Chapter 1 – New World Beginnings

Terms

**Three-Sister Farming** – Technique used in the Americas starting in 1000 A.D. – beans on trellis of corn stalks and squash covering the ground.

Sig: The mass production of food allowed for a grown in population in the Americas (around 54 million before Columbus.)

**Columbian Exchange** – The exchange of produce, livestock, and diseases the occurred between the Old World (Europe) and the New World (Americans.)

Sig: The New World was exposed to new diseases like small pox and yellow fever which ultimately destroyed about 90% of their population.

**Encomienda System** – Land and Indians were given to Spanish masters. The Spanish masters would reap all the rewards but also had the responsibility of Christianizing the Indians.

Sig: The comingling of the Spanish and Indians created a mestizo culture.

**Popes Rebellion (1681)** – The Pueblo Indians killed Spanish priests and destroyed churches in the Southwest.

Sig. The Pueblo Indians actively protested against Spanish colonization.

**Black Legend** – Started by the English and stated that all the Spanish did was torture and butcher Indians.

Sig. The Black Legend is hypocritical because the English would go on to carry some of the same actions against Native-Americans in North America.

**Primary Source**

“The Devastation of the Indies,” Bartolome De Las Casas (1542) – Details the destruction of the Americans by the Spanish.

POV – Indians did not deserve the savage treatment they received from the Spanish.

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Chapter 2

1. Powhatan Confederacy: Led by chief Powhatan, made up of few dozen small tribes in the Virginia area.
Sig. Relations between the Powhatan Confederacy and the colonists in Virginia led to the First and Second Anglo-Powhatan war which resulted in the banishment of the Indians.

2. Tobacco: A leaf that people usually chew or smoke.
Sig: John Ralph perfected growth of it, saved the colony from extinction while becoming the economic foundation for Virginia, increased need for slaves.

3. England: Located in Europe and was inspired by Queen Elizabeth to colonization.
Sig. England caused the colonization of the 13 colonies which eventually began a great nation.

4. Barbados Slave Code: Took all rights from slaves and gave complete control to their owner.
Sig. It became the new slave ideals for mainland colonies.

5. Sugar: It was grown by wealthy, became big in West Indian economy.
Sig. Cause the importation of more than a quarter million slaves, blacks outnumbered whites by about four to one in West Indies.

Primary Source: Advertisement of a voyage to America, 1609, advertises about colonization of Virginia.
POV: In Virginia you would be successful.

Chapter 3

Sig. First time colonies came together.

2. Martin Luther: German friar who posted the 95 thesis on the Catholic church.
Sig. He caused religious reform known as the Protestant Reformation.

3. Squanto: Chief of the Wampanoag, befriended the colonists at Plymouth.
Sig. Chief Squanto and the colonists celebrated the first Thanksgiving.

4. Glorious Revolution: Revolution in which old England overthrew hated Catholic James II.
Sig. The revolution caused the first revolution in New England in which they got rid of Sir Edmund Andros, the hated autocrat of New England.

5. King Philips War: King Philip, also known as Metacom, led the Indians against the New England colonists because the continued to push west.
Sig. It had slowed the westward march for a few decades, but it ultimately put a lasting defeat on the Indians.

Primary Source: Letter to Sir Edmund Andros (1869): Told Andros to surrender.
POV: Andros needs to leave or else he will be forced to leave, they, the colonists, do not like him.

Chapter 4- American Life in the Seventeenth Century
Terms:

Chesapeake Bay: As the farmers continued to plant tobacco, they needed to sell it so they would take it to Chesapeake Bay for it to be sent to England to be sold.

Sig: The Chesapeake Bay would be the main trading port in America in the seventeenth century.

Tobacco: Tobacco, although unhealthy for humans, it became the most important plant during the seventeenth century.

Sig: The profitable plant required a great deal of labor so it would lead to many indentured servants to end up coming to America.

Slavery: The number of slaves in America would increase during this time because of the necessity of labor.

Sig: Slavery would give America a boost in the production of goods and would give farm owners a cheaper way of labor.

New England: New England would be one of the safest and cleanest towns in the America in the seventeenth century.

Sig: Unlike the town of Chesapeake where young men would migrate too, New England would be populated with immigrated families.

Salem Witch Trials: Many women and some men would be convicted of witchery and would then be sentenced to death.

Sig: The fear in the American people would lead to them accusing many of being witches.

Primary Source:

“The Virginia Colony,” Agent of The Virginia Company (1622)- Describing the Virginia colony and the plantations of tobacco.

POV: The plantations of the tobacco are unsanitary and are the reason for many of the diseases.

Chapter 5- Colonial Society on the Eve of Revolution

Terms:

Immigration: As America continued to grow and advance it would immigrants bring more and more European immigrants.

Sig: The more immigrants in America would bring racial diversity and would help with the expansion to farther lands.

Industries: Agriculture was the leading industry in America with the cultivation of tobacco, but far below fishing and manufacturing were developing industries.
Sig: The more industries available to the people the more people would be able to obtain jobs.

Horsepower and Sail power: The new forms of transportation would help connect the cities and would increase the speed in which products would be transported.

Sig: The forms of transportation would later develop the postal service and would help with the construction of new towns on the roads.

Education: The importance of education would help with the development of colleges and schools.

Sig: The education would help educate young men to help them to become something of a profession.

Printing Press: Books were usually only written and copied by hand and would take a ridiculously long amount time, but when the printing press was invented it would help increase the production of books and other stuff.

Sig: The printing press would help with the production of books, picture and maps.

Primary Source:

“The future second president, wrote to his wife,” John Adams (1750) - How their sons should have an education and study for a profession.

POV: Education is really important.

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AP US History p. 7

29 April 2015

Chapter 6 - The Duel for North America

Terms

Albany Plan of Union - This was an early attempt for colonial unity under one government, proposed by Benjamin Franklin at the Albany Congress in 1754, during the French and Indian War.

Sig: This was the first motion towards a unified government for all the colonials to function as one.
**French and Indian War** - Otherwise known as the Seven Years’ War, this war was fought between British and their Indian allies against the French and theirs. The war was really a fight over land on the colonial frontier. British won in the end around 1670.

**Sig:** This war was significant because the French soon gave up all of its American continental holding to the British and Spanish.

**Iroquois Confederacy** - This consisted of 6 Indian tribes that occupied New York during the 17th and 18th centuries; these tribes held strong strategic roles in conflicts between the English and the French.

**Sig:** The Iroquois Confederacy inspired the creation of the U.S. government, and created a friendship with the tribes at the time.

**Pontiac’s Rebellion** - This was a rebellion that pulled tribes together which unified them, to drive the British out of their (tribes) land.

**Sig:** This showed how strong the Indian tribes could be even after the loose unity of the tribes, which forced the British to make peace treaties rather than fight them.

**Proclamation of 1763** - This was a law given by the British which respected the land that the Indian tribes owned. The British stopped the intrusion for land, and encouraged trade, and land purchases.

**Sig:** This prohibited many French and British people from moving out west, because it is the Indian tribes’ land.

**Primary Source**

“**Proclamation of 1763,” King George III (1763** - Forbade all settlement past a line drawn along the Appalachian Mountains.

