Amendments Review (skipping a few)

Amendment I: Date: **1791**

**Freedom of speech, religion, press, assembly, and petition.**

Historical Context:

**Amendments 1-10 🡪** Part of bill of rights, added to the constitution because delegates felt the constitution did not include bill of rights. This was made to ensure that certain rights were recognized by the government.

Key moments in its existence (aside from creation):

- it stood 200 years without change – testament to it’s importance in America

Amendment II: Date: **1791**

**Right to bear arms; militia.**

Historical Context:

Collective rights theory of the second amendment asserts that citizens do not have an individual right to possess guns and that local, state, and federal legislative bodies have the authority to regulate firearms without implicating a constitutional right.

Key moment in its existence (aside from creation):

1939 Case US v. Miller, collective rights approach, Congress could regulate a sawed-off shotgun --- interstate commerce

Amendment IV: Date: **1791**

**Protecting against unlawful search and seizure**

Historical Context: requires that in order for a government official, such as a police officer, to search a person's home, business, papers, bank accounts, computer or other personal items, in most cases, he must obtain a search warrant signed by the proper authority, which usually means by a judge.

Key moment in its existence (aside from creation):

The most famous English case dealing with the right to freedom from illegal search and seizure is called ***Entick vs. Carrington***, 1765. In this case, royal representatives had broken into the private home of John Entick in search of material that was critical of the king and his policies. In the process, they broke into locked boxes and desks and confiscated many papers, charts, pamphlets, etc. The officers were acting on the orders of Lord Halifax.

Amendment V: Date: **1791**

**Rights of accused persons; due process**

Historical Context: The right was created in reaction to the excesses of the [Courts of Star Chamber](http://www.britainexpress.com/History/tudor/star-chamber.htm) and High Commission—British courts of equity that operated from 1487-1641. These courts utilized the inquisitorial method of truth-seeking as opposed to the prosecutorial, meaning that prosecutors did not bear the burden of proving a case, but that sufficient "proof" came from browbeating confessions out of the accused.

Key moment in its existence (aside from creation):

THe U.S. Supreme Court has expanded the Fifth Amendment to apply not only to criminal proceedings and pretrial proceedings in criminal matters, including police-station interrogations, but also to "any other proceeding, civil or criminal, formal or informal, where his answers might incriminate him in future criminal proceedings."

Amendment VI: Date: **1791**

**Right to a fair, speedy trial**

Historical Context:

The **Speedy Trial Clause** serves three main purposes - to prevent lengthy incarcerations before guilt has been determined, to minimize anxiety and concern for the accused who may eventually be declared innocent and to reduce the possibility that long delays could impair the accused's ability to defend himself due to fading memories, the death of witnesses, etc.

Key moment in its existence (aside from creation):

The *Barker vs. Wingo*, 1972, case lays out the Court's method for determining if someone's **right to a speedy trial** has been violated. The Court decided that **Speedy Trial Clause** violation claims must be decided on a case by case basis, but they did identify four factors that might affect the decision for lower courts to follow.

Amendment VII: Date: **1791**

**Rights in civil cases**

Historical Context:

Before 1688, English judges were servants under the King of England. These judges were often biased towards the King, and because of this, their rulings were not always fair. During the Act of Settlement 1701, English judges won their independence from the king, but judges in the American colonies were still biased towards the king. King George III got rid of trials by juries in the Colonies, which made colonists very upset and fueled the fire that led to the American Revolution. When the Framers wrote the Bill of Rights, they understood how important it was to have a fair court system, so they made sure that the right to have a trial by jury was a fundamental law of the country.

Key moment in its existence (aside from creation):

During the years leading up to the **Revolutionary War**, American colonial juries became one of the leading places for American colonists to express their dissent against the British government.

Amendment X: **States’ rights** Date: **1791**

Historical Context: Founding father’s did not want central government to become too powerful. Wanted government not that far away from homes.

Key moment in its existence (aside from creation):

Because of the hard times of the depression, people were looking for hope and they began to look to the government to play a bigger role in their lives than it had before. The government consequently stepped in and began to take that bigger role. Americans left behind the **10th Amendment's** idea of a limited role for government.

Amendment XIII: Date: **1865**

**Abolition of slavery**

Historical Context:

Slavery was an institution in America in the 18th and 19th centuries. The Southern states, with their agricultural economies, relied on the slavery system to ensure the cash crops (cotton, hemp, rice, indigo, and tobacco, primarily) were tended and cultivated. Slaves were not unknown in the North, but abolition in the North was completed by the 1830's. In 1808, the Congress prohibited the slave trade, not a year later than allowed in the Constitution.

Key moment in its existence (aside from creation):

- important decision marking the true winners of the civil war – abolishing slavery made the south’s cause futile.

Amendment XIV: Date: **1868**

**Requirements for citizenship, expands due-process, equal protection clause.**

Historical Context:

In 1868, the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States granted citizenship and equal civil and legal rights to African Americans and slaves who had been emancipated after the American Civil War, including them under the umbrella phrase “all persons born or naturalized in the United States.” In all, the amendment comprises five sections, four of which began in 1866 as separate proposals that stalled in legislative process and were amalgamated into a single amendment.

Key moment in its existence (aside from creation):

Still failed to protect blacks from Jim Crow.

Amendment XV: Date: **1870**

**Black Suffrage**

Historical Context: reconstruction

Key moment in its existence (aside from creation): Jim crowe, emancipation of slavery

Amendment XVI: Date: **1913**

**Income Taxes**

Historical Context: progressive era,

Key moment: anti trust acts

Amendment XVII: Date: **1913**

**Senatorial elections**

Historical Context: progressive era

Key moment: progressives wanted direction election of senators because wanted a more direct democracy

Amendment XVIII: Date: **1919, repealed 1933**

**Prohibition of liquor**

Historical Context: many big business ran things and met in pubs so people wanted to stop that, progressive era, women’s temperance movement

Key moment in its existence (aside from creation): repealed soon after this obviously, worked against al Capone and gangsters

Amendment XIX: (and XXI) Woman cans vote/then in XXI it is repealed. Date: 1919/1933

Historical Context: 2nd women’s rights movement, progressive era

Key moment in its existence (aside from creation): it was made and women were able to vote and not much else yet but later helped women in 60s a resurgence of civil rights movement.

