

## EOC Packet Review – Presidents

### 1: George Washington (1788-1796)

*Vice President: John Adams, Secretary of State: Thomas Jefferson*

- \*Precedents of Office
- \*Proclamation of Neutrality, 1793
- \*Whiskey Rebellion, 1794
- \*Jay's Treaty, 1795
- \*Pinckney's Treaty, 1795
- \*Farewell Address, 1796
- \*Bill of Rights Ratified, 1791
- \*National Bank
- \*Cotton Gin

### 2: John Adams, Federalist (1796-1800)

*Vice President: Thomas Jefferson*

- \*Relations with France (XYZ Affair)
- \*Alien and Sedition Acts, 1798
- \*Midnight Appointments

### 3: Thomas Jefferson, Democratic-Republican (1800-1808)

*Vice President: Aaron Burr (1800-1805), George Clinton (1805-1808)*

- \*Revolution of 1800
- \*Louisiana Purchase, 1803
- \*Lewis and Clark Expedition
- \*Abolition of Slave Trade
- \*Embargo Act 1807
- \*12<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 1804

### 4: James Madison, Democratic-Republican (1808-1816)

*Vice President: George Clinton (1808-1812), Elbridge Gerry (1812-1814)*

- \*Non-intercourse Act
- \*Macon's Bill No. 2, 1810
- \*War of 1812
- \*Hartford Convention, 1814-1815
- \*Second Bank of the United States
- \*Internal Improvements

### 5: James Monroe, Democratic-Republican (1816-1824)

*Vice President: Daniel Tompkins*

- \*Era of Good Feelings
- \*First Seminole War
- \*Adams-Onis Treaty, 1819
- \*Panic of 1819
- \*Missouri Compromise, 1820
- \*Internal Improvements
- \*Monroe Doctrine

### 6: John Quincy Adams, Democratic-Republican (1824-1828)

*Vice President: John C. Calhoun*

- \*Internal Improvements
- \*The Tariff of Abominations, 1828
- \*"Corrupt Bargain"

## US History

### 7: Andrew Jackson, Democrat (1828-1836)

*Vice President: John C. Calhoun (1828-1832), Martin Van Buren (1832-1836)*

- \*Kitchen Cabinet
- \*Spoils System
- \*Nat Turner Revolt
- \*Tariff and Nullification
- \*Internal Improvements
- \*Jackson v. the Bank of the US
- \*Indian Policy
- \*Reform Movements
- \*Whig Party

### 8: Martin Van Buren, Democrat (1836-1840)

*Vice President: Richard Mentor Johnson*

- \*Panic of 1837
- \*Battle of San Jacinto
- \*The Texas Question (Annexation)

### 9: William Henry Harrison, Whig (1840-1841)

*Vice President: John Tyler*

- \*First to Die in Office (Pneumonia)

### 10: John Tyler, Whig (1841-1844)

*Vice President: None*

- \*Webster-Ashburton Treaty
- \*Annexation of Texas, 1845

### 11: James K. Polk, Democrat (1844-1848)

*Vice President: George Mifflin Dallas*

- \*54' 40 or Fight
- \*Manifest Destiny
- \*Oregon Treaty, 1846
- \*Mexican War
- \*Mormon Trail
- \*Treaty of Guadalupe-Hildago
- Wilmont Proviso

### 12: Zachary Taylor, Whig (1848-1850)

*Vice President: Millard Fillmore*

- \*Compromise of 1850
- California Statehood
- \*Gold Rush

### 13: Millard Fillmore, Whig (1850-1852)

*Vice President: None*

- \*Compromise of 1850
- \*Fugitive Slave Act

### 14: Franklin Pierce, Democrat (1852-1856)

*Vice President: William Rufus DeVane King*

- \*Gadsden Purchase, 1853
- \*Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
- \*Uncle Tom's Cabin
- \*Know Nothing Party

**15: James Buchanan, Democrat (1856-1860)**

*Vice President: John Breckinridge*

- \*The Kansas Question
- \*Panic of 1857
- \*Secession

**16: Abraham Lincoln, Republican (1860-1865)**

*Vice President: Hannibal Hamlin (1860-1864), Andrew Johnson (1864-1865)*

- \*Civil War
- \*Homestead Act, 1862
- \*Assassination

**17: Andrew Johnson, Republican (1865-1868)**

*Vice President: None*

- \*Reconstruction
- \*Impeachment, 1868
- \*Purchase of Alaska, 1867
- \*13<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 1865
- \*14<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 1868

**18: Ulysses S. Grant, Republican (1868-1876)**

*Vice President: Schuyler Colfax (1868-1872), Henry Wilson (1872-1876)*

- \*Whiskey Ring Scandal
- \*Reconstruction
- \*Panic of 1873
- \*15<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 1870

**19: Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican (1876-1880)**

*Vice President: William Wheeler*

- \*Compromise of 1877
- \*End of Reconstruction
- \*Civil Service Reform
- \*Chinese Immigration

**20: James A. Garfield, Republican (1880-1881)**

*Vice President: Chester Arthur*

- \*Stalwarts
- \*Assassination

**21: Chester A. Arthur, Republican (1881-1884)**

*Vice President: None*

- \*Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882
- \*Pendleton Act, 1883

**22: Grover Cleveland, Democrat (1884-1888)**

*Vice President: Thomas Hendricks*

- \*Presidential Succession Act, 1886
- \*Interstate Commerce Act, 1887
- \*Dawes Severalty Act, 1887

**23: Benjamin Harrison, Republican (1888-1892)**

*Vice President: Levi Morton*

- \*Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 1890
- \*Sherman Silver Purchase Act, 1890
- \*McKinley Tariff Act, 1890

**24: Grover Cleveland, Democrat (1892-1896)**

*Vice President: Adlai Stevenson*

- \*Hawaii
- \*Panic of 1893
- \*Repeal of Sherman Silver, 1893
- \*Pullman Strike, 1894

**25: William McKinley, Republican (1896-1901)**

*Vice President: Garret Hobart (1896-1899), Theodore Roosevelt (1899-1901)*

- \*Annexation of Hawaii, 1898
- \*Spanish-American War, 1898
- \*Open Door Policy, 1899
- \*Boxer Rebellion, 1899-1900
- \*Assassination, 1901

**26: Theodore Roosevelt, Republican (1901-1908)**

*Vice President: Charles Fairbanks*

- \*Panama Canal
- \*Roosevelt Corollary
- \*Big Stick Diplomacy
- \*Antitrust Policy
- \*Meat Inspection Act, 1906
- \*Pure Food and Drug Act, 1906
- \*Conservation
- \*Panic of 1907

**27: William Howard Taft, Republican (1908-1912)**

*Vice President: James Sherman*

- \*Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act, 1909
- \*Dollar Diplomacy
- \*Antitrust Policy
- \*16<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 1913

**28: Woodrow Wilson, Democrat (1912-1920)**

*Vice President: Thomas Marshall*

- \*Underwood Tariff, 1913
- \*Federal Reserve Act, 1913
- \*Federal Trade Commission, 1914
- \*Clayton Anti-Trust Act, 1914
- \*Relations with Mexico
- \*World War I, 1914-1918
- \*17<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 1913
- \*18<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 1919
- \*19<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 1920

**29: Warren G. Harding, Republican (1920-1923)**

*Vice President: Calvin Coolidge*

- \*Teapot Dome and Other Scandals
- \*League of Nations
- \*Formal Conclusion of WWI
- \*Arms Limitation
- \*Emergency Tariff Act, 1921
- \*Death in Office

**30: Calvin Coolidge, Republican (1923-1928)**

*Vice President: Charles Dawes*

- \*Tax Reduction
- \*Veterans Bonus, 1924
- \*Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928

**31: Herbert Hoover, Republican (1928-1932)**

*Vice President: Charles Curtis*

- \*Hawley-Smoot Tariff, 1929
- \*Prohibition
- \*Stock Market Crash
- \*Great Depression
- \*Bonus March, 1932
- \*20<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 1933

**32: Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democrat (1932-1945)**

*Vice President: John Nance Garner (1932-1941), Henry Wallace (1941-1944), Harry S. Truman (1944-1945)*

- \*New Deal
  - CCC FERA WPA Response to Banking Crisis
  - AAA NRA REA Wagner Act
  - TVA SEC FHA Social Security Act
- \*Recognition of the Soviet Union
- \*Good Neighbor Policy
- \*World War II, 1941-1945
- \*21<sup>st</sup> Amendment, 1933
- \*Death in Office

**33: Harry S. Truman, Democrat (1945-1952)**

*Vice President: Albert Barkley*

- \*Conclusion of WWII
- \*Nuremberg Trials
- \*United Nations
- \*Truman Doctrine and Cold War
- \*Marshall Plan
- \*Korean War, 1950-1953
- \*H-Bomb
- \*Red Scare
- \*McCarthyism

- \*Presidential Succession Act, 1947
- \*Taft-Hartley Act, 1947
- \*Fair Deal
- \*22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment, 1951

**34: Dwight D. Eisenhower, Republican (1952-1960)**

*Vice President: Richard Nixon*

- \*Conclusion of Korean War
- \*Cold War
- \*Eisenhower Doctrine
- \*Fall of McCarthy
- \*Civil Rights

