**APUSH Review**

**PERIOD 1 : 1491-1607 The Era of Conquest**

* **Columbian Exchange**: Exchange across Atlantic of animals, food, crops, disease.
* **Protestant Reformation**: The revolt on the pope in Rome in the early 1500s. Priesthood of all believers, all should be able to read the bible, and more emphasis on the bible.
* **Encomienda System**:Spanish system regulating Indian labor.
* **God, Glory, and Gold**: The three reasons motivating exploration.
* **Black Legend**: Belief that the Spanish were ruthless and unethical.
* **The Treaty of Tordesillas**: The Pope divides up the New World between the Spanish and Portugal.
* **Syphilis**: Indians gave Europeans this disease.
* **Smallpox, malaria, yellow fever, influenza**: Europeans brought these diseases to the Americas.
* **Mestizos**: Mixed race of Spanish and natives. In the middle of their hierarchy.
* **Conquistadores**: Spanish conquerors that came for gold, god, and glory. Were brutal.
* **Mayans**: Native civilization with advanced calendars, mathematics, writing, and agriculture.
* **Aztec**: Native civilization that had elaborate administration, harsh religion, and human sacrifice.
* **The French**: Settled Canada and the Ohio Valley. Saw the New World as a source for raw materials and the natives as friends and trading partners.
* **The Spanish**: Settled Central and South America. Saw New World as a source of precious metals and religious conversions.
* **The English**: Went along the Atlantic seacoast. Saw New World as a source of precious metals and raw materials. Saw natives as savages.
* **Christian Liberty**: Freedom as a moral condition of abandoning the life of sin and embracing the teachings of Christ.

**PERIOD 2 : 1607-1754 The Thirteen Colonies**

* **Jamestown**: Founded 1607. 1st permanent English settlement.
* **House of Burgesses**: 1619. The first legislative body in colonial America, voted on by property owning men.
* **Puritans**: Wanted to purify the Church of England.
* **Mayflower Compact**: 1620. First agreement to self-government in America and sets up the colony of Plymouth. The founders there are Pilgrims, a Puritan group.
* **John Winthrop**: 1630.First governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony. Envisioned a "city on a hill" to spread Puritan righteousness. The New England colonies are similar as they are very strictly Puritan.
* **John Locke**: 1632-1704. Father of Liberalism. Enlightenment think, said that everyone has a natural right to life, liberty, and property. And there is a social contract between government and its people.
* **Roger Williams**: 1636. Establishes the colony Rhode Island, known for religious toleration through separation of church and state.
* **Anne Hutchinson**:Banished from Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1637 for speaking poorly about the ministers of the church. She also had religious meetings.
* **Pequot War**: 1637-1638. English settlements in Plymouth and Massachusetts encroached on Pequot land. Tensions brewed between Indian alliances, and the English and their allies massacred the Pequots.
* **Maryland Act of Toleration**: 1649. Guaranteed toleration to all Christians regardless of sect, but not to those that did not believe in the divinity of Jesus.
* **Navigation Acts**: 1651, 1660, 1663. Series of acts regulating trade in the colonies in order to benefit England.
* **Half Way Covenant**: 1662. An agreement extending church membership to church member's children who have no experienced conversion.
* **King Philip's War**: 1675. Led by Metacom, he attacks the English colonies for subjecting the Indian populations to colonial power. Results in Metacom's death but destroys many towns.
* **Bacon's Rebellion**: 1676. Armed rebellion led by Bacon against Gov. Berkley's rule. Over the idea that servants/lower class were being ill-treated by the ruling class. Resulted in planter class looking for a better labor force (slaves).
* **Pueblo Revolt**: 1680. Led by Popé, most successful coordinated attempt of driving out European settlers from their land. Resulted in the fleeing of the Spanish, who will come back in 12 years.
* **William Penn**: 1681 establishes Pennsylvania as a holy experiment. Religiously tolerant and self-government is based on Quaker beliefs, aka Society of Friends a Protestant sect who wanted equality and peace. Tolerance is a characteristic of the middle colonies.
* **Salem Witch Trials**: 1692. Outbreak of witch accusations in a Puritan village. Resulted in the hanging of 20 individuals. Example of mass hysteria.
* **The Great Awakening**: 1744. Religious revivals characterized by emotional preaching, and dramatic interpretations. Led by Jonathan Edwards who put fear of God in to people. And George Whitefield who did open air evangelical preaching.
* **Salutary Neglect**: Where the mother country lets the colonies run themselves.
* **Virtue**: Willingness to pursue the public good.
* **Indentured Servants**: A person under a contract to work a certain period of time in order to pay off passage to the New World.
* **Mercantilism**: Economic system where the economy is regulated to promote national power.
* **Triangular Slave Trade**: Slaves from Africa to Caribbean, molasses from Caribbean to Europe, goods from Europe to Africa.
* **Deism**: Sprung from the Enlightenment. Believed that churches existed for profit, and that God was beyond our capable understanding.
* **Southern colonies**: Plantation economy on cash crops such as tobacco and rice. Large plantations lead to the need of slaves as a labor force. Rather than Puritan, southern colonies were followers of the Church of England, but was not important in their politics.
* **Town meetings**: A town wide meeting to decide on issues facing the town as well as choose a group of people to govern the town in the following year. Restricted to white male residents.

