

## Chapter #23 Political Paralysis in the Gilded Age – Big Picture Themes

1. President Ulysses S. Grant's administration was riddled with corruption. Grant himself was clean, but many others were not and Grant was unwilling to fire them.
2. The political parties fell into the trap of serving themselves more than the people. Their top priority was to get their party reelected. As a result, little actually got done in the government.
3. Tensions rose over race and ethnicity. When the U.S. Army pulled out of the South as part of the Compromise of 1877, Reconstruction was over and southern blacks were left to fend for themselves. Also, anti-Chinese sentiment ran high and the Chinese were actually banned from immigration.
4. The government did reach the billion dollar level for the first time. This was largely due to military pension plans. The plans were very popular and revealed the goal of the legislators—pass something that will get me reelected.
5. Populism started. This was a farmer and worker movement that sought to clean up the government, bring it back to the people, and help the working man out.

### Chapter #23 Identifications

Thomas Nast

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Gilded Age

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Tweed Ring

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Compromise of 1877

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### Civil Service Reform

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Pendleton Act

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### Chapter #23 Guided Reading Questions

#### The Era of Good Stealings

Know: Jim Fisk, Jay Gould, Black Friday, **Boss Tweed**, Graft, Thomas Nast, Samuel J. Tilden

1. "The Man in the Moon...had to hold his nose when passing over America." Explain.

### A Carnival of Corruption

Know: Credit Mobilier, Whiskey Ring, William Belknap

2. Describe two major scandals that directly involved the Grant administration.

### Depression and Demands for Inflation

Know: Panic of 1873, Greenbacks, Hard-money, Crime of '73, Contraction, Soft-money, Bland-Allison Act

3. Why did some people want greenbacks and silver dollars? Why did others oppose these kinds of currency?

### Pallid Politics in the Gilded Age

Know: **Gilded Age**, Grand Army of the Republic, Stalwarts, Roscoe Conkling, Half-Breeds, James G. Blaine

4. Why was there such fierce competition between Democrats and Republicans in the Gilded Age if the parties agreed on most economic issues?

### The Compromise of 1877 and the End of Reconstruction

Know: Compromise of 1877, Electoral Count Act, David Davis, Civil Rights Cases (1883),

5. How did the end of Reconstruction affect African-Americans?

### The Birth of Jim Crow in the Post-Reconstruction South

Know: Redeemers, sharecropping, tenant farming, Jim Crow laws, *Plessy v. Ferguson*

6. Analyze the data in the lynching chart on page 513.

### Class Conflicts and Ethnic Clashes

Know: Great Railroad Strike of 1877, Denis Kearney, Coolies, **Chinese Exclusion Act**

7. What was the significance of the Great Railroad Strike of 1877?

### Cleveland Battles for a Lower Tariff

8. What were the reasons behind Cleveland's stance in favor of lower tariffs?

### The Billion Dollar Congress

Know: Thomas Reed, Civil War pensions, McKinley Tariff Act of 1890

9. Explain why the tariff was detrimental to American farmers.

### The Drumbeat of Discontent

Know: **Populists**

10. What was the most revolutionary aspect of the **Populist platform**? Defend your answer with evidence.

### Cleveland and Depression

Know: Grover Cleveland, Depression or 1893, **William Jennings Bryan**, Sherman Silver Purchase Act

11. What could Cleveland have done to lessen the impact of the financial turmoil?

### Cleveland Breeds a Backlash

Know: Wilson Gorman Tariff

12. Is the characterization of the Gilded Age presidents as the “forgettable presidents” a fair one? Explain.

## Chapter #24: Industry Comes of Age – Big Picture Themes

1. Before the Civil War, railroads had become important. After the war, railroads boomed and were critical to the nation. Railroads, along with steel, were to be the skeleton on which the nation's economy would be built.
2. A class of millionaires emerged for the first time ever. Tycoons like Carnegie and Rockefeller made fortunes. This type of wealth was championed by "Social Darwinism" where the strong win in business.
3. Unfortunately, many of the mega-industries, like railroads, grew at the expense of the "little man's" interest. As businesses, they were out to make money, and they did. But the working man cried foul.
4. To right these wrongs, the beginnings of anti-trusts began (to bust the monopolies) and organized labor got a jumpstart (although they were still rather ineffective).

### Chapter #24: Identifications

#### **Transcontinental Railroad**

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#### Trusts

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#### Yellow Dog Contracts

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#### Blacklists

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### Chapter #24 Guided Reading Questions

#### The Iron Colt Becomes an Iron Horse

Know: Land grants

1. What were the advantages and disadvantages of government subsidies for the railroads?

#### Wrongdoing in Railroading

Know: Jay Gould, Stock Watering, Pools

2. What wrongdoing were railroads guilty of?

### Government Bridles the Iron Horse

Know: Wabash, **Interstate Commerce Commission**

3. Was the Interstate Commerce Act an important piece of legislation?

### Miracles of Mechanization

Know: Mesabi Range, **Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison**

4. What factors made industrial expansion possible?

### The Trust Titan Emerges

Know: **Andrew Carnegie**, John D. Rockefeller, J.P. Morgan, Vertical Integration, Horizontal Integration, Trust, Interlocking Directorate

5. How did businesses organize to try to maximize profits?

### The Supremacy of Steel

Know: Heavy Industry, Capital Goods, Consumer Goods, **Bessemer Process**

6. Why was steel so important for industrialization?

### Carnegie and Other Sultans of Steel and Rockefeller Grows an American Beauty Rose

Know: Andrew Carnegie, J.P. Morgan

7. Briefly describe the careers of Andrew Carnegie, J.P. Morgan, and J.D. Rockefeller.

### The Gospel of Wealth

Know: Social Darwinism

9. How did the wealthy justify their wealth?

### Government Tackles the Trust Evil

Know: **Sherman Anti-Trust Act**

10. What two methods were tried by those who opposed the trusts?

### The South in the Age of Industry

11. How successful were Southerners at industrializing?

### The Impact of the New Industrial Revolution on America

12. Describe the positive and negative effects of the industrial revolution on working Americans.

### In Unions There is Strength

Know: Scabs, Lock-out, Yellow-dog Contract, Black List, Company Town

13. What conditions existed in America that led Jay Gould to say, "I can hire one half of the working class to kill the other half"?

### Labor Limps Along

Know: National Labor Union, **Knights of Labor**

14. Explain the similarities and differences between the National Labor Union and the Knights of Labor.

### Unhorsing the Knights of Labor

Know: Haymarket Square

15. What factors led to the decline of the Knights of Labor?

### The AF of L to the Fore

Know: **American Federation of Labor**, Samuel Gompers, Closed Shop

16. How was the AFL different from previous unions?

### Makers of America: The Knights of Labor

Know: Mother Jones, Terence Powderly

17. Were the Knights conservative or revolutionary in their ideas?



## **Chapter #25: America Moves to the City – Big Picture Themes**

1. Cities grew because factories grew. The Industrial Revolution kicked into gear in America in the late 1800s and factories needed workers, so people flocked to the cities.
2. Problems arose as cities boomed. The problems included: exploitation of immigrant laborers, poor/unhealthy work conditions, over-crowdedness and sanitation problems, corruption, and “nativism” (anti-immigrant feelings).
3. Booker T. Washington & W.E.B. DuBois were the top black leaders. They disagreed on how to help blacks—Washington encouraged blacks to obtain a practical skill at a trade school, DuBois encouraged blacks to study anything they wished, even academic subjects.
4. The roles of women began to change, if only slightly. More women worked, though most were still at home. The “new woman” was idealized by the athletic, outgoing “Gibson Girl.”

### Chapter #25 Identifications

Florence Kelley

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Nativism

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**Social Gospel**

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**Settlement House**

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**Eighteenth Amendment**

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### Chapter #25: Identifications

#### The Urban Frontier

Know: Louis Sullivan, Walking Cities, Department Stores, Tenements

1. What factors led to the growth of cities in the second half of the 1800's?

#### The New Immigration

2. How were the new immigrants different from the old immigrants?

### Southern Europe Uprooted

3. Why did the new immigrants come to America in such large numbers?

### Makers of America: The Italians

Know: Birds of Passage, padron

4. How did Italian immigrants live their lives in America?

### Reactions to the New Immigration

Know: **Political Bosses**, Social Gospel, **Jane Addams**, Hull House, **Settlement houses**, Lillian Wald, Florence Kelley

5. How did political bosses help immigrants?

### Narrowing the Welcome Mat

Know: **Nativists**, Anglo-Saxon, American Protective Association, Statue of Liberty

6. In 1886, what was ironic about the words inscribed on the base of the Statue of Liberty?

### Churches Confront the Urban Challenge

Know: Dwight Lyman Moody, Cardinal Gibbons, Salvation Army, Mary Baker Eddy, YMCA

7. What role did religion play in helping the urban poor?

### Darwin Disrupts the Churches

Know: Charles Darwin, Origin of the Species, Fundamentalists, Modernists, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll,

8. What effect did the theory of evolution have on Christian churches?

### Booker T. Washington and Education for Black People

Know: Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, George Washington Carver, **W.E.B. Du Bois**, **NAACP**

9. Explain the differences in belief between Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois.

### The Hallowed Halls of Ivy

Know: Vassar, Howard, Morrill Act, Land Grant Colleges, Hatch Act

10. What factors allowed the number of college students to dramatically increase?

### The Appeal of the Press

Know: Joseph Pulitzer, William Randolph Hearst, **Yellow Journalism**

11. How did the ability to produce newspapers inexpensively change their content?

### Postwar Writing and Literary Landmarks

Know: Dime novels, Horatio Alger, Walt Whitman, Emily Dickinson, Kate Chopin, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, William Dean Howells, Stephen Crane, Henry James, Jack London, Frank Norris, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Charles W. Chestnut, Theodore Dreiser.

12. What did many writers in the late 1800's have in common?

### The New Morality

Know: Victoria Woodhull, Anthony Comstock

13. What evidence demonstrated a battle raging over sexual morality?

### Families and Women in the City

Know: Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, **Susan B. Anthony**, Carrie Chapman Catt, National Women Suffrage Association, **Ida B. Wells**

14. What changes were occurring in the women's rights movement?

### Prohibition of Alcohol and Social Progress

Know: Women's Christian Temperance Union, Carrie Nation, Anti-Saloon League, **18th Amendment**, Clara Barton

15. What social causes were women (and many men) involved in the late 1800's?

### The Business of Amusement

Know: Vaudeville, P.T. Barnum, Buffalo Bill Cody, Annie Oakley, James Naismith

16. What forms of recreation became popular from 1870 to 1900?

## **Chapter #26 The Great West, Agricultural Revolution, and Populism Big Picture Themes**

1. Native Americans out West faced two options: agree to settle on a reservation or fight the U.S. Army as “hostiles.” Some chose reservations, others to fight, but all were cleared out. .
2. Miners looking for silver and/or gold fled to Colorado and Nevada seeking quick fortune. A few found it, the vast majority didn’t.
3. Cattle became king in Texas as cowboys drove herds north to the Kansas railroads and reaped quick money.
4. Farmers struggled out west due to several problems: weather, insects, high mortgage rates, high railroad shipping rates, and low prices for their crops.
5. The farmers’ struggles led to the People’s (or Populist) Party. This party sought “cheap money” (or silver money) in order to create inflation and thus make it easier to pay off debts.

