A stylized graphic of the American flag, featuring a blue canton with white stars and red and white stripes, waving to the right. The graphic is semi-transparent and serves as a background for the text.

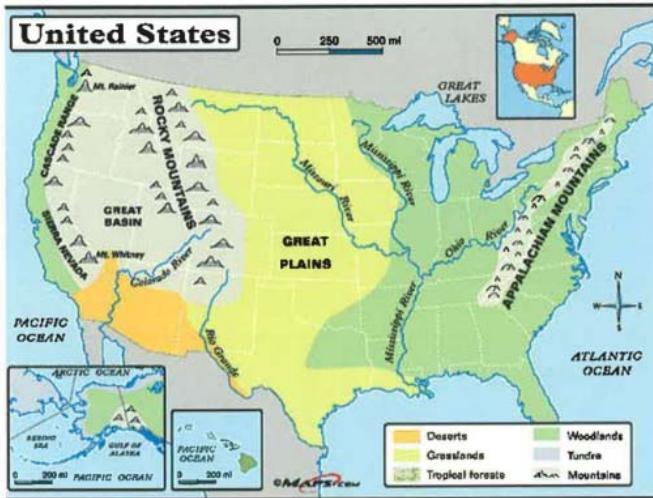
# **U.S. History and Government 11<sup>th</sup> Grade**

Regents Review Packet

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Wantagh High School

I. Influence of Geography



1. Explain the advantages of the following **four geographic features** of the United States of America.

1. **Mississippi River**
  - trade (N-S) to New Orleans
  - transportation
2. **Atlantic and Pacific Oceans**
  - isolation from other countries
  - trade & fishing
3. **Great Plains**
  - Bread Basket - wheat
  - Grazing land
  - Commercial farming
4. **Abundant Natural Resources**
  - water
  - coal
  - iron ore
  - lumber



2. Geography was the primary influence on colonial life. So were the practices brought from the homelands of the colonists. This divided the colonies into 3 major areas. Explain the main economic activities in the three colonial regions:

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| New England: | forestry, fishing, shipbuilding, trade, manufacturing  |
| Middle :     | farming (wheat & corn), factories, manufacturing, fertile soil   |
| Southern:    | large farming (plantations)<br>"Cotton Economy"<br>tobacco industries, rice farming<br>rich soil, warm climate |

3. Explain what role **geography** played in the growth of **slavery** and the **plantation system** in the **South**.

- Slaves were needed to help on large plantations to pick cotton.
- It was a labor intensive crop.
- Cheap labor needed to sustain the plantation system.

## II. Foundations of US Government

1. Choose one of the **Key People** and highlight their achievements and the impact these achievements had on this time period in this section.

<p><b>Key People:</b>                  John Adams                  Samuel Adams                  Benjamin Franklin                  Alexander Hamilton                  Patrick Henry                  Thomas Jefferson                  John Locke</p>	<p>John Marshall                  James Monroe                  Baron de Montesquieu                  Jean-Jacques Rousseau                  Voltaire                  Washington                  James Madison</p>	<p>This is Your Life <u>Thomas Jefferson</u> !</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ wrote the Declaration of Independence</li> <li>→ 3rd president of US</li> <li>→ strict constructionist (interpretation)</li> <li>→ states' rights advocate</li> <li>→ Anti-federalist</li> <li>→ wanted a weak national gov't so that it would not frighten the people or take away states' power</li> <li>→ purchased the Louisiana Purchase 1803 from France &amp; doubled the size of the US</li> </ul>
---	--	--

### 2. Big Thinkers, Big Ideas for America

Explain how the following **Enlightenment Philosophers** influenced American Government.

<b>John Locke</b> –	All people have natural rights - He influenced Jefferson When a gov't fails to protect natural rights, the citizens have a right to remove it
<b>Baron De Montesquieu</b> –	Power should be divided among 3 branches of gov't Separation of Powers
<b>Jean Jaques Rousseau</b> –	Developed the social contract theory Support of the gov't by the consent of the governed - influenced Declaration of Independence
<b>Voltaire</b> –	wrote about need for freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of press, freedom of assembly



John Locke

### 3. Early Attempts at Self-Government

Explain the elements of democracy in these early attempts at self-government in Colonial America

<b>Ideals of Democracy</b>	
<b>Mayflower Compact</b> 1620	Before landing at Plymouth, the colonist (Pilgrims) consented to be governed by a gov't that they created (social contract)
<b>Virginia House of Burgesses</b> 1619	First representative law-making body
<b>Fundamental Orders of Connecticut</b>	first written Constitution 1639 - implied the consent of the governed

### 4. What was the Proclamation Line of 1763?

British forbid colonial settlement past the Appalachian Mts b/c they didn't want to pay the cost of protecting these territories from the Indians

How did the Proclamation Line help to push the colonies toward war with Britain?

They resented being told where to live by a gov't across the Atlantic

?

# US Regents Review

## 5. Causes of the Revolution - Explain how the following led to the American Revolution

<b>CAUSES</b> Reversal of Salutary Neglect	
The British had neglected the colonies for many years - now that they needed money, they started butting in to all the colonists' affairs	
<b>Mercantilism</b> Colonists exist to benefit the economy of the mother country! Colonies supply their parent nations with raw materials that are used to produce finished goods, and then exported back. Colonies not only served as a source for the raw materials, but also as an exclusive market for the parent country.	
<b>Stamp Act and Intolerable Acts</b> required a tax stamp on printed materials - colonists were angry & forced their repeal	punished Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party by closing the port of Boston
"No Taxation without Representation!" The colonies were taxed by Britain but had no representation or role in the gov't that taxed them	

## 6. Discuss three ideas on government expressed in the Declaration of Independence.



1. people have natural rights - "life, liberty, pursuit of happiness"
2. the consent of the governed - or people can get rid of the gov't
3. announced to the world the complaints against Great Britain - justified the reasons

## 7. Explain the main ideas of each piece of literature by Thomas Paine and how each one influenced the American Revolution.

### Common Sense

Thomas Paine's pamphlet calling for common sense in separating from Great Britain

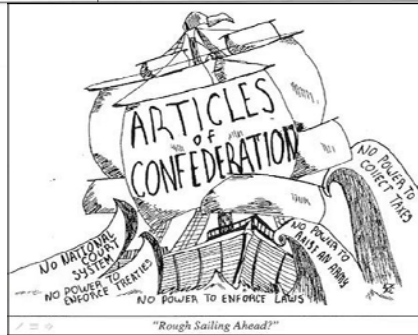


### The Crisis

a collection of essays written by Thomas Paine in support of an independent, self-governing America

## ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION 1781 - 1789

STRENGTHS	Weaknesses
<p><b>- Northwest Ordinance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ set the pattern by which new states could join the union</li> <li>→ prohibited slavery in the northwest territory</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ no single currency (money) - every state had its own</li> <li>→ no president</li> <li>→ very weak national gov't</li> <li>→ couldn't tax</li> <li>→ couldn't coin money</li> <li>→ couldn't get \$ to raise an army</li> </ul>
	<p><b><u>TOO WEAK!!!</u></b></p>



**III. Writing & Ratifying the Constitution, 1787 – 1789**

1. Explain what the constitutional issue was for each compromise and how compromised was reached.

Compromise	Issue	What compromise was reached?
<b>Great Compromise</b>	<p><b>New Jersey Plan:</b> small states wanted equal reps in Congress</p> <p><b>Virginia Plan:</b> large states wanted representation (based on population)</p>	<p>Bicameral - 2 House Legislature Congress</p> <p>Senate (100)      House of Reps (435)</p>
<b>3/5 Compromise</b>	How are slaves to be counted toward representation in the House of Reps?	Every 5 slaves would count as 3 persons
<b>Trade Compromise</b>	<p>* <b>Southerners</b> opposed tariffs because their economy was heavily dependent upon trade.</p> <p>* <b>Northerners</b> wanted tariffs to protect their industries from foreign competition.</p>	The Constitution allows the federal government to tax <u>imports</u> but not <u>exports</u> .