**PERIOD 3 : 1754-1800 The American Revolution**

* **French and Indian War**: 1754-1763. Culmination of conflict between Britain and France in colonial aims. Resulted in culmination of debt for Britain due to war.
* **Proclamation of 1763**: Forbids settlement west of the Appalachian mountains. Ends salutary neglect. Angers colonists.
* **Paxton Boys**: Scots-Irish vigilante group that hated Indians and committed massacres. Philadelphia banned the Indians before further violence. The Paxton boys helped end the social experiment.
* **Stamp Act**: 1765. Tax on paper products in the colonies to gain revenue. Angers colonists. "No taxation without representation." Britain claims they have virtual representation.
* **Declaratory Act**: 1766. Parliament repeals the Stamp Act and declares that they have the right to tax and pass legislation in all cases anywhere in the colonies.
* **Boston Massacre**: 1770. British troops fire on to an attacking mob killing civilians. Fuel to the fire.
* **Boston Tea Party**: 1773. Bostonians dressed as Indians raid a tea ship and poured the tea into the harbor. A protest against taxation.
* **Coercive Acts**: 1774. Aka the Intolerable Acts, punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party. Quartering of troops and closing of the Boston port. Also reduced power of assemblies.
* **Olive Branch Petition**: 1775. An offer to the King from the 2nd Continental Congress for peace. It was ignored.
* **Common Sense**: 1776. Pamphlet written by Thomas Paine advocating for independence from Britain. "… absurd, in supposing a continent to be perpetually governed by an island."
* **Declaration of Independence**: 1776. Signed, declaring independence from Britain.
* **Articles of Confederation**: 1777. First constitution and central government. But lacked the ability to tax, to declare war, and to form a military.
* **Shays' Rebellion**: 1786. Rebellion led by Shay due to back country farmers losing their farms due to mortgage foreclosures and taxes. It was shut down, but showed need for stronger central government.
* **The Great Compromise**: 1787. A compromise between the small and big states. Creates the House of Representatives for representation based on population. And creates the Senate for equal representation.
* **The 3/5 Compromise**: 1787. Agreement that each slave will be counted as 3/5 of a person in determining representation for the House of Representatives and for taxation purposes.
* **The Constitution**: 1789 Goes into effect that year. The law of the land. Outlines the structure of government.
* **Anti-Federalists**: Those that opposed ratification fearing too much power to the central government.
* **Federalist Papers**: Essays and articles written by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay promoting ratification of the constitution.
* **Hamilton's Financial Plan**: 1790. His plan to stabilize the economy, includes the chartering of the U.S. bank, increased tariffs, and the Federal's assumption of debt incurred by the states during the war.
* **Bill of Rights**: 1791. First 10 amendments to the constitution outlining the rights of a citizen. Appeased Anti-Federalists.
* **Whiskey Rebellion**: 1791. Rebellion due to not wanting to pay the Whisky Excise tax. George Washington leads army and ends the rebellion. Shows the strength of the new central government,
* **Farewell Address 1797**: George Washington urges the U.S. to main neutrality and to avoid foreign alliances.
* **Republican Motherhood**: Concept that women had a duty in the home to educate good values in to their children.
* **The Sedition Acts of 1798**: Adams made it a crime to criticize the government.

