**AMERICAN HISTORY II REVIEW SHEET**

**US CONSTITUTION**

**BILL OF RIGHTS & AMENDMENTS**

**Amendment 16 (1913):** Income tax.

**Amendment 17 (1913) :** Direct election of senators

**Amendment 18 (1919) :** Prohibition

**Amendment 19 (1920) :** Women gain the right to vote

**Amendment 20 (1933):** End to lame-duck session of congress; change in

when President and Congress take office.

**Amendment 21 (1933)** : Repeal of prohibition(18th Amendment)

**Amendment 22 (1951):** Two-term limit for president.

**Amendment 23 (1961):** Electoral votes in the District of Columbia.

**Amendment 24 (1964):** Abolition of poll tax in national elections.

**Amendment 25 (1967):** Presidential succession.

**Amendment 26 (1971):** Lower voting age to eighteen.

**Amendment 27 (1992) :** Election must come between the time a law is

passed increasing the pay for Senators and Representatives

**Amendment 1** **(1791):**Freedom of religion, speech, press, and assembly; right of petition

**Amendment 2** **(1791):** Right to bear arms (militia).

**Amendment 3 (1791)** : Limit on quartering troops

Amendment 4 (1791): Protection against unreasonable search and seizure.

**Amendment 5 (1791):** Due process; double jeopardy; self – incrimination.

**Amendment 6 (1791):** Right to speedy trail.

**Amendment 7 (1791):** Trail by jury in civil cases.

**Amendment 8 (1791):** No excessive bail or fine; no cruel or unusual constitution.

**Amendment 9 (1791) :** People retain rights nit mentioned in constitution

**Amendment 10 (1791):** Power not delegated to United States are reserved to the states or the people.

**Amendment 11 (1798):** States cannot be sued by individuals.

**Amendment 12 (1804) :** Separate voting for president & vice president

**Amendment 13 (1865):** Abolition of slavery.

**Amendment 14 (1868):** Equal protection under the law, post-Civil War definition of citizenship.

**Amendment 15 (1870):** Right to vote guaranteed regardless of race, color, or former condition of slavery.

**FEDERALISM:**

System that divides our government into the national government and state government.

**Federalism** is made up of three types of powers: Delegated Powers (Belong only to the national government), Reserved Powers (Belong only to the state governments) and Concurrent Powers (Belong to both the national and state governments)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Delegated Powers (National Government)** | **Concurrent Power**  **(Both)** | **Reserved Powers**  **(States)** |
| Print money  Regulate Interstate  (between states)  and international  trade  Make treaties and conduct foreign policy  Declare war  provide an army and navy  Establish post offices  Make laws necessary and proper to carry out these powers | Collect taxes  Build roads  Borrow money  Establish courts  Make and enforce laws  Charter banks and corporations  Spend money for the general welfare | Issue licenses  regulate intrastate (within the states) businesses  Conduct elections  Establish local governments  Ratify amendments to the constitution  take measures for public health and safety  May exert powers the constitution does not delegate to the national government or prohibit the states from using. |

**Checks and Balance**: prevent any one branch of government from becoming too powerful; limits the power of central government

**Separation of Powers:** Grants certain powers to each of the branches of government: Executive (President), Legislative (Congress-House of Representatives and Senate) and Judicial (Supreme Court)

**Elastic Clause:** allows Congress to make laws they feel are “*necessary and proper*”; follows a loose interpretation of the Constitution; broadens power of national government; makes Constitution flexible

**Unwritten Constitution:** parts of US government that came about because of custom and tradition; examples Cabinet, Political Parties, Judicial Review; Lobbying

**Judicial Review:** power of the Supreme Court to determine the constitutionality of a law

Constitution is a *flexible and “living” document*, it can be adapted to meet the needs of the changing times; Examples of flexibility in the Constitution include **Elastic Clause; Amendment Process, Implied Powers and Judicial Review**

**Electoral College:** system in which we elect the US president; its major criticism is that sometimes a candidate that does not win the popular vote ends up winning the election

**Monroe Doctrine:**

US told Europe to stay out of the Western Hemisphere

Europe could no longer colonize in the Western Hemisphere

If they did, US would view it as a threat to its peace and safety

Gave US right to interfere in the affairs of Latin American and Caribbean

**SECTIONALISM/CIVIL WAR**

Period prior to outbreak of the Civil War

Territorial Expansion led to conflict over slavery

**Compromises over slavery:**

Missouri Compromise

Compromise of 1850

**Fugitive Slave Act (Law):** law that make it illegal not to return runaway slaves to their southern owners

**Kansas Nebraska Act**

**Popular Sovereignty**: gave the right to the people3 to vote and decide whether or not slavery would exist in a territory

**Conflict over Slavery**:

* Bleeding Kansas
* Dred Scott case
* John Brown’s raid on Harper’s ferry
* Election of 1860 (causes the southern to secede from the union)

**Abraham Lincoln**: president at start of Civil War

Lincoln’s goal at the start of the civil war was to preserve the Union

**Emancipation proclamation (1863):** freed the slaves only in the confederacy

Lincoln expanded the power of the presidency during the civil war through the following actions:

Increased the size of army without congress approval

Arrested and jailed anti-unionists without giving a reason (suspended **habeas corpus**)

Censored some anti-union newspaper and had some editors and publishers arrested

**RECONSTRUCTION**

* Period of rebuilding the nation after the civil war
* **13th amendment**- abolished slavery
* **14th amendment**- grant African American citizenship
* **15th amendment**- gave African American men the right to vote
* **Black code:** restriction placed on newly freed slaves
* Rise of KKK

