

Historical Era	11 th Grade – U.S. History Concepts
<p>The Civil War (1861-1865)</p> <p>TEKS: 8.8, US17.B, US18.B, US1.A, US1.B, US7.A, US18.A, US24.F</p>	<p><u>Identify the economic characteristics of the North and South</u> North: factories, larger population, trade and shipping South: agriculture, plantations, crops such as tobacco and cotton</p> <p><u>Issues that divided the nation:</u> Slavery – the South relied on slave labor for economic reasons States Rights- individual states’ right to ignore federal laws</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secession - a state’s right to detach from the union • Nullification theory - a state’s right to void or ignore a law that it disagrees with • Abolitionist - a person strongly opposed to slavery for moral and religious reasons • Underground Railroad - a secret network of cooperative individuals used to hide fugitive slaves and assist them in their escape to the North • Union - the North • Confederacy - the South • Reconstruction - the period of rebuilding the South after the Civil War <p><u>Important Individuals</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abraham Lincoln – President during the Civil War 2. Stephen Douglas-Republican Presidential candidate who opposed Lincoln 3. Harriet Tubman- an abolitionist heroine of the Underground Railroad 4. Dred Scott- a slave taken by his owner from a slave state to a free state and then back to a slave state; Supreme Court decided issue in 1857 and ruled that Dred Scott had no standing to sue because he was “property” and not a U.S. citizen 5. Ulyses S. Grant- General of the Union Army 6. Robert E. Lee- General of the Confederacy 7. Jefferson Davis- President of the Confederacy 8. Clara Barton- nurse who founded Red Cross 9. John Wilkes Booth- assassin of Lincoln 10. William Lloyd Garrison- “The Liberator” 11. Blanche Kelso Bruce- African American educator, landowner, Senator 12. Booker T. Washington- African American scientist and founder of Tuskegee Institute 13. Hiram Revels- first African American Senator <p><u>Causes of the Civil War:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. U.S. split on issue of slavery 2. States’ right to ignore federal law they did not agree with 3. Economic reasons <p><u>Significant Events of the Civil War</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gettysburg Address- Lincoln’s short inspirational address at the dedication of the cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania following a devastating battle that later proved to be a turning point for Union soldiers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before Lincoln’s address: “The United States “are” • After Lincoln’s address: “The United States “is” 2. Emancipation Proclamation- Lincoln’s declaration that all slaves in the South were free 3. Surrender of Confederacy to the Union at Appomattox Courthouse in Appomattox, Virginia 4. Assassination of Abraham Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth in the Ford Theater

	five days after Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox.
Reconstruction TEKS: 8.17B, 8.18B, US1.A, US1.B, US7.A, US18.A, US.24F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power of federal government strengthened • Unified nation • Southern economy devastated • Jim Crow Laws - Discrimination against African Americans in U.S. society- • Military Reconstruction of the South • Reconstruction Amendments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 13th Amendment- freed the slaves ▪ 14th Amendment-granted the freed slaves citizenship ▪ 15th Amendment- granted African American males the right to vote • Catalyst for Civil Rights Movement –

Historical Era	Concepts
Gilded Age - Immigration TEKS: US1.A, US1.B, US2.C, US5.A, US8.A, US8.B, US10.A, US10B, US11.A, US21A, US21.B, US21.C	<p>Vocabulary: Old Immigrants, New Immigrants, Population Growth, Impact of Asian Immigrants, Mass Transit, Work and Leisure, Education, and Population Growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Immigrants - from North western Europe before 1880. • New Immigrants - from South Western Europe after 1880. Faced racial discrimination because they did not speak English and many were not protestant. • Push factors - reasons to leave a country • Pull factors - reasons that draw you to a country • Ellis Island – European Immigration arrival station • Medical and Legal inspections – very broad rarely kept immigrants from entering the US • Ethnic Enclaves – Immigrants settle in NE cities in ethnic based neighborhoods with students who speak the same language and practice the same religion. • Tenements – Low rent apartments in slum neighborhoods <p><u>Asian Immigration</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chinese immigrants are not going to enter at Ellis Island in NY. Asian immigrants arrived in San Francisco from China on a one month voyage. 2. Angel Island is the immigration processing station in California for Asian immigration. Asian immigrants were called detainees and were immediately separation by ethnicity (Chinese held separately.) and gender. Detainees were not allowed to communicate with one another until they were admitted into this country. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Asian immigrants could wait up to 6 weeks to be admitted into

	<p style="text-align: center;">the US.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ii. Many Asian immigrants work on the RR's</p> <p style="text-align: center;">iii. Chinese exclusion act of 1882</p> <p><u>General Themes:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic conditions in Europe and the promise of a better life in America helped cause mass immigration. Many people wanted to escape famine land shortage, religious and political persecution. 2. Native-born Americans began to distrust the new immigrants (nativism) 3. Problems Immigrants faced: religious differences, language barriers 4. Problems: overcrowded living conditions, child labor, sweat shops, spread of diseases, strain on public services 5. Political cartoons- communicated political messages to immigrants who did not speak English. 6. Most immigrants lived in the cities such as New York
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Historical Era	Concepts
Gilded Age – Urbanization	<p>Growth of Cities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Eastern Cities are growing rapidly b/c immigrants arriving at Ellis IS in NY • Some immigrants are able to move to the Midwest and take advantage of cheap farmland • Asian Immigrants arriving in CA also work the RR to move west. <p>Overcrowding of cities creates problems like</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution from industrial factories • Slum housing known as tenements are often shared by multiple families • This results in severe overcrowding and dwindling natural resources. • Sanitation was limited often human waste was found in the street. • Immigrants lived in ethnic based neighborhoods called enclaves. • Immigrants were forced to undergo Americanization forcing them to abandoned their native cultures <p>Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transcontinental Railroad – Completed in 1869, it helped connect the West and East coasts. It made transportation of people and goods faster and helped jumpstart industry. <p>Science & Technology Inventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telegraph – Invented by Samuel Morse, the telegraph was the first machine to enable long-distance communication. The telegraph used the Morse code to translate codes. • Telephone – Invented by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876, the telephone allowed people to transmit messages from long distance. • Electricity – In 1880, the light bulb, invented by Thomas Edison, was patented and helped change business. In the 1920's, electricity was widespread in American homes and household appliances made life easier.

