



## United States History Study Guide

**Standard USHC-1:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the conflicts between regional and national interest in the development of democracy in the United States.

**USHC-1.1**—Summarize the distinct characteristics of each colonial region in the settlement and development of British North America, including religious, social, political, and economic differences.

- **Why did Spain & France come to the New World?** God, Glory, & Gold & France for the fur trade
- **What are the 4 major regions of British colonial settlement?** New England, Middle, Southern, Caribbean
- **Where did the slave culture come from to N. America?** Barbados
- **What role did religion play in the colonial regions?** *New England:* Puritans want religious freedom from themselves; *Middle:* Quakers in PA, Lord Baltimore set up Catholic Haven in MD; *Southern:* not important, Church of England establish church
- **Describe the society of each colonial region?** *New England & Middle:* based on religious equality but class distinctions began to grow with prosperity; *Southern:* plantation system (Landowners & indentured servants/slaves)
- **Describe the political development of the regions?** Brought politics with them (Magna Carta/Parliament), Distances gave them more freedom, (Charter, Royal, Proprietary), Key events like English Civil War, Glorious Revolution, English Bill of Rights. Examples seen in Bill of Rights
- **Describe the economic development of the regions?** Joint-Stock Companies; Mercantilism; *New England:* Ship building, fishing, merchants; *Southern:* agriculture of cash crops, slavery, *Middle:* Export trade; Triangle Trade Routes

**USHC-1.2**—Analyze the early development of representative government and political rights in the American colonies, including the influence of the British political system and the **rule of law** as written in the Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights, and the conflict between the colonial legislatures and the British **Parliament** over the right to tax that resulted in the American Revolutionary War.

- **What is the rule of law?** Everybody must obey the law
- **What are examples of a colonial representative government?** *House of Burgesses*-Virginia land owners who self-governed; *Mayflower Compact*-people form the government in New England; *Town Meetings*-male congregation members governed & tax; *Fundamental Orders of Connecticut*-charter colony
- **What was the Magna Carta?** King John force to sign in 1215; Limited government; gave birth to idea of Parliament
- **What was the English Bill of Rights?** Increase Parliament's power; Citizens had right to speedy trial, no cruel & unusual punishment, & right to petition government.
- **Who was John Locke?** Social Contract theory; "natural rights" (Life, Liberty, & Property)
- **What caused conflict between the colonies & England?** War debts of the French & Indian War caused Parliament to impose direct taxes on the colonists; Creation of the Sons of Liberty & Stamp Act Congress; Boston Massacre; Boston Tea Party; "Intolerable" Acts; First Continental Congress; Battle of Lexington & Concord, "Taxation without Representation"; King's "Virtual Representation"

**USHC-1.3**—Analyze the impact of the Declaration of Independence and the American Revolution on establishing the ideals of a democratic republic.

- **What impact did the Declaration of Independence have?** Document explaining why the colonies were breaking away from England. Discuss the purpose of government, John Locke's natural rights, and the reasons why they should break away from the king who was violating these rights. Impact other countries in the world (French Revolution).
- **What were the results of the American Revolution?** American victory over Cornwallis at Yorktown with the help of the French fleet; George Washington seen as new leader.

**USHC-1.4**—Analyze how dissatisfactions with the government under the Articles of Confederation were addressed with writing of the Constitution of 1787, including the debates and compromises reached at the Philadelphia Convention about the ratification of the Constitution.

- **Why was the Articles of Confederation a weak government?** A weak national government (could not tax, enforce laws, coin money, etc.); kept most of the power at the state level; Did not want to create new king; The Northwest Ordinance was effective in organizing NW Territory; Shay’s Rebellion was final draw and there was a call for change.
- **How were state constitutions written?** Took old charters during Revolution and made them their constitutions which had a strong legislative branch & weak executive, but that soon change because of ineffectiveness.
- **Who was the “Father of the Constitution?”** James Madison who came with the idea of 3 branch system.
- **What were some of the debates & compromises at the Constitutional Convention?** New Jersey vs. Virginia Plan; Great Compromise (Bicameral Houses); Counting of slaves (3/5 Compromise); No taxes on exports; International Slave Trade end in 1808; 3 separate branches; checks & balances; electoral college; Limitations on Executive Branch
- **How was the Constitution ratified?** Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists; Bill of Rights, *The Federalists Papers* by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, & James Madison.

**USHC-1.5**—Explain how the fundamental principle of **limited government** is protected by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, including **democracy**, **republicanism**, federalism, the **separation of powers**, the system of **checks and balances**, and individual rights.

- **What was the Constitution based upon?** Colonial experiences, Relation to Mother country, Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights
- **What was the purpose of the Constitution?** Provide effective central government while limiting the power of government and keeping the authority in the hands of the people
- **What was the purpose of the Bill of Rights?** Limit the government by protecting individual rights
- **What is limited government?** Government must obey a body of laws.
- **What is democracy?** a government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them.
- **What is republicanism?** a form of government in which leaders are elected for a specific period by a majority of the citizenry, and laws are passed by leaders for the benefit of the entire republic, rather than a select aristocracy.
- **What is federalism?** A system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and constituent political units. (Ex. National government = Washington, D.C, State government = Columbia, SC)
- **What is separation of powers?** Calls for a 3 branch system of government: Executive, Legislative, & Judicial.
- **What is checks & balances?** Allows one branch to check on the powers of another branch. (Ex. Executive = veto, appointment, etc.; Legislative = impeachment, override, approval of appointments, etc.; Judicial = judicial review)

**USHC-1.6**—Analyze the development of the two-party system during the presidency of George Washington, including controversies over domestic and foreign policies and the regional interests of the Democratic-Republicans and the Federalists.

- **How did Jefferson & Hamilton differ?** *Economics*: Hamilton wanted to pay off debts & assume state debts; establish a National Bank; *Political*:: “Necessary & Proper” clause, Strict vs. Loose interpretations of Constitution. *Other Issues*: Protective tariff; Whiskey Rebellion; French Revolution; Citizen Genet incident; Jay’s Treaty, and XYZ Affair

**USHC-1.7**—Summarize the expansion of the power of the national government as a result of Supreme Court decisions under Chief Justice John Marshall, such as the establishment of judicial review in *Marbury v. Madison* and the impact of political party affiliation on the Court.

- **What Article established the Supreme Court?** Article III vaguely created the Judiciary Branch of government; Judiciary Act of 1789 set up the federal court system.
- **Who were the “midnight judges?”** President Adams last minute appointments of federal judges.
- **Who was John Marshall?** Supreme Court justice who used the *Marbury v. Madison* case to help establish judicial review powers for Supreme Court. He was part of the Federalist political party. Other cases: *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810), *McCulloch vs. Maryland* (1819), *Cohens v. Virginia* (1821), *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)
- **What is judicial review?** Supreme Courts power to declare act of Congress/state legislatures as “unconstitutional.”