Amendment XX: section 1:changes the date of inauguration to January. Section 2: congress assembles once every year on January 3rd at noon. Section 3: if president dies then VP takes over, if press not qualified when dies VP acts as press. Section 4: if anyone dies in office congress replaces them. Section 5: sections 1 and 2 take affection oct. 15 following ratification of this article. Section 6: this article will be inoperative unless it has been ratified as an amendment to the const by legislatures of 3 fourths of several states within years form the date of its submission. Date: 1933

Historical Context: word war one ending

Key moment in its existence (aside from creation): this was to get hoover out of office early because depression was so bad and wanted new president in to save America.

How does an amendment get added to the Constitution?

Write amendment to be proposed to congress. Show it to both the senate and congress. Senate and congress debate the amendment. Vote on the amendment (both congress and senate). The amendment must be passed in 7 years or it will not be passed. Send approved amendment to states for ratification. Wait for a ¾ vote in senate to pass it, once this happens it is an amendment. Certify the amendment with the national archives and publish it in the national register.

**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-1886- president of AFL, union for special craftsmen because did not like the idea that unskilled people would be apart of the union, they thought it would lose their craft’s identity revealing the disconnect among all workers. Gompers specifically focused on concrete eco gains like high wages, shorter hours, better conditions and stayed away from utopian ideals and politics, which was unlike the knights of the round table revealing the different goals of unions.

\* He is like a sieve that only keeps shiny rocks

1. Reuther-1930s- he lead a strong union of the United Automobile workers. The union became a strong force in the auto industry and the Democratic Party.
2. Lewis- 1920-60- he was president of united mine workers of America, which played a main role in mining history. He founded Congress of Industrial Organizations, which then made the united steel workers of America and this helped to organized millions of indust workers in the 30s. When he was done with being CEO of the CIO he took the union into the AFL.
3. Powderly- head of the knights of labor (skilled and unskilled in one union), largest labor union in the 19th century, but he was a bad leader and lost control, he saw the knights as an educational tool to uplift the workingmen, so he played the strikes down. A good thing was that his influence abolished the alien contract labor law, but because of hay market affair knights =shrank.
4. \*Chavez-leader of the Mexican workers rights in southern California. He was similar to Martin Luther King because he was peaceful, however hard to legally get rights for his people because they were illegal immigrants. He didn’t want them to be replaced by bran ceros. Wanted to organize them made UFW, made grape strikes and got noticed, and a contract was singed by the owners/ employers of the Mexicans to recognized the UFW, now better conditions, wages up, and a bill in 75 from Cali legislature saying that growers had to barging collectively with elected reps of farm workers.

\*He is like a peace sign over many faces

1. Dolores Huerta-1960-co-founder of National Farmworkers Association (later United Farm workers), she has received many awards for her works and is a role model in the Latino community. The Farmers unite again revealing the different labor unions across the country.
2. Debs- 1844- founded the wobbliest 9 Industrial workers of the world), he was candidate of socialist party 5 times running in the presidential election. He founded the American Railway union (one of the nation’s first industrial unions), he called boycott from ARU against using trains that had pullam cars, which became a nationwide Pullam strike revealing the strength of the union workers. (He was imprisoned because US army had to stop the strike)
3. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn-1890-1964-founding member of American Civil Liberties union and women’s rights – birth control and woman’s suffrage- shows women’s issues coming to forefront of society. Chairwoman of communist party.
4. Haywood-1869-1928- leader of Industrial works of the world-socialist and apart of their party. Involved in man important labor fights- Colorado labor wars, Lawrence textile strike, and other textile strikes in MA and NJ. Advocate of industrial unionism (favors all workers in an industry into one union regardless of skill level or race- contrast of craft unions at the time).
5. Mary Harris Jones (Mother Jones)-1837-1930- coordinated major strikes in the Industrial workers of the world (people all together regardless of skill). She worked as an organizer of the knights of labor and united mineworkers union. So successful at organizing strikes she was classified as most dangerous woman, magazine named after her.
6. Randolph-1889-1979- leader in African American civil rights movement, American labor movement and socialist parties. Led the Brotherhood of sleeping Car porters- first predominantly black labor union. Led March on Washington, which convened Roosevelt to issue Executive order 8802 (banned discrimination in defense industries in WWII), and Truman to make order 9981 (ended segregation in armed services). Inspired freedom budget which dealt with eco problems for blacks, shows people now fight for race along with labor rights.

**EVENTS**

1. Commonwealth v. Hunt- 1842- established legality of labor unions
2. National Labor Union- first NATIONAL labor federation in the US, paved way for knights of labor etc (1866-1874), skilled and unskilled, wanted 8 hr work day
3. Knights of Labor- skilled and unskilled, lead by Powderly, founded 1869, first national union, many new members added after labor strike 1877, lasted only to the 90s because of the AFL
4. \*American Federation of Labor-1881, federation for trade unions under Gompers. Successfully pushed for 8 hr work day, had more specific wants, not just utopia.

\*Only certain people get a comfy chair at the movies

1. Haymarket-anarchist protest in Haymarket sq (Chicago), 1886, because of violence in McCormick harvester company strike, 11 deaths, 7 police deaths, sped up demise of knights of labor, but they were not responsible for the riot, good ppl to blame.
2. Great Railway Strike of 1877- first real strike/ railroad strike briefly stopped US commerce and made government officials send thousands of troops to squash it. Was stopped but opened the gate for more violence such as the Haymarket affair and the homestead strike. (Pittsburg)
3. Homestead, Strike-strike (violent) at Carnegie steel company (Pittsburg) 1892, ended in the disintegration of both the amalgated association of iron and steel workers and first steel workers union.
4. Pullman Strike-against Pullam Place Car Company (Illinois) 1894- because of US railway union under Eugene vs debs the strike = crushed by court and fed troops 2 months later.
5. \*Sherman Anti-trust- 1890- first law that restricted trusts that were monopolies and business combination, then extended by Clayton anti-trust act in 1914.

\*Like breaking up a bunch of molasses that is taking over the candy store

1. Clayton Anti-trust-1914-extends the Sherman anti- trust act, legalized peaceful boycotts and strikes, and the court cannot injection against labor, later amendments to it made it against price cutting (36), and interoperate stock cutting (50).
2. Anthracite strikes of 1902- (united mine workers of America) coal miners wanted higher wages, shorter workdays and recognition of their union. They threatened no heat for winter. The got first intervened as mediator and workers got what they wanted.
3. \*Industrial Workers of the World (Wobblies)- radical union in Chicago starting in 1905, opposition to WWI=its destruction by fed got under espionage act. Capital and wage labor should be abolished and all workers=one class.

