains Indian Tribes. 1876. Failed to lead the deterrence of Indians who were angered that America was expanding Westward in order to search for Gold in the Great Indian Wars. Custer was killed and the native americans defeated the cavalry. 268 Americans were killed. As a result a growing sense of animosity and resentment towards the Native Americans was present.

Rough Riders and Theodore Roosevelt

1898. Roosevelt took over following McKinley and led the Rough Riders, who were one of three cavalries that saw action in the Spanish American War. The Rough Riders were essential to the American victory of the Spanish American War as they led the restriction circle on Santiago. And successfully led the battle of San Juan Hieghts, which resulted in the Spanish defeat. As a result America emerged as one of the world powers, and this war foreshadowed America intervention in Latin America.

Battle of the Bugle/D-Day and Eisenhower

1944, Eisenhower led a successful Allied Invasion of Normandy in his operation Overlord. D-day marked the beginning of the allied invasion of Germany’s western territory and served as a turning point in the war for the allies, thus Eisenhowers great leadership helped end WWII in the US’ favor. Allied forces were successful in this battle but lost many men.

Korea and China and General MacArthur

1950-53, At first he questioned the Chinese motives but then eventually saw them as a threat. In Korea, MacArthur, went against Truman, and favored the policy of Rollback as opposed to containment. Rollback proved to be successful in the battle of Pusan, however after Korea the US foreign policy shifted back towards containment. Korea served to show that Rollback did have potential under MacArthur, and also highlighted the US’ unrelenting deterrence of communism.

Review Sheet to use from T&S

*Maps/charts in T&S to look at and take notes on:*

**Volume 1:** 133, 170-171, 275, 420-421, 534-535, 546-547, 649, 652, 685,

**Volume 2:** pg 709, 726, 1028,

**Chapters/Pages to Skim (S) or Re-Read with notes (R)**

 (R) Chapter 3: pgs 138-144

® Chapter 5

® Chapter 8

® Chapter 9: 339-350

(S) Chapter 15-- Lots of information but not a lot of key terms so it can be hard to review with flashcards/note taking

(S) Chapter 16—Skim and create an organizer for the different compromises that attempted to prevent Civil War/deal with slavery

(S) Chapter 17

(S) Chapter 21—Lots of information but not a lot of key terms so it can be hard to review with flashcards/note taking

The glossary—use to fill in study guide or make flashcards (if making flashcards helps you. If making flashcards does not help you, use flashcards online that someone else made.)

Miscellaneous terms that you need to know:

Vertical Integration, trusts, horizontal integration, Sand Creek, social gospel movement, settlement house movement, Dawes Act, Equal Rights Amendment, Jay’s treaty, muckracking (and various Muckrackers (Tarbell, Hine, Riis, Sinclair), freedom riders,