**Obstacle for African American during Reconstruction:**

**Grandfather clauses**

**Poll taxes**

**Literacy tests**

**Jim Crow laws**

**Plessey v. Ferguson (1896)**- “Separate but Equal” case; established legal segregation in the united states; overturned in Brown v. board of Education (1954)

**Solid south**- name given to the south for voting mostly republican

**INDUSTRIALIZATION**

**Laissez faire**: little government interference in business; allowed for the growth of monopolies and trusts; supported by big business leaders

**Captains of industry**: title given to big business leaders who donated their wealth to charity, education intuition

**Robber Barons:** title given to big business leaders who used ruthless business tactics and eliminated competition

**EARLY MONOPOLISTS:**

**John D. Rockefeller:** standard oil company

**Henry ford**: automobile industry; assembly line and mass production

**Andrew Carnegie**: steel industry

Big business used the theory of **social Darwinism (**survival of the fittest to justify their monopolies actions)

**Sherman Antitrust Act and Clayton Antitrust Act:** attempted to limit the power of monopolies and bring back competition

**Interstate Commerce Act:** attempted to regulate the railroads

Labor union formed to address the needs of the workers

**Knights of Labor:** founded by Terrence Powderly; opened to all workers

**American federation of labor**: founded by Samuel Gompers; “for bread and butter” issues

Labor strikes often developed, but were usually unsuccessful because **government tended to side with big business**

**Homestead strike**

**Great railroad strike**

**Haymarket strike**: blamed on the Knights of Labor; anarchists threw a bomb into the crowd that killed seven police workers

**Weapon used by workers include:**

Collective bargaining Boycott Strikes

**Weapons used by business against workers included:**

Yellow dog contracts Blacklists Industrialization led to the rise of **urbanization** (cities)

**IMMIGRANTS**

**“Old” immigrants**: northern and western Europe (Ireland, England and Germany)

**“New immigrants”:** southern and eastern Europe (Italy Poland, Greece Russia and Asia)

Before the late 1800’s, there were not restriction on immigration because there was a **shortage in the labor supply**

**Nativism**: belief that native born American and their way of life was superior to that of immigrants; led the government to establish quotas (limit) on immigration

**Yellow peril:** fear of Asian immigrants

**Acts that limited immigration in the late 1800’s:**

Chinese Exclusion Act

Gentleman’s Agreement (limited immigration from Japan)

**Theories on Immigration**

**Melting Pot Theory:** people from various culture have blended together in the us to form a new American

**Cultural Pluralism:** groups in the us live side by side, with each group contributing in different way to society

**PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT**

Reform movement that developed to correct the problems created by industrialization and urbanization

Muckrakers: journalists, writers and photographer during the progressive movement that made the American public aware of the various problems in society at the time through their works.

**FAMOUS MUCKRAKERS:**

* Upton Sinclair- The Jungle (dangerous conditions in the meat packing industry)
* Ida Tarbell- The History of the Standard Oil Company ( ruthless monopolistic practice of Standard Oil
* Lincoln Steffens- The shame of the Cities (urban political corruption –political machines)

**GOALS OF MUCKRACKERS:**

* give greater control of the government by the people
* end political corruption
* gain more rights for workers
* greater government regulation of big business
* help the urban poor and immigrants
* gaining rights for women

**Jane Addams:** helped the urban poor by building settlement houses; her famous settlement house include the HULL HOUSE in Chicago

**Theodore Roosevelt:** president during the progressive movement

**Square deal**

**Passed the Pure Food and Drugs Act and Meat Inspection Act**

**“Trustbuster**”- wanted to put an end to “bad” trust

**Conservationist**- interested in protecting the nation’s environment and wilderness lands (other conservationists similar to Roosevelt **include John Muir and Gifford Pinchot**)

**ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT:**

* Pure Food and Drug Act
* Meat Inspection act
* Clayton Antitrust Act
* **Federal Reverse System:** created by Woodrow Wilson; **controls the nation’s money supply and interest rates**
* **16th amendment:** income tax
* **17th amendment:** direct elected of senators
* **Prohibition**: making the manufacture and sale of alcohol illegal occurred during the progressive movement
* **18th amendment**: prohibited the manufacture and sale of alcohol led to **bootlegging** and the illegal sale of alcohol
* **showed that it was difficult to force people to change their lifestyle**
* Repealed in 1993 by **the 21st amendment**

**POPULIST PARTY**

Political party created by American farmers in the late 1800s during industrialization

**Grange:** organization created to help farmers deal with poor economic condition and tired to limit the power of big railroad companies

**populist party goals:**

* **Graduated income tax** (established through 16th amendment)
* **Direct election of senators** (established through 17th amendment)
* **Government ownership of railroad, telegraphs and telephones**
* **Coinage and free silv**er

**WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN**:

* Ran for the presidency in 1896
* Advocated for the goal of the Populist Party
* Gave his famous “Cross of Gold” speech arguing for the coinage of free silver

**WOMEN’S RIGHTS MOVEMENT**

Began in 1848 with the **Seneca falls** convention (NY)

Famous document of Seneca falls convention: **Declaration of Sentiments**: modeled after the Declaration of Independence

**leaders of this movement include:**

Susan B. Anthony

Lucretia Mott

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

**Accomplishments of the Women’s Rights Movement**

1920-Women receive the right to vote under the **19th amendment**

WWI & WWII: women took over the jobs of men (rose the riveter)

**Title IX**: gave female college athletes the right to the same financial support as male athletes

**Betty Friedan**: wrote T**he Feminine Mystique** in 1963, a book arguing that society had forced Americans women out of the jobs market and back into home after WWII