**PERIOD 4 : 1800-1848 The Rise of Democracy**

* **Election of 1800**: First peaceful transition of power from one party to another. Jefferson elected.
* **Marbury v. Madison**: 1803. Established judicial review, allowing the court to determine the constitutionality of laws.
* **Democratic-Republican Party**: Jefferson's party, wants an agrarian based, decentralized, democratic government. Strict interpretation of the constitution.
* **Louisiana Purchase**: 1803. Jefferson buys from Napoleon the Louisiana territory for $15m. More than doubles the U.S. land area. Also Jefferson knew it was unconstitutional.
* **War of 1812**: Madison's war. Short war on Britain due to Britain's practice of impressment on U.S. ships during the Napoleonic wars. Andrew Jackson emerges as war hero. End of the war results in the demise of the Federalist party.
* **American System**: Henry Clay's system of protective tariffs, national bank, and internal improvement.
* **Market Revolution**: Initiated by improvements in transportation, especially railroads.
* **Missouri Compromise**: 1820. Admits Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state. All states north of the 36 30 parallel is a free state, every state south will be slave.
* **The Monroe Doctrine**: 1823. The U.S. would not tolerate any further interventions or colonization by European nations in the western hemisphere.
* **Mormonism**: Created by Joseph Smith who was then killed. Then led by Brigham Young to Utah to escape persecution.
* **Election of 1828**: Jackson wins by a landslide. "Era of Common Man."
* **Indian Removal Act**: 1830. Jackson removes Indians to land west of the Mississippi.
* **Bank War**: 1833. Political battle between Jackson, Clay, and Biddle over the renewal of the U.S. Bank. Andrew Jackson vetoed the charter and puts the funds into pet banks.
* **Whig Party**: Exists to oppose the Democrats.
* **Panic of 1837**: Caused by Jackson's bank policies, resulted in a two year long depression, of low employment.
* **The 2nd Great Awakening**: 1790-1840. Religious revival during the early decades of the 19th century. Based on Methodism and Baptism, and a tolerance of Protestant sects and good deeds for salvation.
* **"Burned over district"**: New England areas blistered by sermons preaching repentance.
* **Nativists**: People alarmed at the influx of immigrants, such as the Know-Nothing Party which dislikes Catholics like Irish.
* **Transcendentalism**: Philosophy of each person having direct connection to nature or God. Emphasizes intuition and individualism. Pioneered by Ralph Waldo Emerson.
* **Utopian Communities**: Communities characterized by reform of society. Shakers had communities where property is shared and men and women lived separately.
* **Cult of Domesticity**: Idealized view that women were moral leaders in the home, characterized by purity.
* **Temperance Movement**: Reformers targeting alcohol as the cause of social ills, part of religious revivalism. Very unpopular among Germans and Irish as they opposed it.
* **Seneca Falls Convention**: 1848. Convention of leading feminists, to initiate campaign for equal rights for women. Creates a Declaration of Sentiment, outlining grievances. Overshadowed by slavery issue.
* **Abolitionism**: Different organizations that support abolition of slavery. One of the more radical was William Lloyd Garrison author of The Liberator, he advocates for immediate abolition.
* **Cotton Gin**: Makes cotton king, as all colonies rely on the south's cotton as a source of wealth.
* **Immigration**: Irish immigrated to the U.S. in large numbers due to the potato famine in Ireland and were discriminated due to their Catholic faith. Germans immigrated to the U.S. as well and lived in tight knit communities.