**Standard USHC-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of how economic developments and the westward movement impacted regional differences and **democracy** in the early nineteenth century.

**USHC-2.1**—Summarize the impact of the westward movement on nationalism and **democracy**, including the expansion of the franchise, the displacement of Native Americans from the southeast and conflicts over states' rights and federal power during the era of Jacksonian **democracy** as the result of major land acquisitions such as the Louisiana Purchase, the Oregon Treaty, and the Mexican Cession.

- **What are the major land acquisitions?** Louisiana Purchase, Florida, Texas, Oregon Country, Mexican Cession, Gadsden Purchase, Hawaii, Alaska
- **How did western expansion cause conflict between North & South?** Expansion of slavery, Railroad construction
- **Who were the “big three” congressmen of sectionalism?** Daniel Webster (North); John C. Calhoun (South); Henry Clay (West)
- **What sectional conflicts occurred under President Jackson?** “Corrupt Bargain” of 1824, “Tariff of abominations”, South Carolina Nullification Crisis, Trail of Tears, Killing the national bank
- **How many slave compromises came with expansion?** Missouri Compromise of 1820, Compromise of 1850, Kansas-Nebraska Act
- **How were Native Americans affected?** Trail of Tears; Reservation policy; Assimilation, Indian Wars

**USHC-2.2**—Explain how the Monroe Doctrine and the concept of Manifest Destiny affected United States' relationships with foreign powers, including the role of the United States in the Texan Revolution and the Mexican War.

- **What was the Monroe Doctrine?** Very limited because US Navy weak, but Great Britain helped. T. Roosevelt would use it later to intervene into Latin American affairs & the US would be resented.
- **What is Manifest Destiny?** US belief that God gave the land in North America to them.
- **What were the causes/results of the Texas Revolution?** US settlers invited if follow Mexican laws (ex. No slavery); Santa Anna attack Texans, but lost. Lone Star Republic established, but slavery delayed annexation by the USA.
- **What were the causes/results of the Mexican War?** US wanted to buy land & settle border disputes, but Mexico refused. US picked a fight and easily won the war. Took away the Mexican Cession. Caused resentment between the 2 nations.

**USHC-2.3**—Compare the economic development in different regions (the South, the North, and the West) of the United States during the early nineteenth century, including ways that economic policy contributed to political controversies.

- **What were the economic differences of North, South, & West?** *North:* industry & finance; *South:* slavery & agriculture; *West:* new resources & land
- **What caused conflict between the regions?** National Bank, Embargo of 1807, Protective Tariffs, Internal improvements, slavery
- **What was the Virginia & Kentucky Resolution?** Jefferson's opposition to the Alien & Sedition Acts; Promoted the idea of states' rights that became a major issue leading up to the American Civil War.

**USHC-2.4**—Compare the social and cultural characteristics of the North, the South, and the West during the **antebellum** period, including the lives of African Americans and social reform movements such as **abolition** and women's rights.

- **What is antebellum?** Time period before the American Civil War.
- **How was the North & South different?** Social & cultural differences; *North:* Industry, anti-slavery, more religious, more diverse in culture, support high tariffs & national bank *South:* Agriculture, plantation system had privileged class, most were non-slave owning yeoman farmers, slaves at bottom of social class. Support state's rights
- **What role did the West play in this conflict?** Settlers from both sides brought their differences and expansion of slavery became an issue; West promoted their self interest: cheap land, internal improvements & uncontrolled banking
- **How were African Americans treated?** Prejudice in the North; Slaves in the South
- **What is abolition?** Movement that push for an end to slavery; *North:* Quakers, Fredrick Douglas, William Lloyd Garrison, David Walker, Harriet Beecher Stowe (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*). *South:* Grimike Sisters of South Carolina, Harriet Tubman (Underground Railroad)
- **Who were Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Lucretia Mott?** Leaders of the women's rights movement; Seneca Falls 1849; Women had political freedoms in the West (Wyoming 1869 gave women's suffrage)

**Standard USHC-3:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of how regional and ideological differences led to the Civil War and an understanding of the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on **democracy** in America.

**USHC-3.1**—Evaluate the relative importance of political events and issues that divided the nation and led to civil war, including the compromises reached to maintain the balance of free and slave states, the abolitionist movement, the Dred Scott case, conflicting views on states' rights and federal authority, the emergence of the Republican Party, and the formation of the Confederate States of America.

- **What role did religion play in the conflict?** Reform movements like abolitionism developed with the Quakers;
- **Who was Nat Turner?** Led famous and bloody slave rebellion
- **Who was Fredrick Douglas?** Black abolitionists leader and writer
- **Who was Harriet Tubman?** Underground Railroad conductor
- **Who was William Lloyd Garrison?** Abolitionist newspaper writer for *The Liberator* & founded *American Anti-slavery society*
- **Who were Grimke sisters?** Abolitionists from SC who spoke out against slavery
- **Who Harriet Beecher Stowe?** *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- **Who was John Brown?** "Bleeding Kansas"; Attack on Harper's Ferry to try & start a slave rebellion
- **Who were Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Lucretia Mott?** Leaders of the women's rights movement; Seneca Falls
- **What was the Missouri Compromise?** Maine came in as a free state; Missouri slave; North of the 36' 30 line no slavery allowed; Helped maintain the balance of free & slave states
- **How was the Mexican War & Wilmot Proviso a source of tension?** US gained land after Mexican War & Wilmot Proviso suggested that no slavery should be allowed in new acquired territories; South's way of life felt threaten; Idea of free soil led to the rise of the Republican Party
- **What was the Compromise of 1850?** (1) California a free state, (2) Texas border dispute settled, (3) New Mexico & Utah territories open to popular sovereignty, (4) Washington DC slave trade ends, (5) Fugitive Slave Act
- **What is popular sovereignty?** Voters of that territory decide if they are a free or slave territory
- **What was Kansas-Nebraska Act?** Got rid of the Missouri Compromise & open territories to popular sovereignty; Led to "Bleeding Kansas"; Sumner-Brooks Affair
- **Who was Dred Scott?** Slave who tried to sue for his freedom, but Supreme Court said no because he was property
- **Why was the Election of 1860 so important?** Republican candidate Lincoln wins; South Carolina secedes along with six other southern states to form Confederate States of America; Four more will join after Ft. Sumter attack.

**USHC-3.2**—Summarize the course of the Civil War and its impact on **democracy**, including the major turning points; the impact of the Emancipation Proclamation; the unequal treatment afforded to African American military units; the geographic, economic, and political factors in the defeat of the Confederacy; and the ultimate defeat of the idea of secession.

