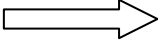


A Review of American History

Ms. Gomes

- 1)

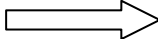
Magna Carta



- 1) In **1215**, **English nobles** forced **King John** to sign the Magna Carta.
 - 2) This document guaranteed that Englishmen **could not be fined or imprisoned except according to the laws of the land**.

- 2)

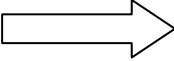
Parliament



- 1) Parliament was established as a **legislative body made up of nobles in the House of Lords and elected representatives in the House of Commons**.
 - 2) Parliament claimed the **right to approve taxes**.

- 3)

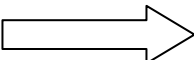
The Mayflower Compact and the House of Burgesses



- 1- The **Mayflower Compact** was a document **signed by Pilgrims** crossing the Atlantic in 1620.
 - 2- The Mayflower Compact established a **colonial government deriving power from the consent of the governed**.
 - 3- **Virginia** established its own **House of Burgesses**, in which **elected representatives helped govern the colony**.

- 4)

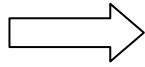
Mercantilism



- 1) **Mercantilists** taught that **real wealth and power were based on the ownership of gold and silver**.
 - 2) **European countries** established **overseas colonies**.
 - 3) In addition to mining for gold and silver, **European countries exported finished goods** to the colonists **in exchange for less costly raw materials**.
 - 4) **Trade with the colonies was regulated to benefit the “Mother Country” (Great Britain)**.
 - 5) The **British sold expensive manufactured goods** to the colonists, while the **colonists sold cheaper raw materials, such as tobacco and cotton, to the British**.

5)

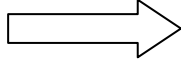
Consequences of the French and Indian War



- 1) The **British and the French** became involved in the French and Indian War (1754-1763).
- 2) The **British eventually defeated the French and gained control of Canada.**
- 3) However, the **British incurred a large debt** in the course of the struggle.

6)

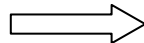
The Stamp Act



- 1) To **help pay off their war debt**, the **British parliament imposed new taxes** on the colonies.
- 2) **The Stamp Act (1765)** required colonial **newspapers, books, and documents to carry an official government stamp.**
- 3) **Colonists objected to the tax**, since they were **not represented in Parliament.**
- 4) The **British finally repealed all the taxes except the one on tea.**

7)

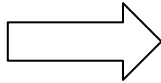
The Boston Tea Party



- 1) In **1773**, a group of colonists **protested the British tax on tea.**
- 2) The protesters **threw tea off a British ship** in Boston Harbor.
- 3) The **British government closed Boston harbor and banned public meetings until the destroyed tea was paid for.**

8)

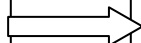
Thomas Paine



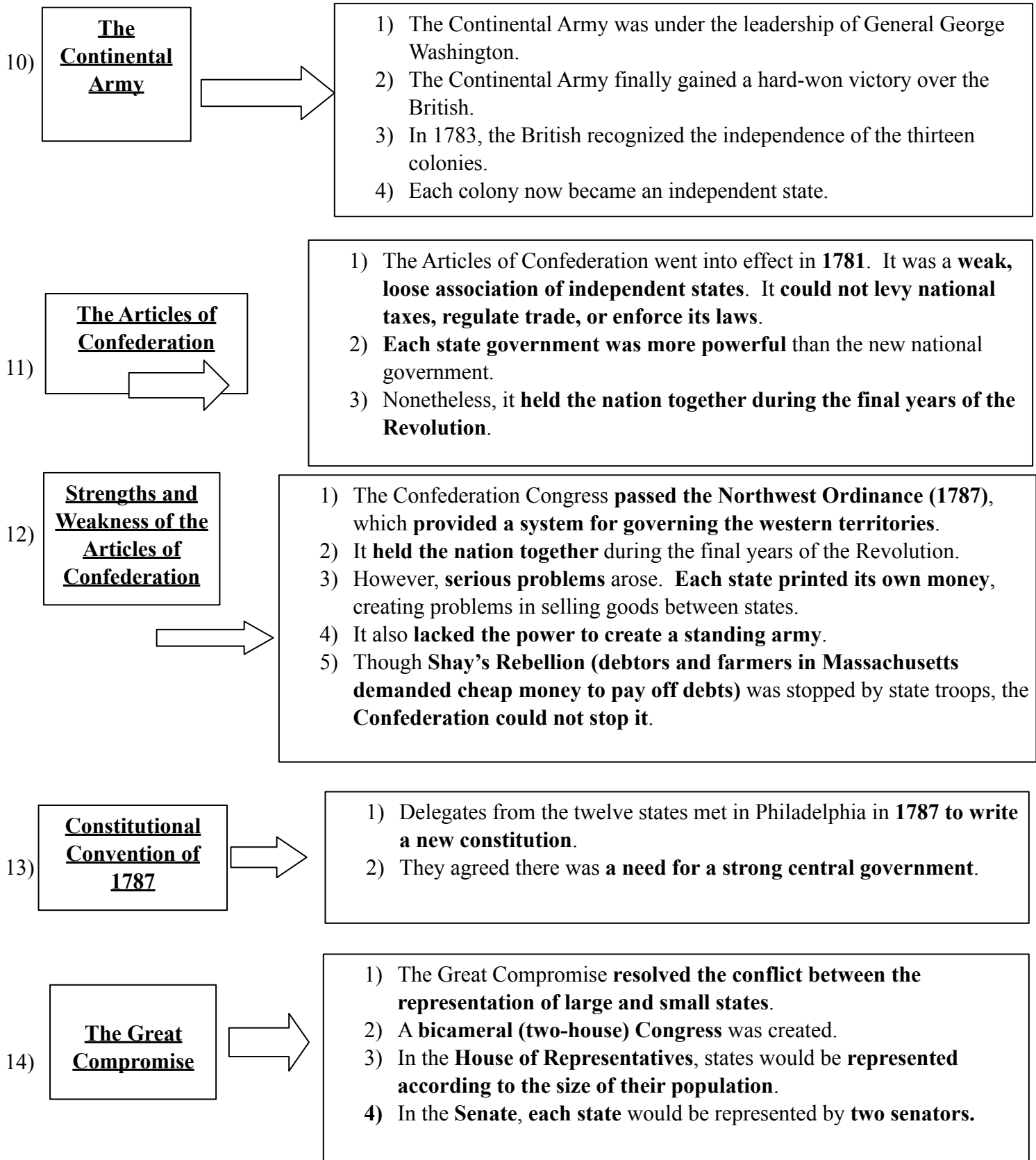
- 1) **Thomas Paine** authored a pamphlet called *Common Sense*.
- 2) He **argued that it was ridiculous for the American colonies to be governed by a tiny far-off island like Great Britain.**
- 3) He argued that it was only **“common sense” to seek independence.**
- 4) In **1775**, **British soldiers exchanged gunfire with colonial volunteers.**

9)

The Declaration of Independence

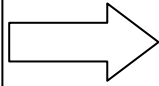


- 1) In **mid-1776**, a committee **headed by Thomas Jefferson** drafted the **Declaration of Independence.** It was formally adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia on **July 4, 1776.**
- 2) The Declaration of Independence **explained to the world why the colonists had declared independence from Britain.**
- 3) Its **main ideas came from the “Social Contract” theory of John Locke.**
- 4) **Government exists to protect people and can be overthrown if it fails.**



15)

**The Three-Fifths
Compromise**



- 1) Delegates from the **South** wanted to count slaves as part of a **state's population**.
- 2) It was **agreed that three-fifths of the slave population** would be **counted for the purposes of representation and taxation**.

16)

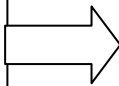
**The Slave Trade and
Commerce
Compromises**



- 1) **Northern and Southern states differed** over the **slave trade and taxing exports**.
- 2) The delegates finally **agreed that Congress would pass no laws restricting the slave trade for another twenty years (until 1808)**.
- 3) The **new government would not** have the power to **tax exports**.

17)

**Federalists and
Anti-Federalists**



- 1) **Anti-Federalists** claimed that the **new Constitution** created **too powerful a government with no Bill of Rights** to protect citizens' liberties.
- 2) **Federalists**, like **Alexander Hamilton** in **The Federalist Papers**, argued in **favor of the Constitution**.
- 3) **Federalists** believed that a **stronger government** was needed to **protect against rebellion or foreign attack** and to **regulate interstate trade**.
- 4) **Federalists** said that **citizens should not fear the new government**, since **its power was divided among three separate branches: Executive, Legislative, and Judicial**.

18)

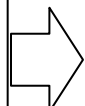
Federalism



- 1) **Federalism** is the system for **sharing power between the national and state governments**.
- 2) The **federal (national) government** deals with **national matters and relations among the states**, while the **state governments** deal with **matters within each state**.
- 3) **Concurrent powers**, such as the **power to tax**, are held by **both the federal and state governments**.
- 4) **Reserved powers** are those **held exclusively by state governments**.

19)

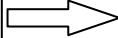
**Popular
Sovereignty**



- 1) The **most basic principle of the Constitution** is that the **final power in government is held by the people**.
- 2) **Popular sovereignty** means that the **people ultimately rule**.
- 3) This is reflected in the first words of the Constitution's Preamble: **"We, the people..."**
- 4) Americans exercise this power by **choosing their own representatives in democratic elections**.