### **Chapter #26 Identifications**

#### **Sioux Wars**

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#### **Ghost Dance**

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#### **Dawes Severalty Act**

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#### **Battle of Wounded Knee**

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#### **Populists**

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#### **Coxey’s Army**

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#### **Bimetallism**

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#### **Cross of Gold Speech**

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## Chapter # 26 Guided Reading Questions

### The Clash of Cultures on the Plain

Know: Indian Territory, Sioux, Great Sioux Reservation, Tenth Cavalry

1. Describe the effect of westward expansion on Native Americans.

### Receding Native Americans

Know: George Armstrong Custer, Bozeman Trail, Sitting Bull, Battle of Little Big Horn, Chief Joseph, Geronimo

2. How was the West "won?"

### Mining: From Dishpan to Ore Breaker

Know: Pike's Peak, Comstock Lode, Silver Senators

3. How did the discovery of precious metals affect the American West?

### Makers of America: The Plains Indians

4. How was the culture of the Plains Indians shaped by white people?

### Beef Bonanzas and the Long Drive

Know: Long Drive, Wild Bill Hickok

5. Why was cattle ranching so profitable in the 1870's?

### The Farmers' Frontier

Know: **Homestead Act**, Great American Desert, John Wesley Powell, Joseph F. Glidden

6. Did the Homestead Act live up to its purpose of giving small farmers a decent life on the plains?

### The Far West Comes of Age and The Fading Frontier

Know: Francis Parkman, George Catlin, Frederic Remington, Boomers, Sooners, 1890, Frederick Jackson Turner, Yellowstone

7. What effects has the frontier had on the development of the United States?

### Deflation Dooms the Debtor

Know: Deflation

8. **What problems faced farmers in the closing decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?**

### Deflation Dooms the Debtor and Unhappy Farmers

Know: Deflation

9. **How did nature, government, and business all harm farmers?**

### The Farmers Take Their Stand and Prelude to Populism

Know: The Grange, Cooperatives, Greenback-Labor Party, James B. Weaver, The Farmers' Alliance, **Mary Elizabeth Lease**

10. How did the Grange and the Farmers' Alliance attempt to help farmers?

### Coxey's Army and the Pullman Strike

Know: Coxey's Army, Eugene V. Debs, Pullman Palace Car Company

11. Why did President Cleveland send in federal troops during the Pullman Strike?

### Republican Standpattism Enthroned

Know: Dingley Tariff Bill, Depression of 1893, Election of 1896, William McKinley

12. Did McKinley possess the characteristics necessary to be an effective president?



## **Chapter #27: The Path of Empire– Big Picture Themes**

1. The Spanish-American War saw the U.S. gain Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guantanamo Bay in Cuba, the Philippines, and other smaller islands.
2. The Philippines proved to be hard to handle since the Filipino people didn't want the U.S. there. They waged a guerilla war and resented American control until it was turned back over to the Philippines after WWII.

Chapter #27: Identifications

Richard Olney

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**Alfred Thayer Mahan**

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Valeriano Weyler

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**de Lome Letter**

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Emilio Aguinaldo

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Jingoism

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Teller Amendment

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**Rough Riders**

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Anti-Imperialist League

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Foraker Act

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Insular cases

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## Platt Amendment

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## Spheres of Influence.

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## Chapter #27: Guided Reading Questions

### America Turns Outward

Know: Josiah Strong, Alfred Mahan, Richard Olney, British Guiana, Great Rapprochement

1. What factors caused America to turn its attention to the world beyond her borders?

### Spurning the Hawaiian Pear

Know: **Queen Liliuokalani**

2. Why did President Cleveland not want to annex Hawaii?

### Cubans Rise in Revolt

Know: General Weyler

3. What was happening in Cuba that caused Americans to be concerned?

### Dewey's May Day Victory at Manila

Know: **Teddy Roosevelt**, George Dewey

4. Why did Commodore Dewey have such an easy victory over the Spanish fleet at the Philippines?

### The Confused Invasion of Cuba

Know: **Rough Riders**, **Teddy Roosevelt**, San Juan Hill

5. Describe the fighting in Cuba.

### America's Course (Curse?) of Empire

Know: **Anti-Imperialist League**

6. What were the arguments for and against the annexation of the Philippines?

### Perplexities in Puerto Rico and Cuba

Know: Insular Cases, General Leonard Wood, Walter Reed, Platt Amendment, Guantanamo

7. Describe American treatment of Cuba after the Spanish-American War.

### New Horizons in Two Hemispheres

8. What were the outcomes of the **Spanish-American War**?

## Chapter #28: America on the World Stage – Big Picture Themes

1. The U.S. managed to get an “Open Door Policy” with China. This opened the Asian giant to international trade.
2. Teddy Roosevelt became a vigorous president who obtained and built the Panama Canal. His “Big Stick Policy” toward Latin America increased America’s influence, but also increased animosity toward the U.S.

Chapter #28 Identifications:

Philippine Insurrection

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### Open Door Policy

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Boxer Rebellion

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### Big Stick Policy

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### Roosevelt Corollary

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Portsmouth Conference

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### Gentlemen’s Agreement

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Root-Takahira Agreement

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Ch. #28 Guided Reading Questions:

"Little Brown Brothers" in the Philippines

Know: William Howard Taft, Benevolent **Assimilation**

1. In what way do the Philippines show the good and bad sides of American imperialism?

### Hinging the Open Door in China

Know: Boxer Rebellion

2. Was American involvement in China beneficial to China?

### Makers of America: The Filipinos

3. Were Filipino immigrants welcomed with open arms in America? Explain.

### Imperialism or Bryanism in 1900?

4. What issues were important in the 1900 election?

### TR: Brandisher of the Big Stick

Know: **Big Stick**, Bully Pulpit

5. Give evidence to show that Teddy Roosevelt was an unconventional president?

### Building the Panama Canal

Know: Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, Philippe Bunau-Varilla, George Washington Goethals, William C. Gorgas

6. **Why was the Panama route chosen for the canal?**

### TR's Perversion of Monroe's Doctrine

Know: **Roosevelt Corollary**, Dominican Republic, Bad Neighbor

7. Explain the similarities and differences between the Monroe Doctrine and the Roosevelt Corollary?

### Roosevelt on the World Stage

Know: Russo-Japanese War, Portsmouth

8. How did Teddy Roosevelt win the Nobel Peace Prize?

### Japanese Laborers in California

Know: Gentlemen's Agreement, **Great White Fleet**

9. How did a school board in California act in a way that first hurt and then helped American-Japanese relations?

### Varying Viewpoints: Why did America Become a World Power?

10. What caused America's foray into imperialism? Defend your opinion.

## **Chapter #29: Progressivism and the Republican Roosevelt – Big Picture Themes**

1. The Progressives grew out of the Populist (or People's) Party and sought to correct injustices.
2. Progressives and "muckraker" writers attacked city corruption, corporate greed, poor living and working conditions, alcohol, and women's right to vote. Each of these ills saw laws and/or Amendments passed to attempt to better the condition.
3. Teddy Roosevelt made a name for himself as a "trust-buster". That is, he broke up a few high-profile companies that he said were monopolies (or trusts). Busting trusts and thus creating competition was to benefit the average person.
4. He also obtained huge tracts of land, usually out West, for parks and conservation.
5. Roosevelt picked Taft to follow him, but Taft began to stray from Roosevelt's ways and the two split.

Chapter# 28: Identifications

Robert M. LaFollete

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### **Initiative**

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### **Referendum**

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### **Recall**

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Elkins and Hepburn Acts

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### **Pure Food and Drug Act**

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Newlands Act

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Dollar diplomacy

## Chapter #28: Guided Reading Questions

### Progressive Roots

Know: **Progressives**, **Laissez-faire**, Henry Demarest Lloyd, **Jacob Riis**, Theodore Dreiser, **Jane Addams**, Lillian Weld

1. **What were the goals of the Progressives?**

### Raking Muck with the Muckrakers

Know: *McClure's*, Lincoln Steffens, Ida M. Tarbell, Thomas W. Lawson, David G. Phillips, Ray Stannard Baker, John Spargo, **Upton Sinclair**

2. **What issues were addressed by the major muckrakers?**

### Political Progressivism

Know: Direct Primary Elections, **Initiative**, **Referendum**, **Recall**, Australian Ballot, Millionaires' Club, **Seventeenth Amendment**, **Suffragists**

3. **Define each of the major political reforms that progressives desired.**

### Progressivism in the Cities and States

Know: Robert M. La Follette, The Wisconsin Idea, Hiram W. Johnson, Charles Evans Hughes

4. **What changes did progressives make at the city and state level?**



### Progressive Women

Know: Triangle Shirtwaist Company, *Muller v. Oregon*, *Lochner v. New York*, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Frances E. Willard, "Wet" and "Dry"

5. **How successful were Progressives in combating social ills?**

### TR's Square Deal for Labor & TR Corrals the Corporations

Know: **Square Deal**, Department of Commerce and Labor, Elkins Act, Hepburn Act, **Trustbusting**, Northern Securities Company

6. What were the three C's of the Square Deal?

### Caring for the Consumer

Know: *The Jungle*, **Meat Inspection Act**

7. **What was the effect of Upton Sinclair's book, *The Jungle*?**

### Earth Control

Know: Forest Reserve Act, Gifford Pinchot, **Newlands Act**, Conservation, Call of the Wild, Boy Scouts, Sierra Club

8. What factors led Americans to take an active interest in **conservation**?

### The "Roosevelt Panic" of 1907

9. What were the results of the Roosevelt Panic of 1907?

### The Rough Rider Thunders Out

Know: William Howard Taft, Eugene V. Debs

10. What was the legacy of Teddy Roosevelt's presidency?

### The Dollar Goes Abroad as a Diplomat

Know: Dollar Diplomacy, William H. Taft

11. What was dollar diplomacy and how was it practiced?

### Taft Splits the Republican Party & The Taft-Roosevelt Rupture

Know: Payne-Aldrich Tariff, Richard Ballinger, Gifford Pinchot, Joe Cannon

12. **Why did the Progressive wing of the Republican Party turn against Taft?**

### **Chapter #30: Wilsonian Progressivism Abroad – Big Picture Themes**

1. Wilson won the presidency mainly because Teddy Roosevelt ran as a third-party candidate and split the Republican vote with Taft.
2. Wilson was an idealist and progressive who sought to clean up problems. He attacked the tariff as too high, banks as corrupt by the rich, and trusts as milking the people.
3. Wilson hated war and wanted American foreign policy to be fair and just to all. Conditions in Latin America, however, forced this peaceful president to take military action. Notably, he ordered the US Army to chase Pancho Villa in Mexico.
4. In Europe, war had begun. In the Atlantic ocean, German subs began to sink ships carrying Americans, notably the Lusitania. Wilson tried to keep America out of the war, and did, for the time being.