**35: John F. Kennedy, Democrat (1960-1963)**

*Vice President: Lyndon B. Johnson*

- \*Bay of Pigs Invasion, 1961
- \*Peace Corps
- \*Southeast Asia
- \*Civil Rights
- \*Berlin Crisis
- \*Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962
- \*Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, 1963
- \*Space Program
- \*23<sup>rd</sup> Amendment, 1961
- \*Death in Office

**36: Lyndon B. Johnson, Democrat (1963-1968)**

*Vice President: Hubert Humphrey*

- \*War on Poverty
- \*Civil Rights
- \*Medicare and Medicaid
- \*Environmental Protection
- \*Consumerism
- \*Vietnam War
- \*24<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 1964
- \*25<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 1967

**37: Richard Nixon, Republican (1968-1974)**

*Vice President: Spiro Agnew (1968-1973), Gerald Ford (1973-1974)*

- \*Vietnam War
- \*Detente
- \*New China Policy
- \*Chemical Weapons Treaty, 1971
- \*SALT Agreement, 1972
- \*Law and Order
- \*Environmental Protection
- \*Man on the Moon
- \*26<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 1971
- \*Watergate and Other Scandals
- \*Impeachment Proceedings
- \*Resignation

**38: Gerald Ford, Republican (1974-1976)**

*Vice President: Nelson Rockefeller*

- \*Nixon Pardon, 1974
- \*Clemency for Draft Evaders
- \*Communist Victory in SE Asia

**39: Jimmy Carter, Democrat (1976-1980)**

*Vice President: Walter Mondale*

- \*Pardon of Draft Evaders
- \*Three Mile Island
- \*Human Rights
- \*Panama Canal Treaty
- \*Social Welfare
- \*Camp David Accords, 1978
- \*China
- \*SALT II Treaty Defeated
- \*Afghanistan
- \*American Hostages in Iran
- \*Carter Doctrine

**40: Ronald Reagan, Republican (1980-1988)**

*Vice President: George Bush*

- \*Assassination Attempt
- \*Reaganomics
- \*Social Security, 1983
- \*Terrorism
- \*Iran-Contra Scandal
- \*Nicaragua and Contra Resistance
- \*Grenada Invasion, 1983
- \*Relations with Soviet Union

**41: George Bush, Republican (1988-1992)***Vice President: Dan Quayle*

- \*Economy- Recession
- \*Savings and Loan Crisis
- \*Nicaragua
- \*Fall of the Sandinistas
- \*Invasion of Panama
- \*Capture of Noriega
- \*Collapse of Communism
- \*Cold War to the New World Order
- \*Persian Gulf War
- \*Oil Spill off Alaska
- \*Aid to Somalia

**42: Bill Clinton, Democrat (1992-2000)***Vice President: Al Gore*

- \*NAFTA
- \*Contract with America
- \*Impeachment
- \*Globalization

**43: George W. Bush, Republican (2004-present)***Vice President: Dick Cheney*

- \*September 11<sup>th</sup>, 2001
- \*War on Terror
- \*Taliban
- \*Al Qaeda
- \*Operation Iraqi Freedom
- \*Patriot Act 2001

**EOC Review Packet – Major Treaties****US History**

Treaty	Date	Importance
<b>Treaty of Paris</b>	1783	Ended the American Revolutionary War; recognized U.S. independence and established its borders (N- Canada, S- Spanish Florida, W- Miss. R.)
<b>Treaty of Greenville</b>	1796	Signed by 12 Native American tribes, who agreed to give up part of their land in Indiana and Ohio in exchange for a yearly payment of \$10,000
<b>Jay's Treaty</b>	1794	Agreed that the British had a right to seize cargo bound for French ports, if they gave Americans most favored nation status
<b>Pinckney's Treaty</b>	1795	Spanish gave the U.S. the right to use the Mississippi River and New Orleans
<b>Adams-Onis Treaty</b>	1819	Spain ceded Florida to the U.S.
<b>Webster-Ashburton Treaty</b>	1842	U.S.- British agreement which established a firm boundary between the U.S. and Canada
<b>Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo</b>	1848	Ended the Mexican-American War; Mexico ceded: CA, Utah, Nevada, and parts of: Colorado, NM, Arizona, and Wyoming to the U.S. in exchange for \$15 million dollars
<b>Treaty of Paris</b>	1898	Ended the Spanish-American War; the U.S. annexed: Guam and Puerto Rico, and indirectly ended up with the Philippines and some loosely asserted control over Cuba
<b>Treaty of Versailles</b>	1919	Ended WWI; Germany was stripped of its right to sustain a military, was forced to pay \$33 billion in reparations to other nations, and take full responsibility for the war; 9 new countries were formed in Central Europe; League of Nations was formed (we never joined it)
<b>Test Ban Treaty</b>	1963	U.S.-Soviet agreement to ban the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere
<b>Paris Peace Accord</b>	1973	U.S. and N. Vietnam agree to end the Vietnam War
<b>INF or Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces Treaty</b>	1987	U.S.-Soviet agreement in which both sides agreed to destroy a significant number of their intermediate range nuclear weapons

## EOC Review Packet – Supreme Court Cases

### ***Marbury v. Madison [1803]***

[\*Marbury v. Madison\*](#) was the first instance in which a law passed by Congress was declared unconstitutional. The decision greatly expanded the power of the Court by establishing its right to overturn acts of Congress, a power not explicitly granted by the Constitution. Initially the case involved Secretary of State [\*James Madison\*](#), who refused to seat four judicial appointees although they had been confirmed by the Senate.

### ***McCulloch v. Maryland [1819]***

[\*McCulloch v. Maryland\*](#) upheld the right of Congress to create a Bank of the United States, ruling that it was a power implied but not enumerated by the Constitution. The case is significant because it advanced the doctrine of implied powers, or a loose construction of the Constitution. The Court, Chief Justice [\*John Marshall\*](#) wrote, would sanction laws reflecting “the letter and spirit” of the Constitution.

### ***Gibbons v. Ogden [1824]***

Ogden had exclusive rights to operate steamboats in New York under a state law, while Gibbons held a federal license. Gibbons lost the case and appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, which reversed the decision. The Court held that the New York law was unconstitutional, since the power to regulate interstate commerce, which extended to the regulation of navigation, belonged exclusively to Congress. In the 20th century, Chief Justice John Marshall's broad definition of commerce was used to uphold civil rights.

### ***Worcester v. Georgia [1832]***

The court ruled that only the United States had the authority to make treaties and regulations with Native Americans. The decision opened the door for Jackson to enforce the Indian Removal Act.

### ***Dred Scott v. Sandford [1857]***

[\*Dred Scott v. Sandford\*](#) was a highly controversial case that intensified the national debate over slavery. The case involved Dred Scott, a slave, who was taken from a slave state to a free territory. Scott filed a lawsuit claiming that because he had lived on free soil he was entitled to his freedom. Chief Justice [\*Roger B. Taney\*](#) disagreed, ruling that blacks were not citizens and therefore could not sue in federal court. Taney further inflamed antislavery forces by declaring that Congress had no right to ban slavery from U.S. territories by declaring the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional.

### ***Wabash v. Illinois [1866]***

An Illinois statute imposed a penalty on railroads that charged the same or more money for passengers or freight shipped for shorter distances than for longer distances. The intent of the statute was to avoid discrimination against small towns not served by competing railroad lines and was applied to the intrastate (within one state) portion of an interstate (two or more states) journey. Supreme Court upheld the right of the

## US History

states to regulate railroads “in the public interest.” Overturned by [\*Munn v. Illinois \[1877\]\*](#)

### ***U.S. v. E.C. Knight Co. [1895]***

The government challenged the E.C. Knight Company under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890. The company was accused of being a *Trust*, or monopoly because it controlled over 98 percent of the sugar-refining business in the United States. The Supreme Court ruled that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act did not apply because the company was engaged in “manufacture” not interstate commerce. This was a major blow against attempts to regulate trusts and monopolies.

### ***Plessy v. Ferguson [1896]***

[\*Plessy v. Ferguson\*](#) was the infamous case that asserted that “equal but separate accommodations” for blacks on railroad cars did not violate the “equal protection under the laws” clause of the 14th Amendment. By defending the constitutionality of racial segregation, the Court paved the way for the repressive [\*Jim Crow laws\*](#). The lone dissenter on the Court, Justice [\*John Marshall Harlan\*](#), protested, “The thin disguise of ‘equal’ accommodations...will not mislead anyone.” Overturned by [\*Brown v. Board of Education \[1954\]\*](#)

### ***Schenck v. US [1919]***

Charles Schenck was arrested for violating the Espionage Act, passed by Congress in 1917. The Espionage Act made it illegal to defame the government or do anything that might retard the war effort. Schenck, a member of the Socialist Party, opposed the war and printed and distributed pamphlets urging citizens to oppose the draft. The court ruled against Schenck saying that the Espionage Act did not violate the first amendment. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes outlined the court’s opinion by explaining that when a “clear and present danger” (**WWI**) existed, such as shouting fire in a crowded theater, freedom of speech may be limited.

### ***Gitlow v. New York [1925]***

Benjamin Gitlow had been a prominent member of the Socialist party during the 1920s. He was arrested and convicted for violating the New York Criminal Anarchy Law of 1902, which made it a crime to attempt to foster the violent overthrow of government. The Supreme Court ruled in favor of Gitlow, backing away from the earlier *Schenck* decision. It stated in its decision that “for present purposes, we may assume that freedom of speech and of press...are among the fundamental personal rights and liberties protected by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment from impairment by the State.” The decision extended 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment protections to the States- ***Incorporation***.