Historical Era	Concepts
Gilded Age	<u>Industrial Growth in America</u>

(Industrialization)

Reasons

- Natural Resources – coal, oil, iron
- Immigration – steady flow both Asia and Europe
- Capitalist mentality supported by laissez faire government
- Ingenuity – 440,000 patents in 1800s – inventions – Edison’s invention factory

Railroads – 1865 – 35,000 Miles > 1900 – 200,000 miles

- Land claiming – railroad companies given land claims – size of Texas
- Success of town based on railroad stop – no railroad > “ghost town”
- Transcontinental – Leland Stanford Union Pacific meets Central Pacific
- Corruption – money from government not used appropriately – Credit Mobilier
 1. Abuse of Chinese, other immigrant labor
 2. Faulty tracks just to make a dime
- Improvements – steel – safer/stronger – standardized size – standardized time
- “Stock watering” – make stock in railroads look better than it is – bribed judges

Steel – Andrew Carnegie – monopolized then gave away \$450 million by death

- America producing 1/3 of world’s steel thanks to Bessemer Process
- Carnegie - \$1.4 billion more than US worth in 1800

Oil – Rockefeller – kerosene first pushed – then automobile

- Consolidation – own supply and distribution
 1. 95% of oil refineries
 2. Rockefeller – uses illegal rebates and spies to control industry

Laissez Faire Conservatism

A government policy in late 19th century > industry controls gov’t

- Gospel of Wealth – Lord gave money to wealthy class – must be morally responsible
- Social Darwinism – wealthy deserve it – inherently better
 1. Poor by own shortcomings – “Acres of Diamonds” – poor deserve it

Effects on worker

Business becomes depersonalized – feel like merely a cog in a machine – hurts creativity

- Free enterprise/farming replaced by corporation
- Factory controls life – whistle and artificial discipline – become subservient
- Gibson Girl – advertising campaign encourages women to work in offices
- 2/3 dependent on wage – unemployment not based on effort, but larger economic issues

Union Movement

- Manual laborers vulnerable – employers can always bring in cheaper immigrant labor
- Machines displace workers
- Corporations make labor organization impossible
 1. Control legal process – best lawyers, politicians corrupt
 2. employs “scabs”/strike breakers – Gould “I can hire one half to kill the other half
 3. Force workers to take ironclad oath – won’t join a union
 4. Create company town – employees in debt to company stores
- Knights of Labor – replaced National Labor Union – began as a secret society

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Open to everyone – regardless of gender/race 2. Overzealous – talked about social reform/changing society – goals to unrealistic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haymarket Square – Chicago – dynamite injures cops – anarchists linked to unions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leads to massive riot – destroys reputation of Knights of Labor • American Federation of Labor – Samuel Gompers – “bread and butter” unionism <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More realistic – wages, hours, working conditions 2. Used walkout and boycott to get way 3. by 1900 view of labor starts to change – not seen as chaos starters <p><u>Industrialization Judgement</u> – were capitalists “Captains of Industry” or “Robber Barons”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class tension never as big a deal in America as in Europe • Creates belief in upward mobility • But...destroyed traditional farmer’s values/spiritual lives for capitalism • Two classes resulted – owners of labor class and the labor class
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Historical Era	Concepts
<p>New Frontiers (1877 – 1899)</p> <p><u>TEKS:</u> US.1A, US1.B, US2.A, US2.B, US2.C, US10.A, US11.A, US12.A, US22.A, US23.A,</p> <p>TAKS Objectives: 1-5</p>	<p><u>Manifest Destiny</u> European Americans believed it was their God given destiny to control the North American continent from sea to shiny sea. (Atlantic to the Pacific)</p> <p><u>Americans fought and bought their way West.</u></p> <p><u>Treaty of Paris 1783</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new US of America required Great Britain to turn over the Ohio River Valley as part of the treaty. In 1803 President Thomas Jefferson bought the Louisiana Purchase from France. 1845 Texas applied to join the Union. Shortly thereafter the US fought and won a war with Mexico (Mexican/American War 1846-1848) and acquired California, New Mexico, and Arizona. The rest of the West was gained by the Indian Wars, which resulted in the Indians’ Removal to reservations. <p><u>Gold Rush</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the discovery of Gold in the Rocky Mountains many Americans from the East traveled to California to make their fortune in gold mining. Many Chinese traveled across the Pacific Ocean to also find their fortune in the gold mines. Mostly Chinese men came, but when they arrived in California, they were faced with discrimination from the white minors. Many of the men started laundry businesses washing the minors’ clothes. Some of them gained work building the Transcontinental Railroad. <p><u>Transcontinental Railroad</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What: A railroad which spanned across the west to California. Use a map of <i>TC RR</i>. • The Union Pacific built the railroad from Omaha, Nebraska using Irish immigrant labor and the Central Pacific RR built the railroad using Chinese immigrant labor from Sacramento to Promotory Point Utah where the CP RR connected the UP RR. <p><u>Geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Using a map ask students why the Irish laid more miles of track than the</i>

Chinese. Some of the answers might be "Chinese work slower" or "the Chinese are lazy".

- Point out to students that the Chinese had to build the RR through the mountains, which is far harder and more dangerous than laying track across the Great Plains.
- Transcontinental RR greatly facilitated the settlement of the West. Americans no longer needed to make the long and dangerous trip by covered wagons or stagecoaches.
- Transcontinental Railroad eliminated or shortened **Cattle Drives**. The railroads now moved cattle to market and also brought manufactured goods from the East to the West.

What does Populism mean? Supported by the common people who labor.

- Why are third political parties important? Third political parties introduce new ideas into the national conscious. Eventually the mainstream political parties (Republicans and Democrats) will adopt these new ideas as part of their party platform. This will lead to the demise (the end) of the third political party.

When:

- Populism came into existence in the last two decades of the 1800's

Who are the Populists?

- Primarily farmers and also the very poor immigrant laborers.
- Farmers organized themselves into associations: The Grange Organization and The Farmers Alliance: These organizations worked toward economic, political, and social reform. Eventually these farmers associations turned into a political movement called Populism.

Where did it start:

- Geographic location of the farmers Great Plains area.

Why did the farmers feel a need to organize a political movement

- To solve the problems of the farmer and the lowly immigrant worker.

What are the issues or problems for the farmers?

- Economic Issues:
 1. Prices for the farmers' crops were very low. The farmers' income had dramatically dropped.
 2. Farmers had huge debts: In better times, farmers had borrowed money from the banks for farm equipment and had bought on credit from businesses many farm necessities such as seed and fertilizer.
 3. Rail Roads greatly overcharged farmers to ship their crops and livestock to market. The farmers could not make a profit.
- The Populist Platform (Ideas and Solutions for Problems)
Economic Reforms:
 - Socialize Railroads: In socialist countries, the government owns some of the businesses. In capitalistic countries e.g.the U.S., private citizens own all of the businesses. Progressives wanted the US Government to take over ownership of the railroads. This was a very radical idea.
 - Create Inflation – Farmers need higher prices for their crops. Farmers wanted the government to print more money and put it into circulation.