#### **Chapter #30: Identifications**

Eugene Debs

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**John J. Pershing**

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Central Powers

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Allies

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**Lusitania**

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Sussex Pledge

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New Nationalism

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New Freedom

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Federal Trade Commission

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**Clayton Antitrust Act**

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## Chapter #30 Identifications

### The "Bull Moose" Campaign of 1912

Know: **Bull Moose**, New Nationalism, New Freedom

1. Explain the difference between Roosevelt's form of progressivism and Wilson's.

### Wilson Tackles the Tariff

Know: Underwood Tariff

2. What were the three parts of the "triple wall of privilege?"

### Wilson Battles the Bankers

Know: **The Federal Reserve Act**

3. How was the Federal Reserve System different than the banking system that existed in the U.S. in 1913?

### The President Tames the Trusts

Know: **Federal Trade Commission Act, Clayton Anti-Trust Act**

4. How did Wilson curb the trusts?

### Wilsonian Progressivism at High Tide

Know: The Federal Farm Loan Act, Warehouse Act, La Follette Seamen's Act, Workingmen's Compensation Act, Adamson Act, Louis D. Brandeis

5. Describe some of the positive and negative outcomes of Wilson's progressive legislation and actions.

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>

### New Directions in Foreign Policy

Know: Haiti

6. Contrast Wilson's ideas of foreign policy with those of Roosevelt and Taft.

### Moralistic Diplomacy in Mexico

Know: Victoriano Huerta, Venustiano Carranza, Francisco ("Pancho") Villa, ABC Powers, **John J. ("Black Jack") Pershing**

7. Why did Mexico give such trouble to the Wilson administration?

### A Precarious Neutrality

Know: Kaiser Wilhelm II

8. **What caused an officially neutral America to turn against the Central Powers?**

### Wilson Wins Reelection in 1916

Know: Charles Evans Hughes, "He Kept Us Out of War"

9. What were the keys to Wilson's electoral victory in 1916?

### **Chapter #31: The War to End War – Big Picture Themes**

1. President Wilson outlined the war's objectives with his Fourteen Points. They set the goals of free seas, self-determination after the war, and establishing a body to prevent future wars.
2. A military draft was instituted, the first since the Civil War.
3. Women went to work more than they'd ever done and black soldiers were drafted into the military into segregated units.
4. The Americans focussed their military effort in protecting Paris from the Germans.
5. At the Treaty of Versailles, Wilson agreed to allow England and France to punish Germany for the war. In return, they agreed to start Wilson's "League of Nations."
6. However, the US Senate rejected the Treaty/League. They didn't wish to turn over America's decision-making to a foreign body like the League of Nations.

### **Chapter #31 Identifications**

#### **Henry Cabot Lodge**

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Committee on Public Information (Creel's Committee)

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#### **Espionage and Sedition Acts**

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**War Industries Board** (Baruch's Organization)

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Food Administration

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### **Chapter #31 Guided Reading Questions**

#### **War by Act of Germany**

Know: "Peace without Victory," **Unlimited Submarine Warfare, Arthur Zimmermann**

1. **What events led Woodrow Wilson to ask Congress to declare war?**

#### **Wilsonian Idealism Enthroned**

Know: Jeannette Rankin

2. **Name Wilson's twin war aims. How did these set America apart from the other combatants?**

### Wilson's Fourteen Potent Points

Know: **Fourteen Points, self-determination**, collective security

3. List several of Wilson's Fourteen Points (especially point 14).

### Creel Manipulates Minds

Know: **Committee on Public Information**, George Creel, Four-minute Men, The Hun, Over There

4. How were Americans motivated to help in the war effort?

### Workers in Wartime

Know: "Work or Fight," National War Labor Board, Wobblies

5. How did the war affect the labor movement?

### Suffering Until Suffrage

Know: NAWSA, **19<sup>th</sup> Amendment**, Women's Bureau

6. **How did the war affect women?**

### Forging a War Economy

Know: Food Administration, Herbert Hoover, Meatless Tuesdays, **Eighteenth Amendment**, Heatless Mondays, **Liberty Bonds**

7. **How could it be argued that the government became too intrusive in people's lives during the war? Give examples to support your answer.**

### Making Plowboys into Doughboys

Know: **Selective Service Act**

8. Was the government's effort to raise an army fair and effective? How so?

### America Helps Hammer the Hun and The Fourteen Points Disarm Germany

Know: Marshal Foch, **John J. Pershing**, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, **Alvin York**, Armistice

9. Describe the effect of the American troops on the fighting.

### Wilson Steps Down from Olympus

Know: **Henry Cabot Lodge**

10. What political mistakes hurt Wilson in the months following the armistice?



### Hammering Out the Treaty

Know: William Borah, Hiram Johnson, Irreconcilables

11. What compromises did Wilson make at the peace conference?

### The Domestic Parade of Prejudice and Defeat Through Deadlock

12. Why was the treaty criticized back in America? Who was its biggest adversary?

### The "Solemn Referendum" of 1920

Know: **Warren Harding**, James M. Cox, **Normalcy**

13. What did the results of the 1920 election indicate?

### The Betrayal of Great Expectations

14. How much should the U.S. be blamed for the failure of the Treaty of Versailles?

## Chapter #32: American Life in the "Roaring Twenties" – Big Picture Themes

1. A “red scare” struck America in the 20s. Fear of communism resonated through society and was fueled by mail bombings and illustrated by the Sacco and Vanzetti executions.
2. Anti-immigration ran high as well. Laws were passed to limit immigration, and specifically, to limit “New Immigrants” from Italy and Poland.
3. The “Scopes Monkey Trial” illustrated the new controversy of evolution vs. creation.
4. Businesses had a good run in the 20s and consumers bought products wildly, often on credit or with an installment plan.
5. Three Republican presidents were pro-business. The economy and consumers got to running too fast, and coupled with over-buying in the stock market, initiated the Stock Crash and Great Depression.

Chapter #32 Identifications

Frederick W. Taylor

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Margaret Sanger

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Buying on Margin

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Fundamentalism

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Modernists

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Chapter #32 Guided Reading Questions

Seeing Red

Know: Billy Sunday, **Red Scare**, **A. Mitchell Palmer**, **Sacco and Vanzetti**

1. **Cite examples of actions taken in reaction to the perceived threat of radicals and communists during the Red Scare.**

Hooded Hoodlums of the KKK

2. Compare and contrast the new and old Ku Klux Klansmen.

Stemming the Foreign Flood

Know: **Emergency Quota Act, Immigration Act**

3. **Describe the immigration laws passed in the 1920's.**

Makers of America: The Poles

Know: Prussian Poles, Russian Poles, Austrian Poles, American Warsaw

4. What factors led Poles to America?

The Prohibition "Experiment"

Know: **Eighteenth Amendment**, Volstead Act, Wet and Dry, **Speakeasies**, Home Brew, Bathtub Gin, **Noble Experiment**

5. **How** and **why** was the Eighteenth Amendment broken so frequently?

### The Golden Age of Gangsterism

Know: **Al Capone**, St. Valentine's Day Massacre, Lindbergh Law

6. **What was Gangsterism?**

### Monkey Business in Tennessee

Know: John Dewey, **John T. Scopes**, William Jennings Bryan, Clarence Darrow, Scopes Monkey Trial

7. **Describe the clash of cultures that took place in schools in the 1920's.**

### The Mass-Consumption Economy

Know: Andrew Mellon, The Man Nobody Knows, Babe Ruth, Jack Dempsey

8. **Give evidence to prove that America became a mass-consumption economy in the 20's.**

### Putting America on Rubber Tires

Know: **Henry Ford**, Frederick W. Taylor, **Model T**

9. **What methods made it possible to mass-produce automobiles?**

### The Advent of the Gasoline Age

10. **What were the effects of the widespread adoption of the automobile?**

### Humans Develop Wings

Know: Orville and Wilbur Wright, **Charles Lindbergh**

11. What effects did the early airplane have on America?

### The Radio Revolution

12. How did America change as the result of the radio?

### The Dynamic Decade

Know: Margaret Sanger, **Flappers**, Sigmund Freud, Jelly Roll Morton, **Langston Hughes**, **Marcus Garvey**

13. "Far-reaching changes in lifestyles and values paralleled the dramatic upsurge in the economy." Explain.

### Cultural Liberation

Know: H. L. Mencken, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, Sinclair Lewis, William Faulkner, Ezra Pound, T. S. Eliot, e.e. cummings, Eugene O'Neill, **Louis Armstrong**, Frank Lloyd Wright

14. How did the arts of the 1920's reflect the times?

### Wall Street's Big Bull Market

Know: Margin, Andrew Mellon

15. Was government economic policy successful in the 20's? Explain.

### Chapter #33: The Politics of Boom and Bust – Big Picture Themes

1. President Harding had several scandals underneath him, notably the Teapot Dome Scandal over oil.
2. America entered into policies of “isolationism” whereby the US just wanted to look after herself and leave Europe alone.
3. Coolidge was very pro-business, following a “hands-off” approach by government.
4. Hoover held the same ideas with his “rugged individualism” phrase. When the Stock Crash hit and Great Depression started, Hoover was very reluctant and slow to take government action.

Chapter #33: Identifications  
Herbert Hoover

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#### Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law

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#### Teapot Dome Scandal

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Dawes Plan

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#### Hawley-Smoot Tariff

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Bonus Army

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Hoover-Stimson doctrine

Chapter #33 Identifications

The Republican "Old Guard" Returns

Know: Warren Harding, **Ohio Gang**

1. **What flaws did Warren Harding possess?**

### GOP Reaction at the Throttle

2. **What pro-business policies were taken by the government during the Harding administration.**

### The Aftermath of War

Know: Railway Labor Board, American Legion, Adjusted Compensation Act

3. What effects did the war have on the post-war economy?

### America Seeks Benefits Without Burdens

Know: Unofficial Observers, Charles Evans Hughes, Five-Power Naval Treaty, Four-Power Treaty, Nine-Power Treaty, Washington Naval Conference, Kellogg-Briand Pact

4. How did the U.S. take the lead in disarmament in the 20's?

### Frustrated Farmers

Know: McNary-Haugen Bill

5. What had changed for the farmer since 1890? What had remained the same?

### A Three-Way Race for the White House in 1924

Know: Robert La Follette

6. Why did Calvin Coolidge easily win the 1924 election?

### Foreign-Policy Flounderings and Unraveling the Debt Knot

Know: Dawes Plan

7. What are the arguments for America canceling the WWI debt of European countries and what were the world-wide repercussions of America's insistence on debt repayment?

### President Hoover's First Moves

Know: Farm Board, **Hawley-Smoot Tariff**

8. **Did Hoover's attempts to help farmers produce positive results? Explain.**

### The Great Crash Ends the Golden Twenties

Know: **Black Tuesday**, "Brother Can You Spare a Dime?"