\*Giving everyone at the movies a comfy chair

1. Bread and Roses strike- (Lawrence textiles strike) immigrant workers in MA 1912, it happened because of a two hour pay cut with shorter work week, unified lots of nationalities and thousands of ppl, lasted for 2 months showing to AFL immigrant no skilled workers could be organized, IWW suspect to kill someone, led kids around for sympathy, congressional hearings revealed awful conditions and workers got a raise and IWW was dissolved.
2. Ludlow Massacre- Colorado National Guard and Colorado fuel iron company guards attacked 1,200 coal miners and their families, 2 dozen killed, owner of the mine Rockefeller jar was criticized for it. In retaliation the miners shot at mines and national guard things. The whole number of deaths was 69 o 199. Congress in response made child labor laws and 8 hr work day.
3. Steel strike of 1919- tried to organize steel labor industry in the wake of WWI, ended in 1920, technology took out number of workers needed for these jobs, all skilled in amalgamated association of iron it was a craft union, but disintegrated because technology.
4. Labor Relations Act- 1935- basic rights to organize into trade unions, engage in bargaining for better work conditions and strike if necessary. Doesn’t cover ppl under railway relations act.
5. Committee for Industrial Organization (CIO)-big organization of semi- skilled indut unions, 1935, committee for indust organization
6. Sit-down strike against General Motors in Flint, MI- men sat in memorial park to protest their work and the women (women’s emergency brigade), red capes berets and arm bands, supplied them with food and blankets and they got recognized union and a negotiated contract. 1937
7. Taft-Hartley Act –stopped closed market, but was overridden by president Truman. But then the veto was passed over to the law which controlled labor unions and banning of closed shops.
8. AFL and CIO merge- 1995-2005- both unions merged and made a union that represented about all the workers.
9. \*The United Farm Workers- run by Chavez, made up of workers from Mexico that were illegal immigrants but suffered from brancero movement and worked on farms in California and southwest. Finally were recognized as a union with the help of Chavez.

\*Knives going on an airplane but finally were allowed because used to cut food

1. Memphis, TN: sanitation workers' strike-1968- blacks protesting bad conditions and their leader was crushed by machinery, but nothing changed for them their strike was regarded as illegal.
2. \*1981 air traffic controller’s strike- Reagan, said go back to work under Taft Hartley act, or lose job, of the ones that went back to work lost jobs anyway. They were apart of PATCO and wanted more rights etc.

\*People leave the store because don’t have enough money to buy anything, once they go back in they are banished from it

1. Gastonia Strike- textile factories in the south, late 19 to early 20th century, strikes= result of “stretch-out” (more hours with same pay), jailed many leaders of the movement
2. Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Strike- New York Jewish women, national women’s trade union league of America, 1909, better conditions etc gained, year later fire exposed true plight of the women.
3. Lochner v New York- 10 hr work day for bakers, 60 hrs a week, there would be no health protection because interiors with original contract. 1905
4. \*Muller v Oregon- working hours for women regarded what the state wanted to do for the woman’s health, also let sex discrimination happen.

\*Lets people pull apart pink and blue rocks and put one in a box and throw the other in the dirt

1. \*United States v E.C. Knight Co.- 1895- limited government control over monopolies.

\*letting the molasses take over ¾ of the candy store.

1. Wagner Act- 1935- stop worker interference with the organization of workers into unions.
2. Fair Labor Standards Act- 1938- max 44 hr 7 day workweek, national minimum wage, time and a half for overtime, no child labor, applies to worker of commerce unless employer claims exemption from coverage
3. \*Women’s Trade Union League (WTUL)- US organization of working and more well-off women in 1903 to help efforts of women to make labor unions and stop sweatshop conditions, supported many woman’s strikes.

\* left out people from the movies are finally allowed to join in and get a chair

1. American Railway Union- largest labor union of its time and one of the largest in the US. Skilled and unskilled made by Eugene V. Debs. 1893

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-1883-84- conflict, texas, large vs. small cattle ranchers over grazing land access.
2. Grange Movement- political movement that ended because less and less support form people. Educational and social organization for farmers in 1867. Had its greatest successes in Midwest in 1870, lobbied for got control of railroad and grain elevator rates and establishing’s farmers’ cooperatives.
3. Farmer’s Alliance- 2 organizations (NW and SW) in 1880 and 1890 Took place of the gang, both groups worked for similar causes and attracted landless, and landed, farmers for membership.
4. Populist Movement- political success of farmers’ Alliance candidates encouraged the making of National people’s party 1892 (later became the populist party) worked until 1912. Advocated variety of reforming issues—free coinage of silver, income tax, postal savings, regulation of railroads, direct election of US senators.
5. Jeremiah Simpson- Populist, house of reps 3 times, from Kansas, consistent principled, “Shockless”
6. Dust Bowl-1930s (during depression), almost all topsoil blown away, and lots of drought, many families migrated.

**“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- founding member of wobblies, candidate 5 times of socialist party of America for prez, best know socialist in US, found American railway union, organized pullam strike, read works of karl marx, prisoner because espionage act.
2. William Jennings Bryan-populists leaders, in house of reps, and secretary of state under Wilson, wanted free silver- reduce power of money power and more money in hands of general people-Darwinism on religious and human grounds, “the great commoner”, great speech maker, did a national tour of speeches for election while others stayed home, anti-imperialist, trust- busting,
3. Stephen Douglas- made Kansas Nebraska act, lost to Lincoln, ran young America movement- modernize politics and get rid of agrarian orthodoxies of past, democracy, popular soverngty, responsible for compromise of 1850 because chairman of committees, because reopened ? of slavery with k/n act repubs formed, didn’t support dred scott decision, did not like Lecompton or fed slave code.
4. Charles Sumner- lawyer, leader of anti-slavery in MA and leader of radical republicans during CW-stop confederacy, free all slaves, keep good terms with Europe, in reconstruction fought to minimize power of ex-confederates and give equal rights to freemen, battled Andrew Jackson’s reconstruction plans and instead wanted a radical program on the south. Wanted to annex Alaska but not DR.
5. Mary Elizabeth Lease-lecture, writer, political activist, pro suffrage movement and temperance movement, best know for populist party work, edited dem paper, big business made people wage slaves, gave speech for union labor party and then got involved with populists, didn’t really understand the problems in Kansas, self importance, hatred for dems, ended up being seen as crazy
6. Richard Nixon-silent majority, detente, shuttle diplomacy, environmental acts, landed man on the moon, Nixon recession- tried to reduce fed deficit by raising taxes and cutting budget, then the dems refused to do so and told fed reserve to reduce money supply by raising interest rates so stock market crashed, all attempts to block desegregation failed,.
7. John C Calhoun-south Carolina, nullification, free trade, only way to preserve union, wanted succession from the union, yes slavery, redefined republican to approve slavery and southern rights,
8. Ida B Wells- early black civil rights movement, suffragist, sociologist, newspaper owner, showed unfairness of lynching, established woman’s organizations, helped found the NAACP, promoted full equality unlike du bois and booker t.