	<p>With more money available to the people, they will increase their spending. With the increase in demand for consumer goods, prices will rise including farmers' crop prices. Furthermore, farmers could payback their loans and debts with money that wasn't as valuable as when they borrowed it. They would be paying with cheaper dollars.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Populism wanted Bi-metalism: Since the money supply was based on the Gold Standard, which means every dollar is backed by gold in the US Treasury, no more money could be printed than there was gold. Farmers wanted the US Government to back money also with silver. Bi-metalism is two metals, gold and silver backed money. • 8 hour workday: Populist wanted the government to pass a law that laborers could work no more than 8 hours a day. This idea appealed to the immigrant factory workers who labored from 12 – 15 hours a day, 6 days a week. • Political Reforms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Direct Election of United States Senators – At the time the United States Constitution stipulated that each states 2 US Senators would be selected by each states legislature. Populist wants to increase the political power of the people (Increase Democracy) by having the people vote directly for their two US Senators. <p>Secret Ballots – At the time, voters had no privacy at the voting polls. Many immigrant laborers felt</p>
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Historical Era	Concepts
<p>Progressivism</p> <p>TEKS: US1.A, US2.A, US2.C, US4.A, US4.B, US5.A, US7.A, US11.B, US12.B, US12.C, US18.A, US18.B, US19.A, US21.D</p>	<p><u>Women's suffrage movement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seneca Falls Convention – women launched 1st suffrage movement in US at Seneca Falls NY. Stanton issued the Declaration of Sentiments demanding rights for women including the vote. • Susan B. Anthony – worked for the passage of the 19th Amendment. Leader of the women's suffrage movement. • Elizabeth Cady Stanton – worked with Susan B. Anthony for the passage of the 19th amendment. Married and presented a more feminine voice in the women's suffrage movement. • Lucretia Mott – ardent abolitionist who worked with Stanton to compose a detailed agenda of women's grievances. • Carrie Chapman Catt – President of the NAWASA, met with President Wilson to promote Women's suffrage. • Alice Paul & Lucy Burns – organized a parade of 5000 suffragettes in 1913 during Wilson's inauguration; Built a more radical movement for suffrage. • 19th Amendment – Women's Suffrage passed in 1920. • The women's suffrage movement gained momentum between 1910-1920 due to urbanization, industrialization, and women's participation in World War I. The women's suffrage movement culminates in the passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920. <p><u>Interstate Commerce Commission 1887</u> to regulate RR rates supreme court rules it unconstitutional in 1897, in 1906 under Pres. T. Roosevelt gained effective power.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth of Labor Unions • Industrialization resulted in the organization of workers to fight for better working conditions, higher wages, and child labor laws. Samuel Gompers – led Cigar Makers International Union, joined other Craft Unions, Organized the AFL, used strikes as major tactics

- Eugene Debs – Organized skills and unskilled union the ARU.
- Mother Jones – Supported Great Strike of 1877 for the United Mine Workers of America, fought against child labor.
- AFL – organized by Gompers, focused on collective bargaining to reach written agreements between workers and management.
- WWI – welcomed African Americans, included miners, lumberers, dock workers, “wobblies”, gave solidarity to unskilled workers.
- Great Strike of 1877 – Railroad strike, RR stop for more than a week, Pres. Hayes intervenes and Federal Troops end the Strike.
- Haymarket Affair – 3000 unionist protesting police brutality at McCormick Harvester Plant, met in Chicago, police fired on workers,
- Homestead Strike – Steel workers strike, Pinkertons and Pennsylvania National Guard battle Steel Workers Union.
- Pullman Company Strike – ARU led by Debs strike against Pullman b/c of layoffs, President Cleveland sent Federal Troops, Debs jailed, Strikers blacklisted.
- Government supports big business during this laissez faire period in U.S. History.
- Sherman Anti-Trust Act – passed in 1890 making it illegal to form a trust that interfered with free trade between states or internationally.

Political Machines

Organized group controlling a political party in a city offering services to voters and businesses in exchange for political/financial support.

- Tammany Hall – pyramid of political machine, base was precinct workers and captains to gain voters support in neighborhoods. Ward bosses were in the middle of the pyramid – worked to secure votes in districts. City Boss controlled the activities of the political machine throughout the city. Machines helped immigrants with naturalization, housing, and jobs in return for votes.
- Tweed Ring Scandal – Boss Tweed head of Tammany Hall, NYC. Democratic Political Machine defrauded city of 10 million by awarding a contract for the construction of NY county Court house.
- Thomas Nast – Political Cartoonist aroused public outrage, which led to the fall of the Tweed Ring in 1871 with Tweed serving 12 years in jail.

Civil Service Reform

Corruption in local politics during this era began to influence national politics leading to reform.

- Patronage – giving government jobs to people who helped government get elected also known as spoils system.
- Pendleton Civil Service Act – organized the Civil Service Commission to make appointments to federal jobs based on merit.

Economic Issues

- Laissez – Fair Economics – Rapid industrialization in the late 19th century resulted in government playing a laissez faire role in the regulation of business. During the early 20th century citizens organized to demand social economic, and political changes in the country.

Social Issues –

- Child Labor - Due to the need for increasing income families sent children to work. 20% of boys and 10% of girls under the age of 15 some as young as 5 years held full time jobs. The treatment of children as well as unsafe conditions led citizens to demand restrictions on child labor. The national child labor Committee in 1904 gathered evidence of child labor, they were joined by labor union members, passed Keating – Owen Act in 1916, was overturned 2 years later. Eventually child labor laws were passed.
- Muckrakers – Magazine journalist who exposed the corrupt side of business

and life in the early 1900's.

1. Upton Sinclair - The Jungle – exposed unsanitary practices in the meat packing industry.
2. Carrie Nation – worked for prohibition, which resulted in the passage of the 18th Amendment.
3. Jacob Riis – Urban photographer that exposed poverty in cities.
4. Ida Tarbell – exposed Rockefellers corrupt practices.

Student understands the effects of reform and third party movements on Society

- Increasing People's Political Power
- Initiative – a procedure by which a legislative measure can be originated by the people rather than by lawmakers.
- Referendum – a procedure by which a proposed legislative measure can be submitted to a vote of the people.
- Recall – a procedure for removing a public official from office by a vote of the people.
- 16th Amendment – creates a mandatory income tax
- 17th Amendment – allows for the direct election of US Senators

Progressive People

- Susan B. Anthony – See above, refer to all suffragettes
- Jane Addams – Hull house, worked for immigrant rights and urban poor.
- Victoria Woodhall – advocated free love, contraception, and economic independence.
- WEB DuBois – 1st African –American to graduate from Harvard. Promoted formal education for African Americans. Wrote the Crisis, founder of the NAACP.
- Booker T. Washington - led the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute an all black training school.
- Marcus Garvey – Led a black Nationalist back to Africa Movement, jailed for Mail Fraud.
- Robert Lafollette – Progressive Governor of WI, WI idea.
- Teddy Roosevelt – US president that passed the meat inspection Act, promoted women's suffrage, was an avid conservationist. Trust buster, Big Stick Policy
- National Park System – established in 1903 included Yosemite Nat'l Park.
- Woodrow Wilson – New Freedom Plan, Reforms included child labor reform, aid to farmers, 8 hr workdays for RR employees, and he reluctantly agreed t the 19th amendment.