**POV:** Settlers that were west of the Appalachian mountains were forced back to the 13 colonies and were consequently mad about it.

**Chapter 7- Road to Revolution**
Terms

**Boston Tea Party** - In defiance of the Tea Act Colonists dressed themselves as Indians and went aboard a British ship and threw an entire shipment of tea overboard.

Sig: Was one of the starts for rebellion against British rule, encouraging the revolution between 2 countries.

**Minute Men** - These were hardly-trained colonists who were capable of being ready to fight at a “minute’s notice.” They were a large portion of soldiers who fought the British.

Sig: These were not highly trained soldiers like the British had. These were mostly just normal men who had wanted to fight for their freedom.

**Loyalists** - These were the group people who still supported British rule while living in the Colonies during the American Revolution.

Sig: This showed that not all of the Colonists wanted separation from British rule.

**Lexington and Concord** - This was where the colonists fought back showing the colonist men are strong enough to take trained military British men.

Sig: This showed that colonists really wanted to be free from the British, with guns and a small untrained set of men prepared to fight trained British men.

**Stamp Act** - An act that required colonists to pay for every piece of print paper they used which created the loudest outcry in colonies over taxation.

Sig: Eventually led to the Stamp Act Congress of 1765 and was repealed in 1766.

Primary Source

“Speech Before the Virginia House of Burgesses Against the Stamp Act,” Patrick Henry (1765) - Influential statement of colonial opposition to British policy.

POV: Spoke out against the British Stamp Act imposed on many colonial imports.

Chapter 8 - America Secedes from the Empire
Terms

**Declaration of Independence** - Declared America as a free country and was considered the foundation for America's constitution.

   Sig: Showed America was able to overcome the revolution with pride, and gained independence from it, this also was the start for a constitution still used today.

**Treaty of Paris** - This was the treaty that was signed in Paris in 1783 that officially ended the Revolutionary War, favoring the Americans.

   Sig: One of the main key points of this document was the acknowledgment of the United States to be free independent states, away from the British Crown.

**Patriots** - Colonists who wanted to be separate from England so a rebellion was set, which gained America their independence.

   Sig: Americans are willing to fight for what they want, and believe.

**Second Continental Congress** - Convention of delegates from the Thirteen Colonies that managed the colonial war effort and motioned towards independence.

   Sig: The congress adopted the Declaration, acted as a government for the colonies during the war, and eventually negotiated peace with Great Britain.

**Battle of Yorktown** - A decisive war that included American troops, and French troops defeating the British over a series of weeks.

   Sig: This was the most definitive battle of the war which ensured the victory for America.

Primary Source

“Common Sense,” *Thomas Paine (1776)* - Pamphlet written that inspired people of the Thirteen Colonies to declare and fight for independence against Great Britain.

   POV: Thomas Paine explains the advantages of independence in a clear and simple format, and called for the immediate separation from British rule.

Chapter 9 - The Confederation and the Constitution
Terms

**The Great Compromise** - An agreement made between large and small states during the Constitutional Convention of 1787. States would be represented based off of population in the lower house and each state would have two representatives in the upper house.

Sig: This compromise was meant to please both larger states and the smaller states with how they wanted to be represented in the legislative part of the government.

**Land Ordinance of 1785** - Stated that land sold by government in the western areas will be used by the government for the people to pay off national debt.

Sig: Taxation wasn’t used by the government so selling this land was the best way they can earn money for the debt.

**Three-Fifths Compromise** - This was a compromise that made it so black slaves counted as three-fifths of a person when counting the population of states for the House of Representatives.

Sig: This ensured that the states with a higher population of slaves, like in the South for example, would have more representation in the upper house.

**Checks and Balances** - A system used in our government to prevent one branch of government from getting too powerful. For example, the President can veto bills from the Upper and lower house, but they can override the veto.

**Federalists** - Supported a strong central federal government.

Sig: Was the foundation of the Democratic party.

Primary Source

“**Articles of Confederation,**” **Continental Congress (1777)** - Established the United States of America as a confederation.

POV: This was the first governing document of our new found nation. It set rules of operation in the United States.

Nisha Sharma
Chapter 10 **Launching a New Ship of State**

**George Washington** – a military leader turned president in America’s earliest years  
*Significance:* George Washington was the first leader of the United States, but it wasn’t for his political mind as much as his charisma.

**Alexander Hamilton** – leader of the Federalists; helped write Federalist Papers; helped in creation of U.S. bank  
*Significance:* He was the leader of the opposing party of the Democratic-Republicans, and he formulated an economic outline for the government.

**Articles of Confederation** – granted limited powers to the central government; most power to states; weak central government  
*Significance:* The AoC’s significance is that it was the first crude outline for the government, and its ineptness would pave the way for the Bill of Rights and Constitution.

**Neutrality Proclamation** – given by George Washington in 1793; proclaimed neutrality between Britain and France  
*Significance:* This proclamation was the U.S.’s first issue of neutrality as it was brand new and was not ready for such large-scale involvement.

**Federalist** – one of first 2 parties; supported strong central government and Constitution  
*Significance:* They were one of the first 2 parties of the U.S. They represented another half of the people.

*Primary Source: Bill of Rights* – 1st–10th amendments; satisfied the need for guaranteed rights as demanded by anti-Federalists  
*p.o.v.:* American people wanted their rights secured so they put it in written word.

Chapter 11 **The Triumphs and Travails of the Jeffersonian Republic**

**Aaron Burr and Conspiracies** – Aaron Burr, accompanied by several Federalist extremists started plans for the secession of New England.  
*Significance:* The Louisiana Purchase was the fear of this group, and these conspiracies illustrated the fear of the South gaining more political power. This shows the struggle for political superiority between the North and the South.

*Revolution of 1800* – Another name for the election of 1800, symbolized the switch of parties in power.  
*Significance:* The switch of parties had never happened before in U.S. history at that point, it was major because of its first occurrence.

**Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans** – One of the first 2 parties; opposed by federalists; pro-state banks and pro-state governments
Significance: The significance of this party is the fact that it was one of the first political parties in America, and this shows the earliest developments of multi-party politics.

Marbury v. Madison (1803) – William Marbury was appointed a judge, but his commission had not been delivered by James Madison.  
Significance: The importance of this case is the fact that it established the judicial review.

Embargo Act – Congress passed this law in the year 1807 to end the exportation of all good from the U.S.  
Significance: This is significant because the act ended up hurting the U.S. rather than Britain or France, and it showed that the U.S. needed trade.

Primary Source: Alien and Sedition Act – Alien: person must reside in U.S. for 14 years before becoming a citizen; Sedition: it made criticizing the government illegal  
p.o.v.: One of Governments first attempts to restrict citizenship and free speech.

Chapter 12 The Second War for Independence and the Upsurge of Nationalism

War of 1812 – Between the U.S. and Great Britain, Britain was restricting American sailors along with aiding the Indians that were attacking Americans.  
Significance: At the end of the war, America had earned some respect because they went up against the strongest nation.