- **What was the main reason for the Southern secession?** States' rights & federal authority; Lincoln's election was the excuse the South used to break away and form the Confederate States' of America
- **What advantages did the North & South have in the Civil War?** *NORTH:* More economic resources, Large Navy, More people, Abraham Lincoln, Purpose-preserve the Union & end slavery ; *SOUTH:* King Cotton & was looking for British support, Robert E Lee, Men more suited for war (Stonewall Jackson), home field advantage
- **What was the strategy of the North & South in the war?** *NORTH:* capture Richmond & Mississippi River; blockade the ports *SOUTH:* Prolong the war until North quits
- **Why did Lincoln pass the Emancipation Proclamation?** (1) Ended all European support for South, (2) Caused internal problems in the southern states that seceded from the Union, (3) African Americans fought in the war
- **Who was Ulysses S Grant?** Victor at Vicksburg; Union General who defeats Lee; Appomattox Courthouse
- **What is Total War?** Break the will and economic capability for people to make war; Sherman's March to Sea
- **Describe Fort Sumter?** 1<sup>st</sup> battle, southern victory, Union army lost, but South threw the 1<sup>st</sup> punch
- **Describe Bull Run?** 1<sup>st</sup> real battle, southern victory, Union upset by Stonewall Jackson, Going to be a long war
- **Describe Antietam?** George McClellan defeats Lee who invades Maryland, but McClellan waiting for him after found war plans in a cigar box, bloodiest battle of the war; Lincoln uses this victory to pass Emancipation Proclamation
- **Describe Vicksburg?** Siege of Vicksburg helps North capture the Mississippi River; South split in half
- **Describe Gettysburg?** Lee invades Pennsylvania; North Victory, Lee loses a lot of men, turning point of war, Gettysburg Address
- **Describe Atlanta?** Sherman's March to the sea destroys everything in his path; Invades Columbia, SC later

**USHC-3.3**—Analyze the effects of Reconstruction on the southern states and on the role of the federal government, including the impact of the 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> amendments on opportunities for African Americans.

- **What are the Civil War Amendments?** 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment-freed all remaining slaves; 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment-got rid of the Dred Scott decision, gave all citizens “equal protection” & “due process” of law; 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment-gave black men the right to vote
- **What was Presidential Reconstruction?** Very lenient plan to allow South back into the Union
- **What was Congressional Reconstruction?** Broke the South up into 5 military districts, ended up impeaching Johnson; led by Radical Republicans (Thaddeus Stevens & Charles Sumner)
- **What was a carpetbagger?** Northerner who moved into the South to set up shop
- **What was a scalawag?** Southerner who supported Reconstruction
- **What was share cropping?** System that replaced the needed labor for the agricultural South
- **What did slaves do with their new freedom?** Looked for family members; Exodusters moved West; many return to old plantations
- **What was the Freedmen’s Bureau?** Negotiate new contracts; established system of courts to protect blacks from Black Codes; educated blacks by establishing new schools; Gave away land
- **What was the group that wanted to punish the South during Reconstruction?** Radical Republicans

**USHC-3.4**—Summarize the end of Reconstruction, including the role of anti-African American factions and competing national interests in undermining support for Reconstruction; the impact of the removal of federal protection for freedmen; and the impact of **Jim Crow Laws** and voter restrictions on African American rights in the post-Reconstruction era.

- **What were the Black Codes?** Laws passed by Southern Legislatures during Presidential Reconstruction in keeping former slaves from political rights; Radical Republicans took over Reconstruction and called for military districts
- **How did White Southerners react?** KKK, Black Codes, Segregation policies; *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)
- **What ended Reconstruction?** Compromise of 1877 that put R.B. Hayes in the White House; military withdrew
- **Who were the Redeemers?** Politicians who reclaim power for white southerners; pass Jim Crow Laws called for “Separate, but Equal” policy (Not really equal); kept freedmen from voting (Grandfather clause, literacy, poll tax, etc.); lynching

**USHC-3.5**—Evaluate the varied responses of African Americans to the restrictions imposed on them in the post-Reconstruction period, including the leadership and strategies of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Ida B. Wells-Barnett.

- **How was Booker T. Washington & W.E.B. DuBois different in their views?** *B.T. Washington*—advocated vocational education & opportunities, Tuskegee Institute, *WEB DuBois*—push for equality now, founder of NAACP, *The Crisis* publisher
- **Who was Ida B. Wells?** African American journalists who condemned lynching, active in women’s’ movement; NAACP; demanded equality for African Americans that they would win through their own efforts.

**USHC-4**—The student will demonstrate an understanding of the industrial development and the consequences of that development on society and politics during the second half of the nineteenth and the early twentieth century.

**USHC-4.1**—Summarize the impact that government policy and the construction of the transcontinental railroads had on the development of the national market and on the **culture** of Native American peoples.

- **What impact did railroads have on national market?** Allowed farmers & ranchers to ship their goods to the East; Led to population increases and development of western cities. East & West connected.
- **How were Native Americans affected?** Trail of Tears; Reservation policy; Assimilation (Dawes Act), Indian Wars

**USHC-4.2**—Analyze the factors that influenced the economic growth of the United States and its emergence as an industrial power, including the abundance of natural resources; government support and protection in the form of railroad **subsidies**, tariffs, and labor policies; and the expansion of international markets.

- **What changes took place in the Second Industrial Revolution of late 1800s?** Rise in standard of living; new consumer products, Electricity, telephone, mass production, lower prices
- **How did the government foster industrial growth?** Expansion in West open up new natural resources, removed the Native Americans, Opened up immigration, Courts protected contracts & patents, Laissez-faire policy, subsidies, Chinese Exclusion Act, Tariffs, Expansion of international markets
- **What are subsidies?** It is a form of financial assistance paid to a business or economic sector. Most **subsidies** are made by the government
- **What are tariffs?** Tax on imports or exports. Government uses **tariffs** to give U.S. companies an advantage over foreign competitors and help protect American jobs.
- **What is a Laissez-Faire policy?** Governments “hands-off” approach to business; little interference

**USHC-4.3**—Evaluate the role of **capitalism** and its impact on **democracy**, including the ascent of new industries, the increasing availability of consumer goods and the rising standard of living, the role of **entrepreneurs**, the rise of business through monopoly and the influence of business ideologies.

- **What is capitalism?** It is an economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and operated for profit, usually in competitive markets.
- **Describe the rise of corporations?** Used before Civil War; Grew into monopolies & corporate mergers; Factors of production increase (land, labor, capital, technology, entrepreneurship); Transcontinental Railroad system,
- **Who was Andrew Carnegie?** Dominated the steel industry
- **Who was John D. Rockefeller?** Monopolized oil refinery business
- **Who was Cornelius Vanderbilt?** Railroad and ferryboat tycoon
- **Who was J.P. Morgan?** Dominate Banker; bought Carnegie out
- **What is Social Darwinism & laissez faire capitalism?** “Survival of the Fitness” in business; “Hands off” approach
- **What is Gospel of the Wealth?** God gave them money to do good works (Built libraries, universities, etc.)
- **What was the Sherman Anti-Trust Act?** Began regulations to prevent monopolies

**USHC-4.4**—Explain the impact of industrial growth and **Business Cycles** on farmers, workers, immigrants, labor unions, and the Populist movement and the ways that these groups and the government responded to the economic problems caused by industry and business.

