

DISCOVER AMERICA

Student-Created
Materials to Help
You Pass the AP
U.S. History
Examination

2nd Edition

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Second Edition

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PREFACE

This review book is a select collection of materials needed to pass the Advanced Placement U.S. History Test. It consists of a few thousand terms and provides a good resource for historical data. This book has been arranged by sections that correspond to time periods in U.S. history (i.e. Colonial America 1607-1763). All terms are **boldfaced**, ship names are **bold-underlined**, and book titles and newspapers are **bold-italicized**. Each term is composed of a brief explanation of one or more pieces of historical data, followed by its significance in American history.

The book is divided into a few sections: (1) terms which are in sections covering the time periods of American history from Colonial America to the present, (2) a brief explanation of the 11th through 26th amendments to the Constitution, (3) terms for important U.S. Supreme Court cases, and (4) a list of major cabinet members in each presidency. Imbedded within the terms are interesting facts that are marked with a ☞ symbol. This is new to the second edition, and has been included in response to the greater focus that the AP U.S. History Test places on essay questions. The interesting facts provide examples of how terms can be used effectively in the essay questions.

The quickest way to find a specific term or piece of historical data is to search for it in the index. This index includes all terms, U.S. Supreme Court cases, cabinet members, and even historical data that is referred to within a term (where historical data is found within a term, it has a letter "a" following the page number). Each major section also has been subdivided into related terms within the same time periods in American history. This format will facilitate memorization of terms once the student has a basic grasp of the historical background to terms that a lecture or a textbook reading provides. This book only provides the basic knowledge base necessary to pass the Advanced Placement U.S. History Test.

Using this review book will save you countless hours that would have been spent searching through textbooks and reviewing other resources to find the information that is presented in this book. By spending a few hours a day memorizing terms and listening to discussions and lectures on U.S. history, most students will be sufficiently ready to pass the Advanced Placement U.S. History Test. We also suggest writing practice outlines that use the terms, and the historical data found therein, for the essay portion of the test. Taking practice AP U.S. History multiple-choice exams and timed essay writings will help students determine their progress. Remember: Do not procrastinate and put off memorizing these terms; reviewing them will always take less time than learning them. The last advice we give you is to keep a positive mental attitude throughout the test. Good Luck!

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COLONIAL AMERICA 1607-1763

Many factors influenced the surge in European expansion and colonization. With the discovery of the Western Hemisphere by Columbus came a tremendous amount of interest in the New World. The factors causing this rapid expansion and colonization included the need for markets, raw materials, the desire for adventure and immense wealth, and religious freedom. By the early 1600's, England was beginning to establish her role as a world power by forming colonies and maintaining a powerful navy. With the failure of Sir Walter Raleigh's colony, joint-stock companies began to fund the establishment of English colonies. The first permanent colony was established by Captain John Smith on the James River in Virginia. By the early 1700's, England had a substantial position in the world and was ready to assert control over her colonies. When England attempted to reassert control over the American colonies, she provoked rebellion and a revolution that resulted in independence for her American colonies. The American Revolution had been encouraged by the Enlightenment (a European philosophical movement). It had brought the idea of natural rights to the colonies and consequently had spurred them to fight for their natural rights whenever they were violated.

PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR (1394-1460): He was a Portuguese prince who encouraged seamen to explore the African coast and search for weak spots in the Moslem defense. He also set up a famous navigational school in Portugal.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS (1451-1509): He was an Italian seaman who sailed under the Spanish flag. On October 12, 1492, he discovered an island off the Bahamas. His discovery marked the beginning of the exploration and conquest of the New World.

AMERIGO VESPUCCI (1451-1512): He was an Italian navigator who sailed for Spain and explored South America. His name was given to America in 1507 by Martin Waldseemuller, who translated Vespucci's account of his voyages. This book, *Mundus Novus*, told about the New World.

DEMARCATION LINE 1493: This was a line drawn 100 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands. The Pope awarded Portugal all lands east of the line, while Spain received all lands west of the line. This line was used to avoid conflicts over land claims between the two countries.

TREATY OF TORDESILLAS 1494: This treaty shifted the demarcation line of 1493 to 370 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands. This line shift gave Spain most of North and South America while Portugal received Africa and Brazil.

SPANISH ARMADA'S DEFEAT 1588: The swift English ships, under the command of Sir Francis Drake, were able to defeat the large, powerful Spanish Armada that was transporting troops to invade England. This victory allowed the English to colonize the New World and began English naval supremacy.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH: He was a wealthy court favorite of Elizabeth I who, in 1583, inherited a patent authorizing him to establish a colony. He made three attempts to start a settlement on Roanoke Island but was unsuccessful.

ROANOKE 1584-1590: This was the first attempted settlement of North America by the English. The first two attempts failed and the third settlement disappeared mysteriously before a supply ship could reach the settlers.

JAMESTOWN 1607: It was established by John Smith and was the first permanent English settlement in the New World.

Jamestown was located along the banks of the James River, Virginia, and was named in honor of King James I.

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH: He was a young adventurer who led and saved the Jamestown colony in 1608. He provided leadership as a member of the governing council and his return to England resulted in a starvation period for the colonists.

JOHN ROLFE: He saved the economy of Virginia by perfecting the methods of raising and curing tobacco in 1616.

HEADRIGHT SYSTEM: This was a system used in Virginia to encourage immigration by giving 50 acres of land to any settler who brought a servant.

HOUSE OF BURGESSES 1619: This was the first elected legislature in the colonies and was composed of two representatives from each plantation. The representatives met with the governor and council to frame laws for Virginia.

BACON'S REBELLION 1676: Nathaniel Bacon led thousands of angry back-country men against Governor Berkeley of Virginia. The governor was unwilling to fight the Indians who were attacking the settlers because he wanted to preserve the colony's fur trade.

ANGLICANS (CHURCH OF ENGLAND): Anglicans were worshippers of the religion started by Henry VIII because of marital disputes with the Pope. Henry VIII established a church almost identical to the Roman Catholic church, but the King of England, not the pope, was Head of the Church.

LORD BALTIMORE (GEORGE CALVERT): He was a prominent English Catholic who was seeking a haven for other Catholics. In 1632, he received the land grant first promised to his father. He made Maryland into a haven for all Christians.

MARYLAND'S ACT OF TOLERATION 1649: This act allowed freedom of worship for all Christians in Maryland to keep the peace between Protestants and Catholics.

CAVALIERS (CATHOLICS): They were loyal supporters of King Charles I. When Charles I was decapitated, the Cavaliers fled to Maryland.

JAMES OGLETHORPE: He was a prominent humanitarian who led a group of proprietors and settlers to Georgia in 1732. He led the colonists to victory over the Spanish and the Indians and was the most important founder of the thirteenth colony, Georgia.

PLYMOUTH COLONY (PILGRIMS, SEPARATISTS): In 1620, the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts in search of religious freedom. They were persecuted for wanting to "separate" from the Church of England so they emigrated to the New World on the Mayflower.

WILLIAM BRADFORD: He was the first elected governor of the Plymouth colony and served for 30 years in this position. He wrote *William Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation* in 1646.

MAYFLOWER COMPACT 1620: This was an agreement signed by 41 adult males before the landing at Plymouth by the Separatists. This compact made all settlers consent to be ruled by the majority's will.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY (PURITANS, NON-SEPARATISTS): In the 1630's, the Puritans colonized Massachusetts in present-day Boston. They did not want to "separate" from the Anglican Church, but instead they wanted to "purify" it of any remaining Roman Catholic origin. Puritanism was considered a Congregational Religion because all Puritan

males had a say in government affairs.

JOHN WINTHROP: He led 1,000 Puritans to America in 1630 and was elected governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He also wrote *The History of New England* in 1649.

PURITANS (CONGREGATIONALISTS): The Puritans were led by John Winthrop, and sailed to Massachusetts in 1630 to escape religious persecution. They followed the teachings of John Calvin and believed in a theocracy that would allow the state to force all people to live and worship in an orthodox way.

CAMBRIDGE AGREEMENT 1629: This bound John Winthrop and fellow Puritans to migrate to America if the British government allowed them to keep a charter which gave the Puritans virtual self government.

THE GREAT PURITAN MIGRATION: Between the years 1630 and 1640, a large migration of Puritans to the Massachusetts Colony took place. The vigorous persecution by King Charles I of religious dissenters brought 25,000 Puritans to America.

CALVINISM: It was a doctrine created by the Frenchman John Calvin in 1534, which rejected the authority of the Roman Catholic church and relied on the Bible as the source of religious truth. It also stressed the predestination of every person to grace in harmony with God or damnation in separation from him.

HUGUENOTS: Because they were opposed to the Catholic Church, the Huguenots or French Protestants were persecuted. This led many of them to escape persecution by traveling to the New World.

KING PHILIP'S (METACOM) WAR 1675-76: This was a war in which the Indian chieftain, King Philip, destroyed dozens of towns in Massachusetts and killed hundreds of settlers because they encroached on his lands. "Metacomet" was King Philip's Indian name, therefore the name "Metacom" War.

SALEM WITCH TRIALS 1692: In Salem, Massachusetts, a hysterical witchcraft purge resulted in the deaths of 20 accused citizens. The delusion was caused by Puritan intolerance and belief in witchcraft. This incident marked the end of Puritanism.

ROGER WILLIAMS (RHODE ISLAND): Roger Williams, a minister, was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635 because he stated that the government had no authority over the personal opinions of individuals. In 1636, he founded Rhode Island, a colony with religious freedom, and established the first Baptist church in America.

ANNE HUTCHINSON: She attacked the authority of the clergy in the Massachusetts Bay Colony by stating that they were not part of the elect. She was banished to Rhode Island in 1637 when she claimed to have spoken with the Holy Spirit.

ANTINOMIANS: They were supporters of Anne Hutchinson and included many merchants, young men and women. They were named antinomians because they were opposed to the rule of law.

NEW NETHERLANDS: This land was first discovered by Henry Hudson. The New Netherlands became a Dutch colony through the efforts of the Dutch West India Company. In 1664, it was seized by Charles II and given to his brother, the Duke of York.

PATROON SYSTEM: The Dutch West India Company tried to attract settlers to the New Netherlands by granting large estates to wealthy men who promised to bring a certain number of tenant farmers. This system failed because only one patroonship was established.

FUNDAMENTAL ORDERS OF CONNECTICUT 1639: Set up in Connecticut, this was the first constitution in the colonies. It

enumerated the government's powers and allowed the men to vote for the governor.

JOHN DAVENPORT: He set up the New Haven colony in 1637. It allowed only church members a voice in government. New Haven joined with other nearby towns to form the colony of Connecticut in 1662.

WILLIAM PENN: Penn was attracted to the Quaker faith in 1660. His father disapproved of his religious choice and sent him to the New World, where in 1681 he set up a religious asylum in Pennsylvania for Quakers. Although Pennsylvania was created for Quakers, others were invited to live there freely.

QUAKERS (SOCIETY OF FRIENDS): Quakers are pacifists who believe that individuals deserve recognition for their spiritual state. They swear allegiance to God and "quake" under deep religious emotion.

BREAD COLONIES: They referred to the Middle Colonies (New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania) because they exported large amounts of grain to England and other colonies.

MERCANTILISM: This theory stated that the colonies existed to supply the Mother Country with goods that could not be produced at home, to purchase the Mother Country's goods with gold or silver, and to allow themselves to be exploited in any way for the benefit of the home country.

SECTIONALISM: It referred to the differences and interests of each region in the U.S., whether physical, environmental, or cultural. It included the North, the South, and the West.


PLANTATION ECONOMY: This referred to the inefficient, slave-centered economy of the South where all land was used to grow large amounts of cash crops for export.

TRIANGULAR TRADE: This was the Atlantic trade in which slaves and gold from Africa; sugar, molasses, lumber, and rum from the West Indies and the colonies; and manufactured goods from Europe were to be traded, one for the other, in a triangular route.

NAVIGATION ACTS: These were measures passed by Parliament in 1651, 1660, 1663, and 1696 that upheld England's mercantilistic policies towards the colonies. These acts stated that the colonies could trade only with England and no other European country. They also restricted colonial trade to English ships only.

ADMIRALTY COURTS, VICE-ADMIRALTY COURTS: The admiralty courts enforced the Navigation Acts by jury until 1696. The vice-admiralty courts enforced the Navigation Acts without a jury after 1696.

THE GREAT AWAKENING: This was a religious revival in the 1730's and 1740's. The Puritans were becoming frivolous in their beliefs, so many preachers gave sermons to frighten the people into taking religion seriously.

 Religious toleration developed in the colonies by the end of the 1700's primarily because no church was strong enough to gain dominance.

JONATHAN EDWARDS: Edwards was one of the revivalists in The Great Awakening. He gave many sermons to the masses. His most famous one was "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God."

GEORGE WHITEFIELD: He was an evangelical preacher from

England who helped spread the flames of religious revivalism in South Carolina. He became the first national figure to spread his doubts about the established churches.

WILLIAM TENNENT: He was a Presbyterian minister who stimulated numerous conversions in prayer meetings called Refreshings. He created the Log House to train young ministers.

GILBERT TENNENT: He was William Tennent's son and helped undermine support for established churches. He was part of the Great Awakening and preached revivalism.

OLD LIGHTS, NEW LIGHTS: The established clergy were known as Old Lights and were against the Great Awakening. They were rationalists, and they included men such as Alexander Garden. Revivalists during the Great Awakening were known as New Lights. They included George Whitefield and Gilbert Tennent.

WOOLENS ACT 1699: It forbade the production of woolen cloth for export from the colonies, but it did not interfere seriously with the colonial economy. This and the following two acts were part of England's mercantilistic policy towards the colonies.

HAT ACT 1732: It prohibited the manufacture of hats from the colonies, but it did not interfere seriously with the colonial economy.

MOLASSES ACT 1733: It placed prohibitive duties on non-English sugar, rum, and molasses imported into North America, but this act was never enforced.

IRON ACT 1750: It prohibited the production of certain types of iron implements in the colonies, but it was never enforced.

QUITRENTS: It was a sum of money or goods paid to the proprietor or king to rent land.

PRIMOGENITURE, ENTAIL: Primogeniture was a medieval inheritance law that awarded all of a father's property to the eldest son. Entail was the regulation of the line of descent that received an estate. Attacks on these aristocratic practices were led by Thomas Jefferson in the late 1700's.

INDENTURED SERVANTS: They were white colonists at the bottom of the social scale. They were poor, so they paid their passage to the New World by working for four or more years when they arrived in the colonies.

HARVARD 1636, WILLIAM & MARY 1693: Harvard was the first college in America and was formed to train local boys for the ministry. William & Mary was founded to train a better class of clerics.

PHILLIS WHEATLY: She was a black poetess who published a book of poems in the late 18th century.

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANAC: It was a famous publication from 1732 to 1758 by Benjamin Franklin that contained many sayings emphasizing thriftiness, industry, morality, and common sense.

JOHN P. ZENGER: Zenger was a newspaper editor in New York who made a written attack on the corrupt royal governor in 1735. He was arrested but was found "not guilty" on the counts of seditious libel.

CHARTER COLONY (JOINT-STOCK): It was a colony that was owned and maintained by stockholders and whose type of government was chosen by the stockholders.

ROYAL (CROWN) COLONY: It was a colony financed and run by the king. The king appointed a royal governor for each of his colonies.

PROPRIETORSHIP: It was a colony that was given to a

wealthy person to alleviate the amount of money the king invested into the colonies. The proprietor chose whatever form of government he wanted, and made laws in his colony.



Five of the original thirteen colonies started as proprietary colonies and became royal colonies by the 1750's: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, New York, and New Jersey.

QUEEN ANNE'S WAR 1701-1713: This war was between France and England and was caused by Louis XIV when he attempted to place his grandson on the Spanish throne. It resulted in English control over Hudson Bay, Newfoundland, and Acadia.

WAR OF JENKIN'S EAR 1739: This war was between Spain and England and was caused by Jenkin's presentation of his ear to Parliament. His ear had been cut off by a Spanish captain.

KING GEORGE'S WAR 1744-1748: This was an indecisive war between France and England that was caused by the Prussian seizure of Silesia. It resulted in mutual restoration of conquests.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR 1754-1760: This war was a battle between France and England for North America, and Europe. It was known as the Seven Years War on the European Continent. The British ended the war by capturing Quebec and kicking the French out of North America. With the French defeat, England began to reassert control over her colonies.

ALBANY CONGRESS 1754, ALBANY PLAN OF UNION:

This congress met in an attempt to bring the Iroquois into the Seven Years War and to deal with other military affairs. The congress came up with the Albany Plan, which was drafted by Benjamin Franklin. It proposed that colonial defense problems be handled by a royally appointed president-general and a federal council of delegates chosen by the colonies. The Plan was rejected by the colonies and the Iroquois remained neutral during the war.

WILLIAM BRADDOCK MASSACRE 1755: During the French and Indian War, the colonists attempted to defeat the French in Pennsylvania. When General Braddock came through with two regiments, he was ambushed. Only George Washington and thirty other colonists survived.

GEORGE WASHINGTON: He led an expedition to Pennsylvania to defeat the French. In 1753 he was captured, but then released when he promised not to fight the French again.

WILLIAM PITT: He was a brilliant English general who was victorious in North America. Pittsburgh was named in his behalf after England won the French and Indian War.

JAMES WOLFE: Wolfe was an English general in North America who led the siege of Quebec in 1759. During the siege he was killed, but his forces captured Quebec.

MARQUIS DE MONTCALM: He was a French general who controlled the fort of Quebec. He was surrounded by Wolfe's men, so he attacked. He was killed in the siege of Quebec.

JEFFREY AMHERST: He was a general appointed by Pitt during the French and Indian War. He blocked the French supplies at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River.

BATTLE OF QUEBEC 1759: It was a battle between the English and the French for control of North America. During the night, half of Wolfe's men climbed a cliff protecting Quebec. In the morning, Wolfe's men had surrounded Quebec.

TREATY OF PARIS 1763: It ended the French and Indian War and gave England all of the French territory in North America.

PONTIAC'S REBELLION 1763: Pontiac was the Indian chief

who fought the settlers moving into the Mississippi Valley. He believed that all white men were his enemies. Amherst used smallpox to defeat him.

PROCLAMATION OF 1763: This proclamation was an attempt to appease the Indians and to prevent further clashes on the frontier. It prohibited settlement in the area beyond the Appalachians.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR 1763-1783

England had left her American colonies alone during the long period of revolutions she experienced. After this period of salutary neglect, England was ready to tighten her grip over her colonies. The colonists felt their natural rights were being violated and protested against England's control. Inevitably, years of colonial unrest culminated in open conflict, and in 1776, a revolution ensued. By 1783 the colonists had won their independence.

THE ENLIGHTENMENT: It was a philosophical movement of the 18th century that was marked by a rejection of traditional, social, religious, and political ideas, and by an emphasis on rationalism.

JOHN LOCKE (SECOND TREATISE OF GOVERNMENT): He was an English philosopher whose treatise stated that "a government is created by the people for the people."

SALUTARY NEGLECT: It referred to the neglect by England of her colonies in America. The colonists did not enforce Parliament's Acts and began to believe that Parliament had no authority over them.

DISESTABLISHMENT: It referred to the breakdown of English rule over the American colonies.

WRITS OF ASSISTANCE: They were general search warrants used by English customs agents to hunt out smuggled goods.

JAMES OTIS: He was an eloquent lawyer who protested the legality of the Writs of Assistance. He was hired by Boston merchants in 1761 to protest the writs, but the courts upheld Parliament's right to issue the writs. He also wrote the famous words, "No taxation without representation."

GRENVILLE ACTS 1764-65: These acts included the Stamp, Sugar, and Currency Acts. They were designed to control trade and raise revenue. There was great opposition to these acts in the colonies, and the enforcement of these acts began a chain of events that eventually led to the Revolutionary War.

SUGAR ACT 1764: It lowered the duty on molasses by half, levied a tax on sugar, and forbade the importation of rum. Its enforcement threatened the triangular trade.



The British considered the Sugar Act of 1764 an improvement over the Molasses Act of 1733 because it made a more determined effort to collect the new tax.

CURRENCY ACTS 1751, 1764: The first currency act forbade Massachusetts from printing currency, while the second forbade all colonies from issuing currency. These acts drained specie from the colonies and made money scarce.

STAMP ACT 1765: This act declared that all printed materials must have a revenue stamp. It attempted to raise 1/3 of the defense cost in America from these revenues, but it aroused great opposition from the vocal group (mainly lawyers and merchants) in the colonies, and was repealed.

STAMP ACT CONGRESS 1765: Twenty-seven delegates from nine colonies drew up a statement protesting the unfairness of the Grenville Acts and sent it to King George III. This was one of the first united actions of the colonies.

DECLARATORY ACT 1766: This measure made virtual representation legal (it allowed Parliament to make any laws for the colonies without representation from colonists). It was an

assertion of the right for parental authority in the colonies.

TOWNSHEND ACTS 1767: These acts placed a light duty on glass, white lead, paper and tea. This was an indirect tax that was paid at American ports. The salaries for royal governors and judges would be paid with the revenue raised.

JOHN DICKINSON (LETTERS FROM A FARMER) 1767: He said that external taxes were illegal unless their primary purpose was to regulate trade (rather than raise revenue).

PATRICK HENRY: He was an American statesman and orator who stated, "Give me liberty or give me death," to incite revolution. He was one of the young and energetic revolutionaries.


SAMUEL ADAMS: A second cousin of John Adams, he was a political agitator and a leader of the American Revolution. He led the Boston Tea Party and attended the First Continental Congress for Massachusetts. He also signed the Declaration of Independence.

SONS OF LIBERTY: They were a group of radicals that tarred, feathered, hanged, and ransacked the houses of unpopular officials and stamp agents. They also boycotted English goods.

MASSACHUSETTS CIRCULAR LETTER 1770: This letter, drafted by the Massachusetts legislature, was distributed among coastal merchants, and urged all colonies to support the Nonimportation Agreements. These agreements supported John Dickinson's arguments against the Townshend Acts.

BOSTON MASSACRE 1770: On March 5, 1770, sixty townspeople came up to a squad of British troops. The mob threw rocks at the troops and taunted them to fight. The British troops opened fire and shot eleven, killing five people. The leader of the mob was a black man named Crispus Attucks. He was killed in the incident.

CAROLINA REGULATORS: It was an organization of frontiersmen from North Carolina, who protested high taxes and corrupt courts.

 The colony of Georgia was created as a relief for jailed debtors and as a fortification against Spanish Florida.

BATTLE OF THE ALAMANCE 1771: The Regulator movement had great momentum when the 2,500 Regulators met an eastern English army of 1,300. The Regulators were dispersed, but this incident made North Carolina dependent on British authority.

LORD FREDERICK NORTH: He was a Tory and a loyal supporter of King George III. While serving as Prime Minister he overreacted to the Boston Tea Party and helped precipitate the American Revolution.

KING GEORGE III: He was the last king to rule over the American colonies. He reigned for sixty years, and during that reign he antagonized the colonies and lost them in the American Revolution.

GASPEE INCIDENT 1771: One of the English chase ships was beached while it was looking for smugglers in Rhode Island. It was set on fire before a cheering crowd of 1,000 people.

SOMERSET CASE 1771: This was an English trial that involved an escaped slave and his master. The ex-slave was not deprived of his liberty.

COMMITTEES OF CORRESPONDENCE 1772: Colonial radicals formed committees in each town and colony to spread

word of any new English aggression.

TEA ACT 1773: This act gave the British East India Company a monopoly on tea sold to America in an effort to bring the company out of bankruptcy. This infuriated the colonists because the company could sell tea through its own agents at a price lower than that of smuggled tea.

BOSTON TEA PARTY 1773: The Sons of Liberty disguised themselves as Indians and boarded tea ships owned by the British East India Company. They used hatchets to cut the bags of tea and then threw them into the harbor.

INTOLERABLE (COERCIVE) ACTS 1774: These acts closed the port of Boston, sent troops and the British Navy to stop trade from Boston, and ended town meetings. The Crown also took control of the government of Massachusetts.

QUEBEC ACT 1774: This act gave French Canadians self-rule. It supported Catholicism in Canada and gave colonial territory to Quebec.

FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS 1774: This congress was a meeting of twelve colonies. It asked King George III to repeal the Intolerable Acts and gave the order to gather munitions and form a militia.

SUFFOLK RESOLVES 1774: Its members pledged not to obey the Intolerable Acts and was adopted by the Continental Congress.

GALLOWAY PLAN 1774: It proposed the formation of a colonial union under a royally appointed president-general and popularly elected council. This colonial union would be able to pass laws subject to the approval of the president-general and Parliament. This plan was rejected by the Continental Congress.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS AND GRIEVANCES: It was adopted by the first Continental Congress. It promised obedience to the king, but denied Parliament's right to tax the colonies.

CONTINENTAL ASSOCIATION: It was set up by the Continental Congress to prohibit the importation of English goods after December 1774 and the export of American goods to England after September 1775.

RESOLUTION ON CONCILIATION: Proposed by Lord North, it promised any colony that would provide for its own government and defense virtual immunity from taxation. This plan was rejected by the colonies.

LEXINGTON AND CONCORD 1775: There was a skirmish at Lexington when English soldiers (Redcoats) met colonial resistance. The Redcoats were on a march to Concord to seize colonial armaments. Eight colonial soldiers (minutemen) died, while only one Redcoat was wounded. Upon arriving at Concord, the Redcoats searched to no avail for the colonial armaments. After leaving Concord, the Redcoats met with stiff resistance and lost 273 men.

SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS 1775: Thirteen colonies came together in Philadelphia to raise money and to create an army and a navy. The most important action of the Congress was to select George Washington as the head of the colonial army.

OLIVE BRANCH PETITION 1775: It was drafted by John Dickinson and was an attempt to keep the colonies within the English Empire. England rejected this offer.

BUNKER (BREEDS) HILL 1775: They are two hills in the town of Charlestown, Massachusetts. During the night, the colonial army reached the top of both hills and entrenched themselves. After three British charges and many casualties, Breed's Hill finally fell into the hands of the British.


DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE 1776: This

declaration was the document that formally cut the British-American tie. Its list of grievances was directed at King George III. It had universal appeal because of its focus on "natural rights" for all mankind.

RICHARD H. LEE: During the second Continental Congress, he stated that "These United Colonies are...free and independent states."

THOMAS JEFFERSON: He wrote the Declaration of Independence after Richard Lee's statement of free and independent states.

THOMAS PAINE (COMMON SENSE) 1776: Thomas Paine used this passionate protest to persuade the masses into joining the patriot's cause. This publication called for separation from England and was written in a simple and understandable way.

 Thomas Paine participated in both the American and French revolutions through his inflammatory writings.

LOYALISTS (TORIES): They were people in America who supported King George III during the revolution. They made up about one-fourth of the population and were mainly from the aristocracy.

SARATOGA 1777: In this battle, British General Burgoyne marched down from Canada to meet General Howe and General St. Legers in order to cut New England off from the other colonies. During a harsh winter, Burgoyne's men were surrounded by American militiamen. This surrender was a turning point in the war because an alliance with France soon followed.

FRENCH ALLIANCE 1778: After the Battle of Saratoga, the French formed an alliance with America. The French promised the colonists independence and supplies, and gave the U.S. commercial privileges in French ports to avenge the British for the French defeat in the French and Indian War. In return, the U.S. promised to continue fighting until France was ready for peace.

GEORGE R. CLARK: He was able to turn the tide in the west in 1778 by capturing Kaskaskia and Vincennes.

CONWAY CABAL: He was a major-general who said that Washington was incompetent. After being wounded in a duel with Washington, Cabal apologized.

LEAGUE OF ARMED NEUTRALITY: It referred to a union of Baltic countries in 1780 after England disturbed their shipping. They always threatened war with England.

BENEDICT ARNOLD: He was one of the best colonial generals. In 1780, he turned traitor and plotted the surrender of West Point to the British for £6,300 and an officer's commission.

JOHN P. JONES: He is considered the father of the U.S. Navy. He was rear admiral of the Bonhomme Richard. He fought outnumbered against the English Serapis and won.

BONHOMME RICHARD, SERAPIS: These are two ships that were involved in a sea battle during the Revolutionary War. The American ship Bonhomme Richard was slow and had fewer guns than the English ship Serapis. John Paul Jones commanded the Bonhomme Richard to victory.

YORKTOWN 1781: The British plan to defeat the colonists consisted of conquering the colonies from the south all the way to the north. When Cornwallis arrived at Yorktown, the French blocked the waterways while Washington's men surrounded his troops. This marked the end of English control over the American colonies.

ROBERT MORRIS: He became the Superintendent of Finance

in 1781 and helped borrow money from Europe for the U.S. government to repay its loans.

ABIGAIL ADAMS: She was one of the shrewdest and most acerbic political commentators, but she had no public role. She was the wife of John Adams.

MERCY O. WARREN: She was known as a nonpolitical poet before the Revolutionary War, but afterwards she turned to political satire.

NEWBURGH CONSPIRACY 1783: It was engineered by Robert Morris and Alexander Hamilton and was an attempt to obtain taxation authority for the Treasury. They convinced the Continental's army officers stationed in Newburgh, New York, to bluff that they would mutiny unless they received a pay raise. George Washington managed to stop this conspiracy by making an emotional plea to the troops.

TREATY OF PARIS 1783: In this treaty, the British formally recognized the independence of the U.S. and granted them lands west of the Mississippi, along with lands in the Great Lakes region. The U.S. also received the right to fish in Canadian waters as long as England could navigate the Mississippi. The U.S. also had to urge the colonies to restore confiscated property to loyalists and help British creditors collect their debts.

JOHN ADAMS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, JOHN JAY: These three men were the American commissioners who negotiated the Treaty of Paris in 1783.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION 1781-1789

The Revolutionary War joined the colonies together in a common objective: independence from England. After gaining their independence, the colonists required a common government to hold the former colonies together in a confederation of states. The second Continental Congress appointed a committee to draft a constitution, but the states' insistence on sovereignty kept the national government in an administrative role, with no power to enforce its decisions. The government created by the Articles of Confederation was only able to settle the Western Land Cession and establish a Western policy. It lacked the powers to tax and regulate commerce that were necessary for a nation to be united. Congress could not make the guarantees to foreign nations that were needed to secure commercial treaties. Moreover, after Shays' Rebellion, the farmers talked about the abolition of debts or equal division of property (because so many farmers were losing all they had to creditors). This left the propertied class with a decision, to either form a stronger national government or face the end of American colonial unity.

ARTICLES' STRENGTHS: The strengths of this document were that it concluded the Revolutionary War with the Treaty of Paris in 1783, it kept the states together with a common national citizenship, and settled the question of Western land claims.

ARTICLES' WEAKNESSES: The weaknesses of the document were that nine of the thirteen states were needed to ratify a bill before it became a law, and all states needed to accept an amendment before it became part of the Articles. There was little or no enforcement of laws the President made because he was only a figurehead. There was no foreign policy, and states printed their own currency. The federal government could not tax; there was no Federal Army, no judicial system, and a lack of national compulsive power over states.

NORTHWEST POSTS: After the Treaty of Paris, England still held posts along the Canadian border that she refused to leave. The British had hoped to keep control of the fur trade and force the U.S. to pay British creditors. The posts held included Detroit and Niagara.

WESTERN LAND CESSION 1781: Maryland demanded that the U.S. government have control over all western lands. Maryland postponed her ratification of the Articles until all states (especially Virginia) complied because she feared large states would become too powerful. The land given to the U.S. government was for public domain (complete ownership of land by the public).

LAND ORDINANCE 1785: This law stated that the U.S. government would sell, at auction, western lands for a minimum of \$1 an acre. The profit would be used to pay off the national debt. The public domain was surveyed into township systems that were six square miles. Each township was divided into 36 one-square-mile area (sections). One section equalled 640 acres.

ALEXANDRIA CONFERENCE 1785: Delegates of Virginia and Maryland met to consider means of improving the navigability of the Potomac River. The commissioners asked all states to meet at Annapolis where problems of interstate commerce could be discussed.

SHAYS' REBELLION 1786: Captain Daniel Shays led back-country farmers in a rebellion because many people were losing their farms through mortgage foreclosures and tax delinquencies. Farmers demanded cheaper paper money, lighter taxes and a suspension of mortgage foreclosures. The rebellion ended when troops broke up Shays' mob in Boston.

ANNAPOLIS CONFERENCE 1786: In this convention, states near the Chesapeake Bay area talked about the lowering of taxes and tariffs to increase trade between states. Alexander Hamilton told the states to meet one year later in Philadelphia so they could overhaul the Articles of Confederation.

NORTHWEST ORDINANCE 1787: This law provided that the area north of Ohio be divided into three to five territories, and allowed a territory to have a governor, secretary, three judges, and a legislature if inhabited by 5,000 white males. The territory could apply to the U.S. government for statehood if it had 60,000 white males.

JAMES WILKINSON: He was discontented with the Northern states' willingness to strangle the western economy by closing the Mississippi. He conspired with Spain to separate Kentucky from the Union in return for money. His conspiracy collapsed in 1788 when Spain reopened the Mississippi.

CONSTITUTION 1787-1789

After years of an unstable central government, it became apparent that changes would have to be made if the Confederation was to be united. Delegates met together in Philadelphia to create a workable government for the U.S. that would avoid too much power in both the federal and state governments. This could be achieved only by carefully balancing delegated (federal) and reserved (state) powers. Through negotiations and compromises, the 55 delegates were able to come up with a plan that would do the most good for the most people. They established a constitution that clearly allotted powers to many different branches and left methods to change the document. This document was indeed a "remarkable one" for it has lasted through a civil war, two world wars, and many depressions while promoting prosperity.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION 1787: Delegates from all states but Georgia met in Philadelphia to discuss the Articles of Confederation. This convention resulted in a new constitution. All 55 delegates represented the propertied upper class and most were personally interested in creating a strong central government.

GEORGE WASHINGTON: He was unanimously elected chairman of the convention. He was respected as "the Sword of the Revolution," and served to quiet overheated tempers.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON: He was a conservative delegate from New York who attended the Philadelphia Convention. He was only 32 years old and advocated a very powerful central government.

JAMES MADISON: He was a delegate from Virginia and was considered the "Father of the Constitution." He wrote out the Virginia Plan and kept a detailed diary during the convention.

VIRGINIA PLAN: This plan, written by James Madison and introduced by Edmund Randolph, called for the establishment of a national government. It specified a bicameral legislature with membership proportional to population, voting in the legislature by individuals, and a president and courts chosen by the legislature.