Era of Good Feelings – After the war, there were still many problems with tariffs, banks, internal improvements, and slavery.  
Significance: Showed how Americans preferred to live in ignorance instead of confronting what was wrong.

Missouri Compromise – Separated Maine from Massachusetts making Maine a free state allowing Missouri to become a slave state.  
Significance: It further divided the country over the issue of slavery, taking the country one step closer to the Civil War.

Dartmouth College v. Woodward – Dartmouth had been given a charter by King George III, New Hampshire legislature wanted to revise the charter but the Supreme Court did not allow it.  
Significance: It established the rule that you cannot go back on a contract after you signed it.

Florida Purchase Treaty – The U.S. paid Spain $5 million dollars for Florida, along with the treaty the U.S. gave its up claims to Texas and Spain gave its claims to Oregon.  
Significance: It helped America grow in size and expand westward.

Primary Source: The Monroe Doctrine – America’s way of warning Europe to stay out of the western hemisphere and in return America would stay out of European affairs.  
p.o.v: America’s way of becoming more independent

Chapter 13 The Rise of Jacksonian Democracy
Spoils System – Started by President Jackson, it rewarded political party workers with jobs in office.  
Significance: People turned against Jackson because they said that the people in office were not qualified to be there.

Tariff of Abominations – Raised tariffs on consumer goods in 1828 helping the economy in the North but hurting the South.  
Significance: The South felt that the North was attacking them with the tariff.

Trail of Tears – Moved Indian tribes that were east of the Mississippi into their own Indian territory where they would be free from white people trespassing.  
Significance: Even though Indian tribes were adjusting to white civilization, they were moved anyways.

Whigs Party – Political party that was against Jacksons Democrats.  
Significance: Very diverse political group that represented those alienated by President Jackson.

Lone Star Rebellion – Texas declared independence from Mexico in 1836  
Significance: After the rebellion, Texas wanted to be part of America which raised more tensions with slavery.

Primary Source: McCulloch v. Maryland – Maryland tried to tax the Bank of the United States but when it went to court the Supreme Court ruled that it was unconstitutional to place a tax on the bank because it was under the federal government.  
p.o.v.: Gave an example of how much power the federal government had over the states

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Chapter 14

Terms

Cotton Gin: Spun cotton into thread with much more efficiency than ever before.  
Sig.: Led to an increase of slavery due to the higher demand of cotton.

Black Forties: The 1840s when a lot of Irish people migrated to the U.S. to escape the potato famine.  
Sig.: The migration was significant because it led to an increase in nativism.

Nativism: The feeling that the “original Americans” was being robbed of the American Dream by immigrants.
Sig.: Led to the creation of the Know-Nothing Party which tried to limit political power of the Catholic immigrants.

Iron Horse: A steam locomotive, a train that did not rely on horse power for transportation.

Sig.: Signified a turn in technology as it allowed goods to be transferred more quickly between the North and South and East and West and therefore connected the country in a way never before seen in this country.


Sig.: gave the western states a direct link to the Atlantic Ocean which made it easier for the West to send and receive goods.

Primary Source: “Self-Reliance” by Ralph Waldo Emerson.

POV: People should rely on their own knowledge and intelligence and not someone else’s.

Chapter 15

Terms

Deism – The approach of having reliability in reason and science rather than the Bible

Sig: It contributed to the abolition movement and the knowledge of goodness of human nature.

Second Great Awakening – Religious revival that held camp meetings, converting many souls and organizing churches.

Sig: Religious diversity was reflected, leading to social reforms.

American Temperance Society – Temperance pledge formed in 1826 at Boston, organizing children’s clubs and pleading drinkers to sign it.

Sig: There were many people who pledged to abstain from alcoholic beverages, positively impacting families and labor and lessening the danger.

Seneca Falls Women’s Rights Convention (1848) – Feminists, such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, declared equality among men and woman and advocated women suffrage.

Sig: The Seneca Falls meeting launched the modern women’s rights movement, gradually gaining rights.

Transcendentalism – Great literary emergence displaying the belief of truth transcending the senses (not only by observation).

Sig: The golden age in America literature spawned creativity and held a strong relationship with American culture as well as promoting nature.

Primary Source

The Age of Reason, Thomas Paine (1794) – Argues the churches’ power to negatively affect mankind
POV – Churches were powerful enough to ruin societal factors, causing reasoning through science and wants people to doubt traditional religion.

Chapter 16

Terms

**Nat Turner’s Rebellion**: A slave uprising where a total of 50 men, women, and children were killed and hundreds of slaves were punished.

Sig.: Southerners tightened slave codes and prevented any form of emancipation.

**King Cotton**: A term of indicate the economic and political importance to cotton to the South.

Sig.: Led to an increase of the stress put on the importance of slavery to the South.

**Planter Aristocracy**: A group of people who held political influence due to their large number of slaves.

Sig.: The dominance of the aristocrats led to an oligarchy in the South.

**Abolition**: The movement to end slavery in every state in America.

Sig.: led to increased tension between the North and the South and eventually to the Civil War.

**Positive Good**: The ideal that God gave Southern whites the right to have slaves.

Sig.: Since Southerners believed slaves to be a God-given right, they refused to give them up and so the Civil War began.

**Primary Source**: “Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass” by Frederick Douglass.

POV: Slavery was unjust, cruel, and should be ended.

Chapter 17

Terms

**Manifest Destiny** – Belief that American people had been destined by God to reach some prosperity

Sig: It led to the western expansion of America in which people would gain opportunities.

**Oregon Trail** – Two-thousand-mile trail that provided transportation for Americans to new settlements

Sig: It further implemented the goal of Manifest Destiny, approaching and expanding toward the Pacific.

**Mexican War** – America’s and Mexico’s dispute over the annexation of Texas.

Sig: It completed the expansion from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

**Treaty of Guadalupe of Hidalgo** – Peace treaty proposed by the U.S. to the Mexican government

Sig: It concluded the Mexican War and confirmed the American title to Texas, thus expanding America.

**Wilmot Proviso** - David Wilmot’s proposition of slavery not existing in newly acquired territory, such as in Mexico.
Sig: Slavery became controversial eventually contributing to the opening of the Civil War.

Primary Source

*St. Louis in 1846 by Henry Lewis* – shows pioneers traveling to Oregon

POV: Expanding west was popular and was seen as a good idea in order to prosper.

Yulissa Cantu & Pierce Martinez

Chapter 18: Renewing the Sectional Struggle

1. **Gadsden Purchase**: The Gadsden Purchase was the 1853 treaty in which the United States bought from Mexico parts of what is now southern Arizona and southern New Mexico.
   
   Significance: The purchase provided the land necessary for a southern transcontinental railroad and attempted to resolve conflicts that lingered after the Mexican-American War.

2. **Popular Sovereignty**: The concept that political power rests with the people who can create, alter, and abolish government. People express themselves through voting and free participation on government.
   
   Significance: Popular Sovereignty wasn’t taken seriously. The Supreme Court ruled that the slave industry was protected under the Constitution. The Lincoln-Douglas debates were held over this issue, bringing Lincoln out on the situation of slavery for the first time.