20)

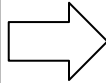
Separation of Powers



- 1) To **protect citizens against tyranny or powerful kings**, the national government's power was furthered **divided among three branches**.
- 2) The three branches of the United States' government are the **Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branches**.
- 3) This **separation of power makes it almost impossible for any one individual or group to gain control of the entire government**.

21)

Limited Government



- 1) The Constitution strictly **limits the power of the federal and state government over our lives**.
- 2) The **federal government has only those powers given to it by the Constitution (Delegated Powers)**. The Constitution also lists certain powers specifically denied to either the federal or state government.
- 3) The **Elastic Clause expands the powers of the federal government by giving Congress whatever additional powers are "necessary and proper" for carrying out those powers specifically listed in the Constitution**. These additional powers are called **implied powers**.
- 4) **The Bill of Rights and later amendments to the Constitution placed additional limits on the powers of both the federal and state governments**.

22)

Checks and Balances



- 1) To **make sure that the national government did not become too strong or oppress** those it was supposed to govern, the Constitution also **gave each branch of the federal government several ways to stop or "check" the other branches**.
- 2) Several **examples of checks and balances are: Congress has the power to override a Presidential veto and reject treaties. The Supreme Court has the power to decide if laws are constitutional. The President has the power to veto laws**.

23)

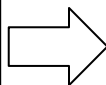
Our Flexible Constitution



- 1) The **Constitution has the ability to adapt** to changing situations.
- 2) The Constitution can be changed by **amendment**. To make sure that amendments are for important reasons, **after Congress votes for a Constitutional amendment, three-quarters of the states must ratify it**.
- 3) The **Supreme Court is responsible for interpreting the language of the Constitution** in order to apply the meaning of the Constitution to new situations.

24)

The "Unwritten Constitution"



- 1) The **federal government relies on many practices that developed after the Constitution** was put into effect.
- 2) These practices are referred to as our **"unwritten Constitution."**
- 3) Some examples are **judicial review** or the Supreme Court's power to review federal or state laws to determine if they are constitutional or the formation of **political parties**.

The Senate

- 1) The Senate has **100 members**, **two from each state**.
- 2) Each senator is **elected for a six-year term**.
- 3) **Two-thirds of the Senate** is needed to **ratify treaties negotiated by the President**.
- 4) The Senate **must also confirm all Presidential appointments**.
- 5) The Senate is a **law-making body**.

25)

The House of Representatives

- 1) Each member of the House of Representatives is **elected for a two-year term**.
- 2) The number of Representatives of each state is **determined by that state's population**.
- 3) **Every ten years a census is taken** and the **seats** in the House of Representatives are **redistributed**.
- 4) The House has **435 members**.

26)

The Presidency: The Executive Branch

- 1) The President **must be a natural-born citizen** who is **at least 35 years old**.
- 2) The President is elected for a **four-year term**.
- 3) In **1951**, the **Twenty-second Amendment** was passed, **limiting a President to two terms in office**.
- 4) **Prior to 1951**, **Franklin Delano Roosevelt** had been elected **four times to the Presidency**.

27)

Electoral College

- 1) **The members of the Constitutional Convention did not trust the people to elect the President directly**.
- 2) The **Electoral College** consists of electors from each state. Each state has **electors equal to number of its Representatives in the House and Senate**.
- 3) The **majority candidate for the state wins all of that states electors**. If there is **no majority**, the **House of Representatives** decides.

28)

The Supreme Court

- 1) The U.S. Supreme Court is the **highest federal court**.
- 2) The court has **nine members**, each **member nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate**.
- 3) Federal judges hold **office for life**, to protect their decisions from political interference.
- 4) The Supreme Court **determines whether the law itself is within the power of the government** according to the **Constitution**.
- 5) It also decides whether the **law has been applied correctly**.

29)

30)

Marbury v. Madison



- 1- **William Marbury asked the Supreme Court to require Secretary of State James Madison to deliver his commission based on the Judiciary Act of 1789.**
- 2- **The Court ruled that this part of the Judiciary Act was unconstitutional and that the Court had no power to order delivery of the commission.**
- 3- **In so doing, the Court established the principle of judicial review or the Supreme Court's authority as the final interpreter of the Constitution.**

31)

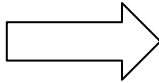
McCulloch v. Maryland



- 1) **In this Supreme Court decision under the Chief Justice John Marshall, in 1819, the Supreme Court ruled that a state could not tax an agency of the national government, such as a bank.**
- 2) **More importantly, the Court said that when a state law conflicts with a federal law, the federal law is supreme.**
- 3) **The Marshall court helped to establish the importance of the federal judiciary and the supremacy of the national government over the states.**

32)

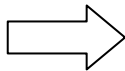
The Bill of Rights



- 1) **The first ten amendments are known as the Bill of Rights.**
- 2) **These amendments were added to the Constitution in 1791.**
- 3) **They protect individuals only from the actions of the federal government.**

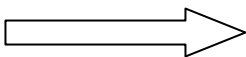
33)

The First Four Amendments



- 1) **The First Amendment guarantees freedom of religion, speech, and the press. It also guarantees the right to peacefully assemble and petition the government.**
- 2) **The Second Amendment guarantees the rights of citizens to keep and bear arms.**
- 3) **The Third Amendment prohibits the quartering of soldiers in one's home.**
- 4) **The Fourth Amendment prohibits "unreasonable" searches and seizures by the government.**

The Fifth Amendment

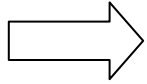


- 1) **The Fifth Amendment assures that no citizen may be deprived of life, liberty, and property without due process (fair trial, etc.), prohibits double jeopardy (being tried twice for same crime), and self-incrimination.**

- 34) **The Sixth and Seventh Amendments** →
- 1) The **Sixth Amendment** guarantees the right to a **speedy trial by jury, to confront accusers, and to have a lawyer.**
 - 2) The **Seventh** guarantees a **jury trial in many civil cases.**
- 35) **The Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Amendments** →
- 1) The **Eighth** prohibits **excessive bail and cruel and unusual punishment.**
 - 2) The **Ninth** reminds us that the **listing of some rights does not mean the exclusion of other rights.**
 - 3) The **Tenth** reserves to states and the people all rights not given to the federal government.
- 36) **The Thirteenth, the Fourteenth, and the Fifteenth Amendments** →
- 1) The **Thirteenth Amendment** prohibited slavery.
 - 2) The **Fourteenth Amendment** gave former slaves citizenship, guaranteed all citizens that they would enjoy “equal protection of the laws” and “due process of law” from state governments.
 - 3) The **Fourteenth Amendment** was especially important because it **extended federal law to protect individuals from actions taken by the state governments.**
 - 4) The **Fifteenth Amendment** guaranteed free slaves the right to vote.
- 37) **The Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Amendments** →
- 1) The **Sixteenth Amendment** was ratified in 1913. It gave **Congress the power to tax individuals on their income.**
 - 2) The **Seventeenth Amendment** allowed for the **direct election of senators by voters.**
 - 3) The **Eighteenth Amendment** banned the sale of all alcoholic beverages in 1919 but was **repealed in 1933 by the Twenty-first Amendment.**
- 38) **The Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-sixth Amendment** →
- 1) The **Nineteenth Amendment** gave **women the right to vote.**
 - 2) The **Twenty-fourth Amendment** prohibited poll taxes in federal elections.
 - 3) The **Twenty-sixth Amendment** gave individuals the right to vote upon reaching age 18.

39)

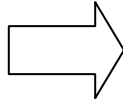
**The Presidency of
George
Washington**



- 1) To help carry out duties, Washington appointed chief officers to meet with him and the Vice President to form the **Cabinet**.
- 2) After independence, a policy of **neutrality** was adopted to avoid taking sides in European disputes.
- 3) A policy of **westward expansion** was encouraged.

40)

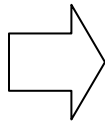
**Alexander
Hamilton**



- 1) Alexander Hamilton proposed that the **federal government pay off the nation's debts** from the Revolutionary War by implementing **high tariffs** to protect American businesses, a **whiskey tax**, and by **creating a national bank**.
- 2) His supporters formed the **Federalist Party**. Federalists wanted a strong Federal Government.
- 3) However, **some people did not agree with Hamilton**. They formed the **Democratic-Republicans**.
- 4) His **opponents believed** that the Federalist Party **avored the rich and powerful**.
- 5) **Many of Hamilton's ideas were approved** except for the protective tariff.

41)

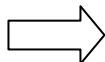
**The Louisiana
Purchase**



- 1) In **1803**, **France offered to sell the Louisiana Territory** to the United States for \$15 million.
- 2) Although **Thomas Jefferson**, the nation's third President, was not sure if the Constitution allowed the federal government to buy territory, he **went ahead with the purchase**.
- 3) The Louisiana Territory **doubled the size of the United States**.

42)

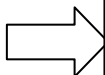
The War of 1812



- 1) To **prevent the British seizure of American sailors in the Atlantic**, to **stop British support of Native American Indian raids in the Northwest Territory**, and also to **try to seize British Canada**, Congress declared war on Britain in **1812**.
- 2) The war ended in a stalemate in **1815**, coinciding with the **end of the Napoleonic Wars in Europe**.