**PERIOD 5: 1844-1877 The Civil War and Reconstruction Era**

* **Election of 1844**: Polk is elected on a platform of attaining CA, OR, and TX. Seen as a mandate to Manifest Destiny.
* **Mexican American War**: 1846-1848. War over the annexation of Texas by the U.S.
* **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**: 1848. Ends Mexican American War and forces Mexico to give its northern lands to the U.S. (NM, AZ, CO, UT, CA, NV), also initiates Gold Rush.
* **Compromise of 1850**: Slavery becomes outlawed in Washington D.C., California is admitted as a free state, and Utah and New Mexico will determine whether slavery is allowed through popular sovereignty. Also, the Fugitive Slave Law is passed.
* **Uncle Tom's Cabin**: Book by Harriet Beecher Stowe. Used powerful imagery and managed to convince many to not obey the fugitive slave act.
* **Kansas Nebraska Act**: 1854. Pushed by Stephen Douglas. Created the two states Kansas and Nebraska, and effectively repealed the Missouri Compromise by allowing slavery to be determined by popular sovereignty there.
* **Dred Scott Decision**: 1857. Scott has lived as a free man for a long time and went to court because he shouldn't be a slave. Court determined that he was a slave still and that a man has a right to his property no matter where he goes.
* **Lincoln Douglas Debates**: 1858. Debates over a senate seat between Stephen Douglas and Lincoln. Resulted in Douglas's Freeport Doctrine that states can override a Supreme Court decision such as Dred Scott because of popular sovereignty.
* **Election of 1860**: Lincoln defeats Douglas for the presidency. Results in South Carolina seceding from the Union and establishing the Confederate States of America.
* **Civil War**: 1861-1865. War between the Union and the Confederate States of America.
* **Suspension of Wartime Liberties**: Lincoln believed small infractions to the constitution were necessary in order to save the Union. Included suspension of habeas corpus and free expression.
* **Emancipation Proclamation**: 1863. Declaration by Lincoln that all persons held as slaves in the rebellious states are henceforth free.
* **13th Amendment**: 1865. Abolishes slavery.
* **14th Amendment**: 1868. All individuals born in the United States or naturalized to become a citizen, are protected by the law and cannot be denied rights in the constitution.
* **15th Amendment**: 1870. Citizens cannot be denied the right to vote based on the color of their skin or their race.
* **South Post War Economy**: In shambles. Cotton falls. Slave work force dissolved. And rich planters no more influential and forced to live modestly.
* **Lincoln's 10% Reconstruction Plan**: If 10% of a state pledges to stay with the Union and respect emancipation, the state will be slowly reintegrated. They would have a reconstructed government though.
* **Black Codes**: Many southern states passed laws to keep blacks down and try to rise cotton from the dead. Included obstruction of voting, systems of servitude, ban from owning land, and ban from serving on juries.
* **Ku Klux Klan**: Southern white group deeply angry of the new changes. Terrorized blacks and prevented them from voting.
* **Compromise of 1877**: Settles dispute between Hayes and Tilden election. Gives Hayes the presidential election, and promises federal funding to internal improvements in the south. Also remove Union troops from the south. The end of Reconstruction.

**PERIOD 6: 1865-1898 The Industrial Revolution and Rise of Capitalism**

* **Gilded Age**: Things appeared to be good on the surface, but underneath there were political, social, and economic issues.
* **Social Darwinism**: Theory that groups, individuals, and peoples were subject to the same laws of natural selection as seen in plants and animals. Used to justify racism and superiority.
* **Expansion of workforce**: Transition from farming to city jobs such as factories. Rise in child labor in the north. But sharecropping still persists in the south. Due to the rise in corporations, the rise in unions followed to fight for worker's rights. Such as AFL for skilled workers and Knights of Labor for both unskilled and skilled workers. The government would violently suppress strikes however.
* **Corporations and Monopolies**: Such as Standard Oil and Carnegie Steel, are extremely profitable due to their control of the product and the competition.
* **Laissez-Faire**: Hands of capitalism. The invisible hand of the market will regulate the economy.
* **Social Gospel**: Churches to deal with current issues for social reform.
* **Whiskey Ring Scandal**: 1775. A ring of distillers and federal officials were discovered to have colluded in tax evasion. Many of President Grant's appointees were indicted.
* **"New Immigrants"**: 80s. Before only Irish and German immigrants. Now there are Jews, Poles, and Italians. Fleeing poor economic conditions and despotism. Faced persecution in the U.S. now.
* **Haymarket Square Riot**: 1886. Anarchists protesting the killing of labor strikers by police. Bomb was thrown into the crowd and a riot ensued with police firing on to the crowds.
* **Dawes Act**: 1887. Allowed Indian reservation land to be broken up into plots to be sold to individuals.
* **Interstate Commerce Act**: 1887. Makes railroads the first industry subject to federal regulation.
* **Hull House**: 1889. Settlement houses offering services to poor, working class, and immigrants. Professionalized the field of social work.
* **Sherman Anti-Trust Act**: 1890. Illegal to form a trust and illegal to monopolize on any aspect of interstate trade or commerce. n
* **McKinley Tariff**: 1890. Raised tariffs to the highest ever. Corporations loved it since it protected them from foreign competition.
* **Populism**: Party platform formed in 1892 made up of discontented farmers who demanded inflation via free coinage of silver, nationalization of railroads, telegraphs, and telephones, and direct election of senators.
* **Panic of 1893**: Serious depression due to railroad companies over extending and causing bank failures.
* **Pullman Strike of 1894**: Led by Eugene V. Debs, 150,000 workers strike peacefully for higher wages. Was halted by federal troops.
* **William Jennings Bryan**: Democratic presidential candidate in 1896 under the banner of "free silver coinage" which won him the support of the Populist vote.
* **Plessy v Ferguson**: 1896. It upheld state racial segregation laws for public facilities under the doctrine of "separate but equal".
* **Booker T. Washington**: Prominent African American that was born in to slavery. Believes that racism will end once blacks have moved up by acquiring skills and proved their economic value to society.
* **W.E.B. Du Bois**: African American activist, urged blacks to resist systems of discrimination.
* **Spanish-American War**: 1898. The ship Maine's explosion in Havana Harbor initiates the declaration of war by McKinley on Spain. Results in getting Cuban independence from Spain. The U.S. gains Guam, Puerto Rico, and control over the Philippines.