**Governments of the United States: 1781 and 1789**

How the Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation Were Corrected by the Constitution	
Articles of Confederation	Constitution of the United States
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• States have most of the power. The national government has little.</li> <li>• No executive officer to carry out the laws of Congress.</li> <li>• No national courts. Only state courts exist.</li> <li>• Congress is responsible to the states.</li> <li>• Nine out of 13 states have to approve a law before it can go into effect.</li> <li>• Congress has no power to tax.</li> <li>• Congress can not regulate trade among the states.</li> <li>• Each state coins its own money. There is no national currency.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• States have some power, but most power is given to the national government.</li> <li>• A President heads the executive branch of the government.</li> <li>• Both national and state courts exist.</li> <li>• Congress is responsible to the people.</li> <li>• Laws may be passed by a majority vote of both houses of Congress.</li> <li>• Congress given the power to tax.</li> <li>• Congress given the power to regulate interstate and foreign trade.</li> <li>• Only the national government has the power to coin money.</li> </ul>

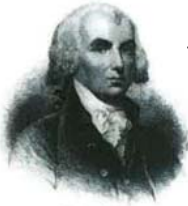

2. Define:

<p><b>1. Ratification</b> states had to approve the constitution</p> <p><b>2. Reserved Powers</b> powers that were given to the STATES</p> <p><b>3. Delegated Powers</b> powers that were given to the FEDERAL GOV'T</p> <p><b>4. Concurrent Powers</b> powers that were shared b/w states &amp; fed gov't</p>	<p><b>5. Federalism</b> A gov't sharing power between a strong central gov't and smaller states</p> <p><b>6. Federalist Papers</b> essays in defense of our new Constitution</p> <p><b>7. Preamble</b> the introduction (purpose) of our Constitution</p> <p><b>8. Separation of Powers</b> dividing power among 3 branches of gov't to avoid tyranny</p>
--	---

5

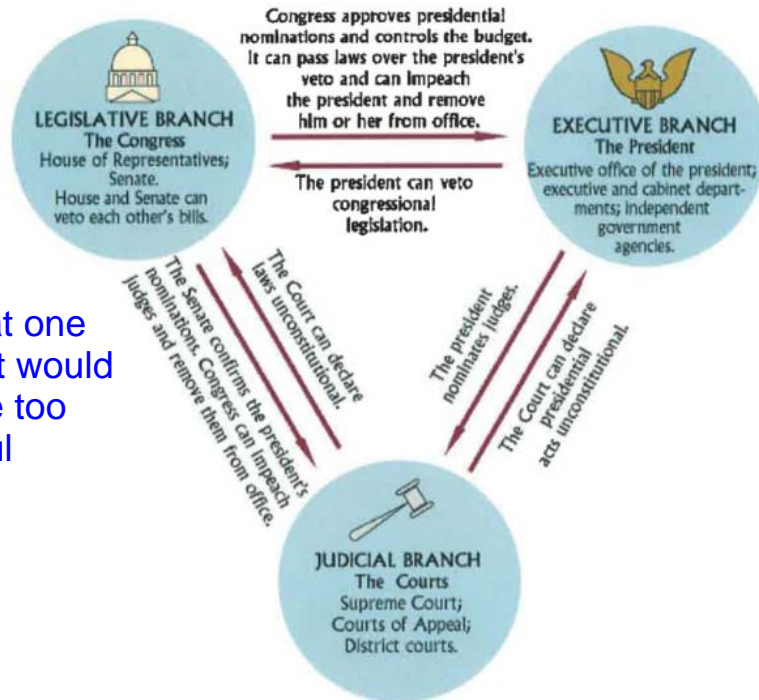
3. Explain what the debate was between the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists. Include who supported the Bill of Rights and why.

## THE GREAT DEBATE

FEDERALISTS	ANTIFEDERALISTS
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>James Madison</b> Hamilton</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Loose interpretation of Constitution</li> <li>→ Strong Federal gov't</li> <li>→ National Bank</li> <li>→ Business &amp; property</li> </ul>	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Thomas Jefferson</b></p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Strict interpretation of Constitution</li> <li>→ States rights</li> <li>→ No National Bank</li> <li>→ Feared loss of local, state power</li> <li>→ Feared tyranny (central gov't would be too strong)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">★ SUPPORTED BILL OF RIGHTS</p>

### IV. The Constitution

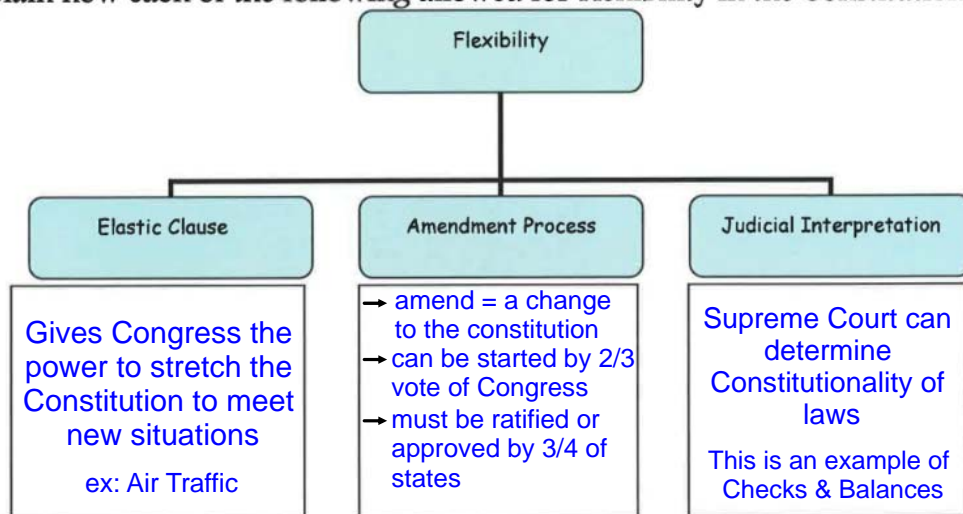
#### Checks and Balances



To insure that one branch of gov't would not become too powerful

# US Regents Review

1. Explain how each of the following allowed for Flexibility in the Constitution.



## Federalism

Delegated Powers:	Concurrent Powers:	Reserved Powers:
Those powers specifically granted the Federal Government by the Constitution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Regulate interstate and international trade</li> <li>○ Coin money</li> <li>○ Declare war</li> <li>○ Maintain an armed forces</li> <li>○ Establish a postal system</li> <li>○ Enforce copyrights</li> <li>○ Sign treaties</li> </ul>	Powers that are shared by both the Federal and State Governments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power to tax</li> <li>• Maintain courts</li> <li>• Borrow money</li> </ul>	Those powers not delegated to the Federal Government or denied the states are reserved for the states. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Regulate intrastate trade</li> <li>○ Establish schools</li> <li>○ Establish local governments</li> <li>○ Pass statewide laws (ex. safety belt laws)</li> <li>○ Run elections</li> </ul>

2. Give two specific 'real life' examples for each of the three powers.

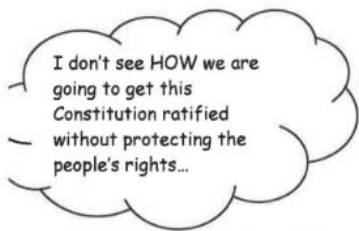
Delegated Powers	Concurrent Powers	Reserved Powers
1. There is one common currency in the US. 2. declare war	1. There are federal prisons and state prisons 2. Federal & State roads & commerce	1. Education (ex: NYS Regents) 2. Marriage & Driving laws (ex: Gay Marriage, Driving License)

3. Explain the responsibility of the President under each 'role'

NEXT PAGE →

# US Regents Review

- Chief of State                      This role requires a president to be an inspiring example for the American people.
- Chief Executive                    The president is "boss" for millions of government workers in the Executive Branch, deciding how the laws are to be enforced
- Chief Diplomat                    Conducts foreign relations
- Commander in Chief              Heads military
- Chief of Party                      Supports political ideas (Barak Obama is the Chief of the Democratic Party)