NEW JERSEY PLAN: This plan was William Paterson's counterproposal to the Virginia Plan. It enlarged the powers of Congress to include the right to levy taxes, and regulate commerce. It defined congressional laws and treaties as the "supreme law of the land," and it had separate executive and judicial branches.

GREAT COMPROMISE: This plan was a compromise between the Virginia and the New Jersey Plans. It formed a bicameral legislature that consisted of the House of Representatives (representation based upon state population) and the Senate (which had two representatives from each state). It also made money bills start from the House.

JAMES WILSON: He thought up the idea of the Constitution's Executive Branch. Wilson made the decision to have the Electoral College elect the President.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE: This college is made up of people chosen by state legislators (each state receives the same number of electors as it has total senators and representatives). Electors choose the two best people for president.

NORTH & SOUTH COMPROMISE: This compromise pacified the North and South. It stated that the South could count 5 slaves for 3 whites in population, but, in return, the South would have to pay 3/5 more taxes. It also made the slave trade illegal after 1808.

BILL OF RIGHTS, GEORGE MASON: George Mason (Virginia) was "The Father of the Bill of Rights." The Bill of Rights are the first ten amendments added to the Constitution and

enumerated the rights of men. Mason refused to sign the Constitution until these rights were added to the Constitution.

FEDERALISTS: They were usually wealthy, educated, property owning men, who believed in a strong, centralized federal government, and supported the new Constitution. They included planters and merchants and were concentrated along the seaboard where they could use their political power to persuade congressmen to their position. These people supported the ratification of the new Constitution.

IMPLIED POWERS (ELASTIC CLAUSE): This was an ambiguous power of the Federal Government that stated, "Congress can do what's proper and necessary."

LOOSE AND STRICT CONSTRUCTION: Loose constructionists (including Alexander Hamilton) believed that Congress could use the Elastic Clause to establish government programs. Hamilton used the loose construction argument effectively in establishing a national bank. The strict constructionists (including Thomas Jefferson) believed that the Elastic Clause could not be used to create the U.S. Bank and were against giving Congress any more power.

THE FEDERALIST PAPERS: This book was made up of 85 essays that were written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay. They were passed out as essays to support the ratification of the Constitution.

POLITICS IN THE 1790'S

GEORGE WASHINGTON: He was a Federalist from Virginia who became the first President of the U.S. He was the only President with a unanimous vote; therefore, a second vote was necessary for the election of the Vice President. He appointed a cabinet of advisors early in his presidency.

JOHN ADAMS: He was a Federalist vice president under Washington and became the second President of the U.S. His opponent, Thomas Jefferson, became vice president. Adams was a qualified president, but failed miserably in his presidency. The end of his term marked the last time any Federalist became president.

THOMAS JEFFERSON: He was Secretary of State under Washington and vice president under John Adams. Jefferson was against the Federalists' policy of supporting only the aristocrats, and instead supported the common man. His supporters formed the Democratic-Republican Party.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON: Hamilton was a financial genius from New York and was Secretary of the Treasury under Washington. He made a financial plan that placed America on firm financial ground.

JUDICIARY ACT 1789: It created effective federal courts in a hierarchical order. There were city, county, and state courts, along with circuit courts, and the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court was the highest court in the U.S. The act defined each court's jurisdiction and method of appeal.

TARIFF OF 1789: This was the first law passed by Congress. It was designed to protect the infant industries of the U.S. by placing a duty of 8% on imports.

HAMILTON'S FINANCIAL PLAN: It was created by Alexander Hamilton to stabilize the American economy. It consisted of federal assumption of all debts, including state and federal debts. Along with this, he proposed the chartering of the U.S. Bank to help restore American credit.

REPORT ON THE BANK AND MANUFACTURES 1790: It was a study made by Alexander Hamilton and was the basis for his financial plan. He stated that the future of the U.S. would be in industry and manufacturing. Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans opposed this because they wanted an agriculturally based nation.

RESIDENCE ACT 1790: It authorized the president to choose the site for the capital that was not larger than 10 square miles.

U.S. BANK 1791: This bank was part of Alexander Hamilton's plan and was 80% privately owned and 20% government owned. It gave out loans to the aristocracy, paid government bills, printed money, and collected revenues. It had a capital stock of \$10 million and served as a depository for federal funds.

LOGROLLING: It referred to mutual aid in legislative bodies (the House and Senate) to pass laws for the benefit of the country.

WHISKEY REBELLION 1794: The small farmers of western Pennsylvania rose up in rebellion against an excise tax on whiskey. This tax fell heavily on western farmers who condensed their corn to whiskey. They refused to pay the tax, attacked tax collectors, and began a march on Pittsburgh. President Washington sent 13,000, and the rebels' protest quickly ended.

DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICANS 1796: This political party was formed by Jefferson and it opposed Alexander Hamilton's Financial Plan. It supported the common man and espoused the belief that the best government was the one that governed the

least.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS 1797: Washington started the farewell address custom when he left office. It was published in newspapers and primarily addressed domestic problems. He also stated that the U.S. should avoid any entanglement in European affairs and wars.

THE ALIEN ACT 1798: This act increased the residence requirements to become a citizen from 5 years to 14 years. It empowered the president to deport dangerous (anti-Federalist) foreigners and authorized the imprisonment of aliens during war.

THE SEDITION ACT 1798: It stated that any opposition to the legal measures of the government or slander of the government could be punished by both a heavy fine and imprisonment.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE 1790's

RULE OF 1756: In 1793, England announced that it would enforce the rule of 1756. This rule stated that trade closed during peace could not be opened during war. Under this rule the British navy seized 150 U.S. ships.

FRENCH REVOLUTION 1789: Reacting to the oppressive aristocracy, the French middle and lower classes overthrew the king and asserted power for themselves in a violent and bloody revolution. This uprising was inspired by America's independence from England and the Enlightenment ideas.

CITIZEN GENET: He was a French statesman who came to America in search of monetary aid. He asked for private donations to France and recruited American privateers (pirates plundering for another country).

NEUTRALITY ACT 1793: France waged war against England and Spain in 1793 and sought the U.S. as their ally. Washington did not want to become entangled with the European problem so he kept America out of the war.

JAY'S TREATY 1794: This was a treaty between Britain and America, which required Britain to withdraw her troops from the Northwest Posts in exchange for many more concessions from America. The treaty was so unfavorable for the U.S. that it barely was ratified by the Senate.

PINCKNEY'S TREATY (SAN LORENZO) 1795: This treaty was between Spain and America and settled the Florida-Georgia border dispute by defining the border. It also removed the payment of tariffs by American ships at the port of New Orleans.

RIGHT OF DEPOSIT: This was the right to pass through a port and trade goods without paying taxes. Westerners wanted this privilege at the port of New Orleans.

XYZ AFFAIR 1797: During her war against other European nations, France began to seize goods from neutral American cargo ships. John Marshall, Elbridge Gerry, and C. C. Pinckney, U.S. representatives, attempted to meet with French Foreign Minister Talleyrand to settle the dispute. However, anonymous French ministers X, Y, and Z required a loan of 32 million florins and \$250,000 in cash to even consider negotiations. Americans demanded war after this incident.

CONVENTION OF 1800 (TREATY OF MORFONTAINE): This treaty was between France and America and formally dissolved the Franco-American military alliance, but required the U.S. government to pay claims of \$20 million to U.S. citizens. This was the start of a long-lasting peace with France.

ANTHONY WAYNE: The Shawnee Indians of the Ohio River Valley crushed U.S. troops along the Wabash River. Wayne was sent by the U.S. government to stop the Indians in the river valley. He chased the Shawnee to Fallen Timbers, where the Shawnee Indians surrendered in 1794.

TREATY OF GREENVILLE 1795: This treaty was between the Indians and the U.S. government and required the Indians to give up the Ohio River Valley to the U.S.

JEFFERSONIAN ERA 1801-1808

THOMAS JEFFERSON: He was the third president of the U.S. and Aaron Burr was his vice president. Jefferson was a man who believed in and sympathized with the common man. He helped pave the way for real democracy in America.

AARON BURR: He was Thomas Jefferson's vice presidential running mate in the elections of 1796 and 1800. He became the vice president in 1800 after the election was thrown into the House of Representatives.

ALBERT GALLATIN: Gallatin was Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson. While he was treasurer, he reduced the national debt.

REVOLUTION OF 1800: This referred to the election of Thomas Jefferson. The revolution was the change in the political parties from the "Federalist Reign of Terror" to the "Democratic-Republicans." It was considered a revolution because the Federalists actually stepped down from power.

VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS 1800: These were statements made by Thomas Jefferson (Kentucky) and James Madison (Virginia) rebuking the Alien and Sedition Acts. This was the first expression of the doctrine of nullification.

NULLIFICATION: The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions were attempts to nullify the Alien and Sedition Acts.



John C. Calhoun believed that any state had the right to nullify a federal law. The only provision in his doctrine for overturning a state's nullification was for three-fourths of all states to agree to reverse the nullification, something Calhoun believed unlikely to occur.

COMPACT THEORY (STATES' RIGHTS): It was a belief that the federal government acted as the states' agent, that states can declare federal laws unconstitutional, and that federal laws may become null and void.

SPOILS SYSTEM: The saying "to the winner go the spoils" applies here. As a Democratic-Republican President, Jefferson fired Federalists from government positions and hired Democratic-Republicans to replace them (Jefferson filtered out people with experience because of their political affiliations and replaced them with fellow party members).

JUDICIARY ACT OF 1801, MIDNIGHT JUDGES: The Judiciary Act created sixteen new federal judgeships and other offices. This left Jefferson with a Federalist-dominated judicial system, composed of "Midnight Judges" that John Adams had hired supposedly on the last day of his term.

JUSTICE SAMUEL CHASE: He was one of the Midnight Judges put on trial for political reasons in 1805 by the Democratic-Republicans. The Senate refused to convict him.

CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL: He was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for 33 years. He stopped Jefferson from attacking Justices of the Supreme Court by making the Judiciary free from political attack.

JUDICIAL REVIEW: This was a power given to the Supreme Court to decide the constitutionality of a law passed by Congress.

TRIPOLITAN WAR 1801: This was an undeclared war during Jefferson's presidency against the Barbary pirates of the Mediterranean Sea. Because Jefferson was too thrifty to buy warships, he created the "Mosquito Fleet," which was made up of

light sailboats armed with 2 to 6 cannons.

TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE: He led the slaves of Santo Domingo, one of the Caribbean islands in rebellion against Napoleon's troops in 1802. This ended Napoleon's aspirations of a New France in the New World and prompted him to sell Louisiana.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE 1803: James Monroe and Robert R. Livingston purchased the Louisiana Territory from Napoleon for \$15 million. This purchase doubled the size of the U.S. This purchase was an effort to secure New Orleans and provide land for future settlements westward.

FEDERALIST OPPOSITION TO PURCHASE: The purchase of Louisiana meant that more agricultural states would be created, thus drawing workers away from industry. This would reduce the Federalist's power in Congress and ruin the New England economy.

LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION 1804-1806: Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to investigate the resources the U.S. had acquired with the Louisiana Purchase. They crossed the Rockies and reached the Pacific Ocean by way of the Columbia River. They recorded the types of wildlife, plants, and number of Indian tribes. They mapped the region and promoted fur trading.

ZEBULON PIKE: He explored the headwaters of the Mississippi in 1805 and the southern Rockies in 1806.

STEPHEN LONG: He explored the Great Plains and coined the term, "The Great American Desert," which retarded development of the Great Plains for fifty years.

HAMILTON-BURR DUEL 1804: When Alexander Hamilton exposed vice president Aaron Burr's plot to separate the New England states from the Union, Burr challenged Hamilton to a duel and killed him. Burr fled to the West so he could be among people who hated Hamilton.

POLLY CASE 1804: This was a case in England that allowed the U.S. to carry goods from the French West Indies to France even though England was at war with France.

ESSEX CASE 1805: The English courts reversed their decision in the Polly case by holding that goods could not be shipped from the French West Indies to France through the U.S. Five hundred U.S. ships were seized under this law.

BURR CONSPIRACY 1805-06: Aaron Burr proposed to separate the western states from the Union and form a new republic under English protection, but England refused to listen to his plan. Wilkinson informed Jefferson of Burr's plans for treason and had Burr arrested.

WAR OF 1812

After the Constitution was in effect, the U.S. still remained a relatively young and insignificant nation compared to England. The British still treated the U.S. with no respect and tried to cause international humiliation of the U.S. They impressed its sailors, seized its ships, and didn't trade with it. This caused great resentment among the American people and made war with England inevitable.

IMPRESSMENT: This was a British war tactic to recover deserters from her ships. The British Navy would search ships for deserters on American ships and would take all sailors who could not prove they were Americans. This caused great resentment by Americans against British actions and helped cause the War of 1812.

BERLIN DECREE 1806, CONTINENTAL SYSTEM: Issued by France, the Berlin Decree forbade English ships from entering French ports and placed England under a blockade. The Continental System was Napoleon's attempt to economically strangle England, by stopping trade and closing European ports to the English. The Berlin and Milan Decrees were part of the Continental System.

ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL 1807: These laws were issued by England as a response to the Berlin Decree. They forbade neutral trade with French ports and placed a blockade on all other ports in the French Empire.

MILAN DECREE 1807: This decree was issued by France and stated that any ship that had visited England, was bound for an English port, or had been searched by an English party could be confiscated by France.

CHESAPEAKE-LEOPARD AFFAIR 1807: Four men were taken from the American ship Chesapeake after it was fired upon by the English ship Leopard. This caused great public resentment among Americans and almost started a war with England.

EMBARGO ACT 1807: This act attempted to retaliate against English impressment by prohibiting U.S. trade with foreign nations. It devastated the New England colonies because their trade stopped and their ships rotted.

NON-INTERCOURSE ACT 1809: It reopened trade with all foreign nations except France and England. However, as soon as England or France repealed their trade restrictions against the U.S., trade would resume with that nation.

ERSKINE AGREEMENT 1809: This agreement withdrew England's Orders-in-Council if the U.S. would trade only with England (not France). It was rejected by the English Parliament.

MACON'S BILL #2 1810: It lifted all restrictions on trade and promised France and England that if either nation would lift their trade restrictions, the U.S. would trade only with that nation (the U.S. would not trade with the other nation).

CADORE LETTER 1810: This letter was sent by Napoleon to the U.S. and it promised to repeal France's restrictions if England repealed its Orders-in-Council. This was a gesture of France's good will (Napoleon never intended to repeal his restrictions because he knew England would not comply).

WAR HAWKS: Led by Henry Clay, War Hawks were westerners who demanded immediate war with England.

TECUMSEH: He was an Indian chief who organized the Northwest Indians and attempted to end land sales to the U.S. government without the consent of all tribes.

BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE 1811: It was an indecisive battle between the Indians and U.S. troops. William H. Harrison bought land from a fragment of a tribe and attempted to occupy it (he wanted to test Tecumseh's union). This battle began a period of fighting along the frontier between the Indians and settlers.

OLIVER H. PERRY: He gained control of Lake Erie and allowed the U.S. to invade Canada in 1813.

THOMAS MacDONOUGH: He defeated the British squadron at Lake Champlain and stopped the English invasion of New York.

CONSTITUTION: It was the only U.S. ship that sailed the seas after the English placed a blockade off the American coast in 1813.

WASHINGTON D.C. 1814: English forces took over Washington D.C. after the Battle of Bladensburg. They burned government buildings along with the presidential mansion. This battle had no strategic significance and caused little impact on the nation since information traveled slowly.

FRANCIS S. KEY: He composed "The Star Spangled Banner" after witnessing the English attack on Fort McHenry in 1814. This became the U.S. national anthem.

HARTFORD CONVENTION 1814: Representatives from the New England states (Federalists) met to voice their opposition to the war with England. The Federalists also proposed to limit the power of Congress to make war, to admit new states, and to impose embargoes. They also proposed to limit a president's term, to restrict states from consecutively electing presidents, and to abrogate the 3/5 clause in the Constitution.

TREATY OF GHENT 1815: This treaty was between the U.S. and England and ended the War of 1812. It provided for the mutual restoration of all conquests and made no mention of maritime laws or other issues for which the U.S. had gone to war.

ANDREW JACKSON: He met an army of 10,000 English troops at New Orleans in 1815 and lost only 13 men, while the English lost 2,000. The news of the Treaty of Ghent, ending the War of 1812, did not reach Jackson until after the battle. This victory at New Orleans made him a military hero and helped him become president.

NATIONALISM AND SECTIONALISM 1814-1828

NATIONAL (CUMBERLAND) ROAD: Begun in 1811 and finished in 1818, this was the first national road and the first road to lead to the West. It ran from Maryland to West Virginia and was eventually extended to Illinois.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION 1815: At this convention, it was agreed that U.S. ships would be able to trade in all parts of the British Empire except the West Indies.

SECOND U.S. BANK 1816: This bank was formed by James Monroe but was mismanaged. The bank formed the basis of one of the issues in the election of 1832. Clay wanted it rechartered, but Jackson vetoed the bank charter and won his second term.

BONUS BILL OF 1816: This bill would have allotted \$1.5 million for internal improvements when the U.S. government chartered the second U.S. Bank.

TARIFF OF 1816: This tariff was created as a response to the British flood of "cheap-priced" goods into the U.S. market. New England pressured the U.S. government to place a protective tariff that would shelter its infant industries. In retaliation, England raised her tariffs on Southern exports.

HENRY CLAY: Clay supported a protective tariff that would pay for roads and canals to link the U.S. together. He also wanted to build the Maysville Road between Virginia and Kentucky.

DANIEL WEBSTER: He was a presidential candidate from Massachusetts in the election of 1824, but dropped out of the race to allow John Q. Adams the majority in New England. Webster also debated Robert Y. Hayne on states' rights and federalism. He opposed the high duties of the Tariff of 1816.

RUSH-BAGOT AGREEMENT 1818: It was an agreement between the U.S. and England, which demilitarized the Great Lakes region and lessened tension between the U.S. and Canada.

FISHERIES CONVENTION 1818: The right of Americans to fish in Canadian waters was acknowledged at this convention.

BOUNDARIES CONVENTION 1818: The representatives at this convention agreed on the 49th parallel as the Canadian-American border between the Great Lakes and the Rockies.

CONVENTION OF 1818 (ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY): This convention settled the dispute over the northern border of Louisiana and allowed joint (British and U.S.) occupancy of Oregon for 10 years.

ADAMS-ONIS TREATY 1819 (FLORIDA PURCHASE): John Q. Adams convinced Spain to sell East Florida to the U.S. for \$5 million.

LINE OF 1819: This line defined the boundary between western Louisiana and Spanish territory. The U.S. gave up their claim to Texas, and Spain dropped its claim to Oregon. Only three countries had a claim to the Oregon Territory after this agreement.

PANIC OF 1819: This was the first depression in the U.S. Other depressions were to follow in approximately twenty-year intervals. The depression began when the Second U.S. Bank attempted to stop inflation by collecting currency from state banks that were too reckless in loaning to speculators. The state banks did not have enough gold to back their currency so they had to call in their loans. This liquidated debtors and caused banks and businesses to close.

JAMES MONROE: He was president during the "Era of Good Feelings" and during the panic of 1819. He accepted Adams' proposal, the Monroe Doctrine, to make a declaration to Europe that forbade European intervention in the Western Hemisphere.

ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS: This describes an era that was full of tranquility and prosperity. This era began after the War of 1812 and lasted until the panic of 1819. During this time, there was a sound economy and the U.S. was politically united behind the Democratic-Republican Party.

MISSOURI COMPROMISE (36°30') 1820: Congressman Jesse Thomas wrote this compromise and Henry Clay presented it. This compromise allowed Missouri to come into the Union in 1820 as a slave state if Maine came in as a free state (thus balancing the number of slave and free states). It also created the 36°30' N line that divided future northern free states from southern slave states.

JOHN Q. ADAMS: He was Secretary of State under James Monroe and later became president in the election of 1824. He was also the author of the Monroe Doctrine and founder of the National Republicans.

GEORGE CANNING: He was the Foreign Minister of England who proposed a joint declaration with the U.S. that would deny any European countries the right to intervene in South America. He hoped to secure part of the South American trade for England by favoring independence (from Spanish rule) for the Latin American countries.

MONROE DOCTRINE 1823: Written by John Q. Adams, this doctrine stated that Europeans could not intervene in the Western Hemisphere. In exchange, the U.S. would not interfere with existing European colonies and wars. If Europe intervened, the U.S. would interpret this as dangerous to U.S. national security and take appropriate action.

RUSSO-AMERICAN TREATY 1824: In this treaty, Russia dropped her claim to Oregon because America supplied Russia's Alaskan territories with much-needed equipment and supplies. Russia's claim on the Western Hemisphere went only to the 54° 40' line.

ELECTION OF 1824: Six Democratic-Republicans ran for the presidency. Two of them dropped out, another one had a stroke, and the three remaining did not have a majority, so the decision went to the House of Representatives. John Q. Adams won the presidency because of the "Corrupt Bargain" he made with Henry Clay.

CLAY'S AMERICAN SYSTEM: This was an elaborate scheme in 1824 that would raise a protective tariff, allowing Eastern manufacturing to flourish. The revenues raised would provide funds for roads and canals which would be used to link the nation. Henry Clay introduced this plan because he wanted America to become self-sufficient.

CORRUPT BARGAIN 1824: John Q. Adams won the presidency by appointing Henry Clay as the Secretary of State, Clay placed all his support behind Adams in the House. This deal split the party in two with Jackson creating the Democratic party, and Adams creating the National Republicans.

TARIFF OF ABOMINATIONS 1828: The federal government reduced the protective Tariff of 1816, but South Carolina wanted the tariff lowered to pre-1816 rates. This led to a confrontation between the federal government and South Carolina, and almost led to a civil war.

SOUTH CAROLINA EXPOSITION AND PROTEST 1828: This document said a state could order a law void, if it thought that Congress was overstepping its authority. It was written by John C. Calhoun and adopted by the legislature of South Carolina.

JOHN C. CALHOUN: He was a candidate from South Carolina in the election of 1824, but later dropped out and became Vice

President. He also wrote the *South Carolina Exposition and Protest* anonymously.

JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY 1829-1841

AGE OF THE COMMON MAN: This movement was started by Andrew Jackson, and it stressed universal manhood suffrage, public education in the West, cheap newspapers, majority rule, and the abolition of debtor prisons.

KITCHEN CABINET: This referred to a group of unofficial advisors to President Jackson. They received this nickname because they met together to discuss problems while in the White House kitchen.

NATIONAL REPUBLICANS 1824: John Q. Adams led the newly formed National Republicans after the split of the Democratic-Republican party. This party was made up of states' righters.

DEMOCRATS 1824: Jackson led the Democrats after the split of the Democratic-Republican party. It was composed of farmers and small planters of the south, eastern workers, and western farmers.

FOOTE RESOLUTION 1829: It called on Congress to stop land sales completely. It was proposed by eastern factory owners who were afraid a liberal land policy would drain workers to the west.

WEBSTER-HAYNE DEBATE 1829-30: In the Senate, Daniel Webster (Massachusetts) debated Robert Y. Hayne (South Carolina) about states' rights vs. federalism. This debate began when the Foote Resolution called on Congress to stop land sales. Hayne attempted to secure a west-south alliance by attacking the resolution. Webster changed the debate to a discussion over nullification (Webster said it was impossible to secede from Union) and prevented any alliance from forming.

INDIAN REMOVAL BILL OF 1830: This bill was passed by Andrew Jackson and removed Indians who lived east of the Mississippi to Iowa or Oklahoma. It relocated 70,000 Indians within 10 years.

TRAIL OF TEARS: This was a mass relocation of 17,000 Cherokee Indians of Georgia to the Great Plains. Six thousand Cherokees died on the way to the relocation camp. Even after the Supreme Court ruling in *Worcester v. Georgia*, Jackson still sent the remaining Cherokees to the Indian reservation in the Great Plains.

BLACK HAWK WAR 1832: The Saukfox Indians lived in Wisconsin and were led by Black Hawk. When their burial ground was dug up, they declared war against the U.S. The war ended at Bad Ax, Wisconsin, after 230 Indians were killed.

MAYSVILLE ROAD VETO: This road's construction was proposed by Henry Clay in an effort to link Virginia and Kentucky, but Jackson vetoed the bill because it was Clay's idea.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE: He was a precociously brilliant man who was interested in business. He became president of the U.S. Bank and petitioned its recharter unsuccessfully in 1832.

PET BANKS: They were state banks that received funds from the federal government. They were created by President Jackson to limit the power and efficiency of the Second U.S. Bank.

PEGGY EATON AFFAIR: Peggy Eaton was the wife of Secretary of War John Eaton. Calhoun's wife and others snubbed Peggy because her father had been a tavern keeper. These snubbings by Calhoun's wife, along with Calhoun's opposition to Jackson's actions in Florida forced Eaton to resign.

FORCE ACT 1832: This bill was passed by President Jackson

after South Carolina nullified the Tariff of 1832. It enabled the president to use the army to enforce the federal laws in South Carolina.

COMPROMISE TARIFF OF 1833: This compromise was written by Henry Clay in an effort to pacify the southern plantation owners and keep the New England manufacturers happy. It reduced the Tariff of 1824 gradually over a 10-year span to the level of the Tariff of 1816. This compromise tariff ended the South Carolinian secession incident.

ELECTION OF 1832: It was the first election with three political parties. In this election, the common man stood behind Jackson, while the rich stood behind Clay. The result was an overwhelming victory for Jackson and his Democratic policies.

ANTI-MASONIC PARTY 1832: This was the first time a third political party entered any presidential election. This party hated the "Scotch Masons," and was the first party to have a nominating convention.

WHIGS 1836: By 1836, The National Republicans were calling themselves Whigs to suggest affinity with revolutionary radicals. The party was composed of industrialists and merchants from the northeast, wealthy farmers from the west, and southern planters.

MARTIN VAN BUREN (ALBANY REGENCY): He was a Democratic President from New York and was the first president to regulate working conditions and to create an independent Treasury. He was Jackson's Vice President after Calhoun resigned. The Albany Regency was a powerful political machine created by Van Buren. He used this organization to become governor of New York.

DISTRIBUTION ACT 1836: This act allotted all federal revenues in excess of \$5 million to the states (according to their population).

SPECIE CIRCULAR 1836: It was an attempt by President Jackson to prevent the panic of 1837. Unfortunately, it came too late to help the economy. This act forced people to use gold and silver to buy western lands.

PANIC OF 1837: This was a very serious depression suffered by the U.S. at the beginning of President Van Buren's term. The panic was caused by English bankers when they called in their loans to American firms. Banks had been reckless in loaning out unsound currency and had caused an inflationary spiral. President Van Buren tried to alleviate the depression with the Independent Treasury Plan.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY PLAN 1840: It was created by Martin Van Buren and was also called the "Divorce Bill" because it divorced the government from banking. It repealed the Distribution Act and allowed the U.S. government to keep its revenues in subtreasuries rather than in banks.

ELECTION OF 1840: The Democratic candidate, Martin Van Buren was defeated by William H. Harrison, the Whig nominee. This election had all the hoopla: the first political slogan, "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and the first symbols, a log cabin and hard cider.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON: He was the first president from Ohio, the first Whig president, and the first president to die in office.

DORR'S REBELLION 1843: It was a popular rebellion against the property qualifications in Rhode Island's constitution. The rebels secured the adoption of a new constitution with no property qualifications.

JOHN TYLER: He was the Vice President who became president after Harrison died. During his term, he reorganized the Navy, ended the Seminole War, and opened diplomatic relations with China.

WALKER TARIFF 1846: This tariff reduced the duty rates from 32% to 25% and pacified the South.

MANIFEST DESTINY 1825-1853

MANIFEST DESTINY: It was a belief that the U.S. was the most perfect country in the world and that God wanted the U.S. to continue expanding. By doing so, the less fortunate people in the western hemisphere could enjoy the blessings of a democratic institution.

HORACE GREELEY: He was the editor of the New York Tribune who said "Go West Young Man, Go West." This quote symbolized Manifest Destiny.

THOMAS H. BENTON: He was a four-time senator from Missouri and headed the military committee before the Mexican War. His nickname was "Mr. Manifest Destiny" because he strongly advocated American expansion.

STEPHEN AUSTIN: In 1823, Austin followed his father's plan to settle Texas. A few hundred American settlers came to Texas with Austin. They bought their land for 12½ cents per acre.

EMPRESARIO SYSTEM 1825: This was a Mexican system that offered large and inexpensive land grants to empresarios (leaders of large bands of settlers) for importing hundreds of families to Texas. By 1830, there were 20,000 Americans, 5,000 black slaves, and 4,000 Mexicans living in Texas.

TEXAS WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE 1835-36: This was a war between Texas and Mexico and began after Texas declared its independence from Mexico. The U.S. recognized the Texas Republic (Lone Star Republic) but did not annex it because Northerners disliked more slave states.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA: He was president of Mexico during the Texas War for Independence and the Mexican War. After both of these wars, Santa Anna ceded the northern provinces of Mexico and Texas to the U.S.

ALAMO 1835: The Alamo was a church located in San Antonio and was the site of a battle between Mexican and Texan armies. William Travis and 182 American men were slaughtered by Santa Anna's men. "Remember the Alamo" helped spur the Texan armies to fight the Mexicans.

SAN JACINTO 1836: This was the last battle of the Texas War for Independence. The Texan army continually retreated during the war so they could train their soldiers. The Mexican army soon became overconfident and suffered a sound defeat when the Texan army attacked.

SAM HOUSTON: He represented Texas in the U.S. Senate and later became the governor of Texas. He also led the Texan army to victory at San Jacinto.

LONE STAR REPUBLIC: This was the independent country of Texas between 1836 and 1845. Independence was declared by Texas and a war for independence with Mexico soon followed. The republic was annexed by the U.S. in 1845.

AROOSTOOK WAR 1838: It was a war between lumberjacks from the U.S. and Canada over the disputed territory between Maine and New Brunswick.

CAROLINE AND CREOLE AFFAIRS: In 1837, the American ship Caroline was attacked on the New York shore by a British force. In 1841, British officials in the Bahamas offered asylum to 130 Virginia slaves who captured the American ship Creole. These two affairs created a lot of tension between the U.S. and England.

WEBSTER-ASHBURTON TREATY 1842: Lord Ashburton from England and Daniel Webster from the U.S. negotiated the

border between Maine and Canada in 1842. This treaty gave the U.S. 7/12 of the disputed land and defined boundaries between Lake Superior and Maine.

54°40' OR FIGHT: The Oregon Territory was jointly occupied by England and America. The American public wanted all of the Oregon Territory to the 54°40' N parallel or they would fight the British.

JOHN J. ASTOR: He was an American fur trapper and realtor who went to the Oregon Territory to challenge the Hudson Bay Company monopoly on the fur trade and returned to the east bankrupt.

OREGON TERRITORY: This territory was at one time jointly occupied by England, the U.S., Russia, and Spain. Later on, only Britain and the U.S. occupied this territory. A treaty between England and the U.S. in 1846 split the territory at the 49th parallel.

JOSEPH SMITH: He started the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. His followers were greatly persecuted and he died a martyr in Carthage, Illinois in 1844.

BRIGHAM YOUNG: He became the Mormon leader after Joseph Smith was killed. He led a mass migration of 17,000 people across the Great Plains and settled in what is today, Salt Lake City, Utah. He established towns throughout Utah, Idaho, and Arizona. Brigham Young University (BYU) is a university named after Young.

JAMES K. POLK: He was a Democratic president from Tennessee who was very dedicated to his work. During his presidency, he lowered tariffs, re-established the independent Treasury, and obtained Oregon and California.

SLIDELL MISSION 1845: John Slidell was sent by President Polk to buy California from Mexico. The Mexican government did not receive Slidell because of strong anti-American sentiment.

NUECES RIVER: The U.S. and Mexico disputed over the southern boundary of Texas. The U.S. said that the Rio Grande River was the legitimate border, while Mexico argued that the Nueces River was the southern border of Texas. The Nueces River had always been the Texan border, but by demanding the Rio Grande River as the border, Texas received more land from Mexico.

SPOT RESOLUTIONS 1846: Abraham Lincoln asked Polk to name the precise "spot" on American soil where American blood had allegedly been shed. This resolution came after Polk demanded war against Mexico because American blood had been shed. American blood had been shed in the disputed territory, not on American soil.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, BUENA VISTA: General Zachary Taylor led 5,000 men against Santa Anna's 20,000 during the Battle of Buena Vista. Taylor and his troops repelled Santa Anna's attacks and became a military hero. This later bolstered his political career and helped him become president.

MEXICAN WAR 1846: Polk sent General Taylor and an army to the disputed Texan territory. Taylor waited for a Mexican offensive but he had to provoke Santa Anna in order to have a battle. This Mexican offensive justified Polk's declaration of war against Mexico. The U.S. thoroughly defeated the Mexican armies and was greatly rewarded at the peace treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo.

WILMOT PROVISIO 1846: It was a statement by David Wilmot that said slavery should not exist in any part of the territories received from Mexico. It soon came to symbolize the burning issue of slavery between the North and the South.

STEPHEN KEARNY: Kearny left from Kansas with 1,700 men to capture California. On the way he captured Santa Fe and met with John C. Fremont's scout, who told him that Fremont had already captured California.

JOHN C. FREMONT: Captain Fremont was in California in 1846 with 62 sharpshooters. He overthrew the Mexican government and raised the California flag to proclaim the new California Republic.

WINFIELD SCOTT, CHAPULTEPEC 1847: General Scott campaigned his way to Mexico City via Vera Cruz. Near Mexico City, Scott and his troops fought the final battle of the Mexican War at Chapultepec.

NICHOLAS TRIST: Trist was the chief clerk of the State Department, who was sent to arrange an armistice with Santa Anna. He wrote and signed the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo.

TREATY OF GUADALUPE-HIDALGO 1848: This treaty was signed by Nicholas Trist, ended the Mexican war and confirmed the American title to Texas. It also gave the U.S. land from Mexico to Oregon for \$15 million and required the U.S. government to assume all claims against Mexico.

MEXICAN CESSION 1848: This cession referred to the large amount of land given to the U.S. after the Mexican War. This land included present-day Utah, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico and California.