You probably forgot about me/event!

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

1. Bourbons

- Or Redeemers by their supporters – Reconstruction: Southern politicians because they supposedly saved the South from Yankee domination after the Civil War and a purely rural economy, and Bourbons by their opponents who believed they were reactionaries rather than progressives.

1. Robert LaFollete - beginning of 20th century, he promoted principal of government by experts, and made a legislative reference bureau to do research, advice and help draft legislation, “Wisconsin idea”-of quick and good growth, widely publicized and copied, he also wanted direct primary, stronger railroad reg, conservation of environment, workmen’s compensation programs to help workers injured from their jobs.
2. Daniel Webster- MA senator, 1840s, whig party leader, influential speaker, nationalistic view, trio with him and clay and Calhoun, he wanted no war and united union, worked on the compromises.
3. XYZ Affair-diplomatic episode, 1797 to 1798, under john Adams, confrontation between US and France and led to undeclared naval war called Quasi-war
4. Benjamin “Pap” Singleton-1800s, American activist, businessman, made black settlements in Kansas, former slave, realized blacks never reach economic equality with whites in south so made movement of thousands of blacks (exoduses) to settle in Kansas, interesting back to Africa movement, made black owned businesses in Kansas.
5. Molly Maguires-1874-1875, Irish coal miners, killed people because outraged from the bad conditions of the mines, pinkerton detectivs hired to stop the movement, 24 mollies convicted 10 were hanged, trials resulted in wage reduction of miners, and complete destruction of Miners National Association (a weak union run by the mollies).
6. William Lloyd Garrison- 1860, prominent US abolitionist, editor of the liberator, one of the founders of American Anti-slavery society, promoted immediate emancipation, in 70’s became voice of women’s suffrage movement.
7. John Brown-1859—launched John Brown’s raid, Maryland crossed Potomac river to Virginia, he raided the arsenal to get guns for the slaves, he killed 4 people and wounded 9 and 10 of his force died, 7 captured 5 escaped, and he was gravely wounded, he was glorified by some, but in the south they acquitted Brown with the republican party, causing every traveler in south under inspection, aka tensions rise
8. Patrick Henry- 1770s, founding father, led opposition to stamp act, “give me liberty or give me death”, anti-federalist in Virginia, opposed const, helped gain adoption of bill of rights.
9. The Progressives- 1890s-1920s, started after the populists, period of political reform and activism, wanted direct democracy, exposed political machines, regulation of monopolistic trust corporations, so promote fair competition and benefit consumers. Some promoted prohibition to destroy political power of local bosses, modernizing medical scientific and engineering solutions, scientific management, efficiency industrially (Taylorism)
10. Boss Tweed- 19th century- led tammany hall( democratic party polit machine).

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

1. US v Cruikshank- (1876)- first amendment right to assembly no intended to limit powers of state govt with their own citizens and second amendment has no effect other than restrict power of national govt. reconstruction in the south so this made it harder for blacks to receive equality.
2. Buck v Bell-(1927)- buck was in insane asylum and state issued that she should be sterilized to not pass on the disease. This does not violate const, months after observation operation could take place, and the sterilization could not happen until the hearing happened.
3. Marbury v Madison-(1803)-established doctrine of judicial review-declare legislative and executive actions unconst
4. Northern Securities Co v US-(1904)- against stockholders of great northern and northern pacific railroad companies who formed a monopoly and made them dissolve.
5. Gibbons v Ogden (1824) Chief Marshall ruled against New York’s granting steam boat monopolies according to the ‘commerce clause’ –fed govts right to regulate interstate commerce
6. Ex Parte Milligan-(1866)- ruled application of military tribunals to citizens when civilian courts are operating is unconst. Controversial because one of the first cases after end of Civil War.
7. Mcculloch v Maryland- (1819)- constitution gives federal govt certain implied powers, cannot interfere with fed govt as a state govt, Maryland put tax on bank of us and questioned fed govt ability to grant charters w/o complete const sanction.
8. Gideon v Wainwright- (1963)- defendants must be provided representation without charge, Gideon was accused of committing a felony, he petitioned the judge to give him an attorney without charge and judge denied it.
9. Miranda v Arizona-(1966)-Miranda rights, Miranda confessed to rape and kidnapping, but said he was not advised of rights
10. Plessey v Ferguson- (1896)- separate but equal
11. Brown v Board of Education- (1954)- separate schools are not equal
12. Korematsu v US-(1944)- ruled that the executive order 9066 for Japanese internment camps was const. need to protect against espionage was greater than korematsu’s individual rights.
13. Worcester v Georgia-(1832)- canceled the conviction of Worcester and said that the Georgia criminal statute that said that non-native americans could not be present on native American lands without a license from the state they were in is unconst. Lay out the relationship between tribes and fed and state govts
14. Tinker v Des Moines-(1969)- defined the const rights of students in US public schools. Tinker test is used by courts today and determines if a school’s disciplinary actions violate kids first amendment rights.
15. Dred Scott v Sanford (1857) chief Taney ruled that slaved could not sue for freedom. And Congress could not prohibit slavery in the territories, if so this would violate the 5th amendment.
16. Dartmouth College v Woodward (1819) New Hampshire attempts to alter board of trustees. US supreme court upheld original charter of the college t set precedent of support of contracts against state interference.
17. Mapp v Ohio- (1961)-illegally obtained material cannot be used in criminal trial, searched mapp’s house police saw materials and arrested her, they never produced search warrant she said it was illegal and court agreed.
18. Roe v Wade-(1973)- abortion in first 3 months is okay.
19. Regents of the University of California v Blakke-(1978)-special admissions is unconst but race can be considered a factor in admissions process
20. Munn v Illinois-(1877)- allows states to regulate certain businesses within borders, but must serve public interest and cannot fix the max charges of railroads.
21. Schenck v US-(1919)-enforcement of the espionage act of 1917
22. Muller v Oregon-(1908)- justifies sex discrimination and usage of labor laws, upheld Oregon states restrictions on working hours of women justified by state interesting in protecting women’s health. Implications for protective labor legislation.
23. Engel v Vitale-(1962)- unconst for state officials to made an official school prayer in schools
24. US v Nixon- (1974)- president is not above the law, Watergate and executive privilege with the videos.