Amendment	Right(s)
1 Freedoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Freedom of <u>R</u>eligion</li> <li>• Freedom of <u>A</u>ssembly</li> <li>• Freedom of <u>P</u>ress</li> <li>• Freedom of <u>P</u>etition</li> <li>• Freedom of <u>S</u>peech</li> </ul>
2 Right to Bear Arms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right to keep and bear arms</li> </ul>
3 No Quarter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right to protection from troops being quartered in homes during peacetime</li> </ul>
4 Search and Seizure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right against unreasonable search and seizure</li> <li>• Warrants require cause and must be specific</li> </ul>
5 Rights of the Accused	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accused must be indicted by a Grand Jury</li> <li>• Cannot be tried for the same crime twice (<b>double jeopardy</b>)</li> <li>• Cannot be forced to testify against yourself</li> <li>• Right to a fair trial with all proper legal rights enforced (<b>due process</b>)</li> <li>• Right to fair compensation (\$\$) when the gov't takes your property for public use</li> </ul>
6 More Rights of the Accused	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right to be informed of the charges against you</li> <li>• Right to a speedy and public trial</li> <li>• Right to an impartial jury</li> <li>• Right to face witnesses against you in court</li> <li>• Right to counsel (a lawyer)</li> <li>• Right to call witnesses in your defense</li> </ul>
7 Rights in a Civil Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right to a trial by jury in a civil case (non-criminal case)</li> </ul>
8 Cruel and Unusual Punishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right to protection against cruel and unusual punishment</li> <li>• Right to protection against excessive bails and fines</li> </ul>
9 Unenumerated Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guarantee that rights not enumerated (listed) in the Constitution are still protected</li> </ul>
10 Reserved Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guarantee that the people and the states have all of the powers not specifically delegated the federal government (<b>reserved powers</b>)</li> </ul>



# US Regents Review

## American History through Constitutional Law

CASES	Quick Summary	Outcome/Historical Significance	CONSTITUTIONAL CONCEPTS/Enduring Issues
<u>Marbury v. Madison</u> (1803)	Appointment of midnight justices by John Adams rejected by Jefferson. Supreme Court must decide constitutionality of Judiciary Act.	John Marshall declares Judiciary Act unconstitutional. The Supreme Court has the right of <b>Judicial Review</b> . <b>This means that it can review laws &amp; previous decisions and rule against them if they violate the Constitution.</b>	<b>Judicial v. Executive and Congressional Power</b> <b>Judicial Review</b> <b>Separation of powers</b>
<u>McCulloch v. Maryland</u> (1819)	Maryland attempts to tax the National Bank of the United States. Court must decide whether Bank is legitimate under the elastic clause and whether Maryland can tax it.	John Marshall declares "the power to tax is the power to destroy." The Supremacy Clause of the Constitution prohibits state taxation of a federal institution. <b>Federal law takes precedent over State law.</b>	<b>State Rights</b> <b>Elastic Clause</b> <b>Judicial Review</b> <b>Federalism</b>
<u>Gibbons v. Ogden</u> (1824)	Ogden receives exclusive right from New York to use Steam boat to navigate in New York and to N.J. Gibbons gets right from Congress.	John Marshall declares that <b>Congress</b> has the exclusive authority to <b>regulate Interstate Commerce</b> . <b>Federal law takes precedent over State law.</b>	<b>Judicial Review</b> <b>Federalism</b>
<u>Dred Scott v. Sanford</u> (1857)	Dred Scott was a slave who was brought into <b>free Territory</b> as defined by the <b>Missouri Compromise</b> .	The Supreme Court declared that slaves were property and therefore <b>had no right to sue in court!</b> It also declared the <b>Missouri Compromise unconstitutional</b> .	<b>Article III citizenship rights vs Fifth Amendment property rights.</b> <b>Civil War causes</b> <b>Federalism</b> <b>Equality</b> <b>Rights of Ethnic Groups</b>
<u>Impeachment Trial of Andrew Johnson</u> (1868)	Andrew Johnson fired his Secretary of War Stanton in violation of the Tenure of Office Act and the <b>House of Representatives voted to Impeach the president.</b>	The Senate by one vote <b>found him not-guilty</b> . <b>Johnson and the president was able to finish his term.</b> This event brings to light the major <b>differences between the President and the Radical Republicans in Congress regarding Reconstruction.</b>	<b>Article I impeachment</b> <b>Power of Congress vs Article II appointment power of the president.</b> <b>Federalism</b> <b>Presidential Power</b> <b>Separation of Power</b>

# US Regents Review

<p><u>Plessy v Ferguson (1896)</u></p>	<p>The state of Louisiana enacted a law that required <b>separate railway cars for blacks and whites</b>. In 1892, Homer Adolph Plessy--who was seven-eighths Caucasian--took a seat in a "whites only" car of a Louisiana train. <b>He refused to move to the car reserved for blacks and was arrested.</b></p>	<p>In this case, the Supreme Court ruled that <u>separate facilities</u> was constitutional. The case established the principle of <u>separate but equal</u> until it was overturned in 1954.</p>	<p><b>Fourteenth Amendment</b>  <b>equal protection clause</b>  <b>Equality</b>  <b>Federalism</b>  <b>Jim Crow</b></p>
<p><u>Korematsu v U.S. (1944)</u></p>	<p>During <b>World War II</b>, <b>Presidential Executive Order 9066</b> and congressional statutes gave the military authority to <b>relocate citizens of Japanese ancestry to internment camps</b> as a means of <b>national defense</b>. Korematsu remained in California and violated Civilian Exclusion Order No. 34 of the U.S. Army.</p>	<p>The Supreme Court ruled that the <b>President had the right to issue the Executive order</b> based on his powers as:  <u>chief executive</u>          In 1988 Congress passed a law giving \$20,000 to all ancestors of Japanese-Americans who were put in these camps.</p>	<p><b>Fourteenth Amendment</b>  <b>equal protection clause, vs Article II</b> power of the president.  <b>Civil Liberties</b>  <b>Rights of ethnic minorities</b>  <b>World War II</b>  <b>Power of President</b></p>
<p><u>Rosenberg Trial (1951)</u></p>	<p>The <b>Rosenbergs</b> were <b>accused as spies</b> responsible for turning over <u>documents</u> to the <u>USSR</u> during the <b>Cold War</b>. They were convicted and <b>sentenced to die</b>.</p>	<p>The Supreme Court <b>refused to grant clemency</b> and the Rosenbergs were <b>executed</b> amidst much protest that the original decision had Anti-Semitic overtones. The spy the Rosenbergs made contact with disclosed they did not give him nuclear secrets.</p>	<p><b>Fifth Amendment</b> rights of <b>Rosenbergs vs Article I</b> authority of Congress to pass <b>Espionage act</b>.  <b>Due Process Rights</b>  <b>The Cold War</b></p>
<p><u>Gideon v Wainwright (1963)</u></p>	<p>Gideon was accused of a felony by Florida and did <b>not have attorney representation</b> because he <b>could not afford one</b>.</p>	<p>Based on his "pauper" appeal to the Supreme Court, it decided that regardless of the crime, Gideon had the right <u>to counsel (lawyer)</u> <u>even if you couldn't afford one</u></p>	<p><b>Fifth and Sixth Amendments</b>  <b>Bill of Rights</b>  <b>Due Process</b>  <b>Right to an attorney</b></p>
<p><u>Mapp v Ohio (1961)</u></p>	<p>Dollere Mapp was accused of harboring a</p>	<p>Regarding the use of <b>illegally obtained evidence in a trial</b>, the</p>	<p><b>Fourth Amendment</b>  <b>Bill of Rights</b></p>

# US Regents Review

	dangerous criminal. The police searched her house <b>without a warrant</b> and found illegal pornographic material, which they used to prosecute Mapp.	Supreme Court ruled that <u>search warrants</u> <u>were needed!</u>	Search and Seizure
<u>Miranda v Arizona (1966)</u>	Ernesto Miranda was arrested, interrogated and confessed to rape <b>without the police informing him of his right to remain silent or have an attorney</b> after his arrest.	One of the most important cases decided by the Supreme Court, it directed police to give <u>the suspect his rights to remain silent, lawyer</u> immediately after a person is arrested.	Fifth, Sixth Amendments Bill of Rights Due Process Right against self-incrimination Right to an attorney
<u>New Jersey v TLO (1985)</u>	TLO was accused of smoking in the bathroom. The <b>principal searches her pocketbook without her permission</b> and discovers cigarettes as well as other illegal substances.	Court rules that schools <u>may</u> <b>search students with reasonable cause.</b> This case gave school officials greater latitude in disciplining students.	Fourth Amendments Bill of Rights Due Process Search and Seizure
<u>New York Times v U.S. (1971)</u>	In what became known as the " <b>Pentagon Papers Case</b> ," the Nixon Administration attempted to <b>prevent the New York Times and Washington Post from publishing materials</b> from a classified Defense Department study regarding the history of United States activities in Vietnam.	The Court ruled that the papers did not violate national security and therefore the <b>newspapers had the right to publish them.</b> The result was an embarrassment for the President of the United States.	First Amendment, free speech vs Article II power of the president. Cold War Vietnam Freedom of the Press
<u>U.S. v Nixon (1974)</u>	President Nixon asserted that he was immune from the subpoena claiming " <b>executive privilege</b> ," which is the <b>right to withhold information</b> to preserve confidential communications or to secure the national interest and refused to hand over <b>Watergate</b> related tapes.	The Court ruled unanimously that the president <u>was not immune from the law</u> and that <b>executive privilege could not be invoked in a potential criminal activity.</b> Shortly after turning over the tapes, Nixon resigned from office.	Article I power of Congress v Article II power of the president Separation of Powers Watergate