### ***Schechter v. US [1933]***

Schechter Poultry was alleged by the NIRA (a New Deal program set up by FDR) to have sold unfit chicken to a butcher. Schechter and the butcher are both based in Brooklyn New York. Schechter did no out of state business. Schechter Poultry argued that the NIRA was unconstitutional because

the federal government had no right to regulate intrastate trade. The Supreme Court citing *Gibbons v. Ogden* as the precedent reversed the lower court's decision in *Schechter* and struck down the NIRA as unconstitutional. The case was a major setback for FDR's New Deal programs. Overturned by *West Coast Hotel v. Parrish* [1937]

#### ***Korematsu v. US* [1944]**

In 1941 Congress passed a law called the Japanese Exclusion Act. According to this law all those of Japanese decent had to be removed from the west coast of the United States because we were at war with Japan and the Japanese Americans living on the coast constituted a threat to national security. Fred Korematsu, a Japanese American citizen, challenged this law in court claiming that the law violated the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment. The court ruled that Japanese American citizens did in fact represent a threat to national security. **Note**, the United States government later apologized to the families of Japanese Americans affected by this decision. A token financial settlement was made.

#### ***Brown v. Board of Education, Topeka, Kansas* [1954]**

*Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* invalidated racial segregation in schools and led to the unraveling of de jure segregation in all areas of public life. In the unanimous decision spearheaded by Chief Justice Earl Warren, the Court invalidated the Plessy ruling, declaring "in the field of public education, the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place" and contending that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal." Future Supreme Court justice Thurgood Marshall was one of the NAACP lawyers who successfully argued the case.

#### ***Mapp v. Ohio* [1961]**

Dollree Mapp was suspected of having information in her home that would implicate a suspected bomber. The police came to her home without a warrant, and asked if they might search the residence. Ms. Mapp refused and asked the police to leave. Hours later the police returned and forcibly entered the residence waving a piece of paper. The police found pornographic materials in the house and Mapp was arrested for possession of lewd materials. Mapp was convicted of this crime and appealed arguing that her 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment rights had been violated. The court ruled that the evidence obtained in the search was inadmissible because it was seized in an illegal search. The Court's ruling extended the "exclusionary rule" and 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment protections to the states.

#### ***Engle v. Vitale* [1962]**

In the late 1950's the New York State Board of Regents wrote and adopted a prayer which was supposed to be nondenominational. A parent sued the school claiming that the prayer violated the first amendment of the constitution. The school argued that the prayer was nondenominational and did not attempt to "establish or endorse" a religion and thus that it did not violate the establishment clause.

The court ruled against the school district and upheld the establishment clause of the first amendment. Prayer in schools was to be considered unconstitutional.

#### ***Gideon v. Wainwright* [1963]**

*Gideon v. Wainwright* guaranteed a defendant's right to legal counsel. The Supreme Court overturned the Florida felony conviction of Clarence Earl Gideon, who had defended himself after having been denied a request for free counsel. The Court held that the state's failure to provide counsel for a defendant charged with a felony violated the Fourteenth Amendment's due process clause. Gideon was given another trial, and with a court-appointed lawyer defending him, he was acquitted.

#### ***Miranda v. Arizona* [1966]**

Ernesto Miranda confessed to a crime during police questioning without knowing he had a right to have an attorney present. Based on his confession, Miranda was convicted. The Supreme Court overturned the conviction, ruling that criminal suspects must be warned of their rights before they are questioned by police. The police must also warn suspects that any statements they make can be used against them in court. Miranda was retried without the confession and convicted.

#### ***Tinker v. Des Moines* [1969]**

Several students and parents in Des Moines organized a protest of the Vietnam War. Students were to wear black arm bands to school in protest. The Tinker children wore their armbands to school (they were the only ones of the group to do so) and were suspended. Mr. and Mrs. Tinker filed suit claiming that the school violated the children's right to freedom of speech and expression. The school claimed that the armbands were disruptive. The court ruled against the school district saying that "students do not shed their constitutional rights at the school house gates. In doing so the court protected what has come to be known as "symbolic speech."

#### ***Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools* [1971]**

The Court held that the constitutional mandate (see *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kans.* ) to desegregate public schools did not require all schools in a district to reflect the district's racial composition, but that the existence of all-white or all-black schools must be shown not to result from segregation policies. The Court added that because bus transportation had traditionally been employed by school systems, busing could be used in efforts to correct racial imbalances.

#### ***New York Times v. United States* [1971]** (Often referred to as the "Pentagon Papers" case)

The Nixon Administration attempted to stop the New York Times and Washington Post from publishing excerpts of a classified history of the US involvement in Vietnam. The Nixon Administration argued that "prior restraint" was necessary to protect the national security of the nation. The Supreme Court ruled that this would be a violation of the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment and the rights of a free press allowing both newspapers to publish their stories.

#### ***US v. Nixon* [1972]**

Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox subpoenaed certain tapes and documents from specific meetings held in the White

House. The President's lawyer sought to deny the subpoena claiming "Executive Privilege." By an 8-0 vote, the Supreme Court decided that President Nixon must hand over the specific tapes and documents to the Special Prosecutor. Presidential power is not above the law.

### ***Roe v. Wade [1973]***

*Roe v. Wade* legalized abortion and is at the center of the current controversy between "pro-life" and "pro-choice" advocates. The Court ruled that a woman has the right to an abortion without interference from the government in the first trimester of pregnancy, contending that it is part of her "right to privacy." The Court maintained that right to privacy is not absolute, however, and granted states the right to intervene in the second and third trimesters of pregnancy.

### ***Regents of California v. Bakke [1978]***

*Regents of the University of California v. Bakke* imposed limitations on affirmative action to ensure that providing greater opportunities for minorities did not come at the expense of the rights of the majority. In other words, affirmative action was unfair if it led to reverse discrimination. The case involved the University of Calif., Davis, Medical School and Allan Bakke, a white applicant who was rejected twice even though there were minority

applicants admitted with significantly lower scores than his. A closely divided Court ruled that while race was a legitimate factor in school admissions, the use of rigid quotas was not permissible.

### ***Texas v. Johnson [1988]***

Gregory Hall Johnson was arrested for burning an American flag outside a Texas Courthouse and violating the state's law against flag desecration. He was convicted and appealed to the Supreme Court. The Court overturned the decision and invalidated the state law saying it violated the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment. The Court ruled that flag burning was a form of "symbolic" speech protected by the Constitution.

### ***Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier [1988]***

Kathy Kuhlmeier and two other journalism students wrote articles on pregnancy and divorce for their school newspaper. The school's principal objected to the articles. When the newspaper was printed, two pages containing the articles in question as well as four other articles approved by the principal were deleted. The Supreme Court of the United States held that the school did not violate the First Amendment right of the students. The Court ruled that School officials need not tolerate speech which is inconsistent with the school's basic educational mission.

## **EOC Review Packet – Amendments**

### ***Bill of Rights [1791]***

1. 5 Freedoms – Religion, Press, Assembly, Petition, Speech (Congress can't pass any law that restricts these rights)
2. Bear arms – "A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed"
3. Quartering Troops – government can't force you to house soldiers
4. Search and seizure – government cannot search property without cause and a search warrant
5. Due Process – Accused have rights that cannot be restricted without due process
6. Speedy, fair trial – Accused have the right to a trial process that is conducted as fast as the court process will allow
7. Civil Suits – Right to trial in civil suits over more than \$20
8. Bail and Punishment – no bail or punishment that is cruel or unusual
9. Power to the People – any other freedoms not restricted by the government are given to the people
10. Power to the States – any right not reserved for the federal government is given to the states
11. Suits Against States – any lawsuit brought against a state must be handled by a state court – [1795]
12. Presidential and Vice Presidential Elections – use separate ballots to vote for president and vice president so that they belonged to the same party – [1804]

### ***Civil War Amendments***

## **US History**

13. Abolition of Slavery – Slavery now illegal in the United States – [1865]
14. Citizenship – Protects the rights of all citizens of the US and can't restrict these rights without due process; also provides for equal protection of the laws among states – [1868]
15. Black Suffrage – voting rights cannot be denied on the basis of race – [1870]

### ***Progressive Amendments***

16. Income Tax – allows the federal government to collect tax on income on a direct basis – [1913]
17. Direct Election of Senators – people elect Senators rather than the state legislatures – [1913]
18. Prohibition – prohibited the production, sale, and consumption of alcohol in the US – [1919]
19. Women's Suffrage – women get the right to vote in national elections – [1920]
20. Lame Duck – changed the date of the new presidential inauguration and congressional term to January – [1933]
21. Repeal of Prohibition – allowed alcohol legally in the US, also first amendment to repeal previous – [1933]
22. Two Terms – the president's term in office is limited to two terms or 10 years – [1951]
23. DC Electors – gave Washington DC electoral votes in the Electoral College – [1961]
24. Abolition of Poll Tax – prohibits requiring a tax being paid to vote in federal elections – [1964]

25. Presidential Succession – sets the order of succession if the president were to die in office or have to step down from office; also fills vacancy of vice president – [1967]