Congress approved the E**qual Rights Amendment** (1972)

**Roe v. Wade**: court ruled that a women’s right to terminate pregnancy is constitutionally protected

**Affirmative Action:** laws guaranteeing equal opportunities for minorities including women and African Americans to eliminate the effects of past discrimination in hiring

**US IMPERIALISM**

**Motive:**

* Desire for foreign markets (as a result of industrialization)
* Navy Bases
* Manifest Destiny
* Social Darwinism
* White Man’s Burden

**Spanish-American war**

US helps Cuba achieve independence from Spain

**Main Causes:**

* **Yellow journalism**: sensational, exaggerated journalism
* Sinking of the Maine
* De Lome Letter
* Spanish mistreatment of Cubans

**Results:**

US become a world (global) power!

US acquires Puerto Rico, Philippines and Guam

US also annexes Hawaii

**Theodore Roosevelt Imperialistic Policies/ Actions**

**Big Stick diplomacy**: “speak softly but carry a big stick”: US ready to use military action to carry out its foreign policy if necessary

**Roosevelt Corollary (to the Monroe Doctrine)**: US has the right to intervene in the affairs on Latin America; US claims this right in order to protect its business and economic interests in this part of the world

**Panama Canal (1904)**: Roosevelt orders the building of the Panama Canal; US had acquired new colonies in the Pacific Ocean and needed a canal to shorten the shipping route of goods from Atlantic and Pacific

**WORLD WAR I**

War begins under President Woodrow Wilson

US remains neutral at start of the war

**Causes of us involvement in WWI:**

Unrestricted submarine warfare (sinking of the Lusitania)

Germany violated US policy of neutrality

US needed to protect “freedom of the seas”

US needed to “make the world safe for democracy”

Zimmermann note (Germany urges Mexico to attack US)

**Expansion of Presidential Powers & Constitutional Issues during WWI**

* **Bolshevik revolution of 1917** triggers American’s first red scare (fear of communism)
* **Espionage and Sedition Acts**: served to control and punish those who opposed the war effort; made it a crime to interfere with the draft or speak/publish anything disloyal to the government or country
* **Scheck v. US (1919)**: Court ruled that free speech could be limited during wartime if that speech present danger to society; showed that civil liberties (freedom of speech and press) are not absolute during wartime
* **Sacco and Vanzetti**: two Italian anarchist immigrants convicted and executed more for their belief and Italian origin (example of the effects of the red scare)

**Peace after WWI**

* Wilson proposed his fourteen points (peace plan after WWI)
* Wilson proposed the establishment of the ***League of Nations:*** an international peacekeeping organization meant to avoid another world war
* Congress does not ratify the Treaty of Versailles and refused to allow the US to join the League of Nations
* Congress believed the US joining the League of Nations would cause the US to enter another war and violate neutrality
* Congress also felt joining the League of Nations was a violation of checks and balances

**1920s**

* **“Roaring Twenties”:** time of prosperity and economic boom in US
* Time of conflict between modernity and traditional values
* **characteristics of the 1920s:**
* Mass consumption of goods
* Buying goods on credit
* Flappers (young, rebellious women of the 1920s )
* Stock market speculation and buying stock on margin (credit)
* **Great Migration**: movement of African Americans to the north for job opportunities mostly in factories
* **Harlem Renaissance** African American cultural, artistic and literary movement of the 1920s; Langston Hughes African American poet significant to movement
* **Scopes Trail (1925):** Tennessee teacher arrested for teaching the scientific theory of evolution; showed conflict between science and religion at the time
* **Prohibition**

**GREAT DEPRESSION & NEW DEAL**

**Causes of the great depression:**

* Over speculation in the stock market
* Buying goods on credit
* Unequal distribution of wealth (gap between the rich and poor)
* Overproduction and under consumption

**Herbert Hoover’s Plan**

* Hoover was the president who first had to deal with the great depression
* Believed in “rugged individualism”: hard work will achieve success; people should work hard to get themselves out of the depression
* Did not provide direct aid to the people (did not want the people to become too dependent of government aid)
* Implemented the “Trickle Down Theory”: government gave aid to businesses in the hopes that the benefits will “trickle down” and reach the American people

**Bonus Army incident (1932):**

* WWI veterans wanted to collect a promised monetary bonus from the government for serving in WWI
* Hoover refused
* Led to a march/protest on Washington known as the “Bonus Army March”
* Hoover called on the National Guard to put down the protest
* This incident ruined Hoover reputation even further

**Impact of the Great Depression**

Widespread unemployment

* **Hovervilles**: name given to the shantytowns that sprung up all around the US where families who lost their homes lived (named after Hoover who Americans blamed for not helping them during the depression)
* **Dust bowl**: giant dust storms that swept across the Great Plains; showed the impact of geography on the lives of Americans; affected farmers the most, causing many of them to migrate to California

**Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) the New Deal**

* Elected in 1932
* Implemented a plan to restore public confidence and help American during the great depression called the **New Deal**
* Three “R’’s of the new deal: **Relief, Recovery and Reform**

