

# Final Exam Review



# 1. Suburbanization

- Movement from cities into the area around the cities known as suburbs
- Causes:
  - Increased Population in cities
  - Growing Middle Class
  - The rise of the automobile

## 2. Nativists

- White, United States-born, Protestant
- Hostile to immigrants
- Tried to restrict immigration to people who were not Anglo-Saxon

# 3. Scopes Trial

- Traditionalists believed in creationism and looked to outlaw teaching evolution in the classroom
- A high school teacher in Tennessee named John Scopes was convicted and fined \$100 for teaching evolution in school
- Scopes Trial is all about evolution vs. creation

# 4. National Origins Act of 1924

- A law that severely restricted immigration by installing quotas
- Discriminated against:
  - Eastern-Europeans
  - Japanese

# 5. The Harlem Renaissance

- An African American cultural revolution that started in Harlem, New York
  - A celebration of Black culture
- Literature, poetry, visual arts, music, etc.

# 6. Republican Presidents of the 1920's

- Warren G. Harding
- Calvin Coolidge
- Herbert Hoover
  - All of these presidents emphasized the importance of business interests, and cared very little about social reform

# 7. Teapot Dome Scandal

- Illegal leasing of federal oil reserves by President Harding's Secretary of the Interior to the Mammoth Oil Company
  - Gave cash gifts and no-interest loans in exchange for the land leases



## 8. Universal Negro Improvement Association

- Founded by Marcus Garvey
- Rejected integration in favor of Black Pride, economic self-sufficiency, and the formation of an independent black nation in Africa

# 9. Stock Market Crash 1929

- One of the big factors that caused the Great Depression
  - Signaled the start of the Great Depression
- Known as Black Tuesday
- Some investors jumped out of windows
- By the time it was over, most companies were barely worth more than 10% of their former value

# 10. Failed Banks

- The other major cause of the Great Depression
- After the crash, there was a run on the banks as many Americans panicked
- Banks also lost money in the stock market crash, and did not have the money to give to the people
- There was no FDIC, so millions lost their savings

# 11. Hoover's Response to the Depression

- Government should only intervene in business and labor conflicts if asked
- People should fend for themselves, and not rely on the government to bail them out
- Do-nothings

# 12. Neutrality Act of 1939

- Allowed the sale of arms to belligerent nations on a “cash and carry basis”
  - Avoided *giving* aid to countries, and only if they transported the weapons
- Attempted to keep the United States neutral and out of war since we were in a depression
  - But did not completely show our neutrality, we weren't exactly neutral

# 13. Lend Lease Acts

- The next step after “cash and carry” which allowed the United States to lend military equipment to Great Britain
- Britain needed help defending against the aggression of Germany
  - Ended US neutrality, but kept us out of war for the moment

# 14. Atlantic Charter 1941

- Negotiated between Winston Churchill and FDR
- Established the vision of how the world would look like after WWII
  - End to imperialism, respect country's borders, lower trade barriers
- It essentially provided the framework for America to get involved in WWII

# 15. Executive Order 9066

- Presidential order from FDR that ordered the relocation of over 112,000 Japanese-Americans living on the West Coast into internment camps
  - The US feared they were spies



# 16. Bracero Program

- There was a shortage of labor during WWII so the American and Mexican governments made a deal to allow Mexican citizens come to America and work for short periods of time
  - Usually contracts lasted 6-12 months
  - They were expected to return to Mexico when their contracts ended

# 17. Women During WWII

- Women were encouraged to work through the use of posters and other forms of propaganda
- They played vital roles in shipyards and in the aircraft industry
- Employment of women increased drastically during WWII because the men were overseas fighting

# 18. Manhattan Project

- Code name for the project to develop the atomic bomb
- Truman decided to drop the bomb on Japan because he believed that Japan would fight until the point of annihilation

# 19. The Big Three

- The big three who were at the Yalta Conference:
  - United States
  - Soviet Union
  - Great Britain

## 20. Yalta Conference

- Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt met in Crimea to discuss:
  - how they would finish the war
  - The future of the world after WWII
- Stalin agreed to allow Poland to have free elections, and that any new country to join the Soviet Union would also have free elections

# 21. Truman Doctrine

- President Truman's policy of giving economic or military aid to any country threatened by communism or totalitarianism
  - An example is when the United States gave aid to Greece and Turkey to prevent them from falling into communism

## 22. Fair Deal

- Harry Truman's economic package
  - All Americans should have health insurance
  - Increased minimum wage
  - Equal rights for all Americans

# 23. Marshall Plan

- The plan for European economic recovery after WWII
  - Planned to rebuild Europe and strengthen their economy



# 24. Containment

- United States plan during the Cold war to stop the Soviets from spreading communism

# 25. NATO

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- 10 Western European countries + United States and Canada signed a defense treaty

## 26. China and Communism

- China became communist (1946-1952) and caused the fear of communism to burn out of control in America
- Big defeat for containment

## 27. Warsaw Pact

- 1955 eight Eastern European nations signed a treaty with the Soviets in response to NATO
  - Defense Alliance

## 28. Dwight Eisenhower

- Eisenhower was able to be so successful politically because he was respected by both liberals and conservatives
- He was widely popular with the American people because he was a successful military general

# 29. Brinkmanship

- The willingness to go to the edge of war in order to keep peace
  - Included using atomic bombs

# 30. Domino Theory

- The idea that countries bordering communist countries were in danger of falling to communism as well
  - Think of dominoes lined up, once one falls they all fall one-by-one

# 31. Sputnik

- First satellite launched into space. Launched into space by the USSR
- Started the space race