- **How did industrialization cause problems for farmers?** Steel plow, mechanization, increase in land; Farmers produced more than the demand which caused prices to fall; could not make enough to pay off debts;
- **How did farmers try to solve economic problems?** Tried to organize politically (Grange); Granger Laws controlled railroad rates; Interstate Commerce Act created, Farmers wanted to inflate prices by increasing the \$ supply by adding silver. Farmer’s Alliance
- **What did the Populists support?** Railroad & banking regulations, coinage of silver, Direct election of senators, secret ballot voting, graduated income tax, system of federal farm loans, 8-hour workday, immigration restrictions
- **What was the importance of the Election of 1896?** William Jennings Bryan & bimetallism; McKinley’s Front porch campaign & the role of big business

- **How did work change?** Artisans to Large scale farms; Mass production; Work impersonal & boring; Immigration pool
- **What problems did workers face?** Low pay, long working hours, unsafe working conditions(Triangle Shirt Waist Factory), child labor was used & any tried to stop it (Labor Unions formed)
- **What was the National Labor Union?** Dominated the union movement in the 1860s; No African Americans
- **What was the Knights of Labor?** 1870s union open to all workers; led by Terrence Powderly; Successful in railroad strike of 1877; Haymarket Riots of 1877 was the downfall
- **How did owners break union strikes?** Hired scabs, private security force, yellow dog contracts, blacklisting, pay in scrip, used government intervention (Pullman Strikes & Eugene Debs)
- **What was the American Federation of Labor?** Union for only skilled Workers; Samuel Gompers
- **What was the IWW?** Industrial Workers of the World who organized unskilled workers; very unpopular
- **When were worker’s rights recognized?** Started with Progressive TR, but not until New Deal of 1930s

**USHC-4.5**—Explain the causes and effects of urbanization in late nineteenth-century America, including the movement from farm to city, the changing immigration patterns, the rise of **ethnic** neighborhoods, the role of **political machines**, and the migration of African Americans to the North, Midwest, & West.

- **How did cities develop?** (1) Geographic centers of trade, (2) Transportation Hubs, (3) Electricity & centers of industrial production (4)immigration from abroad & from farm to the city (4) Migration from rural areas
- **Why did African Americans migrate?** (1) Poor cotton yields, (2) Boll Weevil, (3) Jim Crow Laws, (4) Lynchings, (5) WWI jobs
- **Where did most people live before 1920s?** Rural areas outside the city
- **What problems were caused of urbanization?** (1) Lack of housing, (2) sanitation/disease, (3) Transportation, (4) Water, (5) Crime & fire, (6) Political Machines & corruption
- **How did immigrants adjust to America?** (1) ethnic neighborhoods, (2) Benevolent society, (3) Foreign language newspapers, (4)Political machines (Boss Tweed) (5) Settlement Houses (Jane Addams Hull House)
- **What were political machines?** Unofficial entity meant to keep a certain party or group in power; Graft was common practice by political boss, Secured votes by helping immigrants adjust to American life.
- **What is Nativism?** Unskilled workers already in US who resented Chinese workers & New Immigrants from eastern & southern Europe.

**USHC-4.6**—Compare the accomplishments and limitations of the women’s **Suffrage** movement and the Progressive Movement in affecting social and political reforms in America, including the roles of the media and of reformers such as Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Jane Addams, and presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson.

- **Why did the Progressive party form?** To address the ills of society (urban problems & corruption)
- **What role did women play at the turn of the century?** Push for women’s suffrage, Success in the West, Progressive reform, push for prohibition and against political machines, Organized strikes, WWI gave them the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- **What progressive changes did T. Roosevelt bring?** (1) Used his “bully pulpit” & arbitration to end strikes & give rights to workers (Coal Miner’s Strike) (2) Square Deal “3Cs”—*Curbing the Trust*: “trust buster”, no rebates, etc.; *Consumer Protection*: Pure Food & Drug Act & Meat Inspection Act (The Jungle); *Conservation*—reclamation acts
- **What progressive changes did W. Wilson bring?** (1) Clayton Anti-trust Act, (2) 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment, (3) Federal Reserve Act, (4) Child Labor Act, but failed, (5) 8-hour work day
- **Who was Carrie Chapman Catt?** Founder of the League of Women Voters; Succeeded Susan B. Anthony to head the National American Women Suffrage Association (NAWSA)
- **Who was Alice Paul?** Helped secure women’s suffrage; picketing; hunger strikes
- **Who was Jane Addams?** Founder of Chicago Hull House; Nobel Peace Prize winner; push for concerns of mothers

**Standard-5:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of domestic and foreign developments that contributed to the emergence of the United States as a world power in the twentieth century.

**USHC-5.1**—Analyze the development of American expansionism, including the change from **isolationism** to intervention and the rationales for **imperialism** based on Social Darwinism, expanding **capitalism**, and domestic tensions.

- **What is isolationism?** It is a foreign policy where a country refuses to enter into any alliances, foreign trade or economic commitments, or international agreements; George Washington (avoid entangling alliances).
- **What is imperialism?** the policy of extending the rule or authority of an empire or nation over foreign countries
- **Why did the US move from isolationism to intervention in late 1800s?** (1) Need raw materials & new markets for industrialization & capitalism, (2) Nationalism, (3) Social Darwinism, (4) Spread Christianity, (5) Compete with Europe, (6) Spanish-American War

**USHC-5.2**—Explain the influence of the Spanish-American War on the emergence of the United States as a world power, including the role of yellow journalism in the American declaration of war against Spain, United States interests and expansion in the South Pacific, and the debate between pro and anti-imperialists over annexation of the Philippines.

- **Why did the US go to war with Spain in 1898?** (1) Push to find new markets, (2) Support Cuban Revolution, (3) Push to increase naval power (war hungry nation), (4) Yellow journalism, (5) U.S.S. Maine explosion, (6) DeLome Letter, (7) Protect US investments in Cuban Sugar Industry, (8) Social Darwinism
- **What is yellow journalism?** type of journalism that presents little or no legitimate well-researched news and instead uses eye-catching headlines to sell more newspapers; William Randolph Hearst; Joseph Pulitzer
- **What was the end result of the war in 1898?** (1) Acquired new lands: Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico, annexation of Hawaii, & control of Cuba, (2) War in the Philippines, (3) America seen as a world colonial power
- **Why were some people against imperialism?** (1) Made USA Hippocrates, (2) Already had enough resources

**USHC-5.3**—Summarize United States foreign policies in different regions of the world during the early twentieth century, including the purposes and effects of the Open Door Policy with China, the United States role in the Panama Revolution, Theodore Roosevelt’s “Big Stick diplomacy,” William Taft’s “dollar diplomacy,” and Woodrow Wilson’s “moral diplomacy” and changing worldwide perceptions of the United States.