**PROGRAMS OF THE NEW DEAL**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| AGRICULTURAL  ADJUSTMENT ACT  (RECOVERY) | Created in 1933, the AAA paid farmers for not planting crops in order to reduce surpluses, increase demand for seven major farm commodities, and raise prices. Farm income rose, but many tenants and share-croppers were pushed into the rank of the unemployed. In 1936 the supreme court voided the AAA. |
| CIVILIAN  CONVEVATION CORPS.  (RELIEF) | Created in 1933, the CCC took unmarried men age 18-25 from relief rolls and sent them into the woods and fields to plant trees, build parks, roads, and fight soil erosion on the federal lands. Young men sent their $30 a month home to their families and left a legacy of outdoor recreation areas (including the Blue Ridge Parkway). The CCC provided jobs for 2.5 million young men during its ten years. |
| CIVIL WORKS  ADMINISTRATION  (RELIEF) | Created in 1933, the CWA employed four million people—paid an average of $15 a week—many in useful construction jobs such as repairing schools, laying sewer pipes and building roads. Some CWA jobs, however, were criticized as useless (e.g. leaf raking).Roosevelt disbanded the program after less than a year. |
| FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT  (REFORM) | The last major piece of New Deal Legislation (1938), this important labor laws set minimum wage (25 cent and hour) and maximum hour standards (establishing the 40-hour work week). It also severely curbed the use of chills labor. |
| FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION  (RELIEF) | The FSA was created in 1937(formerly called the resettlement Administration in 1935) to aid sharecroppers. The FSA set up temporary housing for “Okies” and “Arkies” (Dust Bowl refugees from Oklahoma and Arkansas) that migrated to California in hope of finding work. |
| FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.  (REFORM) | To restore confidence in banks and encourage savings, Congress created the FDIC to insure bank customers against the loss of up to 5,000 their deposits if their banks should fail. Created by the Glass- Steagall Banking Reform Act of 1933, the FDIC is still in existence. |
| FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMIN.  (RELIEF) | Created in 1933, FERA supported nearly five million households each month and funded thousands of work projects for the unemployed. It also provided vaccinations and literacy classes for millions of poor people. |
| INDIAN REORGANIZATION ACT  (REFORM) | The Indian Removal Act of 1934( called the “Indian New Deal) reversed the forced- assimilation policies in effect since the Dawes Act of 1887.The IRA tried to stop the loss of Indian lands and encouraged Native American tribes to establish local self-government and to preserve their native crafts and traditions. |
| NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT  (REFORM) | The NLRA (also called the Wagner Act) of 1935 created the National Labor Relations Board to protect the rights or organized labor to organize and collectively bargain with employers. |
| NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION  (RECOVERY) | The National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 created the NRA to promote economic recovery by ending wage and price deflation and restoring competition. The NRA set business codes and quotas. Under its symbol of a blue eagle slogan (“We Do Our Part”), the NRA temporarily restored investor confidence and consumer morale, but it failed to stimulate industrial production. In 1935 the Supreme Court declared the NIRA unconstitutional. |
| PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION  (RELIEF/ RECOVERY) | Established by the NIRA in 1933, the PWA was intended both for industrial recovery and unemployment relief. Eventually over $4 billion was spent on 34,000 construction projects including public buildings, highways, bridges (e.g., San Francisco’ Golden Gate bridge), and dams for water and power. |
| SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  (REFORM) | The SEC was created in 1934 to serve as federal “watchdog” administration agency to protect public and private investors from stock market fraud, deception and insider manipulation on Wall Street. The SEC is still in existence. |
| SOCIAL SECURITY ACT  (REFORM) | The Social Security Act of 1935 established the SSA to administer a national pension fund for retired persons, an unemployment insurance system, and public assistance program for dependent mothers, children, and the physically disabled. The pension was financed by a payroll tax to begin in 1937. It exists to this day as the nation’s most important and expensive domestic program, covering over 40 million Americans and accounting for about one-fourth of the federal budget. |
| TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY  (REFORM) | Perhaps the most ambitious undertaking of the New Deal, the TVA was a comprehensive federal agency created in 1933 for the economic development of the Tennessee River watershed. The TVA built twenty dams to control flooding, generate hydro electrical power, increase agricultural production, and revitalize the Tennessee Valley region. The TVA also provided jobs, low-cost housing, reforestation and other services. |
| WORK PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  (RELIEF) | Established under the $4.8 billion emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, the WPA lasted until 1943 and employed at least 8.5 million people at an average of $2 a day. They built thousands of roads, bridges, schools, post offices and other public construction projects. In addition, under the WPA’s Arts Program, thousands of unemployed writers, musician, artists, actors, and photographers temporarily went on the federal payroll, producing public projects ranging from murals to national park guidebooks. |

**FDR and CONTROVERSY**

* Supreme Court declared the AAA and NIRA unconstitutional
* FDR feared the supreme court might strike down his other new deal program
* FDR proposed the “**Court Packing Plan**”: a plan that would allow FDR to appoint up to 6 new supreme justices (ones that were more liberal and likely to approve more of FDR’s new deal program)
* FDR believed the justice at the time were too “old” and too conservative for the times
* Congress opposed FDR “Court Packing Plan”
* Congress believed it would give the president too much power and it violated the system of checks and balances

**LEGACY OF FDR AND THE NEW DEAL**

* Changed the role of government: The government would now assume responsibility for the welfare of the American people

**Lasting programs of the new deal include:**

* Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
* Social Security Act
* Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
  + FDR was the only president elected 4 times!
  + This led to the passing of the **22nd Amendment**, which limits a president’s time on office to two terms

**WORLD WAR II**

* US declared a policy of neutrality at the start of WWII
* Congress passed the **Neutrality Acts of 1935 & 1936**
* It became increasingly difficult for the US to stay completely neutral

**Acts that drew the US closer into WWII:**

* + - **Cash and Carry policy**
    - **“Destroyers for Bases” Deal**
    - **Lend Lease Act**
  + 1941: US attacked by Japanese at Pearl Harbor!
  + This event causes the US to get directly involved in WWII