## 32. Cuban Missile Crisis

- When Cuba fell to communism the Soviets allied with them and sent missiles to be set up in Cuba
- The United States saw this as a huge threat, because they could be hit from next door
- America put a blockade on the island, and forced the Soviets to back down
  - This event became the closest the world has ever come to full scale nuclear war

# 33. The Bay of Pigs

- The CIA trained Cuban exiles in 1961 to invade Cuba and overthrow the communist government
- This invasion failed

# 34. Operation Rolling Thunder

- 1965 – The first sustained bombing of North Vietnam
  - Ordered by President Johnson

# 35. Tonkin Gulf Resolution

- Granted President Johnson the power to use the military without a formal declaration of war on North Vietnam
- President now has broad military powers and an unprecedented amount of power

## 36. Tet Offensive

- A massive offensive launched by the North Vietnamese on Tet – Vietnamese New Year
- 12 US bases and over 100 towns were attacked
- Its purpose was to trigger an uprising in South Vietnam and unite Vietnam against the Americans, but it resulted in a massive defeat for North Vietnam

# 37. Vietnamization

- President Nixon's plan to withdraw American troops from Vietnam
  - He wanted to make the Vietnam War a Vietnamese problem

# 38. Brown vs. Board of Education

- The Supreme Court ruling that declared segregation in public schools is unconstitutional

# 39. Montgomery Bus Boycott

- A NON-VIOLENT protest in response to racial segregation on buses in Montgomery, Alabama
  - Sparked by the Rosa Parks incident
- Protested by walking, using car pools, and through demonstrations
  - Note that these are all non-violent means



# 40. Lunch Counter Sit-Ins

- In 1960 four African American college students sat down at a Whites-only lunch counter to either be server or arrested
  - Non-violent method to protest segregation in places of business
- Started a trend and many more started doing it as well

# 41. Little Rock Nine

- In Little Rock, Arkansas 9 African American students were prevented from attending school
- After the governor ignored warnings from President Eisenhower, the national guard was sent in to protect the 9 Black students and escort them into the school

## 42. Freedom Riders

- They got onto buses in Washington D.C. and rode them into the Southern states to test if segregation had really been eliminated in the bus system
- These buses were attacked
- Challenged Segregation

# 43. March on Washington 1963

- It turned civil rights from local to a national cause
- A biracial crowd of about 250,000 people assembled in front of the Lincoln Memorial
- Martin Luther King Jr. gave his most famous speech and was televised

# 44. Civil Rights Act of 1964

- Outlawed segregation in all public accommodations
  - Any area that served the public

# 45. Black Power

- Celebrated African American heritage
- Stokely Carmichael and Malcolm X gave speeches trying to inspire Black pride
- Helped to unite and control Black communities through political activism

## 46. Black Panthers

- Founded by Bobby Seale and Huey Newton in Oakland, California

## 47. Watts Riots

- A six day riot in the Watts neighborhood in Los Angeles. Led to 34 deaths and over \$40 million in property damage
- This event showed the world that racial unrest could result in violence



# 48. Counterculture

- Youth movement during the second half of the 1960s
  - They expressed their alienation from American society by sampling drugs and avoiding what was mainstream of the time
  - Peace sign became their symbol

## 49. *The Feminine Mystique*

- A book written by Betty Friedan that tried to show women that their lives were dull and unfulfilling
- Helped to spark the second feminine movement

# 50. Neil Armstrong

- The first man on the Moon.
- Apollo 11 mission

# 51. Watergate

- A scandal where men working for Nixon broke into the Watergate building, where the Democrat National Committee was being housed, and tried to plant bugs to spy on them
- Proved that the separation of powers could punish a President who became too power-hungry

## 52. President Nixon's Involvement in Watergate

- Nixon did not think he would win the election of 1972
  - Sent in men to bug the Democrats in the Watergate building
- Took part in a cover-up plan once the burglars were caught
- After things looked bad for Nixon and he would be impeached, he resigned

# 53. The Nixon Tapes

- Revealed that Nixon had lied about his innocence in the Watergate cover-up
  - Proved to be his smoking gun

# 54. United Farm Workers

- Fought for the rights of farm workers
- Organized and led by Cesar Chavez

# 55. American Indian Movement (AIM)

- Started by a group in South Dakota
- Attempted to protect Native Americans from police brutality
- Aimed to increase economic opportunities for Native Americans



# 56. Kent State Massacre

- Four students were shot and killed at Kent state for protesting the American bombings in Cambodia

# 57. Roe vs. Wade

- Supreme court decision that ruled state laws could not prevent a woman from getting an abortion during the first 3 months of pregnancy
- Gave women the right to choose if they wanted to have a baby or not during the first trimester

# 58. The G.I. Bill

- Geared to help veterans in the areas of housing and education
  - Helped veterans find affordable housing and paid for their college

# 59. Levittown

- Mass-produced affordable homes in American suburbs
  - Based on the belief that every American should own a home

# 60. Baby Boom

- A trend from 1946-1950 where a significant increase in babies were being born
- Resulted from the end of WWII and men coming home from the war

# 61. Eisenhower's Political Image

- Eisenhower was able to be so successful politically because he was respected by both liberals and conservatives
- He was widely popular with the American people because he was a successful military general

## 62. Consumer Credit in the 50's

- During the 1950's consumers were more willing to buy things on credit
- Result from the economic boom

# 63. The Warren Commission and Kennedy Administration

- Investigated the assassination of President John F. Kennedy
- Determined it was Lee Harvey Oswald acting alone
- Left many loose-ends in its investigation
  - Some documents were destroyed or missing
  - Led to this event being very controversial



# 64. Economic Problems During the 70's

- Increased gas prices
- Rising energy costs
- High inflation
  
- Unemployment rate never peaked above 10%

# 65. Stagflation

- A combination of:
  - High inflation
  - High unemployment
  - Flat economy growth