*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- nativist, anti-catholic, 3rd party organized, in reaction to large-scale German and Irish immigration, the party’s only prez candidate Millard Fillmore in 1856

Trail of Tears/Indian Removal Act-1830- signed by prez Andrew Jackson, law permitted negotiation of treaties to get Indians land in exchange for relocation of them to Oklahoma (trial of tears).

Rebirth of the Klan in 1920s-1920s- stressed white, anglo-saxon fundamentalist protestant supremacy, Klan revived a third time to fight civil rights movement of 50s and 60s in the south

Sacco and Vanzetti-1921- Sacco and Vanzetti Italian immigrants, blamed for murder of two men, recounted anarchist beliefs in court and prejudiced jury, electrocuted.

Chinese Exclusion Act-1882- President Arthur, prohibited all immigration of Chinese laborers lasted for 10 years and then renewed in 1892 and made permanent in 1902 and repealed in 1943.

Japanese Internment-1942-1946- executive order 9066, allowed military commander to make exclusion zones all people of Japanese ancestry put in those areas.

My examples:

Mccarthism- 1950- put people suspected of communism in jail through many unfair trials, made up by senator McCarthy who drove the mad witch hunt.

No Irish need apply signs- in the waves of immigration in the 19th century, these signs went up to exclude irish people for the British/Americans believed that they were lesser and were not allowed to be employed because they were lesser.

APA- 1900s- in protestant strongholds of Mississippi river valley, made paranoid fantasies of catholic conspiracies and eager to keep pub schools free of Jesuit control.

**Combining Domestic and Foreign policy**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Foreign Policy (write a few details) | Domestic Policy (What’s happening within US borders) |
| War of 1812  - Tension w/ Britain: British imprisonment of sailors, seizure of neutral US trading ships, was encouraging Indians to attack the US, and a war with Britain would allow the US to take Florida | * Increased US nationalism and economic independence. * It cut off America’s access to British manufactured goods and made the US develop the means to make the goods on its own * Federalist opposition was there because they wanted good relations with Britain and free trade. New Engalnd Merchants met at the Hartford Convention in protest of the war and the US gov’ts restrictions on trade: Treaty of Ghent ended the war. * Dissolved the Federalist party = Era of Good Feelings |
| Mexican-American War- 1846-1848   * US declared war on Mexico * Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott led it, took control of entire southwest. | * US annexed Texas, wanted Cali/New Mexico region. * Polk tried to negotiate with Mexico * Taylor is a hero, contributed to the growing slavery debate in the US |
| Spanish American War (1898)   * US/Spain in Cuba and Philippines * Cuba’s independence as well as US annexing Puerto Rico, Guam, and Philippines. | * Taft, ‘little brown brothers,’ US’s right to annex or not to annex * Debate * Insula cases, congress is dealing w/ islands, McKinley is cray. |
| Imperialism in the Americas (1898-1920) (make sure the discuss the diplomacies)   * Open Door Policy * Platt Amendment * Bryanism * Roosevelt Corollary * Root-Takahira Agreement | * McKinley = New Imperialism. Span/Am War, Open Door Policy, Boxer Rebellion * Teddy Roosevelt = Roosevelt corollary, Coal Strike, Portsmouth Treaty, Prize * Taft = dollar diplomacy, anti-trust lawsuits, tariff * Wilson = new freedom, moral diplomacy, WWI, red scare |
| WWI –   * Assassinatin of Fernidad * Submarine warfare * Allies need $$ and support | * Wilson: wants to spread morality around the world, criticized at home for this * Wilson though is reluctant @ first to join effort. * Lusitania |
| WWII   * Spread of communism * Hitler * Pearl harbor * Stalin | * Fear of communism * Hitler * Anger @ japan for pearl harbor * Nationalism * Imperialism * Militarism * Alliances |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Early Cold War (1940-1955) (containment)   * Spread of Communism * Stalin * China | * Fear of communism * Fair deal * Truman = containment * Trying to balance US nationalism with getting involved |
| Vietnam Era (1955-1972)   * vietcong * golf of Tonkin * Tet offensive | * Nixon and vietnamization * Turn ovrer the major fighting to the S veitnamese army and began pulling out troops * Johnson: escalating war cost him presidency * Ford: evacuated people * McNamar: modernizing the war, flexible, new reforms,kept the war going |
| Late Cold War (1972-1990) (détente)  - relazation of tensions between us and soviet and china | * Nixon was a proponent * New federalism: powers and responsibilities of federal programs to state and local gov’ts to reduce gov’t in domestic affairs… Nixon and Regan to return power to the states through block grants * - Kent state * SALT II, carter, 1979, to cut back weaponry of us and ussr |

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

* Balancing nationalism with practicality
* World power dominance
* Economic gains

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

* US always tries to stay out of foreign affairs but they do not really
* “manifest destiny” stands as prevailing mantra of foreign affairs through the 50s until people realize, through practice, that it is not the best policy

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

Top 10 cases regarding civil liberties (Bill of Rights)

1. Schenk v US, 1919: Speech that creates a clear and present danger is not proteted by first amendment and kept that the gov’t can restrict civil liberties in war time
2. Gitlow v New York, 1925: Selective incorporation using 14th amendment to recquire states to recognize 1st amendment guarantees freedom of speech
3. West Virginia State Board of Ed v. Barnette, 1943, Compelling public school students to salute flag violates the free exercise clause
4. Mapp v. Ohio, 1961: ‘Exclusionary rule,” illegally obtained evidence is inadmissible in court
5. Engel v. Vitale, 1962, Prohibited the voluntary recitation of non-denominational prayer in public schools
6. Gideon v. Wainwrright, 1963: Ordered states to provide lawyers for those unable to afford them in felony criminal proceedings
7. Escobedo v. Illinios, 1964: Ruled that a defendant must be allowed access to a layer befor questioning by police
8. Miranda v. Arizona, 1966: Criminals to be informed of rights before questioning by opilce
9. Katz v. US, 1967: Expands 4th amendment to include protection agasinst certain kinds of electronic invasions of a individual’s privacy
10. Furman v. Georgia, 1972, Death penalty is not okay when imposed in arbitrary manner