**WWII and CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES**

* Attack at Pearl Harbor caused the US government to believe Japanese Americans were possibly guilty of espionage (planning to help Japan attack the US again)
* This fear and suspicion led to Japanese internment
* Japanese-Americans forced to leave their homes, jobs and property and relocate into internment camps for the remainder of the war

**Korematsu v. US (1944)**: Fred Korematsu (Japanese American) refused to leave his home and relocate into the internment camps; Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of Japanese internment; Court ruled that the forced evacuation was a reasonable wartime emergency measure; another example of civil liberties being limited during wartime (similar to Scheck v. US)

**WWI and the Home front**

* National Government took control of the economy
* Women (rise the riveter) and many African Americans took over the jobs of men
* African Americans served in the military

**AFTERMATH of WWII**

* Led directly to the Cold War between the US and USSR (Soviet Union)
* **Demobilization:** US transformed from a wartime economy back to a peacetime economy
* **GI Bill of Rights**: act that authorized billions of dollars to pay for WWII veterans’ benefits such as college education, medical treatment, unemployment insurance, business loans and home loans
* **Baby Boom:** largest population explosion in history; increase in # of births directly after WWII; led to an expansion of many public services, especially public schools.
* **Creation of United Nations**: international peacekeeping organization similar to the league of nation that had failed

**COLD WAR**

* Ideological war between the US and USSR (1945-1991)
* US adopted a foreign policy known as **containment**: US goal to confine communism to where it already existed; stop the spread of communism
* US carried out containment through two major policies:
* **Truman doctrine** (1947):US gave military and economic aid to Greece and turkey in order to stop the spread of communism to those areas
* **Marshall Plan**(1947-1952): US economic aid program to Europe that helped limit the spread of communism and rebuild the war torn countries of Europe especially Britain, France, Italy, and west Germany

**Major Events of the Cold War**

* Germany and its capital city of Berlin were divided after WWII (Berlin was located in the soviet zone)
* **West Germany and west Berlin**- put under the control of the US, Britain and France
* East Germany and East Berlin- put under control of the Soviet Union

**Berlin Blockade:** Soviet Union blockaded all roads to West Berlin in an attempt to force the western powers out of the city

**Berlin Airlift:** US response to the Berlin blockade; US, Britain and France airlifted food, clothing, medicine and other necessities to Berlin; by 1949, the Soviet Union lifted the blockade

**Berlin wall (1961):** divided East and West Berlin; stood as a symbol of the Cold War until it was torn down in 1989

**Creation of North Atlantic Treaty Organization NATO-(1949):** collective security agreement among the US and other western European nations that bound these participating countries to act together for their common defense; “an attack on one is an attack on all”.

**Creation of the Warsaw pact (1949):** opposing alliance formed by the Soviets and 7 other eastern European nations

**Nuclear Arms Race**: nuclear weapons were a major concern during the cold war: US uses the atomic bomb on Japan in 1945; soviet union build its first atomic bomb in 1949

**Space race:** soviet union launched first satellite sputnik into space in 1957; us lands a man on the moon in 1969; US begins educational programs with strong emphasis on science and engineering

**Korean War (1950-1953)** conflict between north and South Korea, with US supporting South Korea

* After WWII, Korea divided at the 38th parallel into north Korea (communist under soviet influence) and south Korea (controlled by US)
* North Korea invaded South Korea to try and unify the nation
* US sent troops to help south Korea
* War ends in a stalemate (truce) and Korea remained divided
* Conflict between **President Truman and general MacArthur** disagreed over the objective and military strategies during the Korean War; MacArthur wanted to invade china, but Truman disagreed; MacArthur did not follow the commands of Truman, therefore Truman fired MacArthur

**Cold War at Home**

* US government feared the spread of communism at home (Red Scare)
* House of Un-American Activities Committee HUAC: temporary investigative unit that looked into communist activity in the us
* McCarthyism: anti-communist movement led by Senator Joseph McCarthy
* McCarthy charged many people and government agencies had been corrupted by communism
* He ruined the reputations of many people he carelessly accused of being communists
* Alger Hiss Case (1948): former advisor to FDR who was charged with being a communist spy in the 1930s
* Rosenberg Case (1950): Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were charged with giving atomic secrets to the Soviets during WWII; they were convicted and executed

**CONTAINMENT IN ASIA AND THE VIETNAM WAR**

* **Domino Theory**: fear that if one nation fell to communism, its surrounding nations would follow
* This fear led to US involvement in Vietnam war
* At the end of WWII, Vietnam was divided into North Vietnam (communist) and South Vietnam (non-communist) at the 17th parallel
* **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (1964):** gave the President the power to “take all necessary measure to repel any armed attack against the forces of the US”; example of expansion of the President during wartime
* US involvement in this war led to much protest at home
* **Kent State Massacre**: student anti-war protest at Kent State University where students were killed by the National Guard; strong symbol of the antiwar movement
* **Vietnamization:** Nixon’s policy to end US involvement in the Vietnam by pulling American troops out of Vietnam and turning the fighting over to the South Vietnamese

**Results and conclusions of the Vietnam War:**

* Modern technology not enough to defeat strong nationalism
* It is difficult to win a war without public support
* **War Powers Act (1973**): limited the power of the President; it reversed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution; President had to notify Congress within 48 hours of sending troops into a foreign country; President had to bring troops within 60 days

**End of the Cold War**

* **Détente**: policy under President Nixon that attempted to ease tensions between the US and Soviet Union during the Cold War
* Nixon visits China in 1972
* **Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT):** agreement between the US and Soviet Union to set limits on the number of defensive missile sites and strategic offensive missiles each nation would keep
* **Glasnost and Perestroika:** policies of Mikhail Gorbachev (leader of Soviet Union) that urged the Soviet Union to move their economy towards free enterprise and opened relations between the US and Soviet Union in the late 1980s

**CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT**

* 1954: ***Brown v. Topeka Board of Education***, the Supreme Court overturned the ***Plessy*** case by declaring that segregated facilities were inherently unequal, and ordered the integration of the nation's public schools.
* After the desegregation of schools, the Civil Rights Movement began which allowed African-Americans to exercise their civil rights, and inspired other groups to do the same.