9. **What were the immediate effects of the stock market crash?**

### Hooked on the Horn of Plenty

Know: Hoover Blankets, **Hoovervilles**

10. **What causes contributed to the Great Depression?**



### Rugged Times for Rugged Individualists

Know: Rugged Individualism, The Great Humanitarian, Muscle Shoals Bill, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Pump-Priming, Yellow Dog Contracts

11. **How did President Hoover's beliefs affect the way he handled the Depression?**

### Japanese Militarists Attack China

Know: Manchuria, Stimson Doctrine

12. How did the Japanese attack on Manchuria demonstrate the weakness of the **League of Nations**?

### Hoover Pioneers the Good Neighbor Policy

13. What was President Hoover's policy toward Latin America

### Chapter #34: The Great Depression and the New Deal – Big Picture Themes

1. FDR quickly got many New Deal programs passed. The general philosophy was: the government will start massive projects and spend huge quantities of money, and this will “jump-start” the economy.
2. These programs hit on all walks of life. Emphasis was placed on creating jobs, housing, construction projects, and restoring confidence in banks.
3. Though FDR was popular, there were critics to the New Deal—some saying it did too much, others that it did too little.
4. FDR pretty much had his way with Congress, until he asked for more Supreme Court judges and was finally told, “No.”
5. All told, though the New Deal may have helped the economy a bit, it did not boost the U.S. from the Depression.

#### Chapter #34: Identifications

##### **Eleanor Roosevelt**

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##### Father Coughlin

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##### Huey Long

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##### Francis Townsend

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##### Brain Trust(s)

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#### Chapter #34 Guided Reading Questions

##### Presidential Hopefuls of 1932

1. **What was Roosevelt's campaign message in the 1932 election?**

##### The Humiliation of Hoover in 1932

2. **What were the immediate results of Roosevelt's victory?**

### FDR and the Three R's: Relief, Recovery, Reform

Know: New Deal, **Banking Holiday**, Hundred Days, Three R's,

3. **Describe the New Deal.**

### Roosevelt Manages the Money

Know: **Fireside Chats**, Glass-Steagall Banking Reform Act, **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation**, Managed Currency, **Securities and Exchange Commission**

4. **What were the key aspects of FDR's monetary policy?**

### Creating Jobs for the Jobless

Know: Pump Priming, CCC, FERA, Harry Hopkins, AAA, HOLC, CWA

5. Explain the difference between New Deal agencies and what radical critics wanted the government to do.

### New Visibility for Women

Know: Frances Perkins, Mary McLeod Bethune, Ruth Benedict, Margaret Mead, Pearl Buck

6. Explain the factors that made it possible for these women to gain fame.

### Helping Industry and Labor

Know: NRA, Sick Chicken Decision, PWA, Harold Ickes

7. How did the NRA attempt to restore industry?

Paying Farmers Not to Farm

8. **How did the federal government attempt to help farmers?**

Dust Bowls and Black Blizzards

Know: **Dust Bowl**, Okies and Arkies, *The Grapes of Wrath*, Indian Reorganization Act

9. **How did nature cause problems for some farmers on the plains?**

Makers of America: The Dust Bowl Migrants

Know: San Joaquin Valley, Farm Security Administration, Okieville

10. In what ways were things better in California? In what ways were they the same?

The TVA Harnesses the Tennessee River

Know: **TVA**, Creeping Socialism

11. **What arguments were used for and against the TVA project?**

Housing Reform and Social Security

Know: **FHA**, **Social Security**

12. **How did the FHA and Social Security attempt to help some of society's least fortunate?**

### A New Deal for Labor

Know: Wagner Act, **National Labor Relations Board**, CIO, John L. Lewis, Sit-down Strike

13. How did labor respond to the improvement of conditions brought about by the New Deal?

### Nine Old Men on the Supreme Bench and The Court Changes Course

Know: **Court Packing**, Hugo Black

14. **Why did Roosevelt ask Congress for a bill that would allow him to add justices to the Supreme Court? What were the consequences of FDR's attempt to pack the Court?**

### The Twilight of the New Deal

Know: Roosevelt Recession, John Maynard Keynes, Hatch Act

15. Assess the successfulness of FDR in his second term.

### Varying Viewpoints: How Radical Was the New Deal

Know: Arthur Schlesinger Jr., Carl Degler, Constraints School of Historians, New Deal Coalition

16. What did William Leuchtenburg mean when he called the New Deal a "half-way revolution?" (Your answer should focus more on the information before this term than on the information after it.)

## **Chapter #35: Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Shadow of War – Big Picture Themes**

1. When it became evident that both Japan and Germany were marching toward militarism, FDR (and Europe) made it clear they wanted peace. This effectively gave the dictators a “go-ahead” sign.
2. Events showed war as inevitable. Japan attacked China. Spain became a dictatorship, and Italy and Germany did as well.
3. After watching Hitler go on the move, he finally broke a pledge to not attack Poland. England and France went to war. The U.S. still wanted to stay out.
4. As the situation overseas deteriorated, the U.S. began to support England and France more openly with words and supplies. Finally, when Pearl Harbor was attacked, the U.S. entered WWII.

### Chapter #35: Identifications

Winston Churchill

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Good Neighbor Policy

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**Rome-Berlin Axis**

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Nye Committee

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Atlantic Charter

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### Chapter #35 Guided Reading Questions

#### The London Conference

Know: London Economic Conference

1. What were the results of Roosevelt's decision not to help stabilize currencies?

#### Freedom for (from?) the Filipinos and Recognition for the Russians

Know: Tydings-McDuffie Act

2. What was the reason for America's decision to free the Philippines?

### Becoming a Good Neighbor

Know: Good Neighbor Policy

3. Was the United States serious about the Good Neighbor policy? Explain.

### Secretary Hull's Reciprocal Trade Agreements

Know: Cordell Hull, Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act

4. Were reciprocal trade agreements a good idea? Explain.

### Storm-Cellar Isolationism

Know: Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, Fascism, Francisco Franco

5. **What were the reasons for American isolationism?**

### Congress Legislates Neutrality

Know: Gerald Nye, **Neutrality Acts**

6. **How did the Neutrality Acts attempt to keep the U.S. out of war?**

### Appeasing Japan and Germany

Know: Quarantine Speech, Panay, Rhineland, Sudetenland, Munich Conference, Appeasement

7. What actions were taken by fascist governments that showed that they were a threat?

### Hitler's Belligerency and U.S. Neutrality

Know: Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact, **Cash and Carry**

8. **How did the United States respond to the start of WWII in Europe?**

### The Fall of France

Know: Phony War, Blitzkrieg, Winston Churchill

9. What further steps did the United States take after the fall of France?

### Makers of America: Refugees from the Holocaust

Know: Anti-Semitism, Albert Einstein, American Jewish Committee, Father Coughlin, American Jewish Congress

10. Why did America not make more room for European Jews in the 1930's?

### Bolstering Britain with the Destroyer Deal (1940)

Know: Battle of Britain, Royal Air Force, Fortress America, America First, Charles Lindbergh, Destroyer Deal

11. Describe the conflict between interventionists and isolationists in America in 1940.



### FDR Shatters the Two-Term Tradition (1940)

Know: Wendell Wilke

12. Interpret the results of the 1940 election.

### Congress Passes the Landmark Lend-Lease Law

Know: **Lend-Lease**

13. What was so controversial about Lend-Lease?

### Hitler's Assault on the Soviet Union Spawns the Atlantic Charter

Know: Atlantic Charter

14. What was the reaction in America to the Nazi attack on the Soviet Union?

### U.S. Destroyers and Hitler's U-Boats Clash

15. How did America's implementation of the Lend-Lease policy bring us closer to war?

### America's Transformation from Bystander to Belligerent

16. Was United States entry into WWII sudden or gradual? Explain.

## Chapter #36: America in World War II – Big Picture Themes

1. The first goal of the U.S. in the war was to mobilize. This meant signing up thousands of troops, and switching the American economy over to war. For example, it was time to stop making sedans, and start building bombers.
2. The war affected all Americans. Men (of all races) went to war and women took the jobs the men had left.
3. In the Pacific, the U.S. “island hopped” over four years from Hawaii all the way to Okinawa and were “knocking on Japan’s door.” Finally, the atomic bomb drove Japan to surrender.
4. In Europe, the U.S. and her allies worked from North Africa up through Italy and toward the “soft underbelly” of Germany. Then, the massive D-Day invasion drove the Nazis back to Germany where Hitler committed suicide and his generals surrendered.

Chapter #36: Identifications

Germany First Strategy

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**George S. Patton**

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Albert Einstein

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**George Marshall**

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Office of Price Administration

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V-E Day

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**Manhattan Project**

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Chapter #36: Guided Reading Questions

The Shock of War

Know: Axis Powers, Internment Camps, *Korematsu v. U.S.*

1. How did the war affect liberal ideals and goals at home?

### Building the War Machine

Know: **War Production Board, War Labor Board**

2. What effects did the war have on manufacturing, agriculture and labor?

### Makers of America: The Japanese

Know: Matthew Perry, Meiji Government, Picture Brides, Gentleman's Agreement, Issei, Nissei

3. In what way can it be said that the reason's for Japanese immigrants' success also caused them trouble?

### Manpower and Womanpower

Know: WAACS, WAVES, SPARS, **GI**, Braceros, **Rosie the Riveter**

4. **What opportunities were opened to women as a result of the war?**

### Wartime Migrations

Know: A. Philip Randolph, Fair Employment Practices Commission, Double V, CORE, **Code Talkers**, Zoot Suit Riots

5. **What effect did the war have on the nation's minorities?**

### Holding the Homefront

6. What economic effects resulted from American participation in the war?

### The Rising Sun in the Pacific

Know: **Douglas MacArthur**, **Bataan Death March**

7. Describe Japanese victories in the Pacific in the months following Pearl Harbor.

### Japan's High Tide at Midway

Know: Battle of the Coral Sea, Midway, **Chester Nimitz**

8. Why was Midway an important battle?

### American Leapfrogging Toward Tokyo

Know: Guadalcanal, **Island Hopping**, Guam

9. Describe the strategy the United States used to defeat the Japanese?

### The Allied Halting of Hitler

Know: Wolf Packs, Enigma, Erwin Rommel, Bernard Montgomery, El Alamein, Battle of Stalingrad

10. "The war against Hitler looked much better at the end of 1942 than it had in the beginning." Explain.

### A Second Front from North Africa to Rome

Know: **Soft Underbelly of Europe**, **Dwight D. Eisenhower**, Casablanca, Sicily

11. Describe the purpose and outcome of the Invasion of North Africa.

D-Day: June 6, 1944

Know: Teheran, **D-Day**, Normandy, **George Patton**

12. Why could June 6, 1944 be considered THE turning point of the war?

The Last Days of Hitler

Know: **Battle of the Bulge**, "Nuts," Elbe River, **Holocaust**, V-E Day

13. Describe the last six months of war in Europe.

Japan Dies Hard

Know: **Iwo Jima**, **Okinawa**, Kamikazes

14. Explain the meaning of the title of this section.

The Atomic Bombs

Know: Potsdam, **Hiroshima**, **Nagasaki**, Hirohito

15. What was the military impact of the atomic bomb?

## Chapter #37: The Cold War Begins – Big Picture Themes

1. The production boom of WWII jolted America out of the Great Depression. With other nations torn up by war, America enjoyed an economic dominance for three decades following WWII.
2. The policy of “containment”, or not letting communism spread, was the basis of the “Truman doctrine.” This policy was drove foreign policy until communism fell in 1989.
3. With the Marshall Plan, the U.S. gave billions to rebuild western Europe. The Marshall Plan, NATO (alliance between U.S. and Western Europe), the U.S.S.R. and U.S. chose opposite sides of the fence.
4. When North Korea invaded South Korea, the policy of containment was challenged. The U.S. entered the Korean War to uphold the Truman Doctrine.