26. Voting Age – changed the voting age of all elections to 18 – [1971]

27. Congressional Pay Raises – Congress can vote for their own pay raises to take effect the next term – [1992]

1789	<a href="#">Tariff of 1789</a>	Primarily for revenue; some protection for " <a href="#">infant industries</a> ;" (Washington administration).
1816	<a href="#">Tariff of 1816</a>	First protective tariff; <a href="#">Clay</a> and <a href="#">Calhoun</a> supported as part of <a href="#">American System</a> ; Southern cotton growers opposed; (Madison administration).
1824	<a href="#">Tariff of 1824</a>	Further heightening of rates; growing opposition from South; (Monroe administration).
1828	<a href="#">"Tariff of Abominations"</a>	Higher protective measures for New England mills; Southerners outraged, including Calhoun; ( <a href="#">J.Q. Adams</a> administration).
1832	Tariff of 1832	Moderate reform returned rates to 1824 levels; unmoved South Carolina sparked <a href="#">Nullification Crisis</a> ; (Jackson administration).
1833	<a href="#">Tariff of 1833</a>	Clay compromise; gradual reduction of rates over time to 1816 levels; New England states opposed; (Jackson administration).
1842	<a href="#">Tariff of 1842</a>	Upward revision forced by depression following <a href="#">Panic of 1837</a> ; (Tyler administration).
1857	<a href="#">Tariff of 1857</a>	Downward tariff revision to almost free trade status; North opposed; (Buchanan administration).
1872	Tariff of 1872	Post-war reform tariff, reduced rates on some manufactured goods; (Grant administration).
1875	Tariff of 1875	Continued downward revision; average rates reduced by 10 percent; (Grant administration).
1890	<a href="#">McKinley Tariff</a>	Highest protective tariff to date: average 48 percent; (B. Harrison administration).
1909	<a href="#">Payne-Aldrich Tariff</a>	Attempt to lower average level of duties; little meaningful reform; Progressives angered; (Taft administration).
1913	<a href="#">Underwood-Simmons Tariff</a>	Democrats took control of Congress; general duty reduction soon negated by outbreak of World War I; federal income tax provision; (Wilson administration).
1921	<a href="#">Emergency Tariff</a>	Republicans returned to power and responded to mini-depression; raised agricultural rates to protect farmers; only a stopgap measure until new law written; (Harding administration).
1922	<a href="#">Fordney-McCumber Tariff</a>	Increased rates sharply; president empowered to adjust rates; Tariff Commission created to advise president; (Harding administration).
1930	<a href="#">Hawley-Smoot Tariff</a>	Raised U.S. duties to an all-time high; 1,000 economists protested; foreign retaliation; ( <a href="#">Hoover administration</a> ).
1948	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)	<a href="#">United Nations</a> organization created to seek tariff reductions.
1962	Trade Expansion Act	President received authority to negotiate tariff reductions up to 50 percent; aimed primarily at European Economic Community (later European Union); ( <a href="#">Kennedy administration</a> ).
1973-1979	"Tokyo Round"	GATT talks aimed at non-tariff trade barriers; included non-GATT members; (Nixon administration).
1974	Trade Act of 1974	President given authority to end tariff duties against products from developing nations; (Ford administration).
1993	North American Free Trade Agreement ( <a href="#">NAFTA</a> )	U.S., Canada and Mexico end most trade barriers; ( <a href="#">Clinton</a> administration).
1994	GATT/ <a href="#">WTO</a>	New GATT agreement signed; World Trade Organization (WTO) formed; (Clinton administration).

## EOC Review Packet – Important People

## US History

- 1.
2. John Jay- 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Chief Justice; also negotiated Jay's Treaty with Great Britain (established America's claim for payment regarding impressments measures by the British, and also gave Americans a legitimate right to trade within the West Indies)
3. John Marshall- 4<sup>th</sup> U.S. Chief Justice; U.S. diplomat to France during the XYZ Affair; presided over *Marbury V. Madison*; was a Federalist
4. Alexander Hamilton- Washington's Sec. of the Treasury; Federalist and political opponent of Thomas Jefferson; killed by Aaron Burr (duel)
5. Tecumseh- Shawnee Indian chief; untied his followers into a confederacy, and engaged American general William Henry Harrison at the Battle of Tippecanoe; brother was named the Prophet
6. Eli Whitney- Invented the cotton gin and interchangeable parts
7. Abigail Adams- Wife of John Adams, the 2<sup>nd</sup> president of the U.S.
8. Charles Pinckney- U.S. diplomat to France during the XYZ Affair
9. Henry Clay- Nicknamed "The Great Compromiser" for his roles in negotiating both the Missouri Compromise (1820) and the Compromise of 1850; founder of the American System; War Hawk; favored the creation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Bank of the U.S.
10. John C. Calhoun- War Hawk from South Carolina; strong advocate of slavery, and was directly responsible for the Nullification Crisis, which helped ignite the path to the Civil War
11. Lewis and Clark- Legendary explorers who explored the Pacific Northwest after the purchase of the Louisiana territory from France (1803); accompanied by Sacajawea
12. Francis Scott Key- Wrote the Star Spangled banner during the War of 1812
13. Stephen F. Austin- Famous empresario; nicknamed the "Father of Texas"
14. Samuel Morse- perfected the telegraph (1832) and later Morse Code
15. John Deere- Invented the steel plow
16. Cyrus McCormick- Invented the mechanical reaper
17. Robert Fulton- Invented the steamboat
18. William Lloyd Garrison- Abolitionist leader, and publisher of *The Liberator*
19. Frederick Douglass- Abolitionist leader and former slave; was a friend of President Lincoln; publisher of *The North Star*
20. Nat Turner- Enslaved minister who thought God had called him to free the slaves; led a revolt and killed more than 50 white men before being captured and hung
21. Denmark Vesey- Free African-American woodsman who was accused of starting a fire, and then later hanged
22. Dorothea Dix- Created the first American mental institutions
23. Horace Mann- American educational reformist from Massachusetts
24. Elizabeth Cady Stanton- Worked with Lucretia Mott to organize the Seneca Falls Convention, which took place in New York, and focused on women's rights (1848)
25. Sojourner Truth- African American abolitionist who went around issuing lectures focusing on the evils of slavery
26. Susan B. Anthony- Leading advocate for women's suffrage
27. Sarah and Angelina Grimke- South Carolina sisters who opposed slavery and moved North to relay their message
28. David Walker- African American from North Carolina, who wrote "Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World"
29. Charles Grandison Finney- Prominent Presbyterian minister during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Great Awakening; founder of modern revivalism
30. Harriet Tubman- Primary conductor of the Underground Railroad
31. Charles Sumner- Massachusetts Senator and abolitionist; opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and was censored on the Senate floor because of it (by Andrew P. Butler)
32. John Brown- Abolitionist who staged the infamous raid on the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry, VA; captured and hung
33. Harriet Beecher Stowe- Wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
34. Jefferson Davis- President of the Confederate States of America
35. John Wilkes Booth- Assassinated President Lincoln
36. Robert E. Lee- Confederate general from VA; Lost the Battle of Gettysburg, and later surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox House
37. Ulysses S. Grant- Lead Union General; Lincoln's friend and advisor; future president who presided over a scandal ridden tenure in office
38. George McClellan- Union commander who preceded General Grant; waged the Peninsula Campaign against the Confederates (largely unsuccessful)
39. Stonewall Jackson- Confederate general and close friend of General Lee; earned his nickname at the 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Bull Run; accidentally shot by his own men at the Battle of Chancellorsville
40. William Tecumseh Sherman- Union commander; led the infamous March to the Sea, in which he destroyed various parts of the Carolinas and burned Atlanta to the ground
41. Winfield Scott- Mexican-American war general; Union general during the Civil War who designed the "Anaconda Plan" for dealing with the Confederate States of America
42. Thaddeus Stevens- Radical Republican Representative from PA, who opposed reconciliation with the South
43. Booker T. Washington- African American educator and civil rights advocate; founded the Tuskegee Institute (Alabama); favored education goals over political or legal ones ; Atlanta Compromise
44. Joseph Smith- Founder of the Mormon religion (1830's)- moved them from New England to Illinois before being murdered
45. Brigham Young- Took over as leader of the Mormon religion after the death of Smith; moved the group to Utah
46. Chief Joseph- Nez Perce chief who favored who refused to move from his lands in Idaho, but favored peaceful resolutions to the conflicts between Native Americans and white settlers rather than violent ones
47. Sitting Bull- Chief of the Lakota Sioux; engaged and killed General George Armstrong Custer at the Battle of Little Bighorn (June 25<sup>th</sup>, 1876)