**1. Explain the political importance of the Census every 10 years.**

The Constitution specifically states that population must be counted every 10 years to determine Representatives in the House

**2. How is the number of electoral votes for each state determined?**

House of Reps = based on population = electoral votes



**3. What is the main argument against the Electoral College?**

The president can win based on electoral votes but still not have the majority of the popular vote



**4. Give an example of a presidential election that illustrated this issue.**

Gore won the popular vote but lost the electoral vote when he failed to win Florida's electoral votes

**The Unwritten Constitution**

The "Unwritten Constitution" refers to the ideas and processes that are accepted as a needed part of American government, regardless of the fact that they are not actually in the Constitution. These ideas and processes came about through the **custom** and **precedent**.

**President's Cabinet**

George Washington was the first President to have a cabinet. The purpose of the

Cabinet is to advise the president on a wide range of topics/concerns.

Today, the president's cabinet consists of the secretaries/heads of the **15 major departments** of the **executive branch** (examples include: The **Attorney General** of the **Justice Department** and The **Secretary of State** of the **State Department**. The newest is the **Department of Homeland Security**, which was created following the attack of September 11, 2001).

**Political Parties**

The first political parties arose from the debates over States vs. Federal powers.

<u>Federalists Party - Alexander Hamilton</u>	<u>Democratic-Republicans - Thomas Jefferson</u>
<p><b>1. Who should have more power?</b></p> <p><u>National Govt</u> or State Govt</p>	<p><b>1. Who should have more power?</b></p> <p>National Govt or <u>State Govt</u></p>
<p><b>2. Loose Interpretation of the Constitution:</b></p> <p>a belief that the provisions of the Constitution, especially those granting power to the government, are to be constructed in broad terms</p>	<p><b>2. Strict Interpretation of the Constitution:</b></p> <p>a literal reading of the Constitution holding that the federal government has only those powers explicitly delegated to it in the Constitution</p>

**Judicial Review**

The most important power of the **Supreme Court** is the ability to declare laws unconstitutional. The power of

**Judicial Review** was a precedent set in the 1803 Marbury vs. Madison decision. It also serves a

checks and balances on the laws passed by Congress and the actions and treaties of the President.

V. Early Government in Action



**George Washington**

1. Explain 2 Precedents set by George Washington

- 1. 2 terms of office limit
- 2. the cabinet

2. The 22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment (1947) made one of Washington's precedents official by limiting a President to 2 terms (8 years).

3. In his farewell address, George Washington advised the United States to follow a policy of neutrality. America was able to follow this policy due to the geographic advantage of being isolated thanks to the Atlantic Ocean.

4. List 3 steps taken by Washington's Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton that helped to establish the United States' economy.



- 1. First Sec. of the Treasury
- 2. wanted Congress to create a National Bank
- 3. Protective tariff to protect America's new industries from foreign competition

5. What did President Washington's response to the Whiskey Rebellion show about the Federal government?

They had the power to enforce laws and taxes



**John Adams – 2<sup>nd</sup> President of the US**

**The XYZ Affair and The Alien and Sedition Acts**

The young nation of America was tested early by the French in the XYZ Affair. Americans were outraged by bribes demanded by French officials. The Alien and Sedition Acts were laws signed by President Adams in 1798 as a result of the problems with France and England and to combat possible threats from both inside and outside the nation.

6. Explain what the Alien and Sedition Acts stated.

Made it more difficult to become a citizen - it was illegal to speak out against the gov't if you were an alien

7. What amendment did the Sedition Act violate?

violated the 1st Amendment

8. How did the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions attempt to limit the power of the Federal Government?

Madison and Jefferson declared the acts dangerous to civil liberties and representative government

# US Regents Review

9. Who was <b>John Marshall</b> ? What was his importance in shaping US government? Chief Justice of the Supreme Court - led the Court and strengthened the Federal government		
10. Explain the historical significance of the following court cases:		
Marbury vs. Madison can decide if laws are constitutional or unconstitutional Judicial Review	McCulloch vs. Maryland Federal Supremacy and national issues were strengthened - upheld the creation of National Bank	Gibbons vs. Ogden Power of the National government over commerce & power to regulate interstate commerce (trade)

## The Louisiana Purchase



11 The Louisiana Purchase was important to the growth of the United States because it:

1. Port of New Orleans - very vital to American trade - at the mouth of the Mississippi R.
2. lots of land (doubled the size of our nation)

Thomas Jefferson faced a dilemma when considering purchasing this land because he supported a **strict** interpretation of the Constitution and the Constitution did not state if the President had the power to purchase new territory.

TJ had to adopt a loose interpretation

## The War of 1812

### 11. Causes and Effect of the War of 1812

<p>List 2 Major <b>Causes</b>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. impressment (kidnapping) of U.S. sailors by British &amp; French</li> <li>2. violation of America's freedom of the seas</li> </ol>	<p>List 2 Major <b>Effects</b>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ended in a draw - no winner <b>Increased Nationalism</b></li> <li>2. North American tribes lost G.B. as their ally</li> </ol>
---	---

## The Monroe Doctrine 1823



12. List 3 ideas stated in the Monroe Doctrine.

1. An end to European colonization in the Western Hemisphere
2. No intervention by Europe in existing nations of Latin America
3. The US promises not to interfere in European affairs

# US Regents Review

13. Explain how the following Presidents invoked the Monroe Doctrine to support US policy.

William McKinley (1899)	Teddy Roosevelt (1904)	John Kennedy (1961)	Ronald Reagan (1981)
Spanish American War  Angry Americans blamed Spain for sinking the <i>U.S.S. Maine</i> , a battleship, in the Cuban Harbor	Roosevelt Corollary  He said that the Monroe Doctrine requires the U.S. to act like a policeman in the western hemisphere	Bay of Pigs / Cuban Missile Crisis  JFK told the Soviets to take down their missile sites in Cuba. He blockaded the island of Cuba. Cuba - 90 miles from US	Support of the Contras in Nicaragua  The US support contra rebels who were trying to overthrow their communist backed gov't

"Big Stick Policy"

US Policy of Containment

## VI. The Constitution Tested: The Nation Expands and Divides

1. Choose one of the Key People and highlight their achievements and the impact these achievements had on this time period in this section.

<p>Key People: Abraham Lincoln Andrew Jackson Ulysses S. Grant Robert E. Lee Frederick Douglass Harriet Tubman</p>	<p>This is Your Life <u>Harriet Tubman</u> I helped thousands of slaves escape to the north stops along the way at secret houses where slaves could hide <u>Underground Railroad</u></p>
--	--

Not so fast.....

1. Define: Sectionalism - strong sense of loyalty to your section of the nation (North/South/West)

2. Explain how the South and the North differed in the early 1800's

	South	North
Economy	'King Cotton' and the cotton gin - south was agricultural & depended on cotton & slave labor Plantation System - rich landowners created huge farms Against Protective Tariffs	Industrial Manufacturing Banking For Protective Tariffs
Slavery	for profits - there was a need for free or cheap labor to work on plantations	Abolition Movement - Began in the North Social reforms who wanted to end slavery
Views on Federalism	Believed that ultimate power should be in the hands of <u>states</u> government. Nullification - southern states felt that they could disregard/ignore laws that didn't pertain to their interests	Believed that ultimate power should be in the hands of <u>federal</u> government.

4. President James Madison came up with a plan to bring the economies of the US together.

Henry Clay backed his plan and called it the American System.



Explain how the following helped to unite the economies of the North, South, West.