1955, **Rosa Parks** refused to give up her seat in the front of a Montgomery, Alabama, public bus for a white rider. This attracted the attention of **Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.**, who organized the **Montgomery Bus Boycott**

**Methods**

Members of the Civil Rights Movement used a variety of methods to get results. These included practicing **non-violence** and **passive resistance** (**sit-ins**, **boycotts**, **freedom rides**, etc.) as encouraged by **Dr. King**. However, other leaders such as **Malcom X** demanded that civil rights needed to be achieved, "by any means necessary," including using acts of violence if need be.

**Hispanic-Americans**  
Hispanic-Americans have struggled to obtain civil rights in two key areas: labor protection, political representation, and desegregation.

**Cesar Chavez** helped to organize mostly Hispanic migrant farm workers using non-violent methods into the **United Farm Workers** union which later merged with the AFL-CIO. This attention to the plight of migrant farmers has led to safer working conditions and more stringent government regulations.

**Ignacio Lopez** established the **Unity League of California** in order to promote political candidates who would represent Hispanic interests. The Unity League also sought and achieved integration of public schools in California.

**Native Americans**  
Beginning in colonial times, native tribes were dislocated and pushed west. The classic example is that of the **Trail of Tears** in which the Cherokee Nation was forced from Georgia and resettled in the mid-West in the 1830s under extremely harsh conditions.

American settlers continued pushing westward, resulting in the **Indian Wars** of the late 1800s, which resulted in the failed **Dawes Act**, an attempt at Americanizing natives, and the reservation system. In 1934, the **Indian Reorganization Act** was passed which strengthened tribal land claims and tribal authority while providing practical educational opportunities for native groups.

In 1968, the **American Indian Movement (AIM)**was founded as a response to the government's Termination Policy which was aimed at limiting or eliminating the financial assistance provided to native groups. AIM used militaristic action to focus attention on native problems in order to gain publicity.

Many native groups have since filed **land claims** in New York State, claiming that negotiations that resulted in the loss of native lands were unconstitutional because states do not have treaty-making powers with foreign nations.

**PRESIDENT OF THE 1960S, 1970S, 1980S AND 1990S AND TODAY**

**John F. Kennedy**

* Berlin wall (1961)
* Bay of Pigs Invasion (1961): JFK approved plan by CIA to overthrow Fidel Castro of Cuba by supplying Cuban rebels with military training and supplies; Invasion failed and embarrassed the Kennedy presidency; also increased tension between the US and Cuba, as well as the Soviet Union
* Cuban Missile Crisis: Soviet response to Bay of Pigs Invasion; Soviets place missiles directed at US in Cuba; US orders a naval blockade around Cuba: Soviets back down and remove missiles: Event during Cold War where nuclear destruction was most possible; US and Soviet Union were at the brink of war
* Peace Corps: program sent thousands of American volunteers to developing nations where they trained local people in different programs
* New Frontier: JFK’s domestic program; Intent of programs were to boost economy; National defense; Minimum wage; Fair prices for consumers

**Lyndon B. Johnson**

* Great Society: Johnson’s domestic program that set out to benefit society by passing laws to aid public education, provide medical care for the elderly and eliminate poverty
* Civil rights Act 1964- protected voting rights of African Americans and ended segregation in public facilities
* Voting Rights Act 1965- put an end to literacy tests

**Richard Nixon**

* New Federalism: Nixon’s domestic program; reduce role of federal government & turn responsibilities over to state; family assistance plan; increase social security benefits & food stamps
* Watergate Scandal: illegal break-in to wiretap phones of democratic party headquarters; Nixon ordered cover-up us v. Nixon court ordered Nixon to turn over taped conversation
* significance of Watergate was that it showed the president was not above the law or constitution
* Nixon resigned as a result of Watergate

**Jimmy Carter** energy crisis, oil shortages (OPEC embargo) – prices climb, pollution problems; high unemployment, created a department of energy, encouraged use of substitute fuels,

Camp David Accords (1978): Carter invites Egyptian president Anwar Sadat & Israeli prime minister- Menachem begin to camp David, MD; leaders sign peace agreement

Iranian Hostage Crisis (1979): Iranian revolution overthrows shah Reza Pahlavi; shah (sick w/ cancer) requests medical treatment in us & Carter agrees; fundamentalists seize us embassy & takes 52 American citizens hostage; hostages released on Jan 20, 1981 (day Reagan took office); crisis hurt Carter’s reelection hopes

**Ronald Reagan**

* **Reaganomics/ Supply- side economics:** cut taxes for business & wealthy so they would reinvent in business & services
* Wanted to reduce role of federal government
* War on Drugs “Just say No!”
* “Star Wars” program – to protect the US from attack by missiles; Increased defense spending
* Iran- Contra Affair (1986): US public learns that President aided sold weapons to Iran in exchange for release of hostages; Money from sale was channeled to Nicaragua to support “contras” – freedom fighters