**PERIOD 7 : 1890-1945 The Progressive Era, Imperialism, Twenties, Depression, and World Wars**

* **Platt Amendment**: 1901. Insured U.S. involvement in Cuban affairs, and gave the U.S. legal standing in claim to land there such as Guantanamo Bay Naval Base.
* **Panama Canal**: 1903-1914. The canal would allow access from the Atlantic to the Pacific with ease. Columbia would not allow, but the U.S. assists a successful revolution. The new ruling government allowed the construction of the canal for Theodore Roosevelt.
* **Roosevelt Corollary**: 1904. Theodore Roosevelt states that the United States has the right to protect its economic interests in South and Central America using military force.
* **The Square Deal**: Economic policy by Theodore Roosevelt that favored fair relationships between companies and workers.
* **Conservation vs Preservation**: Conservation is the careful management and regulation of the environment and natural resources. Preservation is the maintenance of nature in its natural state with as little contact with humans as possible as advocated by John Muir.
* **Triangle Shirtwaist Fire**: 1911. Disastrous fire that demonstrated the need for regulation and laws to protect and ensure the safety of workers.
* **Progressive Party**: 1912. Created by Theodore Roosevelt. A diverse group of reformers that believed society needed changes and that the government was the proper agency to correcting social and economic ills.
* **Socialist Party**: Party dedicated to the welfare of the working class. Platform called for more radical reform than the progressives such as public ownership of railroads and major industries.
* **Dollar Diplomacy**: Taft's policy of extending the U.S.'s international influence through private American financial investment in China and Central America. But obstructed by growing anti-imperialist sentiments.
* **The Great Migration**: 1910-1930. When about a million blacks left the south to seek jobs in the cities in the north.
* **16th Amendment**: 1913. Congress can tax income.
* **Preparedness**: 1915. Policy of military buildup to prepare in the case of war. Wilson's policy in 1915.
* **The Espionage Act**: 1917. Provided imprisonment for persons who either tried to incite rebellion in the armed forces or tried to obstruct the operation of the draft.
* **The Sedition Act of 1918**: Prohibited anyone from making disloyal or abusive remarks about the U.S. government.
* **The 14 Points**: 1918. Wilson's war aims and peace terms. Included the League of Nations, but the U.S. was unable to join it.
* **The Red Scare**: 1919-1920. Anti-communist hysteria due to a combination of unhappiness of peace process and fears of labor unrests at home. One part was called the Palmer Raids, which was the mass arrests of labor radicals, socialists, and immigrants, on very limited criminal evidence.
* **18th Amendment**: 1919. Prohibited the sale and manufacture of alcoholic beverages. Would be repealed in 1933.
* **19th Amendment**: 1920. Suffrage from women.
* **Business Doctrine**: The Twenties are characterized by business prosperity. Increased productivity, increased use of oil and electricity, and government deregulation and tax cutting of businesses.
* **Consumer Economy**: Enabled by electricity, millions bought home appliances and also automobiles. Advertisements appealed to the consumer's desire for status and popularity.
* **Fundamentalism**: Protestant preachers in rural areas condemned modernists and taught that every word of the bible is true. Blamed liberal views of modernists for the decline in morals. One trial, the Scopes Trial, a man loss his job for teaching evolution in school. He challenged it but loss the trial.
* **Quota Laws**: Passed in the 20s, severely restricted immigration. Especially for groups considered "undesirable" by nativists. Groups such as Asians and Europeans from South and East Europe.
* **Isolationism**: Policy of remaining apart from the affairs and interests of other countries, due to fears of another war.
* **The Great Depression**: 1929-1939. Caused by a series of economic failures. Wall Street crash resulted in the initiation of the depression. An uneven distribution of income contributed to the dramatic impoverishment. Excessive use of credit led to an incredible indebtedness that would result to default on loans and bank failures. Also caused by government policy of not regulating businesses.
* **Hawley-Smoot Tariff**: 1930. Herbert Hoover signs in the highest tariff in U.S. history. The European countries also raise their tariffs high as a response. This deepens the depression.
* **New Deal Philosophy**: FDR's attempt at ending the depression. Involved relief for the people, recovery for businesses and the economy, and reform of its institutions.
* **Glass-Steagall Act**: 1933. Increased regulation of the banks and how banks could invest customers' money. FDIC guaranteed individual bank deposits. Part of the First New Deal, addressed the banks.
* **WPA**: 1935. Works Progress Administration, part of the Second New Deal, spent billions of dollars between 1935 and 1940 to provide people with jobs. Employing them to constructing new bridges, roads, and public buildings. Was a success.
* **Wagner Act**: 1935. Guaranteed a worker's right to join a union to bargain collectively. Also outlawed business practices that were unfair to labor.
* **Social Security Act**: 1935. Federal insurance program based upon the automatic collection of payments from employees and employers throughout people's working careers. The funds would then be used to make monthly payments to retired persons over the age of 65. FDR's most impactful legislation.
* **CIO**: 1936. Union that broke from AFL as the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the rival union concentrates on unskilled workers in automobile, steel, and southern textile industries.
* **Fair Labor Standards Act**: 1938. Establishes a minimum wage, a maximum standard workweek of 40 hours, and child labor restrictions.
* **Early WW2 Policy**: FDR urged neutrality as well as a military buildup for preparedness. "Cash and carry" allowed Britain to purchase arms only if they use their own ships to carry.
* **Four Freedoms**: 1941. FDR calls them, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear.
* **Pearl Harbor and WW2**: 1941. Empire of Japan attacks U.S. fleet in Pearl Harbor. U.S. enters WW2, which effectively ends the Great Depression due to government spending towards war.
* **Japanese Internment**: 1942-1946. The forced relocation and incarceration of people of Japanese ancestry in the western interior.
* **GI Bill**: 1944. Provided veterans with pensions, government loans, and money to attend college. Was extremely popular and resulted in 2 million people entering college.
* **Atomic Bombs**: 1945. Dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Resulted in the deaths of 250,000 people.
* **United Nations**: 1945. Peace keeping organization adopted following WW2.
* **Holocaust**: The final solution by the Nazis revealed that the enemy's philosophy is one of intolerance and racism. This revealed a contradiction in American society.