### Chapter #37: Identifications

#### Joseph McCarthy or “McCarthyism”

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#### Fair Deal

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#### Thirty-eighth parallel

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#### NSC-68

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### Chapter #36 Guided Reading Questions

#### Postwar Economic Anxieties

Know: Gross National Product, Taft-Hartley Act, Closed Shop, Council of Economic Advisors, **GI Bill**

1. **Describe the downs and ups of the economy in the years following WWII.**

#### The Long Economic Boom, 1950-1970

2. How did women benefit from the economic boom?

### The Roots of Postwar Prosperity

Know: R and D, Productivity

3. **What evidence can you cite that shows the years 1950-1970 were good years economically?**

### The Smiling Sunbelt

Know: Benjamin Spock, **Sunbelt**, Frostbelt, **Rustbelt**

4. **How did the population shift in the years after the war?**

### The Rush to the Suburbs

Know: Federal Housing Authority, **Veterans Administration**, Levittown, White Flight

5. **Was the shift to the suburbs good for America? Explain.**

### The Postwar Baby Boom

Know: **Baby Boom**

6. **How did the bulge in population caused by the Baby Boom change American life over the decades?**

### Makers of America: The Suburbanites

Know: Federal Housing Administration, Levittowns, White Flight

7. **How did suburbs revolutionize life in America?**

### Truman: the "Gutty" Man from Missouri

Know: "The buck stops here."

8. What kind of a man was Harry S Truman?

### Yalta: Bargain or Betrayal?

Know: Yalta, United Nations

9. Why was the Yalta conference controversial in the decade following it?

### The United States and the Soviet Union

Know: **Communism**, **Capitalism**, Sphere of Influence

10. How did similarities and differences both cause the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. to have difficulties dealing with each other?

### Shaping the Postwar World

Know: International Monetary Fund; World Bank; Security Council; General Assembly; United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization; Food and Agricultural Organization; World Health Organization

11. For what problems were international organizations established after WWII?

### The Problem of Germany

Know: Nuremberg, Hermann Goering, Big Four, **Iron Curtain**, **Berlin Airlift**

12. What problems did Germany cause between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.?



### A Cold War Congeals

Know: George Kennan, **Containment**, **Truman Doctrine**, **Marshall Plan**

13. Describe the policies followed by Truman in relation to the Soviets.

### America Begins to Rearm

Know: National Security Act, Defense Department, Joint Chiefs of Staff, National Security Council, Central Intelligence Agency, Voice of America, **North Atlantic Treaty Organization**

14. List and define the organizations set up to deal with the Soviet Union.

### Reconstruction and Revolution in Asia

Know: **Douglas MacArthur**, Chiang Kai-shek, Mao Zedong, H-bomb

15. Our WWII ally China gave us more trouble in the post war years than our enemy Japan. Explain.

### Ferreting Out Alleged Communists

Know: Smith Act, **Committee on Un-American Activities**, Richard M. Nixon, Alger Hiss, **Joseph R. McCarthy**, McCarran Internal Security Bill, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

16. **Did the U.S. government go too far trying to prevent communist infiltration?**

### The Korean Volcano Erupts (1950)

Know: 38th Parallel, Dean Acheson, NSC-68, Police Action, Truman fires MacArthur

17. **What was the impact of the Korean War on the Cold War?**

## **Chapter #38: The Eisenhower Era – Big Picture Themes**

1. American enjoyed its new prosperity and bought up loads of consumer items to go along with new homes. The “baby boom” also began.
2. “McCarthyism” played off of, and added to, America’s fears of communism.
3. Black—white segregation in the South became rigid. But, the foundation of the civil rights movement was laid with events such as the Brown v. Board of Education case and Montgomery bus boycott.
4. The Cold War dominated culture. Incidents between the U.S. and U.S.S.R., such as America’s U-2 spy plane being shot down, added to the tension. Plus, a new “arms race” of nuclear weapons, and a “space race” to develop satellites and rockets began.

### **Chapter #38: Identifications**

#### **Earl Warren**

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#### **Ho Chi Minh**

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#### **Ngo Dinh Diem**

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#### **Nikita Khrushchev**

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#### **Geneva Conference**

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#### **South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)**

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#### **Eisenhower Doctrine**

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#### **Sputnik I**

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## Chapter #38 Guided Reading Questions

### Affluence and Its Anxieties

Know: IBM, Information Age, Ozzie and Harriet, *The Feminine Mystique*

1. **What was life like for women in the 1950's?**

### Consumer Culture in the Fifties

Know: Diner's Club, McDonald's, Disneyland, **Television**, **Elvis Presley**, Marilyn Monroe, Playboy, **The Affluent Society**

2. **How was popular culture changing and reflecting America?**

### The Rise and Fall of Joseph McCarthy

Know: **Joseph McCarthy**

3. **Joseph McCarthy may have been more dangerous to our form of government than any communists who might have been in the country. Explain.**

### Desegregating American Society

Know: **Jim Crow Laws**, Emmett Till, **Jackie Robinson**, NAACP, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, **Montgomery Bus Boycott**, **Martin Luther King Jr.**

4. **What conditions in the South brought about the beginnings of the Civil Rights movement?**

### Seeds of the Civil Rights Revolution

Know: Earl Warren, ***Brown v. Board of Education***, All Deliberate Speed, **Little Rock Central High School**, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, **Sit-ins**, **Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee**

5. **Why was *Brown v. Board of Education* a landmark case?**

### Makers of America: The Great African-American Migration

6. **Why did African Americans move north and west in the 1930's and 40's?**

### Eisenhower Republicanism at Home

Know: Dynamic Conservatism, Creeping Socialism, Interstate Highway Act, AFL-CIO

7. Did Eisenhower live up to his philosophy of dynamic conservatism?

### A “New Look” in Foreign Policy

Know: John Foster Dulles, Strategic Air Command, Massive Retaliation, Military-industrial Complex

8. Was Eisenhower's policy of massive retaliation effective? Explain.

### Cold War Crises in Europe and the Middle East

Know: Shah of Iran, Gamal Abdel Nasser, The Suez Crisis, **Organization of Petroleum Exporting Country**

9. **Why was the U.S. concerned about problems in the Middle East?**

### Round Two for "Ike"

Know: Teamsters, Jimmy Hoffa, Landrum-Griffin Act, Missile Gap, National Defense and Education Act

10. What labor problems became evident during Eisenhower's second term?

### The Continuing Cold War

Know: U-2 Spy Plane

11. Describe efforts at disarmament during the Eisenhower administration.

### Cuba's Castroism Spells Communism

Know: Fulgencio Batista, **Fidel Castro**

12. **Why was revolution in Cuba such a concern to America?**

### Kennedy Challenges Nixon for the Presidency

Know: Richard Nixon, Kitchen Debate, John Kennedy, New Frontier

13. **How did television affect the presidential candidate in 1960?**

### The Life of the Mind in Postwar America

Know: *Catch-22*, Arthur Miller, *Catcher in the Rye*, George Orwell

14. What do the books and plays of the post-war period say about the times in which they were produced?

## Chapter #39: The Stormy Sixties – Big Picture Themes

1. John Kennedy bumbled over foreign policy with his failed Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba; then redeemed himself by standing up to the U.S.S.R. in the Cuban Missile Crisis.
2. JFK also sent U.S. “advisors” to South Vietnam. The goal was to prevent communist North Vietnam from taking over non-communist South Vietnam.
3. The Civil Rights Movement gained steam and reached full boil with Martin Luther King’s “I Have a Dream Speech.” The Civil Rights Act and Voting Rights Act were large steps forward toward ending discrimination.
4. Lyndon Baines Johnson fought two “wars”: (a) at home, he started the “Great Society” in attempt to make America the place everyone had dreamt it would be, (b) he significantly escalated the U.S. presence in Vietnam after the Tonkin Gulf Incident.
5. Culturally, young people rebelled against the conformity of the 50s. In the 60s, the norm for many became to not follow the norm. This was seen mostly in the hippies, in music, in drug use, and in the idea of “questioning authority.”

Chapter #39: Identifications

**Martin Luther King, Jr**

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**Malcolm X**

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**George Wallace**

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**Tonkin Gulf Resolution**

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**Civil Right Act of 1964**

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**Voting Rights Act of 1965**

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Chapter #39 Guided Reading Questions

Kennedy's "New Frontier" Spirit and The New Frontier at Home

Know: John F. Kennedy, Jacqueline Kennedy, Bobby Kennedy, J. Edgar Hoover, Robert McNamara, **Peace Corps**

1. What was new about the New Frontier and how effective were the domestic policies?

### Rumblings in Europe

Know: **Berlin Wall**, Common Market, Trade Expansion Act, Charles de Gaulle

2. Describe Kennedy's relationship with Western Europe.

### Foreign Flare-ups and "Flexible Response" and Stepping into the Vietnam Quagmire

Know: Congo, Laos, Robert McNamara, **Flexible Response**, **Ngo Dinh Diem**, **Viet Cong**

3. Why did Kennedy believe that a policy of flexible response could better meet the foreign problems of the 1960s? Why was it difficult to use flexible response to deal with the situation in South Vietnam?