3. **Free Soil Party**: The Free-Soil Party was a political party against the slave industry moving to the new territories.
   
   Significance: When the Free Soil Party split up, most of them joined the Republican Party.

4. **Compromise of 1850**: Defused a four-year political confrontation between slave and Free states regarding the status of territories acquired during the Mexican-American War.
   
   Significance: Another failed attempt to calm territorial tensions.

5. **Kansas Nebraska Act**: Set up Kansas and Nebraska as states. Each state would decide what to do about slavery through Popular Sovereignty.
   
   Significance: Huge step in the antislavery movement, as elections were held, and finally Kansas and Nebraska were admitted as Free states.
6. **Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (Primary Source):** Treaty between the US and the UK to build the Nicaragua canal, connecting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.
   Significance: First attempt in connecting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. It somewhat foreshadowed the building of the Panama Canal.

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**Chapter 19: Drifting Toward Disunion**

1. **Hinton R Helper:** Southern US critic of slavery during the 1850s.
   Significance: Exposed that slave owners were damaging the South’s economy and poor whites with free slave labor.

2. **Dred Scott Decision:** A Missouri slave sued for his freedom, claiming that his four year stay in the northern portion of the Louisiana Territory made free land by the Missouri Compromise had made him a free man. Supreme Court decided he couldn’t sue because he was property.
   Significance: Supreme Court damaged the hope of slaves becoming free and deemed them solely as property.

3. **Freeport Doctrine:** Slavery could be excluded from territories of the United States by local legislation.
   Significance: Went against the Dred Scott decision and that slavery could be excluded from territories.

4. **Harpers Ferry:** John Brown’s invasion of the South with armed slaves, backed by sponsoring, and northern abolitionists.
   Significance: Gave southerners reason to believe that Northerners were insane and against their way of life.

5. **Crittenden Compromise:** First of compromise proposals submitted in hopes to prevent a civil war.
   Significance: Slavery was to be restricted in certain areas and not be abolished.

6. **Uncle Tom’s Cabin (Primary Source):** Written by Harriet Beecher Stowe in 1853 that highly influenced England’s view on the American Deep South and slavery.
   Significance: Showed that slavery was cruel and should not be supported.
**Chapter 20: Girding for War: The North and the South**

1. **Fort Sumter**: Island fortification located in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina.  
   Significance: First shots of the Civil War were fired here.

2. **Border States**: Slave states that were still a part of the Union during the Civil War.  
   Included: Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri.  
   Significance: Important to the winning of the Civil War, as they were the states that decided who would win or lose.

3. **Trent Affair**: USS San Jacinto intercepted the British mail steamer Trent. U.S. removed 2 Confederate diplomats who were bound for Britain and France.  
   Significance: The US was on the verge of having to fight two fronts, as tensions were rising with Britain while the Civil War was still in hand.

4. **Alabama Ship**: Most famous of Confederate Commerce raiders. Manned by British sailors led by confederate Officers under the Confederate rule. Captured of 60 ships.  
   Significance: Used by the South and made by the British to take out Northern ships.

5. **Clara Barton**: A nurse in the Civil War.  
   Significance: Finder of the Red Cross.

6. **Homestead Act (Primary Source)**: Offered 160 acres of free land to any citizen who was head of the household.  
   Significance: Important factor in expanding the United States out West.

Ailyn Ayala  
Kimi Sullivan

**Chapter 21: The Furnace of The Civil War**

Primary Source: Emancipation Proclamation

- **POV**: The Union had just won the Battle of Antietam Creek which gave Lincoln a platform to release the Emancipation Proclamation.
- **Definition**: The Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves in the seceded South, but not the border states, as a military necessity for the Civil War.

**Key Terms:**

- **The Battle of Bull Run**: The first battle of the civil war  
  Sig-- showed the Union and and Confederacy that they were not ready for war which led to a month- long pause of planning and preparation.
Seven Days’ Battle- Battles fought in between the York and James River of July 1862.
Sig-- This defeat led to the end of the Peninsula Campaign, the Union’s original war strategy

The Battle of Shiloh- The bloodiest battle of the war, won by the Union even though they suffered more casualties
Sig-- Played a huge roll in the Union’s victory by them gaining Tennessee from the South

Gettysburg Address- A speech given after the Battle of Gettysburg, the largest battle fought in the civil war.
Sig-- Boosted national morale, asserted that the soldiers had not died in vain, and asserted that the soldiers had not died in vain.

Battle of Appomattox-
Sig-- this Union victory was the last battle of the Civil War with General Lee’s surrender at a top of a hill and Grant’s acceptance of the surrender in the Appomattox.

Chapter 22: The Ordeal of Reconstruction

Primary Source: 15th Amendment

POV- African Americans were pleased with the passing of the 15th Amendment, but feminists felt that it did not do enough since women still did not have the right to vote.

Definition- Gave African Americans the right to vote by saying that men of any race have the right to vote

Key Terms:

Freedmen’s Bureau- Provided food, clothing, medical care, and education to both freedmen and to white refugees.
Sig-- Taught African Americans to read expanded them to religion because they could now read the Bible and closed the gap between themselves and whites

The 10% Plan- A state could be accepted again into the union with 10% of Southern State voters take an oath and will be admitted that follow the Emancipation Proclamation
Sig-- showed that the Union was trying to connect the United States and not place blame on the southern states

Black Codes- Designed to control the emancipated blacks.
Sig-- Showed that even though African- Americans were legally free, they were still viewed as slaves

The Civil Rights Bill 1866- Gave U.S. citizenship and full rights to all males born in the U.S.
Sig-- Attacked the Black Codes that were used in the Deep South
Congressional Reconstruction- Republicans took the North and the South was taken by the Democrats to later restore the Union
Sig-- The South would become more politically powerful.

Ch 23: Political Paralysis in the Gilded Age

Primary Source: Jim Crow Laws

- POV: Created to keep order in the South because racism was still high and Whites wanted to continue to control African Americans as they did before.
- Definition: Laws that segregated African Americans from public places with Whites

Key Terms:

- Era of Good Stealings: Partners Fisk and Gould skyrocketed the price of gold on Black Friday drove up prices of honest businessmen. Tweed Ring rigged elections stealing 200 million and raising taxes.
  Sig-- showed how much power the people had in the economy

- Depression of 1873- Overspeculation in industry and to many bank loans people asked for more money and caused inflation.
  Sig-- Helped elect a Democratic House of Representatives and helped create the Greenback Labor Party

- Compromise of 1877- So there would be no more deadlocks they set up an electoral commission of fifteen men selected from the House, Senate, and Supreme Court.
  Sig-- Gave a bigger probability to the candidates who were running

- Civil Rights of 1875- Guaranteed equal rights in public places and prohibited racial discrimination. Deemed unconstitutional by the 14 amendment by only government not the individual that was not affiliated with the government
  Sig-- Led people to believe that if their businesses were not affiliated with the government they did not have to show equal rights in their public place.

- Chinese Exclusion Act- Stopped Chinese Immigration: they would come for Gold and help build the railroads but could not stay.
  Sig-- showed that the U.S was still radically discriminating towards people.