**George Bush Sr**.

* “Read my lips, No new taxes”
* Does not keep his promise due to Democratic Congress refusal to cut social welfare programs
* Spent little on social programs
* Critics believe he should have paid more attention to domestic problems
* Persian Gulf War (1990): US went to war with Iraq (leader: Saddam Hussein) over invasion of Kuwait; US goes to war to protest its oil interest; Operation Desert Storm- air assault (Jan.) leads to ground invasion (Fed 24)

**William (Bill) Clinton:**

* North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA): agreement that opened up trade between US, Canada and Mexico; enhanced US role in global economy
* Domestic policies centered on health care and social security reforms
* Impeached by the House of Representatives in 1998 on changes of perjury, but acquitted by the senate

**George Bush**

Took office after a close election in which a dispute over ballot recounts in Florida was ended by the Supreme Court in Bush v. Gore (Demonstrated the main criticism of the Electoral College system: sometime the candidate the wins the popular vote does not win the election). Declared war on international terrorism and ordered US forces into Afghanistan to defeat Taliban and al Qaeda extremists, led the US into a war against Iraq to end the dictatorship of Saddam Hussein

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| **CASES** | **Quick Summary** | **Outcome/Historical**  **Significance** | **CONSTITUTIONAL**  **CONCEPTS/ Enduring issues** |
| **Marbury v. Madison**  **(1803)\*** | Appointment of midnight justices by John Adams rejected by Jefferson. Supreme court must decide constitutionality of judiciary act. | John Marshall declares Judiciary Act unconstitutional. The Supreme Court has the right of Judicial Review.  Impact of Marshall Court: strengthened power of national government | Judicial v. Executive and Congressional Power  Established power Judicial Review |
| **McCulloch v. Maryland**  **(1819)\*** | Maryland attempts to tax the National Bank of the United States. Court must decide whether Bank is legitimate under the elastic clause and whether Maryland can tax it. | John Marshall declares “the power to tax is the power to destroy.” The Supremacy Clause of the Constitution prohibits state taxation of a federal institution. | National Supremacy vs. State Rights; Elastic Clause  Judicial Review; Federalism |
| **Gibbons v. Odgen**  **(1824)\*** | Ogden receives exclusive right from New York to use Steam boat to navigate in New York and to N.J Gibbons gets right from Congress. | John Marshall declares that Congress has the exclusive authority to regulate Interstate Commerce, especially when it involves a “stream of commerce.” | Interstate Commerce Clause (Art. I, Sect.8) vs. States Rights  Judicial Review/ Federalism |
| **Engel v Vitale**  **(1962)** | A group of parents and students challenges the New York State Board of Regents mandatory non- denominational prayer in school. | The Supreme court decided that the prayer violated the separation of Church and State. | First Amendment Establishment Clause and fourteenth Amendment v First Amendment Free Exercise Clause and the Tenth Amendment.  Bill of Rights/ Separation of Church and State |
| **Gideon v Wainwright**  **(1963)** | Gideon was accused of a felony by Florida and did not have attorney representation because he could not afford one. | Based on his “pauper” appeal to the supreme court, it decided that regardless of the crime, Gideon had the right an attorney. | Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth amendment vs. 10th Amendment  Bill of rights / Due Process  Right to an attorney |
| **Mapp vs. Ohio**  **(1961)** | Dolleree Mapp was accused of harboring a dangerous criminal. The police searched her house without a warrant and found other illegal materials which they used to prosecute Mapp. | The exclusionary rule was established by the Supreme Court. States were not allowed to introduce illegally obtained evidence in a trail. | Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments vs. Tenth Amendment  Bill of Rights / Search and Seizure  Protected rights against illegal sear h and seizure: evidence obtained in this manner is admissible in court |
| **Miranda v. Arizona**  **(1966)\*** | Ernesto Miranda was arrested, interrogated and confessed to rape without the police informing him of his rights to remain silent or have an attorney after his arrest. | One of the most important cases decided by the Supreme Court, it directed police to give “Miranda Warnings” immediately after a person is arrested | Those accused of a crime must be read their “Miranda” rights at the time of the arrest |
| **New Jersey v TLO**  **(1985)** | TLO was accused of smoking in the bathroom. The principal searches her pocketbook without her permission and discovers cigarettes as well as other illegal substances. | Court rules that the school can search students with reasonable cause. This case lessens the Tinker doctrine and gives school officials greater latitude in disciplining students. | Tenth Amendment reserved power of education vs. Fourth and fourteenth Amendments  Bill of Rights/Due Process/Search and Seizure vs. police and education reserved power of the school |
| **Roe v Wade**  **(1963)** | A Texas woman has an abortion violating Texas state law. Abortion at the time is legal in some states and illegal in others. |  | The rights of women/ contemporary social issues; establish a women’s rights to privacy |
| **Tinker v. Des Moines school District**  **(1969)** | Three public school students wore black arm bands to school to protest the Vietnam War. Principals in their school district had prohibited the wearing of the arm bands on the ground that such conduct provoke a disturbance, so the students were suspended from school | The court declared that “student rights do not stop at the schoolhouse gates.” The wearing of the black arm band was protected by the constitution. Students enjoy protection of the Bill of Rights unless their actions materially disrupt the educational environment | First Amendment free speech, Fourteenth Amendment vs. Tenth Amendment education as a reserved power  Bill of Rights/ Civil Liberties  Vietnam War  Protects students rights to freedom of expression( 1st amendment) |