43)

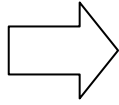
**The Monroe
Doctrine**



- 1) **Spain's attempts to restore its authority** after the Napoleonic Wars **triggered independence movements in its Latin American colonies**.
- 2) In the **Monroe Doctrine (1823)**, President Monroe announced that **the U.S. would oppose any attempts by European powers to establish new colonies in the Western Hemisphere or to reconquer former colonies**.

44)

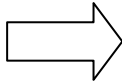
**Jacksonian
Democracy**



- 1) **Andrew Jackson** was elected **President** in **1828**.
- 2) He was the **first President not born to wealth and not from an Eastern state**.
- 3) His main **supporters were ordinary people**, especially laborers and Western frontiersmen.
- 4) During his two terms as President, there was an **expansion of democracy for white males**.
- 5) **States eliminated property qualifications**, allowing **most adult white males to vote**.
- 6) **Selection of Presidential candidates by party leaders was replaced by nominating conventions**.
- 7) Jackson also **developed the spoils system**; **supporters who helped in his election campaign replaced existing government officials**.
- 8) Jackson **forced the National Bank to close**, since he believed it gave an unfair advantage to Eastern bankers and investors. This **led to chaos in banking**.
- 9) Jackson also **moved all remaining Native American Indians to territories west of the Mississippi river**.
- 10) Jackson **refused to help the Cherokee** even though the Supreme Court declared their removal unconstitutional.

45)

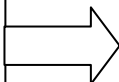
**Manifest
Destiny**



- 1) In the **1840s**, Americans began to believe it was their “**manifest destiny**,” or **future, to extend the nation’s borders from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean**.
- 2) After American settlers in Texas declared independence from Mexico, the **Congress voted to annex Texas in 1845**.
- 3) **After the Mexican-American War (1846-1848), California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of Colorado and New Mexico joined the United States**.

46)

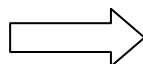
**Additional
Acquisitions**



- 1) In **1853**, the **Gadsden Purchase** from Mexico completed **U.S. expansion in the southwest**.
- 2) The **United States received part of the Oregon Territory from Great Britain in 1846**.
- 3) In **1867**, the **United States purchased Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million dollars**.

47)

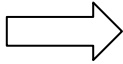
Sectionalism



- 1) By the **early 19th century**, each **section of the United States had developed its own special characteristics**.
- 2) These differences led to the **rise of sectionalism – loyalty to a particular section of the country (North, South, or West) and not the country as a whole**.
- 3) This was one **cause of the Civil War**.

48)

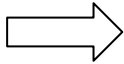
Slavery



- 1) The **most explosive issue** facing the nation was **slavery**.
- 2) **Abolitionists** wanted to **end slavery**.
- 3) **Harriet Beecher Stowe's book *Uncle Tom's Cabin*** helped **spread a sense of moral outrage against slavery**.
- 4) **Former slaves, such as Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman, were leading abolitionists**.
- 5) Pro-slave southerners argued that slaves were treated better than Northern factory workers.

49)

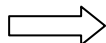
**Slavery in the
New
Territories**



- 1) The **addition of new western territories posed the problem of whether an extension of slavery should be permitted**.
- 2) **Southerners felt that extending slavery westward would preserve the balance between slave and free states in Congress**.
- 3) **Northerners opposed the further spread of slavery**.
- 4) **Between 1820 and 1850, national unity was preserved only by admitting new states in a series of compromises. By 1850, the compromises broke down**.

50)

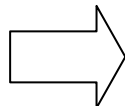
**Compromises
Breaking Down**



- 1) **In 1854, Congress repealed the Missouri Compromise (1820) and the Kansas-Nebraska Act**, which introduced popular sovereignty in the Kansas and Nebraska Territories.
- 2) Then **in 1857, in the case of *Dred Scott v. Sanford*, the Supreme Court ruled that Congress could not prohibit slavery in any territory in any U.S. territory**.

51)

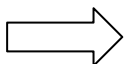
The South Secedes



- 1) With the **election of the Republican President candidate, Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, most Southern states seceded (withdrew) from the United States**.
- 2) The **seceding states formed the Confederate States of America**.
- 3) **Lincoln refused to recognize the secession of the South and resolved to preserve the unity of the United States**.
- 4) **Northerners felt that states had no right to leave the union**.

52)

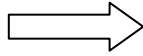
Fort Sumter



- 1) **Fighting broke out in 1861, when Fort Sumter was attacked by Confederate forces**.
- 2) The Confederacy **hoped to win a quick victory**.
- 3) However, the **North had a larger population, more money, more railroad lines, more industries, and superior naval power**.
- 4) It still **took the North four years to defeat the South**.

53)

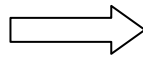
**The
Emancipation
Proclamation
and the
Thirteenth
Amendment**



- 1) In the **Emancipation Proclamation (1862)**, **Abraham Lincoln** announced that **all slaves in states still in rebellion on January 1, 1863 would be freed.**
- 2) The Proclamation gave the war a moral purpose.
- 3) In **1865**, the **Thirteenth Amendment** abolished slavery throughout the United States.

54)

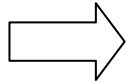
**The
Reconstruction
Era**



- 1) The **Reconstruction Era** after the Civil War was a time in which Americans faced the task of reunifying the nation and rebuilding the South.
- 2) The **North had won the war.**
- 3) One major issue was how the Southern states were to be admitted back into the Union.

55)

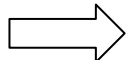
**Andrew
Johnson**



- 1) A few days after the South surrendered, **Lincoln was assassinated** and **Andrew Johnson became President.**
- 2) Johnson was a **Southerner** and he was suspected of being **overly sympathetic to the South.**
- 3) He was **even impeached (indicted)** but there were **not enough votes to remove him from office.**

56)

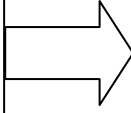
**The Radical
Republicans**



- 1) **Northerners were outraged at the election of rebel leaders in the South and the passage of the Black Codes** or laws that Southern states had passed to preserve traditional Southern life-styles despite the ban on slavery.
- 2) The **Black Codes had made it illegal for freedmen to hold public office, travel freely, or serve on juries.**
- 3) The **Radical Republicans**, a group of Northern Congressmen with a majority in Congress, wanted the freedmen to have political equality.
- 4) They passed a **Civil Rights Bill** guaranteeing freedmen's right and granted citizenship to all former slaves in the **Fourteenth Amendment.**

57)

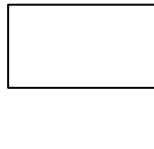
**Reconstruction in
the South**



- 1) The **Freedmen's Bureau** was established to help freed slaves (**known as freedmen**).
- 2) However, **Southerners** wanted freed slaves to have as few **rights as possible**.
- 3) The **Fifteenth Amendment** guaranteed freedmen the **right to vote**.
- 4) A **new political leadership** emerged in the South, consisting of **carpetbaggers** (Northerners who went South to profit from Reconstruction), **scalawags** (Southerners who had opposed the Confederacy) and **freedmen**.
- 5) However, when the Northern army left in 1877, **white southerners** regained power and Reconstruction failed.

58)

**The
Economic
Effects:
The New
South**



- 1) **Without slave labor**, the old plantation system could not be restored.
- 2) **Many plantation owners** entered into **share-cropping arrangements** with their former slaves.
- 3) Other freedmen became **tenant farmers**.
- 4) **Share-croppers** and **tenant farmers** gave much of their harvest to the owners and lived in **poverty**.
- 5) **Few freedmen** were able to become **landowners** themselves.
- 6) With **financial backing** from the North, **railroads**, **cotton mills**, and **furnaces** for steel-making were built.
- 7) **Reconstruction** had failed to improve the economic life of **most freedmen**.

59)

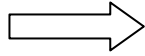
Segregation



- 1) The social system that developed in the aftermath of Reconstruction was one of **racial segregation** and **white supremacy**.
- 2) **African Americans** were **deprived of their political and civil rights**.
- 3) **Literacy tests** were introduced as a requirement for voting.
- 4) **Poll taxes** were introduced. Poll taxes were registration fees for voting. **Due to the failure of Reconstruction**, few **African Americans** could afford to pay poll taxes.
- 5) However, "**Grandfather Clauses**" allowed poor whites to vote by allowing anyone whose ancestors had voted before the war to vote without a test or tax.
- 6) "**Jim Crow**" laws segregated African Americans from whites.
- 7) In 1896, in **Plessy v. Ferguson**, the Supreme Court upheld segregation.

60)

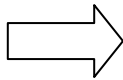
**Booker T. Washington
versus W.E.B. DuBois**



- 1) **Booker T. Washington** was a former slave who believed that freedmen **should focus on achieving economic independence before seeking full equality**. He founded the **Tuskegee Institute** in Alabama.
- 2) **W.E.B. DuBois** believed that **full equality was an immediate concern**. He helped form the **N.A.A.C.P.**

61)

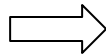
The Industrial Revolution



- 1) The **Industrial Revolution** began in **Great Britain in the mid-1700s**, and reached the **United States in the early 1800s**.
- 2) **New inventions and ideas introduced new ways of making goods and meeting people's needs**.
- 3) An Industrial Revolution occurs when people begin producing goods with **machines** and building **factories**.
- 4) **Goods became cheaper, demand increased, and more people worked in factories**.