**PERIOD 8 : 1945-1980 The Cold War America**

* **Baby Boom**: Younger marriages and larger families resulted in 50 million babies emerging from 1945 and 1960. Showed the confidence of the postwar era. By 1960, one-third of all married women worked outside of home, also showing the trend of more women in the work force.
* **Suburban Growth**: High demand in housing after the war, creates a construction boom. In a single generation, the majority of middle class Americans became suburbanites. But the mass movement to suburbia left cities like Boston and LA became increasingly poor and racially divided.
* **The Truman Doctrine**: 1947. The U.S. will support any nation threatened by communism. This policy is to contain communism in its existing borders, which is the policy of containment.
* **Taft-Hartley Act**: 1947. Outlawed the closed shop and secondary boycotts. Criticized as the slave-labor bill.
* **National Security Act**: 1947. Creates Department of Defense, National Security Council, and the CIA.
* **Marshall Plan:** 1948. Massive transfer of money and aid to help rebuild postwar Western Europe, intended to bolster capitalist and democratic governments and prevent domestic communist groups from surfacing. Was a very successful plan for Western Europe.
* **The Fair Deal**: 1949. Truman's program that called for improved housing, full employment, a higher minimum wage, better farm price supports, and an extension to Social Security. Most of his policies were blocked, except for the increased minimum wage and the inclusion of more workers in S.S.
* **HUAC**: Founded in 1939 to seek out Nazis, was reactivated during the postwar years in find communists. Investigated not only government officials but also Hollywood film industry and the Boys Scouts.
* **Joseph McCarthy**: Republican senator that in a speech in 1950, claimed to have had a list of communists working in the State Department. Known as McCarthyism, the practice of accusing people of subversion and treason without any evidence. He was revealed to be a bully and liar on television.
* **Korean Conflict**: 1950-1953. Resulted in a stalemate with Korea divided north and south with communist control north.
* **22nd Amendment**: 1951. Limits the terms of a president to 2.
* **Massive Retaliation**: 1954. Coined by Dulles, the military doctrine that nuclear war would result in the destruction of both sides. Thus serving as a deterrent from using nuclear weapons.
* **Brown v. Board of Education**: 1954. Court rules that segregated schools are inherently unequal and unconstitutional. Invalidates Plessy v. Ferguson. Energizes the Civil Rights Movement. South resists.
* **Montgomery Bus Boycott**: 1955. Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat to a white passenger and therefore was arrested. Sparks bus boycotts.
* **Southern Manifesto**: 1956. Opposition to the Brown decision, 101 members of Congress creates the Southern Manifesto and condemns the Supreme Court for abuse of judicial power.
* **The Eisenhower Doctrine**: 1957. Pledged economic and military aid to any Middle Eastern country threatened by communism.
* **"Military-Industrial Complex"**: 1961. Eisenhower warned of the dangers of the Cold War's effect on the U.S., especially concerning the military buildup.
* **Consumer Culture and Conformity**: Television, advertising, and the middle-class movement to the suburbs contributed mightily to the growing homogeneity of American culture. Also a result of free enterprise ethos following the war.
* **Election of 1960**: Kennedy wins by narrow 100,000 votes. TV played a decisive role in the election due to televised debates. Kennedy claimed there to be a "missile gap."