Historical Era	Concepts
<p>Imperialism (including the Spanish American War)</p> <p>TEKS: US1.A,US1.C, US3.A, US9.A, US9.B, US10A, US10.B, US12.D, US12.E, US15.B</p>	<p><u>Identify the era of Imperialism and the Spanish American War</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imperialism is the policy of extending a nation's authority over other countries by economic, political, or military means. • Imperialism late 19th century to early 20th century • Spanish American War 1898 <p><u>United States moves into a position as a world power.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alfred Thayer Mahan – Promoted expansionism and greater US naval power • Theodore Roosevelt – Secretary of the navy, Lt. Col. In Spanish American War, Under Wood as a rough rider, social Darwinist, believed in US world superiority, elected President in 1900, Roosevelt Corollary, Panama Canal. • John J. Pershing – leader of the 10th Negro Calvary

- John Hay – Open Door Policy (promotes open trade with China.)
- Boxer Rebellion – A short-lived Chinese Rebellion against European Influence.
- Dollar Diplomacy – US government guarantees loans to Latin American companies however US bankers gained control of Nicaragua's RR system and banks. Nicaragua revolted, 2000 marines sent to Nicaragua. Dollar diplomacy was often used to keep European influences out of the Caribbean.
- Missionary Diplomacy – According to Woodrow Wilson the US had a moral responsibility to deny recognition to any Latin American Government if viewed as oppressive, undemocratic, or hostile to the US. Wilson used missionary diplomacy to intervene in Mexico overthrowing Huerta and recognizing the Carranza government. Mexicans resented US involvement in their affairs and many supported a rebel group lead by Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata.
- Panama Canal – Begun during the Roosevelt administration to reduce travel time and increase trade between the east and west coast of the United States. The US engineered a rebellion in Columbia to gain territory to build a canal. The canal was a 14-year project costing 5-6 thousand American lives due to mosquito related diseases. US controlled the canal for 99 years. The canal is now controlled by Panama.

Territorial Acquisitions –

- Alaska – promoted by Seward often called Seward's folly. The US purchased AI from Russia for \$7.2 million.
- Hawaii – 1887 the US built a Naval Base at Pearl Harbor to protect American Agricultural/Business interest in Hawaii. Ambassador John Stevens organized a revolt placing Sanford Dole as head of the new Hawaiian government. 1898 Congress proclaimed Hawaii a US territory.

Spanish American War –

- The US used the Monroe Doctrine to justify military aid to Cuba in its quest for independence from Spain. American sugar and tobacco interest where being jeopardized by civil unrest between Cuban rebels and Spanish authorities.
- DeLome Letter – a letter from the Spanish foreign minister to the US insulting President McKinley, became public in American newspapers.
- Feb. 17 1898 – A new US naval ship the USS Maine exploded in Havana Harbor killing 217 US Sailors that provided the spark for direct US involvement on behalf of the Cuban rebels.
 1. Yellow Journalism - use of sensationalized and exaggerated reporting by newspapers and magazines to attract readers.
 - engineered by William Randolph Hearst gave public support for the US involvement in what would be known as the Spanish – American War.
 2. War in the Philippines – Surprisingly the 1st battle of the SP AM War took place in the Philippines not in Cuba. April 30th 1898 Commodore George Dewey destroyed/captured every Spanish Ship in Manila Harbor within 7 hours. By August Spanish troops in Manila surrendered to the US.
 3. Rough Riders and the 10th Negro Calvary – gained notoriety for their valor in the battle of San Juan Heights that helped to conclude the conflict in Cuba. Their leaders Leonard Wood, Theodore Roosevelt, John J. Pershing also gained notoriety.
 4. Treaty of Paris – The Treaty of Paris 1898 formally ended the Spanish American conflict. At the Peace talks Spain freed Cuba, turned over the islands of Guam, Puerto Rico, and sold the Philippines to the United States for \$20 million.

<p>Historical Era</p> <p>World War I</p> <p>TEKS: US1C, US3.B, US3.C, US3.D, US10.A, US12.E, US15.B, US22.B</p>	<p>Concepts</p> <p><u>REASONS FOR U. S. INVOLVEMENT IN WWI (TEK 3B)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unrestricted submarine warfare : The Germans used “U-boats” to sink ships in the Atlantic to disrupt trade thought to aid the Allied war effort. They did without warning or attempting to rescue any from the torpedoed ship. Among these ships were the <i>Lusitania</i> and the <i>Sussex</i>. • Zimmermann Note: The Zimmermann Note was a correspondence from a German ambassador to Mexico promising them lands that they had lost to the U. S. if in case of war with Germany Mexico would attack the U. S. • British Propoganda: The British controlled the Atlantic Cable sending war information and news stories that they chose or fabricated to influence the American people. <p><u>ANALYZE SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND THE IMPACT OF INDIVIDUALS IN WORLD WAR I (TEK 3C)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Argonne Forest: The final Allied offensive of WWI • 2nd Battle of the Marne : The turning point of the war where the German’s defensive forces are demolished. • John j. Pershing: Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces • Woodrow Wilson: President of the U.S. who at the end of the war tries to convince the other victors to adopt his 14 Points and to be moderate in the terms of the treaty. • Henry Cabot Lodge: Lodge was a Republican Senator who is largely responsible for the U.S. not joining the League of Nations or signing the Treaty. • Eugene V. Debs: He was a labor leader who voiced opposition to WWI and who goes to jail for violation of the Sedition Act. • Vladimir Lenin: Communist leader of the Bolsheviks in Russia who gain control of the country after the revolution which ends Russian participation in WWI. • The Big Four: This refers to the leaders of England (Lloyd-George), France (Clemenceau), Italy (Orlando) and the U.S. (Wilson) who met to determine the terms of the peace. • New Technology: There were many more efficient ways to fight a war in 1914. The use of machine guns, poison gas, airplanes, tanks, and etc. made warfare even more deadly. <p><u>ANALYZE MAJOR ISSUES RAISED BY INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wilson’s 14 Points: Wilson worked to eliminate what he felt would satisfy most national needs. These arguments were intended to create a world where war would not be a need option. The points included freedom of seas, territorial integrity and the League of Nations. He intended to make the world safe for democracy. • Treaty of Versailles: The treaty that was finally approved by the members of the Big 4 was punitive and ;the map of Europe was re-drawn in such a way that future problems were guaranteed. <p><u>IDENTIFY AND EXPLAIN REASONS FOR CHANGES IN POLITICAL BOUNDARIES RESULTING FROM INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT (TEK 9B)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty of Versailles: The map of Europe reflected the intentions of the Big 4 to control and dominate Germany in the future. The “buffer” states created were meant to insulate the European powers and make them safe from future invasions. It really created conflict territories that invited problems.