Hazel Lozano

Rene Upton

Chapter 24- Industry Comes Of Age
1. Railroads: The railroads sprung up in the mid to late-1800's and went from places in the east like Chicago to places in the west like Sacramento. The railroads in general are significant because for the first time, traveling from the east coast to the west coast could be done by anybody and relatively quickly; Railroads connected the U.S. for the first time.

2. Sherman Antitrust Act: The Sherman Antitrust Act was the first act put into place that contained a law to control monopolies by forbidding restraints on trade. The act signifies that the first time any attempt to help the individual instead of the large corporations was actually a huge failure.

3. The Gospel of Wealth: The Gospel of Wealth was a concept by Andrew Carnegie the began the idea of sacrificing excess money to benefit the whole community or to help the poor. This started the idea that was commonly held by the rich at the time that the poor were a burden in society.

4. John D. Rockefeller: Rockefeller came to control 95% of the nation's oil refineries by 1877. This shows the ability of one person to rise to such overpowering, and unquestioned, success in the 19th century.

5. The Credit Mobilier Scandal: The scandal took place in 1867 and 1868 and consisted of several Union Pacific Railroad executives who cheated the system by starting their own railroad construction company, and using the government money to overpay themselves. This shows the overwhelming amount of scandals and scams that came up in this time.

Source: Map of the Union Pacific Railroad from the 1800's.

POV: The Union Pacific railroad has expanded to more and more parts of the west over time.
Chapter 25- America Moves to the City

1. Old and New Immigrants: There were two different groups of immigrants that stood out in the 1800's: the Old Immigrants, who came mostly from Ireland and Germany from 1830 to 1860, and the New Immigrants, who came from Eastern European countries like Italy, Greece, and Russia from 1890 to 1914. They show the desire to come to America, and the great differences that two generations of immigrants can have.

2. Charles Darwin: He wrote the *Origin of Species* and believed that higher life forms evolved from lower life forms, and is credited with the idea of natural selection. Darwin signified the growing popularity of questioning what was already seen as fact, and breaking tradition to come up with new ideas of reality.

3. Booker T. Washington: Washington was an ex-slave who eventually became the head of the Tuskegee Institute and taught his ideas of self-respect and self-betterment for the improvement of African Americans rights. He signifies the arising of apparent figures to lead the movement towards African American rights and against white supremacy.

4. The Gilded Age: Named for its good fortunes, The 1880s and 1890s were years filled with technological innovation, mass immigration, and intense political partisanship, including disputes over currency, tariffs, political corruption and patronage, and railroads and business trusts. Education also expanded making school mandatory and literacy rates dropped. The Gilded Age represents a time of a new way of living life.

5. New Morality- The idea of “free love” that arose when Victoria Woodhull wrote *Woodhull and Clafin's Weekly*. This symbolized the new exploration of women’s sexuality and the harsh criticism that came with it.

Source: *The Origin of Species* by Charles Darwin.

POV: Organisms evolve to adapt to their environments and because of natural selection.

Chapter 26- The Great West and the Agricultural Revolution

1. The Battle of Little Bighorn- It was fought on June 25, 1876, near the Little Bighorn River in Montana Territory. Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer led federal troops against a band of Lakota Sioux and Cheyenne warriors. Unfortunately, troops were outnumbered and quickly overwhelmed in what became known as Custer’s Last Stand. This battle marked the worst U.S. Army defeat in the long Plains Indian War.

2. Helen Hunt Jackson- Was a writer for children’s literature and activist. She wrote the book *A Century of Dishonor*, which told record of the government’s ruthlessness in dealing with the indians. She also wrote *Ramona*, a love story about California Indians, also portraying the mistreatment of indians. Jackson represents a brave figure who stood up for the injustice in a “century of dishonor”.
3. The Homestead Act- Stated that any citizen who had never borne arms against the U.S. government could claim 160 acres of surveyed government land. They were required to “improve” the plot by building a dwelling and cultivating the land. After 5 years on the land, the original filer was entitled to the property, free and clear, except for a small registration fee. This benefited the soldiers so they could continue their life after the Civil War.

4. William Jennings Bryan- He was a democratic candidate of 1896. In his Cross of Gold speech, he supported bimetallism which he believed would bring the nation prosperity. Bryan's address impacted the Democratic Party's presidential nomination and it is considered one of the greatest political speeches in American history.

5. William McKinley- He was the running candidate of William Jennings Bryan. William McKinley was the 25th President of the United States, serving from March 4, 1897, until his assassination in September 1901, six months into his second term. Mckinley was pro business and took favor in the gold standard.

Source: A Century of Dishonor by Helen Hunt Jackson.

POV: Americans have been wrongfully cruel to the Native Americans as they have moved west in search of more land.

Silvestre Mendoza
Michael Vazquez
Gerardo Arellano

Chapter 27 - Empire and Expansion

1. Spanish-American War: This was a 3 month war in 1898 that US helped Cuba fight to get their independence from Spanish rule.

   Significance: It was important because Northern and Southern US united since the separation during the Civil War, gave US some important islands for business, and also because US left behind isolationism to become a world power.

2. Platt Amendment: This amendment was added to Cuba’s new constitution, allowing US intervention.

   Significance: It granted the US important naval bases in Cuba and foreshadowed that the US would later control more Latin American nations.


   Significance: US was successfully expanding and looking for business relations in Asia.
4. **Panama Revolution**: US tried to negotiate with Panama, which had been part of Colombia, to build the Panama Canal so the US could have easier access to their new islands but Colombia refused, so US encouraged Panama to revolt against Colombia.

   **Significance**: It showed US’s power with the use of Big-Stick Diplomacy, “aggressive but peaceful control.”

5. **Roosevelt Corollary**: In 1904, Roosevelt extended the Monroe Doctrine, giving the US the right to protect its interests in Latin America with military force.

   **Significance**: It kept away the intervention of European nations in Latin America basically so only the US can bully them.

**Primary Source**: Theodore Roosevelt wrote a letter to a journalist in February 1904 about the Big-Stick policy, he had no desire in annexing Santo Domingo. He just wanted them to obey.

**POV**: This source showed that FDR was simply doing the duty of a policeman to keep control of Latin American nations.

**Chapter 28-Progressivism and the Republican Roosevelt**

1. **Progressives**: A new group leading the new reform movement. Their goals were to stop the corruption of business and fix social problems.

   **Significance**: They were significant because they lead to many reforms.

2. **Muckrakers**: Journalists who used yellow journalism to call out the corruption and injustices in business and in social problems.

   **Significance**: They were important because without the muckrakers the progressives would not have generated as much publicity.

3. **17th Amendment**: It gave people the power to directly elect senators.

   **Significance**: It would be the first time where people could vote in privacy.

4. **18th Amendment**: It banned selling and drinking alcohol. Also known as the prohibition

   **Significance**: It led to people buying alcohol at cheaper prices and drinking more and doing more drugs. More gangs had emerged in major cities and the crime rate went up. This was the only amendment to be repealed in US history.

5. **Dollar Diplomacy**: suggested Americans to invest in foreign countries.