* **Cuban Missile Crisis**: 1692. U.S. discovers Russians building sites that can launch missiles at the U.S. in Cuba. Kennedy creates a naval blockade of Cuba. Soviets agree to remove the missiles. Kennedy agrees to not invade Cuba and also remove missiles from Turkey. The situation was tense as it seemed nuclear war was imminent. Had sobering effect on both sides.
* **Barry Goldwater**: Nominated by the Republican party to run against Johnson in the election of 1964. A staunch conservative, segregationist, who advocated ending the welfare state and Social Security.
* **Great Society**: Domestic programs initiated by Lyndon B. Johnson with the aim of eliminating poverty and racial injustice. Many programs such as medicare/medicaid became popular among both parties.
* **March on Washington**: 1963. Martin Luther King Jr. Leads one of the largest demonstrations in U.S. history. Highlighted by King's "I have a dream speech."
* **Civil Rights Act of 1964**: Johnson pushes it to pass, making segregation illegal in all public facilities and gave federal government additional powers to enforce school desegregation.
* **Food Stamp Act**: 1964. Expanded the federal program to help poor people buy food.
* **Medicare and Medicaid**: 1965. Medicare provided health insurance to all people 65 and older. Medicaid provided funds to states to pay for medical care for poor and disabled.
* **Voting Rights Act of 1965**: Johnson ends literacy tests and provides federal registrars in areas where blacks were kept from voting.
* **Malcolm X**: Radical activist of the black community. Promoted black nationalism, separatism, and self-improvement. Inspired groups such as CORE, SNCC, and Black Panthers for "black power."
* **Counterculture**: Movements of the 60s expressed by young people in rebellious styles of dress(hippies), music, drug use(LSD), and for some communal living. Died in the 70s.
* **Sexual Revolution**: One aspect of the counterculture that continued long after its demise. The decline of traditional conduct, and rise of openly premarital sex, use of contraception, and homosexuality.
* **Vietnam War**: 1961-1968. Proved to be a blunder for Johnson's presidency, escalating a war that could not be won, especially with heavy antiwar sentiments at home. Johnson decides not to run again. Nixon will gradually withdraw and Vietnam would be brought under communist rule.
* **Détente**: Nixon's foreign policy of easing hostility and tensions between the U.S., China, and the Soviets. Nixon travels to China to meet Mao to establish good relations.
* "**Silent Majority"**: The voters disaffected by antiwar protests, black militants, and the excesses of the counterculture. Nixon targeted these voters to create a Republican majority.
* **Roe v. Wade**: 1973. Struck down state laws prohibiting abortions, as a violation of a woman's right to privacy.
* **Watergate**: 1972-1974. Nixon's scandal. His committee was responsible for hiring men to break into the Democratic National HQ. Led to Nixon trying to cover up the scandal. He resigned as a result. Broke the trust Americans had for politicians.
* **Human Rights Diplomacy**: Carter's foreign policy emphasis. Achievements include the Camp David Accords of 1978 that provided a peace settlement between Egypt and Israel.
* **Iran Hostage Crisis**: 1979-1981. The Ayatollah Khomeini led Islamic fundamentalists to overthrow the shah in Iran that gave the U.S. oil. This caused an oil shortage due to the now anti-American government. Then an embassy in Tehran was seized and held the Americans hostage. Jimmy Carter failed to rescue them throughout his term, and was seen as an incompetent leader.
* **Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan**: 1979-1989. U.S. aids fundamentalists in Afghanistan to fight the Soviets. Those fundamentalists are the Taliban.
* **Carter Doctrine**: 1980. The U.S. will use military force if necessary to defend its national interests in the Persian Gulf.Page Break