GADSDEN PURCHASE 1853: James Gadsden was a South Carolina railroad man who was appointed minister to Mexico. He was told to buy land south of the Arizona territory from Mexico because it was the best site for a Southern Transcontinental Railroad. The U.S. government bought the land for \$10 million.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 1793-1860

SAMUEL SLATER: He was considered the *Father of the Factory System*. Slater was a skilled British mechanic who escaped to America with plans for a machine that would spin cotton. He had memorized the plans to his machine because the British government would not let any machine leave the country. The machine he built in 1793 upon arriving at Rhode Island was called the Spinning Jenny.

LOWELL SYSTEM: This system was an attempt to mass produce textiles. New England farm girls were used as laborers and were carefully supervised on and off the job. Everything was done inside the factory. Wool went in and textiles came out.

ELI WHITNEY: In 1793, Whitney invented his famous cotton gin, a machine that would separate the seed from the short-staple cotton fiber. He also influenced mass production by coming up with interchangeable parts for guns.

ROBERT FULTON: In 1807, Robert Fulton's boat, *Clermont*, was successfully tested on the Hudson River. It was the first vessel powered by a steam engine.

ERIE CANAL 1825: This canal connected the Great Lakes with the Hudson River. The construction was led by Governor DeWitt Clinton. This marked the beginning of the "canal building craze."


CYRUS McCORMICK: He started the mechanization of farming by inventing the reaper in 1831. Before, many laborers were needed to cut grain by hand, but with the reaper, the work could be done in a fraction of the time.

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE: In 1844, Morse was the first to send a message by telegraph. He interrupted electric currents at different intervals to symbolize different letters.

ELIAS HOWE: Along with Isaac Singer, Elias Howe invented the sewing machine in 1846. It was a labor-saving device for women.

CYRUS FIELDS: He was a wealthy paper manufacturer who stretched a cable between Newfoundland and Ireland. This was the first trans-Atlantic cable.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD: This was the first railroad in the U.S. It stretched from Baltimore, Maryland to Ohio.

 During the early 1800's (1815-1850) the country's infrastructure was primarily funded by the state and local governments. Afterwards, with the coming of the railroad, improvements were funded by the private sector.

CLIPPER SHIP: This was a sailing ship designed by Donald McKay. It could outrun any steamer with its towering masts and many sails.

PONY EXPRESS 1860-1861: This mail service was established to carry mail from St. Joseph, Missouri to Sacramento, California (2,000 miles) in 10 days. Morse's telegraph outdid the Pony Express, so the Express was closed down in 1861.

SLAVERY AND THE SOUTH TO 1865

ABOLITIONISM: This was a belief that slavery was evil. It gradually became a powerful movement against slavery during the antebellum years of America and was a catalyst for the Civil War.

GABRIEL PROESSER: In 1800, Proesser led 1,000 slaves in a revolt to capture Richmond. This rebellion failed and Proesser and 34 other followers were hanged and displayed for two weeks as a warning to other slaves.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY 1816: It encouraged emancipation of slaves and their settlement in Liberia. It was part of the early antislavery movement.

DENMARK VESEY: In 1822, Vesey and other slaves planned a slave revolt in South Carolina. He gave the time and place for all 9 thousand slaves to meet. This revolt never happened because someone informed the white Southerners. Vesey and his fellow conspirators were executed.

THEODORE PARKER: Parker was a Massachusetts clergyman who avidly opposed slavery. He preached and wrote many pamphlets against slavery.

SOJOURNER TRUTH: Truth was a runaway slave who lived in New York. She was an abolitionist and an eloquent speaker who fought ardently for black emancipation and women's rights.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS: He was a leading black abolitionist and ex-slave. Douglass was an excellent orator and humanitarian whose ideas were very advanced for his time.

DAVID WALKER: He wrote *The Appeal* in 1829. This book advocated a bloody end to white supremacy.

WILLIAM L. GARRISON: He was the most influential white abolitionist. He started the group of radical abolitionists called the Garrisonites by publishing his abolitionist newspaper, *The Liberator*, in 1831.

NAT TURNER'S REBELLION 1831: In 1831, Nat Turner, who was a black slave, heard angels who told him to "act as Moses and free his people from bondage." This prompted him to lead a slave revolt in Virginia, which resulted in the deaths of 60 whites. This rebellion was blamed on *The Liberator* and caused the banishment of anti-slavery propaganda from the South.

THEODORE D. WELD: He was another leading white abolitionist. He preached against slavery and in 1839, Weld wrote *Slavery As It Is*, a pamphlet that exposed the evil of slavery.

THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION: This was a nickname the North gave to Southern slavery.

KING COTTON: This referred to the economy of the South that centered around cotton production. It also referred to the southern belief during the Civil War that England would support the southerners because they needed cotton.

MIDDLE PASSAGE: This was the route along which the slaves from central Africa would be shipped to America. The ships that carried the slaves allowed only 18 inches to each slave. Many slaves jumped off the ship and drowned themselves.

TREDEGAR IRON WORKS: This was the first factory in the U.S. that used slave labor. It was located within Virginia.

MOUNTAIN WHITES: These people were the "poor white trash" or "hillbillies" of the South. They owned no slaves and lived in the valleys of the Appalachian range.

FREE SOIL PARTY 1848: This party was formed on a platform favoring the Wilmot Proviso and free land for settlers. They were a group of moderate abolitionists. They did not oppose slavery in the South, but opposed the expansion of slavery into the new

territories. The Republican Party was formed from this idea.

49ERS: They were miners in California during the gold rush in 1849. They were mainly poor men who spent all their money coming to California because they believed that they would become wealthy. Nearly 100,000 men came to California, prompting California to apply for admission to the Union.

JOHN A. SUTTER: He was one of the few non-Mexicans who owned land in California. His fort was located near Sacramento and was a haven for American pioneers. The discovery of gold near Sutter's Fort caused the California gold rush.

REFORM: SOCIAL & INTELLECTUAL 1820-1860

TRANSCENDENTALISM: This was a liberal, religious movement of the 1830's. It believed that truth "transcends" from the senses and that every man possesses an inner light that can illuminate the highest soul and touch God. This faith was spread by the Transcendental Club and its magazine, *The Dial*.

RALPH W. EMERSON: He was a 19th century writer who wrote many poems and philosophical essays. He was well known for his statements: "To be great is to be misunderstood" and "Shallow men believe in luck."

HENRY D. THOREAU: Thoreau was a Transcendentalist and a non-conformist. He condemned government and said, "The best government is the one that rules the least." He inspired passive resistance (or protest), was a naturalist and, while living in the woods, he wrote *Walden*.

MARGARET FULLER: Fuller started the women's rights movement in the 19th century. She wrote *Women in the 19th Century*, a book that foreshadowed the women's rights movement. She was also the first female reporter in America and the first American correspondent. She wrote for *The Dial*, the transcendentalist paper.

JAMES F. COOPER: Considered part of the *New England Renaissance*, Cooper wrote many books about the frontier. The heroes in his books were always a frontiersman and a faithful Indian companion. He wrote *The Deerslayer* in 1841 and *The Last of the Mohicans* in 1826.

HERMAN MELVILLE: He was considered an unconventional author. He wrote many stories about the South Pacific, along with *Moby Dick*, the first modern (symbolic) American novel.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE: Hawthorne was one of three authors dealing with the never-ending struggle between good and evil. His ancestor was John Hathorne, the judge at the Salem Witchcraft trials. His most famous work was *The Scarlet Letter*.

EDGAR A. POE: Poe was an eccentric genius whose works were full of horror. "The Raven" was his most famous work.

WASHINGTON IRVING: He was the first American to win international recognition for his literature. One of his most famous works was *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW: He wrote many epic poems about history, though they were inaccurate and very long. He usually wrote in iambic pentameter.

JOHN G. WHITTIER: He was one of the few Quaker writers during his time. He was an abolitionist and most of his poems dealt with the evils of slavery.

WALT WHITMAN: He was a poet from Brooklyn whose most famous work was *Leaves of Grass*, a set of poems written in free verse.

HUDSON RIVER SCHOOL OF ARTS: It was one of the few art schools in America in the 19th Century. This school consisted of a group of artists with the same style of painting who became famous for their landscapes.

ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE: In 1835, De Tocqueville, a French historian came to America and observed democracy. When he went back to America he wrote *Democracy in America*, an accurate account of the strengths and weaknesses of American democracy.

GEORGE BANCROFT: Bancroft was the first American historian and wrote *The History of the United States*.

THE BURNED-OVER DISTRICT: It referred to upstate New York during the Second Great Awakening. This area was the center of religious revivalism and received many traveling evangelists.

CHARLES G. FINNEY: He was an avid reformer who started the Second Great Awakening.

MILLERITES (ADVENTISTS): This was a religious movement started by William Miller. He said the world was coming to an end on October 22, 1843, and in order to save one's soul, one would have to renounce all worldly things.

BROOK FARM: This was a commune that wanted a perfect union between intellectual and manual labor. Many famous people participated in this commune, including Ralph Waldo Emerson and Nathaniel Hawthorne. It failed because nobody wanted to work.

NEW HARMONY: This was a society that focused on Utopian Socialism (Communism). It was started by Robert Owens but failed because everybody did not share a fair load of the work.

ONEIDA: The Perfectionist Utopian movement began in Oneida, New York. People lived in a commune and shared everything, even marriages. Today, Oneida is known for manufacturing silverware.

AMANA: This utopian group was called the Minonites and was created by the Germans. The members lived in communes and manufactured appliances.

SHAKERS: They were also called the Universal Friends. This group was started by "Mother" Ann Lee and promoted celibacy as an answer to world suffering. They were also known for their simple crafts and furniture.

LYCEUM MOVEMENT: This was an adult education movement for dropouts who were curious for knowledge. They came to listen to lectures by travelling reformers.

DOROTHEA DIX: She wanted reform in prisons and the creation of insane asylums because insane people were being held in boxes and otherwise mistreated.

OBERLIN 1833: This university in Ohio was the first school to have coed classes and integrated class. It soon became a breeding ground for abolitionists.

MT. HOLYOKE 1836: This university was founded by Mary Lyons. It was the first university for women only.

HORACE MANN: He pursued reform in the educational system during the 19th century. He was from Massachusetts and was on the state Board of Education. Mann lengthened the school year, pushed for public education, began the first "Normal" School, and used standardized books in education.

NOAH WEBSTER: He created a dictionary of the standardized usage of the English language in America.

WILLIAM MCGUFFEY: He wrote the *McGuffey's Reader*, a book used to teach 80% of Americans to read during the early 1800's.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY 1828: This was a reform group established by Elihu Burritt. It was a pacifist organization that advocated ideas for a world court and the United Nations.

UNITED STATES TEMPERANCE UNION 1833: It was formed when the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance and other temperance societies merged together. It promoted a limitation of liquor consumption.

TIMOTHY S. ARTHUR: He wrote *Ten Nights in a Bar*, a book that promoted legal prohibition of alcohol.

NEAL DOW, MAINE LAWS: Dow supported temperance ardently and supported the passage of the "Maine Laws," which prohibited alcohol. Maine was the first state to prohibit alcohol.

NATIVISM: German and Irish immigrants flooded into America during the 1850's. This caused great resentment among Americans and caused nativism to grow. Nativists feared that these foreign immigrants would reproduce more quickly, outvote, and overwhelm the "true" Americans.

LUCRETIA MOTT: She was a Quaker and a participant at the Seneca Falls Conference. She strongly supported the women's rights movement and the anti-slavery movement.

ELIZABETH C. STANTON: She was another ardent women's righter who attended the Seneca Falls Conference and advocated suffrage for women.

SENECA FALLS CONVENTION 1848: This was the first women's rights movement meeting and was held in New York. This conference was held because Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Stanton could not participate in an antislavery convention. This prompted them to fight for women's rights. This movement had few funds and did not accomplish much.

CULT OF TRUE WOMANHOOD: It emphasized domesticity, piety, purity, and submissiveness as the attributes of a true woman.

1850'S

ZACHARY TAYLOR: A Whig president from Louisiana, Taylor was another common man like Jackson. He had no formal education, was a well-known general, and was a very powerful president. He died in office in 1850.

COMPROMISE OF 1850: This was Henry Clay's last compromise and it postponed the Civil War for 11 years. This compromise admitted California into the Union as a free state, allowed new territories to use popular sovereignty in deciding the slavery issue, passed a Fugitive Slave Law, and stopped the slave trade in Washington D.C.

HENRY CLAY: Clay came up with the Compromise of 1850, a compromise that would postpone the Civil War for 11 years.

WEBSTER'S MARCH 7TH SPEECH: It was Daniel Webster's last speech in the Senate Chamber. During his speech, Webster called for the Senate's ratification of Henry Clay's compromise measures.

JOHN C. CALHOUN: When he was 68, Calhoun gave his last formal speech. In this speech, he wanted slavery to be left alone, runaway slaves to be returned, and to balance the number of slave and free states. He also thought up the idea of having a separate president for the North and for the South.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW: This law denied fugitives a jury trial, prevented them from testifying on their own behalf, and allowed ex-slaves to be returned to the South if their master recognized them.

PERSONAL LIBERTY LAWS: These laws were passed in the North and inhibited the extradition of runaway slaves. State officials were prohibited from helping anyone pursuing a runaway slave. These laws were created in reaction to the Fugitive Slave Law.

NASHVILLE CONVENTION 1850: In Nashville, Tennessee, Southern extremists convened to discuss their positions on slavery. They condemned the Compromise of 1850 and considered secession. This convention adjourned without action.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD: This was a secret organization that was founded by Harriet Tubman to help slaves flee to the North.

HARRIET TUBMAN: She was the organizer of the Underground Railroad, which was effective in helping slaves escape to Canada. During the Civil War, Tubman served as a Union spy. After the war, she worked to bring education to freed men.

HARRIET B. STOWE: She wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in 1852. This book took slavery and put it in a realistic setting, blew the top off the slavery issue, and led to the widespread resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law.

ELECTION OF 1852: In this election, the Democrats nominated Franklin Pierce, and the Whigs nominated Winfield Scott. Pierce won the presidency because he supported the Compromise of 1850.

FRANKLIN PIERCE: As president, Pierce was very weak. He supported the Compromise of 1850 and the Fugitive Slave Law. Pierce tried to acquire Hawaii, Japan, Nicaragua, and Cuba during his presidency.

MATTHEW C. PERRY: In 1854, Commodore Matthew C. Perry persuaded the Japanese to sign a treaty allowing commercial transactions between Japan and the U.S. The Japanese had at first

refused, but a little friendly persuasion and the bombing of one of Japan's seaports helped change their mind.

OSTEND MANIFESTO 1854: This was a policy to acquire Cuba as a slave state. It allowed the U.S. to seize Cuba if Spain did not sell it. When the North heard of this Manifesto, they called it a *Southern Conspiracy*.

KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT 1854: This act was proposed by Stephen Douglas and used popular sovereignty in Kansas and Nebraska to decide the slave issue (presuming that Kansas became a slave state and Nebraska a free state). The North needed Nebraska in order to build a Northern transcontinental railroad from San Francisco to Chicago. The South would acquire a slave state and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

KNOW-NOTHING (AMERICAN PARTY) 1849: This was a third political party in the mid-19th century that despised immigrants and was formed around nativism. It grew rapidly after the Kansas-Nebraska Act and, at its peak, it controlled a few state legislatures. It believed that only white Protestantism could hold the Union together.

REPUBLICAN PARTY 1854: Formerly the *Free-Soilers*, this party was the first sectional party. It was created as a result of the Kansas-Nebraska Act and attempted to keep slavery out of the territories.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS: He was a senator from Illinois who ran for president against Abraham Lincoln. He wrote the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the Freeport Doctrine.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY: It was designed to pacify both the North and the South. It allowed the people of the territory to decide if they were going to legalize slavery or not.

ELECTION OF 1856: During this election, the Democrats nominated James Buchanan, the Republicans chose John C. Fremont, and the Know-Nothings picked Millard Fillmore. Buchanan won the election on his support of popular sovereignty.

JAMES BUCHANAN: He was the last president before the Civil War began. He supported slavery and was the only bachelor president. During his term, the panic of 1857 occurred.

BLEEDING KANSAS: This incident occurred because of a dispute between the North and the South over whether Kansas would be a free state or a slave state. When the elections deciding the slavery issue took place, the South swamped Kansas with Missourians who voted for slavery. What resulted was a northern and southern government in Kansas and bloodshed over which government controlled the state.

BEECHER'S BIBLES: A New Haven abolitionist minister named Henry W. Beecher called Sharp's rifles a greater moral force than the Bible in keeping slavery out of Kansas. This helped increase the tension as Kansas became an armed camp.


SUMNER-BROOKS AFFAIR 1855: While in the Senate, Charles Sumner (Massachusetts) blamed the South for the *Bleeding Kansas* incident and began degrading congressmen. Preston Brooks, House of Representatives (South Carolina), felt that he was being insulted so he beat Sumner with a cane onto the floor of the Senate.

POTTAWATOMIE MASSACRE 1856: John Brown and his followers killed five proslavery men and started a four-month massacre in Kansas in which 200 people were killed.

LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION 1857: This was the constitution of the government of Kansas that supported slavery. It stated that whether the constitution was ratified or not, slavery would be allowed in Kansas.

JOHN BROWN: Hailed in the North as a martyr, and considered a lunatic in the South, John Brown was a radical abolitionist. He butchered five people in the Pottawatomie Massacre and tried to raid a military depot in Harper's Ferry, Virginia. He was hung for treason by proslavery men.

NEW ENGLAND EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY: This society was headed by Eli Thayer and was composed of rich abolitionists. It recruited Northerners and asked them to settle Kansas so they could vote for a free state.

 The mid 1850's witnessed the peak immigration of the Irish and Germans. The Irish were fleeing the potato famine and the Germans left poor agricultural conditions.

ROGER B. TANEY: He was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court just before the Civil War. His decision on Dred Scott v. Sandford, made slavery legal in all of the U.S.

PANIC OF 1857: This depression was caused by the reduction of agricultural prices, speculative buying, and unsound currency issued by state banks. This was mainly a Northern depression because the South remained unscathed after the depression. This made Southerners overconfident that they could defeat the North during the Civil War.

LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES 1858: Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas ran against each other for the Senate seat in Illinois. Lincoln challenged Douglas to seven debates and during these debates Lincoln made Douglas unpopular with both Republicans and southern Democrats.

FREEPORT DOCTRINE 1858: During the Lincoln-Douglas debate at Freeport, Illinois, Douglas said that popular sovereignty should be used in the new territories, and that the Dred Scott case was legal. This made him unpopular with the Republicans.

GEORGE FITZHUGH: Fitzhugh wrote *Sociology for the South*, a book that supported slavery.

HINTON R. HELPER: A non-aristocratic North Carolinian, Helper wrote *The Impending Crisis*, a book against slavery. He said the non-slave holding whites were the ones who suffered the most from slavery. He was captured by Southerners and killed.

HARPER'S FERRY 1859: This was a storage site at Harper's Ferry, Virginia for southern military supplies. John Brown, a radical abolitionist, attempted to capture this arsenal and provide slaves with weapons for an insurrection.

ELECTION OF 1860: This crucial election decided whether Southerners would remain in the Union or whether they would secede. Four candidates ran on distinct platforms that provided answers to the slave problem. Stephen Douglas from the Northern Democrats supported popular sovereignty, while John Breckenridge from the Southern Democrats supported the Dred Scott decision. John Bell from the Constitutional Union Party supported the preservation of the Union by compromise. However, Abraham Lincoln from the Republicans won the election on his position to restrict slavery to where it already was.

JOHN BELL (CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY): He was the candidate for the Constitutional Union Party. This was a fourth political party that wanted to keep the Union together. To do so, the party attempted to divert enough votes so that no candidate could receive a majority.

JOHN BRECKENRIDGE: He was the candidate for the Southern Democrats. He agreed to follow the Alabama Platform.

It stated that the Southern Democratic candidate must make slavery legal everywhere and must advocate states' rights over federal authority.

CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE 1861: This was a last-ditch effort to preserve the Union. Kentucky Senator John J. Crittenden suggested that the 36°30' line be extended to the Pacific. Territories north of the line would be free states, while territories to the south would be slave states.

CIVIL WAR 1861-1865

Ever since the Union had been formed, sectionalism had been prevalent in U.S. politics. First, there was the North and South, but, with settlement westward, the West became an important section. These three sections were barely kept together as a Union because there were many attempts from each section to separate from the Union. The Burr Conspiracy, the Spanish Conspiracy, and the South Carolina protest were the most important secession attempts. Discontent with the status quo had almost allowed the separation of these sections from the Union but never before had discontent been so great as it was in the South prior to the Civil War. Southerners believed that the North was doing everything in its power to put down the South's interests. If the North controlled Congress, the Southern economy would be devastated. The election of Lincoln in 1860 was the last straw for the South. They believed their livelihood was threatened and that only secession could bring them a government that would be suitable for their needs.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SOUTH: The advantages of the South in the Civil War were that it only had to fight a defensive war, it had outstanding generals and brave soldiers, and a draw with the North would mean a victory for the South.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NORTH: The advantages of the North were that it had a superior industrial infrastructure that supported its large industries and manufacturing plants. It also had a superior navy and a larger fighting army than the South.

BORDER STATES: These were states that allowed slavery but did not secede with the other 11 slave states. These states were Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, and the newly formed state of West Virginia.



The South was composed of two distinct regions, the Chesapeake Bay and the Carolinas. Though both had similar percentages of black slaves, used indentured servants, and were dependent on export crops, the Chesapeake Bay South never developed important urban centers.

ANACONDA PLAN: This was the tactic the North used to strangle the South's economy and to end the Civil War. The plan was to block Southern shipping, cut off Louisiana and Texas from the rest of the South at the Mississippi River, and divide the remaining southern states in half.

CONTINUOUS VOYAGE (ULTIMATE DESTINATION): This doctrine allowed the seizure of war supplies on British ships because these supplies were "ultimately" destined for the Confederacy.

FORT SUMTER 1861: This was a U.S. fort in Charleston, South Carolina. After South Carolina seceded, the North laid siege to Fort Sumter and began the Civil War.

FIRST BULL RUN 1861: This was the first battle of the Civil War. The Union soldiers commanded by Irwin McDowell were decisively defeated by the Confederate soldiers under P.G.T. Beauregard.

CLARA BARTON: She greatly aided the Union medical effort by efficient methods of sending medical supplies to sick and wounded soldiers. Later, she established the American National Red Cross in 1881.

CHARLES F. ADAMS: He was the son of John Q. Adams and

the grandson of John Adams. As ambassador to England, Adams was instrumental in keeping England out of the U.S. Civil War.

TRENT 1861: It was a British ship carrying two Confederate ambassadors to England. These ambassadors were captured by the U.S. in neutral waters but later released on a British threat of war.

ALABAMA: It was an English-made warship that the Confederacy purchased. After the war, the Union demanded compensation from the British for their sale of warships to the Confederates because it had resulted in the destruction of hundreds of Union ships.

LAIRD RAMS: These were two iron-clad ships being constructed in Great Britain for the Confederacy. These ships contained iron rams, large-caliber guns, and were very dangerous to the Union blockade. After the war, the British government bought the two ships to ease tensions between the U.S. and England.

MONITOR AND MERRIMAC 1862: The *Merrimac* was a Confederate ship that destroyed two Union ships before it was taken out of action by the *Monitor*, a Union ship. This was the first battle between ironclad ships and marked the beginning of a new era in naval battles.

SECOND BULL RUN 1862: In this battle, Union General John Pope, who replaced General McClellan, planned a frontal attack on Richmond, but was soundly defeated at Bull Run.

ROBERT E. LEE: He was a Confederate general and was the nation's most skilled strategist. He was a Virginian, a West Point graduate, and led the Confederates to many victories during the Civil War.

THOMAS J. JACKSON: He was a Confederate commander who helped the South win Bull Run. His nickname "Stonewall" came from his unwillingness to yield an inch against the enemy. Soldiers under his command were called "foot cavalry" because Jackson moved them with great speed and deception.

ULYSSES S. GRANT: At the beginning of the war, Grant was in command of the western theater until he was defeated at Shiloh. He was later assigned by President Lincoln to the eastern theater. Grant was an improviser who would not follow traditional war tactics.

GEORGE MCCLELLAN: He commanded the eastern theater of the war for the North. He also commanded the Peninsula Campaign but was fired after being too cautious in battle and allowing Lee's troops to escape after the Battle of Antietam.

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN: Sherman commanded the western theater after Grant was reassigned. His famous campaign was the *March to the Sea*. This campaign left a trail of destruction and ruin in the South.

GEORGE MEADE: He was the general of the Union army that forced General Robert E. Lee to retreat at the Battle of Gettysburg.

ANTIETAM 1862: The Battle at Antietam was the bloodiest day during the Civil War (22,000 casualties in one day), and was the first Union victory in the eastern theater. When Lee and his troops left the battlefield, McClellan did not pursue because he was overly cautious.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION 1863: After the Battle of Antietam, President Lincoln proposed a proclamation to free slaves in rebellious states while allowing slavery in the Border States. It was an attempt to curry British support for the Union.

VICKSBURG 1863: Grant and his armies laid siege to Vicksburg, Mississippi, for 7 weeks. This Union victory here and

the victory at Gettysburg were turning points of the war.

GETTYSBURG 1863: A little town in Pennsylvania, Gettysburg was the site of the greatest battle in North America (casualties totalled 55,000). The Union forces were commanded by George Meade and the Confederate forces by Robert E. Lee. Meade forced Lee to retreat after 3 days of heavy fighting. Gettysburg was the turning point for the Union army.

APPOMATTOX COURTHOUSE 1865: It was the site of the Confederate surrender. This was the first time Generals Lee and Grant sat down to discuss peace arrangements.

JEFFERSON DAVIS: Davis was the president of the Confederacy during the Civil War. He was also an able military man who graduated from West Point.

COPPERHEADS: They were extreme Northern Democrats who believed the Union could be united if slavery were not attacked. They also opposed conscription and were arrested on charges of hindering the Union cause with slanderous talk about Lincoln and his supporters.

CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM: Vallandigham was a prominent Copperhead who was an ex-congressman from Ohio and had a great ability to stir up trouble. He demanded the end of the Civil War and was banished to the Confederacy.

SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS: Abraham Lincoln suspended Habeas Corpus, a court order that forced the detainer of a prisoner to show cause for the prisoner's detention. By suspending the order, the president had the right to arrest anti-Unionists or pro-Southerners.

REPUBLICAN WARTIME LEGISLATION: During the Civil War, Congress passed the Morrill Tariff Act, an act that put a protective tariff on imports. Congress also collected income taxes and excise taxes and sold war bonds to raise even more revenue. Congress passed the Homestead Act, which gave out free land to settlers, and authorized the construction of a transcontinental railroad to carry troops and supplies. All of these acts helped the war effort by utilizing the North's economic resources.

FINANCING THE WAR: The North passed the Morrill Tariff Act, an excise tax, and used war bonds to finance the war. The South financed the war by issuing unsound currency.

NATIONAL CONSCRIPTION ACTS (DRAFT RIOTS): Both the North and the South had conscription acts. These acts drafted people into the military to fight in the war. In 1863, New York City immigrants started a draft riot because rich people were able to dodge the draft. In the South, few people were drafted because they considered it dishonorable.

ELECTION OF 1864: In this election, five political parties supported candidates for the presidency. They included the War Democrats, Peace Democrats, Copperheads, Radical Republicans, and the National Union Party. Each political party offered a different point of view on how the war should be run and what should be done to the Confederate states after the war. The National Union Party joined with the War Democrats in supporting President Lincoln for the presidency. Lincoln won the election on the recent northern victories against the South.

NATIONAL UNION PARTY 1864: This party was made up of President Lincoln's Republicans and Stephen Douglas' War Democrats. They joined forces in order to prevent a Radical Republican victory.

LINCOLN'S 10% PLAN: President Lincoln's plan allowed the Southern secession states to restore their old government after

10% of the voters had given an oath of loyalty to the Union.

RADICAL REPUBLICANS: This political party wanted the Reconstruction to be a radical change. They favored the political subservience of the South and were led by Thaddeus Stevens. They nominated George McClellan to run for president against Lincoln in 1864. McClellan ran on a platform that demanded the end of the Civil War by peace negotiations.

LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION 1865: He was assassinated by John W. Booth on April 14 while at Ford's Theater. Andrew Johnson, Lincoln's vice president, succeeded him.

RECONSTRUCTION 1865-1877

ANDREW JOHNSON: He became President after Lincoln's assassination and was disliked very much. He was the first and only president to be impeached by the House of Representatives; however, the Senate acquitted him. His Reconstruction policy was similar to Lincoln's and provided for a general amnesty to all Southerners, except Confederate leaders and wealthy planters. It also provided easy terms for the Reconstruction of the South.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION: This was a committee appointed by Congress to devise a way of reconstructing the South. It created the 14th Amendment, which guaranteed citizenship to all (especially blacks).

WADE-DAVIS BILL 1864: It was the first attempt at Reconstruction by Congress. It provided for congressional administration of the Reconstruction program, abolished slavery, disenfranchised high Confederate leaders, and required a majority of the population to take an oath of allegiance. Lincoln used his pocket veto to defeat Wade-Davis Bill, but Congress answered by issuing the Wade-Davis Manifesto.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1866: This act protected the newly freed black population by invalidating the Black Codes. It guaranteed equal protection under the law, declared blacks citizens of the U.S. and forbade discrimination. Congress overrode President Johnson's veto to pass this law.

CHARLES SUMNER: He was a Radical Republican who petitioned for a bill that would desegregate public facilities and schools. His program finally was passed in Congress after his death, but it did not contain the section that desegregated schools.

TENURE OF OFFICE ACT 1867: This act prohibited the president from dismissing a federal official without congressional consent.

EDWIN STANTON: As a member of Andrew Johnson's Cabinet, he was outwardly loyal to the president, but he secretly acted as a spy for the Radical Republicans to find grounds on which to impeach Johnson.

MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION ACTS 1867: This was the reconstruction plan that Congress used for 10 years. It divided the South into five military districts that would be run by the army. It also ordered a Constitutional Convention with black and white delegates. It attempted to guarantee black suffrage and ratified the 14th Amendment.

STATE SUICIDE THEORY: Congress believed that if a state seceded it committed suicide and "killed" its statehood.

CONQUERED PROVINCE THEORY: It stated that if a state seceded, it must reapply for statehood like all other "conquered provinces."

KU KLUX KLAN: It was a secret organization that intimidated blacks from voting. Klan members dressed up in bedsheets and attacked blacks.

SCALAWAGS: They were the "poor white trash" of the South who sought to gain from Republican rule by taking advantage of the newly freed blacks. They wanted power and land.

CARPETBAGGERS: They were Northern Republicans who went to the South to gain quick political advancement and wealth. They befriended the blacks and, in return, the blacks voted the carpetbaggers into office.

BOURBONS: Bourbons were members of the revived Southern Democratic Party. They were agrarians who represented the old planter elite. They intimidated blacks by a secret organization called the White League, which was similar to the KKK.



The Reconstruction period gave rise to the Democratic Solid South, the Bourbons became influential in Southern state politics, sharecropping and the crop lien system became prevalent in Southern agriculture, and constitutional amendments were passed to ensure black civil rights.

HENRY GRADY: As editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, Grady advocated a *New South* that had a commercial and industrial economy similar to the North.

THADDEUS STEVENS: He was the leader of the Radical Republicans who promoted the legislation for the Military Reconstruction Act of 1867. He also led the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

IMPEACHMENT OF JOHNSON: He was the only president who was tried for "high crimes and misdemeanors." The Senate needed 36 votes to impeach Johnson, but Johnson was acquitted by a vote of 35 to 19.

BLACK HISTORY 1865-1910

BLACK CODES: These codes were very similar to the "Slave Codes." They banned blacks from public office, white schools, and regulated their lives.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU: This was an organization that aided blacks in their adjustment from slavery to freedom.

JIM CROW LAWS: They were laws of segregation in the South that attempted to subjugate blacks by restricting their economic and social growth.

GRANDFATHER CLAUSE: It was a Jim Crow law that restricted blacks from voting if their grandfathers could not vote before 1867.

SHARECROPPING (CROP LIEN): This was a system created after slavery was abolished, which centered around blacks becoming farmers. Blacks leased land and bought tools, often using half of their crop as payment for the land they leased, while spending the rest of their earnings to buy tools. They annually went into debt because they were overcharged by whites, and their crop yields were poor. This kept blacks in a slave-like condition.

HIRAM REVELS, BLANCHE BRUCE: They were the first two blacks to serve in the U.S. Senate.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE: An ex-slave, Washington was called in 1881 to head a black school at Tuskegee, Alabama. It was a vocational school where blacks learned skills necessary for jobs in the South. He told blacks to become self-reliant and to work hard so that they could earn the white men's respect.

GEORGE W. CARVER: He was an internationally famous agricultural chemist who helped the economy of the South by discovering hundreds of new uses for the peanut (shampoo, axle grease), the sweet potato (vinegar), and the soy bean (paints).

W. E. B. DUBOIS: One of the prominent black leaders of his time, DuBois was born in Massachusetts. He was of mixed descent and was the first black to earn his Ph.D. at Harvard. He advocated black equality and was one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909.

NIAGARA MOVEMENT 1905: It was a movement led by W. E. B. DuBois after Booker T. Washington gained control of the Afro-American Council, an organization that favored vigorous resistance to racism. Washington's opponents reacted to his conservative policies by meeting in Niagara, New York and later formed the NAACP.

NAACP 1909: W. E. B. DuBois and Oswald G. Villard (grandson of William L. Garrison) formed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). They called for full political equality for blacks and an end to racial discrimination.

THE CRISIS: It was a newspaper that was printed by the NAACP.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE 1910: This league was led by Whitney Young, Jr. and it created economic opportunities for blacks. Once blacks advanced economically, they would become accepted socially.

POLITICS OF THE LATE 1800'S

WILLIAM H. SEWARD: Seward was Secretary of State under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson. He purchased Alaska, annexed the Midway Islands, and attempted to purchase the Virgin Islands.

PURCHASE OF ALASKA 1867: Seward signed a treaty with Russia, which transferred Alaska to the U.S. for \$7.2 million or 2 cents an acre.

MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO: Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian was Napoleon III's puppet in Mexico during the Civil War. America was upset at France's action because it clearly broke the Monroe Doctrine. After the Civil War ended, Maximilian left Mexico because the U.S. threatened war.