   **Significance**: made the US more powerful and made them money at the same time.

**Primary Source**: The Square Deal, also known as the three c’s, wanted to have control of corporations, consumer protection, and conservation of nature.

   **POV**: These three things needed to be fixed and they were.
Chapter 29- Wilsonian Progressivism at Home and Abroad

1. Woodrow Wilson’s New Freedom Platform: It’s true intentions were to attack the “Triple Wall of Priviledge” which consisted of the tariff, the banks, and trusts.

   Significance: It lead to the creation of the Underwood Tariff Bill, the Federal Reserve Act, and the Clayton Antitrust Act.

2. Underwood Tariff Bill: First proposed by Woodrow Wilson and then later passed by Congress in 1913. This bill would end up reducing tariff rates from 40% to 25%.

   Significance: The government begins to get revenue from people via income tax instead of tariffs.

3. Federal Reserve Act: Passed by Wilson in 1913 and was considered the most important economic legislation during its time.

   Significance: It allowed the Federal Reserve Board to increase or decrease the issuing of “Federal Reserve Notes,” also known as paper money, based on needs for requirements of business.

4. Clayton Antitrust Act: Would further the list of business practices first seen by the Sherman Antitrust Act. This would discontinue interlocking directories which meant that if you were on the board for one company you could not go to another board of another company if they were to compete among the two.

   Significance: It made labor unions and agricultural organizations “exempt from antitrust prosecution,” in other words, people could no longer break up labor unions.

5. La Follette Seamen’s Act of 1915: This required that sailors get decent treatment and an essential living wage on American merchant ships.

   Significance: Because businesses had to pay more to sailors, there would be one downfall to this act, the cost of shipping good increased.

Primary Source: The 16th Amendment was ratified in 1913 and this granted Congress the ability to pass a graduated income tax.

POV: The reason this was passed was because Congress believed the more income you made gave them the right to increase the taxation individually speaking.

Nayeli Escoto & Fernanda Rocha

Ms. Medina
CHAPTER 30: The War to End War (1917-1918)

1. **Zimmerman note**: This note by the Germans stated that Germany wanted an alliance with Mexico with the promise of returning the territory Mexico lost in the Mexican-American war.

   Sig.- Pushed congress to declare war on April 2, 1917 and enter WW1.

2. **Wilson's 14 Points**: They abolished secret treaties, lowered military, lowered tariffs, and gave colonies their freedom.

   Sig.- The 14 points led to the League of Nations to promote peace between nations.

3. **National American Woman Suffrage Association**: They worked in factories for Wilson’s war but wanted to obtain the right to vote.

   Sig.- This caused the ratification of the 19th amendment giving women the right to vote.

4. **George Creel**: He was in charge of advertising the war with pamphlets, posters, and songs.

   Sig.- Creel’s propaganda resulted in false advertisement for the war causing disappointment in many soldiers and also increasing the number of citizens who supported the war.

5. **Sedition Act of 1918**: The act allowed government to jail anyone who voiced their opinion against the war.

   Sig.- This reflected the government’s fear of Germans and anti-war Americans.

**Primary Source**: Treaty of Versailles, June 1919 ending WW1

- The Treaty of Versailles ended the war and it included points in which it said that Germany and Belgium would be divided, the Germans would pay all war reparations, and the Germans wouldn’t be allowed to have their own military.

  POV: Germany was the sole country responsible for World War 1, thus the Germans should be punished.

Chapter 31: American Life in the “Roaring Twenties” (1919-1929)

1. **Red Scare**: A period of time from 1919-1920 in which the United Stated hysterically feared communist Russia’s influence on the United States which resulted in the persecution of people suspected to be advocating communist ideas.

   sig.- The increased fear of change led to the creation of criminal syndicalism laws which made the use of violence for social change illegal.
2. **New Immigrants**: Southern and Eastern Europeans immigrating to the United States from 1920-1921 (80,000 immigrants).

   sig: The increased number of European immigrants led to the creation of immigration regulation such as the Emergency Quota of 1921 and the Immigration Act of 1924.

3. **Scopes Trial**: It was a trial in which a teacher named John T. Scopes from Tennessee was charged for teaching evolution in his high school biology class.

   sig: This trial exposed the inability to prove religious history thus increasing the number of people who supported modern science.

4. **Roaring Twenties**: A period of time beginning in 1919 in which prosperity gained its peak, the economy was great, capital investment was favored by tax policies, the productivity of labor increased due to cheap energy used by machines, assembly line reached perfection, new industries were born, the car became the common use of transportation, advertising revolved around seduction, sports became very popular, and people began buying with credit.

   sig: This lead to the contribution of many technological advancements such as the car, the radio, the airplane, and movies some of which are still used today and the path toward a nontraditional era.

5. **Harlem Renaissance**: The celebration of African American culture through music, poetry, etc.

   sig: These works brought attention to the struggle of economic and social equality for African Americans.

**Primary Source**: "Dream Deferred" by Langston Hughes

- This was Langston Hughes’s poem in which it talked about the consequences for not fulfilling one’s dreams.

POV: The dreams of many African Americans will die if they are put on hold.

Chapter 32: The politics of the Boom and Bust

1. **Adkins vs. Children’s Hospital**: a case in which the Court that women shouldn’t deserve special protection in the workplace and it invalidated a minimum-wage law for women.

   sig: It led to the long debate over gender differences throughout the century and it strongly advocated the 19th amendment thus showing that the government was going to enforce laws and amendments.

2. **Hoover Dam**: This was a Dam built on the Colorado River with the support of Hoover in 1930 and was completed in 1936.

   sig: The dam gave way for the use of irrigation, flood control, and electric power and benefitted the homes surrounding the river by bringing them electricity and water.
3. **Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law**: the tariff rates were raised to 38.5%, taxes of farm produce increased, the rates were designed so that foreign and American products would cost the same, and the Trade Commission gave the president the ability to increase or decrease taxes by 50%.

sig: This would make the European countries unable to pay the war debts they had to the United States.

4. **Teapot Dome Scandal**: Albert Fall leased US Navy petroleum reserves to private companies for bribes with the help of Harding.

Sig.- The scandal showed how corrupt the nation was politically, thus damaging the government’s reputation.

5. **The Great Depression**: This was when the stock market crashed and caused many to lose their savings.

Sig.- Many people became unemployed or homeless causing them to doubt their belief in achieving the American Dream.

**Primary Source**: "The Harding Scandals" 1924

- This is a 1924 cartoon that uses satire to show that Harding’s administration was full of wrongdoing (the capitol, the White House, and the Washington Monument are being sold.)

POV: Harding’s administration was very corrupt during his presidency.

Eden Breazeale

Erika Mendoza

Period 7

Chapter 33 – The Great Depression and the New Deal

**Terms**

**Eleanor Roosevelt** – Most active first lady, powerfully influenced the policies of the national government

Sig: women are encouraged to fight for equality because of her intense involvement in politics
**Relief, Recovery, Reform Programs** – Famous policies by FDR that would help stabilize the U.S. Relief provided temporary help to the poor. Recovery would help balance the economy for long term purposes. Reform Programs would help the U.S. come out of the Great Depression.