	<p><u>ANALYZE EFFECTS OF CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIS PATTERNS RESULTING FRO M MIGRATION WITH IN THE U. S. (TEK 10A)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Great Migration: Blacks began to move to the North for jobs that were open because of enlistment in the military. They found better jobs and less discrimination. <p><u>ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF INTERNATIONAL MILITARY CONFLICTS.....AND WWI (12E)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberty Bonds – method of funding the war by public borrowing. • National War Labor Board – government agency to settle labor disputes and prevent disruption of war production • War Contracts – government contracts filled by private industries to produce war material. <p><u>EXPLAIN IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS.....WWI (TEK 15B)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selective Service Act – government draft to provide manpower needs. • Espionage Act & Sedition Acts – banned public criticism of government policy during the war. • War Industries Board –organized and coordinated military purchases and production. Gave the government extensive powers over US production. <p><u>CONTRIBUTIONS OF WOMEN (TEK 21D)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women join labor force – fill jobs traditionally held by men who were now in the military. • Increase support for women’s suffrage – result of women’s contributions to the war effort.
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Historical Era	Concepts
<p>1920’s</p> <p>TEKS: US1.A, US5.A, US5.B, US7.A, US8.A, US10.A, US13.A, US15.C, US12.A, US12.B, US20.A, US20.B, US21.D, US22.C</p> <p>TAKS:1-5</p>	<p><u>Red Scare (5A)</u></p> <p>Causes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communism = economic and political system based on rule by a dictatorship. • 1919 – Lenin and Bolsheviks take power in Russian. They’re called “Reds” because of their red flag. • Bolsheviks call for worldwide revolution. • Formation of Communist Party in US and a series of bombings lead to fear that Reds are trying to take over U.S. <p>Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palmer Raids -- hundreds of suspected radicals (communists, socialists, and anarchists) are arrested and many deported without a trial. • Increased Nativism and quotas on immigration. • Sacco and Vanzetti trial – two Italian immigrants convicted on murder charges in controversial trial. <p><u>WEB DuBois</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red Scare and increased Nativism led to resurgence of the KKK and the growth of violence against African-Americans including hangings and riots. • African-American leader DuBois helped start the NAACP to work for African-American rights and to protest violence against Blacks. <p><u>Teapot Dome (15c)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1920 – Warren Harding elected president advocating a return to “normalcy” • Ohio Gang – friends of Harding who were selected for top government jobs regardless of competency.

- Albert Fall, Secretary of the Interior, allowed public companies to drill on public power in return for a bribe.
- Result = loss of confidence in the workings of government.

Scopes Trial, Clarence Darrow, and William Jennings Bryan (5B)

- Biology teacher John Scopes was tried for violating Tennessee's ban on teaching evolution.
- William Jennings Bryan – three-time Democratic presidential candidate and Christian fundamentalist, he prosecuted Scopes and served as a key witness in the case.
- Clarence Darrow – most famous trial lawyer of the period. He defended Scopes. Although he technically lost the case, his ridicule of Bryan discredited Christian fundamentalists.

Henry Ford (5b)

- Inventor of the Model-T.
- Perfected the assembly-line method of producing automobiles.
- Made autos affordable for most Americans.
- Model-T increased mobility of Americans and changed economics and social mores of the country

Women's Changing Roles in the 1920's (5A)

- 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote.
- The right to vote invigorated many women to expand their gender roles.
- "Flappers" were women that expressed a modern carefree lifestyle that was highlighted by a unique style of dress and hairstyles.

Immigration in the 1920's (5A)

- The Emergency Quota Act of 1921 restricted immigration and favored northern and western European immigrants.
- The Conservative era of the 1920's led to a fear of foreigners and a desire for restrictions on immigration.

Prohibition in the 1920's (5A)

- 18th Amendment made the sale or distribution of alcohol illegal.
 - Prohibition created an illegal black market of "bootleggers" and "speakeasies".
 - Organized Crime emerged on a large scale in American culture due to the profits of selling illegal alcohol.

Internal Migration within the United States in the 1920's (10A)

- African Americans migrated to northern industrial centers due to the emerging job opportunities.
- World War I sparked the industrial industry in America creating job opportunities.

Causes of Economic Growth and Prosperity in the 1920's (13A)

- Post WWI America society wanted a return to "normalcy",
- Radio, Motion Picture, and Consumerism helped spark a cultural of mass consumerism.
- President Harding's conservative pro-business economic policy helped grow the economy.

Art, Music, and Literature of the 1920's (20A)

- Lost Generation writers such as William Faulkner and John Steinbeck wrote with a cynical twist about the direction of the U.S.
- Jazz became popular in the 1920's
 - Jazz is the only style of music purely American
 - Jazz crossed the racial barrier
- Georgia O'Keefe's art stretched the cultural norms of the day and made