62)

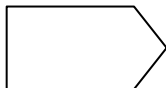
A Modern Industrial Economy



- 1) The **first transcontinental railroad, linking the east and west coasts, was completed in 1869**.
- 2) Construction of railroads **stimulated the iron, steel, and coal industries**.
- 3) Between **1860 and 1900, the population** of the United States more than **doubled**. Population growth was **partly fueled by European immigration**.
- 4) In the **late 19th century**, a **national market** developed. **Railroads, telegraphs, and telephones linked different parts of the country**.
- 5) **National producers could often make, ship, and sell goods faster and cheaper than local producers**.

63)

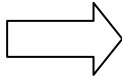
Technological Progress



- 1) **New technologies helped fuel the economic expansion of the late 19th century**.
- 2) The **Bessemer process** made **steel production more economical**.
- 3) By **1900, Thomas Edison's expanded uses for electricity** powered an **increasing number of machines, including electric streetcars and subway trains**.
- 4) The **internal combustion engine** was used to run **cars and the first airplanes**.
- 5) **Elias Howe invented the sewing machine. Elisha Otis invented the passenger elevator. Christopher Sholes invented the typewriter. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. Thomas A. Edison invented the electric light bulb, and the Wright Brothers invented the airplane**.

64)

A Corporation

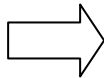


- 1- A **corporation** is a legal entity apart from its owners. **Stockholders** are partial owners.
- 2- This means that a **corporation** is a business organization owned **by stockholders**.
- 3- The **stockholders** can only lose their investment if the **corporation fails**.
- 4- Remember, the poem:

**Stocks, you own
Bonds, you loan**

65)

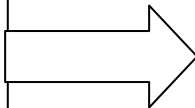
**The
Gilded
Age**



- 1) Because of the **lavish lifestyle of those who became rich from industry**, the period from **1865 to 1900** became known as the **Gilded Age**.
- 2) **Some entrepreneurs of the Gilded Age** were called **robber barons** because these businessmen **destroyed competition and kept workers' wages down** with their ruthless tactics.
- 3) **Andrew Carnegie** and his steel mills as well as **John D. Rockefeller** and his Standard Oil Company were the two most famous entrepreneurs of the Gilded Age.

66)

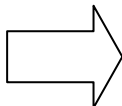
**The Demand
for Reform
and an End to
Monopolies**



- 1) While many **producers hoped to eliminate competition by establishing a monopoly** (complete control of the manufacture of a product), **reformers began to petition the government for change**.
- 2) Generally, U.S. leaders believed that the **government should not interfere in the market** but the **Interstate Commerce Act** was passed in 1887. It **prohibited unfair practices by railroads**.
- 3) In **1890**, the **Sherman Anti-Trust Act** was passed. It **outlawed unfair monopolistic practices** that stifled competition.

67)

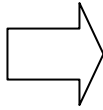
**Hazardous
Working
Conditions
in the Late
19th Century**



- 1) **Thousands of workers were injured or killed** in accidents each year.
- 2) Workers faced a **six-day work week of 10 to 14 hours per day**.
- 3) **Pay averaged from \$3.00 to \$12 weekly**.
- 4) **Jobs** were on a **take-it or leave-it** basis.
- 5) Industrial workers **could be fired for any reason**.
- 6) There was **no unemployment insurance, worker's compensation, health insurance, or old-age insurance**. **Children worked in factories**.

68)

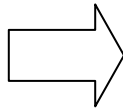
**The Rise
of Unions**



- 1) As businesses became more powerful, workers realized that they needed **some form of labor organization to protect their interests.**
- 2) A **union is an organization of workers that tries to promote better working conditions, wages, and benefits.**
- 3) Industrialists like **Andrew Carnegie** used **immigrant workers** or **closed down factories** rather than **negotiate with unions.**

69)

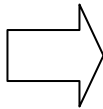
**The
Knights
of Labor**



- 1) In **1869**, the **Knights of Labor** began.
- 2) It **hoped to form one large nation union joining together all skilled and unskilled workers.**
- 3) Under the leadership of **Terrence Powderly**, it grew rapidly in the **1880s.**
- 4) However, it was **too loosely organized to be effective against big business.**

70)

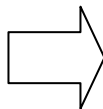
**The
American
Federation of
Labor**



- 1) The **American Federation of Labor (AFL)** was formed in **1881** by **Samuel Gompers.**
- 2) Unlike the Knights of Labor, the AFL consisted of **separate unions of skilled workers joined together into a single federation of workers.**
- 3) Gompers limited his **goals to winning improved wages and working conditions for workers, higher pay, and an 8-hour work day.**
- 4) He wanted **closed shops or businesses that only hired union members.**

71)

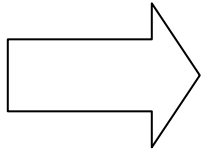
**Government
Attitudes to
Unions**



- 1- Political leaders often favored **laissez-faire policies.** They believed that **businesses should have the right to hire and fire employees as they pleased and that the government should not interfere in the market.**
- 2- **Union activities were often associated with violence.** In **1886**, the **Haymarket Affair** occurred. A **bomb exploded** at a demonstration of striking workers.
- 3- However, a **fire at the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory** in **1911**, **changed government attitudes.** **Almost 150 young women workers died** because the factory had been **bolted shut from the outside.**

72)

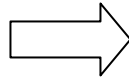
Government Reforms after the Fire at the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory



- 1) Soon **after** the terrible tragedy that occurred at **the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory**, Congress passed legislation **favorable to unions**.
- 2) Congress also **created the Department of Labor** to study labor problems, collect statistics, and enforce labor laws.
- 3) The **Clayton Antitrust Act** banned the use of **federal injunctions (court orders)** to prohibit strikes in labor disputes.

73)

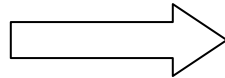
Urbanization



- 1) One important result of industrialization was **the rapid expansion of American cities**.
- 2) The **movement of people from rural areas to cities** is known as **urbanization**.
- 3) **Large families crowded into tenements**, single-room apartments often without heat or lighting.
- 4) **Cities were often run by corrupt “political machines”**. Political bosses provided jobs and services for immigrants and the poor in exchange for their votes.

74)

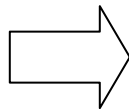
“Old Immigrants” and “New Immigrants”



- 1) Up until 1880, most immigrants had come from Northern Europe. These **“Old Immigrants”** were usually **Protestants**, except for **Irish Catholics**.
- 2) Most **“New Immigrants”** after 1880 were from **Southern and Eastern Europe**, especially Poland, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Greece, and Russia. They were **Catholic and Jewish**.

75)

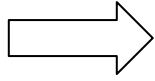
The Rise of Nativism



- 1) While the **new immigrants settled in ethnic neighborhoods known as ghettos** and their children learned English and became familiar with American customs (**their children assimilated or “Americanized”**), “Old Immigrants” became increasingly hostile.
- 2) **“Old Immigrants”** believed that **the new immigrants were inferior**.
- 3) **Nativists** believed that **people of other races, religions, and nationalities were physically and culturally inferior**.
- 4) This led to policies hostile to “New Immigrants.”

76)

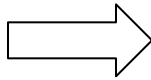
The Chinese Exclusion Act and the Gentlemen's Agreement



- 1) The **Chinese Exclusion Act** was passed in **1882**. It **banned all Chinese immigration**.
- 2) The **Gentlemen's Agreement** occurred in **1907**. The **Japanese government promised to limit future Japanese immigration**.
- 3) These policies were used to **pacify anti-Asian feelings in California**.

77)

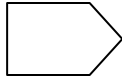
Settlement of the Last Frontier



- 1) Much of the last frontier consisted of the **Great Plains**, home to millions of **buffalo and Native American tribes**.
- 2) From **1860 to 1890**, the **herds of buffalo were destroyed**.
- 3) **Gold and silver were discovered** and thousands of prospectors moved to California, the Rocky Mountains, and the Black Hills.
- 4) The extension of the railroads, especially the **transcontinental railroad in 1869**, **allowed for the settlement of the Great Plains**.
- 5) In **1862**, the **Homestead Act** gave federal land away to anyone who would live on the land and farm it.

78)

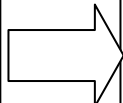
The "Indian Wars"



- 1) The "Indian Wars" **pitted settlers and federal troops against the tribes**.
- 2) These wars lasted from **1860 to 1890**.
- 3) Native American Indians were **placed on reservations**. These reservations were often smaller lands than the tribes previous lands and consisted of **undesirable land**.
- 4) Native Americans were **traditionally hunters, not farmers**.

79)

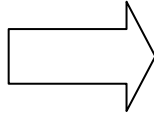
Reformers, Americanization, and Native American Indians



- 1) In the **late 19th century**, **prejudice against Native American Indians** was widespread.
- 2) Some **reformers** began to **protest their mistreatment**. The most famous was **Helen Hunt Jackson**. In her book, ***A Century of Dishonor*** (1881), she harshly **criticized the government** for repeatedly breaking its promises to Native American Indians.
- 3) The **Dawes Act** **encouraged a policy of Americanization**. The Act officially abolished Native American Indian tribes. It gave Native American Indians private property but it **failed** because it **did not take into account traditions**.