- **What was the Open Door Policy?** Force the Europeans to drop their “spheres of influence” in China & allowed the US to trade; Boxer Rebellion
- **Why US build the Panama Canal?** (1) Shorten distance, (2) Protect new Pacific Empire
- **What was the Platt Amendment?** US would supervise Cuba & lease Guantanamo Bay
- **What was the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine?** US would be the policeman to keep Europeans out of the Western Hemisphere
- **What was “Big Sticks” diplomacy?** TR’s policy of intervening into Central American affairs, taking over taxes, & paying off European debts to keep them out militarily.
- **What was “Dollar” Diplomacy?** Taft’s policy of promising to protect US investments with intervention; China
- **What was “Moral/Missionary” Diplomacy?** Wilson’s policy to intervene in Mexico to elect good men while supporting US interests; Fourteen Points at the end of WWI
- **Why did the Panama Revolution take place?** The US wanted to build a canal; took it from Colombia by force



**USHC-5.4**—Analyze the causes and consequences of United States involvement in World War I, including the failure of neutrality the reasons for the declaration of war, the role of propaganda in creating a unified war effort, the limitation of individual liberties, and Woodrow Wilson’s leadership in the Treaty of Versailles and the creation of the League of Nations.

- **What were the M.A.I.N. causes of WWI?** Militarism, Alliance system, Imperialism, Nationalism, Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- **How did the US get involved in WWI?** US was neutral at 1<sup>st</sup>, but was selling weapons, (1) German blockade of Great Britain led to the sinking of our boats (*Lusitania*) (2) Zimmerman Note, (3) Bolshevik Revolution, (4) Wilson’s “make the world safe for democracy”, (5) propaganda
- **What were the results of WWI?** (1) Armistice on Nov. 11, 1918, (2) Wilson’s 14 points (League of Nations) (3) Punishment of Germany with land lost & reparations would led to WWII, (4) US would refuse sign Treaty of Versailles & not join the League of Nations, (5) Red Scare
- **What did the *Schneck v. United States* help establish?** “Clear and Present Danger”; civilian rights limited during a time of war

**USHC-5.5**—Analyze the United States rejection of internationalism, including postwar disillusionment, the Senate’s refusal to ratify the Versailles Treaty, the election of 1920, and the role the United States in international affairs in the 1920s.

- **What is internationalism?** It is a political movement which advocates a greater economic and political cooperation among nations for the theoretical benefit of all.
- **Why did the United States refuse to sign the Treaty of Versailles?** (1) European powers demanded Germany pay reparations, (2) Republicans led Henry Cabot Lodge (League of Nations would prove to be too weak)
- **What platform did President Warren Harding run on?** “Return to Normalcy”; Return to Laissez-Faire policies; “Ohio Gang”; Tea Pot Dome Scandal; Harding dies in office
- **What was the United States role in international affairs?** Isolationist; Washington Conference (Naval Holiday)

**USHC-6:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the conflict between traditionalism and progressivism in the 1920s and the economic collapse and the political response to the economic crisis in the 1930s.

**USHC-6.1**—Explain the impact of the changes in the 1920s on the economy, society, and **culture**, including the expansion of mass production techniques, the invention of new home appliances, the introduction of the installment plan, the role of transportation in changing urban life, the effect of radio and movies in creating a national mass **culture**, and the cultural changes exemplified by the Harlem Renaissance.

- **What was the impact of the economic boom in the 1920s?** (1) Electric energy takes over coal energy, (2) Mass production (Ford's Assembly Line), (3) Workers still suffering & Unions not favored by Republican government, (4) Farmers suffered after WWI markets lost, (5) Installment Buying, (6) Mass media advertisement, (7) New Home appliances focus towards women (Flappers, but did not really change women's status)
- **What impact did mass production have?** (1) More goods produced, (2) Lower Prices, (3) Standard of Living increase, (4) Ford introduce new business practices, (5) Scientific Management
- **What impact did the automobile have?** (1) More people lived outside the city (suburbs), (2) Transportation of goods increased, (3) Women more social, (4) "Auto-camping"
- **What was the Harlem Renaissance?** Recognition & pride of black artists & musicians & culture
- **Who were the Lost Generation writers?** Writers who questioned American cultural values (Idealism of WWI & materialism); Leading writers Ernest Hemingway, H.L. Menckens, & F. Scott Fitzgerald
- **Who was Georgia O'Keefe?** Artists of 1920s who reflected the conflict between tradition & modern world.
- **What impact did radio & movies have in the 1920s?** (1) Led to jazz age, (2) promoted a shared national culture, (3) advertised materialism, (4) foster the resurgence of KKK ("Birth of a Nation")
- **Where did most people live in the 1920s?** More than half of the population lived in the cities

**USHC-6.2**—Explain the causes and effects of the social change and conflict between traditional and modern **culture** that took place during the 1920s, including the role of women, the "Red Scare," the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan, immigration quotas, Prohibition, and the Scopes trial.

- **How did the role of women change in the 1920s?** (1) WWI led women to work in the place of men, (2) 19<sup>th</sup> amendment, (3) women did NOT make gains in politics or the workplace, (3) Flappers did challenge some traditional moral roles of women
- **What caused the Red Scare of the 1920s?** (1) Xenophobia (Fear of foreigners), (2) Labor strikes, (3) Bolshevik Revolution, (4) Bombs, (5) Palmer Raids, (6) Sacco & Vanzetti case, (7) Resurgence of the KKK
- **What led to the rise of the KKK in the 1920s?** (1) Prejudice against blacks (Birth of a Nation), (2) Anti-immigration & Anti-Catholic, (3) Moral regulators (Anti-gambling & bootlegging) , (4) Led to immigration quotas
- **Why did the US have immigration quotas?** (1) Nativism, (2) Racism, (3) West Europeans vs. East Europeans, (4) Latin Americans will start to become the fastest growing minority in USA.
- **Why was the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment passed?** (1) Temperance movement during WWI used Anti-German sentiments & grain shortages to pass this law, (2) Led to illegal bootleggers (Al Capone) & speakeasies became active, (3) Led to 21<sup>st</sup> Amendment
- **What was the Scopes Trial?** (1) Fundamentalism vs. Darwinism, (2) Clarence Darrow vs. William J. Bryan, (3) Accomplished nothing

**USHC-6.3**—Explain the causes and consequences of the Great Depression, including the disparities in income and wealth distribution; the collapse of the farm economy and the effects of the Dust Bowl; limited governmental regulation; taxes, investment; and stock market speculation; policies of the federal government and the Federal Reserve System; and the effects of the Depression on the people.