HAMILTON FISH: Fish was the Secretary of State under President Grant. He negotiated the Treaty of Washington.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON 1871: It was the first use of international arbitration. England expressed regret for selling the Alabama to the Confederacy. An International Tribunal decided that the amount England owed the U.S. was \$15.5 million.

HORACE GREELEY: He was the editor of the *New York Tribune* and was later the presidential candidate for the Liberal Republicans in the Election of 1872.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANS 1872: They were reformers under Carl Schurz, a German political refugee, that had split from the Republican Party because they wanted an honest candidate for president.

ELECTION OF 1876: The Democratic candidate, Samuel Tilden, was one electoral vote from winning the presidency from Republican Rutherford B. Hayes. South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana were still under military Reconstruction and therefore, could not give electoral votes. Hayes won the election two days before the presidential inauguration because the Compromise of 1877 gave him twenty disputed votes.

WAVING THE BLOODY SHIRT: This was a Republican campaign tactic for winning votes in presidential elections. Republicans claimed they had preserved the Union and defeated the Confederates in the Civil War.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC (GAR): John Logan led this group of Union veterans who used the "Bloody Shirt" to gain support for pensions and disability benefits.

COMPROMISE OF 1877: In this compromise the Republicans received the presidency, the three remaining Southern states returned to the Union, and military Reconstruction ended. It also provided federal assistance for a southern transcontinental railroad and southern internal improvements.

SOLID SOUTH: After the Civil War, the South became politically unified under the Democratic party. The blacks were restricted from voting, thus giving the Democratic white population the power of the vote. This enabled them to keep political power and allowed white congressmen to hold high positions in committees.

ULYSSES S. GRANT: His Presidency witnessed some of the greatest scandals in U.S. history. His political inexperience and his corrupt cabinet allowed industrialists to run amok.

CREDIT MOBILIER: The Credit Mobilier was a corrupt railroad construction company of the Union Pacific Railway. The railroad awarded the Credit Mobilier such profitable contracts that the railroad nearly went bankrupt. In an attempt to cover up their scandal, the railroad owners bribed congressmen with stock.

JAY GOULD, JAMES FISK, BLACK FRIDAY 1869: After the U.S. Treasury stopped the sale of gold, Gould and Fisk cornered the market so that the price of gold would skyrocket. After the price skyrocketed, they sold their gold at higher prices. Soon after, the U.S. Treasury resumed the sale of U.S. gold and with this increase in the gold supply, the price of gold and the market crashed.

PANIC OF 1873: This panic was touched off by the failure of Jay Cooke and Company. A stock market crash soon followed and caused great unemployment and business failures. The unrestrained capitalistic expansion caused an oversupply of mines, railroads, and other businesses, which resulted in sharply decreased profit margins.

WHISKEY RING 1875: The Whiskey Ring was a group of distillers who bribed federal agents to avoid paying the Treasury millions in excise tax. Grant insisted that no one escape punishment, until his private secretary, Orville Babcock, was found guilty of taking bribes from the distillers.

SPECIE RESUMPTION ACT 1875: This act provided that all greenbacks would be redeemable in gold after 1879.

INDIAN RING 1876: Secretary of War William Belknap was bribed into selling Indian trading posts in Oklahoma. He was disgraced by Congress so he resigned.

MULLIGAN LETTERS 1876: Blaine had obtained a large land grant for an Arkansas railroad and in return had received large profits when the railroad sold their road bonds. Proof of this transaction was contained in the Mulligan letters.

JAMES GARFIELD: Garfield was a liberal Republican from Ohio who won the Presidency in 1881. He attacked the spoils system and was killed by a job-seeking Stalwart.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR: Arthur was vice president under James Garfield and became president after Garfield's death. He was influenced a lot by Roscoe Conkling.

GREENBACKS: It was legal tender (paper money) issued by the U.S. government.

GREENBACK-LABOR PARTY 1878: The Greenbacks were a third political party that demanded the circulation of paper money and other reforms. Its nominee in the election of 1880, James B. Weaver, did very poorly.

OHIO IDEA: This idea was proposed by Governor Horatio Seymour of New York and promised federal repayment of war bonds in greenbacks rather than in gold. This appealed to the farmers and workers who were suffering from postwar depression.

STALWARTS 1880: This was the regular and conservative branch of the Republican party that included Chester A. Arthur.

HALF-BREEDS 1880: They were the liberal faction of the Republican Party that included President James Garfield.

MUGWUMPS 1884: Mugwumps were progressive Republicans who did not like the dishonest policy of the conservative Republicans. Since the conservative Republicans were corrupt, they supported Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate in the election of 1884.

PENDLETON CIVIL SERVICE ACT 1883: This act gave three civil service commissioners the power to conduct competitive examinations for prospective government workers. This was an effort to replace incompetent officials.

system which was run by the Civil Service Commission.

ROSCOE CONKLING: Conkling was a Stalwart and a powerful political boss from New York.

JAMES G. BLAINE: He was a Stalwart and a Republican political boss from Maine. Blaine was an influential politician. He and Roscoe Conkling were rivals.

RUM, ROMANISM, REBELLION: These were the words spoken by a minister introducing presidential candidate James G. Blaine in New York. The Irish Catholics listening to this were upset and voted for Cleveland. Blaine's failure to refute the minister's statement resulted in his defeat in the election of 1884.


GROVER CLEVELAND: During his campaign, Cleveland tried to project an image of a reformist, a platform which won him the election in 1884. He was the only president to serve two non-consecutive terms. He passed the Dawes Act for Indian assimilation and the Interstate Commerce Act, which produced the first regulatory agency.

BENJAMIN HARRISON: Harrison was the grandson of former President William H. Harrison. This Indiana Republican beat Cleveland in the election of 1888 because he was supported by the industrialists and the GAR. During his term in office, he supported protective tariffs for industrialists and pensions for veterans.

McKINLEY TARIFF 1890: This tariff was devised to cut surplus revenue and continue protection for American industries. The average tariff of 48.4% aroused discontent in Latin America, in Europe, and in the U.S.

BILLION-DOLLAR CONGRESS: This refers to the Republican Congress in 1890 because money was freely appropriated for pensions and legislation.

PANIC OF 1893: After Cleveland was reelected, this devastating panic struck, which lasted 4 years and was the worst depression the U.S. had experienced thus far. It was caused by over-speculation, labor disorders, fears of free silver, and an agricultural depression.

 The assassination of James Garfield by a job-seeking Stalwart, led to the Pendleton Act. This created the civil service

RISE OF BIG BUSINESS 1870-1900

LAISSEZ-FAIRE: This was a philosophy created in 1776 by Adam Smith that advocated minimal government regulation of business.

ADAM SMITH: Smith was the *Father of Modern Economics*. He was against mercantilism and, in his book, *The Wealth of Nations*, Smith advocated a *laissez-faire* policy of leaving business alone.

ROBBER BARONS: This is a nickname for entrepreneurs who monopolized industries and overcharged the consumer. They included J. Pierpont Morgan, Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller, big business tycoons.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL CONSOLIDATION: Horizontal consolidation is a way to control some businesses by monopolizing one necessary part of the business (Rockefeller's refineries). Vertical consolidation is the process of monopolizing the whole business by controlling all of the parts from the raw materials to the finished product (Carnegie's steel).

STOCK WATERING: It refers to the practice of inflating claims about the assets and profitability of a company to increase the prices of its stocks and bonds.

POOLS: In a pool, competitors of a certain product agree to raise prices collectively so they can receive huge profits.

HOLDING COMPANIES: They were formed in response to the Sherman Antitrust Act. They consisted of one company owning the majority of stock of a large number of companies.

TRUSTS: In a trust, the board of directors in one company controls the competing company by being on the other company's board of directors, thus eliminating competition. To do this, a large company owns enough stock in all of its competitors to pick the members of the board and then influences them.

INTERLOCKING DIRECTORATES: A company places people into positions of power, and influences the competing company through these people. One of the most prominent interlocking directorates was J. P. Morgan's.

LONG AND SHORT HAUL, REBATES: Corruption of the railroads was so bad that companies often charged a higher rate for a shorter haul than for a longer haul. They also gave rebates or favors to big companies such as Carnegie Steel.

BESSEMER PROCESS: This was the process of strengthening iron by forming steel. It rid the iron ore of all impurities (slag) and carbonized the iron into steel.

MESABI RANGE: Located in the Lake Superior-Minnesota region, the Mesabi Range produced much of the iron ore in America.

HENRY C. FRICK: He was the first to make a million dollars by selling coke (a coal residue).

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE: He was the inventor of the automatic air brake in 1872. It was a brake that would activate all the brakes in the train at once.

THOMAS A. EDISON: Probably the most versatile inventor in American history, Edison received thousands of patents for his inventions. Some of his most famous inventions are the phonograph and the incandescent light.

ALEXANDER G. BELL: Bell, a teacher of the deaf, invented the telephone.

BIG FOUR: They were four multimillionaires who monopolized the railroads in California. They were Leland Stanford, Colis

Huntington, Charles Crocker, and Mark Hopkins, railroad tycoons.

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC: These were two of the many railroads owned by the Big Four of California. They were operated by Grenville Dodge and were later sold to the Big Four.

JAMES G. HILL, GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD: Hill was the only railroad builder who built a railroad without government subsidies. His railroad ran from Duluth, Minnesota, on Lake Superior to the port of Seattle, Washington, and was called the Great Northern Railroad.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, NEW YORK CENTRAL: Vanderbilt was the most prominent multimillionaire in the East. He controlled most of the Eastern railroads and the name of his railroad was the New York Central.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, STANDARD OIL: Rockefeller started out with an oil refinery in Pittsburgh and turned it into an oil company with a monopoly on 90% of American oil. He practiced horizontal consolidation by controlling the refineries only; if someone wanted oil refined, they had to come to Rockefeller.

ANDREW CARNEGIE: Carnegie was a multimillionaire who controlled a quarter of the steel industry with his company, Carnegie Steel.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN: As the most influential and powerful banker in America, J. P. Morgan was the symbol of power and arrogance for financial capitalism. He was on many boards of directors because he could provide loans that the companies needed.

MORGAN BOND TRANSACTION: J. Pierpont Morgan and August Belmont agreed to lend the government \$62 million in exchange for a special discount on U.S. bonds. With this money the U.S. government restored its gold supply while Morgan and Belmont made a handsome profit selling the bonds to the public.

GUSTAVUS SWIFT, PHILIP ARMOUR: These two controlled the monopoly of meat packing. With the improvements of railroads, the inventions of the tin can, and the refrigerated box car, Swift and Armour became top names in meat packing.

JAMES DUKE, AMERICAN TOBACCO: Named after President James Buchanan, James B. Duke controlled 93% of the tobacco business. This percentage was the most comprehensive monopoly in America.

JAY COOKE: Cooke was an extremely rich financial genius of the Civil War. He owned a New York banking firm called Jay Cooke and Company. Its failure in 1873 helped begin a depression.

ELBERT GARY, U.S. STEEL 1901: When Carnegie Steel sold out its interests to a group of financiers headed by Elbert Gary and J.P. Morgan, they formed U.S. Steel. Gary later bought the company from Morgan.

WINDOM COMMITTEE 1874: A Senate committee, the Windom committee recommended that the U.S. government build railroads to compete with private lines and thus force private lines to keep their rates down.

CULLOW COMMITTEE 1886: A Senate committee, this committee disclosed that railroads were guilty of pooling tactics and recommended immediate federal government regulation of the railroads.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT 1887: It stated that trusts or monopolies were illegal. It created the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) to enforce the measure and required railroads to post their rates publicly. It also prohibited rate discrimination.

RISE OF LABOR 1866-1900

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING: These are face-to-face negotiations to settle disputes between workers and management. Each side has an agenda of demands and attempts to achieve a favorable compromise. The union leaders have the power to speak for the members of their union as a whole.

INJUNCTION: An injunction is a court order obtained by a company to ban unions and stop strikes.

STRIKES, PICKETS, BOYCOTTS: Strikes, pickets, and boycotts are tools that the union uses against the management of a company. During strikes, workers refuse to work. In pickets, people use signs to publicize the strike and to stop strike breakers. In a boycott, the union asks the public not to buy the company's products.

COMPANY UNIONS: They were unions formed and controlled by their respective companies to appease the workers. The workers were lulled into a false sense of security because the company left the union without real bargaining power.

CLOSED SHOP, BLACKLIST: A closed shop refers to a company that hires only union members. When a company blacklisted someone, it told other employers that the person was a union member, which prevented him from working after he had been fired.

YELLOW DOG CONTRACTS: These are contracts that the company forces a worker to sign before he can be employed in the company. The contract states that the worker cannot join a union.

WILLIAM SYLVIS, NATIONAL LABOR UNION 1866:

The National Labor Union was the first national union. It represented the iron workers who wanted an eight-hour day. The union's downfall was a result of becoming involved with politics and supporting the Greenback-Labor Party.

STEPHENS, POWDERLY, KNIGHTS OF LABOR 1869:

Uriah S. Stephens founded this labor union and Terance V. Powderly led it. Its downfall was attributed to the lack of funds, lack of organization, and the violence at the Haymarket Square in Chicago.

GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE 1877: Railroad workers went on strike protesting wage cuts and prevented the railroads from operating. Federal troops were used against unions for the first time during this strike. The disturbances were stopped and the workers returned to work with their lower wages.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, AFL 1881: The American Federation of Labor (AFL) represented skilled labor and was composed of craft unions. The AFL learned from the Knights of Labor and the National Labor Union and avoided politics and violence.

HAYMARKET SQUARE RIOT 1886: This was a riot led by the Knights of Labor in Chicago. It began as an attempt to secure an eight-hour work day. Twelve people were killed when an anarchist threw a bomb into a column of policemen. This act of violence was linked to the Knights of Labor and was a major setback to their cause.

HOMESTEAD STEEL STRIKE, PINKERTONS 1892:

Carnegie's steel workers had a sit-down strike. In response, Carnegie hired the Pinkerton Detective Agency to stop the strike, but the attempt failed. The government militia laid siege to the factory for 20 weeks before the workers capitulated.

PULLMAN STRIKE 1894: This strike began when the Pullman Palace Car Company severely cut wages for its workers. The railroad workers responded by refusing to link any Pullman car to a train. The government transported mail on Pullman cars making

the union's actions a federal offense. President Cleveland brought in the army to end the strike and safeguard U.S. mail. There was \$30 million in damage as mobs representing both sides roamed the streets during the strike.

AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION: It started the Pullman strike and was led by Eugene V. Debs.

EUGENE V. DEBS: Debs was the head of the American Railway Union and later became the founder of the American Socialist Party.

WILSON-GORMAN TARIFF 1894: It lowered duties on imports to about 40% but still protected American industries from foreign competition.

DINGLEY TARIFF 1897: It raised duties to an extremely high average of 57%, the highest in U.S. history.

URBANIZATION AND IMMIGRATION 1870-1915

GERRYMANDERING: Gerrymandering is a term applied to the drawing of political boundaries in a such a manner that a political party or candidate received an electoral majority while an opponent received a minority.

NEW IMMIGRATION: The new immigration started after the Civil War and reached its peak at the beginning of the 20th century. These immigrants were mainly from Eastern and Southern Europe and migrated because of hard economic times. They included Greeks, Italians, Slavs and Poles. When they arrived they faced strong, nativist opposition in the U.S. and were greatly discriminated against.

STREETCAR SUBURBS, TENEMENTS: As streetcars continued to branch from the inner city, suburbs were created to house the middle class workers who were attempting to escape the inner city problems. Yet, the suburbs were close enough for the white collar worker to commute daily. Tenements were cheap, run-down, high-rise apartments in the inner city that housed the poor.

WILLIAM M. TWEED: "Boss" Tweed led a political ring in New York City. He stole more than \$200 million from the public in the 6 years he was a political boss. He was finally indicted in 1871 and sentenced to jail where he later died.

GEORGE W. PLUNKITT: Plunkitt ran Tammany Hall after "Boss" Tweed was indicted. He wrote a book on how to cheat the public.

TAMMANY HALL: Tammany Hall was the headquarters of New York's infamous "Boss" Tweed.

THOMAS NAST: As the first prominent cartoonist, Nast's drawings led to the indictment of "Boss" Tweed. Nast's cartoon in 1871 called "Let Us Prey," portrayed Tweed as a vulture who used fraud to cheat New York out of its funds.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK: Comstock waged a lifelong war on immorality by defending sexual purity and attempting to remove obscene pictures from society.

JANE ADDAMS, HULL HOUSE 1889: Jane Addams was a humanitarian reformer who established a halfway house for homeless children called the Hull House because she was disgusted by the inner city problems.

JAMES BRYCE: Bryce was an English ambassador to the U.S. who wrote a book about America called *The American Commonwealth*. In it he said that success breeds success or that successful people inspire others to become successful.

JOHN ROEBLING: Roebling was an engineer who built the Brooklyn Bridge, the first large suspension bridge in America, in 1883.

LOUIS SULLIVAN: Sullivan was one of America's first architects. His philosophy of functionalism stated that everything on a building must have a purpose or function. He was the first person to build skyscrapers and later opened a school for architects.

FRANK L. WRIGHT: Wright was an architect who had a theory that buildings should have their own unique styles and should not imitate Greek and Roman architecture. Moreover, he believed that architecture should blend with its environment and surroundings.

ASHCAN SCHOOL, ARMORY SHOW 1913: The Ashcan School was a group of painters who depicted inner city life through their paintings. In the Armory Show of 1913, they painted pictures of trash cans.

LITERACY TESTS: These tests limited immigration into the U.S. by turning away immigrants who could not read or write English.

CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW 1882: After Kearney terrorized the Chinese, he and others demanded that no more Chinese be allowed in the country. Congress responded by placing a 10-year moratorium (suspension) on Chinese immigration.

AMERICAN PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (APA) 1887: It was one of the most common anti-foreign organizations in the U.S. It sought nativist goals such as immigration exclusion.


DILLINGHAM COMMITTEE 1911: This committee severely restricted immigration because of nativist protest.

DENIS KEARNEY: As part of the nativist reaction to the flood of immigrants after the Civil War, Kearney antagonized the Chinese in the West by cutting off their pigtails and murdering them.

THE FRONTIER 1850-1890

COMSTOCK LODGE 1859: Prospectors in Nevada discovered gold near the Carson River valley. This fabulously rich vein brought in about \$340 million worth of gold and silver between 1860 and 1890.

HOMESTEAD ACT 1862: This act gave 160 acres of free public land to any settler who would live on them.

 By the end of the 1880's, immigrants to the U.S. were composed primarily of Southern and Eastern Europeans.

MORRILL ACT 1862: As part of Republican wartime legislation, this law provided generous grants of public lands to each state. At that time, 30,000 acres per member of Congress was granted. Ninety percent of this land was to be used as an endowment for colleges and universities teaching agriculture, mechanical arts and other such subjects.

CHIVINGTON MASSACRE 1864: Colonel J. M. Chivington's militia massacred 500 Indians in cold blood at Sand Creek, Colorado. The Indians were shot for sport.

WASHITA RIVER, BLACK KETTLE 1869: Major George A. Custer and his troops surrounded Chief Black Kettle's tribe at the Washita River where they opened fire and killed 200 Indians.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS ACT 1871: This act gave the Indians tribal ownership of reservation lands.

JOSEPH GLIDDEN: In 1874, Glidden developed a superior type of barbed wire that gave the farmer greater protection against wandering cattle.

GEORGE A. CUSTER, LITTLE BIG HORN 1876: In the Sioux War of 1876-77, 2,500 well-armed Indian warriors chased Lieutenant-Colonel Custer to the Little Big Horn River in Montana. There the Indians wiped out 264 officers and men.

HELEN H. JACKSON: Jackson was a Massachusetts writer of children's literature. In 1881, she published her book, *A Century of Dishonor*, which told about the U.S. government's ruthlessness in dealing with the Indians.

CHIEF JOSEPH, NEZ PERCE: The Nez Perce Indians of Idaho, led by Chief Joseph, retreated 1500 miles to Canada when gold-hungry whites trespassed on their land. The Indians surrendered 30 miles from the Canadian border because of a harsh winter and the forceful persuasion of a U.S. army division.

DAWES SEVERALTY ACT 1887: In an attempt to assimilate the Indians into American society, this act divided tribal lands among all Indians with each Indian receiving a portion of farmland.

HATCH ACT 1887: This created experimental agricultural stations that made farming more scientific and increased the crop yield.

SOONERS AND BOOMERS: On April 22, 1889, Oklahoma was opened for the last great run for free land. Boomers staked out their claims on the specified day while Sooners cheated by staking out their claims the night before.

GHOST DANCE MOVEMENT, WOUNDED KNEE 1890: The plight of the Sioux caused them to become desperate. They turned to Wovaka for help, and he promised to restore the Sioux's dominance on the plains if they performed the Ghost Dance. This movement spread and caused white people to become alarmed. After the death of Sitting Bull in 1890, the Cavalry attempted to round up 350 starving Indians of the Ghost Dance cult at

Wounded Knee, S.D. When an Indian fired a shot, the Cavalry retaliated by killing all of the Indians.

FREDERICK J. TURNER: Turner wrote an essay on the West called "The Significance of the Frontier on American History," in which he outlined the significance of the frontier on the country as well as the impact of the close of the frontier. This volume included Turner's *Safety Valve* theory.

SAFETY VALVE THEORY: This theory states that when hard times hit, the unemployed moved west, took up farming and became prosperous. With the close of the frontier the less fortunate had no place to start a new life, thus leading to urban overcrowding and inner city problems.

SOCIAL AND INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT 1860-1900

CHAUTAUQUA MOVEMENT 1874: Named for its place of origin, Chautauqua, N.Y., this was a four-year adult education program designed to teach illiterate adults how to read and write.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY 1876: Johns Hopkins University was among the first high-quality graduate schools in America.

CHARLES DARWIN: In 1859, Darwin finished his book, *Origin of the Species*, which supported science, rational thought, and evolution. Theories presented in the book conflicted with some of the teachings of the Protestant and Catholic Churches.

SOCIAL DARWINISM: This philosophy applied evolution to social studies by stating that the law of the survival of the fittest applied to the human race. It asserted that inexorable natural laws controlled the social order and that government should not attempt to uplift the poor through social programs or charity because the poor are lazy while the rich are hardworking.

HERBERT SPENCER: He led the philosophy of Social Darwinism and was the first person to coin the phrase "the survival of the fittest."

HENRY W. BEECHER: He was a clergyman who found no basic antagonism between the scientific concepts of evolution and Christian principles.

JOSIAH STRONG: A cleric, Josiah Strong advocated imperialism and linked it to the survival of the fittest. He said that in order for America to compete, she should build an overseas empire. He proposed to make Christianity a part of the everyday life of the people. He sided politically with labor and made his church into an attractive social institution.

LESTER F. WARD: Ward wrote *Dynamic Sociology* which argued that the laws of nature could be changed by humans. He specialized in sociology and stated that society had evolved and the government needed to regulate big business and prevent exploitation of natural resources.

ANDREW CARNEGIE: A railroad tycoon who later started U.S. Steel, Carnegie supported a laissez-faire economy. His essay, "The Gospel of Wealth," confirms his support of a laissez-faire economy and his support for the law of competition. Carnegie believed the law of competition was beneficial and would bring long-term social benefits.

RUSSELL CONWELL: Conwell followed Social Darwinism and wrote a poem titled "Acres of Diamonds." This poem states that hard workers became rich and lazy people became poor.

SOCIAL GOSPEL, YMCA: Social gospel was a social movement that helped the poor. The Salvation Army, the YMCA, and the YWCA are all social gospels. The YMCA worked to overcome the dislocation and heartache experienced by thousands of rural Americans. It provided decent housing and recreational facilities and exposed its members to moral improvement.

WALTER RAUSCHENBUSCH: He created the Fabian Socialists, a group that wanted an egalitarian society (a society that promotes human equality) without the use of force. He also wrote *Christianity and the Social Crisis*, a book that applied Jesus' teachings to society.

WASHINGTON GLADDEN: He was a progressive clergyman who accepted the new scientific ideas and supported a church-labor coalition against business.

CHARLES SHELDON: He wrote *In His Steps*, a book that

urged people to follow Jesus' example (or follow in His footsteps).
DWIGHT L. MOODY: He was the leading evangelist against modernism in the Northeast.

MARY B. EDDY: She founded Christian Science, a religion which promises physical and spiritual salvation. This religion promotes mind over matter and teaches people to heal themselves if they are ill.

GILDED AGE: This was a sarcastic name given to the post-Civil War era by Mark Twain in his book *The Gilded Age*. He said that this age looked "gold-plated" on the outside, but in reality, the core was made of lead.

NOUVEAU RICHE: This is a French phrase meaning "new rich." It is used to refer to those who had recently become wealthy. Included were people, like Carnegie, who acquired their riches through business while the "old rich" were people who inherited their wealth.

EDWARD BELLAMY: In his book *Looking Backward, 2000-1887*, Bellamy described an ideal U.S. as a utopian socialist society where production facilities were owned by the people and leisure time was used for cultural advancement.

HENRY GEORGE: In his book, *Progress and Poverty*, he criticized unequal land distribution which he believed led to extreme differences between the social classes. He based his book on his experience of poverty in India.

WILLIAM JAMES, PRAGMATISM: He was a philosopher who wrote about a concept known as pragmatism, which emphasized the practical side of thinking. Truth came from everyday experience and observation.

E. L. GODKIN: Godkin crusaded militantly for civil service reform, honesty in government, and a moderate tariff. In his book, *The Nation*, he criticized the U.S. for the lack of these things.

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS: He was a pseudo-realist author who centered his attention on the upper-middle class. In his works he presented a realistic picture of a society adjusting itself to a machine-oriented world.

HENRY JAMES: Also a pseudo-realist, he was an author who wrote books about the rich and expatriates.

STEPHEN CRANE: In his novel, *The Red Badge of Courage*, Stephen Crane recounts a stirring story of a bloodied young recruit under fire during the Civil War.

HAMILIN GARLAND: One of the most serious literary authors, Garland wrote mainly about the mid-west and the prairie.

JOEL C. HARRIS: Harris wrote the Uncle Remus stories that were about the South. These stories contained a hero and a trickster. Harris used a black man named Uncle Remus as a narrator in the stories.

BRET HARTE: He was a serious author of Westerns.

MARK TWAIN (SAMUEL CLEMENS): Mark Twain was the pseudonym for Samuel Clemens. Twain was probably the best-known serious literary novelist and satirist at the end of the 19th century. His works include *Huckleberry Finn*, *Tom Sawyer*, and *The Prince and the Pauper*.

HORATIO ALGER: An author of popular literature, Alger wrote a record number of 119 books in 20 years. His books were rags-to-riches stories in which the characters obtain material possessions and wealth as a way to achieve happiness.

REALISM: This was the cultural movement after romanticism that dealt with the real aspects of life instead of fantasy or abstract worlds.

THOMAS EAKINS: Eakins was a 19th century realist painter.

WINSLOW HOMER: He was the first American impressionist whose paintings made an emotional impression on the viewer. He was considered the best artist of the period and was best known for his seascapes with lone men struggling against massive waves.

AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS: He was the only known American sculptor of this period. His sculptures were usually large and robust.

JOSEPH PULITZER: He purchased the *New York World* in 1883 and soon made it into the most profitable newspaper in America. He maintained Greeley's position of supporting the underdog and was the innovator of the comics, the sports page, daily political cartoons and articles by feature writers.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST: Hearst became Pulitzer's competitor when he acquired the *New York Morning Journal* in 1895. The newspaper soon became a powerful chain through Hearst's yellow journalism tactics.

YELLOW JOURNALISM: A tactic used by William Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer. They created fictional and exaggerated atrocities which were centered around sensationalism and swayed the American public to demand war.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY: She was the founder and leader of the National American Women's Suffrage Association (NAWSA), a women's rights movement. She suggested that the movement concentrate on gaining suffrage for women.

CARRIE C. CATT: Catt was head of the League of Women Voters and the NAWSA. She had superb organizing abilities and political skills and was committed to broad social reforms.

ALICE PAUL: Paul headed the Congressional Union which pushed the women's suffrage movement to a national level in 1911 after California allowed women to vote. She also led the Women's Party after the 19th Amendment was passed.

FRANCES WILLARD, WCTU 1874: Willard headed the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) and fought for prohibition.

CARRIE A. NATION: She was the most notorious member of the Anti-Saloon League. She wanted to ban saloons and would attack people at bars and the bars themselves with her hatchet. These activities made her famous on lecture circuits.

REFORM MOVEMENTS 1867-1916

BIMETALLISM: Bimetallism is the use of two metals as specie to back up a country's currency. The U.S. government used silver and gold.

FREE SILVER, 16:1: Westerners were promoting free silver as a means of increasing the money supply, inflating currency and easing the strain on the farmers' mounting debts. The U.S. government had been coining 16 silver coins per gold coin.

CRIME OF '73: The government stopped coining silver money in 1873. This was considered a crime by western farmers who desired a cheaper circulating medium and desired unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the 16:1 ratio.

BLAND-ALLISON ACT 1878: This act stated that the U.S. government would buy \$2 to 4 million worth of silver a month and mint it into silver dollars, but the Treasury refused to mint silver dollars.

SHERMAN SILVER PURCHASE ACT 1890: It increased the Treasury's silver purchase to 4.5 million ounces monthly and required the government to issue Treasury notes redeemable in gold and silver.

WILLIAM H. HARVEY: He wrote *Coin's Financial School* in 1894 which explained the monetary issue in layman's terms. Harvey advocated free coinage of silver and said that economic problems were caused by inflation and gold coins.

COXEY'S ARMY 1894: Coxey led over 500,000 protestors in a march to Washington D.C. They demanded that the government relieve unemployment and called for inflation to relieve their debt payments. This was one of the first mass marches in America. Coxey and his "army" were arrested for walking on the White House grass. Because they violated no other laws, this was the only way to get rid of them.

GOLD STANDARD ACT 1900: This act ended the coinage of silver and only allowed the U.S. Treasury to coin gold. It increased the Gold Reserve to \$150 million because the U.S. had switched to a gold-based currency.

GRANGER MOVEMENT 1867, OLIVER KELLEY: The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was founded by Oliver Kelley and was composed of farmers who demanded the regulation of western railroads and other monopolies. It was the foundation for other farmer's groups in the late 1800's.

GRANGER LAWS: They were state laws that set maximum rates railroads could charge for carrying or storing grain.

FARMERS ALLIANCE 1879, BEN TILLMAN: This group was founded by Ben "Pitchfork" Tillman after the Grangers failed. This group was very powerful. Three members serve as governors.



Thomas Nast popularized the Donkey and the Elephant as symbols for the Democratic and Republican parties during the 1880 presidential campaign.

OCALA DEMANDS 1890: In Ocala, Florida, members of the Northern and Southern Farmers Alliances convened and discussed their political success. They formed a committee that created the Populist Party and agreed upon a common program of free silver, government ownership of railroads, and other reforms.

POPULIST (PEOPLE'S) PARTY 1891: The Populists were a third political party that was formed from the Farmers Alliances. They nominated James B. Weaver as their candidate in the

election of 1892. He advocated the policies of the Omaha Platform.

OMAHA PLATFORM 1892: The Populists met in Omaha, Nebraska to create a platform that would appeal to farmers throughout the nation. The platform stressed inflation, \$50 per person in circulating currency, a postal savings bank, and a graduated income tax. The Populists also wanted government ownership and operation of railroads, communications, and utilities. They advocated the direct election of senators, a one term limit for presidents; tariff reductions; restriction of immigration; an eight-hour work day; and implementation of an Australian ballot, an initiative, and referendum.

WATSON, WEAVER, LEASE, DONNELLY: These people were the leaders of the Populist Party. Tom Watson was the Populist's campaign manager and James Weaver was their presidential candidate. Mary Lease was an orator in favor of the Populists and Ignatius Donnelly had come up with the Populists solution to America's problems.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY: He was a conservative who supported protective tariffs. He was against free silver and during the election he ran a "front porch" campaign (McKinley stayed at home and presented planned speeches to important people). Conservative newspapers and industrialists worked harder than McKinley to elect him President (This was called McKinley's "fog" campaign).

MARK HANNA: He was the political boss of Ohio. He was McKinley's campaign manager and put him in office using a \$16 million campaign fund.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN: Bryan was the Democratic candidate during the election of 1896. He only had \$250,000 in campaign funds and ran against William McKinley who had \$16 million in funds. He was a vigorous supporter of free silver.

CROSS OF GOLD SPEECH: William J. Bryan presented this speech which advocated free silver and part of the Omaha Platform. In his speech, Bryan said the poor were being crucified on a cross of gold. This speech resulted in his nomination as the Democratic candidate for president.

MUCKRAKERS: They were writers who supported Progressive reform through magazine articles. They received the name *Muckrakers* from Theodore Roosevelt.

JACOB RIIS: He wrote *How the Other Half Lives* in 1890. Riis investigated the New York City slums and wrote about the horror in the inner cities. He startled the public into aiding the poor.

HENRY D. LLOYD: He wrote *Wealth Against Commonweath* in 1894. This book exposed the corruption of Rockefeller as he monopolized the oil industry.

CHARLOTTE P. GILMAN: She wrote *Women and Economics* in 1898. This book traced the history of sexual discrimination, gender stereotyping, and the subordination of women.

THORSTEIN VEBLLEN: He wrote *The Theory of the Leisure Class* in 1899. His book exposed the exploitation of the poor by the wealthy.

FRANK NORRIS: He wrote *The Octopus* in 1901. It dealt with the struggle wheat farmers had with the powerful railroads and a monopolized market. He also wrote *The Pit*, a book which also told about the destruction of farmers by railroads and markets.

LINCOLN STEFFENS: He wrote *The Shame of the Cities* in 1904. He lived in many different cities while investigating and writing about the corruption in city governments.

IDA TARBELL: She wrote the *History of the Standard Oil Company* in 1904. It was an article about Rockefeller and his company's corruption and how it wiped out small businesses like her father's.

JOHN SPARGO: He wrote *The Bitter Cry of the Children* in 1906. In it, Spargo, gave accounts of children losing fingers, arms, and other limbs by working in unsafe factories. He stated that child labor was a shame and that it needed to be stopped.

DAVID PHILLIPS: He wrote *Treason of the Senate* in 1906. He revealed that 75 out of 90 Senators took bribes. He gave the names of corrupt senators and later was assassinated.