	<p>a distinct mark on the 1920's.</p> <p><u>Cultural Movements of the 1920's: Harlem Renaissance (20B)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African American cultural movement focusing on the Black experience through poetry, music, and art. • Langston Hughes and Claude McKay were prominent artist that gave a unique insight into the African American experience. • Harlem became a center point for the African American expression of the 1920's. Clubs such as the "Cotton Club" were meeting places for young culturally aware Americans. <p><u>Culture and the Economy (20D)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The motion picture industry opened up a new world to many Americans in the 1920's. • Motion picture and radio drove the mass consumerism that was sweeping the country. • Charles Lindberg was the first person to make a Trans-Atlantic flight in his plane the Spirit of St. Louis.
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Historical Era	Concepts
<p>Great Depression</p> <p>TEKS: US1.A, US1.C, US2.B, US13.B, US13.C, US20.A, US24.B, US24.H</p>	<p>Black Tuesday- October 29, 1929</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes- Over speculation, farm income down, farm overproduction, buying on the margin, lack of government business regulation, overuse of credit, reduction of worldwide trade, Smoot –Hawley Tariff Act <p>Over speculation- too many people investing life savings in the stock market believing that the market would continue to rise.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm overproduction- farmers were heavily in debt to banks due to purchasing new farm machinery and land. European nations, previously affected by WWI, quickly returned to their pre war production rate. This quick European turn around left US farmers with extra food causing prices to fall dramatically. • The Dust Bowl - A severe, long-lasting drought, overgrazing, and overproduction caused a tremendous Dust Bowl in the Great Plains area. High winds and loss of topsoil caused dust storms that affected millions of Americans. Great Plains farmers, known as "Okies", migrated westward to California looking for agricultural jobs. Okies found unemployment and lack of housing in CA. John Steinbeck's novel, <i>The Grapes of Wrath</i>, was a bestseller during this time period that told the story of the Okies and their failed CA dream. • Overuse of credit- during the 1920's American began purchasing cars, homes, and new electrical appliances using the installment plan. Many Americans became heavily indebted. • Buying on the Margin- Banks loaned money to investors to purchase stocks. The investors believed stocks would continue to rise enabling them to repay the loans plus interest and still make a sizable profit. • Reduction in Worldwide Trade- The US congress passed the Smoot-Hawley Tariff, which imposed high tariffs on goods entering the US. The US motive behind the tariff was to encourage Americans to purchase American made products. However, the tariff caused European Nations to pass similar tariffs in their countries on American Imports. Therefore, the Hawley –Smoot Tariff act resulted in a drastic reduction of worldwide trade adversely affecting American Industries • Lack of Government Regulation of the Stock Market – The US government had no regulations concerning business accounting practices or insider trading. Corruption resulted.

Result : The Great Depression,

- **Summary**

Despite the carefree facade of the 1920's, there were signs of an impending economic crash. The Crash occurred on Oct. 29, 1929 "Black Tuesday" as millions of investors liquidated their shares in industries and businesses across the nation. The result was an economic depression that affected the world. High unemployment and deflation followed. By the Election of 1932, Americans were looking to a new type of US government for answers.

The New Deal

The Great Depression - After "The Crash" Americans demanded government reform. Blaming President Herbert Hoover (Hoovervilles-slums of the homeless, unemployed) for the Depression. The Bonus Army, a group of veterans that demanded their WW I pensions early ended in violence at the nation's capital. This event, along with the general demise of the nation's economy proved fatal to the re-election efforts of Hoover. The Democratic candidate, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, was elected in 1931. FDR promised Americans a "New Deal". He explained his New Deal program in a three part series:

The 3 R's

- Relief
- Recovery
- Reform

Main Idea: The New Deal greatly expanded the scope and power of the federal government. People began to look to the federal government for assistance in their everyday lives.

New Deal

Job Programs:

- CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps) – gave young men employment by hiring them to plant trees, build dams, irrigation canals, etc.
- TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority) – hired men to build 27 dams in Tennessee to provide hydroelectric power
- PWA (Public Works Administration) – provided jobs building dams, schools, parks, libraries, etc.
- WPA (Works Progress Administration) – provided jobs for people in the arts (actors, writers, photographers)
 - Exs. John Steinbeck, *The Grapes of Wrath*, plight of Okies and their migration to CA.
 - Dorothea Lange, a photographer, traveled 1000s of miles photographing migrant farmers and recording their Depression experiences.

Reform Programs:

- FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation) – stabilized financial institutions by insuring investors' deposits
- SSA (Social Security Administration) – provided the elderly, disabled, dependent children a monthly pension. This program may have to be heavily modified to meet the needs of the growing elderly population of the 21st century.
- NRA (National Recovery Administration) – FDR's attempt to regulate wages in the nation resulted in the Supreme Court ruling the NRA unconstitutional. FDR retaliated by attempting to "pack the Court" with

	<p>additional justices for all existing justices over 70 years of age. Congress refused to amend the Constitution to allow FDR to add justices (ex. of checks and balances).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission) – created a gov’t agency to regulate trading on Wall St. to curb wild speculation. FDR used the radio to deliver “fireside chats” to the American public to promote these New Deal programs and many others. <p><u>Opponents of the New Deal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles Coughlin – left-winged, had a weekly radio show, blamed Wall St. financiers and Jews for the Depression • Huey P. Long – “Share Our Wealth” program, take from the rich and give to the poor in order to resolve income inequities in America • Francis Townsend – proposed the government give all elderly Americans a \$200 monthly pension to stimulate the economy, a 1936 presidential candidate
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Historical Era	Concepts
<p>World War II – Rise of Dictators</p> <p>TEKS: US1.A, US6.A, US19.A,</p>	<p><u>Fascism in Italy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fascism - aggressive Nationalism/ Glorification of Military sacrifice. • The Socialist Party promised relief to workers and peasants but couldn’t prevent worker revolts. <p><u>Benito Mussolini</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized war veterans into the Fascist Party. • Unite Italians using reminders of the glory of ancient Rome. • Condemned democracy, despised communism/socialism, defended capitalism that was regulated by government. • 1922 - lead “March on Rome” to defend the capital from a ‘communist revolution’. • King Victor Emmanuel III refused to use the army against the Fascist group. He named Mussolini prime minister. • Outwardly government remained monarchy/ internally Mussolini ruled Italy • Fascists controlled <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ elections ○ outlawed opposition imposed censorship ○ controlled newspapers ○ established cooperatives ○ modernized agriculture and industry ○ improved education and transportation <p><u>Italian Imperialism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Italy still had many problems which Mussolini blamed on world economic conditions. • 1924 negotiated a treaty with Yugoslavia that gave Italy some territory. • 1927 Italy forms a protectorate over Albania. • 1935 Italy invaded Ethiopia and took it over. • Broke and Unstable <p><u>The Treaty of Versailles - 1919</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete responsibility of WWI fell on Germany. • Germany lost land, limited its military, and forced to pay \$32 billion in war debts. • Thus Germany just printed more money which led to inflation \$1 = \$1M marks. • Italy faced similar economic issues. • Broke and Unstable Con’t • German generals claimed Germany had not been defeated but had been