- **What was the signal of the long term problems with the US economy?** Stock Market Crash
- **What caused the Great Depression?** (M.O.W.S. B.U.S.T.E.R) (1) **Margin Buying**, (2) **Overproduction** caused deflation of prices, (3) **War debts**, (4) **Speculative Buying**, (5) **Banks and Business failures**, (6) **Unequal distribution of wealth**, (7) **Stock Market Crash** (October 29, 1929), (8) **Tariffs raised**, (9) **Easy credit**, (10) **Return to Laissez-Faire policy**
- **What impact did the Great Depression have on the US?** Worst economic disaster, 25% unemployment, homeless families, wages were cut, bank failures, soup kitchens, breadlines, Hooverilles, Schools closed, Marriages declined, birthrates fell, Unemployed men lost status, suicide rates increase, Look more to government for help
- **What was the Dust Bowl?** Sand storms that ruined a lot of farmers in the Midwest; Okies moved out West
- **What impact did the Great Depression have on the Hoover administration?** “Rugged Individualism”; “Hooverilles”; Bonus Army March, Hoover Dam Project, Lose to FDR in 1932 election
- **What ended the Great Depression?** Government spending in World War II (New Deal helped)

**USHC-6.4**—Analyze President Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal as a response to the economic crisis of the Great Depression, including the effectiveness of New Deal programs in relieving suffering and achieving economic recovery, in protecting the rights of women and minorities, and in making significant reforms to protect the economy such as Social Security and labor laws.

- **What was the New Deal?** (1) Franklin D. Roosevelt’s policies of RELIEF, RECOVERY, & REFORM.
- **Describe the First New Deal?** (1) First 100 Days was the attempt to stabilize the economy & relieve suffering, (2) Bank Holiday, & Fireside chats, (3) FDIC, (4) SEC, (5) AAA & Farmers paid subsidies, (6) TVA, (7) CCC & WPA
- **What new policy did FDR believe would help “jump start” the economy?** Deficit Spending
- **Describe the Second New Deal?** (1) Actions taken in response to criticism from others, (2) FDR tried to pack the Supreme Court, (3) NRA, (4) Deficit spending, (5) Social Security Act, (6) Wagner Act (Labor Union rights)
- **What impact did the New Deal have on minorities?** New Deal did not protect black workers, (2) FDR did consult the “Black Cabinet” to address some racial discrimination, (3) His wife Eleanor championed black against discrimination, (4) FEPC, (5) New Deal policies did not address women, (5) Dawes Act reverse (Native Americans)
- **How did the government feel about Labor Unions?** Wagner Act was passed & gave unions the right to work collectively for change; New union, CIO, under the leadership of John Lewis was formed.
- **Why did FDR try to “pack” the Supreme Court?** The Supreme Court blocked some of his New Deal programs and he was trying to gain favor by putting New Deal supporters on the bench. He failed!

**Standard USHC-7:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the impact of World War II on the United States and the nation's subsequent role in the world.

**USHC-7.1**—Analyze the decision of the United States to enter World War II, including the nation's movement from a policy of isolationism to international involvement and the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

- **What caused the rise of totalitarian regimes?** Treaty of Versailles from WWI & economic depression
- **Who was Mussolini?** Fascist dictator of Italy who wanted to rebuild the Roman Empire
- **Who was Hitler?** 1933 Nazi dictator of Germany; author of *Mein Kampf*, who blamed the Jews for the problems
- **Who was Tojo?** Militarist dictator of Japan who desired an empire in the Pacific
- **What is appeasement?** Policy of giving into demands in order to avoid conflict & secure peace
- **Why did the US stay neutral at the start of WWII?** (1) US experience in WWI led to a isolationist policy, (2) People wanted the government to focus on fixing the Great Depression, (3) Neutrality Act of 1935
- **Why did the US move towards international involvement?** (1) Washington Conference & Kellogg-Brian Pact, (2) Aggressive nations posed a threat to USA, (3) Quarantine Speech, (4) Attacked at Pearl Harbor
- **Why did the Japanese attack the US at Pearl Harbor?** (1) US trade restrictions (2) Saw US as a rival in the Pacific, (3) Support of the Chinese (4) Freezing of Japanese assets in the US

**USHC-7.2**—Evaluate the impact of war mobilization on the home front, including consumer sacrifices, the role of women and minorities in the workforce, and limits on individual rights that resulted in the internment of Japanese Americans.

- **How did the US homefront get ready for WWII?** (1) Mobilization of US economy (War Production Board), (2) War bond drives, (3) Rationing, (4) Women and minorities went to work (“Rosie the Riveter”), (5) Selective Service Act, (6) Victory gardens, (7) Withholding income tax
- **Why were women and minorities used in the workforce?** Men went off to fight leaving a labor shortage.
- **Why were Japanese Americans placed in internment camps?** (1) Racism, (2) Pearl Harbor attack, (3) Worried of sabotage on West coast

**USHC-7.3**—Explain how controversies among the Big Allied leaders over war strategies led to post-war conflict between the United States and the USSR, including delays in the opening of the second front in Europe, the participation of the Soviet Union in the war in the Pacific, and the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

- **What policy did the British & French follow to avoid war, but failed?** Appeasement
- **What caused WWII?** German attack on Poland in 1939; Soviets enter non-aggression pact with Nazis
- **How was FDR able to change US isolationism to involvement?** (1) “Cash or Carry”, (2) Destroyers for bases deal, (3) Lend Lease Act (4) Quarantine Speech, (5) “Shoot on Sight” order, (6) Attack at Pearl Harbor
- **Who was Churchill?** Prime Minister of Great Britain
- **Who was Stalin?** Communist dictator of USSR who joined the Allies against the Axis after Nazi surprise attack
- **Who was DeGaulle?** Free French President
- **Why did Russia join the Allies?** Nazis surprise attack into Russia (Operation Barbarosa)
- **What did Stalin want from Allies?** Two front war, but Allies were not ready. (A cause of mistrust)
- **What was Operation Torch?** American troops land in North Africa; British defeat Rommel at Battle of El Alamein
- **What was the Battle of Stalingrad?** Turning point of the war on the eastern front
- **What was D-Day?** Landing on the beaches of Normandy that created a 2<sup>nd</sup> front against the Axis
- **What was the Battle of the Bulge?** Last ditch effort of the Germans who lost a bulk of their remaining army
- **What was the Battle of Coral Sea?** Turning point in the Pacific that saved Australia from invasion
- **What was the Battle of Midway?** Turning point in the Pacific that saved the US from invasion; Major lost for Japanese Navy
- **What was island hopping?** Take islands that would get the US close to attacking the Japanese main land. Iwo Jima & Okinawa
- **Why did Truman order the atomic bombing of Hiroshima & Nagasaki?** Save American lives & prevent invasion of Japan
- **When did Russia join the fight in the Pacific?** Delayed until Hiroshima attack; (A cause of mistrust)

**USHC-7.4**—Summarize the economic, humanitarian, and diplomatic effects of World War II, including the end of the Great Depression, the Holocaust, the war crimes trials, and the creation of Israel.