### Cuban Confrontations

Know: Alliance for Progress, **Fidel Castro**, **Bay of Pigs**, **Cuban Missile Crisis**, Nikita Khrushchev, Quarantine, Hot Line

4. **How could Cuba be considered the low and the high of Kennedy's foreign policy?**

### The Struggle for Civil Rights

Know: **Freedom Riders**, **Martin Luther King Jr.**, SNCC, James Meredith, Birmingham, **March on Washington**, **"I Have a Dream,"** Medgar Evers

5. Were Kennedy's civil rights actions more the cause of events or a reaction to events in the civil rights movement?

### The Killing of Kennedy

Know: Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby, **Warren Commission**

6. What was the reaction to Kennedy's assassination? Why?

### The LBJ Brand on the Presidency

Know: Lyndon Baines Johnson, The Johnson Treatment, **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, **Affirmative Action**, War on Poverty, **Great Society**, The Other America

7. Did Johnson provide good leadership to the country in his first term? Explain.

### The Great Society Congress

Know: Department of Housing and Urban Development, **Medicare**, **Medicaid**, Entitlements, **Immigration and Nationality Act**, Head Start

8. **In what ways could it be said that 1964-68 marked some of the most liberal years for government in American history?**

### Battling for Black Rights

Know: **Voting Rights Act of 1965**, **The Twenty-fourth Amendment**, **Freedom Summer**, Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, Selma

9. What forward steps toward voting for African-Americans were made in the mid-1960s?



### Black Power

Know: Watts, **Malcolm X**, Elijah Muhammed, **Black Panthers**, **Stokely Carmichael**

10. Why did African-Americans turn from non-violence in the late 1960s?

### Combating Communism in Two Hemispheres

Know: Operation Rolling Thunder, Guerrilla Warfare

11. **Why did President Johnson increase America's military presence in Vietnam?**

### Vietnam Vexations

Know: Six-Day War, Teach-ins, William Fulbright, **Credibility Gap**, Cointelpro

12. **Describe the negative consequences of the Vietnam War.**

### Vietnam Topples Johnson

Know: **Tet Offensive**, Eugene McCarthy

13. Why did President Johnson decide not to run for re-election in 1968?

### The Presidential Sweepstakes of 1968

Know: Hubert Humphrey, Robert Kennedy, Democratic Convention, Richard Nixon, George Wallace

14. **Why was the 1968 presidential election an interesting one?**

### The Cultural Upheaval of the 1960s

Know: Berkeley, Sexual Revolution, Stonewall Inn, Students for a Democratic Society, LSD

15. **Why did a 1960s counterculture develop and how was it expressed?**

## **Chapter #40: The Stalelated Seventies – Big Picture Themes**

1. The economy began to slow. This was mostly due to increased oil prices and resulting inflation. Generally speaking, during the seventies, gas prices tripled and inflation reached double digits by 1980.
2. Nixon was brought down by the Watergate Scandal. The scandal involved a break-in and mic bugging at the Democratic headquarters. Nixon got into trouble for “obstructing justice” and telling people to keep quiet about it.
3. Jimmy Carter was elected as a Washington outsider. He struggled as president with (a) the economy which took a nose-dive and (b) foreign affairs as he was unable to deal with U.S. hostages taken in Iran.
4. Though times were certainly not bad, mixed with the Watergate scandal, it was a decade without tremendous progress.

Chapter #40 Identifications

**Earl Warren**

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**Aytollah Khomeini**

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**S.A.L.T**

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**War Powers Act**

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**OPEC**

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**Iran Hostage Crisis**

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Chapter #40 Guided Reading Questions

Sources of Stagnation

Know: Productivity, Inflation

1. Describe the economic problems faced by the United States in the 1970s.

### Nixon "Vietnamizes" the War

Know: Liberal Establishment, **Vietnamization**, Silent Majority, Nattering Nabobs of Negativism, **My Lai**

2. **What was President Nixon's plan for getting the US out of Vietnam?**

### Cambodianizing the Vietnam War

Know: Cambodia, **Kent State University**, **Twenty-sixth Amendment**, **Pentagon Papers**, Daniel Ellsberg

3. What developments caused many people to become even more critical of the war in 1970 and 1971?

### Nixon's Detente with Beijing (Peking) and Moscow

Know: **Henry Kissinger**, **Détente**, ABM Treaty, **SALT Treaty**, MIRVs

4. What was the "China Card," and how did Nixon use it?

### A New Team on the Supreme Bench

Know: **Judicial Activism**, Miranda, Engel v. Vitale, Warren Berger, **Roe v. Wade**

5. Why was Nixon unhappy with the Supreme Court?

### Nixon on the Home Front

Know: Aid the Families with Dependent Children, Reverse Discrimination, **Environmental Protection Agency**, Occupational Health and Safety Administration, Silent Spring, **Clean Air Act**, Endangered Species Act, Southern Strategy

6. How conservative was President Nixon? Explain.

### The Nixon Landslide of 1972

Know: George McGovern

7. How did the situation in Vietnam help Nixon win a landslide in the 1972 election?

### The Secret Bombing of Cambodia and the War Powers Act

Know: Pol Pot, **War Powers Act**

8. What did Cambodia have to do with the War Powers Act?

### Bombing North Vietnam to the Peace Table

9. "The shaky 'peace' was in reality little more than a thinly disguised American retreat." Explain.

### The Arab Oil Embargo and the Energy Crisis

Know: **OPEC**

10. Explain the cause and effects of the Arab Oil Embargo.

### Watergate and the Unmaking of a President

Know: **Watergate**, CREEP, Enemies List, Plumbers, John Dean, Executive Privilege, Spiro Agnew, Gerald Ford, **Saturday Night Massacre**

11. **Of what wrongdoing was the Nixon administration guilty?**

### The First Unelected President

12. Did President Ford do the right thing when he pardoned Nixon? Explain.

### Defeat in Vietnam

13. **What was the cost (not in just money) of the Vietnam War?**

### Feminist Victories and Defeats

Know: Title IX, ERA, *Roe v. Wade*

14. **Why did the Equal Rights Amendment fail?**

### The Seventies in Black and White

Know: **Desegregation**, white flight, **affirmative action**, *United States v. Wheeler*

15. **Explain the significance of the *Bakke* case.**

### The Bicentennial Campaign and the Carter Victory

Know: Jimmy Carter

16. Why did Jimmy Carter win the presidency in 1976?

### Carter's Humanitarian Diplomacy

Know: Anwar Sadat, Menachem Begin, **Camp David Accords**

17. Describe Carter's foreign policy achievements.

### Economic and Energy Woes

Know: Shah of Iran

18. How did Carter react to the renewed energy crisis?

### Foreign Affairs and the Iranian Imbrolio

Know: Leonid Brezhnev, SALT II, Ayatollah Khomeini, Afghanistan, **Hostage Crisis**

19. **What foreign policy problems plagued the second half of Carter's presidency?**

## Chapter 41: The Resurgence of Conservatism – Big Picture Themes

1. Conservatism emerged through Reagan who supported tax cuts, “supply-side” economics that helped businesses, and a strengthening of the military. The national debt increased dramatically, largely due to increased military spending.
2. Reagan took a strong stance against communism, calling the U.S.S.R. the “evil empire.”
3. When Mikhail Gorbachev became the leader of the Soviet Union, tensions began to soften. Gorbachev’s actions within the U.S.S.R. would eventually lead to communism’s fall in 1989.
4. In 1991, Iraq invaded Kuwait. This started an international effort to oust Iraq, led by George H. W. Bush and the U.S.

Chapter #40: Identifications  
Geraldine Ferraro

Jesse Jackson

**Sandra Day O'Connor**

**"Supply-side economics"**

**Strategic Defense Initiative**

Reverse Discrimination

**Sunbelt**

Chapter #41 Guided Reading Questions

The Election of Ronald Reagan, 1980

Know: New Right, **Moral Majority**, neoconservatives, “ABC” movement

**1. What factors (social, political, and economic) contributed to Reagan’s victory in 1980?**



### The Reagan Revolution

Know: Iranian hostage release, Prop. 13, “welfare state,” “boll weevils”

2. What changes did Reagan make to the national budget and how did these contrast with previous spending programs?

### The Battle of the Budget

Know: recession of 1982, supply-side economics, “yuppies”

3. **What practices contributed to federal budget deficits under Reagan’s administration?**

### Reagan Renews the Cold War

Know: **Star Wars/SDI**, arms race, Cold War, “Solidarity,” Olympic boycott

4. What were Reagan’s attitude, strategy, and rationale toward negotiating with the Soviets?

### Troubles Abroad

Know: West Bank, Israel and Lebanon, “Teflon president,” **Sandinistas**, “**contra**” rebels

5. Summarize Reagan’s international policy in the Middle East and Central America/Caribbean, identifying which side the U.S. supported and which side it opposed.

### Round Two for Reagan

Know: Geraldine Ferraro, Mikhail Gorbachev, *glasnost*, *perestroika*, INF treaty

6. What changes in the Soviet Union contributed to the end of the Cold War?

### The Iran-Contra Imbroglio

Know: **Iran-Contra affair**

7. Describe the flow of money and arms involved in the Iran-Contra scandal.

### Reagan's Economic Legacy

Know: **"Reaganomics"**

8. How was Reagan's economic policy both a failure and a victory?

### The Religious Right

Know: Jerry Falwell, **Moral Majority**, "identity politics"

9. How did the tactics of the religious right parallel those of the movements of the New Left during the 1960s?

### Conservatism in the Courts

Know: **Sandra Day O'Connor**, affirmative action, *Roe v. Wade*, *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*

10. How did the Supreme Court decisions in *Webster* and *Casey* curtail *Roe v. Wade*?

### Referendum on Reaganism in 1988

Know: "Black Monday," "Seven Dwarfs"

11. What factors contributed to the ruin of savings and loan institutions?

### George H.W. Bush and the End of the Cold War

Know: George H. W. Bush, Tiananmen Square, Berlin Wall, CIS, Yugoslavia, “ethnic cleansing,” Nelson Mandela

12. What were the unexpected consequences of the demise of the Soviet Union?

### The Persian Gulf Crisis

Know: **Saddam Hussein**, “**Operation Desert Storm**” (“**hundred-hour war**”)

13. “The enemy of my enemy is my friend.” How did this philosophy have a negative outcome in America’s involvement with Iran and Iraq?

### Bush on the Home Front

Know: **Americans with Disabilities Act**, Clarence Thomas, Anita Hill, “read my lips...”

14. How did reaction to the Thomas confirmation reflect the changing political attitudes of some women?

### Varying Viewpoints: Where Did Modern Conservatism Come From?

Know: Charles and Mary Beard, Huey Long, Charles Coughlin, Sugrue and Edsall, George Will

15. Identify three broad influences that contributed to modern Conservatism and defend the one you think was most influential.

Are you APUSHover? How does it feel the finish your second AP resource book? Explain

APPENDIX  
Post World War II Foreign and Domestic Developments  
1947 to 1977

The Cold War – Four decades of tensions between the super powers. Tensions in the form of words, not bullets. Set in the context of “proxy wars”

The Presidency of Harry Truman

Foreign Policy Developments	DATE	Domestic Policy Developments
<p>The U.S. initiates two significant foreign policy efforts:</p> <p>#1 <u>The Truman Doctrine</u> Stated that the U.S. would support any nation threatened by Communism.</p> <p>#2 <u>The Marshall Plan</u> - the proposed massive and systematic American economic aid to Europe to revitalize the European economies after WWII and help prevent the spread of Communism.</p> <p><u>Containment Policy</u> Containment, George F. Kennan A member of the State Department, he felt that the best way to keep Communism out of Europe was to confront the Russians wherever they tried to spread their power.</p>	1947	<p>Jackie Robinson becomes the first African American major league baseball player</p> <p>Taft Hartley Act (1947) The act amended the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 and imposed certain restrictions of the money and power of labor unions, including a prohibition against mandatory <i>closed shops</i>.</p>
<p>1948 Berlin Blockade and Airlift</p> <p>1948 United Nations proclaims the nation of Israel</p>	1948	<p>Harry Truman is elected as president in his own right despite a split in the Democratic Party when the "Dixiecrats" objected to his civil rights stand.</p> <p>US Military is desegregated by Harry Truman</p>
<p>The Nationalist Chinese are driven from the mainland to the island of Taiwan by the Communist Chinese led by Mao Zedong</p> <p>The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is formed for the purpose of mutual defense.</p> <p><u>Soviet Union Has Atomic Bomb</u> Klaus Fuchs admits to giving A-Bomb secrets; FBI traces connection of espionage to the Rosenbergs</p>	1949	<p>HUAC (House on Unamerican Activities Committee)</p>