JOHN DEWEY: He wrote *The School and Society*. In his book, Dewey said that we learn through our experiences. He wanted teachers to show pupils that learning was interesting. He also stressed the need of training for life in the class room.

UPTON SINCLAIR: He wrote *The Jungle* in 1906. It is a book about immigrants working in meat industries and the abusive way the managers treated them. The book condemned the terrible working conditions and unsanitary meat that was being produced.

HERBERT CROLY: He wrote *The Promise of American Life* in 1909. Croly's book pleaded for government regulation of business and influenced Roosevelt's New Nationalism.

INITIATIVE: The initiative was part of the Omaha Platform and is used today. The public can initiate or put a law on the ballot to be voted on. This is done by collecting a specified number of signatures.

REFERENDUM: A referendum is a vote of the people which has already been passed by the Legislature. Referendums may be conducted on controversial legislation.

RECALL: A recall enables the voters to present a ballot to remove undesirable officials. The voters then vote whether or not to remove the official from office before the term is up.

DIRECT PRIMARY (PREFERENTIAL): In a direct or preferential primary, the registered voters choose candidates for each political party in a preliminary election.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT: An Australian ballot is a secret ballot and was part of the Omaha Platform.

MARGARET SANGER: She advocated the use of birth control and founded the Planned Parenthood League to help poor mothers raise their children.



Margaret Sanger was the first advocate of family planning during the Progressive Era. She coined the Phrase "Birth Control", and published a magazine called *Women Rebel*.

OLIVER W. HOLMES: He was a liberal Supreme Court justice who supported the Progressive Movement and believed that laws should fit the changing needs of society.

CHARLES E. HUGHES: Hughes was the governor of New York who busted the insurance and gas companies. He was a New York supreme court justice and was a candidate in the election of 1916.

ELECTION OF 1900: The Republicans nominated William McKinley on a platform that advocated imperialism while the Democrats chose William J. Bryan on a platform of free silver. During the election, the Republicans professed that free silver would end U.S. prosperity. McKinley won the election with an overwhelming victory in the urban areas.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, SQUARE DEAL: He was a progressive Republican from New York who became President in 1901 after an anarchist killed McKinley. The Square Deal was Roosevelt's program during his presidency, and it included control of corporations by *trust-busting*, consumer protection, and conservation of natural resources.

CONSUMERISM: It was a theory that stated an increasing consumption of goods is economically desirable.

TRUST-BUSTING: The term *trust-busting* was first used while Roosevelt was in office. It described his zealotry in the breaking up of trusts. Roosevelt filed 44 antitrust suits (thus the term *trust-busting* was created).

COMMISSION PLAN 1900, CITY MANAGER PLAN 1913: The Commission Plan was first used in Galveston, Texas. It placed the city government in the hands of a commission of experts. The City Manager Plan was first used in Dayton, Ohio. A specially trained city manager was hired to run the city. Both plans were attempts to produce an efficient city administration.

NEULANDS ACT 1902: This was the first act to set up large scale irrigation projects in semiarid states. The first project was the Roosevelt Dam near Phoenix.

ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE (FACT FINDING) 1902: The Anthracite Coal Mine workers went on strike demanding a 20% pay increase, a nine-hour work day, and Union recognition. This strike crippled the nation in the winter of 1902 and led to the creation of the Fact Finding Committee to arbitrate the problem. When the committee ruled against the management, Roosevelt threatened to use the army to enforce the ruling if management didn't comply. The workers got a nine-hour working day and a 10% pay increase.

ELKINS ACT 1903, REBATES: It outlawed discriminatory rebates to big corporations. The Standard Oil Company was found guilty of 1,462 violations of the Elkins Act and charged \$29 million in fines. The sentence was overruled by a higher court.

HEPBURN ACT 1906: This act increased the power of the ICC so that it could regulate interstate trade and examine the finances of companies requesting a raise in rates.

MEAT INSPECTION ACT 1906: This act decreed that the preparation of meat shipped over state lines would be subject to federal inspection from beginning to end.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG ACT 1906: It tried to prevent the mislabeling of food and drugs. It also banned harmful drugs and chemicals in food and medicine being shipped between states.

PANIC OF 1907: This was a short panic and was known as the Richman's Panic (Banker's panic) because the rich overspeculated. This panic called attention to inelasticity of the currency and the great control private banks had over the money supply.

CONSERVATION CONFERENCE 1908: Held in the White House, it inspired 41 states to create conservation commissions. It also helped create the National Conservation Commission.

PAYNE-ALDRICH TARIFF 1909: Payne introduced a tariff of 32% and helped its passage through the House. However, Senator Aldrich and his followers tacked on 847 amendments to this tariff and passed it through the Senate as a 40.8% average tariff.

BALLINGER-PINCHOT AFFAIR 1909: Secretary of the Interior, R.A. Ballinger, believed land reserves to be illegal so he leased them out to large companies. Pinchot, head of the Division of Forestry, wrote Ballinger memos accusing him of not being zealous in conserving the environment. Pinchot was fired by Taft for starting the controversy. This infuriated the progressive Republicans.

MANN-ELKINS ACT 1910: It gave the ICC the power to suspend a company's rate increase if it was not needed. The ICC controlled anything that was interstate (for example, cable and telegraph companies).

TRIANGLE SHIRTWAIST COMPANY FIRE 1911: This New York City company experienced a fire in which 146 women workers were killed. After this fire, the legislatures of New York and other states passed laws regulating hours and working conditions of such factories.

FREDERICK W. TAYLOR: He wrote the *Principles of Scientific Management* in 1911. The book explained Taylor's ideas for increasing efficiency by standardizing job routines and rewarding fast workers. He wanted to manage time scientifically and improve people's use of time. He gathered data while he was chief engineer in a steel mill. Taylorism soon came to be known as efficiency.

WISCONSIN IDEA: It was proposed by Robert LaFollette who was the Governor of Wisconsin. It stated that a government has responsibility for its citizens' welfare. It also advocated workmen's compensation and the conservation of forests.

ROBERT LAFOLLETTE: He was Governor of Wisconsin and was nicknamed "Mr. Progressive" because of his radical and progressive ideas. He curbed political bosses, taxed big businesses, and controlled the railroads.

TOM JOHNSON: Johnson was the mayor of Cleveland and was considered the best mayor during this time period because he allowed public ownership of electrical plants, water, and transportation.

SAMUEL JONES: He was the mayor of Toledo who made many radical changes. He was against graft, corruption, and police brutality. He favored municipal civil service, open contracts, free kindergartens, and playgrounds.

HIRAM JOHNSON: He was the governor of California who busted the Big Four and re-introduced democracy to California.

WILLIAM H. TAFT: Taft was Roosevelt's handpicked successor. Taft was a Republican lawyer from Ohio and was associated with the "Old Guard" or very conservative politicians. He favored protective tariffs and trust regulation.

JOSEPH CANNON, OLD GUARD: Cannon took "Czar" Reed's place as the Speaker of the House. He controlled the Rules Committee and prevented progressive measures from reaching the floor of the House.

GEORGE W. NORRIS: He joined with progressive Republicans and Democrats in 1910 in an effort to deprive Canon of his power to appoint the Rules Committee or to be a member of it. This group also made all committees elective.

OSAWATOMIE SPEECH 1910: When Roosevelt returned from Africa, he spoke at Osawatome, Kansas. In his speech, he advocated *New Nationalism* which proposed to make the federal government a powerful reform instrument. This later became his platform in the Bull Moose Party.

NEW NATIONALISM, BULL MOOSE PARTY 1912: The Bull Moose Party was a third party consisting of progressive Republicans. They picked Roosevelt as their candidate for president in 1912. He advocated the *New Nationalism* platform, similar to LaFollette's Wisconsin Idea.

WOODROW WILSON, NEW FREEDOM: Wilson was the president of Princeton and later became the U.S. president. In his *New Freedom* platform, Wilson wanted freedom of opportunity for everybody and a return to an era of small entrepreneurs, laissez-

faire economics, and unlimited competition.



Early in his administration, Woodrow Wilson attacked the "triple wall of privilege" by pushing for legislative reforms in tariff, banking, and anti-trust laws.

LOUIS BRANDEIS: Brandeis was a lawyer who helped Wilson draft *New Freedom* ideas. He was the first prominent Jew in politics and the first Jew to become a Chief Justice in the Supreme Court.

EUGENE V. DEBS, SOCIALIST PARTY: Eugene V. Debs was the Socialist Party candidate in the elections of 1908 and 1912. He received nearly a million votes in 1912. The Socialist Party advocated government ownership of industry and utilities.
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS WORLD (IWW), "WOBBLIES" 1905: This was a left-wing radical organization of unskilled workers. They chanted "An injury to one is an injury to all," and attempted to abolish capitalism by striking, boycotting, and even sabotaging businesses. "Wobblies" was the nickname for the IWW.

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD: Haywood was a large man and a powerful orator who founded the IWW. He led it in a successful strike against a textile mill in Massachusetts in 1912.

PUJO COMMITTEE 1911: This committee was created by a Democratically dominated Congress to investigate banking. It found a large banking trust controlled by Morgan and Rockefeller. They were on a total of 341 Boards of Directors, and together controlled companies worth a total of \$22 billion.

FEDERAL RESERVE ACT 1913: Also named the Glass-Owen Act, it created the Federal Reserve System. This system allowed flexibility in the amount of currency in circulation. It also gave banks the right to write promissory notes in times of crisis to ease the burden on the common man. The system is administered by the Federal Reserve Board.

UNDERWOOD-SIMMONS TARIFF 1913: This tariff brought the first significant drop in rates since the Civil War, from 40.8% to 27%. It was also the first tariff to adopt a graduated income tax, which offset the loss in revenue.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION: This commission controls companies that do interstate business and makes sure that these companies are not involved in harmful practices or false advertising.

CLAYTON ANTITRUST ACT 1914: Many loopholes from the Sherman Antitrust Act were closed with this because this act forbade interlocking directors and companies from holding stock in competing companies. However, labor unions and farm organizations were exempt from this act.

LAFOLLETTE SEAMEN'S ACT 1915: This law required that sailors receive decent wages, fair treatment and food. However, it severely hampered American shipping because it raised shipping expenses.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT 1916: This act granted assistance to federal civil service employees during periods of disability.

ADAMSON ACT 1916: This act established an eight-hour work day with extra pay for overtime throughout the nation. However, this act only applied to interstate railroad workers.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ACT 1916: In this act, the federal

government promised matching funds to those appropriated for highway construction.

KEATING-OWEN ACT 1916: It barred products produced by child labor from being sold out-of-state. This act was declared unconstitutional in 1918.

IMPERIALISM 1870-1914

PAN-AMERICANISM: Pan-Americanism was supported by Secretary of State James G. Blaine. This philosophy advocated an economic union among all countries in the Western Hemisphere.

JAMES G. BLAINE: Blaine was Secretary of State under James Garfield and Benjamin Harrison. He advocated Pan-Americanism and tried to persuade Latin American countries to purchase manufactured goods from the U.S. He proposed a customs union that would give a reciprocal tariff cut between Latin American countries and the U.S.

JOSIAH STRONG: He wrote *Our Country* in 1885, a book that advocated imperialism and connected it to Social Darwinism. He said to survive, a country must be strong and obtain overseas colonies.

ALFRED T. MAHAN: Mahan wrote *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History* in 1890. This book stated that powerful nations need to have strong naval fleets to protect the country's overseas possessions and merchant marines. A nation's wealth depends on strategically located bases to accommodate its large naval fleet.

VIRGINIUS AFFAIR 1873: The *Virinius* was an American boat that shipped arms to Cuban rebels. The Spanish captured the *Virinius* in 1873 and killed eight Americans. This caused an international incident that ended when Spain apologized and paid an indemnity.

PAGO PAGO: This was a Samoan port that was acquired by the U.S. in 1878 and was used as a coal station. Tensions escalated between the English and Germans when their claims to Samoa conflicted. German threats of annexation nearly started a naval war in 1889, but a hurricane destroyed both nations' ships. In 1899 the islands were divided between Germany and the U.S.

BALTIMORE AFFAIR 1891: The U.S. sent the battleship *Baltimore* to Valparaiso Harbor in Chile. Two sailors were killed in a bar brawl while on leave. Conflict was inevitable because anti-American sentiment was high in Chile. The American public demanded war, but the Chilean government appeased the U.S. by paying \$75,000 in compensation.

PRIBILOFF SEAL DISPUTE 1893: The near extinction of fur seals from the Pribiloff Islands in Alaska caused a dispute that resulted in the restriction of seal hunting near the Alaskan coast. However, this restriction was unenforceable.

VENEZUELAN-GUIANA DISPUTE 1895: Because a border was never clearly established between Venezuela and British Guiana, a dispute occurred when gold was found in the contested area. The U.S. threatened war because England violated the Monroe Doctrine. England backed down and allowed the dispute to be settled by an arbitration committee so that England could focus her power on an expansionistic Germany.

RICHARD OLNEY: He was Secretary of State under Cleveland and warned England that grave consequences would follow if England did not allow arbitration in the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

RECONCENTRATION POLICY: This was a policy that the Spanish Generals used to deal with captured Cuban rebels. Civilians and soldiers were imprisoned, tortured and killed in extermination camps. These camps were first introduced during the Cuban insurrection by General Valeriano Weyler.

De LOME LETTER 1898: Dupoy de Lome was the Spanish Ambassador to the U.S. He wrote a letter that degraded and

slandered President McKinley. Hearst intercepted the letter and printed it on the front page of his newspaper. De Lome was sent back to Spain as a *persona non grata* or someone who was not welcome.

MAINE 1898: The *Maine* was an American battleship that was sent to Havana as a goodwill gesture. Tensions culminated when 260 sailors were killed in an external explosion that sank the ship. This event made the Spanish-American war inevitable.

GEORGE DEWEY, MANILA BAY: The naval battle at Manila Bay was the first U.S. military action of the Spanish-American War. Admiral George Dewey entered Manila Bay with six U.S. battleships and defeated the anchored Spanish ships. All the forts and ships in the harbor were destroyed with the help of Emilio Aguinaldo, a Filipino rebel leader.

ROUGH RIDERS, SAN JUAN HILL: The Rough Riders were a colorful regiment of volunteers who were led by Colonel Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt. They were a rowdy group of soldiers who fought with enthusiasm and took San Juan Hill in Cuba.

TREATY OF PARIS 1898: This treaty ended the Spanish-American War and freed Cuba from Spanish rule. The U.S. received Puerto Rico, Guam and purchased the Philippines for \$20 million.

LILIUOKALANI: She was the Queen of Hawaii who was determined to confiscate all foreign-owned plantations. John Stevens staged a faked coup against the queen. The U.S. Marines quickly landed to support American interests and placed the queen under house arrest. This was an attempt to bring Hawaiian sugar under the U.S. tariff wall by annexing Hawaii.

WALTER REED: He was an army doctor who successfully conducted experiments in 1900 that showed yellow fever came from the bite of a species of mosquito. This discovery led to a cleanup of breeding zones for mosquitoes in Cuba and Central America, which allowed the construction of the Panama Canal.

TELLER AMENDMENT 1898: It stated that the U.S. would not take any Cuban territory at the end of the Spanish-American War.

PLATT AMENDMENT 1901: It stated that Cuba could not make any commitments that would take away its sovereignty and could not contract debts that were beyond its incoming revenue. It gave the U.S. the right to intervene in Cuba whenever the U.S. felt Cuba's independence was at stake. It also gave the U.S. two military bases in Cuba.

EMILIO AGUINALDO: Aguinaldo was the leader of the Philippine insurrection against foreign rule. The coup began on February 4, 1899. He helped the U.S. seize Manila because he thought that the Philippines would gain their independence in exchange.

EXTRATERRITORIALITY: This is a privilege that enables certain people the right to remain subject to their own country's laws. The U.S. had this privilege in China.

JOHN HAY: He was the Secretary of State under McKinley. He issued the Open Door Notes and obtained a lease for the land needed to build the Panama Canal.

SPHERES OF INFLUENCE: With regard to China, it referred to the control European nations had over China and its trade. The Europeans gained concessions on tariffs and the number of ports that were open to trade.

OPEN DOOR POLICY 1899: It was presented by John Hay and

asked all nations controlling portions of China to grant free trading opportunities to everyone.

BOXER REBELLION 1900: The Boxers were a secret organization opposing any foreign presence in China. They attacked the foreign legations of Peking and killed 300 people. In retaliation the U.S. and other nations sent a coalition force (the number of U.S. troops was 2,500) to put down the rebellion. China had to pay millions in indemnity because of the death toll. The Ho Ch'uan were referred to as "Boxers" in the western world because they clenched their fists to show power.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT: He became president after McKinley was assassinated. He was a man of action who was considered honest and efficient.

THE BIG STICK POLICY: This was Roosevelt's foreign policy slogan, "Speak softly and carry a big stick." There was an emphasis on military and naval preparedness.

OREGON: The Oregon was a large battleship stationed on the west coast of the U.S. at the start of the Spanish-American War. It left for the Caribbean via Cape Horn and reached Cuba one day after the war with Spain ended. This helped increase the demand for a canal.

HAY-PAUNCEFORTE TREATY 1901: This treaty between the U.S. and England allowed the U.S. to build a canal in Panama as long as the U.S. let other nations use the canal under equitable conditions.

SPOONER ACT 1902: This act was passed after the French Panama Canal Company sold its franchise of the Panama Canal for half price. Roosevelt was then able to proceed with the Panama route.

HAY-HERRAN TREATY 1903: It leased a 10-mile strip across Panama from the Atlantic to the Pacific for \$10 million with a \$250,000 annual fee subsequently. It was rejected by the Colombian Senate because they feared it would give the U.S. too much control over the Canal.

HAY-BUNAU-VARILLA TREATY 1903: This treaty gave the U.S. the right to build a canal through Panama in return for \$10 million and \$250,000 annually for rent. It was signed a few days after Panama declared its independence from Colombia.

PANAMA REVOLUTION: A Panamanian revolutionary, Phillippe Bunau-Varilla planned a rebellion to free Panama from Colombia. A U.S. warship arrived to keep Colombian soldiers from stopping the revolt. The U.S. soon recognized the Republic and received a lease to build the Panama Canal.

GOETHALS, GORGAS: George Goethals was the engineer who built the canal and received \$375 million for his efforts. William Gorgas was a doctor who was the chief sanitary officer in the canal zone.

VENEZUELAN CRISIS OF 1902: Venezuela owed certain European nations money. They attempted to collect the debt by blockading the Venezuelan coast. This was a direct violation of the Monroe Doctrine and almost caused a war between the U.S. and those European nations.

ROOSEVELT COROLLARY 1904: Roosevelt gave his own addendum to the Monroe Doctrine' which stated that the U.S. would intervene in the Western Hemisphere to prevent outside intervention.

DOLLAR DIPLOMACY: This policy was created by Taft as U.S. investments increased around the world. It allowed U.S. intervention in countries with unstable economies. The U.S. would take control of banks, customs duties, and other revenue producing

facilities until the economy was stabilized. The U.S. then would influence the election of a pro-U.S. president and would help the government with its finances.

DRAGO DOCTRINE 1907: Luis Drago was the Argentinean minister of foreign affairs. His doctrine stated that no country could intervene in the affairs of another country.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR, PORT ARTHUR 1904-05: This was a war between Russia and Japan over their desire for Manchuria. Japan needed materials to industrialize and Russia needed resources for a trans-Siberian railroad. Japan launched a decisive attack at Port Arthur' catching Russia completely by surprise. In the end, Japan had a slight advantage because it had destroyed Russia's naval fleet.

TREATY OF PORTSMOUTH 1905: Roosevelt arbitrated a peace treaty between Russia and Japan to end the Russo-Japanese War. Japan received half of Sakhalin Island, Russia's recognition of Japanese control over Korea and the Southern Manchurian Railroad, while Russia received nothing. For this arbitration, Roosevelt became the first American to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT 1907: Roosevelt promised that Japanese students would be integrated into Californian schools if Japan stopped its flow of unskilled labor to America.

ROOT-TAKAHIRA AGREEMENT 1908: It was an agreement between Japan and the U.S. in which both nations pledged to respect the Open Door Policy and each other's island possessions.

WEBB ACT 1913: It forbade Japanese to own land in California. This act was evaded by the Japanese because they transferred their land titles to their American-born children.

LANSING-ISHII AGREEMENT 1917: It was an agreement between Japan and the U.S. in which Japan received the Shantung Peninsula provided Japan respected the Open Door Policy and China's territorial integrity.

ASIATIC LAND LAW 1920: This law forbade Japanese from transferring land titles to American-born children.

GREAT WHITE FLEET: Roosevelt sent 16 white warships around the world to show all countries (especially Japan) America's naval power.

ELIHU ROOT: He created the General Staff, which advised the President and the Secretary of War on the proper U.S. military response to crises. Root also created the War College, a graduate school for military officers.

ALGECIRAS CONFERENCE 1906: It was a conference held after the First Moroccan Crisis in which the dispute between Germany and France over control of Morocco was settled.

MOBILE DOCTRINE: This doctrine was created by Wilson and stated that no country could intervene in the foreign affairs of another country.

PANAMA TOLLS DISPUTE 1912: The Tolls Act required that foreign vessels using the canal pay a greater fee than American vessels. England protested this as a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. Under that treaty, all nations were to be on the same toll-paying terms. Wilson agreed with England and made American ships pay the same fee as other countries for using the canal.

EDWARD M. HOUSE: House acted as Wilson's unofficial Secretary of State in Europe. He tried to arbitrate peace between the Allies and the Central Powers in 1916.

BRYAN-CHAMORRO TREATY: This treaty was between

Nicaragua and the U.S. and stated that the U.S. would intervene in Nicaragua if it was "necessary," an ambiguous statement to be interpreted by the U.S.

JONES ACT 1916: This act made both houses in the Filipino legislature elective, gave the vote to men over 21 and allowed independence for the Philippines when they were capable of caring for themselves.

JONES ACT 1917: It gave Puerto Ricans U.S. citizenship and made the upper house elective.

VIRGIN ISLANDS PURCHASE 1917: The Virgin Islands were purchased by the U.S. in 1917 for \$25 million because of American fears of a German presence near the soft underbelly of the U.S.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION 1910-1920 (DIAZ, MADERO, HUERTA): Diaz was the dictator of Mexico who was overthrown by Madero and the radicals in 1910. In 1913 Madero was murdered by conservative-backed General Huerta who claimed control of the government for himself. Even though the U.S. had huge economic interests in Mexico, Wilson did not recognize Huerta.

VERA CRUZ 1914: Several American sailors were arrested at Vera Cruz by the Mexican government. The U.S. responded by capturing Vera Cruz when Huerta refused to apologize. Huerta soon lost popular support and was replaced by Carranza, a pro-U.S. leader.

ABC POWERS: The ABC Powers were the countries of Argentina, Brazil and Chile. They tried to arbitrate the dispute between the U.S. and Mexico over the Vera Cruz incident.

PANCHO VILLA: He was a Mexican who was angry after the U.S. government recognized Carranza as the leader of Mexico instead of him. He led a band of outlaws and invaded America at Columbus, New Mexico, where he killed 17 Americans.

JOHN J. PERSHING: He pursued Villa after the raid at Columbus, but never captured him. He later became the head of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) during World War I.

WORLD WAR I (THE GREAT WAR) 1914-1918

Struggles between the European nations dramatically increased as their colonial, political, and economic interests began conflicting. Alliances began to dominate European politics and collective security seemed impossible. Throughout this time the U.S. was emerging as a world power and was attempting to entangle itself in the same colonial and economic interests that were responsible for the animosity among the European nations. If the U.S. was going to become involved in the world community, it would inevitably become involved in any European conflict. This was the case in WWI when, even though President Wilson attempted to keep the U.S. out of the war, the U.S. was too entangled economically and psychologically to stay out.

SICK MAN OF EUROPE: This statement refers to the ailing empire of the Turks. In much of its occupied territories, nationalistic sentiment was high and the Turks had trouble keeping their empire intact.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE (AEF): Led by General John J. Pershing, the AEF was another name for the U.S. Army that served in World War I.

SELECTIVE SERVICE: All males between the ages of 18 and 45 were required to register for military service. The selective service then weeded out those who were mentally unfit or physically unable to serve. Out of 24 million who registered, 4.8 million were drafted.

MAKE THE WORLD SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY: After the Russian Revolution, all the Allied Powers were democracies while the Central Powers were autocracies. This war slogan was created to fuel American desire to join the Allied effort.

BOND DRIVES: The skilled propagandist William McAdoo used posters and parades during the bond drives, which helped raise over \$21 billion in two years to support the American war effort.

FOURTEEN POINTS: These were Wilson's goals for post-WWI. They were very idealistic: only four of the points were included in the Treaty of Versailles. The four points included the formation of a League of Nations and allowed for self-determination of suppressed nationalities.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE 1882, THE CENTRAL POWERS: This was an alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. During WWI, the Triple Alliance was known as the Central Powers. They which included Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire. Italy was not part of it because she switched sides in 1915.

TRIPLE ENTENTE 1907, THE ALLIES: This was an alliance the U.S. formed with England, France and Russia to counterbalance the power of the Triple Alliance. During WWI, the Allies were the countries that fought against the Central Powers.

LUSITANIA 1915: In May, the Lusitania, a British luxury liner, was torpedoed by a German submarine. In this disaster 1,198 people died, including 124 Americans. This incident caused great anti-German sentiment in the U.S. and almost led to American involvement in WWI.

ARABIC 1915: The Arabic was a British luxury liner that was attacked by a German submarine. Two Americans were killed. After this incident the Germans promised they would not attack any more passenger ships.

SUSSEX 1916: The Sussex, a French freighter carrying American passengers, was sunk by German U-boats. It resulted in the Sussex Pledge which stated that Germany would not sink anymore

merchant ships without warning.

UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINE WARFARE 1917: In January, Germany announced her policy of unrestricted submarine warfare. This meant that German U-boats would attack any ship headed for the British Isles.

ZIMMERMANN NOTE 1917: It was a proposal made by the Germans to form an alliance with Japan and Mexico if the U.S. entered the war against Germany. If Japan and Mexico became German allies, Japan would receive all U.S. islands in the Pacific and Mexico would regain the land lost during the Mexican Cession. The British intercepted the cable as it was being sent. The U.S. government read the cable that the British Intelligence Agency had intercepted on February 24, 1917.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION OF 1917: When the Czar of Russia was deposed in March of 1917, Russia became a democracy. This democratic government was another reason the U.S. entered the war (the Allies were all democracies). In November, the slaughter of the Russian army by the Germans brought the overthrow of the democratic Russian government and the establishment of the Bolshevik (Communist) regime.

CREEL COMMITTEE 1917: Headed by George Creel, this committee controlled American propaganda and strengthened public support for the war.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD, BERNARD M. BARUCH:

This was a prime example of War Socialism or government control of industries. Appointed by the government as the head of the War Industries Board, Baruch had the power to control the type and amount of industrial output to support the war effort in America.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION, HERBERT HOOVER: Hoover was the head of the Food Administration. It was an organization established to increase production of food and ration food for the military.

ESPIONAGE ACT 1917: This act provided penalties for obstructing the recruitment of soldiers or for selling government war secrets.

SEDITION ACT 1918: It provided penalties for those who discouraged recruiting, obstructed bond sales or spoke out against the U.S. and its war involvement.

BLACK TOM INCIDENT: The German Embassy supported the sabotage of an ammunition dock in New Jersey that was sending weapons to the Allies. This dock was blown up and \$22 million worth of weapons was lost. This action, called the "Black Tom" incident, increased anti-German sentiment in the U.S.

TREATY OF VERSAILLES 1919: This was the treaty between Germany and the Allies that ended WWI. Germany was blamed for causing the war, stripped of her colonies and industrial centers, and forced to pay reparations. The treaty also created the League of Nations and 12 new democratic republics. These unfavorable terms forced upon Germany were the major causes for WWII.

ARTICLE 231 OF THE TREATY: This was the *war-guilt clause* in the Treaty of Versailles that placed total responsibility for WWI on Germany.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY: This was an attempt by numerous nations to prevent any one country from becoming too powerful and upsetting the balance of power. After WWI this concept was applied to Germany to prevent further wars of aggression. Germany was demilitarized and stripped of her industrial resources.

SELF-DETERMINATION: This is a policy whereby a people

can have any form of government that they want, a point Wilson strongly advocated.

REPARATIONS: Reparations were the payment of damages in money or materials by a defeated nation for expenditures experienced by the victorious nation. Germany had to pay \$33 billion in reparations to the Allies as part of her terms of surrender.

MANDATE SYSTEM: This was the practice of rewarding the Allies with control over conquered territories. It began following WWI. One of the Allies would control and administer a territory until it believed the people were ready to govern on their own again.

BIG FOUR (WWI): The Big Four were Vittorio Orlando of Italy, David L. George of England, Georges Clemenceau of France and Woodrow Wilson of the U.S. These leaders made all the major decisions at the Peace Conference of Versailles.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS 1919: This was a group of nations that gathered together to discuss international relations and conflicts. The League could arbitrate international conflicts and prevent wars, but it had no power to enforce its decisions. This was one of Wilson's Fourteen Points. The U.S. never joined the League because Republican partisans in the Senate voted against entry, and because the U.S. was losing interest in world affairs.

ARTICLE X OF THE LEAGUE: This article morally bound the U.S. to aid any member of the League of Nations that was experiencing external aggression. The U.S. Senate rejected the Treaty of Versailles because it would force the U.S. to send troops without Congressional approval.

HENRY C. LODGE, RESERVATIONISTS: The Reservationists had qualms about the Treaty of Versailles, especially Article X, but otherwise supported the treaty. They were led by Senator Henry C. Lodge of Massachusetts.

IRRECONCILABLES: These individuals hated the Treaty of Versailles and opposed every aspect of it. They were isolationists who voted with all the "true Democrats" to reject the Treaty of Versailles.

BORAH, JOHNSON, LaFOLLETTE: Senators William Borah (Idaho), Hiram Johnson (California) and Robert LaFollette (Wisconsin) were irreconcilables and isolationists who opposed the Treaty of Versailles.

ARCHANGEL EXPEDITION: The Archangel Expedition consisted of a coalition of Allies (it included 5,000 American troops) and was an attempt by the Western countries to eliminate the Communists from Russia. This failed attempt caused animosity between Russia and the U.S. and later would fuel the Cold War.

1920'S

1919 STRIKES: Workers felt it their patriotic duty not to strike during WWI. After the war ended, striking resumed at an enormous level and involved millions of workers because employers, freed from wartime control, tried to offset gains made by the unions. The Boston Police Strike was put down by the state militia and ended in the suspension of 19 officers. The suppression of the strike made Governor Calvin Coolidge a national figure. The Steel Strike involved 300,000 men and was stopped by a federal injunction. The Coal Strike by the United Mine Workers began over a pay increase and ended in an injunction and the award of half of the pay increase asked for by the union.

SIT DOWN STRIKES: These were strikes in which workers sat down in the workplace to prevent strike-breakers from working.

THE BIG RED SCARE 1919-1920: The Red Scare was the fear and hatred of Communists and other radical groups. Strikes in 1919, the popularity of Communism in Europe and the depression caused an anti-left campaign in the U.S. It produced laws forbidding advocacy of violence. Factory owners took advantage of the scare by limiting union powers.

CRIMINAL SYNDICALIST LAWS: They were laws passed in states that outlawed syndicalism in response to anti-left sentiments from the Red Scare.

VOLSTEAD ACT 1919: This act created a Prohibition Bureau within the treasury department. It also attempted to enforce prohibition but was underbudgeted and ineffective.

KDKA, PITTSBURGH 1920: This was the first commercial radio station.

KU KLUX KLAN 1920's: It was a white supremacy, nativist, reactionary group that was against foreigners, Catholics, Jews and blacks. They had 5 million members by 1924 and dominated the political scene in the South. Later, the organization spread to other states. Their decline came soon after because of internal corruption.

ELECTION OF 1920: The Democratic nominee James M. Cox pushed for the League of Nations while the Republican nominee, Warren Harding, stressed a *Return to Normalcy*. The Socialist candidate Eugene V. Debs received nearly a million votes while in prison. Harding won by a landslide on the *Return to Normalcy* program with no U.S. participation in the League of Nations.

ESCH-CUMMINS TRANSPORTATION ACT 1920: This act provided for the return of railroads to private business in the interest of efficiency. It also gave the ICC increased powers to set rates and guarantee profitability of consolidations. In addition it created a Railway Labor Board to mediate disputes among interstate carriers.

MERCHANT MARINE ACT 1920: It authorized the U.S. Shipping Board to dispose of 1,500 U.S. ships by either selling them or loaning them to ship builders.

NORRIS MUSCLE SHOALS BILL 1920: It proposed the development of the Tennessee Valley and the construction of government-owned electric power plants. These power plants would then compete with private companies and force private plants to lower their prices.

SACCO-VANZETTI CASE 1921: Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were arrested by police and charged with the murder of a paymaster and guard of a shoe factory. Sacco and Vanzetti were Italian immigrants and avowed anarchists. A jury found them guilty, and sentenced them to the electric chair in 1927. The evidence against these two men was very

circumstantial.

DEPRESSION OF 1921: The causes of the depression included the rapid demobilization of the U.S. army, the quick return of business to private hands, and strikes. The outpouring of wartime savings on cars and homes and the loss of European markets and war contracts helped create business failures. This depression left 5 million unemployed and left an agricultural depression that continued through the next decade.

VETERAN'S BUREAU 1921: It was created to administer pensions and give free hospitalization to veterans disabled during WWI.

BUREAU OF BUDGET 1921: It was created to help the President plan a budget to be approved by Congress. It helped reduce the debt from WWI.

CAPPER-VOLSTEAD ACT 1921: This act exempted farming cooperatives from anti-trust legislation.

EMERGENCY QUOTA ACT 1921: This act limited new immigration by limiting yearly immigration to 3% of the population of a specific nationality living in the U.S. in 1910.

JOHNSON IMMIGRATION ACT 1924, IMMIGRATION ACT 1929: The Johnson Act allowed unrestricted immigration of Canadians and Latin Americans, but it discriminated against new immigration by lowering the amount of yearly immigrants to 2% of the nationality living in the U.S. in 1890, and did not allow any Japanese immigration. The Immigration Act used 1920 as the quota base.

McNARY-HAUGEN BILL 1924: It was designed to keep agricultural prices up by giving government the right to buy a crop surplus and sell it abroad.