- **What was the Holocaust?** Systematic killing of 6 million Jews & 5.5 million other undesirables
- **How did the US respond?** They did nothing during WWII, did not ease up on immigration laws
- **What were the Nuremberg Trials?** Nazi officials brought up on charges for crimes against humanity; Responsible for own action.
- **What WWII advancements were made in technology?** Jet aircraft, radar, microwaves, computer, synthetic rubber, atomic bomb, air conditioning
- **What advancements came after WWII in technology?** Nuclear weapons, Sputnik, moon landing
- **What advancements in medicine?** Penicillin, vaccines against polio, New surgeon techniques, Longer life span
- **What advancements in agriculture?** Use of pesticides & chemical fertilizers increase food supply & nutrition
- **Who were the Zionists?** Jews who were pushing for the creation of a Jewish state; US supported (Made a lot of enemies in the Middle East)

**USHC-7.5**—Analyze the impact of the **Cold War** on national security and individual freedom, including the **containment** policy and the role of military alliances, the effects of the “Red Scare” and McCarthyism, the conflicts in Korea and the Middle East, the Iron Curtain and the Berlin Wall, the Cuban missile crisis, and the nuclear arms race.

- **What caused the Cold War?** (1) Mutual suspicion of US & USSR, (2) Economic & political differences, (3) Difference in WWII, (4) Iron Curtain of East Europe, (5) Containment policy (6) NATO & Warsaw Pact both created, (7) Nuclear arms race
- **What areas became a source of conflict between the 2 sides?** Germany, Berlin, Korea, Greece, Turkey, Vietnam
- **What was “containment” policy?** Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, stop communist expansion, Berlin airlift
- **Who gave the famous “Iron Curtain” speech?** Winston Churchill; Stalin took it as a call for war
- **Who was Mao Zedong?** Communist leader who took control of China; Chiang Kai-shek exiled to Formosa
- **What caused the Korean Conflict?** Country split after WWII at 38<sup>th</sup> parallel; North Korea invades South Korea; USA responds with troops under UN flag for police action: China joins North Korea & drives US back to 38<sup>th</sup> parallel; Draw at the end
- **What was McCarthyism?** Red Scare that accused people of being communist supporters; Senator McCarthy led the “witch hunt”
- **What Cold War conflicts took place in the 1960s?** (1) Bay of Pigs, (2) Berlin Wall built, (3) Cuban Missile Crisis
- **Who was the communist leader of Cuba?** Fidel Castro (Many Cuban exiles left & came to USA)
- **What was the result of the Cuban missile crisis?** (1) US spy planes found missile silos, (2) US blockade island, (3) Soviet ships turned back at last minute, (4) US/USSR agreed to remove missiles & we pulled ours out in Turkey, (5) Establishment of the “Red Phone”
- **What role did the US play in other third world countries?** (1) Suez-Crisis, (2) Used the CIA to overthrow its leader & replace him with the repressive Shah of Iran, (3) US involve in the 1970s Angola Revolution, (4) Support of Israel (Led to OPEC crisis in 1973), (5) Iran Hostage Crisis
- **What led to the end of the Cold War?** (1) Changes in USSR (Perestroika & Glasnost) (2) Strain of the arms race on USSR economy

**USHC-7.6**—Analyze the causes and consequences of social and cultural changes in postwar America, including educational programs, the consumer **culture** and expanding suburbanization, the advances in medical and agricultural technology that led to changes in the standard of living and **demographic patterns**, and the roles of women in American society.

- **What social impacts did WWII have on the US?** (1) Baby Boom, (2) Improvements in education (Sputnik), (3) GI Bill for veterans, (4) highway system & automobiles, (5) Suburbanization Housing, (6) African Americans moved out of the South to the west, (7) Consumer culture (TV helped foster this growth), (7) Increase in ‘white collar’ jobs (Highest standard of living for Americans) (8) Reemergence of religious conservatism (Moral Majority) (9) Role of women in the workplace (The Feminine Mystique)

**Standard USHC-8:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of social, economic and political issues in contemporary America.

**USHC-8.1**—Analyze the African American Civil Rights Movement, including initial strategies, landmark court cases and legislation, the roles of key civil rights advocates and the media, and the influence of the Civil Rights Movement on other groups seeking equality.

- **What are examples of the non-violent resistance of Civil Rights Movement?** Montgomery Bus Boycott, sit-ins, freedom riders, Birmingham campaign, March of Washington, Freedom Summer, Selma March, use of media coverage, Put Jim Crow on the international stage during Cold War,
- **What roles did Presidents play in the Civil Rights Era?** *TRUMAN*—desegregated Military, Dixiecrats, *EISENHOWER*—Little Rock 9, *JFK*—Supporter of Civil Rights, *LBJ*—Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights 1965, affirmative action, *NIXON*—Southern Strategy
- **What landmark court case overturn the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision?** *Brown v. Board of Education*
- **Who was Martin Luther King, Jr.?** Preacher who became the leader of the Civil Rights Movement; Non-violent resistance (Gandhi); March on Washington (“I Have a Dream” speech); assassinated
- **Who was Rosa Parks?** Refused to give up her seat on a bus; arrested; led to Montgomery Bus Boycotts
- **How did the Civil Rights Movement differ outside the South?** Malcolm X (Black Power); Stokley Carmichael (Black Panthers)
- **What was *Feminine Mystique*?** Betty Friedan showed the dissatisfaction of women’s second class role in society
- **What landmark court case protected a woman’s right to an abortion?** *Roe vs. Wade*
- **What were some other key court cases protecting individual rights?** *Gideon Case*, *Miranda Case*

**USHC-8.2**—Compare the social and economic policies of Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon, including support of civil rights legislation, programs for the elderly and the poor, environmental protection, and the impact of these policies on politics.

- **What foreign/domestic policy did Truman follow?** Foreign: Containment, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan  
Domestic: Fair Deal
- **What foreign/domestic policy did Eisenhower follow?** Foreign: Domino Theory, Eisenhower Doctrine, Massive Retaliation, U-2 Domestic: Social Harmony
- **What foreign/domestic policy did Kennedy follow?** Foreign: Peace Corp, Flexible Response, Bay of Pigs, Berlin Wall, Cuban Missile Crisis, Banning of Nuclear tests in atmosphere, increase Vietnam presences Domestic: New Frontier, Space program & man on moon mission
- **What foreign/domestic policy did Johnson follow?** Foreign: Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, Domestic: Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965, Great Society, Medicare, Medicaid
- **What foreign/domestic policy did Nixon follow?** Foreign: Vietnamization, Rapprochement with China, *détente*(Period of relax US/USSR relations) Domestic: F.A.P. (Family Assistance Program), Southern Strategy (Did not push for new civil rights legislation), Clean Air & Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act, Establish EPA, OPEC crisis, Alaskan pipeline, SALT I
- **What was the Watergate scandal?** Secret group who supported the reelection of Nixon called the plumbers were arrested for stealing from the Democratic headquarters; Investigation led to tapes connecting Nixon to the cover up of his involvement; Nixon would resign
- **What foreign/domestic policy did Ford follow?** Foreign: End Vietnam War, Angola Civil War, Mayaguez Domestic: Pardon Nixon & Vietnam draft dodgers
- **What foreign/domestic policy did Carter follow?** Foreign: Camp David Accords, Panama Treaty, Iran Hostage Crisis, Afghanistan invasion by USSR, human rights Domestic: Create Department of Energy

**USHC-8.3—**Explain the development of the war in Vietnam and its impact on American government and politics, including the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution and the policies of the Johnson administration, protests and opposition to the war, the role of the media, the policies of the Nixon administration, and the growing credibility gap that culminated in the Watergate scandal.