North Korean forces cross the 38th parallel in a surprise invasion, precipitating the Korean Conflict (1950-53)	1950	Sen. Joe McCarthy began the "Second Red Scare" with a speech charging that he had a list of known Communists within the U.S. Dept. of State.
NSC 68 -- National Security Council recommended increasing US defense spending by 4X, initially ignored, was resurrected by the Korean crisis when Truman recommended raising the armed forces to 3.5 million men and spending 13% of the GNP (\$50 billion) annually on defense.		Anti-Communist fervor led to two different laws: the McCarran Internal Securities Act and the McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act (1952).
After months of conflict over the U.S. role and strategy in Korea, Truman fires MacArthur and maintains a limited scope for the war.	1951	

#### The Presidency of Dwight D. Eisenhower

Modern Republicanism – Acceptance of the New Deal and the Fair Deal but moderation in the expansion of government social programs, support for the United Nations and military and economic aid abroad

Less taxes, less regulation of business. Expansion of Social Security, increased minimum wage (\$1.00)

Foreign Policy Developments	DATE	Domestic Policy Developments
John Foster Dulles (Secretary of State 1953-59) and Brinkmanship Containment wasn't enough!!  <u>Massive retaliation</u> – build-up of Strategic Air Command + nukes to level cities “More bang for the buck” – turned out to be extremely expensive and eventually Ike warns against “military-industrial complex”	1952	Former Allied Commander Gen. Dwight Eisenhower runs for president against former Illinois Governor Adlai Stevenson.  "Ike" chooses little known (outside of California) Sen. Richard Nixon. Eisenhower wins the presidency based upon his vow to end the Korean War.
Eisenhower succeeds in ending the Korean Conflict, which eases the threat of Communism. Used veiled threats of Nuclear attacks in pursuit of peace	1953	Julius and Ethel Rosenberg Executed for Espionage
The French lose their colonial possessions in Indo-China at Dien Bien Phu.	1954	Army-McCarthy Hearings bring about the end of McCarthyism and the threat he had predicted would befall America. <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> brought about the end to <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> (1896) segregation in public facilities by integrating schools.
The Cold War heats up with rhetoric from the U.S. Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles such as "massive retaliation" and "mutually assured	1955	Fourteen-year-old Chicagoan Emmett Till is visiting family in Mississippi when he is kidnapped, brutally beaten, shot, and dumped in

<p>destruction (M.A.D.)."</p> <p>Warsaw Pact Signed</p> <p>The United States began sending military advisors to South Vietnam</p>		<p>the</p> <p>In Montgomery, Alabama NAACP member Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat at the front of the "colored section" of a bus to a white passenger, defying a southern custom of the time.</p> <p>Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. leads a boycott of the Birmingham, Alabama bus system as the first in a series of civil rights protests</p>
<p>The Suez Canal Crisis</p> <p>South Vietnamese leader Ngo Dinh Diem –with US support- refused to allow the elections to take place because he realized that Ho Chi Minh would win</p>	1956	<p>National Highway Act – massive interstate highway building (41, 000 miles) contributes to suburbanization</p>
<p>The Soviets launch "Sputnik"</p> <p>The Eisenhower Doctrine – stated that the US would provide economic aid and arms to help Middle Eastern countries fight communism</p> <p>First applied in Lebanon in 1958</p>	1957	<p>The U.S. responds to Sputnik launch and "space gap" (or the "missile gap") with large expenditures for missiles and education.</p> <p>Eisenhower is forced to send in federal troops to Little Rock, Arkansas to enforce federal desegregation laws. Little Rock Nine</p> <p>Beat generation novelist Jack Kerouac writes <u>On The Road</u>.</p> <p>The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) expands its efforts to include "covert actions" to overthrow pro-Communist governments in Africa and the Middle East.</p>
<p>The Soviet Union vows to suspend the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere. The U.S. follows the Soviets toward "peaceful coexistence."</p> <p>Hungarian Revolution</p>	1958	<p>National Defense Education Act – federal aid to education reaction to Sputnik</p>
<p>Eisenhower coins the term "domino theory" to explain why the U.S. should intervene to stop the spread of Communism in Southeast Asia.</p> <p>Castro leads revolution in Cuba</p>	1959	<p>Alaska and Hawaii are admitted as the 49th and 50th states of the Union</p>
<p>--The Soviet Union shoots down the American U-2 spy plane piloted by Francis Gary Powers.</p>	1960	<p>Sen. John F. Kennedy challenged Vice-President Richard Nixon to the first televised presidential debates. The medium favors Kennedy as a young</p>

Powers is tried and convicted of espionage. He is later released in a prisoner exchange, but a planned Eisenhower-Khrushchev summit meeting collapsed.

and charismatic leader, inspiring hope in the "next generation."

First Televised Presidential Debates

Students from North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College begin a sit-in at a segregated Woolworth's lunch counter.

Ike's Farewell Address (1961) warned Americans against the "military industrial complex" or arms build up despite the recent unfolding of events in Cuba and a perceived "missile gap"

### The Presidency of John F. Kennedy

Foreign Policy Developments	DATE	Domestic Policy Developments
<p>The Bay of Pigs Invasion (Cuba) fails for lack of planning and air support.</p> <p>Decision is made to expand U.S. involvement in Vietnam.</p> <p>The first Americans died in Vietnam</p> <p>East Germans erect the Berlin Wall surrounding Soviet East Berlin.</p> <p>Soviets put the first man (Yuri Gagarin) into earth orbit. Kennedy vows to have a man on the moon by the end of the decade.</p>	1961	<p>Kennedy is inaugurated to lead America into the "New Frontier."</p> <p>Student volunteers begin taking bus trips through the South to test out new laws that prohibit segregation in interstate travel facilities, which includes bus and railway stations. Several of the groups of "Freedom Riders" as they are called, are attacked by angry mobs along the way. The program, sponsored by <u>The Congress of Racial Equality</u> (CORE) and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), involves more than 1,000 volunteers, black and white</p>
<p>U-2 photo evidence reveals Soviet missiles are being placed in Cuba, starting the confrontation known as the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p> <p>John Glenn becomes the first American to orbit the earth.</p>	1962	<p>which brought environmental concerns to an unprecedented portion of the American public the book inspired led to the creation of the</p> <p>Federal troops sent in to de-segregate the University of Mississippi.</p> <p>Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) issues the Port Huron statement. - Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) Formed in 1962 in Port Huron, Michigan, SDS condemned anti-Democratic tendencies of large corporations, racism and poverty, and called for a participatory Democracy.</p> <p><i>"We are people of this generation, bred in at least modest comfort, housed now in universities, looking uncomfortably to the world we inherit"</i></p>



		<p>James Meredith becomes the first black student to enroll at the University of Mississippi. Violence and riots surrounding the incident cause President Kennedy to send 5,000 federal troops.</p> <p>Medgar Evers Mississippi's NAACP field secretary, 37-year-old is assassinated</p>
<p>A direct teletype link (the "Hot Line") is made between the White House and the Kremlin.</p> <p>Diem, who proved to be a ruthless dictator, was overthrown and killed in a military coup that the United States approved; by the end of the year, 73 Americans had died in Vietnam</p>	1963	<p>Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. delivers the "I Have a Dream" speech to the marchers in Washington, D.C.</p> <p>On November 22, Kennedy is assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald, according a Warren Commission report. Others rely on conspiracy theories.</p> <p>Lyndon Baines Johnson succeeds Kennedy and vows to follow through on JFK's plans for Civil Rights, launching his "Great Society" agenda. Gideon v. Wainwright upholds a defendant's right to legal counsel.</p> <p>Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. writes his seminal "<u>Letter from Birmingham Jail</u>," arguing that individuals have the moral duty to disobey unjust laws.</p> <p>Four young girls (Denise McNair, Cynthia Wesley, Carole Robertson, and Addie Mae Collins) attending Sunday school are at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, a popular location for civil rights meetings. Riots erupt in Birmingham, leading to the deaths of two more black youths</p> <p><u>Betty Friedan Publishes <i>The Feminine Mystique</i></u></p>

#### The Presidency of Lyndon Baines Johnson

Foreign Policy Developments	DATE	Domestic Policy Developments
<p>While campaigning for President, Lyndon Johnson said "We are not about to send American boys 10,000 miles from home to do what Asian boys ought to be doing for themselves."</p> <p>An incident involving American ships in the Gulf of Tonkin off Vietnam prompts a "Gulf of Tonkin</p>	1964	<p>Lyndon Baines Johnson succeeds Kennedy and vows to follow through on JFK's plans for Civil Rights, launching his "Great Society" agenda.</p> <p>The landmark Civil Rights Act is passed. Johnson is challenged by conservative Republican <u>Barry Goldwater</u> for president, but wins in a landslide.</p>

<p>Resolution" allowing the president to use all means necessary, including armed force to assist South Vietnam.</p>		<p><i>Escobedo v. Illinios</i> – ruled that a defendant must be allowed access to a lawyer before questioning by police</p> <p>The New Left ideology promotes the concept of a "counterculture" against the "Establishment" (Don't trust anyone over 30.)</p> <p>The 24th Amendment abolishes the poll tax, which originally had been instituted in 11 southern states after Reconstruction to make it difficult for poor blacks to vote.</p> <p>signs the . The most sweeping civil rights legislation since Reconstruction, the Civil Rights Act prohibits discrimination of all kinds based on race, color, religion, or national origin. The law also provides the federal government with the powers to enforce desegregation</p>
<p>American commitment of ground forces in Vietnam reach nearly 200,000.</p> <p>Feb. The US states bombing North Vietnam</p> <p>April- The United States begins to use combat troops to fight against North Vietnam. By the end of the year, the United States had 185,000 troops in Vietnam.</p> <p>Protests begin at United States colleges and universities- protestors concentrate on teach-ins</p>	1965	<p>The Great Society legislation is launched: Medicare/Medicaid, Voting Rights Act, "affirmative action," Job Corps, Head Start, Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), etc.</p> <p>Malcom X black nationalist and founder of the Organization of Afro-American Unity, is shot to death. It is believed the assailants are members of the faith, which Malcolm had recently abandoned in favor of orthodox Islam.</p> <p>Congress passes the Voting Rights Act of 1965, making it easier for Southern blacks to register to vote. Literacy tests, poll taxes, and other such requirements that were used to restrict black voting are made illegal.</p> <p>In August, riots break out in the Watts section of Los Angeles.</p> <p>Black Muslim leader Malcolm X is assassinated.</p>
<p>American troops in Vietnam reach nearly 400,000.</p>	1966	<p><i>Miranda v. Arizona</i> - verdict leads to the use of so-called "Miranda rights"</p> <p>National Organization for Women (NOW) is formed.</p> <p>National Guardsmen put down a massive riot in</p>