48. William Jennings Bryan- Democratic leader, and staunch supporter of “free silver,”- “Cross of Gold Speech”
49. Jacob Riis- Muckraker journalist; wrote “How the Other Half Lives,” which described disease and poverty in New York City immigrant neighborhoods
50. Jane Addams- Founder of Hull House, America’s 1<sup>st</sup> settlement house
51. Alexander Graham Bell- Invented the telephone
52. Thomas Edison- Perfected the incandescent light bulb
53. Horatio Alger- Former Massachusetts minister who moved to New York and wrote over 100 “rags-to-riches” novels focusing on individualism
54. Frederick Olmstead- Landscape architect
55. Andrew Carnegie- Wealthy philanthropist and Robber Baron; founder of Carnegie, later U.S. Steel; wrote “The Gospel of Wealth”; vertical integration
56. John D. Rockefeller- Robber baron; founder of Standard Oil; horizontal integration
57. J. P. Morgan- Broker and financial specialist
58. Cornelius Vanderbilt- Railroad Robber baron; New York Central Railroad
59. George Westinghouse- American entrepreneur and engineer; invented the railroad air brake and was a pioneer of the electrical industry (rival of Edison’s)
60. Herbert Spencer- Philosopher who applied Darwin’s theory of evolution to various aspects of society (Social Darwinism)
61. Samuel Gompers- Founded the American Federation of Labor
62. Eugene Debs- Leader of the American Railway Union; follower of Socialism- American Socialist Party
63. Boss Tweed- Leader of the corrupt new York City political machine known as Tammany Hall
64. Thomas Nast- Father of American political cartoons
65. Alfred Mahan- U. S. naval admiral; published *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783* , which helped prompt the U.S. naval build-up before WWI
66. Frederick Jackson Turner- American historian who wrote, *The Significance of the Frontier in American History*
67. Josiah Strong- Popular American minister during the late 1800’s, who promoted the concept of Anglo-Saxonism (English speaking nations were superior)- ties in with Imperialism
68. Queen Liliuokalani- Queen of Hawaii who disliked American influence in Hawaii; forced out of power by a group of planters
69. Commodore George Dewey- Naval commander during the Spanish-American War (he took the Philippines from the Spanish)
70. Teddy Roosevelt- Commander of the Rough Riders during the Spanish-American War (instrumental in the victory at San Juan Hill); 26<sup>th</sup> U.S. President; “Walk Tall and Carry a Big Stick”; trust-busting president who used a program called the Square Deal to clean up American society; was a Progressive; negotiated the Treaty of Portsmouth, which earned him a Nobel prize and ended the Japanese-Russo War
71. William Randolph Hearst- Owner of the New York Journal, who used sensational, yet oftentimes exaggerated stories known as “Yellow Journalism” alongside Joseph Pulitzer during the Spanish-American War
72. Pancho Villa- Leader of Mexican bandits, who caused President Woodrow Wilson and General John J. Pershing considerable trouble in the early 1900’s
73. Ida Tarbell- Muckraker Journalist who exposed the corrupt dealings of Rockefeller’s Standard Oil Company
74. Lincoln Steffens- Muckraker who focused on the corrupt dealings of political machines
75. Upton Sinclair- Muckraker who wrote *The Jungle*
76. Carrie Nation- Member of the American Temperance movement, which sought to eliminate the production and consumption of alcohol
77. Robert LaFollette- Republican politician from Wisconsin, whose ideas focusing on direct primaries, eventually led to the state being nicknamed the “laboratory of democracy”; was a Progressive
78. W.E.B. DuBois- African American civil rights leader; wrote *The Souls of Black Folk*; very focused on gaining voting rights for African Americans
79. Ida B. Wells- African American civil rights leader from TN; launched an anti-lynching campaign through writing in the *Memphis Free Speech* newspaper
80. Marcus Garvey- African American leader from Jamaica, who promoted the concept of “Negro Nationalism”; founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association or UNIA
81. Wright Brothers- 1<sup>st</sup> successful airplane flight; Kitty Hawk, NC (1903)
82. Henry Ford- American businessman who created the 1<sup>st</sup> actual automobile, the Model-T (1908); used the assembly line; introduced new employment based reforms such as an 8 hr. workday and \$5.00 per day
83. Archduke Francis Ferdinand- Heir to the Austrian-Hungarian throne, whose assassination by Serbian nationalists prompted the beginning of WWI
84. Kaiser Wilhelm- German ruler during WWI
85. Jeanette Rankin- 1<sup>st</sup> woman ever elected to Congress (Representative from Montana)
86. John J Pershing- American military leader; tracked Pancho Villa in the months leading up to WWI; commander of the American Expeditionary Force during WWI
87. Henry Cabot Lodge- American politician and historian; supporter of the eugenics movement; disliked the league of nations and supported immigration restrictions
88. Herbert Hoover- 31<sup>st</sup> U.S. president; followed Harding and Coolidge as president, and had served as the U.S. Commerce Secretary under both; president during the onset of the Great Depression
89. Bernard Baruch- Stockbroker, and head of the War Industries Board during WWI (told manufacturers what they could and couldn’t produce)
90. George Creel- Journalist and head of the Committee of Public Information during WWI (he was supposed to sway public opinion in favor of the war)- established the “Four-Minute Men”
91. A. Mitchell Palmer- U.S. Attorney General during the Red Scare (post WWI); established the General Intelligence Division in the U.S. Department of Justice and appointed J. Edgar Hoover to lead it (it would eventually become the FBI); also organized the Palmer Raids, which were designed to flush out anyone, particularly immigrants, with Communist based ideals

92. Sacco & Vanzetti- Two Italian immigrants who were accused of murdering two men outside of the Slater & Morrill Shoe Company (Massachusetts); accused of being anarchists (people who oppose government rule) and were eventually executed; one of the major issues concerning the ideas of Nativism in the U.S.
93. John L. Lewis- Head of the United Mine Worker's Union, later helped form the Committee for Industrial Organization or CIO
94. Albert Fall- Secretary of the Interior under president Warren G. Harding; became the first cabinet official to ever go to prison after his illegal participation in the Teapot Dome Scandal
95. Langston Hughes- Famous African American writer, and one of the leading figures during the period known as the Harlem Renaissance
96. Louis Armstrong- Famous African American musician, who became the 1<sup>st</sup> great cornet and trumpet soloist in Jazz music- "Cornet Chop Suey"
97. Babe Ruth- Famous baseball player, who was nicknamed the "Sultan of Swat"
98. Charles Lindbergh- Pilot who flew the Spirit of St. Louis on the 1<sup>st</sup> Transatlantic flight in history
99. Aimee Semple McPherson- Evangelical preacher, whose teachings were rooted in Fundamentalism, or creationism, (based in LA, and used theatrical props to get her message across)
100. Billy Sunday- Former professional baseball player who turned into an evangelical, fundamentalist based preacher (on-stage, rapid fire like sermons)
101. Margaret Sanger- One of the first female anthropologists; published *Coming of Age in Samoa*
102. Father Coughlin- Detroit based Catholic priest; had a weekly radio show, and had originally been a supporter of FDR's New Deal Program (however later he said that it was too moderate); Organized the National Union for Social Justice and favored a heavy progressive tax system, and the centralization of the banking system
103. Huey Long- Nicknamed the "Kingfish"; organized the "Share Our Wealth" program to combat FDR's bid for re-election in 1936
104. Frances Perkins- Friend of FDR, and the 1<sup>st</sup> female cabinet member ( she served as the U.S. Secretary of Labor)
105. Dr. Francis Townsend- Public health official, who thought that elderly workers (60 and over) should retire and be paid \$200 a month to free up jobs for younger unemployed workers
106. Adolph Hitler- Chancellor/Dictator of Nazi Germany during the 1930's-early 1940's; anticommunist; admirer of Benito Mussolini, with whom he would later join, along with Japan, to form the Axis Powers during WWII; Nazi- National Socialist German Worker's Party
107. Benito Mussolini- Fascist dictator of Italy during WWII; Hitler's ally and friend ; maintained control through a militarized group of individuals called "blackshirts"
108. Joseph Stalin- Communist dictator of the Soviet Union during WWII; Member of the Big Three along with FDR and Winston Churchill; distrustful of President Truman, and was unnerved when the president informed him that the U.S. had successfully tested an atomic bomb (Potsdam)
109. Douglas MacArthur- American general and Army Chief of Staff during the Hoover Administration; one of five men to ever be named General of the Army (2<sup>nd</sup> highest military honor); "sent" the Bonus Army home at the request of President Hoover; served in: WWI, WWII, and the Korean War; Commander of the U.S. army in the Pacific during WWII, and accepted the unconditional surrender of the Japanese; initially defended S. Korea from N. Korean forces until he was removed by President Truman
110. George Patton- U.S. Army general who led the American forces in Morocco (Africa) during WWII, where he actually captured the key city of Casablanca; was also instrumental in capturing Sicily during WWII, and the Allied victory at the Battle of the Bulge
111. J. Robert Oppenheimer- Nuclear scientist who actually developed the world's first atomic bomb
112. Chester Nimitz- U.S. Fleet Admiral in the Pacific during WWII; leading U.S. authority on submarines
113. Fidel Castro- Communists dictator of Cuba; Soviet Ally
114. George Marshall- General of the Army during WWII, and chief military advisor to FDR; formulated the Marshall Plan to assist in the rebuilding of Europe after WWII
115. Alger Hiss- U.S. State Department official who helped formulate the United Nations; accused of being a Soviet spy, and was eventually convicted of perjury
116. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg- NY couple who were members of the Communist Party, they were charged with heading a Soviet spy ring and eventually executed
117. Joseph McCarthy- Extreme Anti-Communist senator from Wisconsin, whose political theory called McCarthyism usually made unsubstantiated allegations against members of the U.S. whom he thought might be spies (especially Democrats); he was eventually discredited by the Senate
118. Rosa Parks- Civil Rights activist who led the Montgomery bus boycott
119. Martin Luther King Jr.- Peaceful civil rights activist who sought equal treatment of African Americans in all aspects of life; assassinated by James Earl Ray shortly after giving his famous "I Have a Dream" speech
120. Stokely Carmichael- African American civil rights activist who initially started out as the leader of the SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee); he would later rise to become a highly regarded member of the extreme activist group known as the Black Panthers; coined the term "institutional racism"
121. James Meredith- 1<sup>st</sup> black student to be admitted into the University of Mississippi (with some assistance from President John F. Kennedy)
122. George Wallace- Governor of Alabama who supported segregation, especially after the violence in Birmingham erupted and Dr. King was jailed
123. Thurgood Marshall- African American attorney who ended segregation with his victory in *Brown v. Board of Education*; would later become the 1<sup>st</sup> African American to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court
124. Earl Warren- Former Republican Governor of CA; appointed as the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court by President Dwight D. Eisenhower; presided over: *Brown v. Board of Education*; *Heart of Atlanta Motel v. U.S.*, *Gideon v.*