- > Erie Canal linked up the Hudson River with the Great Lakes
- > National Road connects Ohio, Pennsylvania, NY, Connecticut, with the west

### Andrew Jackson



#### The Presidency of Andrew Jackson

President Andrew Jackson
Fires over 2,000 government workers and replaces them with his own supporters
Vetoes more acts of Congress than all six previous Presidents combined
Closes Bank of the United States
Threatens to send huge army to South Carolina to force the state to obey tariff laws
Uses Indian Removal Act to force 100,000 Native Americans from their homelands

Jackson's forceful actions earned him both strong support and angry opposition throughout the country.

1. What was the Spoils System?

Andrew Jackson gave gov't jobs to his supporters and friends as a thank-you for their help during the election.  
Civil Service Exams later ended this practice

PATRONAGE

2. Would you characterize Andrew Jackson as a Tyrant or a Man of the People? Give examples.

man of the people → "poor man's" president (common man)

first western president  
 popular war hero  
 appealed to the majority of the people



3. Andrew Jackson was against my people when he signed the **Indian Removal Act**, which stated...

forcing Native American to move west of the Mississippi River

4. This started the **Trail of Tears**, which was...

US Army forced the Cherokee to leave in a forced winter march

Worcester vs. Georgia  
 Supreme Court ruled that Georgia couldn't remove Native Americans but President Jackson went ahead with the removal anyway

thousands died of exposure, cold, & disease



Manifest Destiny and the Slavery Issue



"...the fulfillment of our manifest destiny to overspread the continent allotted by Providence for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions...."  
 - newspaperman John L. O'Sullivan

1. Define: **Manifest Destiny** -  
 19th Century belief that the US was destined to expand from the Atlantic to the Pacific  
**Cession** -  
 The voluntary giving up of land (Mexico)  
 - lands of California, New Mexico, Arizona, etc.  
**Annexation** -  
 Formal act of acquiring land (the US annexed Texas)

2. Explain how the fulfillment of Manifest Destiny increased tensions over slavery.

as new land was acquired, the question arose over whether the new state would be slave or free and this upset the balance in Congress

3. Explain how each of the following attempted to solve the conflict over slavery:

<p><b>Missouri Compromise</b> 1820</p>	<p>Maine – became free state                  Missouri – became slave state                  New territories north of Missouri - prohibited slavery north of 36 30 latitude</p>
<p><b>Compromise of 1850</b></p>	<p>California – became free state                  New territories of the SW "popular sovereignty" – would vote to decide the slavery question                  Fugitive Slave Acts – laws provided for the return of slaves who escaped into free territory</p>
<p><b>The Kansas-Nebraska Act</b></p>	<p>Popular Sovereignty – residents of territories decide by voting whether or not slavery would be allowed                  created the territories of Kansas &amp; Nebraska &amp; repealed the Missouri Compromise</p>



4. Explain how the following led to the Civil War

Bleeding Kansas	John Brown's Raids	Dred Scott Decision
<p>Violent confrontations involving anti-slave free-states &amp; pro-slavery activists over the issue of whether Kansas would enter the Union as slave or free</p>	<p>Led a violent anti-slavery revolt in Harpers Ferry, Virginia in 1859 (raided a federal arsenal to seize weapons for a slave rebellion -executed for treason</p>	<p>No African American, slave or free were citizens &amp; therefore were not entitled to Constitutional protection. Congress could not deprive people of their property (slaves)</p>

# US Regents Review

## Election of 1860

Popular Vote		
Candidate	Popular Vote	% of Popular Vote
Lincoln	1,865,593	39.5
Douglas	1,382,713	29.5
Breckinridge	848,356	18
Bell	592,906	13

Electoral Vote		
Candidate	Electoral Vote	% of Electoral Vote
Lincoln	180	59
Douglas	12	4
Breckinridge	72	24
Bell	39	13

5. Explain what was the immediate response by the Southern States to the information in this graph.

The south became angry when Lincoln won & South Carolina was the first to secede

6. Why did the Southern states respond this way?

The nation had elected a northerner who opposed the extension of slavery

7. Define : Secession

To leave the union

By 1861 - 7 states had seceded & formed The Confederate States of America

## Abolition Movement

1. Explain how the following abolitionists attempted to end slavery.



William Lloyd Garrison editor

'The Liberator'

- a radical abolitionist newspaper  
He promoted "immediate emancipation" of slaves & rights for women



Frederick Douglass

'What, to the American slave, is your 4th of July?'

After escaping from slavery, he became a leader of the Abolitionist movement, gaining fame for his fiery speeches and writing



Harriet Tubman

'The Underground Railroad'

Organized a series of "safe houses" where escaping slaves could rest safely as they made their way north - she made 19 trips to escort escapees



Sojourner Truth

'Ain't I a Woman?'

Freed slave and black American civil rights activist



2. Explain the importance of the book 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'.

Anti-slavery novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe.  
It became the best selling novel of the 19th Century.  
When Lincoln met the author he said,  
"So you are the little lady who started this great war."  
The book popularized a number of stereotypes about plantation owners, overseers and black people.



3. How did the **abolition movement inspire** the **women's suffrage movement**?

Women saw slaves fighting for freedom & wanted to be "free" too - demanded for EQUALITY

4. Explain the purpose of **The Seneca Falls Convention** of 1848, which was led **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** and **Lucretia Mott**.  
to end inequalities faced by married women

5. The major way that the **Declaration of Sentiments** differed from the Declaration of Independence was that the

word women was added.

The Civil War (1861-1865)



"A house divided against itself cannot stand."

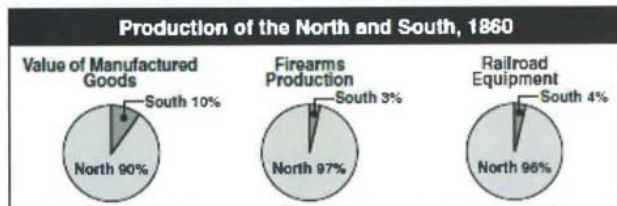
1. Lincoln's main goal of the Civil War was to Preserve the Union!.

2. Explain how Lincoln exercised his power as Commander-in-Chief by suspending Habeas Corpus during the Civil War.

people could be arrested without due process rights if they were a threat to the union

3. How did Lincoln use the Emancipation Proclamation as a strategic advantage during the Civil War?

He hoped that by freeing the slaves in the Confederacy, support for the war would grow in the North and in Europe at a time when the Union was discouraged



3. List the advantages of the South that are NOT listed on the chart.

Fought mostly on their land

Defending their culture and economic system

Good Generals!

**CASUALTIES OF THE CIVIL WAR**

	Union Troops	Confederate Troops
Total Troops	1,566,678	1,082,119
Wounded	275,175	194,000*
Died of Wounds	110,070	94,000
Died of Disease	249,458	164,000

4. List the reasons for such high casualty rates.

Civil War killed more Americans than any other war b/c we were fighting Americans

Disease & Poor treatment of wounds

VII. The Reconstructed Nation

<p>Key People:</p> <p>Andrew Johnson Rutherford B. Hayes Ulysses S. Grant</p>	<p>This is Your Life <u>Andrew Johnson!</u></p> <p>Became President when Lincoln was killed Impeached but not convicted Wanted to follow Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction Radical Republicans charged him with high crimes and misdemeanors</p>
---	--

The effort to rebuild the southern states and restore the Union was known as **Reconstruction**, a period that lasted from 1865 to 1877. It required the rebuilding of the economy as well as its government.

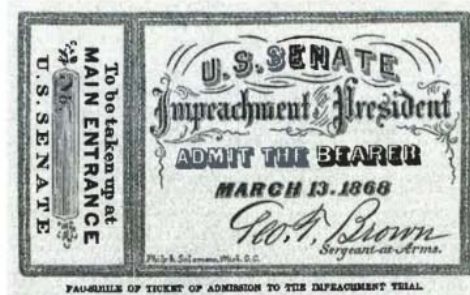


**“WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE, WITH CHARITY FOR ALL...”**

HOWEVER... LINCOLN'S PLANS FOR RECONSTRUCTION ARE CUT SHORT BY THE ASSASSIN'S BULLET OF JOHN WILKES BOOTH ON APRIL 14, 1865.