		<p>Chicago.</p> <p>"Black power" becomes the anthem of Stokely Carmichael of the SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee).</p> <p>The militant _____ are founded by _____ and _____.</p>
<p>American troops in Vietnam number nearly 500,000</p> <p>Domestic opposition to the war also turns to resistance- March on the Pentagon, draft card burning</p>	1967	<p>Nearly 200,000 antiwar protesters march on the Pentagon.</p> <p>Kerner Commission reports that our nation is becoming two societies, "one black, one white—separate but unequal."</p> <p>In <i>Loving v. Virginia</i>, the Supreme Court rules that prohibiting interracial marriage is unconstitutional. Sixteen states that still banned interracial marriage at the time are forced to revise their laws.</p>
<p>American troops in Vietnam peak at over 538,000.</p> <p>Jan- <u>Tet Offensive</u>- A major push by North Vietnam and the Vietcong showed Americans that the war, despite what our government was saying, was far from over. General Westmoreland, who had our 500,000 troops, wanted 208,000 more.</p> <p>1968, during Tet, the Vietnam lunar new year - Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army raiding forces attacked provincial capitals throughout Vietnam, even seizing the U.S. embassy for a time. U.S. opinion began turning against the war.</p> <p>March- President Johnson announced a bombing halt and that he wouldn't seek re-election.</p> <p>March, 1968 - An American unit destroyed the village of My Lai, killing many women and children. The incident was not revealed to the public until 20 months later. Lt. Calley, who led the patrol, was convicted of murder and sentenced to 10 years for killing 20 people.</p> <p>New President Richard M. Nixon begins the policy of Vietnamization by gradually substituting South Vietnamese troops for American troops</p>	1968	<p>Lyndon Johnson withdraws from presidential consideration.</p> <p>In April, Martin Luther King Jr. is assassinated in Memphis. Riots explode across the country.</p> <p>Democratic presidential hopeful Robert Kennedy is assassinated on the eve of his California primary victory.</p> <p>New Left ideology leads to the disruption of the Democratic National Convention in Chicago (Trial of the Chicago Seven, including Tom Hayden).</p> <p>Martin Luther King, at age 39, is shot as he stands on the balcony outside his hotel room. Escaped convict and committed racist _____ is convicted of the crime.</p> <p>_____ signs the _____, prohibiting discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of housing.</p> <p>Vice-President Hubert Humphrey nominated to face Richard Nixon in the fall presidential election.</p> <p>Nixon wins on the basis that he has a secret plan to end the Vietnam War (or at least America's involvement).</p>

Nixon secretly begins bombing Viet Cong strongholds in Cambodia.  Americans Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin become the first men to walk on the moon.	1969	The concert at Woodstock draws top names in music and hundreds of thousands of young people.
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#### TRANSITION to THE 1970s AND 1980s

*While the 1970s began with very few controversial issues (besides bringing an end to the conflict in Vietnam), they would soon begin a trend that continues in American life where we see the public react and respond politically to an ever-changing array of foreign and domestic issues. The 1980s would see a return to conservatism with the presidency of Ronald Reagan.*

#### The Presidency of Richard Nixon

Foreign Policy Developments	DATE	Domestic Policy Developments
Nixon initiates foreign policy with so-called "Nixon Doctrine"	1969	
Bombing of Laos and Cambodia begins in an effort to cut off North Vietnam from its lines of supply	1970	Shooting of protesters by the Ohio National Guard at Kent State  The Kent State shootings, also known as the May 4 massacre or Kent State massacre, occurred at _____ in the city of _____, and involved the shooting of students by members of the _____ on Monday, _____, _____. Four students were killed and nine others were wounded, one of whom suffered permanent _____
	1971	The _____, in _____, upholds busing as a legitimate means for achieving _____ of public schools. Although largely unwelcome (and sometimes violently opposed) in local school districts, court-ordered busing plans in cities such as Charlotte, Boston, and Denver continue until the late 1990s.
Nixon makes historic trips to China (opening informal relations with the U.S. for the first time since 1949/first trip to China by an American president) and the USSR another first trip for an American president basic principles of détente signed	1972	Break-in at the Democratic National Headquarters (Watergate). The burglars were later found to be working for the Committee to Re-Elect the President (CREEP) Investigation of Watergate break-in expands (Woodward/Bernstein)
Nixon ordered heaviest bombing of the war		Minnesota Senator George McGovern is eventually

<p>SALT I Agreement - Strategic Arms Limitations Talks by Nixon and Brezhnev in Moscow in May, 1972. Limited Anti-Ballistic Missiles to two major departments and 200 missiles</p>		<p>nominated to challenge Nixon. He selects Missouri Senator Thomas Eagleton as his running mate. Within days, it is revealed that Eagleton had received electro-shock treatments as part of his psycho-therapy. He is replaced by former Peace Corps director and Kennedy in-law, R. Sargent Shriver</p> <p>Nixon sweeps 49 states in the November election. McGovern only carries Massachusetts and not even his native Minnesota.</p> <p>Nixon's <i>New Federalism</i> instituted with revenue-sharing/block grants to state and local governments</p>
<p>American troops leave Vietnam as South Vietnam assumes the full responsibility of the war effort (Vietnamization)</p> <p>American assistance to Israel during the Yom Kippur War resulted in an Arab Oil Embargo engineered by the Arab majority of OPEC</p> <p>Cease fire agreements were formally signed and the draft was ended.</p> <p>Paris Accord- (January 7, 1973) U.S. signed a peace treaty with North Vietnam and began withdrawing troops. On April 25, 1975, South Vietnam was taken over by North Vietnam, in violation of the treaty.</p>	1973	<p>Scope of the Watergate investigation expands</p> <p><i>Roe v. Wade</i> The court legalized abortion by rulings the state laws could not restrict abortion during the first three months of pregnancy</p> <p>Special Watergate prosecutor appointed, C. Archibald Cox, who was later fired by Solicitor General Robert Bork (later nominated for the Supreme Court by Reagan—appointment denied)</p> <p>Impeachment hearings begin ,Vice President Spiro Agnew convicted on income tax charges, resigns</p> <p>War Powers Act, 1973 Gave any president the power to go to war under certain circumstances, but required that he could only do so for 90 days before being required to officially bring the matter before Congress.</p> <p>Rep. Gerald Ford appointed Vice President</p>

#### The Presidency of Gerald Ford

Foreign Policy Developments	DATE	Domestic Policy Developments
	1974	<p>Federal grand jury indictments against Watergate conspirators</p> <p>Articles of impeachment drafted and passed by the House</p> <p>US vs. Nixon the court rejected Richard Nixon's claim to an absolute unqualified privilege against any judicial process</p> <p>Nixon resigns as President. Ford sworn in as President and names former New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller as Vice President</p>

		Ford pardons Nixon - U.S. economy shows signs of weakness as inflation begins to climb
The <i>Mayagüez</i> incident involving the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia on May 12-15, 1975, marked the last official battle of the involvement in the .  Vietnam falls to Communism	1975	

### The Presidency of Jimmy Carter

Foreign Policy Developments	DATE	Domestic Policy Developments
	1976	<p>The United States celebrates its bicentennial with pomp and circumstance</p> <p>Ford survives a challenge for the Republican nomination by former actor and leading Republican conservative, Ronald Reagan</p> <p>Former Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter is nominated by the Democrats and campaigns as an "outsider" favoring a foreign policy based upon the Helsinki Agreement on human rights</p> <p>Carter wins in November</p>
Carter concludes SALT II treaty with the USSR, but it fails to be ratified by the Senate. Carter withdraws the treaty, but it serves as "de facto" policy of the U.S.	1977	Inflation begins to climb at a faster rate. Carter outlines his MEOW (moral equivalent of war) energy plan
<p>Carter establishes formal diplomatic relations with the Peoples' Republic of China</p> <p>Carter calls Israel's Menachim Begin and Egypt's Anwar Sadat to Camp David to establish a "framework for peace" in the Middle East known as the Camp David Accords</p>	1978	Bakke v. Regents of the University of California
<p>U.S. intervention allowing medical treatment for the Shah of Iran precipitates an attack on the U.S. embassy in Teheran.</p> <p>Fifty Americans are taken hostage. Eventually, all are released, but not until most of them spend 444 days in captivity.</p> <p>Ayatollah Khomeini the leader of the fundamentalist Islamic revolution in Iran cuts off exports to the U.S. producing a second oil crisis.</p>	1979	Carter cites a "national malaise" as the cause of his ineffectiveness as president

Carter Doctrine" makes the Persian Gulf a zone of "vital American interest"	1980	
The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan prompts Carter to institute an American-led boycott of the summer Olympic Games to be held in Moscow		

### The Presidency of Ronald Reagan

Foreign Policy Developments	DATE	Domestic Policy Developments
	1982	Reagan introduces <u>his</u> <i>New Federalism</i> to shrink the size of the federal government by transferring various government programs to the states. In so doing, he initiated cutbacks in domestic programs (except Social Security and Medicare) and increased spending for the military. This created huge budget deficits—the largest ever in peacetime.
Reagan expands U.S. support for Nicaraguan Contras becomes the basis for the 1985  "Reagan Doctrine" (similar to the John Foster Dulles view of "liberation").  To combat the supposed US disadvantage in nuclear capability, Reagan proposed the Strategic Defense Initiative ( or the so-called <i>Star Wars</i> defense).	1983	Reagan began to pursue a "privatization" policy where government assets, like CONRAIL were sold to private investors at favorable terms.  Additionally, Reagan pursued a deregulatory policy which, in particular, had impacts on the environmental and other resources.
	1984	Democrats nominate Carter VP Walter Mondale and Rep. Geraldine Ferraro (first woman so nominated) to face a Reagan-Bush landslide, creating what was termed "morning in America."  Los Angeles hosts an extremely successful summer Olympic Games despite a small Soviet-led boycott
Despite earlier posturing which called the Soviet Union the "Evil Empire," Reagan welcomed the initiatives of new Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev who sought economic and civil reform called <i>glasnost</i> (openness) and <i>perestroika</i> (restructuring).  The Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Vienna (the famous "walk in the woods") leads to progress on an arms-limitations agreement (actually concluded in 1987).  Afghanistan provides a new region for the testing of the Reagan Doctrine.	1985	Reagan begins his second term, because the country feels it is "better off now than it was four years ago."

	1986	<p>Human rights returned to center-stage in foreign policy as Reagan added a corollary to his doctrine by pledging opposition to “tyranny in whatever form...” This would mean withdrawal of support for Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines, Manuel Noriega in Panama, and Jean- Claude Duvalier in Haiti.</p> <p>The Iran-Contra Affair dominated the news from November through much of 1987 and the joint congressional investigation in to the actions of Oliver North, John Poindexter, and CIA</p> <p>Director William Casey. The investigation centered upon the famous “arms for hostages” charges (arms to Iran, assuring the release of hostages, with the funds diverted to further fund the Contras—freedom fighters—of Nicaragua.</p>
	1987	<p>The joint congressional committee investigation exposed weaknesses in the White House’s handling of foreign affairs.</p> <p>An October crash in stock prices (losses of 22.6%) reminded people of the 1929 crash and pointed to a growing gap between rich and poor.</p> <p>Reagan policies also brought about a “deregulation” of civil rights and heightening differences within black America.</p>
	1988	<p>With the Reagan terms winding down, Vice-President George Bush was nominated (and elected) for president</p> <p>He was opposed by Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis (who oversaw the “Massachusetts miracle” of stimulating that state’s economic recovery).</p>