- Wainwright, Mapp v. Ohio, Miranda v. Arizona, and Escobedo v. Illinois
125. Gloria Steinem- Advocate for women's rights; editor of *Ms.* Magazine
  126. Phyllis Schlafly- Organized the Stop-ERA campaign (Equal Rights Amendment)
  127. Cesar Chavez- Hispanic civil rights activist who focused on better rights for farm workers
  128. Betty Friedan- Started the Feminist Movement through her book entitled, *The Feminine Mystique*
  129. Robert McNamara- U.S. secretary of Defense during the Vietnam War; later became president of the World Bank
  130. Ho Chi Minh- Vietnamese revolutionary; established a Communist regime after overthrowing the French government in Indochina; founded the Vietminh; President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (N. Vietnam)
  131. General William Westmoreland- American commander in S. Vietnam; falsely stated that the U.S. was on the verge of winning the war
  132. John Glenn- American astronaut; 3<sup>rd</sup> American to enter space and the 1<sup>st</sup> to orbit around the Earth (Friendship 7)
  133. Neil Armstrong- American astronaut; 1<sup>st</sup> man to set foot on the moon
  134. Sam Ervin- North Carolina Senator; established the Senate's Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities (played a major role in the investigation of president Richard Nixon and the Watergate Scandal)
  135. John Dean- White House Counsel to President Nixon; key witness in the investigation who pointed fingers at the president himself
  136. Woodward-Bernstein- Reporters who broke the news of the Watergate Scandal
  137. Yasser Arafat- Leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization; "worked" with President Clinton to try and find peace in the Middle East
  138. Menachem Begin- 6<sup>th</sup> Israeli Prime Minister; signed the Camp David Accords with President Jimmy Carter and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat
  139. Shah of Iran- Leader of Iran, who was a major supply of oil to the U.S. and a buffer to the spread of Communism against the Soviets; was eventually forced out by his own people and replaced by Ayatollah Khomeini who distrusted the U.S. (his forces eventually stormed the American embassy, took 52 hostages, and placed president carter in an unenviable position)
  140. Nelson Mandela- Antiapartheid activist, and the 1<sup>st</sup> fully elected president of S. Africa
  141. Mikhail Gorbachev- Soviet leader, who agreed to resume arms control talks after assuming the position in 1985; sought an economic rebirth for the Soviet Union and promised to cut back on Soviet arms production if Reagan gave up SDI (Strategic Defense Initiative) or "Star Wars"; responsible for ending the Cold War and agreeing to tear down the Berlin Wall
  142. Saddam Hussein- Iraqi dictator; invaded oil rich Kuwait, and prompted the Persian Gulf War
  143. Sandra Day O'Connor- 1<sup>st</sup> woman on the U.S. Supreme Court
  144. Clarence Thomas- Associate Justice on the U.S. Supreme Court; 2<sup>nd</sup> African American to be named to the court

## EOC Review Packet – Major Wars

## US History

### War of 1812

#### **Causes:**

**Impressment-** A form of “legalized” kidnapping in which people are forced into military service

**Undeclared Naval War-** With France, over impressment

#### **Battles:**

**New Orleans-** General Andrew Jackson became a national hero by using cotton bales to defeat the British, even though the war had ended almost a month before

**Tippecanoe-** Former Indiana Governor William Henry Harrison defeated the Shawnee Indian Chief Tecumseh and his Confederacy

**Ft. McHenry-** British bombardment of the fort, coupled with the resolve of the Americans during the onslaught inspired Francis Scott Key to write the Star-Spangled Banner

### War With Mexico

#### **Causes:**

**Expansion of Slavery-** Focused primarily on whether or not Texas would be admitted as a free state, because if so, it would upset the balance of the Union

**Manifest Destiny-** Popular belief of many Americans during the 1800’s, which focused on the expansion of the country to the Pacific Ocean

#### **People:**

**James K. Polk-** From Mecklenburg County, Polk eventually became the Governor of TN who became president of the United States because of his promise to annex both Texas and the Oregon territory; Coined the phrase “54-40 or Fight” in regards to his desire to gain the Oregon territory from the British

**Zachary Taylor-** General who crossed the Nueces River at the request of President Polk to lure the Mexicans into firing the first shot

**Winfield Scott-** General who led the American forces into Veracruz and onto the capital, Mexico City, which he eventually captured

**John C. Fremont-** Established the “Bear Flag Republic,” or California (June 14<sup>th</sup>, 1846)

### Civil War

#### **Causes:**

#### **Slavery**

**Sectionalism-** The dividing up of the country into different sections, in this case, the North and South

**Westward Expansion-** Focused on the question of Popular Sovereignty in the newly created territories

**Missouri Compromise-** 1820 Compromise negotiated by Henry Clay, which called for the Admission of Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free one

**Compromise of 1850-** Negotiated by Stephen A. Douglas, from Illinois, it included the following parameters: The creation of a stricter fugitive slave law, the abolishment of the slave trade (not slavery itself) in the District of Columbia, the resolution of the Texas border dispute, the implementation of

Popular Sovereignty in Utah and NM, and the admission of CA to the Union as a free state

**Kansas-Nebraska Act-** Repealed the Missouri Compromise, created the new territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and allowed the settlers in those territories to decide whether or not they would allow slavery into the territories

**Bleeding Kansas-** Territorial violence erupted over the illegal voting in Kansas to make that territory a slave based one

#### **Dred Scott Decision**

**John Brown’s Raid on the Federal Arsenal at Harper’s Ferry**

**Election of 1860** (Lincoln became the 1<sup>st</sup> Republican to be elected)

#### **Secession of SC**

**Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote Uncle Tom’s Cabin**

#### **Battles/Places**

**Ft. Sumter-** 1<sup>st</sup> battle of the Civil War, it occurred when Confederate forces fired on the Fort due to the fact that President Lincoln had ordered a re-supplying effort to the men inside; Major Robert Anderson was the lead official in charge of running the fort

**1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Bull Run (Manassas)-** Confederate victory, largely because of the efforts of “Stonewall” Jackson, which promoted the Union’s realization that they would need a well-organized army to win the war

**Monitor v. Merrimack-** 1<sup>st</sup> major battle of the “ironclads”; Monitor (Union), Merrimack (Confederate)  
Vicksburg

**Gettysburg-** Union victory, and the turning point of the Civil War; the Confederate’s were under the command of General Robert E. Lee, who’s oftentimes brilliant military mind made an error in judgment when he approved the ill-advised Pickett’s Charge; General George Meade was the Union commander at the battle

**Battle of New Orleans-** Union commander David Farragut decisively captured the South’s largest port city

**Shiloh-** High casualty total, Union victory, Southern railroad line (the only one) connecting Mississippi and western Tennessee

**Antietam-** Union victory; the bloodiest one-day battle in U.S. history  
Sherman’s March

#### **People:**

**Abraham Lincoln-** 16<sup>th</sup> U.S. president, whose primary goal at the onset of the war was to PRESEVRE THE UNION; Emancipation Proclamation; Gettysburg Address

**Robert E. Lee-** Brilliant Confederate general during the war; from VA; would eventually surrender to General Grant at Appomattox Court House

**Ulysses S. Grant-** Lead Union general, who took command of the forces after the war was already well established

**George McClellan-** Overly cautious Union general before Burnside, Hooker, and finally Grant took over; was demoted after the failure of his Peninsula Campaign

**Ambrose Burnside**- Union general, who took over for McClellan; badly defeated at the Battle of Fredericksburg (demoted); sideburns are named after him

**Joseph Hooker**- Replaced Burnside as Union commander; hammered by Lee at Chancellorsville

**Jefferson Davis**- President of the Confederate States of America

**Clara Barton**- Civil War nurse who later founded the Red Cross

**Henry Wirz**- Commandant of Andersonville Military Prison, in SC; was the only person executed for war crimes during the Civil War

### Spanish American War

#### **Causes:**

**USS Maine**- Was anchored in Havana Harbor, and mysteriously exploded killing 266 American sailors

**Imperialism**- The imposition of a stronger nation's will over a weaker one (politically, economically, and socially)

**De Lome Letter**- Letter taken from the private papers of Enrique Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Ambassador to the U.S., and published in the New York Journal; was making fun of President McKinley (it called him weak)