80)

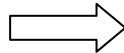
Economic Problems for Farmers in the Late 19th Century



- 1) In the **late 19th century**, **farmers** experienced increasing **difficulties**.
- 2) **Overproduction** was one cause of these difficulties. The opening of the West increased the amount of farmland. Machinery raised productivity. As farmers **produced more**, **food prices fell**.
- 3) Farmers had to ship their crops to market. **Railroads used the lack of competition** on local routes to charge **higher rates for shorter distances**.
- 4) Farmers were **constantly in debt**, borrowing to make improvements, buy machinery, or to get by during a poor harvest.

81)

The Grange Movement



- 1) In **1867**, the **Grange Movement** was organized by **farmers**.
- 2) It **blamed railroads** for farmers' problems.
- 3) While the **Supreme Court** changed its position on who controlled railroads, Congress passed the **Interstate Commerce Act**. This **prohibited railroads** from charging different rates for the same distance.

82)

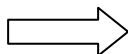
Populist Party (1891-1896)



- 1) In **1892**, **farmers** gave their support to the new **Populist Party**.
- 2) This party **represented laborers, farmers, and industrial workers** in their battle **against banking and railroad interests**.
- 3) The Populists **wanted unlimited coinage of silver** to make debt repayment easier, **direct election of Senators**, **term limits for Presidents**, **progressive taxation** (rich taxed more), **eight-hour work day**, and **immigration quotas**.

83)

The Election of 1896



- 1) In **1896**, the Democratic Party nominated **William Jennings Bryan for President**. His "**Cross of Gold**" speech denounced bankers for "crucifying mankind on a cross of gold."
- 2) Bryan **lost the election to the Republican William McKinley**.
- 3) However, the **direct election of Senators** and **progressive taxation** were later passed by other political parties.

84)

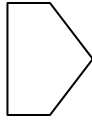
The Role of Third Parties



- 1) The Populists illustrate a role often played by **third parties** in American politics.
- 2) Third parties often **provide an outlet for minority groups to voice grievances and generate new ideas.**

85)

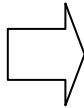
The Progressive Movement (1900-1920)



- 1) The **Progressive Movement** flourished **between 1900** and the start of **World War I**.
- 2) Progressives were **mainly middle-class city dwellers**.
- 3) The goal of Progressives was **to correct the political and economic injustices** that had resulted **from America's industrialization**.
- 4) They sought to **use the power of government to correct the evils of industrialization** so that all Americans could enjoy better lives.

86)

The Muckrakers and the Social Reformers



- 1) Among the **most influential Progressives** were **investigative reporters, writers, and social scientists** that **exposed government corruption and the abuses of industry**.
- 2) These **writers became known as muckrakers**.
- 3) **Jacob Riis, Ida Tarbell, Lincoln Steffens, and Upton Sinclair** were famous muckrakers.
- 4) Some Progressives were so **stirred by the abuses of industrial society** that they made **individual efforts at reform**.
- 5) **Jane Addams and Lillian Wald** started **settlement houses in slum neighborhoods**.
- 6) Other **Progressive groups** formed **associations to promote social change**, such as the **N.A.A.C.P.**

87)

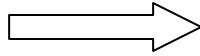
Progressive Governors



- 1) Progressives replaced "boss rule" with **public-minded mayors**.
- 2) They **expanded services to deal with overcrowding, fire hazards, and the lack of public service**.
- 3) They introduced **new forms of city government to halt corruption**.
- 4) Governors like **Robert LaFollete and Theodore Roosevelt** took **steps to free their state governments from the corrupting influence of big business**.

88)

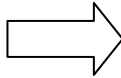
**Progressive
Political Reforms**



- 1) Progressives wanted **secret ballots** to ensure that voters were not subjected to voter intimidation.
- 2) They wanted **direct party primaries**.
- 3) Progressives also wanted **the direct election of Senators**. Eventually, **the Seventeenth Amendment** guaranteed the direct election of Senators.
- 4) **Voters could introduce bills in some states.**

89)

**Theodore
Roosevelt**



- 1) **Theodore Roosevelt's Presidency from 1901-1909** launched a series of **Progressive reforms**.
- 2) Roosevelt **revived the Sherman Anti-Trust Act**. Rockefeller's **Standard Oil Company was broken up**.
- 3) He distinguished between "good" and "bad" trusts.
- 4) His "**Square Deal**" led to the **Meat Inspection Act** and the **Pure Food and Drug Act** to protect consumers.
- 5) He also believed in **conserving forests and wildlife**.

90)

**Woodrow
Wilson**



- 1) Woodrow Wilson was a **Progressive Democrat**. He was elected President in 1912.
- 2) Wilson promised a "**New Freedom**" for America.
- 3) He wanted to **tame big business, increase competition, and eliminate special privileges**.
- 4) He **introduced an income tax**. The Sixteenth Amendment was ratified in 1913 and gave Congress the power to tax income.
- 5) The **Federal Reserve Act reformed banking** by establishing Federal Reserve banks.

91)

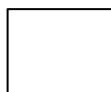
**The Clayton
Antitrust
Act**



- 1) In 1914, Congress passed the **Clayton Antitrust Act**.
- 2) It **increased the federal government's powers to prohibit unfair business practices**.

92)

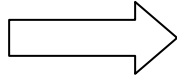
**The Suffrage
Movement**



- 1) In 1848, **Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott** organized the **Seneca Falls Convention**.
- 2) The Convention **passed a resolution that women were equal to men**.
- 3) The movement **focused on suffrage or the right to vote**.
- 4) **Susan B. Anthony and other suffragists** were able to **win suffrage in several Western states**.

93)

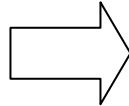
The Nineteenth Amendment



- 1) When American men went off to fight in **World War I in 1917**, millions of women took their places in factories and workshops.
- 2) **Women's contribution to the war** was the final argument in favor of women's suffrage.
- 3) The **Nineteenth Amendment** was ratified in 1920. It established that **no state could deny a citizen the right to vote on the basis of gender**.

94)

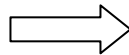
Causes of the Spanish American War



- 1) Many Americans felt that they had a **moral obligation to help Cubans in their struggle for independence from Spain**.
- 2) **Yellow journalists** like William Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer **exaggerated news from Cuba** to attract American support.
- 3) Americans wanted to **protect American investments in Cuba**.
- 4) In the "**De Lome Letter**", the Spanish Ambassador called President McKinley "**weak**".
- 5) The U.S. battleship **Maine** was **blown up in Havana Harbor**.

95)

Imperialism



- 1) After the United States' victory against Spain, the **United States acquired the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam**.
- 2) **Cuba fell under indirect control of the United States**.
- 3) The **Age of American imperialism** began.
- 4) Imperialism is the **domination of one country by another**.
- 5) By the early 1900s, the U.S. **had also acquired Hawaii, Samoa, and Midway**.
- 6) **Colonies provided needed raw materials and markets for manufactured goods**.

96)

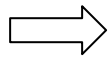
Certificate of Incorporation



- 1- **Corporations are costly to form**. A **certificate of incorporation** is a **government license to form a corporation**.
- 2- This license is issued by **state governments**.
- 3- While **stockholders face limited liability**, **corporations are costly to form and face double taxation**. The **corporation is taxed** and the **dividends or shareholders' profits are taxed**.

97)

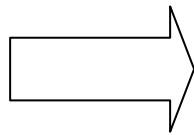
**The
American
Colonies**



- 1) Filipinos fought against the United States until they were defeated in 1902.
- 2) However, **Philippine independence was later granted by the United States in 1946, after World War II.**
- 3) In the 1890s, Queen Liliuokalani tried to take power away from the Americans. She was overthrown by American landowners.
- 4) Eventually, **Hawaii became the 50th state of the United States in 1959.**

98)

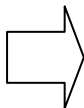
**“Open
Door
Policy”**



- 1) The **United States announced the “Open Door Policy”.**
- 2) It favored **equal trading rights for all foreign nations in China.**
- 3) With the defeat of the Boxer Rebellion and its hatred of foreigners in China, **Americans wanted to ensure that all foreign countries could compete in the Chinese market.**

99)

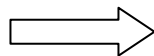
**Commodore
Perry**



- 1) In **1853**, the **United States forced open** an isolationist **Japan** to Western trade and influence.
- 2) Commodore Matthew Perry landed in Japan with American gunships to **end Japan’s policy of isolationism.**

100)

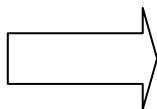
**U.S.
Imperialism in
the Caribbean**



- 1) **Cubans were forced to agree to the Platt Amendment.** This Amendment gave the **United States the right to intervene in Cuba at any time.**
- 2) When **Panamanians declared their independence from Colombia**, the **United States supported them.** In return, **Panama gave the U.S. control of the Panama Canal Zone.**

101)

**The Big
Stick Policy**



- 1) The so-called **“Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine”** also became known as the Big Stick Policy.
- 2) President Theodore Roosevelt declared that the **U.S. would act as the “international police power”** in Latin America. The U.S. would **send its troops to Latin American to protect American interests.**

102) **Reasons for the U.S.A.'s involvement in WWI** →

- 1) While **Woodrow Wilson** had tried to maintain **American neutrality**, several factors led to the U.S.A.'s involvement.
- 2) The **Zimmerman Telegram** promised to **return U.S. territories to Mexico** if Mexico helped Germany against the U.S.
- 3) The **Germans sank the British passenger ship, *The Lusitania***.
- 4) **German submarines attacked American vessels**.