ADJUSTED COMPENSATION ACT 1924: It granted veterans a 20-year endowment policy (compensation for serving in the army, paid in 20 years) that could be used as capital to borrow money from the government. After the Bonus Army pressured Congress in 1936, veterans were fully paid for their certificates.

JONES-WHITE ACT 1928: It increased the number of ships that could be loaned for ship construction and granted mail contracts to American vessels.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD 1929: It helped farmers by designating \$500 million that could be loaned to farming cooperatives.

NORRIS-LaGUARDIA ANTI-INJUNCTION ACT 1932: It outlawed yellow dog contracts that were intended to restrict strikes.

LINDBERGH LAW 1932: This law came in response to the huge growth of organized crime in the 1920's along with the abduction and killing of Lindbergh's son. Interstate abduction became a capital offense.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION (RFC) 1932: The RFC had \$500 million that could be used to provide relief to corporations, banks and railroads. It was created on the theory that stability at the top would eventually benefit all people, but it did not appreciably halt the depression.

BONUS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES (BEF) 1932: The BEF referred to the 10,000 WWI veterans who marched on Washington D.C. and demanded their entire adjusted compensation bonuses. They received their bonuses but were sent out forcefully by General MacArthur. This incident made the Hoover administration appear insensitive to the problems brought on by the depression.

HOOVERVILLE: These were slums inhabited by the homeless

families of the depression. They were named after Hoover because he was president at the time of the depression.

RETURN TO NORMALCY: This was Harding's campaign slogan in the election of 1920. It was part of a reactionary movement against progressivism and resulted in the ultra-conservative politics of the 1920's.

ANDREW MELLON, SUPPLY-SIDE ECONOMICS: He pushed supply-side economics, which was a belief that the reduction of taxes would stimulate business, increase personal savings, and expand economic activity. This in turn, would increase the total taxable national income.

TEAPOT DOME SCANDAL 1921: In this scandal, Secretary of the Interior Albert Fall convinced Secretary of Navy Edwin Denby to lease naval oil reserves at Teapot Dome to oilmen Harry Sinclair and Edward Doheny for \$100,000. Both Sinclair and Fall were given prison terms.

HARDING SCANDALS: In 1923, Charles Forbes, the director of the Veteran's Bureau, was found guilty of stealing \$200 million in connection with the building of veteran's hospitals. In 1924, the Senate investigation committee found Attorney General Henry Daugherty guilty of selling illegal liquor permits.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY 1924: Liberals and Socialists joined to form this party and nominated Robert La Follette as their presidential candidate. Their platform pushed for government ownership of railroads, relief for farmers, the dismantling of monopolies, and other progressive reforms.

ALFRED E. SMITH: Smith was a liberal Democrat who was a candidate in the election of 1928. He was a Catholic and against prohibition.

THE LOST GENERATION: This was a group of young American writers who gathered in Paris after WWI. They wrote about rebellious people, criticized society and attacked materialism.

HENRY L. MENCKEN: He edited *The American Mercury*, a magazine which reflected anger from betrayed idealists of the progressive movement.

THEODORE DREISER: He wrote *The American Tragedy*, a book about the murder of a pregnant working girl by her ambitious lover.

F. SCOTT FITZGERALD: He wrote *This Side of Paradise* in 1920. He also wrote *The Great Gatsby* in 1925, a book that describes the glamour and cruelty of an achievement-oriented society.

SINCLAIR LEWIS: He wrote *Main Street* in 1920, a book that criticizes the hypocrisy of the people on small midwest farms. He also wrote *Babbitt* in 1922, a book which describes the greed of businessmen.

EUGENE O'NEILL: He was a playwright who wrote *The Emperor Jones* in 1920 and the *Strange Interlude* in 1928.

T. S. ELIOT: He was a poet whose most famous work is *The Wasteland*, written in 1922. This poem evokes images of a disillusioned culture.

BRUCE BARTON: He was a New York businessman who wrote *The Man Nobody Knows* in 1926. It suggested that Jesus was the greatest adman because he turned fishermen into apostles. Barton suggested using him as a model.

ERNEST HEMINGWAY: He was a novelist who wrote *The Sun Also Rises* in 1926 and *A Farewell to Arms* in 1929. Both novels describe the senselessness of war and rebelliousness within society.

ROBERT L. FROST: He was a poet who wrote about nature in a direct and straightforward style. He wrote, "The Gift Outright," for John F. Kennedy's inauguration in 1961.

CARL SANDBURG: He was a biographer, a pacifist, a historian, and a poet who searched for meaning in American history. He won a Pulitzer Prize for a four-volume biography of Abraham Lincoln that portrayed the president as a heroic figure in U.S. history.

MODERNISM: It was a belief in the scientific explanation of the creation and the figurative interpretation of the Bible. This was the contemporary way of thinking by the educated who used reason and experiments to find out the truth.

SIGMUND FREUD: He was a neurologist who developed psychoanalysis. He developed ideas on how the human mind works. He emphasized the importance of unconscious motives in behavior and divided the mind into the id, ego and superego. He also justified the new sexual freedoms of the 1920's.

SCOPES TRIAL 1925: John Scopes of Tennessee was put on trial because he taught the theory of evolution in high school. He accepted the ACLU's offer of legal defense. During the trial, Darrow brilliantly questioned William J. Bryan and showed the absurdity in the anti-evolution movement. This trial marked the end of fundamentalism as a force in a number of mainstream Protestant sects.

FUNDAMENTALISM: This is the belief in the divine inspiration of every word in the Bible, the Genesis version of creation, and the resurrection of Jesus. This was the traditional way of thinking held by most people.

WILLIAM A. SUNDAY: He was an evangelist who preached revivalism, emphasizing individual faith rather than church doctrine.

RUDOLPH VALENTINO, CHARLIE CHAPLIN: Valentino was a poor Italian immigrant who worked as a touring dancer before became a screen idol. Chaplin was a comedian, a presumed radical and a major star of the silent film era.

HENRY FORD: He manufactured a gasoline-powered automobile and improved the assembly line for mass production.

ALFRED SLOAN: He was the owner of General Motors and expanded the company.

D. W. GRIFFITH: He was director in *The Birth of A Nation* and devised basic filming techniques that revolutionized the making of motion pictures.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION 1915: It was a movie which promoted the resurrection of the KKK. It used revolutionary filming techniques.

THE JAZZ SINGER 1927: Starring Al Jolson, this movie was the first "talkie" (talking movie), ending the era of silent films. Sound was recorded onto a record and the picture and sound were played together simultaneously.

CHARLES LINDBERGH: He was an aviator who crossed the Atlantic in the *Spirit of Saint Louis* in 1927 and became a hero to the American public. He advocated Fortress America, a slogan of the American First Committee that stated the U.S. had the strength to stand alone regardless of Hitler's victories in Europe.

BABE RUTH, TY COBB, JACK DEMPSEY: They were the first professional athletes who became larger-than-life celebrities. Their presence began an era of hero and idol worshipping.

THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE: This was the outpouring of black literature during the 1920's. It centered on experiences of

blacks in Northern cities and the rural South.

LANGSTON HUGHES: He was a Harlem Renaissance poet and short story writer who expressed the despair of blacks and demanded social justice. He wrote *The Weary Blues* in 1926.

JAMES W. JOHNSON: He was a Harlem Renaissance poet who helped Bob Cole compose "Lift Every Voice and Sing" in 1900. This is considered to be the black national anthem. He also wrote *God's Trombone* in 1927.

MARCUS GARVEY: He was a black leader who started the Back to Africa movement. He urged black economic cooperation and founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA), which operated a chain of grocery stores and other businesses.

KNOX RESOLUTION 1921: It was a treaty between the U.S. and Germany that formally ended WWI.

WASHINGTON NAVAL DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE 1921: This conference was intended for naval disarmament of those who participated and the examination of the Far East situation (Japanese expansion). The conference produced three treaties. They included the Four Power Treaty, which preserved the status quo in the Pacific; the Five Power Naval Treaty of 1922, which limited total battle ship tonnage; and the Nine Power Treaty of 1922, which guaranteed the Open Door Policy in China.

EMERGENCY TARIFF ACT 1921: This tariff was an attempt by the U.S. to protect home industries. It established huge tariff walls and raised duties on agricultural products in an effort to deter foreign products from entering the U.S.

FORDNEY-McCUMBER TARIFF 1922: This tariff raised duties on imports and began a trend of high protection. It also allowed the President to raise or lower duties by 50% and caused economic chaos in Europe because U.S. markets were needed to rebuild the European economies.

WORLD COURT: This was set up by the League of Nations to settle international disputes. The U.S. refused to join because of its strong desire for isolationism, thus weakening the power of the court.

DAWES PLAN 1924: It was proposed by Charles Dawes and attempted to facilitate German reparation payments. By loaning \$200 million in gold bullion to Germany, the U.S. and its other Allies hoped to stabilize the German economy so that the Germans could pay off their debts.

DWIGHT W. MORROW: In 1927 he was appointed the U.S. ambassador to Mexico and worked to improve the relationship between the two countries. He helped Mexico complete their social and economical revolution without interference from the U.S.

GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY: This was Hoover's attempt to abandon the U.S. intervention policy in Latin America. He removed troops from Latin American countries and made a goodwill tour of Latin America, both of which greatly improved U.S. relations with these countries.

KELLOGG-BRIAND PACT 1928: It was a pact signed by 62 nations who agreed to use war only for defensive purposes. Unfortunately, it gave the world a false sense of security.

WALL STREET CRASH 1929: This crash was caused by over-speculation in the stock market, a decline in overseas trade, an agricultural depression and unemployment brought about by mechanized labor. This left the economy susceptible to a depression. Millions were ruined by the crash. Within three years 5,000 banks closed. By 1932, 15 million people were unemployed.

GREAT DEPRESSION: After the Wall Street Crash of 1929, the country went into an unprecedented depression. Unemployment skyrocketed to 15 million by 1932, and within three years 5,000 banks closed their doors. Prices fell, and the collapse of public confidence slowed purchases of industrial and farm products.

YOUNG PLAN 1929: Proposed by a committee chair, Owen Young, this plan removed Allied economic control over Germany and reduced German reparations to \$16 billion.

HAWLEY-SMOOT TARIFF 1930: It raised tariffs to an average of 59% on all imports and destroyed the trend of low international trade barriers. This action upset foreigners and led to economic isolationism in the U.S. This replaced the Dingley Tariff as the highest tariff in U.S. history, and fostered the spirit of economic nationalism that helped precipitate World War II.

CLARK MEMORANDUM 1930: It declared that the Roosevelt Corollary was an improper extension of the Monroe Doctrine because the Monroe Doctrine had been directed toward Europe. It also claimed that the U.S. was not superior to the republics in Latin America.

LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE 1930: This was a five-power conference that defined limitations on battleship and submarine tonnage. France, Italy, and later Japan rejected the treaty.

HOOVER MORATORIUM 1931: Hoover allowed a one-year postponement of all international debts at a time when there was worldwide depression.

RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA 1933: President Roosevelt formally recognized the Bolshevik government of the Soviet Union because the U.S. hoped to enrich trade deals. In return, the U.S.S.R. promised to refrain from revolutionary propaganda in the Americas.

ROOSEVELT: NEW DEAL 1933-1941

JOHN M. KEYNES: He was an economist whose theories are the basis for most non-Communist economies. He stated that governments during times of depression need to pump the economy by increasing spending and creating easy money. Once the economy was revived, the government needed to decrease its spending. In his book, *The Economic Consequence of Peace*, he predicted that Germany would become a military dictatorship.

PUMP PRIMING: It referred to heavy government spending to stimulate expenditures by private business.

DEFICIT SPENDING: Deficit spending occurs when the government spends more than it takes in, thus "borrowing against the future." By doing this, the government hopes to increase the nation's productivity and consumption and push the nation out of a depression.

BANK HOLIDAY 1933: Franklin Delano Roosevelt declared that all banks were to be closed on March 6, 1933. A few days later he allowed the reopening of economically sound banks.

HUNDRED DAYS 1933: Franklin Roosevelt asked Congress to stay in session from March 9 to June 16, 1933. Within this time period, many New Deal programs were forced through Congress by Roosevelt.

RELIEF, RECOVERY, REFORM: This was Franklin Roosevelt's outline for his New Deal program. It included immediate relief for workers and the unemployed, recovery for the nation's economy to help push the U.S. out of the depression, and permanent reforms to prevent economic maladjustments in the future.

BRAIN TRUST: This was a group of elite, reform-minded intellectuals who advised Roosevelt how to deal with the struggling economy.

EMERGENCY BANKING RELIEF ACT 1933: With this act, the President received the power to regulate banking transactions and the foreign exchange rate. It also named a Bank Conservator who helped stabilize unsound banks.

ECONOMY ACT 1933: This authorized the President to reduce government salaries, pensions and veteran's benefits. It raised taxes slightly in an effort to balance the budget.

GLASS-STEAGALL BANKING REFORM ACT 1933: It eased the tight credit situation by permitting the Federal Reserve Bank to accept a wide variety of commercial paper as collateral for loans.

BANKING ACT 1933 (FDIC): This act created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) which insured individual deposits of up to \$5000 and helped end the epidemic of bank failures.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT (NIRA) 1933: This act created the National Recovery Administration (NRA) under Hugh S. Johnson. The NRA was authorized to draw up a code of fair competition in each major industry. It also granted workers the right to organize and bargain collectively. This act was later declared unconstitutional.

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION (PWA) 1933: It was headed by Harold Ickes and carried out many heavy construction projects by working through private construction firms. This act helped relieve unemployment.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT (AAA) 1933: It created the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) and paid subsidies to farmers to reduce the acreage of basic crops. A reduction in basic crops, along with severe droughts, increased

prices. This resulted in the increase of farm income. This act was eventually deemed unconstitutional because it was an invasion of states' rights.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACT (CCC) 1933: This act created the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). It employed 3 million young men to replant trees in the forest, fight fires, prevent floods and drain swamps. Employees were required to give part of their income to their families.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ACT (FERA) 1933: It created the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) headed by Harry Hopkins. This administration had \$3 billion to give to states that needed money for welfare payments or for wages on work projects.

HOME OWNER'S LOAN CORPORATION (HOLC) 1933: It was authorized to loan money to mortgage holders faced with the loss of their property. This saved over a million homes from foreclosure.

CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION (CWA) 1933: The CWA was created to provide millions of jobs during the winter of 1933, November 1933 to May 1934.

MUSCLE SHOALS ACT, TVA 1933: It created the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) which had the power to buy land in the Tennessee Valley for the construction of hydro-electric plants. It provided cheap electricity and full employment for the area.

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION (NYA) 1933: The NYA created part-time jobs for 2 million high school and college students and helped 400,000 youths continue their education.

WHEELER-HOWARD INDIAN REORGANIZATION ACT 1934: It attempted to undo the damage done by the Dawes Act by restoring tribal ownership of reservation lands and giving the Indians credit for land purchases.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION (FHA) 1934: The FHA provided small loans to homeowners who wanted to remodel old homes or to construct new homes.

SECURITIES ACT 1934: This required all securities to be registered with the Federal Trade Commission and held the directors of companies liable for giving out false information about those companies.

SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT (SEC) 1934: This act required all stock exchanges to obtain licenses from the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The Commission also has the power to register securities.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ACT (REA) 1935: It created the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) that was authorized to build power plants and high tension lines in rural areas.

WHEELER-RAYBURN ACT 1935: This act authorized the SEC to confine holding companies to certain regions and allowed the SEC to eliminate counterproductive holding companies.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (WPA) 1935: It was created to build schools, libraries and cultural centers. It also employed musicians, painters and writers as part of the Federal Arts Project.

PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING ACT 1935: This act outlawed pyramidal growth of holding companies except when proven to be socially useful.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT (WAGNER ACT) 1935: It created the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) to replace the NRA. It reasserted the laborer's right to organize and bargain collectively and pushed for the organization of unskilled workers.

REVENUE ACT 1935: This act raised corporate taxes and

personal taxes on those with high income levels. It also boosted the tax on corporate gifts.

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT 1935: It provided unemployment and old age insurance that was financed by both the employer and the employee.

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION (CIO) 1936: The CIO was headed by John L. Lewis and was part of the AFL. This union for unskilled workers won recognition from the GM plant in Michigan after a sit-down strike. The CIO split from the AFL in 1938 because of internal problems. It was renamed the Congress of Industrial Organizations.


SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT 1936: This act gave benefit payments to farmers who gave up the use of land or shifted crops in the interest of soil conservation.

COURT REORGANIZATION BILL 1937: President Roosevelt proposed a bill that would allow the President to appoint up to six additional Supreme Court members for each justice over 70. It was an attempt to prevent further reactionary rulings from a conservative court. However, it did not pass.

UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY 1937: It lent money to local governments for low cost construction projects which reduced the number of slums.

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT 1938: This act set the minimum wage at 40 cents per hour with a maximum work week of 40 hours. It prohibited children under 16 from working and prohibited any minor from working in a dangerous environment.

HATCH ACT 1939: It stated that no federal officials could campaign and that no government funds could be used for political purposes. It placed limits on campaign contributions and expenditures. However, it had many loopholes.

 One major difference between the Second New Deal and the First was the shift from a cooperative, planned partnership approach with big business to a more hostile, regulated approach.

FRANCES PERKINS: She was the first woman to be appointed to a cabinet post. She was Secretary of Labor under Franklin Roosevelt. Her appointment reflected Roosevelt's goal to employ women in positions of importance.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT: She was involved in politics, encouraged women to work in government, and fought for racial equality. She also helped shape Franklin D. Roosevelt's ideas of social reform and New Deal policies.

HUEY P. LONG: He was a Senator from Louisiana who felt that Roosevelt was too conservative. He proposed the program "Share-our-Wealth." This could have given every family \$5,000 at the expense of the prosperous. Long was later assassinated in 1935.


CHARLES E. COUGHLIN: He was a Catholic priest in Michigan who made radio broadcasts against the New Deal. He believed an inflated currency would end the depression. He was later fired for being anti-Semitic and a fascist.

FRANCIS E. TOWNSEND: He proposed that everyone 60 or older should get \$200 a month as long as they spent it within 30 days.

UPTON B. SINCLAIR: He was an active social and political reformer who pushed a socioeconomic plan which would "End Poverty In California" (EPIC). EPIC was similar to Townsend's plan, but only allocated \$50 a month to people 60 or older.

JOHN STEINBECK: He wrote *The Grapes of Wrath* in 1939, which portrayed the struggle of an Okie during the Dust Bowl. He won the Nobel Prize in 1962 for Literature.

DUST BOWL: This referred to the drought in 1933 and the severe winds that blew away the top soil in the southwest. The people affected by the Dust Bowl are depicted in *The Grapes of Wrath* by John Steinbeck. They were helped by Congress to forgo their mortgage payments or to move to better land.

 "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime" and "Can I Sleep in Your Barn Tonight, Mister" were popular songs during the Depression because they conveyed the general spirit of that era.

ALFRED M. LANDON: He was the Republican presidential candidate in 1936 whose platform stressed that he had balanced Kansas' budget.

WENDELL L. WILLKIE: He was the Republican presidential candidate in 1940 who opposed the economic policies of FDR but supported his foreign policy.

WORLD WAR II 1939-1945

Conditions in the 1930's were perfect for the rise of Hitler in Germany and the rise of the Japanese Empire. The world was experiencing a devastating depression. U.S. foreign policy advocated isolationism. This allowed the Nazis to take over the German government and rekindle German hatred for the Allies (based on resentment of the Treaty of Versailles). Meanwhile the Japanese were asserting control over China and the South Pacific. No world power desired to prevent Hitler's rise or Japanese expansion because of domestic problems. Thus, Hitler was allowed to annex Austria and Czechoslovakia without any reaction by the rest of the world. It also allowed Japan to seize Manchuria, and Italy to annex Ethiopia. The lack of response by the Allies made WWII inevitable.

MANCHURIA, ATTACK ON 1931: Japanese expansion in China culminated in the outright annexation of Manchuria. The Japanese claimed that the Chinese attacked first, thus justifying Japanese annexation of Manchuria. This began a chain of events that led to WWII in the Pacific.

HOOVER-STIMSON DOCTRINE 1932: This was the U.S. response to the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. It stated that the U.S. would not recognize any territory seized by force.

CORDELL HULL: He was Secretary of State under Roosevelt and advocated low tariffs for Latin American countries. He said that tariff wars caused shooting wars.

HAWES-CUTTING ACT 1933: This act gave the Philippines independence in ten years, but allowed the U.S. to retain military and naval bases on the islands.

MONTEVIDEO CONFERENCE 1933: Secretary of State Hull joined with other North and South American nations in accepting a pact that denied any country the right to intervene in the affairs of another country.

RIO DE JANEIRO CONFERENCE 1933: It condemned wars of aggression, and bound the signers not to recognize a territory acquired by force.

TYDINGS-McDUFFIE ACT 1934: This act gave up all U.S. claims to military bases in the Philippines.

NYE COMMITTEE 1934-36: This committee discovered that during WWI, bankers accumulated vast profits as a result of the war. This revelation caused many people to regret having entered WWI and to become isolationists.

MERCHANTS OF DEATH: This expression referred to bankers and other merchants who encouraged the U.S. to get involved in WWI in an effort to make money.

BUENOS AIRES CONFERENCE 1936: It confirmed earlier pledges of collective security and pledged the North and South American nations to consult together on peace measures whenever war threatened any one of them.

SPANISH CIVIL WAR, FRANCO 1936: This was a civil war between the Republicans and Nationalists and was caused by the Nationalists. The middle and lower classes and the Russians supported the Republicans while the fascist Francisco Franco and the Nationalists were supported by Germany, Italy, the aristocracy, the Catholic Church and the Spanish Army. The Nationalists were victorious.

ETHIOPIA, SELASSIE: Haile Selassie was the emperor of Ethiopia who pleaded with the League of Nations to save his country from Italy's aggression. A trade embargo was initiated by the League, but it was not enforced.

SINO-JAPANESE WAR 1937: Japan's invasion of Manchuria started not only the Sino-Japanese War, but WWII. Coastal China was given to Japan as an appeasement after the Sino-Japanese War.

PANAY INCIDENT 1937: During the Sino-Japanese War, the Japanese sank the American gunboat Panay, killing two and wounding 30 Americans. It would have caused a war if the Japanese had not apologized.

QUARANTINE SPEECH 1937: This was a speech given by Roosevelt in Chicago that compared world lawlessness to a physical disease. He urged the international quarantine (or isolation) of aggressors as the only means of preserving peace.

LIMA CONFERENCE 1938: It adopted resolutions condemning racial or religious persecution and condemned the actions of aliens who remained loyal to their native land.

DECLARATION OF PANAMA 1939: It established a safety belt around the Americas and forbade belligerent naval activity in the area.

ACT OF HAVANA 1940: It forbade the transfer of any European colony in America to a non-American owner.

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES: It was a committee headed by William A. White that gave aid to countries like England whose livelihood was essential to the defense of the U.S. This committee kept the U.S. out of WWII for some time.

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE: This committee was formed by isolationists who contended that America should concentrate her strength to defend her own shores.

BENITO MUSSOLINI: He was the fascist dictator of Italy who formed an alliance with Germany which together with Japan became the Axis powers in WWII.

ADOLF HITLER: Hitler was the dictator of Germany and head of the Nazi Party. He was able to lead the people of Germany to war against the Allies because he promised an end to economic hard times, and brought renewed pride in Germany. Germany's inability to recover economically from WWI gave rise to Nazism and Hitler's leadership.

NAZISM: German fascism under Hitler that championed the German Aryan race and a revived German Empire. It supported attacks on non-Aryan races, especially Jews.

FINAL SOLUTION: Hitler's *final solution* to Germany's problems was the elimination of all Non-Aryans, especially Jews.

MUNICH CONFERENCE, APPEASEMENT 1938: Politicians from France, Germany and England met in Munich because Hitler had demanded the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia. He received this land because he promised not to take any more land. This promise was broken when Germany invaded Czechoslovakia.

AUSTRIAN ANSCHLUSS 1938: This was the annexation of Austria in 1938 by Germany.

INVASION OF POLAND 1939: On September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland and conquered it in 27 days. This started WWII and brought England and France into the war.

BLITZKRIEG: This is German for a "Lightning War." This tactic was used by the German army against Poland. It was the expeditious mobility of ground troops and air support to defeat the enemy as quickly as possible.

CHARLES DE GAULLE: He was the leader of France who was exiled to England after Hitler conquered France. He persuaded France to fight even after its defeat and was leader of the Free

France movement.

AXIS AND ALLIED POWERS: These two powers were opposing alliances during World War II. The Axis powers included Germany, Italy, and Japan. The Allied powers were the U.S., Great Britain, France, Russia and other countries opposed to the Axis.

CASH AND CARRY: This was the way that America sold arms and supplies to the Allies until 1941. The Allies would come to America, pay cash for arms and supplies and carry them back on their own ships. America avoided war and made a profit with this program.

DESTROYER DEAL: In this deal, 50 destroyers were given to England in exchange for 99-year leases on British military sites in the Atlantic.

LEND-LEASE ACT 1941: This allowed the U.S. to lend or lease to any nonaggressing nation (especially England) the military equipment they needed to defeat the Axis Powers.

PEARL HARBOR 1941: On December 7, 1941, Japanese air force successfully attacked Pearl Harbor and destroyed the American Pacific Fleet. This attack on Pearl Harbor brought America into WWII against the Axis Powers.

STALINGRAD 1942: The German advance into Russia was stopped at Stalingrad by the cold and cruel Russian winter and stiff Russian resistance. With the German defeat at Stalingrad, Hitler lost all hope of defeating Russia.

EL ALAMEIN 1942: The German army was headed towards the Suez Canal to choke off British supplies but General Montgomery successfully defeated General Erwin Rommel, "the Desert Fox," at El Alamein, west of Cairo.

EXECUTIVE ORDER #9066: Franklin D. Roosevelt announced that all Japanese-Americans were to be put in detention camps for the *security of the nation*. The result was the relocation of 180,000 Japanese-Americans to camps throughout the western U.S.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD (WPB): The WPB was a program used during WWII to allocate materials and armaments and to limit the production of civilian goods. It was run by Donald M. Nelson of Sears Roebuck and created many war plants.

OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION (OWM): The OWM was a program that ran the U.S. war machine. It was controlled by James F. Byrnes. It converted manufacturing plants into war factories and shifted the emphasis of American industry to war production.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATIONS (OPA): This administration was headed by Leon Henderson. It froze prices, salaries and rents to keep inflation low.

EISENHOWER AND MacARTHUR: During WWII, General Dwight D. Eisenhower was Commander of Allied Forces in the European theater while General Douglas MacArthur was Commander of the Allied Forces in the Pacific theater.

SECOND FRONT: The Second Front was officially called Operation Overlord. The Allies attacked Sicily, Italy and Normandy to oust Hitler from Germany. This was the final stage of the European theater of operation.

D-DAY, 1944: D-Day came on June 6, 1944 with the Allied landing of 150,000 troops on the five beaches in Normandy. Afterwards, a total of 3 million men were sent to the Second Front. With the two fronts established, the Allies pushed towards Berlin.


BATTLE OF BULGE 1944: On December 16, 1944, Hitler ordered the last of his reserves, 250,000 troops, to attack the American position in the Forest of Ardennes. The Germans drove

a bulge deep into the Allied line; however, the Allies stopped the Germans last ditch counterattack and advanced to the Rhine.

WINSTON CHURCHILL: He was the Prime Minister of England during most of World War II. He was an inspiring leader during England's darkest hours. With Roosevelt and Stalin he set post-war policies for the Allies.

JOSEPH STALIN: He was the military dictator of Russia during and after WWII.

ATLANTIC CHARTER 1941: Franklin D. Roosevelt and Churchill met in Nova Scotia and issued a statement that declared both nations would support self-determination, freedom of the seas, joint disarmament, territorial integrity and economic well-being for all after World War II was over.

 The first wartime conference to be attended by the Big Three, Stalin, FDR, and Churchill, was in Teheran in 1943.

CASABLANCA CONFERENCE 1943: Churchill and Roosevelt met in Casablanca, Morocco to discuss war tactics. They decided to step up the war effort in the Pacific, to attack Sicily and Italy, and to insist on the unconditional surrender of the Axis Powers.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER: The Big Three powers decided at the Casablanca Conference to accept only total surrender of the Axis Powers.

CAIRO CONFERENCE 1943: In this conference, Churchill, Chiang Kai-shek, and Roosevelt talked about a democratic China and the return of Manchuria to China.

TEHERAN CONFERENCE 1943: Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin—the "Big Three"—sat down and discussed war goals and tactics. The Russians insisted on a Second Front to relieve the German offensive in Western Russia. The U.S. and England promised to begin the Western Front before the end of 1944.

HIDEKITOJO: He was head of the Japanese military before and during WWII. He was one of seven Japanese to be hung for war crimes. The government was headed by the Emperor.

EMPEROR HIROHITO: He was head of the Japanese empire during World War II. Many Japanese looked to him as a god.

MIDWAY 1942: After several secret Japanese naval codes had been deciphered, Admiral Chester Nimitz led the American fleet to a stunning victory over a superior Japanese fleet of 160 ships. In a decisive victory, American dive bombers sank 4 Japanese aircraft carriers and shot down several hundred plane near the island of Midway. This American victory put the Japanese forces on the defensive.

OKINAWA 1945: In this battle 50,000 U.S. and 110,000 Japanese casualties were reported. After the U.S. conquered the island, the U.S. was able to begin daily bombing raids on Honshu (the main island of Japan).

MANHATTAN PROJECT: This was the secret U.S. project during WWII that created the atomic bomb.

J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER: He was the scientific director of the Manhattan Project.

HARRY TRUMAN: He was the vice president who became president when Franklin D. Roosevelt died. He made the decision to drop the A-bomb, ushering the world into the atomic age.

HIROSHIMA, NAGASAKI 1945: These two Japanese cities were incinerated by the atomic bomb. Following the destruction of

Nagasaki (the second city destroyed), the Japanese government surrendered. Before bombing Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the U.S. dropped leaflets demanding surrender.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS 1940-1960

REVENUE ACT 1942: It added most middle and lower class workers to the tax rolls and increased the number of taxpayers four-fold.

GI BILL OF RIGHTS 1944: This bill was created to compensate veterans of WWII. It provided money that could be used toward buying a house, investing in business, or going to college to continue education.

EMPLOYMENT ACT 1946: This act assured economic growth and established the Council of Economic Advisors with the task of creating jobs for everyone.

TAFT-HARTLEY ACT 1946: It banned the use of the closed-shop, forced unions to wait 60 days before striking and forbade unions from contributing to political campaigns.

ROBERT A. TAFT: He was the senator from Ohio who coordinated the bi-partisan effort in Congress that created the Taft-Hartley Act.

DIXIECRATS 1948: They were a southern political group which pulled away from the Democrats because of Truman's civil rights stand. They bitterly opposed Truman's renomination in 1948 and nominated Strom Thurmond as their candidate.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY 1948: This was a liberal party that pulled away from the Democrats because they feared Truman's foreign policy would lead to another world war. Henry A. Wallace was selected as their candidate.

THOMAS E. DEWEY: Dewey was the candidate of the Republicans during the election of 1944 and 1948. The GOP was surprised when Truman "slipped" away with the victory after the three-way split in the Democratic party in 1948.

FAIR DEAL: This was Truman's bold new program which lent money and aid to under-developed countries. Truman used this program to prevent Third World countries from becoming Communist.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER: Eisenhower, nicknamed Ike, was president from 1953-61. He was a very popular President who broke the Republican's dry spell in the White House. He pledged to end the Korean War.



President Dwight D. Eisenhower warned the nation in a farewell speech to beware of the "military-industrial" complex.

ADLAI STEVENSON: He ran against Eisenhower twice and lost both times in landslide defeats. He was against the Taft-Hartley Act and wanted to help farmers and small businessmen.

MacCARRAN-WALTER IMMIGRATION ACT 1952: It stated that anyone associated with communism, fascism or totalitarianism could not immigrate to the U.S. It also restricted immigration from southern and eastern Europe.

INTERSTATE HIGHWAY ACT 1955: It was the largest and most expensive public works act, authorizing the construction of 41,000 miles of expressway in the U.S.

SPUTNIK 1957: This was the first satellite to orbit the earth. This Soviet achievement marked the beginning of the space race. The leaders of the U.S. realized that the Soviets were technologically superior so they restructured the U.S. educational system towards math and science.

MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX: This was a term used by Eisenhower in his farewell address. He warned the U.S. about the danger of an industry being too dependent on military

contracts.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY 1959: America completed the St. Lawrence waterway project with Canada. This waterway turned the cities of the Great Lakes into bustling seaports.

JOSEPH McCARTHY (McCARTHYISM): McCarthy was a Senator from Wisconsin who made a speech about Communists in the government. He started McCarthyism in America which was like the Red Scare.

HOUSE OF UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE 1938 (HUAC): This committee was run by J. Parnell Thomas. It searched out Communists in government positions and education.

SMITH ALIEN REGISTRATION ACT 1940: This act stated that it was unlawful to be part of any organization that advocated the violent overthrow of the U.S. government.

ALGER HISS, WHITAKER CHAMBERS: Hiss was a presidential advisor at Yalta, and Chambers was a former Communist party member. Hiss gave Chambers secret documents to pass on to the Communists and was later found guilty of perjury.

MacCARRAN INTERNAL SECURITY ACT 1950: This act allowed the President to arrest and detain suspicious persons during times of "internal security emergencies."

JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG: They were convicted of high treason for selling atomic bomb secrets to the Russians and were executed in the electric chair.

AFL-CIO MERGER 1955: Congress passed many laws limiting the power of the labor unions because striking was hurting the nation. The AFL and CIO merged because of growing opposition towards unions.

LANDRUM-GRIFFIN ACT 1959: This act made the leaders of labor unions more accountable for their actions.

JIMMY HOFFA: He was head of the Teamsters Union and suspected of being involved with the Mafia. He plundered the Teamsters welfare fund to invest in his casino. The Teamsters were kicked out of the AFL-CIO.

COLD WAR 1945-1960

BRETTON WOODS CONFERENCE 1944: It drew up plans for an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to help stabilize the world's currencies after the war.

DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE 1944: Several world leaders came to a conference at Dumbarton Oaks and drafted tentative proposals for a United Nations Organization.