1. List the details for each plan for Reconstruction. **Rebuilding after Civil War**

Presidential Plan (Lincoln and Johnson)	Congressional Plan led by Radical Republicans
<p><b>Amendments</b> - 13,14,15th</p> <p><b>Amnesty</b> - Pardons to southerners who swore loyalty</p> <p><b>10% Plan</b> - 10% had to oaths</p> <p><b>Treatment of freed slaves</b> - Equality and Adjustment to society</p>	<p><b>Amendments</b> - South states must ratify the 14th Amendments</p> <p><b>Amnesty</b> - prohibited former southern officials from holding office</p> <p><b>Military Districts</b> - 5 military districts divide up the South</p> <p><b>Freedman's Bureau</b> - formed to help freed men get jobs, homes, food, etc.</p>



The competing plans of Andrew Johnson and Congress eventually led to the **impeachment** of the president. Even the House of Representatives voted to impeach Johnson, the Senate and the Radical Republicans who supported Johnson's conviction failed to convict him by only one vote!

Andrew Johnson  
Bill Clinton → 2 presidents in our nation were impeached but they weren't convicted



2. Define: **Carpetbagger**

Republican northern who came South to make \$ off Reconstruction

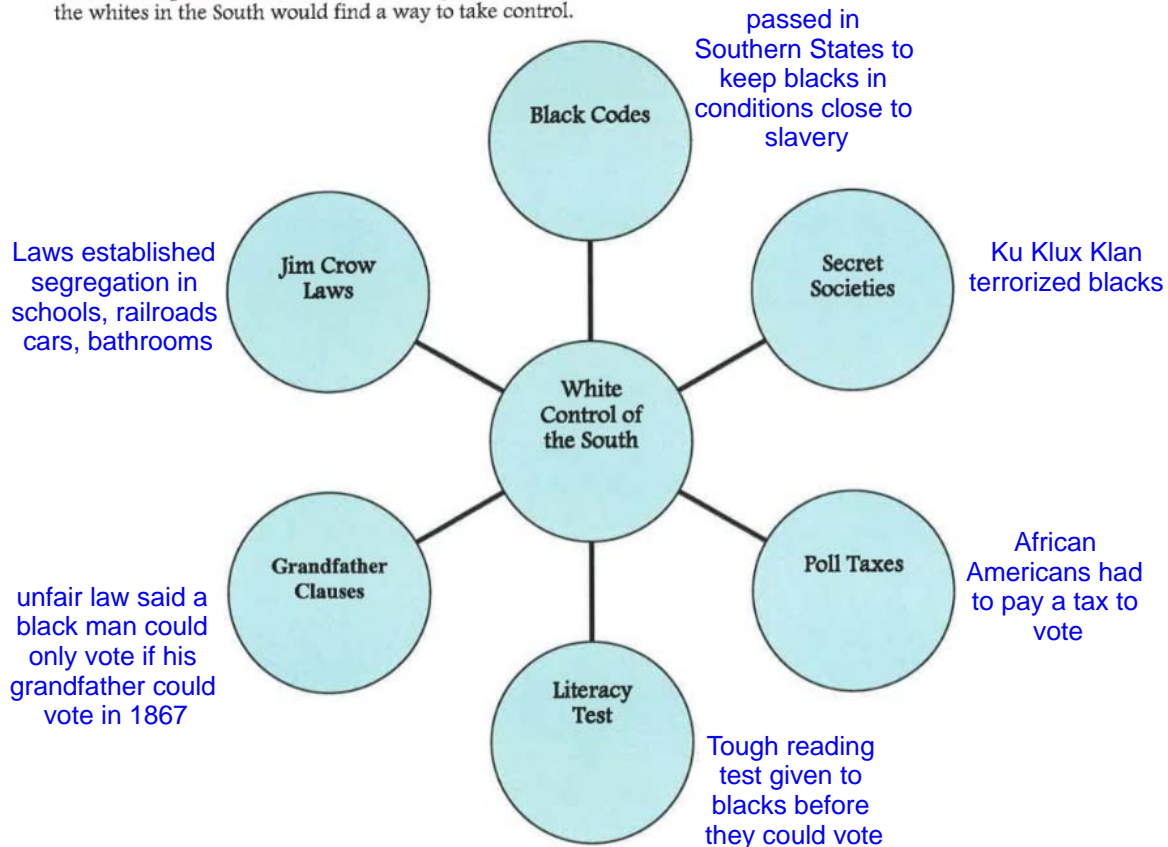
**Scalawags** - southern whites who supported Reconstruction

Some MAJOR changes were made to the Constitution too and Northerners found another way to get revenge on the South...

3. Explain the purpose of each of the following Amendments.

13 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	14 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	15 <sup>th</sup> Amendment
freed the slaves	gave them constitutional rights of citizens	gave them the right to vote

4. "Actions speak louder than words" the government could pass all the amendments to the Constitution that they wanted, but the whites in the South would find a way to take control.





*'Ruther-Fraud'?*

Reconstruction officially ended when Rutherford B. Hayes ran against Samuel J. Tilden in the presidential election of 1876. Hayes received fewer popular and electoral votes than Tilden but became president after the Compromise of 1877. The Democrats agreed to let Hayes become president in exchange for a complete withdrawal of federal troops from the South. Republicans agreed, and shortly after Hayes was sworn in as president, he ordered the remaining federal troops to withdraw.

5. What power gave Hayes the right to remove federal troops from the South, effectively ending Reconstruction?

Commander in Chief

VII. The Rise of American Business and Industry

<p>Key People:</p> <p>Andrew Carnegie Henry Ford          Charles Darwin John D. Rockefeller          Horatio Alger Terence Powderly          J. P. Morgan Adam Smith          Samuel Gompers</p>	<p>This is Your Life <u>Andrew Carnegie</u></p> <p>- steel magnate          Industrialists, businessman and philanthropist -          believed wealthy had a duty to help the poor          His goal was to control all aspects of steel making          He founded libraries, Carnegie Hall</p>
---	--

**ROBBER BARONS OR CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY?**

1. Explain how the following led to the rise of Industry



Source: Frank Beard, *The Judge*, July 19, 1884 (adapted)

**Social Darwinism -**

Survival of the fittest in business  
 Laissez-Faire capitalists found justification in this science theory

**Increase in immigration -**

Plenty of cheap labor available to man the factories -  
 allowed profits to be made

**Laissez Faire -**

Hands off policy - Gov't should not regulate business  
 Non-interference will lead to more growth

**Monopolies and Trusts -**

When one company is able to dominate and control smaller, similar companies  
 Dominance of a market by a single company

22

2. What did Andrew Carnegie preach with his 'Gospel of Wealth'?

The rich have responsibility to "give back."  
A rich person should not die rich!

➤ Did this make him a Robber Baron or a Captain of Industry?  
Explain.

Captain of Industry



### The Beginning of the Labor Movement

1. Complete the chart on the early labor unions.

Union	Leaders	Members Included / Excluded
Knights of Labor (KOL)	Terrence Powderly	skilled & unskilled women, African Americans
American Federation of Labor (AFL)	Samuel Gompers	skilled worker (craft union)
Industrial Workers of the World Socialists & anarchists	International Union Believed that all workers should be united as a class	Goal was to promote worker solidarity & form the structure of a new society



often did not work for labor unions. Therefore, they had to strike. But all strikes ended the same way: the Great Railway Strike (1877), the Haymarket Riot (1886), the Homestead Strike (1892), the Pullman Strike (1894) and the Lawrence Textile Strike (1912).

2. What was the general outcome of these strikes?

Federal troops were sent in to stop the strikes and riots

### Reactions to Immigration

Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 – banned the immigration of Chinese laborers

Gentleman's Agreement 1908 - banned the immigration of Japanese laborers

1. Explain how this cartoon expressed the views of the Nativists.

Hatred for immigrants

2. What was the main economic reason why Nativists wanted to restrict Asian immigration?

Asians worked cheaply & took away jobs from others

3. What role did the California Gold Rush of 1849 play in the attitude toward Asian immigrants?

Improved the attitude towards Asian immigrants - need for cheap labor source



Emergency Quota Act 1921 and National Origins Act 1924

Immigration and the Quota Laws		
	Immigrants from northern and western Europe	Immigrants from other countries, principally southern and eastern Europe
Average annual flow, 1907-1914	176,983	685,531
Quotas under Act of 1921	198,082	158,367
Quotas under Act of 1924	140,999	21,847

2. These immigration acts attempted to restrict immigrants from South & Eastern Europe

Besides the threat to American jobs, these immigrants were targeted because they were different - language, culture, dress, religion (Jews, Catholics)

### Closing of the West

In 1890, the US government announced that the West was



The Closing of the west led to some interesting dilemmas. If we could no longer push the Native Americans to the West, what would we do with them.