| **Dred Scott v Sanford**  **(1857)** | Dred Scott was a slave who was brought into free Territory as defined by the Missouri Compromise | The Supreme Court declared that slaves were property and as such were not protected by the constitution. It also declared the Missouri compromise un constitutional. | Citizenship rights vs. Fifth Amendment property rights  Civil War causes / Federalism/ Equality/ Rights of Ethnic Groups  Slaves were considered property and not entitled to protection under the constitution |
| **Plessy v Ferguson**  **(1896)** | The state of Louisiana enacted a law that required separate railway cars for blacks and whites. In 1892, Homer Adolph Plessy- who was seven-eights  Caucasian – took a seat in a “whites only” car of a Louisiana train. He refused to move the car reserved for blacks and was arrested | The Supreme Court ruled that the  “Separate but equal” provision of the Louisiana law was constitutional. The case established this principle of segregation until it was over turned in 1954. | Equality/ Federalism/ Jim Crow  Case establishes the  “Separate but equal” doctrine and legalized segregation |
| **Brown v. Board of Education Topeka Kansas**  **(1954)** | Linda Brown denied enrollment in an all white school near her home challenges the separate but equal policy of the Topeka school district. | In one of the most celebrated cases, the court struck down separate but equal and ordered integration in the nation’s schools with “all deliberate speed” | Civil Rights of ethnic minorities  Overturned the decision in Plessy v. Ferguson; established that “separate was NOT equal”; forced integration of schools |
| **Munn v Illinois**  **(1877)** | Illinois regulated grain warehouse and elevator rates by establishing maximum rates for their use because of pressure from farmers association known as the Granger movement | Illinois was allowed to regulate the railroad monopoly because “it was in the public interest” | Rise of Industry/Monopolies/ Granger Movement/ Property Rights  Limited power of monopolies |
| **U.S v EC Knight**  **(1895)** | The E.C. Knight company was a combination controlling over 98 percent of the sugar- refining business in the United States. The U.S. accused Knight of violating the Sherman Anti- Trust Act. | Because Knight diversified its product as a Trust of many sugar companies, the court ruled it did not violate the restraint of trade provision of the Sherman Anti- Trust Act. | Growth of Monopolies/ Captain of Industry/ Gilded Age/ Sherman Anti- Trust Act/ Age of Industrialization |
| **Schechter Poultry Corp v U.S**  **(1935)** | Section 3 of the National Industrial Recovery Act empowered the president to implement industrial codes to regulate weekly employment hours, wage, and minimum ages of employees. Schechter was accused of violating those codes by selling “sick chickens” | Calling it, the court of “nine old men” FDR was furious that the Supreme Court ruled the NRA unconstitutional because it gave to the president legislative power which the constitution assigns to the congress. After invalidating other New Deal laws, FDR proposes a court packing solution which the congress rejects. | Great Depression/ New Deal/ FDR/ court packing/ Separation of powers  Declared the NRA unconstitutional ( led to FDR’s court packing plan proposal) |
| **Worcester v Georgia**  **(1838)** | Worcester a minister did not get a license from Georgia to do missionary work with the Cherokee nation residing in Georgia | The court ruled that only the United States had the authority to make treaties and regulations with the Native Americans. The decision opened the door for Jackson to enforce the Indian Removal Act. | Native Americans/Manifest Destiny/ Rights of Ethnic group/ Power of the National Government  Jackson ignored this ruling of the Supreme Court and relocated the Native Americans (Trail of Tears) |
| **Schenk v. U.S**  **(1919)** | Scheck was charged with conspiracy to violate the Espionage Act by attempting to cause insubordination I the military and to obstruct recruitment | The Court ruled that by obstructing the process in which people would be recruited or register for the armed forces, Debs did violate the act. The “clear and present danger” doctrine was established by this case | World War I/ Clear and present Danger/ National Power  Establishing the “clear and present” danger rule; shoed that civil liberties are NOT absolute and can be limited during wartime |
| **Korematsu v U.S**  **(1944)** | During World War II, Presidential Executive order 9066 and congressional statutes gave the military authority to exclude citizens of Japanese ancestry from area deemed critical to national defense Korematsu remained in California and Violated Civilian Exclusion Order no.34 of the U.S Army. | The Supreme Court ruled that the president had the right to issue the Executive order as Commander in- Chief. In 1988 Congress passed a law giving $20,000 to all ancestors of Japanese- Americans who were put in these camps. | Civil Liberties/ Rights of ethnic minorities/ World War II/Power of President in Foreign Affairs  Court ruled that Japanese Internment was constitutional; civil liberties can be limited during wartime to protect national security |
| **New York Times v U.S**  **(1971)** | In what became known as the “Pentagon Papers Case,” the Nixon Administration attempted to prevent the New York Times and Washington Post from publishing material; from a classified Defense Department study regarding the history of United States activities in Vietnam | The Court ruled that the papers did not violate national security and therefore the newspapers had the right to publish them. The result was an embarrassment for the President of the United States. | First Amendment, free speech vs. Article II power of the president.  Cold War/Vietnam/ Freedom of the Press  Protected the right to freedom of speech and press (1st amendment) |
| **U.S v Nixon**  **(1974)** | President Nixon asserted that he was immune from the subpoena claiming “execution prilivilege,” which is the right to withhold information from other government branches to preserve confidential communications within the executive branch or to secure the national interest and refused to hand over Watergate related tapes. | The Court ruled unanimously that the president had to turn over the tapes and that executive privilege could not be invoked in a potential criminal activity. Shortly after turning over the tapes, Nixon resigned from office. | Article I power of Congress v Article II power of the president  Separation of Powers/Watergate  President is not above the law and must follow the Constitution |