103) **The Selective Service Act** →

- 1) Congress passed the Selective Service Act (**1917**) to **draft men for the army**.

104) **The Peace Settlement** →

- 1) While **civil liberties were curtailed (Schenck vs. US.)** and **restrictions were placed on free speech**, **Americans won the war**.
- 2) **Wilson's Fourteen Points** called for **freedom of seas, reduced armaments, and an end to secret diplomacy**.
- 3) He also **encouraged the formation of a League of Nations to discourage future wars**.

105) **The Treaty of Versailles** →

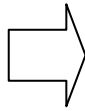
- 1) The Treaty of Versailles was the **treaty that ended World War I**.
- 2) It was **extremely harsh on the Germans**.
- 3) Though Wilson was opposed to it, his **League of Nations was established**.
- 4) The **Senate rejected the treaty**; the **U.S. did not join the League of Nations**, and became **isolationist**.

106) **The Roaring Twenties** →

- 1) The Roaring Twenties were **years of peace and prosperity**.
- 2) However, **some Americans feared a Communist revolution**. This "**Red Scare**" led Attorney General Palmer to **arrest radicals accused of communist activities**.
- 3) It also contributed to the **rise of nativism**.

107)

Sacco and Vanzetti



- 1- Sacco and Vanzetti were **Italian immigrants accused of murder** to get funds **for an anarchist revolution**.
- 2- Although the **evidence was insufficient** and the **jury clearly prejudiced** against Italian immigrants, they were **found guilty and executed**.

108)

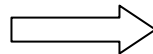
The Immigration Acts of 1921, 1924, and 1929



- 1) The “**Red Scare**” and the **Sacco and Vanzetti trial** greatly **contributed to the rise of nativism-a dislike of foreigners**.
- 2) A **series of immigration acts restricted immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe** by **establishing quotas** for each nationality based on America’s existing ethnic composition.

109)

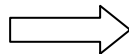
Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover



- 1) In **1920, Republicans returned to the White House**.
- 2) Presidents **Harding and Coolidge supported laissez-faire economic policies**, with minimal interference in business.
- 3) During **Harding’s term**, the **Teapot Dome Scandal** revealed that an **administration official had been bribed to lease oil-rich government lands at Teapot Dome, Wyoming, to businessmen**.
- 4) **Coolidge’s motto** was “**The business of America is business**”.
- 5) **Hoover emphasized “rugged individualism”**. He strongly **believed that government interference in business could threaten the nation’s prosperity**.

110)

The Rise of the Automobile



- 1) The **growth of in automobile ownership affected American life**.
- 2) **Automobile production required vast amounts of steel, glass, and rubber-stimulating those industries**.
- 3) Cars gave people **greater mobility**.
- 4) Cars made **suburbs** possible.
- 5) **Henry Ford** introduced the **assembly line**.

111) **Prohibition** →

- 1) Reformers saw **alcohol as the cause of poverty and crime**.
- 2) In **1919**, the **Eighteenth Amendment** was ratified, **banning the sale of all alcoholic drinks**.
- 3) Gradually, **Americans began to see this “experiment” as a failure**, since many people refused to accept the ban on alcohol.
- 4) The **Twenty-first Amendment in 1933 ended Prohibition**.

112) **Cultural Values of the 1920s** →

- 1) The **Scopes “Monkey” Trial** occurred when Tennessee passed a law that **forbade teaching Darwin’s theory of evolution**.
- 2) In 1925, John Scopes, a biology teacher, was tried and convicted for teaching evolution.
- 3) This trial highlighted the **clash between science and religion**.
- 4) **Women demonstrated greater freedoms** in the twenties. They worked outside the home, they rejected traditional clothing, and some even smoked.
- 5) The **Lost Generation of writers** like **Sinclair Lewis** and **F. Scott Fitzgerald** rejected the desire for material wealth.

113) **The Harlem Renaissance** →

- 1) **African American writers** such as **Langston Hughes** and **Countee Cullen** expressed a new **pride in their heritage**, while **attacking racism**.
- 2) The 1920s is often referred to as the **Jazz Age**, reflecting the **greater importance of African-American music**.
- 3) **Migration of African Americans to northern cities increased**.

114) **Causes of the Great Depression** →

- 1) **Overproduction** occurred. Companies were producing **more goods than consumers could afford to buy**.
- 2) There was an **uneven distribution of income**. Many workers faced hard times.
- 3) Many **investors hoped to “get rich quick” by investing in stocks with borrowed money (Speculation)**. When the stocks failed to produce significant gains, these **investors could not pay their loans back**.
- 4) **Banks made too many bad loans**, did not get the money back, and **went bankrupt**.

115) **The Stock Market Crash** →

- 1) On **October 29, 1929**, prices on the New York Stock Exchange began to **plunge to all-time lows**.
- 2) **Corporations could no longer raise funds. People were unable to repay loans.**
- 3) **Banks failed.**
- 4) **Thousands of people lost their savings.**
- 5) **As prices fell, factories closed and workers lost jobs.**
- 6) **As more workers lost jobs, demand decreased more, and more factories closed in a downward economic spiral.**

116) **Hardship in the Cities and on the Farms** →

- 1) **Businesses closed, farmers lost their farms, banks failed, and millions of people were out of work during the Great Depression.**
- 2) The Great Depression was **the most severe economic downturn in the history of American capitalism.**
- 3) Unlike today, there **was no safety net**. There was no Social Security or aid to the disadvantaged, elderly, or poor.
- 4) Many Americans **went hungry**.
- 5) In addition to the financial disaster, the **farmers of the Great Plains faced natural disasters in the 1930s.**
- 6) **A series of droughts in the early 1930s** dried up the crops of the Great Plains as well as the topsoil, turning the soil into dust.
- 7) Heavy winds **destroyed harvests** and carried soil away in **huge clouds of dust**.
- 8) These Dust Bowls led to severe hardships among farmers.
- 9) **Farmers were unable to grow enough to pay their bills, often abandoned their land, and moved to California.**

117) **“Hoovervilles”** →

- 1) **President Hoover’s Laissez-faire policies failed to help Americans.** He believed the economy would fix itself.
- 2) **Shanty towns of the homeless and unemployed** were sarcastically called **“Hoovervilles”**.

118) **The “New Deal”** →

- 1) **Franklin Delano Roosevelt became President in 1932.** He **promised Americans a “New Deal” to put them back to work.**
- 2) The “New Deal” was a **major turning point** in American history it **established the principle that the federal government bears the chief responsibility for ensuring the smooth running of the American economy.**

119)

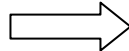
Relief



- 1) Relief measures were **short-term actions to tide people over until the economy recovered**. Roosevelt wanted **Relief, Recovery, and Reform**. The **government gave people jobs to help the economy**.
- 2) The **Civilian Conservation Corps (1933)** gave jobs to young people, such as **planting and cleaning up forests**.
- 3) The **Works Progress Administration (1935)** created jobs by hiring **artists, writers, and muralists**.

120)

Recovery



- 1) Recovery measures were designed to **restore the economy by increasing incentives to produce** and by **rebuilding people's purchasing power**.
- 2) The **National Recovery Administration (1933)** asked **businesses to voluntarily limit production, set prices, and implement a minimum wage**. It was found **unconstitutional**.
- 3) The **Agricultural Adjustment Acts** paid farmers to **plant less in hope of increasing crop prices**.

121)

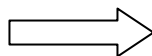
Reform



- 1) Reforms were aimed at **remedying defects in the nation's economy**.
- 2) The **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation** insured **bank deposits so that people would not lose their savings in case a bank failed**.
- 3) The **Securities and Exchange Commission** oversaw the **stock market**.
- 4) The **Social Security Act** provided **unemployment insurance and pension**.

122)

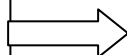
The Wagner Act



- 1) The **Wagner Act** gave **workers the right to form unions to bargain collectively with their employer**.

123)

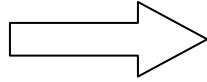
Reactions to the New Deal



- 1) **Roosevelt's efforts to combat the depression** made him **very popular**, giving him a victory in the 1936 election.
- 2) Roosevelt was elected to a **total four terms**.
- 3) Roosevelt died in 1944 after only one year in his fourth term. The **Twenty-second Amendment** was ratified in 1951, **limiting future Presidents to no more than two elected terms**.
- 4) The **Supreme Court ruled the National Recovery Administration and the Agricultural Adjustment Acts unconstitutional**.
- 5) In 1937, **Roosevelt proposed adding six new justices to the Supreme Court** to give him control of the court.
- 6) **Public reaction was negative** but the **Supreme Court stopped overturning New Deal legislation**.