1. Indian Schools –

SEGREGATED Indians but tried to teach American culture

2. Dawes Act – Divided Indian Reservations into 160 acre family plots, encouraging individual property ownership and rights. The goal of this act was to **discourage** the Native way of thinking as a

Native Americans and would therefore be more 'Americanized'.

Break up tribes - give land to individuals & citizenship



Arrival at the Indian School



Some time late at Indian School

The most important invention in the closing of the west the railroad. However, with the great expansion of the railroad, came great consequences.

3. List and explain the positive and negative aspects of railroad expansion.



Positives of Railroad Expansion	Negatives of Railroad Expansion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ brought people &amp; carried western crops to eastern markets</li> <li>→ barbed wire added to growth of ranches &amp; farming</li> <li>→ western cities grew</li> <li>→ more jobs</li> <li>→ economy grew</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Treatment of immigrant labor – Exclusion Acts</li> <li>Indian Land – took more land away</li> <li>Unfair Rates toward small farmers – non-regulated prices</li> <li>large farmers got cheaper RR rates</li> </ul>



# US Regents Review



4. With all this land for "Americans," people headed west to take advantage of the **Homestead Act** which encouraged settlement by offering land in exchange for crops.

5. In response to unfair treatment of the railroads and other economic problems, **farmers began to organize themselves**. These groups became known as **The Grange** and soon became politically influential.

It was important for farmers to unite because they worked to regulate the power of RR's and to make political changes to favor farmers' interests.



William Jennings Bryan  
'Cross of Gold'

3rd political party

6. The farmers joined with laborers and organized the **Populist Party**. The party supported the **public ownership of the railroads** and telegraph systems. It also supported the **free and unlimited coinage of silver**, the abolition of national banks, secret ballot, **the 8-hour work day**, restrictions on immigration, and the **direct election of United States Senators**. The reforms seemed radical at the time, but in 1892 the Populist Presidential candidate won more than 1 million votes.

Why do Third Parties form?

to represent special interest groups (ex: Progressives)

## VIII. The Progressive Movement: Reform in America

<p>Key People:</p> <p>Upton Sinclair                      Jane Addams          Teddy Roosevelt   Wm Howard Taft          Woodrow Wilson                  Robert M. LaFollette          W.E.B. Du Bois           Booker T. Washington</p>	<p>This is Your Life <u>Upton Sinclair!</u></p> <p>→ wrote "The Jungle"          → exposing disgusting conditions in the meat packing industry - this lead to the Meat Inspection Act</p>
--	---

# US Regents Review

1. A **Muckraker** is a reformer who investigated issues of concern (writer, photographer, cartoonist)

Person	Explain the societal problem they exposed
Jacob Riis	Book/Photojournalism - <i>How The Other Half Lives</i> showed the terrible conditions of the urban poor
Upton Sinclair	Book - <i>The Jungle</i> exposed the disgusting conditions of the meat packing industries
Ida Tarbell	Article - <i>The History of Standard Oil</i> exposed the abuses committed by this company
Jane Addams	Hull House settlement house for immigrants - provided education, playgrounds, and other community services
Robert M. LaFollete	Political Reforms      secret ballot, initiative, referendum, recall worked for reforms to increase citizen participation
Thomas Nast	Political Cartoons of 'Boss' Tweed exposed the corruption in city gov't

Jacob Riis  
Photograph



Thomas Nast  
Cartoon of  
'Boss' Tweed

### Political reforms:

State Reforms	
<b>Secret Ballot</b>	Privacy at the ballot box ensures that citizens can cast votes without party bosses knowing how they voted.
<b>Initiative</b>	Allows voters to petition state legislatures in order to consider a bill desired by citizens.
<b>Referendum</b>	Allows voters to decide if a bill or proposed amendment should be passed.
<b>Recall</b>	Allows voters to petition to have an elected representative removed from office.
<b>Direct Primary</b>	Ensures that voters select candidates to run for office, rather than party bosses.

1. Explain how, as a group, the above reforms affected voters.

They increased direct citizen participation in gov't

## PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

1. Muckrakers were part of a larger \_\_\_\_\_ . The goal of the movement was to  
make changes in society

The first Progressive President was Teddy Roosevelt. Legislation continued to be passed by the following two presidents Taft and Wilson.

Progressive Era Legislation		
1890	<b>Sherman Antitrust Act</b>	The first measure passed by the U.S. Congress to prohibit abusive monopolies
1901	<b>New York State Tenement House Law</b>	Requires fire escapes, lights in dark hallways, a window in each room
1902	<b>Maryland Workmen's Compensation Law</b>	Provide benefits for workers injured on the job
	<b>Pure Food and Drug Act</b>	Required that companies accurately label the ingredients contained in processed food items.
	<b>Meat Inspection Act</b>	Enforces sanitary conditions in meatpacking plants
1913	<b>16th Amendment</b>	Authorizes federal income tax
	<b>17th Amendment</b>	Provided for the direct election of U.S. Senators.
	<b>Federal Reserve Act</b>	Created 12 district Federal Reserve Banks, each able to issue new currency and loan member banks funds at the prime interest rate.
1914	<b>Federal Trade Act</b>	Established the <b>Federal Trade Commission</b> , charged with investigating unfair business practices including monopolistic activity and inaccurate product labeling.
1915	<b>Federal Child Labor Law</b>	Barred products produced by children from interstate commerce (declared unconstitutional in 1918)
1919	<b>18th Amendment</b>	Prohibited sale and production of intoxicating liquors
1920	<b>19th Amendment</b>	Gave women the right to vote



2. Why was Teddy Roosevelt known as a 'Trust Buster'?

His goal was to break up & dissolve huge trusts (group of corporations run by a single board of directors)

**3. The 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment**

List 3 reasons given for women's suffrage.	List 3 methods used to gain suffrage for women.
wanted to be able to vote thought their votes would help solve other social problems	radical organizations led by Stanton & Anthony moderate organizations led by Lucy Stone worked for a constitutional amendments - didn't pass until 1920



4. Explain how the Federal Reserve is able to control the economy.

'Speed Up' The Economy

'Slow Down' The Economy

lower interest rates & make it easier to borrow \$\$

raise interest rates

**Roots of the Civil Rights Movement**



I inspired the Civil Rights movement by demanding equal opportunities for college education for African Americans

W.E.B DuBois



I inspired the Civil Rights movement by encouraging vocational education & trade schools for African Americans

Booker T. Washington

***IX. The Rise of American Power***

In the late 1800s and 1900s, American expansion was in many ways, a resumption of the expansionist drive that had been halted by the Civil War. Factors that Contributed to advancement were:

1. Explain how each of the following allowed for American expansion and imperialism.

<b>New Technology</b>	Improvements shortened distances around the world - Industrial growth sped up more factory production & railroads connected all
<b>Drive for Markets and Raw Materials</b>	US needed new sources of raw materials - the US needed new places (markets to sell manufactured goods (Imperialism)
<b>Growth of Naval Power</b>	US needed naval bases all over the world to become powerful
<b>Manifest Destiny &amp; the Closing of the Frontier</b>	We needed more land b/c the frontier was disappearing
<b>Social Darwinism</b>	It was the evolutionary order that the stronger nations were the fittest and the strongest should survive
<b>Missionary Spirit</b>	Christianity would be brought to "barbaric" unchristian areas of the world & better the lives of these people

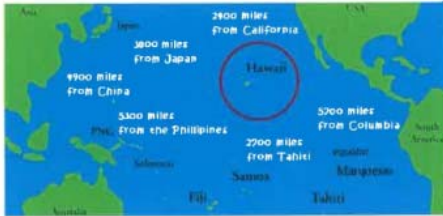


2. Explain the ultimatum the Commodore Perry and the US gave to Japan in 1853.

Perry said he would be back in 6 months with an even larger array of steamships ready to use whatever means necessary to force the Japanese to participate if they refused

3. What was the US hoping to achieve with the Open Door Policy in China?

Trade rights in China & fair access to the Chinese market



In 1893, the US supported a revolution in Hawaii to overthrow Queen Lili'uokalani. This revolution was led by a small group of mostly white American businessmen.