Sig: Showed how FDR was helping the people and starting to take the U.S. out of depression.

**Emergency Banking Relief Act of 1933** – Gives the president the power to regulate banking transactions, foreign exchange, and to reopen solvent banks.

Sig: Led to the Glass V. Steagall Banking Reform Act which fed the Deposit Insurance Corporation with insured individual deposits up to $5,000. People were now putting more trust in banks, and they were no longer on the gold standard.

**Civilian Conservation Corps** – Provided employment in fresh air or government camps for approx. 3 million uniformed young men. Jobs included reforestation, firefighting, flood control, and swamp drainage.

Sig: Helped families improve their financial issues and restored/improved human and natural resources

**Social Security Act of 1935** – unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, blind or physically handicapped, delinquent children and other dependents.

Sig: Gave people a reason to work, made a highly industrialized nation, the government recognized responsibility for the welfare of its citizens.

**Primary Source**

*Grapes of Wrath by John Steinbeck* – novel showing how immigrants moved from Oklahoma to California after the Dust Bowl

POV: Americans would fight hardships and do what was best for themselves and their families

**Chapter 34 – Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Shadow of War**

**Terms**

**Good Neighbor Policy** – established by Herbert Hoover to create good relations with Latin America. It took much of the American military out of these countries. It also nullified the Roosevelt Corollary. The U.S. was okay with regional power, not only world power.

Sig: Latin America was on good terms with the U.S. in case the U.S.S.R. tried to invade it.

**Reciprocal Trade Agreements** – in 1934, FRD lowered tariff rates by 50% if other countries did too. 21 countries participated.

Sig: Increased U.S. export trade; part of relief and recovery programs
Spanish Civil War – Fascist General Francisco Franco, with the help of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, overthrew the Loyalist regime and became the dictator of Spain. FDR didn’t help the loyalists because he was “neutral.”

Sig: The U.S.S.R. was trying to gain support from Spain, and the U.S. was having trouble deciding whether or not to remain neutral.

Lend-Lease Act – approved March 1941 where the Allies were allowed to borrow U.S. guns if they returned them after use. About $50 billion worth of supplies weapons were sent.

Sig: Showed what side the U.S. would be taking in the war and basically ended U.S. neutrality.

Pearl Harbor – Tokyo’s surprise attack on Pearl Harbor in Hawaii; the day that would be known as “Black Sunday,” on December 7, 1941. There were 3,000 casualties, many aircrafts destroyed, and a fleet of battleships were practically wiped out.

Sig: U.S. was no longer neutral and declared war on December 11. They placed an embargo on Japan and didn’t sell oil or gas. The U.S. was now fighting in Europe and in the Pacific.

Primary Source

Atlantic Charter – This was created by Winston Churchill and President Franklin D. Roosevelt in a secret conference. It outlined the hopes of the democracies and their intentions for improvements after World War II. It reflected the ideals of Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points of WWI.

POV: It outlined aspirations of democracy for a better world at war’s end. United Nations was against U.S.S.R. and territorial changes were made on self-determination. A New League of Nations was created.

Chapter 35 – America in World

Terms

Korematsu v. U.S. – Affirmed constitutionality of Japanese-American internment camps where their freedoms and properties were taken away.

Sig: It took the U.S. 40 years before the admitted fault of the camps and they gave $20,000 in reparation payments to camp survivors.

“Rosie the Riveter” – symbolized women taking up jobs in industrial work because men were out at war.

Sig: Women have more involvement in the U.S. and many of the women continued to work out of the house when the men came home.
**Casablanca Conference** – FDR and Churchill met and agreed on the term of “unconditional surrender” (policy that would presumably hearten the suspicious Soviets) of the enemy.

Sig: “Unconditional surrender” proved to be a controversial move of war because no one knows if it shortened or lengthened the war.

**Tehran Conference** – The Big Three (Churchill, Stalin, and Wilson) met and agreed the Allies would launch simultaneous attacks.

Sig: U.S. and Soviet Union work together to take down Axis Powers. It led to D-Day, a huge attack on French Normandy and with the help of the French “underground,” Paris was liberated in August 1944.

**V-E Day** – May 7, 1945, Germans surrendered unconditionally, and May 8th was proclaimed Victory in Europe Day.

Sig: The war with Germany was over and treaties with different countries would have to be made, especially with the Soviet Union.

**Primary Source**

*First Plenary Meeting, November 28, 1943, 4 P.M., Conference Room, Soviet Embassy* – The meeting in Tehran where Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Marshal Joseph Stalin discuss their plan of attack on French Normandy.

POV: The U.S. was ready to start a second-front plan against the Germans, while the British Prime minister was hesitant because they would be providing most of the troops until the U.S. was fully mobilized. The operation was code-named OVERLORD and resulted in the Anglo-American invasion of Normandy (D-Day).

Darian Rice

Carlos Zamora

Chapter 36: The Cold War Begins (1945-1952)

Primary Source:
The Marshall Plan aid helping rebuild regions affected by the war, and to prevent communism.

**POV**: The U.S. did not want communism to continue to spread, giving most of the money to industrial powers.

**Taft-Hartley Act**: Banned “closed shops”, closed to anyone who did not join the union, and made unions liable for certain damages and that union leaders take a non-communist oath.

Significance- The new law restricted the activities and power of labor unions. These work stoppages had caused a ripple effect through the economy, leading to public panic.

**Yalta Conference** - The Big Three (Roosevelt Churchill, and Stalin) met at the Yalta Conference in February 1945 which had become their last meeting. The meeting shaped the Cold War, and highlighted distrust between the U.S., Britain and the Soviet Union.

Significance- During the conference, the three leaders agreed to demand Germany's unconditional surrender and began plans for a post-war world.

**Truman Doctrine** - The Truman Doctrine wanted to prevent the spread of communism. Truman wanted it “contained”. The first accomplishment of the Truman Doctrine was $400 million given to aid Greece and Turkey to prevent a communist takeover.

Significance- It was created to fight the spread of Communism, as the government was afraid that if a few small, weak countries became Communist, then it would lead to a domino effect that would lead other countries to fall to Communism, and would hurt the U.S.’s idea of free trade and capitalism.

**Berlin Airlift** - In 1948, the U.S.S.R. had cut off all supplies that would go into the Allied West Berlin. In response, America caused many planes to take and drop food and supplies into Berlin. They did this to show the U.S.S.R that they were determined to maintain control of Berlin.

Significance- It showed the Soviet Union that the western Allies would not abandon the citizens of West Berlin and were prepared to go to extraordinary lengths to maintain their independence.

**North Atlantic Treaty** - NATO was a military alliance between the U.S., Canada, and 10 European nations signed on April 4, 1949. It was an alliance committed to building military defense of Europe against communist Russia. Dwight D. Eisenhower became the Supreme Commander of NATO.
Significance- It was mainly a defensive measure to protect the U.S.A and their Western Allies from any military attack from the U.S.S.R. This led to the formation of the Warsaw Pact in 1955.