	<p>betrayed by communists, Jews, and liberals in the Weimar government.</p> <p><u>Adolph Hitler</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Born in Austria (Not Germany) 1919 • Son of a Custom's official • Dropped out of High School • Joined Army during WWI (found identity) • Extreme nationalist, great public speaker, settled in Munich. • The National Socialist German Workers NAZI • Hitler lead the Nazi's in a beer hall struggle. It was crushed. Hitler spent 1 year in prison. • While in prison Hitler dictated "Mein Kampf" My Struggle which detailed political ideas for Germany. • Germany belonged to a superior "Aryan Race" which was designed to control inferior races. • Blamed Jews for Germany's problems. • Attacked Soviet Union saying it was an obstacle to German expansion. • After his release Hitler worked to rebuild the Nazi Party. • 1924- While serving 9 months, out of a 5-year sentence, Hitler dictates <i>Mein Kampf</i> <p><u>NAZI PARTY RISE</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler promised benefits to all Germans through the Nazi Party. • People began joining the party. • Nazis won seats in the Reichstag (legislature) • By 1931 Nazi's are the largest party in the Reichstag. • Hitler is named Chancellor. • January 30, 1933- Adolf Hitler is appointed Chancellor of Germany • The SS burned down the Reichstag. • Hitler suspends Constitutional Rights. • Hitler combines the Chancellor and President and names himself Fuhrer (leader). • Proclaimed Third Reich successor to the Holy Roman Empire • Germany becomes a fascist state within one year. • Army swore oath to Hitler • Hitler controlled all aspects of Government • Hitler outlawed political opposition • Media dissent was censored <p><u>Spanish Civil War</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationalist Vs. Republicans to destroy socialism/communism and set up a fascist state in Spain. • Mussolini and Hitler help the nationalist and use the war as a testing ground for new tanks, planes, etc. • Ends in 1939 w/ a nationalist victory • Franco imposed a fascist dictatorship in Spain. <p><u>Axis Powers</u> October 1936 - Italy, Germany, and Spain created a military</p>
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Historical Era	Concepts
<p>World War II</p> <p>TEKS: US1.A, US1.C,</p>	<p><u>Important Dates</u></p> <p>1939 – Adolf Hitler invades Poland. WWII begins.</p> <p>1941 – Japan attacks Pearl Harbor naval base in Hawaii. As a result, the U.S. enters the war.</p> <p>1945 – Germany is defeated to end the war in Europe. The atomic bomb is dropped</p>

US6.A, US6.B, US6.C,
US14.A, US19.A,
US22.B

on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to end the war in the Pacific.

Important People



Franklin D. Roosevelt – President of the United States during WWII. Declared war on Japan after the attack on **Pearl Harbor**.



Harry Truman – President of the United States during WWII. Made the decision to use the atomic bomb on Japan.



Gen. Dwight Eisenhower – U.S. general in Europe during World War II. He was in charge of the **Invasion of Normandy (D-Day)**.



Gen. Douglas MacArthur – U.S. general in charge of the Allied forces in the Pacific Ocean.



Gen. Omar Bradley – U.S. general who led the U.S. 1st Army during the **Invasion of Normandy (D-Day)**.

Gen.
War II.
the



George Marshall – Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army during World War II. He oversaw all military operations in the War in Europe. After war, he was responsible for the **Marshall Plan**.

Military Alliances

Allied Powers – Great Britain, France, United States, Russia

Axis Powers – Germany, Italy, Japan

Causes of World War II

- Harsh treatment of Germany after World War I.
- The rise of dictators and totalitarianism in Europe.
- Germany's invasion of Poland.

The War in the Pacific

- **Pearl Harbor** – On December 7, **1941**, Japan attacked the United States naval base at Pearl Harbor, as a result, the U.S. enters the war.
- **Battle of Midway** – The turning point in the war in the Pacific. This pivotal battle dealt a severe blow to the Japanese navy.
- **Island-hopping** – Allied naval strategy to reach Japan by taking one island at a time.
- **The atomic bomb** – Powerful weapon dropped on the Japanese cities of **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki**. Harry Truman made the decision to drop the bomb in an effort to reduce American casualties. **As a result, WWII ends.**

The War in Europe

- **The Holocaust** – The mass murder of 6 million Jews and others in Nazi concentration camps.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-front war – Germany was forced to fight British and American troops from the West and Russia from the East. This divided Germany’s army in two and helped the Allies gain the advantage in Europe. • Invasion of Normandy (D-Day) – On June 6, 1944, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower led an Allied attack on German-controlled France. The Allied forces won the battle, causing German forces to retreat. <p><u>The Homefront</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entering WWII helped the United States end the Great Depression. • Rationing: Wartime restriction of items used by the public. • Internment of Japanese-Americans: FDR issued Executive Order 9066 Forcing over 100,000 Japanese-Americans to relocate to crowded prison camps during WWII. • During the war, women and minorities played a large role at home. Women and minorities were asked to fill the jobs that were left behind by soldiers going overseas.
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Historical Era	Concepts
Cold War	<p><u>Important Terms and Events</u></p> <p>Containment – The policy that the United States should prevent communism from spreading to other nations.</p> <p>United Nations (1945) – International organization formed after WWII to serve as a peacekeeper in world conflicts. The United States and Soviet Union used the UN to promote their beliefs during the Cold War.</p> <p>Truman Doctrine (1947) – U.S. policy that gave military and economic aid to countries threatened by communism.</p> <p>Marshall Plan (1948) – Program, proposed by Gen. George Marshall, to help European countries rebuild after WWII. The United States offered economic aid to the war-torn countries.</p> <p>NATO (1949) – North Atlantic Treaty Organization. A military alliance formed between the United States, Canada, and ten western European countries.</p> <p>Berlin Airlift – U.S. operation that flew food and supplies into West Berlin after the Soviet Union set up a blockade in 1948.</p> <p><u>Korean War (1950-1953)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After WWII, Korea was divided between North and South at the 38th parallel. - North Korea (Communist) invaded South Korea (Democratic) in 1950. - As a result, the United States sent troops to help the South Koreans. - In 1953, the war ended in a stalemate but South Korea remained a democracy. <p>The Rosenbergs (1951) – An American couple who were accused of Communism and helping the Soviet Union obtain information about the atomic bomb. They were found guilty and sentenced to death.</p> <p>Nuclear weapons – In 1952, the U.S. successfully detonated the H-bomb, the first nuclear weapon. The Soviet Union exploded a nuclear weapon in 1953. The arms</p>

race followed as both countries amassed more nuclear weapons.

Joe McCarthy – Senator from Wisconsin who became famous by accusing people of being Communists without providing evidence.

McCarthyism (1954) – Witch-hunt of suspected Communists in the early 1950's. This tactic was used by Joseph McCarthy.

Sputnik (1957) – The first man-made satellite to be launched into outer space. Sputnik was a success for the Soviet Union and a symbolic success for communism. This caused the United States to increase interest in its space program and a space race developed between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Berlin Wall (1961) – A wall built by the Soviets to separate East and West Berlin. The wall stood until 1989 when communism collapsed in the Soviet Union.



Bay of Pigs (1961) – A failed invasion of Cuba planned by the United States government. The U.S. used Cuban exiles to invade Cuba, but were soundly defeated by the Cuban military.

Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) – A standoff between the United States and the Soviet Union when it was discovered that the Soviets had installed missiles pointed at the United States. The United States pledged not to invade Cuba when the Soviet Union removed the missiles.