124)

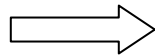
**American
Isolationism**



- 1) In the **1920s**, the **U.S.** returned to its traditional policy of **isolationism**.
- 2) **America refused to join the League of Nations**, passed **high tariffs on European goods**, and **restricted European immigration**.
- 3) The idea of **collective security or peaceful nations banding together to stop aggressors failed** because **major powers like the United States and the Soviet Union refused to join the League of Nations**.

125)

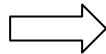
**Kellog-Briand
Peace Pact**



- 1) In 1928, the **U.S. joined 61 nations in signing the Kellog-Briand Peace Pact**. It **renounced the use of war as a national policy**.

126)

**America's
Attempt at
Neutrality
Fails**



- 1) As **European leaders followed a policy of appeasement** or giving in to the demands of a potential enemy towards Adolf Hitler, **Congress passed a series of acts to keep the United States out of war**.
- 2) The **Neutrality Acts prohibited Americans from selling arms to warring nations or traveling on ships**.
- 3) **However, the United States began preparing for war with the defeat of France to the Nazis**.
- 4) The **Lend-Lease Act** allowed President Roosevelt to **sell, lease, or lend war materials to any country deemed vital to the defense of the United States**.
- 5) The **Atlantic Charter** was signed in 1941 by **Roosevelt and Churchill**. It established a world based on **Four Freedoms: Speech, Religion, No Want, No Fear**.

127)

**Pearl
Harbor
and the
Home
Front**



- 1) On **December 7, 1941**, **Japanese airplanes attacked the U.S. Pacific fleet stationed in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii**.
- 2) The next day, **President Roosevelt asked Congress to declare war on Japan**.
- 3) Four days later, **Germany and Italy declared war on the U.S.**
- 4) The **Draft was instituted**. All men between 18 and 45 were liable for military service.
- 5) The draft and the expansion of production brought **a final end to the Great Depression**.
- 6) **Women, African Americans, and other minorities** worked in **factories** as other workers went to war.
- 7) Americans bought **war bonds** or loaned money to the government to help pay for the war. The U.S. government now owed money to bondholders. It became a **debtor nation**.

128)

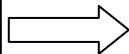
The War in Europe



- 1) When **Hitler invaded the Soviet Union and declared war on the U.S. before defeating Britain**, he made a great mistake.
- 2) **Roosevelt and Churchill** opened a second front against Germany in the West.
- 3) On **June 6, 1944 - D Day** - Allied troops landed in France and moved towards Germany.
- 4) In April **1945**, **Hitler committed suicide**.
- 5) The **Soviets captured Berlin and Germany surrendered**.

129)

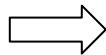
The War against Japan



- 1) At first, the **Japanese made significant gains in Asia and the Pacific**.
- 2) In **1943**, the **United States** began to **regain naval superiority in the Pacific**.
- 3) American forces began **“island hopping”** to liberate Pacific islands from Japanese control.
- 4) On August 6, **1945**, the **U.S. dropped an atomic bomb over Hiroshima**. On August 9, the U.S. dropped an atomic bomb over **Nagasaki**.
- 5) **Japan surrendered**. The emperor was allowed to remain on his throne but lost all political power.

130)

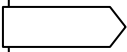
The Legacy of World War II



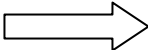
- 1) **Nazi leaders** were put on trial for **“crimes against humanity” in Nuremberg**. The Nazis had murdered millions of European Jews. The Nuremberg Trials established that **individuals are responsible if they commit atrocities, even during war**.
- 2) **General Douglas MacArthur** was assigned the task of **rebuilding and reforming post-war Japan**. Japan lost its overseas empire, was forbidden from having a large army or navy, and became a democracy. A new constitution in **1947** made Japan a democracy.

131)


The Cold War



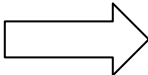
- 1) The **end of World War II** left the **United States and Soviet Union** as two **superpowers** in command of the world.
- 2) The **U.S.** had tremendous **economic power** and control of the **atomic bomb**.
- 3) The **Soviet Union** had the **world’s largest army**, which **occupied most of Eastern Europe**.
- 4) Although allies during the war, these two superpowers soon **became rivals** in a **“Cold War”**.
- 5) The war was **“cold” only in the sense that, because of nuclear weapons, the two superpowers never engaged one another in open warfare**.
- 6) The roots of the Cold War lay in **ideological differences**. The **United States wanted to spread democratic capitalism**. The **Soviets encouraged communism**.
- 7) When Truman and Stalin met at the **Potsdam Conference** in Germany in 1945, **differences** emerged over Eastern Europe.

132) **“Iron Curtain”,
Containment,
and the Truman
Doctrine** 

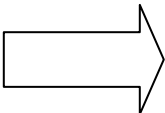
- 1) **Stalin put Communist puppet governments in power in all of Eastern Europe**, making these countries Soviet “satellites” as if an “**Iron Curtain**” had fallen between Eastern and Western Europe.
- 2) **Americans** responded to the Soviet domination of Eastern Europe by developing a **policy of containment** or **preventing Communism from spreading** to new areas.
- 3) The **Truman Doctrine** marked the **beginning of the containment policy**.

133) **The Marshall
Plan and the
Berlin Airlift** 

- 1) The **Marshall Plan** gave **massive economic aid** to the nations of **Western Europe** to **rebuild** their economies and reduce the attraction to Communism.
- 2) While Germany was divided, the **Soviets blockaded West Berlin (the democratic side)**, the **Western Allies began a massive airlift** to feed and supply the city. Within a year, **the Soviets lifted the blockade**.

134) **N.A.T.O. , the
Warsaw Pact,
and China** 

- 1) The **United States, Canada**, and ten **Western European** countries formed **NATO** in **1949**. These countries **pledged to defend every other member if attacked**.
- 2) The **Soviets** responded by forming the **Warsaw Pact** with its **Eastern European satellites in 1955**.
- 3) Meanwhile, **China fell to communism in 1949** under the leadership of **Mao Zedong**. **President Truman refused to recognize the Communist government**.
- 4) The **United States prevented the admission of Mao’s China to the U.N.**

135) **The
Korean
War** 

- 1) **Korea** had been divided into **two zones after WWII**. North Korea was communist and South Korea was not.
- 2) In **1950**, **North Korea invaded South Korea** in an attempt to unify the country under communist rule.
- 3) **Truman fired MacArthur** for wanted to recapture China from the Communists.
- 4) **Eisenhower ended the war** with minor border adjustments.

136)

**The Soviets,
Nuclear
Weapons,
and Sputnik**

- 1) In **1949**, the **Soviet Union** had developed its own **atomic bomb**, starting a **nuclear arms race**.
- 2) In **1952**, the **United States** developed the **hydrogen bomb**. The **Soviets followed** a year later.
- 3) **Nuclear weapons** acted as a **deterrent** because in **most situations nuclear weapons could not be used** due to the massive destruction that would follow.
- 4) In **1957**, the **Soviets launched the first satellite, Sputnik**, into space.
- 5) The “**Space Race**” had begun by 1958.

137)

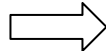
**Julius and
Ethel
Rosenberg**



- 1) President Truman ordered the establishment of **Loyalty Review Boards** to investigate “un-American acts”.
- 2) In **1950**, **Julius and Ethel Rosenberg** were indicted for **selling secret information** about the atomic bomb to the **Soviet Union**. They were **executed**, even though **many Americans doubted their guilt**.
- 3) **Congress conducted loyalty checks**.

138)

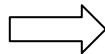
**The
McCarthy
Hearings**



- 1) In **1950**, **Senator Joseph McCarthy** shocked the nation by **claiming to know the names of many Communists who had infiltrated the State Department and the U.S. Army**.
- 2) McCarthy eventually lost his influence.
- 3) However, the term **McCarthyism** has come to mean **making wild accusations without proof**.
- 4) McCarthyism showed the **anxiety caused by the Cold War**.

139)

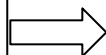
**Brown V.
Board of
Education,
1954**



- 1) This **Supreme Court decision** ruled that **segregation in public schools was unconstitutional**. It **overturned the “separate but equal” doctrine** established by **Plessy v. Ferguson in 1896**.
- 2) **Chief Justice Earl Warren** wrote the unanimous decision to **end segregation** in public schools.

140)

**The Civil
Rights
Movement**



- 1) **Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.** emerged in the **late 1950s** as the main leader of the **Civil Rights Movement**. He was **nonviolent**.
- 2) Nonviolent protesters engaged in **civil disobedience**, **opposing unjust laws** as Thoreau and Gandhi had.
- 3) **Freedom Riders** tried to desegregate bus lines.
- 4) **President Eisenhower** ordered federal troops to **Little Rock, Arkansas**, to **desegregate the public schools**.
- 5) **Sit-ins and picketing** occurred **against segregation**.
- 6) In **1963**, the **March on Washington** called for a new Civil Rights Bill.

141)

Voting Rights and Affirmative Action

- 1) After the **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, **Civil Rights leaders** turned their energies to **registering black voters and encouraging them to vote**.
- 2) The **Twenty-Fourth Amendment (1964)** **eliminated poll taxes in federal elections**.
- 3) The **Voting Rights Act (1965)** **ended poll taxes and suspended literacy tests** where they were being used to prevent African Americans from voting.
- 4) In **1965**, **President Johnson signed an executive order requiring employers with federal contracts to raise the number of their minority and female employees to correct past imbalances**. **Affirmative Action was upheld by the Supreme Court in University of California v. Bakke (1978)**.