**Yellow Journalism**- Sensationalist reporting which often exaggerated the truth to sway American's opinions in favor of the Spanish-American War; popularized by William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer

#### **Battles/Places/Terms:**

**Great White Fleet**- Name of the new U.S. Navy under Theodore Roosevelt; 16 battleships, world tour

**San Juan Hill**- Victory by Teddy Roosevelt and his "Rough Riders" over Spanish forces during the War

#### **People:**

**Rough Riders**- A volunteer cavalry unit of flamboyant cowboys, miners, and law officers, under the command of Leonard Wood and Teddy Roosevelt during the War

**William McKinley**- 25<sup>th</sup> U.S. President, and president during the War; would utilize Imperialistic means to annex: The Philippines, Puerto Rico, Guam, and Hawaii and establish a protectorate over Cuba; was assassinated

**George Dewey**- U.S. Commodore who led the navy into Manila Bay in the Philippines; made an alliance with the Filipino revolutionary leader Emilio Aguinaldo (who we later "betrayed")

### World War I/ The War to End All Wars/ The Great War

#### **Causes:**

##### **Imperialism**

**Militarism**- The massive build up of arms

**Interventionism**- The willingness of one country to intervene, or get involved, with another country's affairs

**Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand** (major cause) by Serbian nationalists known as the Black Hand

**Zimmerman Note**- Telegram sent from the Germans to Mexico, offering the return of certain areas of land taken from them by the U.S. for their assistance during WWI

**Unrestricted Submarine Warfare** (The German U-boats)

**Sinking of the Lusitania**- British luxury liner, which was sunk by a U-boat (127 American passengers killed)

#### **People:**

**Woodrow Wilson**- 28<sup>th</sup> U.S. president, who presented his Fourteen Points Plan, and suggested the formation of a League of Nations at the end of WWI

**Doughboys**- American soldiers during the war (were very young and enthusiastic)

**John J. Pershing**- Leader of the American Expeditionary Force during the War

#### **Terms:**

##### **Mustard Gas**

**Mechanized Warfare**- (tanks, planes, trucks)

**Triple Alliance**- Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy

**Triple Entente**- France, Great Britain, and Russia

**Central Powers**- Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire (Turks)

**Allied Powers**- France, Great Britain, Russia, and the U.S. (later)

**Sussex Pledge**- U.S.-German agreement to no longer sink merchant ships without warning (kept the U.S. out of the war a little longer, which was a primary goal of the Germans)

**Russian Revolution**- Bolsheviks under the leadership of Vladimir Lenin rise to power in the Soviet Union (1917)

**Treaty of Versailles**

### World War II

#### **Causes:**

**German resentment after WWI** (Hitler brought the German anger at being "ridiculed" and "weakened" after the war to his advantage)

**Great Depression**- Germany was the 2<sup>nd</sup> hardest hit nation after the U.S. during the Depression, because they had placed massive amounts of money into American banks and had heavily invested in our stock market (which crashed on Black Tuesday, October 24<sup>th</sup>, 1929)

**The Rise of Dictators**- Hitler (Nazi Germany), Mussolini (Fascist Italy), Stalin (Communist Russia, later the Soviet Union)

**Invasion of Poland**- Marked the beginning of WWII (Germany invaded on Sept. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1939)

#### **Battles:**

**Poland**- Germans introduced a new type of warfare, the blitzkrieg, or "lightning war" which used massive amounts of tanks to encircle their enemies accompanied by airplanes who would bomb those below

**France**- Sitting War, or the Sitzkrieg. The French severely underestimated the cunning and capacity of the German military, were quickly overwhelmed, and got pinned with their backs to the wall alongside the British in Belgium

**Dunkirk**- Small town in N. France, and the only port city remaining there to evacuate the British and French troops after being trapped in Belgium. For some reason Hitler belayed his original order to attack immediately, which allowed the British to strengthen their position and eventually evacuate 338,000

**Battle of Britain**- German air force, the Luftwaffe, v. the British Royal Air Force (June-Fall of 1940)

**Pearl Harbor-** Japanese attack on the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor (Dec. 7<sup>th</sup>, 1941)- 21 ships of the U.S. Pacific fleet were either damaged or sunk; prompted the U.S. to enter WWII

**Doolittle Raid-** U.S.'s planned attack against Tokyo for the bombing of Pearl Harbor; James Doolittle was placed in command, and B-52 bombers were to be utilized aboard the aircraft carrier, the Hornet; after their attack they would have to fly on to China to refuel

**Battle of the Bulge-** Bloodiest battle including American forces during WWII; U.S. victory over Germany

**Stalingrad-** Major turning point within the war; Soviets place the Germans on the defensive

**Midway-** Turning point in the war; Japanese navy is almost completely destroyed by the attack of Admiral Nimitz and their advance in the Pacific was halted

**Iwo Jima-** Feb. 19<sup>th</sup>, 1945- 60,000 marines landed on the island, with 6,800 of them losing their lives in a key victory for Admiral Nimitz in his 'island-hopping' campaign

**Casablanca Conference-** Roosevelt and Churchill met to discuss a massive bombing raid against the Germans

**Yalta Conference-** Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill met at a Soviet resort on the Black Sea; the primary focus was on the government in Poland and what form it would adopt

**Potsdam Conference-** Truman, Churchill, and Stalin; near Berlin, this was Truman's first true test as president, and it was here that he stressed the importance of Germany's economy to Europe's continued existence, and the revelation that the U.S. had successfully tested the world's first atomic bomb; Stalin was displeased, because he thought the four "zones" had been unfairly drawn up, and less than beneficial to the interests of the Soviet Union.

**People:**

**Hitler** (German dictator)

**Benito Mussolini** (Italian dictator)

**FDR-** Franklin Delano Roosevelt (32<sup>nd</sup> president of the U.S.)

**Harry S. Truman-** FDR's successor as president (33<sup>rd</sup>)

**Neville Chamberlain-** Churchill's predecessor who agreed to a policy of appeasement in regards to Hitler's desire to take over the Sudetenland (Munich Conference)

**Winston Churchill-** British Prime Minister during WWII

**Stalin**

**Dwight D. Eisenhower-** American military general during WWII (commanded the Allied forces landing in N. Africa, General Patton was under his command); Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces who landed in France (Normandy) on D-Day 1944

**George Patton-** American general during WWII

**Douglas MacArthur-** Famous American general who played a large role in the Pacific Theatre of WWII; oversaw the occupation of Japan

**Chester Nimitz-** Fleet admiral in charge of the "island hopping" campaign during WWII

**Erwin Rommel-** Nicknamed the "Desert Fox"; was in charge of the German forces in Africa during WWII "Afrika Korps"

**J. Robert Oppenheimer-** Physicist who developed the world's first atomic bomb (Manhattan Project)

**Terms:**

**Neutrality-** A declaration of remaining neutral during times of war

**Atlantic Charter-** Roosevelt, Churchill agreement to maintain a post war world prompting Democratic ideals, non-aggression, free-trade, economic advancement, and freedom of the seas

**Totalitarianism-** Form of government where one leader has total control over the people in his country (dictatorship)

**Holocaust-** The attempted mass extermination of the Jewish race at the hands of Hitler's Nazi forces

**Genocide-** The extermination of a particular race

**Allied Forces-** U.S. Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union

**Atomic Bomb-** "Fat Man" and "Little Boy"

**Axis Powers-** Germany, Italy, and Japan

**Kristallnacht-** Anti-Jewish violence in Germany and Austria, which resulted in the deaths of at least 90 Jews; "The Night of Broken Glass"

**Nuremberg Trials-** Took away citizenship from German born Jewish people, and banned marriage between the two races

**Lend-Lease-** FDR's action to lend or lease arms to any country vital to the defense of the U.S. (weapons could be sent if they were either bought or returned after the war)-primarily used to benefit Great Britain

**Nonaggression Pact-** Agreement between the Soviets (Stalin) and Germans (Hitler) designed to keep the Soviets out of the war, so Germany wouldn't be fighting a two front battle

## **Korean War**

### **Terms:**

**Brinkmanship-** The willingness to go to the brink of war to force the opposing side to back down

**Domino Theory-** The belief that if one nation in Asia fell to Communist forces, the other ones would soon follow

**Containment-** The U.S. policy of trying to prevent the spread of Communism during the Cold War

### **Facts:**

**38<sup>th</sup> Parallel-** Division point between the U.S. (S) and the Soviets (N) in Korea

**Military Buildup-** Militarism on the part of the U.S. started to take precedence over strictly diplomatic based solutions

### **People:**

**Harry S. Truman-** 33<sup>rd</sup> U.S. president; able to get the go ahead from the UN to send troops into Korea because of the boycott of the Security Council by the Soviet diplomat; was committed to a "limited war," meaning he only wanted to contain Communism

**Douglas MacArthur-** U.S. general in charge of the early stages of American involvement in Korea; was replaced by **Matthew Ridgeway** after suggesting to utilize nuclear weapons against the Chinese to President Truman

## **Vietnam**

### **Causes:**

### **Containment**

### **Domino Theory**

**Assistance to France-** Went sent supplies to the French, who were attempting to protect their colonial holdings in Vietnam (French Indochina)

**Gulf of Tonkin Resolution-** Passed after President Johnson claimed that N. Vietnamese forces had sank two U.S. destroyers sitting in the Gulf of Tonkin, this act gave the president almost exclusive war powers to protect U.S. interests