Vietnam War (1954-1975) – A war between the Communist armies of North Vietnam who were supported by the Chinese and the non-communist armies of South Vietnam who were supported by the United States.

- At home, the nation was divided over U.S. involvement in the war.
- The United States withdrew and South Vietnam was overtaken by communists in 1975.

Domino theory – The belief that if a nearby nation becomes communist, surrounding nations will follow suit. Was used as a rationale for **containment**.

Tonkin Gulf Resolution – Congressional approval that gave President Lyndon B. Johnson the power to escalate the war in Vietnam.

Hawks – Supporters of the Vietnam War who believed the U.S. should increase military force in order to win the war.

Doves – Critics of the Vietnam War who believed the U.S. should withdraw.

War Powers Act – A law passed in 1973 that limited the President's right to send troops into battle without Congressional approval.

Historical Era	Concepts
<p>Domestic Issues of the 1950's & 1960's</p> <p>TEKS: US6.E, US6.F, US6.G, US6.H, US10.A, US11.A, US14.B, US14.C,</p>	<p><u>Life under Harry Truman (1945-1952)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GI Bill – A 1944 law that gives military veterans financial and educational benefits. • Taft-Hartley Act – Law passed in 1947 that struck a blow to the power of the labor union. The bill overturned many rights won by unions under the New Deal.

<p>US14.D, US20.A, US20.C, US20.D, US20.E, US23.B, US24.E, US24.H</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suburbs – Communities built on the outskirts of Major cities. Levittown was the first suburb community. • The Baby Boom – The period from the end of World War II through the mid-1960s marked by unusually high birth rates. <p><u>Life under Dwight Eisenhower (1953-1960)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interstate Highway Act (1956) – Authorized the building of a national highway system. The new roads encouraged the development of suburbs away from the city. • Rock N’ Roll – Form of music that became popular in the 1950’s. <p><u>Life under John F. Kennedy (1961-1963)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kennedy and Richard Nixon were involved in the first televised debate. • Peace Corps – Volunteer program that helped developing nations. • New Frontier – Kennedy’s program that addressed social and international concerns and the expansion of the space program. • NASA – The United States’ space agency that sent Americans into outer space. In 1969, the first man landed on the moon. • On November 22, 1963, John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas. <p><u>Life under Lyndon B. Johnson (1963-1968)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Society – Lyndon B. Johnson’s program that addressed America’s social problems including health care, civil rights, and urban decay. • The War on Poverty – Johnson’s agenda designed to help poor Americans. This included the Head Start program and Job Corps Training. • Medicare (1965) – Federal program that provides health insurance to Americans over the age 65. • Medicaid (1965) – Program that provides health insurance for people on welfare. • HUD (Housing and Urban Development) – The federal department responsible for the major housing programs in the United States. <p><u>Life under Richard Nixon (1969-1974)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 26th Amendment – Gave voting rights to Americans 18 years and older. • Nixon’s trip to China – In 1972, Nixon visited China, a Communist nation, to open up diplomatic and economic relations. This was seen as a success with the American public. Nixon initiated the policy of détente, which said that each country will respect the difference of others and work together to achieve common goals. • Watergate – A political scandal involving abuse of power and bribery and obstruction of justice; led to the resignation of Richard Nixon in 1974.
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Historical Era	Concepts
Civil Rights	<p><u>The Struggle for Freedom</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slavery – Bound in servitude as the property of another person. The slave

TEKS: US1.A, US7.B, US7.C, US7.D, US17.A, US17.B, US18.A, US19.C, US21.A, US21.C, US25.D

trade brought slaves from Africa to the colonies and the United States.

- Abolition movement – The movement to end slavery. Famous abolitionists include Frederick Douglass and William Lloyd Garrison.
- Emancipation Proclamation (1863) – during the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln freed all the slaves in the Confederate states. Slave states loyal to the Union were allowed to keep their slaves.
- 13th Amendment – Abolished slavery.
- 14th Amendment – Gave all U.S. citizens equal protection under the law regardless of color.
- 15th Amendment – Gave African-American men the right to vote.

Early Struggles for Equality

- Segregation – separation of races
- Jim Crow laws – Southern race laws that encouraged segregation and discrimination against African-Americans
- *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) – Supreme Court decision that upheld segregation and said that “separate but equal” facilities were legal.
- *Techniques used to prevent voting:*
 1. Poll taxes
 2. Literacy tests
 3. The Grandfather clause
 4. Racial violence with the Ku Klux Klan and others

Early African-American Leaders



W.E.B. Du Bois – Early civil rights leader and founder of the **NAACP**. Du Bois demanded equality for African-Americans.



Booker T. Washington – Early African-American leader who believed African-Americans should achieve economic independence before social equality.

Civil Rights Leaders

- **Rosa Parks** – Refused to give up her seat to a white passenger. After she was jailed, the Montgomery bus boycott was organized.
- **Malcolm X** – Black Muslim leader who argued for separation, not integration, and influenced the Black Power movement. He changed his stance but was assassinated in 1965.
- **Martin Luther King, Jr.** – Civil Rights leader during the 1950's and 60's. He helped organize the Montgomery bus boycott to protest segregation on buses. He organized the March on Washington where he delivered his “I Have a Dream” speech. King was assassinated in 1968.
- **Cesar Chavez** – Helped organize mostly Spanish-speaking farm workers into the United Farm Workers of America. The success of this union led to other civil rights reforms for Hispanic Americans, including bilingual education.

Important Terms

- **Plessey v. Ferguson** – Supreme Court decision that maintained that “separate” facilities were constitutional as long as the facilities were equal. The decision upheld segregation.
- **Brown v. Board of Education (1954)** – Supreme Court decision that made segregation illegal in public schools. Overturned Plessey v. Ferguson.
- **The Little Rock Nine** – Group of African-American students that were integrated into an all-white school, Little Rock High School, in 1957.
- **24th Amendment** – Abolished the poll tax.
- **Civil Rights Act of 1964** – Made discrimination based on race, religion, or national origin in public places illegal and required employers to hire on an equal opportunity basis.
- **Voting Rights Act of 1965**- Expanded voting rights to African American by eliminating the literacy test and grandfather clause.
- **Housing Act of 1968** – Eliminates discrimination in urban housing.
- **American Indian Movement (AIM)** – Organization of the Native American Civil Rights movement. Focusing on recognition of their rights, AIM temporarily seized some federal government properties in the early 1970’s
- **National Organization of Women (NOW)** – founded in 1966 to support “full equality for women in America.” **Gloria Steinem** was a leader of this movement.
- **Regents of the University of California v. Bakke (1978)** – Supreme Court case dealing with affirmative action programs designed to increase minority representation in colleges and professions.