142)

Eisenhower Years

- 1) During the **Eisenhower years**, there was a **housing boom**. **Developers built cheaper, mass-produced housing** due to the **rise in birth rates**.
- 2) The **Gross Domestic Product doubled**. The demand for consumer goods reached all-time highs.
- 3) In the **late 1950s**, there was a greater emphasis on **conformity**.

143)

The Kennedy Years

- 1) As part of his **New Frontier**, Kennedy **proposed a tax cut** to stimulate the economy, the **creation of Medicare**, **civil rights legislation**, and increased **aid to education**.
- 2) However, his **attempt to invade Cuba at the Bay of Pigs (1961) failed**. While his handling of the **Cuban Missile Crisis (keeping Soviet missiles out of Cuba)** in 1962 was a great success.
- 3) He was **assassinated on November 22, 1963**.

144)

LBJ's Great Society

- 1) **Lyndon Baines Johnson** became **President after Kennedy's assassination**.
- 2) He proposed the **most far-ranging social legislation** since the New Deal. His proposals were called "**The Great Society**" because he hoped to increase opportunities for all.
- 3) LBJ passed the **Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act**.
- 4) He **expanded Social Security** with the creation of **Medicare or medical care** for the elderly.
- 5) He declared a **war on poverty**. However, his involvement in **Vietnam weakened his Presidency**.

145)

"Youth Culture"

- 1) In the **1960s and early 1970s**, many young people adopted a **spirit of rebelliousness**. They **challenged the materialism of those in charge of American society**.
- 2) They were **shocked at the Establishment's indifference** to poverty and other problems.
- 3) This "**youth culture**" experimented openly with **drugs and sex**.
- 4) Many **young people protested the war in Vietnam**.
- 5) Protests continued **until the United States withdrew from the war in 1973**.

146)

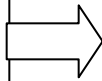
Women's Liberation



- 1) The **Feminist Movement of the 1960s** was directed at achieving **economic and social equality**.
- 2) **Betty Freidan** wrote *The Feminine Mystique*.
- 3) **Affirmative Action** opened **universities to women**.
- 4) In **1963**, the **"Equal Pay" Act** was passed.
- 5) Feminists introduced **Ms.** as opposed to Miss or Mrs.
- 6) **Roe v. Wade** (1973) guaranteed the right to an **abortion**.

147)

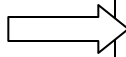
Black Power and "Red Power"



- 1) After the **assassination of Dr. King in 1968**, riots occurred. The **Kerner Commission** discovered that **urban poverty and racism** contributed to the **riots**. Some African Americans felt that the traditional nonviolent approach had failed.
- 2) The **Black Panthers** demanded **reparations** for centuries of discrimination.
- 3) **Black Muslims** believed that **African Americans** should have their own **state**. **Malcom X** initially **advocated violence but moderated** his views after a pilgrimage to Mecca.
- 4) The **American Indian Movement or A.I.M.** advocated **"Red Power"** as they sought respect for Native American Indians. They introduced the term "Native American."

148)

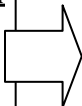
The Warren Court



- 1) **Under Chief Justice Earl Warren**, the **Supreme Court** became a **major instrument of social change**.
- 2) In **Mapp v. Ohio (1961)**, the Supreme Court **did not permit evidence** in court that was obtained by **illegal police searches**.
- 3) In **Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)**, the Court ruled that **a free lawyer must be provided** to those defendants who could not afford a lawyer.
- 4) In **Miranda v. Arizona (1966)**, the Court ruled that the police must inform suspects of their **Miranda rights: to remain silent and to have a lawyer present during questioning**.

149)

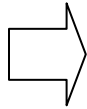
The Vietnam War



- 1) **Vietnam** was once a **French colony**. In 1954, the Vietnamese defeated the French and subsequently was **divided** into a North or Communist Vietnam and a South or non-Communist Vietnam.
- 2) After an election in 1956 was not held to reunite the country, **South Vietnamese Communists (the Vietcong)** with North Vietnamese support began a guerrilla war against the government of South Vietnam.
- 3) U.S. leaders believed in the **Domino Theory** or the idea that **if South Vietnam fell to communism other countries would follow**. Therefore, **Kennedy sent aid to Vietnam**.
- 4) **Lyndon Johnson** announced that the North Vietnamese had attacked U.S. ships in the **Gulf of Tonkin** in 1964.
- 5) The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution **gave the President power to stop communist aggression in South Vietnam**. LBJ sent **many American soldiers to Vietnam**.
- 6) **Nixon tried "Vietnamization"** or training the South Vietnamese army to take over the fighting.
- 7) However, by 1973, Congress passed the **War Powers Act limiting the President's power to wage war without a formal declaration of war by Congress**.

150)

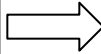
Nixon



- 1) President Nixon believed that **social problems were best dealt with at the local level**. Under his **New Federalism**, he **reversed the trend of increasing federal control**. He also cut spending on social programs.
- 2) He **established relations with Communist China** and encouraged **détente (relaxing strained relations) with the Soviet Union**.
- 3) However, **Nixon resigned** when he was discovered lying about the **break-in of the Democratic headquarters in the Watergate Hotel**.

151)

Ford and
Carter



- 1) **Gerald Ford, an unelected Vice President** who had been appointed President when Spiro Agnew was forced to resign as Vice President for taking bribes, became the next President after Nixon. He **pardoned Nixon** for any crimes. The nation suffered from **stagflation** or high unemployment and high inflation. By 1975, **South Vietnam had fallen to the Communists**. He also signed the **Helsinki Accords** with the Soviet Union recognizing post-World War II borders and pledging to respect human rights.
- 2) **Jimmy Carter was elected President in 1977**. Carter signed a treaty to **return the Panama Canal to Panama** in 1999. He hosted the **Camp David Accords** to foster peace between Egypt and Israel.
- 3) However, **Carter was blamed when Iranians overthrew their dictator, the Shah, and seized the American embassy. Hostages were released under Reagan**.

152)

Ronald
Reagan



- 1) Ronald Reagan became **President in the election of 1980**. He believed that **individuals and businesses were better able to solve economic problems than the government was**. He supported the policy of **New Federalism** begun under Nixon.
- 2) He encouraged **supply-side economics**. He believed a large supply of goods would decrease prices and stop inflation. Under “**Reaganomics**”, he **cut taxes on businesses and wealthy**. He felt these people would invest their **tax savings to finance the expansion of industry**.
- 3) The **Reagan Doctrine** stated that the **U.S. would no longer use containment but would aid anti-Communist “freedom fighters”**. The Reagan administration secretly sold arms to **Iran**. Profits were used to support the “**Contras**” in Nicaragua.

153)

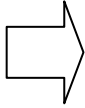
George
H.W. Bush
Presidency



- 1) Bush signed the **Americans with Disabilities Act** prohibiting discrimination against the disabled.
- 2) He was **blamed for the nation’s recession**.
- 3) He **sent troops to Panama against Noriega and Iraq against Saddam Hussein after Iraqi forces invaded Kuwait**.

154)

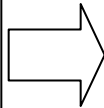
Clinton



- 1) Bill Clinton **won the election of 1992**. He was elected to **two terms**.
- 2) The **House voted to impeach or indict** the President after he lied **about a sexual liaison** but the Senate **vote fell short** of the two-thirds required to convict him.
- 3) Clinton pushed the **North American Free Trade Agreement or NAFTA through Congress**. It created a **trade association between the U.S., Canada, and Mexico**.
- 4) He spearheaded the use of **NATO forces to bomb Serbia when Serbian nationalists persecuted Muslims in Kosovo**.
- 5) He was a **tireless negotiator in peace talks between Israel and the Palestinians**.

155)

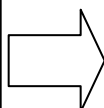
George W. Bush



- 1) George W. Bush, son of former President George H.W. Bush, was **elected in 2000** in the **closest Presidential election in U.S. history**.
- 2) He introduced the **No Child Left Behind Act**, requiring states to **test students in both English and mathematics**.
- 3) On **September 11, 2001**, **terrorists** from the radical Islamic al-Qaeda network hijacked U.S. airliners and crashed them into the **Pentagon and the World Trade Center**. About **three thousand people were killed**.
- 4) He declared a **“War on Terrorism”** and **invaded Iraq** after suspicion that the Iraqi leader was developing nuclear weapons of mass destruction. An Office of Homeland Security was created.

156)

Toward a Post-Industrial World



- 1) The U.S. has been **shifting from an industrial economy to a “post-industrial” or service economy**. Americans are now more likely to work as salespeople, computer programmers, bank tellers, or teachers than as factory workers.
- 2) The **Internet**, a worldwide linking of computers, makes it easier to communicate and find information.
- 3) **Global warming** prevents heat from escaping into space. The greenhouse effect may raise temperatures enough to cause polar ices to melt. The environment is a concern for all Americans.
- 4) The **“baby boomers”** (born between 1945 and 1965) will **begin to retire causing concerns for Social Security**.