Top 5 cases regarding civil rights

1. Dred Scott v. Sanford, 1857, Taney, Scott was not a citizen and could not sue in court; congress had no power to prohibit slavery in a place bcus of 5th amendment, voiding Missouri compromise of 1820
2. Civil Rights Cases of 1883: legalized segregation with regard to private property
3. Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896: legalized segregation in public facilitis = separate but equal under separate but equal
4. Muller vs. Oregon, 1908: recognized 10 hr workday for women workers on the grounds of health concerns
5. Hammer vs. Dagenhart 1918: Declared keating-owen act, child labor act, unconstitutional
6. Schenck vs. US, 1919: 1st amendment right to freedom of speech was not absolute, could be limited.
7. Korematsu vs. US, 1941: constitutionalist of detention camps for Japanese during WWII
8. Brown v Board of Ed, 1954, ‘separate but equal’ unconstitutional

Top 5 cases regarding citizenship and the 14th amendment

1. Slaughter-House Cases, 1873, intended to exclude from its operation children of ministers, and citizens or subjects of foreign states born within the US
2. Elk v Wilkins, 1884, denied the birthright citizenship claim of an Indian
3. US vs. Wong Kim Ark, 1898, court ruled that a lot of stuff must be happening for the kid at the time of birth is a citizen of the US by the 14th amendment
4. US V Bhagat Singh Thind, 1923, deemed Asian Indians ineligible for citizenship because US law allowed only free whites to become naturalized citizens
5. Brown v Board of Education- (1954)- separate schools are not equal

Top 5 cases regarding states rights and federal supremacy

1. Gibbons vs Ogden, 1824, marshall: commerce clause/affirmed congressional power over interstate commerce
2. Insular cases/downes vs Bidweel, 1901: Right of fed gov’t to place tarrifs on stuff
3. Northern Securities Co vs. US; 1904, resesablished the authority of fed gov’t to fight monopolies under Sherman anti trust act
4. McCulloch v Maryland – 1819, allowed for implied powers of the federal gov’t according to the necessary and proper clause
5. Marbury v Madison, 1803, established precedent of judicial review, authority of judicial branch, to declare a law unconstitutional

**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- 1680- pueblos revolted and threw the Spanish colonizers out of Santa Fe. 12 years later the Spanish were able to occupy the land again with little opposition, the Native Americans became weaker fighters. This land will be fought over among many wars throughout the period of western expansion.

Bacon’s Rebellion-1671- Virginia, Nathaniel Bacon led armed settlers against govener Berkeley. Disorganized political structure, and Bacon being left out of his inner circle, not allowing him to be apart of fur trade, and Native American attacks led people to revolt. 1000 Virginians revolted, attacked Native Americans and chased Berkeley out of VA, then torched the capital. Revolt was surpressed by armed marchant ships from London who sided with Berkeley and the loyalists. Placed colony under heavier royal control with more officials.

Pottawatomie Massacre-1856- reaction to sacking of Kansas by pro-slavery forces, John Brown and abolisitoonist settlers, members of pottawatomie rifles, killed 5 settlers north of the Pottawatomie Creek in Kansas. One of the many episodes of bleeding Kansas, ultimately leading to the Civil war and abolition of slavery for good.

Shay’s Rebellion-1786- central and western MA, named after Daniel Shays, veteran of American Revolutionary War and one of the rebel leaders. Started because financial difficulties by post-war depression, credit squeeze because lack of hard currency, harsh govt policies in 1785 to solve debt problems. Revoltees shut down courts to stop debt hearings, some leaders arrested and they went anti-state govt. Their revolts were seen to shape the new govt because during a time of necessary changes to article of confederation.

Boston Massacre-1770- british army killed 5 male civilians and injured 6 others. The soliders were enforcing British laws that was unpopular. A mob formed around thenm and verbally abused them and harassed them. They fired into the crowd without orders and killed the people. The soliders were punished and the tension between the colonies and Britian rised

Whiskey Rebellion- 1791- farmers that made whiskey with left over grain were subjected to a new tax, the tax was apart of hamiltons want to make a stronger national govt. farmers that refused to pay said taxation without representation(like am rev), protesters used violence to stop tax collectors. Washington sent people to negotiate with rebels and also sent force to make them pay the taxes. Rebels went home when saw the army, 20 men arrested. Showed new national govt had willingness and ability to suppress resistance to its laws. Contributed to formation of political parties

Bleeding Kansas-1854-1861- people moved to Kansas to make it a slave state or not and fights occurred between free-staters and boarder ruffiancs following the kanas Nebraska act. Ended up showing that compromise was not going to work and the Civil war was still coming now maybe faster than before the fights.

Race Riots in 1920s and 1960s- 20s- against the lynch mobs and jim crowe however they were shut down forcefully by the government and the civil rights aspect was not improved, however set precedent for the 60s. 60s- Martin Luther King led bus boycott etc., sit ins, freedom rides, KKK, all against inequality, little rock 9, church bombings, busing etc.

Dixiecrats-1948- States’ rights Democratic Party, segregationalist polit party, sort lived, originiated as a break away of democratic prty, wnted to protect southern way of life with less fed govt, opposed racial integration and wanted to keep jim crowe laws and white supremecy in face of all fed intervention.

*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- Spanish conquistadors, central America, Caribbean islands, Mexico, Southwestern America 1500s

Settling the Chesapeake-settled in 1607, John Smith and pochahauntus, colony of Maryland founded.

Settling New England-1622, CT, RI, MA, NH, all settled in NE, by british, puritans settled in MA mostly.

Settling the Carolinas-1653, first in NE corner of North Carolina, Natives=westos, Shawnees, Creeks, Cherokees, Yamasees, charter set colony boundaries, province of caroline split to north and south, lords proprieters=landowners.

Settling the Middle Colonies- Dutch and Sweedish, called it new Netherlands, 1664, William Penn the quaker that started their society there free of religious persecution.

Pequot War and King Phillips War-armed conflict between Pequot tribe and English colonist of Ma bay, Plymouth and saybrook, and their native allies Narragansett and Mohegan tibes, between 1634 and 1638. Pequots lost, about 700 died or taken into captivity and sold into slavery in west indies, surviros dispersed, result= elimination of Pequot as viable polity in southern NE.

Northwest Ordinance-ordiance for the govt of the territory of US an act of congress passed in 1787, effect of it was creation of northwest territory, first organized territory of US and land south of Great lakes west of OH river and east of Mississippi river.

Pinckney’s Treaty- 1795, intentions of friendship between US and Spain, defined boundaries of US with Spanish colonies and gave US navigation rights on Mississippi river.