Chapter 37: The Eisenhower Era (1952-1960)

Primary Source: Invisible Man by Ralph Ellison, published in 1952

The novel talks about the social issues that African-Americans were facing in the early 20th century.

POV: Racism and discrimination were still a huge issue for African-Americans, they were still not considered real people.

Eisenhower Doctrine: in 1957, Congress and the president pledged U.S. military and economic aid to Middle Eastern nations threatened by communist aggression. Under this Eisenhower Doctrine, the U.S. was able to openly land several thousand troops and help restore order.

Significance- A Middle Eastern country could request American economic assistance or aid from U.S. military forces if it was being threatened by armed aggression from another state.

Sputnik: This Russian satellite was the first satellite ever launched into space, in October of 1957. Sputnik began the “race for space” where Americans competed with the Russians to get farther into space. It also caused American education to focus more on science and mathematics and less on the arts and humanities.

Significance- The Sputnik crisis led to the creation of NASA and the start of the Space Race.

Rosa Parks- In 1955, this woman from Alabama refused to give up her seat in the bus to white people riding the bus.

Significance- This led to the Montgomery Bus Boycott and the beginning of the Civil Rights Movement.

Twenty-second Amendment: Passed in 1951, the 22nd amendment now put a limit of two terms for the president to be able to run.

Significance- This amendment reduces the abuse of power that a president may have in the future.

Dienbienphu: A city in Vietnam (1954) the French were surrounded and defeated, after this the French left Vietnam alone, without a government communism had the change to grow.

Significance- The U.S. now had an interest in Vietnam, wanting to prevent communism, which lead to the start of the War against Vietnam.
Chapter 38: The Stormy Sixties

Primary Source: Political Cartoon for the war against Vietnam. (Pro-War)

POV: Americans looked down on the Vietnamese.

John F. Kennedy- Youngest president ever elected, his campaign plan was the New Frontier.

Significance- America had a new optimistic president that would lead to many economic benefits but would soon be shot down with the assassination of JFK.

Civil Rights Act of 1964- Passed in honor of JFK, the Civil Rights Act banned racial discrimination in public places such as hospitals, schools, restaurants as well as seeking to end segregation.

Significance- This was a huge accomplishment for African Americans they can now, not experience segregation or racism.

Tulkin Gulf Resolution- Congress decided to give the president free money to apply discipline in Southeast Asia.

Significance- It gave the president, Lyndon B. Johnson, the power to declare war without the permission or consent of congress.

Flexible Response- Kennedy's plan to deal with foreign powers by not always resorting to nuclear weapons.

Significance- JFK wanted no more nuclear threats or nuclear war with any other country as well as further preventing other wars.
Cuban Missile Crisis: October, 1962, The U.S. had confirmed that the U.S.S.R. was building missile launching bases in Cuba that were aimed for the United States.

Significance: This event was the closest that the U.S. was from starting World War III, as well as the U.S. promised to not overthrow the Cuban government.

Desiraye Mendoza and Diana Padilla

Chapter 39: The Stalemated Seventies

Water Powers Act: November 1973, power was removed from the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, where the president had the power to send as many troops as he wanted, but due to the Water Powers Act, the president now has to have congress’s approval to send the troops.

Significance: This act took power away from the president and showed a new form of isolationism.

Oil Embargo: In October 1973, OPEC decided to put an embargo on any country who supported Israel, eventually the OPEC lifted the embargo in 1974, but quadrupled the price.

Significance: The balance of international trade was disrupted and added to inflation.

Watergate Scandal: June 17, 1972 five men were arrested because they were sent to spy on the Democrats in Democratic headquarters.

Significance: The Watergate Scandal made people lose trust in their government.

Milliken v. Bradley: In 1974, this case ruled that students could not be forced to move across district lines to simply achieve racial balance.

Significance: Caused further segregation in schools.

Bakke v. University of California: In 1978, due to all the acceptances of other ethnicities being accepted more than whites into colleges, this case ruled that public universities cannot use ethnicity and race as only one factor to accept a student.

Significance: People are being considered into college mainly for academic factors, which is still the case today.

Primary Source: The Memoirs of Richard Nixon is filled with Nixon’s thoughts during his presidency, organized in chronological order.

P.O.V: The people lost trust in their government because he knew the truth behind the Watergate Scandal.

Chapter 40: The Resurgence of Conservatism

Reaganomics: Reagan’s plan was to cut taxes for everyone by 25% in three years and creating tax saving plans for investors, he believed the economy would grow, and decrease the federal deficit.
Significance: His plan failed by increasing the gap between the rich and the poor, increasing the deficit, and owing nearly two-trillion dollars in debt.

**SDI (Strategic Defense Initiative):** Reagan created this high-tech and missile defense system because he believed the Soviets were willing to do anything they needed to conquer the world. Significance: Created hostility, worsening the relations with the Soviets and renewed the Cold War.

**Moral Majority:** They went against sexual permissiveness, abortion, feminism, gay rights, and they had large prayer meetings; they fell apart because a lot of their leaders were caught in scandals involving adultery. Significance: Shed light on the American society during the 1980s, conservative and religious.

**Iran-Contra Affair:** A secret negotiation with Iran for sale weapons in exchange for the American hostages, with the money collected from the weapon sale, the U.S. would be able to help aid the Contra rebels. Significance: People lost trust in their government because Reagan claimed to not know about the affair.

**Cold War’s End:** Communist governments are overthrown, the Berlin Wall(1889) comes down and in 1990 the Germans unit, and in December 1991 the Soviet Union falls when their leader resigns. Significance: It hurts the U.S. economy because they are no longer producing materials for the Cold War.

**Primary Source**  
P.O.V: The Iran-Contra affair was not well thought out and contained a few flaws during its creation.

**Chapter 41: America Confronts the Post-War Era**

**Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell:** An attempt by Clinton to allow gays into the military. Significance: It allowed gays to serve in the military as long as their sexual interest was unknown.

**Clinton’s Impeachment Trial:** President Clinton was accused of have a sexual affair with his secretary Monica Lewinsky, but what caused the impeachment was when Clinton lied under oath. Significance: Clinton tried to recover his reputation by giving more jobs (teachers and police officers), adding a Patient Bill of Rights, preservations, and he left his office with an improved economy.

**9/11:** Airplanes hijacked by Muslim radicals, due to the embargo on Iraq and they did not like the US because they supported Israel.
Significance: Life after 9/11 changed completely, for example the airplane boarding system has developed in security.

**Patriot Act:** The US could spy or wiretap telephone lines, email surveillance, Guantanamo Bay detention centers for “terrorist”
Significance: Created debates over the government's control over people’s private everyday life.

**War against Iraq:** The U.S. invades Iraq in search of weapons of mass destruction and Osama Bin Laden, but their nuclear program was very primitive and they found no relation between Osama and Saddam Hussein.
Significance: The U.S. stayed in Iraq to try and turn it into a Democracy, but it was then realized that a Democracy has to come from the people, it can not be forced.

**Primary Source:**
*Monica Lewinsky: The Price of Shame* is a speech given by Monica Lewinsky and her experience with President Clinton’s affair in 1998.
P.O.V: The words of others can affect the life of people in the long run.