**PERIOD 9**

**: 1980 to 2008 Reagan to the New Century**

* **Election of 1980**: "Are you better off now than you were 4 years ago?" Reagan succeeds in election. Signifies the resurgence of conservatism.
* **Reaganomics**: Aka supply-side economics, aka trickle-down economics. Argued that tax cuts and reduced government spending would lead to increased production, jobs, and prosperity. Resulted in a distinctively more unequal economic hierarchy as the wealthiest retained their money saved by tax cuts, while the bottom did not benefit as a result of the reduced spending on the welfare state.
* **1982 Recession**: Worst recession since the 30s. But in the following year, the economy underwent a long period of recovery as Reaganomics kicked in. Yet the gap between the rich and poor widened.
* **Military Buildup**: Reagan builds military budget from $171bn to $300bn.
* **Iran-Contra Affair**: 1985-1987. Discovered that the U.S. illegally funneled arms to the anti-American Iranian government to secure the release of the hostages. And also discovered that the U.S. armed Contras in Nicaragua.
* **Soviet Union Dissolves**: 1991. Marks the end of the Cold War.
* **Operation Desert Storm**: 1991. An operation part of the Gulf War under George H.W. Bush that drove the Iraqi from Kuwait. Left Hussein in power.
* **Clinton's Triangulation**: His political strategy of adopting popular conservative policies while maintaining popular liberal policies. This strategy leaves the conservatives with less popular policies.
* **NAFTA**: 1994. Free trade agreement between Mexico, Canada, and U.S. Eliminates tariffs/barriers.
* **The Dot-Com Bubble**: 1995-2001. Technological innovations in computers, software, and internet fueled increased national productivity and made electronic commerce part of American life. Joined by Amazon, Yahoo, and Google.
* **Clinton's Impeachment**: 1998. The House voted to impeach Clinton on accounts of perjury and obstruction of justice. Neither charge was upheld by the Senate and therefore failed. Popular opinion did not agree with the charges on him lying about his personal life either.
* **Globalization**: The trend toward increased cultural and economic connectedness between people, businesses, and organizations throughout the world. , The process in which countries are increasingly linked to each other through culture and trade.
* **Income and Wealth**: 1990-2000. Home ownership goes up and income is being adjusted very well across all races. The U.S. is the richest country in the world. Yet has the greatest concentration of wealth in its elites than its other industrial counterparts.
* **September 11**: 2001. The most destructive terrorist attack on U.S. soil.
* **PATRIOT Act**: 2001. Act passed by Congress under the Bush administration that allowed the government to take a more active role in surveillance and security after the 9/11 attacks, at the expense of civil liberties.
* **War in Afghanistan**: 2001. When the Taliban government refused to give up Osama Bin Laden, Bush overthrows the government. U.S. puts a pro-U.S. government in head of Afghanistan. Taliban insurgencies follow.
* **Bush Doctrine**: A policy adopted by the Bush administration in 2001 that asserts America's right to attack any nation that has weapons of mass destruction that might be used against U.S. interests at home or abroad. Initiates war on terror, vague, with no timetable for ending.
* **Operation Iraqi Freedom**: 2003. Bush invades Iraq, removes Hussein from power on the basis that he might have hid his nuclear weapons. Proved to be a lie, and chaos follows in the region between Sunni follows and Shiite militias.
* **The Great Recession**: 2008. Risky subprime mortgages were sold to unsuspecting investors around the world causing a housing bubble. When the housing prices began to dip, the bubble burst, and millions lost their money. One Wall Street bank, the Lehman Brothers, went under completely.
* **Election of 2008**: Obama wins, promising change. Uses social media to his advantage.