UNITED NATIONS CHARTER CONFERENCE 1945: The United Nations was formed in San Francisco at the end of WWII. Some 50 nations attended the conference and created the UN to replace the faltering League of Nations.

SECURITY COUNCIL: The U.S., the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China make up the permanent members of the Security Council. Each permanent member has the power to veto any UN action. Six other countries are elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly. These countries make up the temporary members of the Security Council. The council investigates international disputes and takes action against aggressors.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY: This assembly was controlled by small countries (African nations). It submitted recommendations to the Security Council and passed international laws. Each country could have up to five delegates but only one vote.

SECRETARY GENERAL: He is the leader of the United Nations chosen by the Assembly to coordinate the different branches of the United Nations.

YALTA CONFERENCE 1945: At this conference, the "Big Three" set the goals they wanted to achieve after the war. There would be a military occupation of Germany, the Allies would allow liberated peoples to have their own governments, reparations were to be paid in full, the Allies would agree to establish an international governing body and Russia would enter the war against Japan.

POTSDAM CONFERENCE 1945: At Potsdam, after the war ended, Clement Atlee, Stalin and Truman met to decide the fate of Germany. The "Big Three" split Germany into four occupation zones (the Big Three and France each having a separate zone). They then disarmed and disassembled the war industries of Germany. The Allies put Nazi leaders on trial for war crimes.

IRON CURTAIN SPEECH 1946: Former Prime Minister Winston Churchill coined the term *iron curtain* in a speech given in Missouri. In this speech he said that Stalin had drawn an *iron curtain* that separated Eastern Europe from the Western world. He also urged the Western World to liberate the enslaved people of Eastern Europe from Communism.

BIPOLARITY, THIRD WORLD: After WWII, a *Cold War* developed between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. The Soviets and the Eastern Bloc opposed the U.S. and the Western Bloc. Both sides tried to convert the Third World countries to either Communism or Democracy.

SATELLITE COUNTRIES: The U.S.S.R. did not trust the Western Bloc so it created a buffer zone between itself and the Western nations (this zone was Eastern Europe). This buffer consisted of Soviet "satellites" (countries dominated by the U.S.S.R.).

NUREMBERG TRIALS 1945: Trials of German war criminals were held in the city of Nuremberg. Top Nazi leaders were tried and convicted of crimes against humanity. Their punishment was either life imprisonment or death.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION (AEC) 1946: The AEC regulates the use of atomic energy in the U.S. It also recommends international control of the atomic bomb.

VOICE OF AMERICA: This was a U.S. radio program that was transmitted to the *iron curtain* countries. It sent American and Western propaganda into the communist countries of Europe using radio.

COOPERATIVE FOR AMERICAN REMITTANCES TO EUROPE (CARE): Under the CARE program, private U.S. citizens sent packages of food and clothing to starving European families recovering from WWII.

JOSIP B. TITO: Marshal Josip B. Tito was prime minister of Communist Yugoslavia. He applied Marxist principles to industry and trade. He made Yugoslavian communism less oppressive and more democratic than Soviet communism.

TRUMAN DOCTRINE 1947: This doctrine supported free peoples (with arms and supplies) who were resisting communism. It was issued by Truman and became U.S. policy.

ISRAEL CREATED 1948: The UN recommended that Palestine be subdivided, with a small portion of land given to Jewish immigrants, Israel, and the rest to remain with the Palestinians. Israel, however, proclaimed itself a sovereign nation. This action began an Israeli war with the Arabs that was eventually mediated by the UN.

MARSHALL PLAN 1948: This plan gave approximately \$12.5 billion in aid to European countries. This aid helped them "jumpstart" their economies and resist Soviet communism.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN COUP 1948: The Czechoslovakian Communist Party seized power from the newly-formed coalition government in Prague. This coup was achieved with the help of Soviet troops.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS) 1948: This organization was formed under the UN at the Pan Am Conference of 1948. It included almost all countries in the Americas and condemned the infiltration of Communism into the Americas.

POINT FOUR PLAN 1949: This plan was devised to share U.S. scientific knowledge with developing nations. This program was funded by both the U.S., the United Nations, and the recipient nation.

BERLIN BLOCKADE AND AIRLIFT 1949: The Soviets choked off land and water routes to Berlin because of a dispute among the four countries occupying Germany. Over the next 12 months, British and American cargo planes ferried 4,500 tons of supplies to the West Berliners each day. This showed the Allies' rugged determination to keep Berlin out of Russia's "Iron Fist."

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO) 1949: NATO is an alliance that integrated the militaries of 12 Western nations to prevent communist expansion.

ANZUS 1951: This was a defensive alliance organized by the U.S. and included Australia and New Zealand, thus the acronym ANZUS. It was created in response to a waning British fleet and a greater Soviet threat in the Pacific.

SOUTH EAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION (SEATO) 1954: SEATO is an alliance of countries that would supply military assistance to South Vietnam in case of war. The member countries include the U.S., Britain, New Zealand, France, the Philippines, Thailand, and Pakistan.

WARSAW PACT 1955: This was Russia's response to NATO and consisted of a network of alliances between the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc nations.

BAGHDAD PACT 1955, CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION (CENTO) 1958: The Baghdad Pact was a mutual security system made up of Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Britain and the U.S. In 1958, Iraq dropped out of the Baghdad Pact so the alliance was renamed CENTO.



Woodrow Wilson's idea of collective security, advocated at the Versailles Conference, was a basic founding concept of the League of Nations, United Nations, NATO, and SEATO, as well as other peace keeping organizations.

COMMON MARKET, EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EEC) 1957: It created a common market among six European countries. Trade restrictions, taxes, and tariffs between these countries were removed to allow free trade. It was very competitive and was the prototype for other Common Markets.

CHINESE CIVIL WAR, MAO TSE-TUNG 1949: After WWII ended, Mao Tse-Tung and the Communists continued their fight against Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang to gain control of mainland China. In 1949, Chiang retreated from the mainland to Formosa (modern-day Taiwan). This left the Communists in control of China.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK, KUOMINGTANG: Chiang led the Nationalists in China during WWII and the Chinese Civil War. The U.S. supported him with arms and supplies, but he still failed to gain control of mainland China because of his unpopularity with the peasants. He fled to Taiwan and established the Nationalist government.

KOREAN WAR 1950-53: The Soviet-aided North Koreans invaded the South to start the Korean War. North Korea wanted to control all of the Korean peninsula and to make it a Communist Korea. Since South Korea was created by the UN, troops were committed to keep South Korea away from Communism.

PANMUNJOM 1951: At Panmunjom, the Communists finally agreed to sit down and negotiate a treaty between North and South Korea after a futile effort by both sides to conquer the peninsula. The conference established a DMZ (De-Militarized Zone) at the 38th parallel and required the release of all prisoners of war.

TRUMAN-MacARTHUR CONTROVERSY 1952: During the Korean War, General MacArthur said that President Truman was tying his hands and suggested "nuking" the Chinese and Koreans because the U.S. troops were losing. After a number of incidents like this, Truman fired MacArthur and placed General Matthew Ridgeway in charge.

JOHN F. DULLES (BRINKMANSHIP): As Secretary of State under Eisenhower, Dulles came up with a plan of *massive retaliation*. Dulles said if the Communists gave the U.S. any trouble, "we'd nuke them." This would put the world one step away from (or on the "brink" of) nuclear war.

PRE-EMPTIVE STRIKE: This referred to a policy of attacking before being attacked.

MASSIVE RETALIATION: This was a policy that was encouraged by Dulles and stated that if the Soviets took hostile action, the U.S. would demolish them with bombs. This policy was dropped after the U.S.S.R. developed atomic capability in 1949.

CONTAINMENT POLICY: George F. Kennan was the State

Department official who wrote the "Mr. X Letters." In these letters, Kennan supported the containment of communist expansion around the world.

PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE: It was a belief developed after the Geneva Conference of 1955 that the U.S.S.R. and U.S. could live together peacefully and accept each other as a permanent presence in the world.

NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV 1953-64: He was Stalin's successor and commonly bullied the Western Hemisphere with atomic threats. He was the leader of the Soviet Union who backed down during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION 1956: The Hungarians united and drove the Russian military out of Budapest. They desperately called on the U.S. for help. Because they received no help they were recaptured.

SUEZ CANAL CRISIS, GAMAL NASSER 1956: President Nasser of Egypt sought badly needed funds from America and England, but when Nasser received funds from the U.S.S.R., Secretary of State Dulles withdrew U.S. loans. Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal in response to the withdrawal of the U.S. loans. This caused a crisis with England and Israel that was ended by a UN mandate.

EISENHOWER DOCTRINE 1957: It formally empowered the President to extend economic and military aid to the nations of the Middle East, as long as they wanted it and were threatened by aggression from a Communist-controlled country.

INTER-CONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE (ICBM): It is a long-range missile that can deliver thermonuclear warheads across continents in 30 minutes. They are considered to have no effective counterweapon.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE 1950'S AND 1960'S

A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH: He was a U.S. labor leader and civil rights activist. He was the editor of the *Messenger* and participated in the Marches on Washington in 1941 and 1963.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY 1942 (CORE): It was a Northern-based interracial organization that was supported by college students and professors. It was a radical group that was led by James Farmer and Floyd McKissick.

GUNNAR MYRDAL: He wrote *An American Dilemma* in 1944. It stated that the tensions between blacks and whites were intensified by their sense of individual worth.

ARMY DESEGREGATION 1948: During the Korean War, President Truman desegregated the army because of man-power shortages. The military was the first profession to experience integration.

THURGOOD MARSHALL: In 1967, Marshall became the first black to be appointed a Justice in the Supreme Court. He became a famous lawyer while representing the NAACP in the 1954 Supreme Court case, Brown v. Board of Education.

ROSA PARKS: Rosa Parks was thrown in jail because she refused to surrender her bus seat to a white. The SCLC boycotted the Montgomery Bus Company for 13 months before the company allowed blacks to sit anywhere on the bus.

MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT 1955-56: This boycott followed Rosa Parks' arrest, and lasted 13 months. During the boycott, blacks were treated harshly, but they caused the bus company to lose business. It ended with a court ruling which allowed integrated bus transportation.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.: A Baptist minister, King was a great orator who supported the black Civil Rights movement. He made many exceptional speeches to the public and organized many marches. He followed the teachings of Thoreau and Ghandi by practicing passive resistance.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL 1957 (LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS): Nine black high school students attempted to enter Central High School but were turned away for three weeks by the National Guard. Finally, President Eisenhower sent the army to escort the nine students to school.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1957: It established a permanent commission on civil rights with broad investigatory powers.

SEPARATE BUT EQUAL DOCTRINE: The Supreme Court case, Plessy v. Ferguson, legalized "Jim Crow" Laws that allowed states to segregate blacks and whites as long as the facilities provided were equal.

NAACP: The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is the largest, oldest and most powerful organization for blacks. The NAACP saw to it that Civil Rights laws were abided by.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE 1957 (SCLC): This organization was based in the South and was supported by the middle and working classes. It advocated peaceful resistance and the improvement of the economic lifestyles of blacks.

STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE 1960 (SNCC): About 150 Southern black college students coordinated demonstrations for black Civil Rights. Julian Bond, Stokely Carmichael and John Lewis were the leaders of SNCC. They advocated non-violent solutions to the racial problems of the U.S. After 1966 the group became more militant and rejected its white members.

SIT-INS: In a sit-in, blacks would "sit-in" the White Only section of a cafe and would be refused service. This would cause whites not to sit near them and was bad for business. Therefore, hopefully, the cafe would change its policy on serving blacks.

FREEDOM RIDERS: They would have white volunteers sit in the black section and black volunteers in the white section of interstate buses. The KKK found out and tried to kill the Freedom Riders with molotov cocktails and other acts of violence. Finally, U.S. Marshals were needed to protect these freedom riders.

MEDGAR EVERS: He was head of the Mississippi branch of the NAACP and was shot the same night of the Presidential Civil Rights Address, June 11, 1963.

MARCH ON WASHINGTON 1963: Approximately 250,000 angry blacks and whites marched to Washington D.C. demanding quicker action by Congress in passing civil rights laws.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1964: It outlawed the poll tax as a requirement for voting in presidential elections.

VOTING RIGHTS ACT 1965: It suspended literary tests for voters and authorized federal registration for voting.

MALCOLM X: He was the orator for the Black Muslim group. At first, he advocated violence, but later changed to separatism after traveling to Mecca. He fell away from the Black Muslim group and began advocating the formation of Ohio into a separate black country. He was assassinated because he advocated compromising with whites. He wrote his autobiography in 1965 and it quickly became scripture for the Black Power movement.

STOKELY CARMICHAEL: When Carmichael became the leader of the SNCC, the group became violent.

H. RAP BROWN: He was one of the leaders of the SNCC. He advocated excluding whites from this movement and encouraged the killing of whites.

BLACK MUSLIMS 1931: Founded by Elijah Poole (Muhammad), Black Muslims totally rejected anything related to white culture. They rejected their names and Christianity so they became Muslims. They also championed the formation of Ohio into a separate black nation.

BLACK POWER: It was a movement where blacks attempted to gain their own identity with music, dance, and other African activities. This was used to elevate black self-respect and self-worth.

WATTS 1965, DETROIT RIOTS 1966: Frustration in the black community exploded into riots in Los Angeles and Detroit. They caused many deaths and ended with intervention by the National Guard.

KERNER COMMISSION 1967: This commission concluded that black riots broke out because of the extreme poverty and lack of job opportunities for blacks.

BLACK PANTHERS 1967: They were like a black KKK and were led by Huey Newton, Bobby Seale and Eldridge Cleaver. The Black Panthers used violence to protect blacks from police brutality.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1968: It opened 80% of housing units to buyers without discrimination.

DEFACTO AND DE JURE SEGREGATION: Defacto segregation was segregation that was illegal by law but was still experienced in everyday life. Defacto segregation occurred in the North. De jure segregation was legal segregation and occurred in the South.

ROBERT WEAVER: Weaver was the first black cabinet member in America's history. He became Secretary of Housing

VIETNAM 1954-1973

DOMINO THEORY: It was believed that if South Vietnam fell to the Communists, all of South East Asia would become Communist. This theory, called the Domino Theory, was first used by President Eisenhower.

HO CHI-MINH (VIETMINH): He was the leader of the Vietnamese independence movement, the Communist Party, and the Vietminh (an organization of rebels that fought the French forces in Vietnam). After the Geneva Conference of 1954 he became the leader of North Vietnam.

VIET CONG: They were Vietminh rebels in South Vietnam who fought against Diem and the U.S. troops. They were also known as the National Liberation Front and were composed of armed peasants. Their leader was Vo Nguyen Giap.

DIEN BIEN PHU 1954: This was a French fortress in Southeast Asia that France was desperately trying to hold on to. The Vietnamese seized Dien Bien Phu and ended the French presence in Vietnam. This was the foundation of the chaos and conflict that would occur in Vietnam.

GENEVA CONFERENCE OF 1954: This was a peace conference held in Geneva between the French and nations in southeast Asia in rebellion. The conference created Laos, Cambodia, North and South Vietnam. There was to be an election in 1956 to determine if the two Vietnamese should merge together.

NGO DINH DIEM: He was the unpopular South Vietnamese president who assumed power in 1954 and was supported with U.S. troops. The Viet Cong fought to overthrow Diem.

DE-MILITARIZED ZONE (DMZ): This zone was set up by the Geneva Conference of 1954, and it divided North and South Vietnam at the 17th parallel.

GULF OF TONKIN INCIDENT 1964: Two American destroyers, the Maddox and the Turner Jay, were supposedly attacked by North Vietnamese torpedo boats in international waters. President Lyndon B. Johnson used this incident as a reason to go to war.

GULF OF TONKIN RESOLUTION 1964: Passed after the Gulf of Tonkin incident, it stated that the president of the U.S. could take any measures to repel an armed attack on the U.S. and to prevent any further aggression.

SENATOR J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT: His remonstrance against the war along with others led to anti-war marches. He was one of only two senators to vote against the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.

TET OFFENSIVE 1968: It was a Viet Cong military campaign that caught American forces completely off guard. It happened while American forces were celebrating the Vietnamese holiday called Tet. The Viet Cong launched devastating attacks simultaneously on many U.S. military installations. However, the Viet Cong were eventually defeated. This battle lowered the popularity of the war dramatically in the U.S.

MY LAI 1968: It was a massacre of 102 Vietnamese villagers by Lieutenant William Calley and his soldiers. He was courtmarshalled for the incident.


KENT STATE, JACKSON STATE 1970: Anti-war protests broke out at colleges and universities nationwide when the U.S. invaded Cambodia. There were four deaths at Kent State and two deaths at Jackson State when police and national guardsmen met protesting students.

DANIEL ELLSBERG: He published *The Pentagon Papers*,

documents arguing that the military was deceiving the American public about the news of the war. This led to more public opposition to the Vietnam War.

WILLIAM WESTMORELAND: He was the top commander in Vietnam who came back to the states and assured Congress that the U.S. was winning the war.

VIETNAMIZATION: It was a theory to gradually return the responsibility of the war to the Vietnamese by replacing American troops with South Vietnamese troops.

 Both the Korean War and the Vietnam War influenced the power structure and led to a change in the party that was in control of the White House. In the elections of 1952 and 1968, the Democrats lost because of their unpopular handling of the wars.

NIXON DOCTRINE 1969: It stated that Asian nations facing communist subversion through border clashes or civil conflicts could count on American financial support, but not U.S. military aid.

HAI PHONG 1972: It was a port on the Hong-Ha river which led to the North Vietnamese capital of Hanoi. American troops mined the harbor of Hai Phong to prevent supplies from reaching Hanoi.

LAOS, CAMBODIA: Secret bombing runs by the U.S. Air Force in Laos and Cambodia were made to try and prevent supplies from reaching the Viet Cong. Public opinion was against Nixon's policy of attacking these countries. Congress tried to pass laws to stop the bombing, but Nixon vetoed them.

PARIS ACCORDS 1973: It ended the war between North Vietnam and the U.S. The last U.S. troops were out in March of 1973. In 1974, the North Vietnamese attacked South Vietnam. Saigon fell to the North Vietnamese in 1975.

1960'S

U-2 INCIDENT 1960: An American U-2 spy plane was shot down over Russia. This incident was revealed to the world before a Summit Conference in Paris began. President Eisenhower took the unprecedented step of assuming personal responsibility but refused to apologize for spying on the Soviet Union.

JOHN F. KENNEDY: He was president from 1961-63. He initiated a program called the New Frontier which centered on a new philosophy for a new era. Kennedy called for medical care for senior citizens, increased educational opportunities, tax reduction, creation of the Peace Corps, and integration. A Harvard graduate, Kennedy was the youngest person and the first Catholic ever to be elected president.

BERLIN WALL 1961: Built by the communists to stop the flow of refugees seeking to gain political asylum in West Berlin from East Berlin. It became the symbol of division between the East and the West.

PEACE CORPS 1961: It was a very successful program initiated as part of Kennedy's New Frontier. Americans went to underdeveloped countries to teach their expertise to the people. With this knowledge, the people were then able to raise the standard of living within their country.

BAY OF PIGS 1961: It was a futile attempt to overthrow the Cuban leader, Fidel Castro. It was organized by the CIA. There were 1,600 anti-Castro fugitives who landed in the Bay of Pigs and were slaughtered by 250,000 Cuban troops.

FIDEL CASTRO: He began a government overthrow in 1959 and took over Cuba. This communist dictator denounced Americans as imperialists and began to expropriate valuable U.S. properties. Castro made his leftwing dictatorship an economic and military satellite of Russia.

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS 1961: Kennedy extended the Good Neighbor policy through this Alliance. It was hailed as a Marshall Plan for Latin American countries because it put \$20 billion into Latin America to stimulate economic and social reforms.

CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS 1962: The Soviets were secretly installing Anti-Ballistic Missiles (ABM's) in Cuba to shield Castro from U.S. attacks. Kennedy ordered a naval "quarantine" of Cuba and demanded the immediate removal of these missiles. The world watched anxiously as it was on the brink of nuclear war.

FLEXIBLE (APPROPRIATE) RESPONSE: It was the foreign policy Johnson and Kennedy used when dealing with communism. Whatever the Communists or Soviets did, the U.S. would respond to appropriately.

TRADE EXPANSION ACT 1962: It authorized cuts of up to 50% on tariffs. The reason for this was to promote trade with the Common Market.

NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY 1963: It was an agreement between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. to ban all above-ground nuclear testing and to limit nuclear testing to underground facilities.

EARL WARREN: He was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1953-69. He led the Court in a series of decisions that helped the civil rights movement.

WARREN COMMISSION 1963: It investigated the assassination of President Kennedy. It was headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren and determined that Lee H. Oswald acted alone when he killed Kennedy.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON: He was a vice president who became

president when Kennedy was assassinated. His presidential program was called *The Great Society*, which declared a *War on Poverty*. Johnson also committed American troops in Vietnam through the Tonkin Gulf Resolution.

WAR ON POVERTY: It was President Johnson's program to help the needy and the poor. He came from a poor Texan family and felt he understood the needs of the less fortunate. During his presidency, he supported and signed legislation establishing OEO, Job Corps, Medicare and Food Stamps to lighten the burden on the lower classes and the elderly.

VOLUNTEERS IN SERVICE TO AMERICA (VISTA) 1964: It was a domestic Peace Corps of young volunteers who worked to help the poverty stricken in America.

OFFICE FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY (OEO) 1964: It was created to fund and coordinate a Job Corps that would give young people a competitive edge in the job market.

MEDICARE 1965: This was President Johnson's program of medical care for senior citizens. It alleviated payments not covered by Social Security benefits and still exists today.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT 1965: It provided \$1.3 billion for the primary and secondary schools in areas where at least 3% of the children were needy.

HIGHER EDUCATION ACT 1965: This created a program of federally-financed scholarships for college undergraduates.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC INTERVENTION 1965: This intervention was caused by rumors of a Communist revolution in the Dominican Republic. The U.S. Marines discovered no evidence of Communism.

SALVADOR ALLENDE: He was the President of Chile who was assassinated by a leftist in the Chilean military in 1973. Nixon secretly funneled \$10 million through the CIA to overthrow Allende because of his anti-American policy.

SIX-DAY WAR 1967: The Israeli army captured the Gaza Strip and Sinai Peninsula. They overran an Arab army of 100,000 in six days. This war ended when both sides accepted a UN cease-fire.

JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY: It was a right-wing, super-patriot, Republican reactionary group. They would ruin people by tagging them as Communists. They wanted the U.S. out of the UN.

BARRY GOLDWATER: He was a conservative Republican presidential candidate from Arizona. Goldwater lost by a landslide victory to President Johnson in 1964 because of his perceived ultra-conservative leanings.

NEW LEFT: It was a group of affluent, liberal-minded college students in the late 60's and early 70's who were part of the new leftist, Marxist resurgence.

NEIL ARMSTRONG: He, along with Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin, Jr., was the first to make a successful lunar landing. The space race between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. was won by the U.S. and ended in a dramatic climax when Armstrong said, "This is one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

SUNBELT: It referred to a group of the states in the Southwest that were gaining population at a spectacular rate.


RUSTBELT: It referred to a group of Midwestern states that were losing population because of their floundering economy caused by stiff competition from foreign imports.

ROBERT F. KENNEDY: He was John F. Kennedy's younger brother who was appointed as his Attorney General. "Bobby" campaigned for the Democratic nomination in 1968 and was assassinated the night he won the California primary by an Arab

national who vehemently disagreed with Kennedy's pro-Israeli stand.

RICHARD NIXON: He ran against Democrat Hubert Humphrey in the election of 1968. Nixon won the election because of his "secret solution" to the Vietnam quagmire.

GEORGE WALLACE: He was anti-black, pro-segregationist governor of Alabama who ran for president in the election of 1968. He also thought that the U.S. could purge society through violence and more guns. He ran as the candidate of the American Independent party, a third party during the election. Wallace received 46 electoral votes, mainly from the Deep South.

 George Wallace, of the American Independent Party, received the highest popular and electoral vote for a third party candidate in 1968. He received 9,906,473 popular and 46 electoral votes.

SENATOR GEORGE McGOVERN: He was a liberal Democrat from South Dakota who was a primary presidential candidate in 1968, and the Democratic presidential candidate in 1972. He was against the Vietnam War so he campaigned as a peace candidate.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONVENTION RIOTS 1968: In Chicago there were gigantic demonstrations because the Democrats did not nominate a "peace" candidate. The city was an armed bastion as police clubbed protesters.

RACHEL CARSON: She was an author who wrote the book *The Silent Spring*, an acute criticism of pesticides and their toll on the environment. She focused mainly on DDT and its affects.

RALPH NADER: *Unsafe at Any Speed* was a book by consumer advocate Ralph Nader attacking General Motors because of the unsafe automobiles they were producing.

BETTY FRIEDAN: She wrote *The Feminine Mystique* in 1963, a book that criticizes the male-oriented society that subjugates women to menial roles such as housewifery. This book urged women to launch a modern women's movement and to reject traditional roles.

NOW: It is the National Organization of Women (NOW) and was a result of the Feminist movement.

ERA: NOW pushed for the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA). It would allow equal economic opportunity for men and women.

1970-Present


RICHARD NIXON: He was president from 1969-74. Because of his involvement in the Watergate scandal, he was the first president to resign. By resigning, he kept his pension and federal protection.

EPA, CLEAN AIR ACTS: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was created by President Nixon to enforce governmental standards for air and water quality. The Clean Air Act of 1963 regulated automotive and industrial emissions and the Clean Air Act of 1990 strengthened regulations on toxic air pollution and combatted acid rain. Congress also passed laws in 1966 and 1970 that placed increasingly stringent regulations on the dumping of wastes into the nation's lakes and rivers.

CESAR CHAVEZ: He was a Chicano leader of the United Farm Workers. He organized the Mexican field workers into a union, and used nonviolent resistance to demand better pay and an increased living standard.

AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM): This movement emphasized the Indians' rights to control their own affairs. They were proud of being Native Americans and fought for Red Power. They established armed patrols to protect Indians from harassment by the police.

WOUNDED KNEE, SOUTH DAKOTA 1969: Two hundred members of AIM seized Wounded Knee for 70 days. They attempted to dramatize Indian suffering and called for preferential hiring and government reimbursements for lands taken by whites.

 In 1973, the American Indian Movement (AIM), held a demonstration at Wounded Knee that symbolized the new militant attitude of many young Indian radicals.

STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION TREATY I (SALT I) 1972: It was signed while Nixon was president, and it limited the production of ICBMs and other strategic weapons systems. The ABM Treaty of 1972 reduced the number of ABMs to 200 and ABM systems to only 2 per country. The SALT I agreement in 1974 between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. and limited each country to 2,400 nuclear missiles.

HENRY KISSINGER, DETENTE: Kissinger was the National Security Advisor and Secretary of State for President Nixon. He was a very patient negotiator and wore the Communists down by using the same methods that the Communists used. Through this approach, he negotiated treaties with some of the most stubborn people.

RECOGNITION OF CHINA 1972: The U.S. could not keep on ignoring Communist China because of its population and trade possibilities. Kissinger opened up talks between the U.S. and China. Nixon became the first U.S. president (since China became communist) to visit China in 1973. It was a good-will gesture.

REVENUE SHARING 1972: This was a policy that advocated the transfer of federal revenues to state municipalities.

WAR POWERS ACT 1973: Passed over Nixon's veto, it restricted the powers of the president in the Tonkin Gulf Resolution. The president could only commit American troops for 60 days without the approval of Congress.

YOM KIPPUR WAR 1973: This war started when Egyptian troops attacked Israel on a Jewish holiday. It resulted in a stalemate and a UN cease-fire agreement. After the war, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) began an oil embargo against the U.S. because of the U.S. aid to the Israelis during the

war.

OIL EMBARGO 1973: OPEC stopped the sale of oil to America because of its support of Israel during the Yom Kippur War. A fuel crisis in the U.S. resulted from the oil embargo.

WARREN BURGER: He was a conservative Chief Justice of the Supreme Court appointed by Nixon after the liberal Earl Warren stepped down. He had a strong law and order record.

WATERGATE 1973: This was a scandal that resulted from a burglary at the Democratic National Headquarters at the Watergate Hotel. It was later discovered that the burglars were hired by CREEP (Committee to Re-Elect the President) to ruin political opponents' records and to spy on them. Nixon then attempted to cover up the burglary from a federal investigation.

GERALD FORD: He was the Speaker of the House who became vice president when Spiro T. Agnew, Nixon's first vice president, resigned because he was accused of taking bribes. When president Nixon resigned, Ford became the first non-elected president.

STAGFLATION: It was the term used to describe the economy during Nixon's presidency because business was stagnated and inflation was rising uncontrollably.

JIMMY CARTER: He was governor of Georgia and the first president elected from the deep South since Zachary Taylor. He lacked political experience on a big scale. His inexperience hampered his ability to get the necessary support from Congress to pass his programs. High unemployment and double-digit inflation were blamed on him, so he was defeated in mid-term elections by Ronald Reagan.

PANAMA CANAL TREATY 1978: This treaty will give the Panama Canal back to Panama on Dec. 31, 1999. The canal will remain under Panamanian control as long as ships from any country may use it.

CAMP DAVID ACCORD 1978: In the presidential retreat at Camp David, Virginia, Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Menachem Begin of Israel agreed to a peace settlement between the two countries. Israel would leave Egyptian territory if Egypt recognized Israel as a sovereign nation.

SALT II 1979: This treaty limited rocket launchers, controlled the size of new missiles, but required no change in the existing arsenals. Negotiations to limit the nuclear arms race continued. It was not passed by Congress, but Carter still honored it.

INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN 1979: On Dec. 27, 1979, the Red Army blitzed across Afghanistan, renewing U.S. fears of Soviet expansion. Carter condemned this action by boycotting the 1980 Olympics in Moscow and embargoing grain to Russia.

OLYMPIC BOYCOTT 1980: This was a U.S. reaction to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

IRANIAN HOSTAGE CRISIS 1979-80: Muslim fundamentalists raided the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, capturing 52 American hostages. Carter tried to negotiate their release, but was not successful. After 444 days, they were finally released when Reagan was elected president.

AYATOLLAH KHOUMEINI: The head of the Muslims in Iran, he came to power following the overthrow of the Shah. Khomeini was a fundamentalist religious leader who led the Revolutionary Guards in terrorist acts against the Shah's supporters. He denounced the U.S. as an enemy of Islam. As part of his anti-American policy, he instigated the Iranian Hostage Crisis, holding U.S. citizens hostage in exchange for weapons. During his rule, the Koran, the "Bible" of Islam, was considered

the law of the land.

RONALD REAGAN: He was a Republican president from 1981-89 who initiated the *New Federalism*. It was a program to reduce the size of the federal government, deregulate business, cut government spending and give more power to local governments.

SUPPLY SIDE ECONOMICS: A theory coined by Andrew Mellon, called *Reagonomics* during Reagan's presidency.

SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR: She is the first female Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. She was confirmed in 1981.

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR JAMES WATT: He was a leader in the Sagebrush Rebellion, a movement organized by ranchers and developers of the West to demand an opening up of federal wilderness areas, forest lands, and coastal waters to developers. Watt was also one of many prominent Republicans who received money for interceding on behalf of developers seeking federal subsidies from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. When discovered in 1989, this became infamously known as the HUD scandals.

THREE MILE ISLAND 1979: It was the site of a nuclear reactor in Pennsylvania that went into meltdown. Radioactive material leaked, creating health hazards.

LEBANON INTERVENTION 1982: This intervention came about when Syria and Israel fought each other for Lebanon. The U.S. and its Allies sent troops to Lebanon to relieve the tensions between the two armies, but terrorist attacks on the American troops forced them to leave.

INVASION OF GRENADA 1983: It occurred because an airstrip was being built on the island of Grenada. This airstrip caused people to question U.S. security in the Caribbean. The U.S. invaded Grenada and established a pro-U.S. government.

NICARAGUA: It underwent a revolution where the long-reigning Somoza family was overthrown by the leftist Daniel Ortega and the Sandinistas. Reagan supported the Contras, a guerilla group based in El Salvador and opposed to the Sandinistas.

IRAN-CONTRA AFFAIR: CIA director William Casey and National Security Advisor William Poindexter believed if the Sandinistas took over in Nicaragua, a domino affect in Central America would take place. Poindexter and Casey found a way to sell arms to Iran for millions of dollars via Oliver North. That money was then used to buy weapons for the Contras, even after aid to the Contras had been cut by Congress.

STAR WARS: Proposed in 1983 by Ronald Reagan, the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) or "Star Wars" was an elaborate military scheme. It proposed a high-tech military defense that would use space-based lasers to intercept incoming enemy nuclear warheads. Costing millions of dollars, the technology for this plan was never fully developed.

REVEREND JESSE JACKSON, RAINBOW COALITION: He was a black Chicago minister who tried to build a "rainbow coalition" of blacks, Hispanics, and other minorities that would support him in his bid for presidency in 1984 and 1988.

PANAMA, GEN. MANUEL NORIEGA: He was a Panamanian leader who was indicted by the United States courts of drug trafficking in 1988. Noriega survived a coup attempt in 1989, but was ousted when the U.S. armed forces invaded Panama.

CORPORATE RAIDERS: A term used in the 1980's to describe investors who attempted hostile takeover bids of public corporations through leveraged buy-outs (LBO's). These buy-outs

were financed with a high percentage of loans and high risk bonds ("junk bonds").

PERSIAN GULF WAR 1990-1991: It began when Saddam Hussein, President of Iraq, invaded the oil-rich country of Kuwait. This belligerent action threatened to disturb the world's oil supply. The United Nations responded with a trade embargo against Iraq, and eventually with an multi-national military force that made Iraq withdraw from Kuwait.

MIKHAIL GORBACHEV: He was a Soviet President leader who sought to use perestroika ("restructuring") to make the Soviet economy more capitalistic and glasnost ("openness") to revitalize Soviet culture by providing more political freedom.

AMENDMENTS

11TH AMENDMENT 1798: It stated that individuals may not sue states.

12TH AMENDMENT 1804: This amendment separated the ballot for president and vice president. It prevented Electoral College representatives from choosing the vice president to be the president. If there was no winner, the House would choose the president and the Senate would choose the vice president.

13TH AMENDMENT 1865: This amendment abolished slavery and gave Congress the power to enforce this amendment.

14TH AMENDMENT 1868: It guaranteed ex-slaves citizenship, prevented Confederate leaders from holding public office, made Confederate debt void and conferred dual citizenship. This amendment also gave blacks the right to "due process of law" and "equal protection of the law."