**My Lai Massacre-** Occurred when an American platoon, led by Lt. William Calley, massacred at least 200 unarmed S. Vietnamese in the hamlet known as My Lai (most were elderly people, women, and children)

#### **People:**

**Ngo Dinh Diem-** Nationalist leader of the S. Vietnamese; Anti-Communist and Catholic; refused to hold free elections, for fear of losing to Minh, Diem had U.S. support until it was believed that his administration had grown unnervingly corrupt (he was overthrown by several of his generals, after we “urged” them to do something)

**Ho Chi Minh-** “Bringer of light,” Minh was the Communist dictator of N. Vietnam; organized both the Viet Minh, and later the Vietcong

**JFK-** 35<sup>th</sup> U.S. President; played a small, but significant role in the War, when he boosted the American presence in the country to 15,000 troops; Kennedy saw Vietnam as being a key component in stemming the spread of Communism, and wanted to appear to take a strong stance against it, since many Republican leaders had branded democratic ones as being “weak” in response to battling Communistic ideals

**Lyndon Baines Johnson-** 36<sup>th</sup> U.S. President; Johnson did not particularly want to go to war, but was committed to keeping S. Vietnam out of Communist control; Gulf of Tonkin Resolution; was advised by Robert McNamara, who was largely responsible for the “credibility gap,” which permeated throughout the U.S. in regards to the validity of U.S. involvement in the war; Johnson approved Operation Rolling Thunder, which was a sustained bombing of N. Vietnam

**Richard Nixon-** 37<sup>th</sup> U.S. President- was responsible for ending the war, and pulling U.S. troops out of Vietnam

#### **Terms:**

**Napalm-** Jellied gasoline which exploded on contact

**Agent Orange-** Chemical which strips the leaves off of trees and bushes, thus making the once flourishing area a desolate desert

**Pentagon Papers-** A secret set of documents focusing on some of Johnson’s key advisors and their “position” on the actual need to be in the War, which were leaked out to the general public

**Hawks-** War supporters

**Doves-** People who favored pulling out of the war

**War Powers Act-** Passed in 1973, this act limited presidential power by requiring Congressional notification of any foreign troop deployment within 48 hrs., and the pulling out of any troops not actively engaged in combat after 60 days

**Vietnamization-** The process of making S. Vietnam assume more of the war effort by slowly withdrawing American troops from Vietnam

**Kent State Tragedy-** Happened because of the U.S. invasion of Cambodia, in which American troops had landed to try and wipe out Vietcong bases located there; May 4<sup>th</sup> 1970, national guard soldiers armed with tear gas and rifles fired on a group of protestors, without orders to do so (4 students were killed, and at least 9 others were wounded)

#### **Persian Gulf War**

##### **People:**

**Al Qaeda-** Muslim based organization in Afghanistan by Osama Bin Laden

**Saddam Hussein-** Iraqi dictator and terrorist; associate of Bin Laden

##### **Places:**

**Afghanistan-** Landlocked country in the heart of Asia/Middle East; the “base” of operations for most Al Qaeda

**World Trade Center-** Site of a massive and tragic terrorist attack on Sept. 11<sup>th</sup>, 2001

##### **Terms:**

**Anthrax-** A form of bacteria, which can be used as a potential weapon by terrorists

**Office of Homeland Security-** Organization formed by President George W. Bush to prevent future terrorist attacks on American soil

**Bioterrorism-** The usage of chemical weapons in terrorist based attacks

**Patriot Act-** Act passed by President Bush which expanded the powers of the federal law enforcement agencies to monitor potential terror based activities (wire tapping, legal searches of emails, internet logs, and medical records)

## EOC Review Packet – Important People

- 1.
2. Necessary Evil- refers to the view of Southerners in regards to the slave trade “Our Peculiar Institution”
3. Federalist Party- one of the first two political parties; favored a strong national government and a loose interpretation of the Constitution (Hamilton, Adams, Washington)
4. Democratic-Republicans- the other of the first two political parties; favored a weaker national government, more states rights, and a stricter interpretation of the Constitution; Bill of Rights (Jefferson, Madison)
5. Oregon Trail- Primary migration route to the west (1800’s)
6. Transcendentalism- a philosophy which stressed the relationships between human beings and nature and the importance of the individual conscience (Emerson, Thoreau)
7. Seneca Falls Convention- Women’s rights convention in NY (1848); Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton
8. Romantic Authors- Poe, Cooper, Irving, Hawthorne, Melville
9. Factory System- Francis Lowell established the first actual textile mill in Lowell, Mass.
10. Interchangeable Parts- Introduced by Eli Whitney; helped revolutionize the factory process
11. Homestead Act- Government act which allowed people to settle up to 160 acres of the American West for a \$10 fee
12. Comstock Lode- Massive silver find in Six Mile Canyon, Nevada by Henry Comstock (1859)
13. Morrill Land Grant Act- Civil War based act which gave tracts of lands to states for the establishment of agricultural and mechanical colleges
14. Transcontinental Railroad- Connected the East Coast to the West Coast and effectively completed the American concept of Manifest Destiny; Commencement ceremony, or the “golden spike” event occurred at Promontory Point, in Utah (May 10<sup>th</sup>, 1869); was authorized by the Pacific Railway Act (1862)-Lincoln
15. Dawes Severalty Act (1887)- Each Native American head of household received 160 acres of reservation land for farming; single adults (80 acres) and children (40)
16. Chief Joseph- Nez Perce Indian chief who utilized a principled, not violent, means of resistance regarding the removal of his people from their lands (Idaho)
17. Sitting Bull- Famous Lakota Sioux Indian Chief who engaged and defeated General George Armstrong Custer at the Battle of Little BigHorn
18. Sand Creek Massacre- Eastern Colorado; American Colonel John Chivington attacked and brutalized a village of Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians led by Native Chief, Black Kettle
19. Assimilation- absorbing a particular group into another group’s culture
20. The Grange- Otherwise known as the “Patrons of Husbandry”, was the nation’s 1<sup>st</sup> organized farmer’s organization; established by Oliver H. Kelley
21. Omaha Platform- Party platform of the Populist Party (1892); focused on agrarian
22. ICC- Interstate Commerce Commission (1887)-regulatory body designed at “cleaning up” the railroads

## US History

23. Rebates- A partial refund to lower the rate of a particular good or commodity
24. William Jennings Bryan- American lawyer, politician; 3 time Democratic Presidential Nominee who delivered his famous “Cross of Gold Speech” at the Democratic National Convention (1896, Chicago)- it advocated the usage of bimetallism and sought to standardize the value of the dollar to silver, and opposed the gold standard
25. Greenbacks- Paper money issued during the Civil War
26. Populist Party- Also known as the People’s Party; opposed the gold standard and was largely a party supported by those in agrarian based practices (farmers)
27. Barbed Wire- Created by Joseph F. Glidden, it effectively ended the “Open Range”
28. Refrigerated Railroad Car- Invented by Gustavus Swift; revolutionized the meat-packing industry
29. Vertical Integration- When a company owns all of the other industries on which it depends on for its operation (Carnegie and U.S. Steel)
30. Horizontal Integration- The merging of similar firms into one larger corporation (Rockefeller and Standard Oil)- monopolies (bad)
31. Muckrakers- Journalists who uncover abuse and corruption in society (Ida Tarbell, Jacob Riis)
32. Tammany Hall- NYC political machine, under the guidance of William M. “Boss” Tweed
33. Credit Moblier- Embezzlement scandal involving stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad, and their creation of a “dummy” construction corporation
34. Initiative- The right of citizens to place a measure or issue before the voters or the legislature for approval
35. Referendum- The practice of allowing voters to either accept or reject measures proposed by their legislature
36. Recall- The right which allows voters to remove unsatisfactorily elected officials from office
37. Imperialism- The imposing of a stronger nation’s will over a weaker one
38. Social Darwinism- “Survival of the Fittest” in regards to societal standing
39. Triangle Shirtwaist Fire- Largest industrial disaster in the history of NY (march 25<sup>th</sup>, 1911)
40. Mann-Elkins Act- Increased the regulatory powers of the ICC (approved by Taft)
41. Bull Moose Party- Also known as the Progressive Party (1912); “Teddy” Roosevelt, sought government intervention in order to protect the people from selfish businessmen and officials
42. Great Migration- The movement of African Americans to the North to look for new job opportunities
43. Ellis and Angel Island- East and West Coast immigration centers
44. Gospel of Wealth- Written by Andrew Carnegie in 1889, this essay discussed the duty of wealthy philanthropists to give back to the society which helped create them
45. Trusts-Legalized mergers of two or more companies

- 46. Monopoly- Total control of a particular industry by one person or one company (illegal, and frequently targeted by the Sherman Anti-Trust Act)
- 47. Craft Union- United workers of a particular craft of industry
- 48. Trade Union- Union of people in a specific trade (teachers)
- 49. Knights of Labor- Founded by Steven Sutton (1869); focused on the abolition of child labor, equal rights for women, and the introduction of a progressive income tax
- 50. American Federation of Labor- Founded by Samuel Gompers (1<sup>st</sup> U.S. labor union)
- 51. Collective Bargaining- A labor contract between an employer and one or more unions
- 52. Arbitration- Settling a dispute by agreeing to accept the decision of an impartial outsider