Land Acts of 1796 and 1800- refined 1796 and gave the US public land north of ohio river and east of Mississippi river, the goal was to make migration to the western US more attractive.

Daniel Boone-1734-1820- fromteirsman, first folk heroes of the US most famous for exploration settlement of what is now Kentucky, bace his wilderness road through the Appalachians and founded Boonsebourgh Kentucky. Lots of ppl migrated on that road.

Louisiana Purchase-1803, Jefferson, purchased land from Napoleon, France needed the money, middle America was essentially purchased.

Lewis and Clark-explored the appalachain moutnains with scagewea, first US exploration of the west, went to west and went all the way to Oregon kinda placing our control over Oregon. They were to find easiest route to west and study reasources. 1804 right after Lousianan purchase thy were commissioned by TJ and left.

Transportation Revolution of the 1840s (include Erie Canal)- Railroads begane to build railroads mostly in the north, the south and north had different sixed railroads. The errie cannal also was built and transported goods around the US and to Canada.

Gadsden Purchase-1854- President pierce, purchased region of southern Arizona and New Mexico, treaty signed by Gasden the US embassador to Mexico, ratified by the senate. This land has the Gila river west of the rio grande it was for the purpose that the US might construct a railroad transcontinental along the deep southern route and needed the space. Also to reconcile board issues following treaty of guafalupe hidalgo after mex- American war.

Santa Fe/Overland Trail/Donner Party- 1846-47- snowbound n sierra Nevada, resorted to cannibalism to live, eat the ones that died.

Annexation of Texas-1845- Tyler independently pursued the annexation of Texas to gain popularity to get a second term, Tyler made a treaty and Polk encouraged them to sign it, slavery question issues.

Homestead Act-land grants to US citizens, 1862, by linclon, anyone with arms for us govt 21 or older head of family could file application for land. 1866- reconstruction- gave land to stop ownership inequalities. The enlarge homestead act of 1909 increase land granted and again in stock-raising homestead act in 1916

Morrill Land Grant Act-1890, made land grant colleges

Dunlop community- it made bycicles in the early 1900s

Buffalo soldiers-killed the buffalo thinking that each buffalo dead was a dead Native American. Under Jackson 1866

Forty-Niners- in 1849, went to the west for the gold rush and settled there.

Wounded Knee-US traveled into Sioux Indiana territory and killed the Indians and took their land from them in 1890.

Gustav Swift-1890s- made meat packaging in a train car so that meat could be transferred around on trains.

Sears and Roebuck-american company of goods, gave out magazine and made purchasing nation wide without having to go to local store and instead ordering it. Started in 1893.

Annexation of Hawaii- had mutual trade of sugar, then formed American elite there, by 1890s native population = minority because of small pox, forced them to accept a constitutional government, Queen L tried to stop white power, but 2 years later coup of whites with military support of US and they take over and sign treaty.

The Great Migration- up to the 1960s, started in 1910, lead 6 million African americans form the south to the urband north in hope for more equality and new jobs, many didn’t get the life they had hoped for.

Interstate Highway Act-1956-eisenhower, made interstate highway system, largest public works project of the time, means more jobs for people too.

*Ideologies*

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

Calvinism- predetermined destiny, form of protestant, branch of Christianity, started in England by Calvin, 1770s

Socialism (as a movement)- started with the shakers in the 19th century, reemerged with the populists/progressive movement and then again with the communist movement/cold war. Economic and social system characterized by means of production and co-operative economy.

Social Darwinism- survival of the fittest, eugenics 1920s, also in 1872 spencer said that as people evolve they change into the best form of human, racist undertones clearly, growth of business is also survival of the fittest. Promotes “rugged individualism”.

Reform Darwinism- ward exposed that the human brain can go against human evolution, people can rise from being poor to being rich etc. 1883.

Utopian (ism) (e.g. Shakers)- a society with no government, shakers removed themselves from society and made their own society and separated boys and girls so died out fast, other groups like the Quakers made utopians too, and the Mormons.

Pragmatism-1870, rejection that function of thought is to describe represent or mirror reality; instead it is for prediction, action and problem solving-sciences.

Mormonism- religious and cultural group, smith 1820s- started it once he died Brigham Young took over and went to Utah.

Transcendentalism-1820s and 1830s eastern us, protest general state of spirituality, inherent goodness of both ppl and nature.

Popular Sovereignty (ism)-slavery issue, 1840s- in Kansas etc it is whoever lives there votes on slavery or not.

Social Gospel- early 20th century, Christian ethics to social problems, especially those of eco inequality, poverty, alcoholism, crime, racial tension.

Fundamentalism-strict adherence to orthodox theological doctrines, movement in the protestant community in early 1900s, then applied to broader groups, markedly strict literalism in scriptures, dogmas or ideologies, obsession with purity/ in group out of group distinctions.

Modernism-late 19th early 20th century, philosophical movement arose from wide-scale and far reaching transformations in western society, development of modern industrial societies and rapid growth of cities, rejected enlightenment thinking and many modernists rejected religious beliefs

**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-leader of Wallowa tribe in Oregon, led his band when they were forced off their lands by fed govt, tried to resist with the Sioux but then were pushed by US troops. Seen as peacemaker because of principled resistance to the removal. 1840-1904
2. George Grenville- 1760- prime minister of Britain, stamp act, repealed after hate from the colonies, strained relations with the king and finally replaced.
3. Citizen Genet- 1789-99, French ambassador to the US during the French revolution, sent to US to get support for France’s war with Britain and Spain, once others took power in France told him to come back wanting to kill him. He kept taking British ships near America trying to stop US neutrality and Washington was mad. (not treaty of Ghent!!)
4. Napoleon-in 1803 gave middle America to the US as leader of France because France needed the money not the land.
5. Pancho Villa-mexican revolutionary generals 1847, seized land for peasants (robin-hoodesque), robbed and commandeered rains and like other rev generals printed money to pay for his cause, led he Villistas in revolution from 1910 to 1920. Raided new mexico in 1916 9 month pursuit that ended when the US entered WWI.
6. David Lloyd George and Georges Clemenceau-1918, British and French leaders in WWI, were at all the peace conferences and helped to settle the agreement to stop German aggression yet not make them too bad.
7. Churchill and Stalin-1945 British leader and rusian leader in WWII they were at the peace talks (Casablanca lacked stalin) but they divided up german territory and debated the government of poland.
8. Ho Chi Minh- leader of the Viet Cog, he was the ‘uncle’ of the people, wanted communism and socialism. Part of north Vietnam. PVAN peoples army of Vietnam, key figure to foundation of democratic republic of vietnman in 1945, but made it communist based… soo not democratic at all really, defeated French union in 1954 at battle of dien bien pu, because ledviet minh independence movement.
9. Fidel Castro-1959-1976, communist leader in Cuba, was communicating with Russia to help Cuban missile crisis, bay of pigs was to remove him (1961) failed attempts to remove him often.
10. Yasir Arafat- 1960-90, president of Palestinian liberation organization- fighting against Israel in name of Palestinian self-determination, opposed to Israel’s existence, he modified view when accepted the UN security council resolution, had civil war targets were then on Arafat from Israel. He was apart of the Camp David accords with Carter to view Israel as a country.