15TH AMENDMENT 1870: It guaranteed suffrage for male blacks and gave Congress the power to enforce the amendment.

16TH AMENDMENT 1913: This amendment gave Congress the power to levy and collect income taxes.

17TH AMENDMENT 1913: It stated that senators would be elected by the people and allowed state legislatures to make temporary appointments to fill vacancies if needed.

18TH AMENDMENT 1919: It prohibited the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within the U.S. and its territories. It also gave Congress and the states the power to enforce this amendment.

19TH AMENDMENT 1920: This amendment gives women the right to vote and gave Congress the power to enforce the amendment.

20TH AMENDMENT 1933: This amendment changes the inauguration date from March 4 to January 20 and changed the opening date of Congress to January 3.

21ST AMENDMENT 1933: It overturned the 18th amendment and allows for the manufacture, sale, and consumption of alcoholic beverages.

22ND AMENDMENT 1951: It limited any president to only two terms.

23RD AMENDMENT 1961: This amendment allowed the District of Columbia to have representatives to the Electoral College for the election of the president and vice-president.

24TH AMENDMENT 1964: This amendment prohibited a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in federal elections and gave Congress the power to enforce the amendment.

25TH AMENDMENT 1967: It provides a means of succession if the president is unable to fulfill the duties of his office, usually in cases of illness or incapacitation.

26TH AMENDMENT 1971: It gives the right to vote to any U.S. citizen who is 18 years of age or older and gave power to Congress to enforce this amendment.

SUPREME COURT CASES

CHISHOLM v. GEORGIA 1793: This case involved two South Carolinians who sued Georgia because Georgia owed money to a British creditor. Georgia refused to participate in the case and the Court passed down a sentence favorable to the British creditor.

MARBURY v. MADISON 1803: In this case, William Marbury was refused a commission as Justice of the Peace by Madison. Marbury had received this commission while John Adams was president. Chief Justice John Marshall dismissed this suit because it was not under the boundaries of the Court according to the Constitution. This action made part of the Judiciary Act of 1789 unconstitutional and was the first time the Supreme Court had made an act of Congress unconstitutional.

FLETCHER v. PECK 1810: This case involved a corrupt Georgia legislature that had sold land to speculators after they had been bribed. When the next legislature met, the legislators rescinded the sale. Marshall handed down a decision favorable to the speculators and stated that, no matter how a contract was obtained, the state could not make the contract void.

MARTIN v. HUNTERS LESSEE 1816: This case asserted that state and federal courts were not equal and that state judges must decide cases according to the Constitution. This was the first time a state court's decision was overturned.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE v. WOODWARD 1819: This case involved the seizure of Dartmouth College by the New Hampshire state legislature. The Supreme Court ruled that contracts made by private corporations were protected by the Constitution and that a state can not alter them.

McCULLOCH v. MARYLAND 1819: This case involved the taxation by Maryland of a branch of the U.S. Bank. The Supreme Court ruled that states could not tax the federal government and that the creation of the U.S. Bank was within the power of Congress.

COHENS v. VIRGINIA 1821: This case involved the Cohens' who were arrested for selling lottery tickets in Virginia even though they had permission from Congress. Marshall ruled that the Court had the power to review state decisions and that citizens could appeal to the Supreme Court.

GIBBONS v. OGDEN 1824: This case involved two steamboat operators with conflicting charters for control of steamboats in the New York City harbor. The Supreme Court ruled that federal charters overruled state charters and that only the federal government had the right to control interstate commerce.

CHEROKEE NATION v. GEORGIA 1831: This case involved the Cherokee's effort to stop Georgia's declaration that the laws of the Cherokee Nation were void. The Court ruled that while it could not stop Georgia from making their laws void, the Cherokeees were a "domestic nation" and possessed some sovereignty.

WORCESTER v. GEORGIA 1832: In this case, Marshall ruled that Georgia had no control over the Cherokee Nation and their land holdings, and that Georgia could not relocate the Cherokeees. This case was the first time that the Court sided with the Indians, but Jackson's refusal to enforce it led to the Trail of Tears and Cherokee removal from Georgia.

CHARLES RIVER BRIDGE v. WARREN BRIDGE 1837: This case involved a charter of the Charles River Bridge Company that prevented Massachusetts from building a new bridge across the Charles River. Chief Justice Roger B. Taney ruled that no charter given to a private company had the right to harm the public interest. This decision stated that the rights of a community

supersede the rights of a private corporation.

COMMONWEALTH v. HUNT 1842: In this case, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts ruled that trade union organization and striking tactics were legal as long as their methods were honorable and peaceful. Unions did not take shape until later in the century because many judges still considered them illegal.

PRIGG v. PENNSYLVANIA 1842: This case involved a Pennsylvania law that prohibited the capture and return of runaway slaves within the state. The Supreme Court ruled that the return of fugitive slaves was a federal power, thus making the state law unconstitutional. Northern states responded by prohibiting state officials from helping anyone pursuing runaway slaves.

DRED SCOTT v. SANDFORD 1857: This case raised the issues of whether slaves were U.S. citizens, whether Congress could prohibit slavery from the territories and whether slaves were property. Dred Scott had been taken by an army doctor to Illinois where slavery was illegal, thus prompting him to sue for his freedom. The Supreme Court ruled that Dred Scott was not a citizen, that slaves were property and that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. This caused great contempt among Northerners.

ABLEMAN v. BOOTH 1859: This case involved the arrest of Booth by the federal government for helping a fugitive slave escape from a federal marshal. The Wisconsin Supreme Court issued a writ to release him but Taney ruled that the federal government had supremacy over states, so the writ was not recognized.

EX PARTE MERRYMAN 1861: In this case, John Merryman was arrested when Lincoln declared martial law in Baltimore. Merryman was involved in a mob attack on Union soldiers. Chief Justice Taney issued a writ for Merryman's release but Lincoln refused to accept it so Taney wrote a letter to Lincoln, criticizing him for his usurpation of the power of Congress during the Civil War.

EX PARTE MILLIGAN 1866: This case involved the trial of a private citizen, Lambdin Milligan, by a military court in Illinois for subversive activities. The Supreme Court ruled that military tribunals could not try civilians in areas where civil courts were functioning.

MISSISSIPPI v. JOHNSON 1867: This case involved an attempt by the state of Mississippi to dissuade President Johnson from enforcing the Reconstruction Acts. The Supreme Court ruled that neither the executive nor the legislative branches can be restrained from carrying out their duties so long as they stay within their powers.

TEXAS v. WHITE 1869: This case involved the sale of U.S. bonds by the Texas government after it seceded from the Union. The Supreme Court ruled that secession was impossible because the union between Texas and the other states is perpetual and indissoluble.

LEGAL TENDER CASES 1870-1871: These cases involved the legality of the \$350 million in greenbacks in circulation as legal tender. In the first case (Hepburn v. Griswold), the Supreme Court ruled that the Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863 were unconstitutional, but this decision was overturned by the second (Knox v. Lee) and third cases (Parker v. Davis).

SLAUGHTERHOUSE CASES 1873: These cases involved the monopoly of butchering livestock that one corporation in New Orleans had. The butchers who were ruined by this corporation claimed that the monopoly violated the 14th amendment. The Supreme Court ruled that the 14th amendment only protected

federal rights, not states' rights. It also ruled that the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments only applied to slaves.

MINOR v. HAPPENSETT 1875: In this case, Mrs. Minor claimed that she had been deprived of her rights under the 14th amendment by being denied suffrage. The Court ruled that suffrage was not a right of citizenship.

MUNN v. ILLINOIS 1877: This case involved an Illinois state law that regulated rates on the storage of grain. Munn was fined for charging high rates in his grain elevator. The Supreme Court ruled that the public always has the right to regulate business operations in which the public has an interest.

CIVIL RIGHTS CASES 1883: These cases involved the guarantee of equal use of public facilities under the 14th amendment. The Supreme Court ruled that the 14th amendment protected individuals from state action, not individual action.

WABASH v. ILLINOIS 1886: This case involved the Illinois law that prohibited the practice of charging different rates for long and short hauls. The Court ruled that only the federal government could regulate interstate commerce, so railroads could not be regulated by states.

U.S. v. E. C. KNIGHT CO 1895: This case involved the enforcement of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The Court ruled that the Sherman Act only restricted commerce and since the E. C. Knight Company controlled manufacturing, this trust could not be restricted.

POLLOCK v. FARMER'S LOAN AND TRUST CO 1895: This case involved the constitutionality of the income tax imposed by the Wilson-Gorman Tariff. The Court ruled that taxes on income and property were unconstitutional.

IN RE DEBS 1895: In this case, Eugene V. Debs was arrested for not complying with a federal injunction against the Pullman Strike. The Supreme Court ruled that Debs had obstructed the freedom of interstate commerce and the transportation of the mail.

PLESSY v. FERGUSON 1896: This case involved Homer Plessy's fine for refusing to leave a white only section on a Louisiana train. The Supreme Court ruled that the 14th amendment only ensured political equality and that "separate but equal" did not mean inferiority.

INSULAR CASES 1901-1904: These cases involved the extent to which constitutional rights are bestowed upon natives of newly acquired territories. The Court ruled that the Constitution does not follow American conquests but that some rights are fundamental.

NORTHERN SECURITIES CASE 1904: In this case, J. P. Morgan, James Hill and E. H. Harriman joined together to control all railroads headed to the Pacific by creating the Northern Securities Company. The Supreme Court ruled that this company was a trust because it owned stock in competing railroads, thus violating the Sherman Antitrust Act.

LOCHNER v. NEW YORK 1905: This case involved a New York law that prohibited bakers from working more than 60 hours a week. Lochner, a bakery owner, was arrested for violating the law. The Supreme Court ruled that the 14th amendment protected individuals against unreasonable and unnecessary interference to their personal liberty. This case expanded the use of "due process," but sided with the baker by not placing a limit on work hours.

MULLER v. OREGON 1908: This case involved an Oregon law that limited women to only 10 hours of labor in factories per day. Curt Muller violated this law after the Lochner decision. The Supreme Court ruled that special legislation restricting the type of work for women was needed to preserve their health. Louis Brandeis became famous for his presentation of the adverse affects of long hours on women.

STANDARD OIL v. U.S. 1911: This case involved differentiating whether the Standard Oil trust was a good or bad trust (the *rule of reason*). The Supreme Court decided that this trust was bad so the Standard Oil Company was dissolved.

HAMMER v. DAGENHART 1918: This case involved the Keating-Owens Act which banned products produced by child labor from interstate commerce. Dagenhart asked for an injunction that would permit his sons to work because the family needed the income. The Court ruled that the Keating Act was unconstitutional because states regulate the production of goods.

SCHENCK v. U.S. 1919: In this case, Schenck was arrested because he distributed pamphlets urging people to resist the draft. The Supreme Court ruled that the First Amendment freedom of speech did not apply in this case because the U.S. was at war.

ABRAMS v. U.S. 1919: In this case, five Russian immigrants were arrested for distributing antiwar propaganda. The Court ruled that during war, the First Amendment does not apply to those people with radical views.

ADKINS v. CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL 1923: This case involved female employees at the Children's Hospital in the District of Columbia and their layoffs because of a minimum wage law. The Supreme Court ruled that a contract cannot be abridged because an employer does not want to pay the minimum wage (unless it is not in the interest of the public).

SCHECTER POULTRY CORP v. U.S. 1935: This case involved the constitutionality of the National Recovery Administration (NRA) imposing work condition codes for industry. The Court ruled that Congress had exceeded its power and that no circumstance allowed the enlargement of those powers. This was the first case in which one of the New Deal programs was found to be unconstitutional.

U.S. v. BUTLER 1936: In this case, the Supreme Court ruled the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) was unconstitutional because it invaded state jurisdiction by using federal taxation as a means of regulating production.

U.S. v. CURTISS-WRIGHT EXPORT CORPORATION 1936: This case involved the sale of 34 planes by the Curtiss-Wright Corporation to Bolivia. The President had prohibited the sale of military supplies to either Bolivia or Paraguay, but the Curtiss company still attempted to smuggle in the planes. The Supreme Court ruled that the President had control of foreign policy and was free from restriction (to a great extent).

NLRB v. JONES AND LAUGHLIN STEEL CORP 1937: In this case, the Court upheld the constitutionality of the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) and asserted Congress' right to exercise control in intrastate commerce that was closely related to or similar to interstate commerce.

WEST COAST HOTEL v. PARRISH 1937: This case upheld state regulation of wages for women and children, as well as state minimum-wage laws.

U.S. v. DARBY LUMBER CO. 1941: This case overruled the Dagenhart decision and involved the Darby Lumber Company, which was charged with violating the Fair Labor Standards Act. The Supreme Court ruled that the production of goods for commerce between states was interstate commerce.

DENNIS v. U.S. 1951: This case involved the conviction of 11 Communists for violating the Smith Act. The Court ruling upheld the conviction and stated that there is no right to rebel against government if the existing government provides for change.

BROWN v. BOARD OF EDUCATION TOPEKA 1954: This case ended the "separate but equal" school system in America.

Oliver Brown filed suit because the school his daughter attended was much farther away than the white-only elementary school. The Supreme Court unanimously ruled that schools should be integrated but left lower courts to carry out the decision.

MAPP v. OHIO 1961: This case extended the 14th amendment to protect citizens from state decisions. The Supreme Court ruled that state officials must abide by the Bill of Rights and barred state use of illegally obtained evidence.

ENGEL v. VITALE 1962: The Supreme Court ruled against a prayer composed by the New York State Board of Regents.

BAKER v. CARR 1962: This case involved the redistribution of legislative districts so that it reflected the population trend (one man, one vote). The federal courts had avoided this issue but ruled that overrepresented rural districts should be eliminated.

GIDEON v. WAINWRIGHT 1963: This case involved the arrest of Gideon for breaking into a pool room. The Supreme Court ruled that legal counsel must be given to anyone charged with a felony. This decision was extended in 1972 to include anyone charged with a misdemeanor.

ESCOBEDO v. ILLINOIS 1964: In this case, the Supreme Court ruled the police must not use extortion or coercion to gain a confession from a suspected criminal. The police must also honor a suspect's request to have a lawyer present during police interrogations.

HEART OF ATLANTA MOTEL v. U.S. 1964: This case involved the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The Court upheld the constitutionality of the act and ended a proprietor's right to refuse service based on race.

MIRANDA v. ARIZONA 1966: The Supreme Court ruled that a suspected criminal has the right to be read his rights. These rights included the right to remain silent (because anything said can be used against him), the right to an attorney and the right to one telephone call.

ROE v. WADE 1973: The Supreme Court struck down all state laws that prohibited abortions because it was an infringement on a woman's right to have an abortion during the first trimester (first three months) of pregnancy.

BAKKE v. BOARD OF REGENTS U.C. 1978: This reverse discrimination case involved a white, Allan Bakke, who claimed that the University of California at Davis had refused his admission because of minority quotas. The Supreme Court allowed Bakke to attend UC Davis, but upheld the minority quotas of universities.

MAJOR CABINET MEMBERS

This section has been created as a quick reference for major cabinet members in all U.S. presidencies. We have listed the top five cabinet positions for each presidency. They include the vice president, Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of War (later Secretary of Defense), and Attorney General. All cabinet members are listed with their years in office. If not specifically listed, you may assume they served for the length of the term. Some cabinet positions have more than one name after them. This means that there was more than one person in that position during that presidency. If there was more than one person who served in a cabinet position, then the number of people that served in that position during the presidency is stated in parentheses [for example (2) or (3)]. If we placed more than one name after a cabinet position, then we stated what order they served in [for example Thomas Jefferson 1st, Edmund Randolph 2nd]. We have excluded all minor cabinet members. This will save you time and will be a good device for the memorization of the cabinet members.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION 1789-1797

VICE PRESIDENT: JOHN ADAMS
SECRETARY OF STATE: THOMAS JEFFERSON (1789-1793) 1ST
EDMUND RANDOLPH (1794-1795) 2ND (3)
SECRETARY OF TREAS: ALEXANDER HAMILTON (1789-1795) 1ST (2)
SECRETARY OF WAR: HENRY KNOX (1789-1794) 1ST (3)
ATTORNEY GENERAL: EDMUND RANDOLPH (1789-1793) 1ST (3)

THE JOHN ADAMS ADMINISTRATION 1797-1801

VICE PRESIDENT: THOMAS JEFFERSON
SECRETARY OF STATE: TIMOTHY PICKERING (1797-1800) 1ST
JOHN MARSHALL (1800-1801) 2ND (2)
SECRETARY OF TREAS: OLIVER WOLCOTT (1797-1800) 1ST (2)
SECRETARY OF WAR: JAMES McHENRY (1797-1800) 1ST (2)
ATTORNEY GENERAL: CHARLES LEE

THE THOMAS JEFFERSON ADMINISTRATION 1801-1809

VICE PRESIDENT: AARON BURR (1801-1805)
SECRETARY OF STATE: GEORGE CLINTON (1805-1809)
SECRETARY OF TREAS: JAMES MADISON
SECRETARY OF WAR: ALBERT GALLATIN (1801-1809)
ATTORNEY GENERAL: HENRY DEARBORN
LEVI LINCOLN (1801-1805)

THE JAMES MADISON ADMINISTRATION 1809-1817

VICE PRESIDENT: GEORGE CLINTON (1809-1813) 1ST (2)
SECRETARY OF STATE: JAMES MONROE (1811-1817) 1ST (2)
SECRETARY OF TREAS: ALBERT GALLATIN (1809-1813) 1ST (4)
SECRETARY OF WAR: WILLIAM EUSTIS (1809-1812) 1ST (4)
ATTORNEY GENERAL: CESAR RODNEY (1809-1811) 1ST (3)

THE JAMES MONROE ADMINISTRATION 1817-1825

VICE PRESIDENT: DANIEL TOMPKINS
SECRETARY OF STATE: JOHN Q. ADAMS
SECRETARY OF TREAS: WILLIAM CRAWFORD
SECRETARY OF WAR: JOHN C. CALHOUN (1817-1825) 2ND (2)
ATTORNEY GENERAL: WILLIAM WIRT (1817-1825) 2ND (2)

THE JOHN Q. ADAMS ADMINISTRATION 1825-1829

VICE PRESIDENT: JOHN C. CALHOUN
SECRETARY OF STATE: HENRY CLAY
SECRETARY OF TREAS: RICHARD RUSH
SECRETARY OF WAR: JAMES BARBOUR
ATTORNEY GENERAL: WILLIAM WIRT

VICE PRESIDENT:
SECRETARY OF STATE:
SECRETARY OF TREAS:
SECRETARY OF WAR:
ATTORNEY GENERAL:

THE ANDREW JACKSON ADMINISTRATION 1829-1837
JOHN C. CALHOUN (1829-1833) 1ST
MARTIN VAN BUREN (1833-1837) 2ND (2)
MARTIN VAN BUREN (1831-1833) 1ST (4)
SAMUEL INGHAM (1831-1833) 1ST (5)
JOHN H. EATON (1831-1837) 1ST (2)
ROGER B. TANEY (1831-1833) 2ND
BENJAMIN BUTLER (1833-1837) 3RD (3)

VICE PRESIDENT:
SECRETARY OF STATE:
SECRETARY OF TREAS:
SECRETARY OF WAR:
ATTORNEY GENERAL:

THE MARTIN VAN BUREN ADMINISTRATION 1837-1841
RICHARD M. JOHNSON
JOHN FORSYTH
LEVI WOODBURY
JOEL POINSETT
BENJAMIN BUTLER (1837-1838) 1ST (3)

VICE PRESIDENT:
SECRETARY OF STATE:
SECRETARY OF TREAS:
SECRETARY OF WAR:
ATTORNEY GENERAL:

THE WILLIAM H. HARRISON ADMINISTRATION 1841
JOHN TYLER
DANIEL WEBSTER
THOMAS EWING
JOHN BELL
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN

VICE PRESIDENT:
SECRETARY OF STATE:
SECRETARY OF TREAS:
SECRETARY OF WAR:
ATTORNEY GENERAL:

THE JOHN TYLER ADMINISTRATION 1841-1845
NONE
DANIEL WEBSTER (1841-1843) 1ST
JOHN C. CALHOUN (1844-1845) 4TH (4)
WALTER FORWARD (1841-1843) 2ND (3)
JOHN BELL (1841) 1ST (4)
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN (1841) 1ST (3)

VICE PRESIDENT:
SECRETARY OF STATE:
SECRETARY OF TREAS:
SECRETARY OF WAR:
ATTORNEY GENERAL:

THE JAMES POLK ADMINISTRATION 1845-1849
GEORGE M. DALLAS
JAMES BUCHANAN
ROBERT J. WALKER
WILLIAM L. MARCY
JOHN Y. MASON

VICE PRESIDENT:
SECRETARY OF STATE:
SECRETARY OF TREAS:
SECRETARY OF WAR:
ATTORNEY GENERAL:

THE ZACHARY TAYLOR ADMINISTRATION 1849-1850
MILLARD FILLMORE
JOHN M. CLAYTON
WILLIAM MEREDITH
GEORGE CRAWFORD
REVERDY JOHNSON

VICE PRESIDENT:
SECRETARY OF STATE:
SECRETARY OF TREAS:
SECRETARY OF WAR:
ATTORNEY GENERAL:

THE JAMES FILLMORE ADMINISTRATION 1850-1853
NONE
DANIEL WEBSTER (1850-1852) 1ST (2)
THOMAS CORWIN
CHARLES CONRAD
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN

VICE PRESIDENT:
SECRETARY OF STATE:
SECRETARY OF TREAS:
SECRETARY OF WAR:
ATTORNEY GENERAL:

THE FRANKLIN PIERCE ADMINISTRATION 1853-1857
WILLIAM R. KING
WILLIAM L. MARCY
JAMES GUTHRIE
JEFFERSON DAVIS
CALEB CUSHING

THE JAMES BUCHANAN ADMINISTRATION 1857-1861

VICE PRESIDENT: JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE
SECRETARY OF STATE: LEWIS CASS (1857-1860) 1ST (2)
SECRETARY OF TREAS: HOWELL COBB (1857-1860) 1ST (3)
SECRETARY OF WAR: JOHN B. FLOYD (1857-1861) 1ST (2)
ATTORNEY GENERAL: JEREMIAH S. BLACK (1857-1860) 1ST (2)

THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN ADMINISTRATION 1861-1865

VICE PRESIDENT: HANNIBAL HAMLIN (1861-1865) 1ST
ANDREW JOHNSON (1865) 2ND (2)
SECRETARY OF STATE: WILLIAM H. SEWARD
SECRETARY OF TREAS: SAMUEL P. CHASE (1861-1864) 1ST (3)
SECRETARY OF WAR: EDWIN M. STANTON (1862-1865) 2ND (2)
ATTORNEY GENERAL: EDWARD BATES (1861-1864) 1ST (2)

THE ANDREW JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION 1865-1869

VICE PRESIDENT: NONE
SECRETARY OF STATE: WILLIAM H. SEWARD
SECRETARY OF TREAS: HUGH McCULLOCH
SECRETARY OF WAR: EDWIN M. STANTON (1865-1867) 1ST
ULYSSES S. GRANT (1867-1868) 2ND (4)
ATTORNEY GENERAL: JAMES SPEED (1866-1868) 1ST (3)

THE ULYSSES S. GRANT ADMINISTRATION 1869-1877

VICE PRESIDENT: SCHUYLER COLFAX (1869-1873) 1ST
HENRY WILSON (1873-1877) 2ND (2)
SECRETARY OF STATE: HAMILTON FISH (1869-1877) 2ND (2)
SECRETARY OF TREAS: GEORGE S. BOUTWELL (1869-1873) 1ST (4)
SECRETARY OF WAR: WILLIAM W. BELKNAP (1869-1876) 3RD (5)
ATTORNEY GENERAL: EBENEZER HOAR (1869-1870) 1ST (5)

THE RUTHERFORD B. HAYES ADMINISTRATION 1877-1881

VICE PRESIDENT: WILLIAM A. WHEELER
SECRETARY OF STATE: WILLIAM M. EVARTS
SECRETARY OF TREAS: JOHN SHERMAN
SECRETARY OF WAR: GEORGE W. McCRARY (1877-1879) 1ST (2)
ATTORNEY GENERAL: CHARLES DEVENS

THE JAMES GARFIELD ADMINISTRATION 1881

VICE PRESIDENT: CHESTER A. ARTHUR
SECRETARY OF STATE: JAMES G. BLAINE
SECRETARY OF TREAS: WILLIAM WINDOM
SECRETARY OF WAR: ROBERT T. LINCOLN
ATTORNEY GENERAL: WAYNE MacVEAGH

THE CHESTER A. ARTHUR ADMINISTRATION 1881-1885

VICE PRESIDENT: NONE
SECRETARY OF STATE: F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN
SECRETARY OF TREAS: CHARLES J. FOLGER (1881-1884) 1ST (3)
SECRETARY OF WAR: ROBERT T. LINCOLN
ATTORNEY GENERAL: BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER

THE GROVER CLEVELAND ADMINISTRATION 1885-1889

VICE PRESIDENT: THOMAS A. HENDRICKS
SECRETARY OF STATE: THOMAS F. BAYARD
SECRETARY OF TREAS: DANIEL MANNING (1885-1887) 1ST (2)
SECRETARY OF WAR: WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT
ATTORNEY GENERAL: AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND

THE BENJAMIN HARRISON ADMINISTRATION 1889-1893

VICE PRESIDENT: LEVI P. MORTON
SECRETARY OF STATE: JAMES G. BLAINE (1889-1892) 1ST (2)
SECRETARY OF TREAS: WILLIAM WINDOM (1889-1891) 1ST (2)
SECRETARY OF WAR: REDFIELD PROCTOR (1889-1891) 1ST (2)
ATTORNEY GENERAL: WILLIAM H. MILLER

THE GROVER CLEVELAND ADMINISTRATION 1893-1897

VICE PRESIDENT: ADLAI E. STEVENSON
SECRETARY OF STATE: WALTER Q. GRESHAM (1893-1895) 1ST (2)
SECRETARY OF TREAS: JOHN G. CARLISLE
SECRETARY OF WAR: DANIEL S. LAMONT
ATTORNEY GENERAL: RICHARD OLNEY (1893-1895) 1ST (2)

THE WILLIAM McKINLEY ADMINISTRATION 1897-1901

VICE PRESIDENT: GARRET A. HOBART (1897-1901) 1ST
THEODORE ROOSEVELT (1901) 2ND (2)
SECRETARY OF STATE: JOHN SHERMAN (1897-1898) 1ST
JOHN HAY (1898-1901) 3RD (3)
SECRETARY OF TREAS: LYMAN J. GAGE
SECRETARY OF WAR: ELIHU ROOT (1899-1901) 2ND (2)
ATTORNEY GENERAL: JOSEPH McKENNA (1897-1898) 1ST (3)

THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION 1901-1909

VICE PRESIDENT: CHARLES FAIRBANKS
SECRETARY OF STATE: JOHN HAY (1901-1905) 1ST
ELIHU ROOT (1905-1909) 2ND (3)
SECRETARY OF TREAS: LESLIE M. SHAW (1902-1907) 2ND
SECRETARY OF WAR: ELIHU ROOT (1901-1904) 1ST
WILLIAM H. TAFT (1904-1908) 2ND (3)
ATTORNEY GENERAL: WILLIAM H. MOODY (1904-1906) 2ND (3)

THE WILLIAM H. TAFT ADMINISTRATION 1909-1913

VICE PRESIDENT: JAMES S. SHERMAN
SECRETARY OF STATE: PHILANDER C. KNOX
SECRETARY OF TREAS: FRANKLIN MacVEAGH
SECRETARY OF WAR: HENRY L. STIMSON (1911-1913) 2ND (2)
ATTORNEY GENERAL: GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM

THE WOODROW WILSON ADMINISTRATION 1913-1921

VICE PRESIDENT: THOMAS R. MARSHALL
SECRETARY OF STATE: WILLIAM J. BRYAN (1913-1915) 1ST
ROBERT LANSING (1915-1920) 2ND (3)
SECRETARY OF TREAS: WILLIAM G. McADOO (1913-1918) 1ST (3)
SECRETARY OF WAR: LINDLEY M. GARRISON (1913-1916) 1ST (2)
ATTORNEY GENERAL: A. MITCHELL PALMER (1919-1921) 3RD (3)

THE WARREN G. HARDING ADMINISTRATION 1921-1923

VICE PRESIDENT: CALVIN COOLIDGE
SECRETARY OF STATE: CHARLES E. HUGHES
SECRETARY OF TREAS: ANDREW MELLON
SECRETARY OF WAR: JOHN W. WEEKS
ATTORNEY GENERAL: HARRY M. DAUGHERTY

THE CALVIN COOLIDGE ADMINISTRATION 1923-1929

VICE PRESIDENT: CHARLES G. DAWES
SECRETARY OF STATE: CHARLES E. HUGHES (1923-1925) 1ST
FRANK B. KELLOGG (1925-1929) 2ND (2)
SECRETARY OF TREAS: ANDREW MELLON
SECRETARY OF WAR: JOHN W. WEEKS (1923-1925) 1ST (2)
ATTORNEY GENERAL: HARRY M. DAUGHERTY (1923-1924) 1ST (3)

THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION 1933-1945

VICE PRESIDENT: JOHN N. GARNER (1933-1941) 1ST
HENRY A. WALLACE (1941-1945) 2ND
HARRY S. TRUMAN (1945) 3RD (3)
SECRETARY OF STATE: CORDELL HULL (1933-1944)
SECRETARY OF TREAS: HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. (1934-1945) 2ND (2)
SECRETARY OF WAR: HENRY L. STIMSON (1940-1945) 3RD (3)
ATTORNEY GENERAL: HOMER S. CUMMINGS (1933-1939) 1ST (4)

THE HARRY S. TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION 1945-1953

VICE PRESIDENT: ALBEN W. BARKLEY
SECRETARY OF STATE: GEORGE C. MARSHALL (1947-1949) 3RD
DEAN G. ACHESON (1949-1953) 4TH (4)
SECRETARY OF TREAS: JOHN W. SNYDER (1946-1953) 2ND (2)
SECRETARY OF WAR: ROBERT P. PATTERSON (1945-1946) 1ST (2)
ATTORNEY GENERAL: TOM C. CLARK (1945-1949) 1ST (3)

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION 1953-1961

VICE PRESIDENT: RICHARD M. NIXON
SECRETARY OF STATE: JOHN F. DULLES (1953-1959) 1ST (2)
SECRETARY OF TREAS: GEORGE M. HUMPHREY (1953-1961) 1ST (2)
SECRETARY OF DEFEN: CHARLES E. WILSON (1953-1957) 1ST (2)
ATTORNEY GENERAL: HERBERT BROWNELL, JR. (1953-1958) 1ST (2)

THE JOHN F. KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION 1961-1963

VICE PRESIDENT: LYNDON B. JOHNSON
SECRETARY OF STATE: DEAN RUSK
SECRETARY OF TREAS: C. DOUGLAS DILLON
SECRETARY OF DEFEN: ROBERT S. McNAMARA
ATTORNEY GENERAL: ROBERT F. KENNEDY

THE LYNDON B. JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION 1963-1969

VICE PRESIDENT: HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
SECRETARY OF STATE: DEAN RUSK
SECRETARY OF TREAS: C. DOUGLAS DILLON (1963-1965) 1ST (2)
SECRETARY OF DEFEN: ROBERT F. McNAMARA (1963-1968) 1ST (2)
ATTORNEY GENERAL: ROBERT F. KENNEDY (1963-1964) 1ST (3)

THE RICHARD NIXON ADMINISTRATION 1969-1974

VICE PRESIDENT: SPIRO T. AGNEW (1969-1973) 1ST
GERALD R. FORD (1973-1974) 2ND (2)
SECRETARY OF STATE: HENRY A. KISSINGER (1973-1974) 2ND (2)
SECRETARY OF TREAS: DAVID M. KENNEDY (1969-1970) 1ST (4)
SECRETARY OF DEFEN: JAMES R. SCHLESINGER (1973-1974) 3RD (3)
ATTORNEY GENERAL: JOHN N. MITCHELL (1969-1972) 1ST (4)

THE GERALD FORD ADMINISTRATION 1974-1977

VICE PRESIDENT: NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER
SECRETARY OF STATE: HENRY A. KISSINGER
SECRETARY OF TREAS: WILLIAM E. SIMON
SECRETARY OF DEFEN: JAMES R. SCHLESSINGER (1974-1975) 1ST (2)
ATTORNEY GENERAL: EDWARD LEVI (1975-1977) 2ND (2)

THE JIMMY CARTER ADMINISTRATION 1977-1981

VICE PRESIDENT: WALTER F. MONDALE
SECRETARY OF STATE: CYRUS R. VANCE (1977-1980) 1ST (2)
SECRETARY OF TREAS: W. MICHAEL BLUMENTHAL (1977-1979) 1ST (2)
SECRETARY OF DEFEN: HAROLD BROWN
ATTORNEY GENERAL: GRIFFIN BELL (1977-1979) 1ST (2)

THE RONALD REAGAN ADMINISTRATION 1981-1989

VICE PRESIDENT: GEORGE BUSH
SECRETARY OF STATE: GEORGE P. SHULTZ (1982-1989) 2ND (2)
SECRETARY OF TREAS: DONALD REGAN (1981-1985) 1ST
JAMES A. BAKER III (1985-1988) 2ND (3)
SECRETARY OF DEFEN: CASPAR WEINBERGER (1981-1989) 1ST (2)
ATTORNEY GENERAL: WILLIAM F. SMITH (1981-1985) 1ST (3)

THE GEORGE BUSH ADMINISTRATION 1989-1993

VICE PRESIDENT: J. DANFORTH QUAYLE III
SECRETARY OF STATE: JAMES A. BAKER III
SECRETARY OF TREAS: NICHOLAS BRADY
SECRETARY OF DEFEN: RICHARD CHENEY
ATTORNEY GENERAL: RICHARD THORNBURGH

THE WILLIAM CLINTON ADMINISTRATION 1993-97

VICE PRESIDENT: AL GORE
SECRETARY OF STATE: WARREN CHRISTOPHER
SECRETARY OF TREAS: ROBERT E. RUBIN
SECRETARY OF DEFEN: DR. WILLIAM J. PERRY
ATTORNEY GENERAL: JANET RENO

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