- **Who was Ho Chi Minh?** Communist leader of North Vietnam
- **What major events led to US involvement in Vietnam?** French tried to reclaim SE Asia, US supported the French with arms & money until the French were defeated, Geneva Accord split the country at the 17<sup>th</sup> parallel until elections, Eisenhower citing the domino theory supported the unpopular anti-communist dictator Diem, Vietcong formed after elections did not take place
- **How did JFK handle Vietnam?** He sent advisers; Supported a coup of Diem
- **How did LBJ handle Vietnam?** Escalated the war with the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution; Operation Rolling Thunder
- **What caused the protest movement in the US?** (1) Draft, (2) Seen as a “poor man’s fight”, (3) TV coverage, (4) Tet Offensive (5) Credit Ability Gap (6) Hawks vs. Doves
- **How did Nixon handle Vietnam?** Vietnamization; Secret bombing of Laos & Cambodia; Invade Cambodia; Kent State; Open talks with China; Finally reached an agreement with North Vietnam
- **How many soldiers died in Vietnam?** More than 58,000
- **How did Vietnam question American values?** My Lai Massacre, Use of Agent Orange & napalm, heavy drug use, mistreatment of returning veterans, Distrust of government & the people,
- **What was the result of Vietnam?** Containment failed; South Vietnam fell to communist, Laos & Cambodia fell to communist; mass exodus of boat people from Vietnam
- **Why was there a growing mistrust between the people and government?** (1) Vietnam War (Draft, Tet Offensive, media coverage, secret bombings in Laos & Cambodia, Pentagon Papers), (2) Counterculture movement, (3) Watergate scandal, (4) OPEC crisis

**USHC-8.4—**Analyze the causes and consequences of the resurgence of the **conservative** movement, including social and cultural changes of the 1960s and 1970s and Supreme Court decisions on integration and abortion, the economic and social policies of the Reagan administration, and the role of the media.

- **What were some of the early social & cultural changes in the youth culture?** (1) Rock n’ Roll music (Elvis, “British Invasion”); (2) Movies (*Rebel Without A Cause*); (3) Counterculture Movement (Hippies, Woodstock); (4) Civil Rights Movement ; (4) Vietnam War (Political Activism)
- **Who was Cesar Chavez?** Founded the United Farm Workers in 1962; Supported migrant farm workers
- **What actions did Native Americans take in the 1960s & 1970s?** Establishment of American Indian Movement
- **Who was Betty Friedan?** Author of *Feminine Mystique*; Started the “Women’s Lib” movement; established National Organization for Women
- **Who was Phyllis Schlafly?** Opposed “Women’s’ Lib”; Helped block the Equal Rights Amendment
- **What famous 1973 court case gave women the right to choose an abortion?** *Roe v. Wade*
- **What is conservatism?** Political policy that opposes high taxes, government spending, & numerous federal social programs; Ronald Reagan supported strongly by New Right Conservatives in the 1980s
- **What economic policies did Reagan introduce in the 1980s?** Supply-side economics; “Trickle down theory”; Heavy military spending; Increase in national debt
- **What foreign policy did Reagan follow in the 1980s?** Rollback; Strategic Defense Initiative; “Evil Empire” speech; arms race with Soviets; Multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon, Attack on Libya (Terrorism), Grenada invasion
- **What was the Iran Contra Affair?** Nicaragua was ruled by pro-Soviet government “Sandinistas”; US secretly supported the Contras; Congress cut funding; Tried to free hostages in Lebanon by selling arms to Iran; funds were used to support Contras; Oliver North took the rap; Reagan no involved.

**USHC-8.5**—Summarize key political and economic issues of the last twenty-five years, including continuing dependence on foreign oil; trade agreements and **globalization**; health and education reforms; increases in **economic disparity** and **recession**; tax policy; the national surplus, debt, and deficits; immigration; presidential resignation/impeachment; and the elections of 2000 and 2008.

- **What foreign/domestic issues occurred under George H.W. Bush?** *Foreign:* Collapse of USSR, Panama Invasion, Persian Gulf War (Free Kuwait from Iraq; Saddam Hussein); *Domestic:* Economy collapse cost him 1992 election
- **What foreign/domestic issues occurred under Bill Clinton?** *Foreign:* Somalia, Yugoslavia War, First attack on World Trade Center, NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement: US, Mexico, Canada), US embassy bombings, Attack on *USS Cole*; *Domestic:* Reduce the deficit & stimulate the economy, “Dot-com Boom” era, Health Care System (rejected), Budget Battle (Contract with America), welfare reforms
- **Why was Clinton impeached?** Perjury during the investigation of Monica Lewinski scandal; (Whitewater Affair)
- **What foreign/domestic issues occurred under George W. Bush?** *Foreign:* 9/11 Attacks, “War on Terrorism” speech; War in Afghanistan (Taliban); War in Iraq (Capture & death of Saddam Hussein); *Domestic:* Election of 2000 controversy (*Bush v. Gore*), Homeland Security created, US PATRIOT Act
- **What foreign/domestic issues occurred under Barrack Obama?** *Foreign:* Death of Osama Bin Laden; *Domestic:* First African American president, Obamacare; Budget battle of 2011
- **What immigration group is fastest growing in America?** Latino
- **What caused the US to fall back into deficit spending?** Post 9/11 wars (Afghanistan & Iraq)

**USHC-8.6**—Summarize America’s role in the changing world, including the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the expansion of the European Union, the continuing crisis in the Middle East, and the rise of global terrorism.

- **What was the significance of the Berlin Wall coming down?** (1) Unification of Germany, (2) End of Communism
- **Why did the USA go to war with Iraq?** Force Iraq out of Kuwait in 1991 & protect oil interest; G.W. Bush War on Terrorism in 2005; Saddam captured, tried & killed, US policy of leaving Iraq
- **Why did the USA invade Afghanistan?** US presence in the Middle East aroused many terrorist groups (9/11, *USS Cole*, African embassies); US invasion of Afghanistan; War on Taliban, Death of Osama Bin Laden
- **Who did G.W. Bush consider today’s “Axis of Evil?”** Iraq (Saddam Hussein), Iran (Mahmoud Ahmadinejad), and North Korea (Kim Jong-il)
- **What is the European Union?** It is a unique economic & political partnership between 27 European countries; Euro