**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- 1682, king electets the people that control the colonies, otherwise white men vote on other things maybe sometimes.*

*American Revolution*- 1776, rich white men are fighting to vote for their own legislation and leaders. The same as the colonies until they win the revolution. Maybe even less because they didn’t feel represented and that is why they fought.

*Founding Period-1783, rich white men can vote, the declaration of independence and bill of rights and articles of confederation etc only apply to white men. The constitution also really only was origininally applying to the rights given to white men.* More people can vote because now white men deciding for own country.

*Jacksonian Democracy-1830s, all white men could vote now even if poorer than others, steps to make more of a democracy that was more expansive, no longer the elites voting on everything.*

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

*Reconstruction- blacks gain the right to vote but they are unfortunatly they were place under poll taxes and literacy test stripping them from actually voting for people they wanted or voting at all, also clear ballot boxes. 1865-1877. Wasn’t really that significant change in voting until those restrictions were outlawed.*

*Progressive Era- women can vote in 1919, 1890s-1920s, goal was purification of voting to a direct democracy, undercut the policital machines, outlaw saloons to stop elites of America from meeting there. The voting expanded because women could vote and attempts were made to make the voting better and stop boss tweed groups.*

*Snyder Act- Indian citizenship act of 1924, granted full US citizenship to Ameirca’s indigenous peoples. This meant that native americans could vote thus expanding the amount of people could vote.*

*1960s- blacks and women fought for more equal votes, especially blakcs wanted to stop discrimination in the voting booths etc. they practiced sit ins, peaceful marches in order to achieve independence. More people were equal as a result of the 60s movements and it helped to keep voting more accessible/ not dangerous for all people.*

**Important Generals/Military Officials and Battles**

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

**Dates, Place, Win/Lose/Neither, Impact**

French and Indian War – 1754-1763: The name for the North American theater of the Seven Years War & was a successful attempt to move the French out of the Ohio Valley & to stop Indian raids on frontier settlements. **Historical Significance:**  Colonists gained pride in their own military strength, felt more disconnected from Britain, & were left without fear of French a invasion.

Battle of Bunker Hill – 1775: First major battle of the American Revolution; ended in colonial defeat. Historical Significance: British suffered heavy casualties, including a notably large number of officers.

General Gates and Saratoga – 1777: American victory at Battle of Saratoga in the Revolutionary War. Saratoga Springs, NY. Controversial leader, blamed for defeat at Camden.

General Pakenham and Battle of New Orleans – War of 1812, last battle, Ironically, what Jackson nor British Major-General Edward Pakenham did not realize was that the war was already over. On December 24, 1814, a treaty ending the war was signed. However news of “Treaty of Ghent” did not arrive in the United States until two weeks later. Sadly, this battle could have been avoided.

British Major-General Edward Pakenham died in the Battle of New Orleans. This battle made Jackson a hero, and showed the British that America would not back down.

General Taylor, Scott and the Mexican War

An outspoken Whig, he opposed [President James K. Polk’s](http://www.pbs.org/kera/usmexicanwar/biographies/james_polk.html) policies toward Mexico, a move that cost him the primary field command in the ensuing U.S.-Mexican War. When [General Zachary Taylor’s](http://www.pbs.org/kera/usmexicanwar/biographies/zachary_taylor.html) campaign bogged down at Monterrey, Scott proposed a bold plan to land an army at [Vera Cruz](http://www.pbs.org/kera/usmexicanwar/war/vera_cruz.html) and to march overland to capture Mexico City. Polk grudgingly agreed, and Scott’s campaign succeeded brilliantly and won the war.

General McClellan and the Civil War – July 1862: Peninsula campaign: Wanted to be cautionary and enter through side door, he did this, but didn’t capitalize on the advantage of fear he instilled in Richmond. Lee then assumed command of the army of Northern Virginia – also a the Battle of Seven Pines in Virginia the only thing that prevented a Union defeat was federal troops….

General Sherman and Atlanta – Union Army, military strategy, ‘scorched earth’ policies in his total war method against Confederate States. In 1864, he succeeded Grant as the Union commander in the western theater of the war. Captured Atlanta, a success that contributed to the re-election of Lincoln. His march through Georgia and Carolinas undermined Confederacy’s ability to keep fighting.

Little Big Horn and General Custer – Cavalry in Civil war and Indian Wars . . . dispatched to the west to fight in Indian Wars. Disastrous final battle overshadowed his prior achievements. He was killed + all his men at the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876, “Custer’s Last Stand”

Rough Riders and Theodore Roosevelt – July 1, 1898: First voluntary cavalry in the Spanish American War – US fighting Spain over Spain’s colonial policies with Cuba. Roosevelt got a group of rogues to call Rough Riders, captured Kettle Hill, San Juan Ridge, and shortly thereafter the US won the war and Spanish fled Cuba.

Battle of the Bugle/D-Day and Eisenhower – Dec 16 1944 – Jan 25 1945: German offensive campaign in Ardennes on the Western Front in the end of WWII. Allis were caught off guard and was the costliest battle for the US – D-Day meaning when Allies invaded Normandy – Eisenhower won, Allies on Normandy beachheads.

Korea and China and General MacArthur - Egotistical US Army general, originally in command of the Philippines. He fled to Australia after it became apparent the Philippines would be conquered by the Japanese, and was put in charge of the Americans’ counterattack in the Southwest Pacific. His ultimate war goal was to invade the Philippines, in order to have offshore bases for intervention elsewhere in mainland Asia- he believed that it would be impossible for the US to fight a war on mainland Asia and win. US general who oversaw US troops in the Pacific. His strategy for defeating the Japanese in the Pacific was to follow them up the coast of New Guinea and through the Phillipines and then back to Tokyo.

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,