4. Why would the US support the acquisition of Hawaii?  
American planters in Hawaii could get as much for their sugar as growers on the mainland



5. Explain how each of the following led to the Spanish-American War in 1899.

Spanish treatment of the Cuban people –

Humanitarian concerns - many Americans sympathized with the Cuban Revolution and were appalled by the Spanish treatment of civilian

Yellow Journalism –

Publishers battled for newspaper readers so they printed the most sensational stories & pictures they could find at the horrors of the Cuban Revolution

Sinking of the Maine -

The US battleship the "Maine" exploded in the Havana Harbor - 266 Americans died and the public blamed Spain although the cause was undetermined

*"Speak softly and carry a big stick."*

### Teddy Roosevelt and Latin America

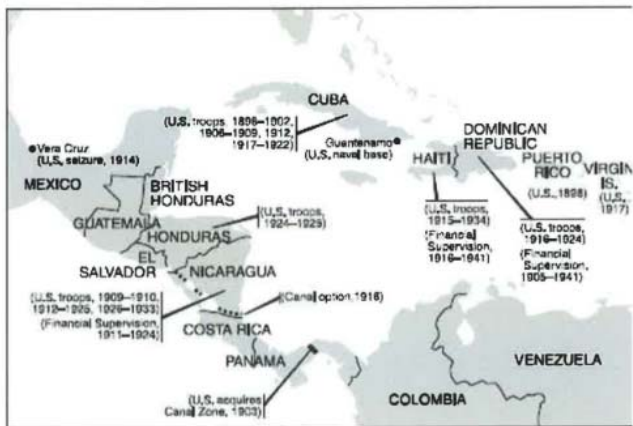
6. Explain the 'Big Stick' Policy

With the Monroe Policy as its justification, the US intervened often - the US tried to use peaceful methods but would use military force if needed

7. Explain the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine

"Chronic wrongdoing may force the US to use its police power in Latin America."





7. Why did America feel that it was necessary to control the Panama Canal?

strategic position for trade and defense

8. Bases on the map to the left, what is one statement you can make about America's policy toward Latin America?

we helped them out economically & militarily

9. Define: Dollar Diplomacy

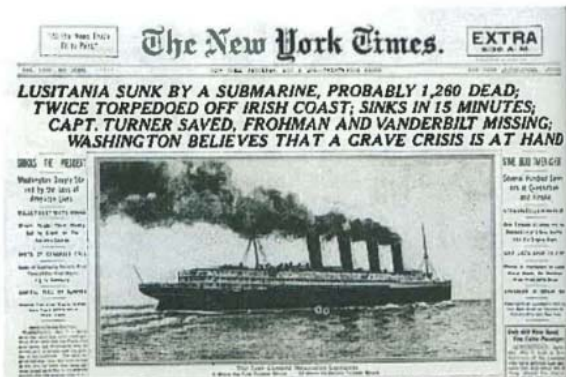
The US invested \$ in foreign economies

## World War I

1. Under President Woodrow Wilson, the United States originally followed my advice and followed a policy of neutrality & isolation toward World War I. This would soon change, however.....



2. Explain how the following lead to **America declaring war against Germany in 1917.**



- **Unrestricted Submarine Warfare**

Our ships & citizens were being targeted!

- **Freedom of the Seas**

We had no freedom of the seas

- **Sinking of the Lusitania**

Many American lives lost

- **Zimmerman Telegram**

Germans supposedly sent a telegram to Mexico asking them to help fight the US

3. **Wartime Constitutional Issues:**

1. **Espionage & Sedition Acts** - served to control those who opposed the war effort - it was a crime to speak disloyally

2. **Schenck v. US - 'Clear and Present Danger'** - yelling fire in a crowded theater  
Free speech could be restricted during wartime

3. **The Red Scare 1918-1919**

Americans began to call for imprisonment of Communists in the US

### Woodrow Wilson and the League of Nations

President Wilson presented a plan for peace known as the Fourteen Points with the League of Nations as the key to this plan. Congress, however was reluctant to support Wilson's plan, especially the League of Nations.



←  
4. Some saw the League of Nations as dangerous because it would entangle us in the affairs of Europe

As a result, the US Senate rejected the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations and once again returned to my original foreign policy of ISOLATION.



### X. Prosperity of the 1920's

Following the shock and brutality of the war, Americans looked to isolate themselves from the problems in Europe and Asia and to focus on their own prosperity.



President Warren G. Harding - "A Return to Normalcy"

- Return to laissez-faire government
- Isolation: the less we are involved in foreign affairs the better
- Strict limits on immigration



By 1930, 2/3 of all American households had electricity and 1/2 had telephones. As more and more of America's homes received electricity, new appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and toasters.

### Henry Ford Invents the America's first affordable car

Being one of the most significant inventions of the 1920s, the automobile drastically changed the lives of Americans for the better.



Model-T

- The number of cars on the road tripled during the 1920's
- Car industry employed 1 out of 9 people
- Stimulated huge economic growth



Assembly Line

- Revolutionized industry
- Increased mass production
- Made products cheaper
- Monotonous, boring work

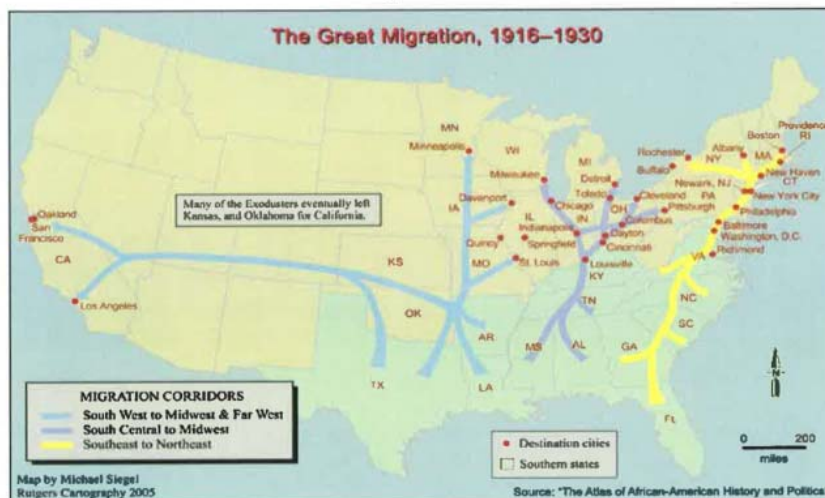
1. Explain the impact the automobile had on the United States

Social Impact of the Automobile	Economic Impact of the Automobile
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ growth of suburbs</li> <li>→ real estate boom</li> <li>→ social equality - more opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ steel, rubber, paint, oil industries</li> <li>→ tractors replaced horses on farms</li> <li>→ installment buying started "credit"</li> </ul>

## African Americans

### The Great Migration

1. Due to the restrictions placed on African Americans in the early 1900's, economic opportunities opened up in Northern cities for African-American living in the rural south. A mass migration of African-Americans to the northern cities began.



# Harlem Renaissance

Harlem, in New York City, became the center of cultural life and artistic expression for this new population of urban African Americans. African-American artists, writers, and musicians employed culture to work for goals of civil rights and equality. For the first time, African-American paintings, writings, and jazz became absorbed into mainstream culture.



The poet **Langston Hughes** is often associated with the Harlem Renaissance.

Titles of Langston Hughes poems:  
*Let America Be America Again*  
*I, Too, Sing America*  
*The Negro Mother*  
*Justice*  
*Fredoms Plow*  
*Night Funeral In Harlem*

2. What are common themes in his poems?

Racial Discrimination





## Prohibition

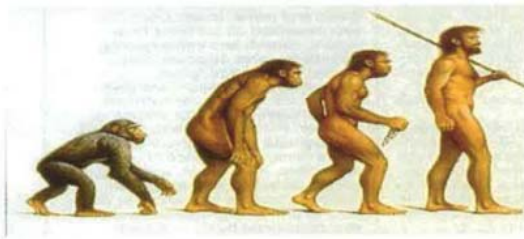
1. The 18th Amendment to the constitution outlawed alcohol. It went into effect in Jan. 1920.

Enforcement of the Prohibition amendment was difficult because drinking was a **custom ingrained in the fabric of social life**.

**Bootlegging** - Illegal manufacture & importation of **smuggling** alcohol into the US during prohibition  
**Organized crime** - grew as a result of bootlegging

After years of failed attempts to enforce the Prohibition Laws, the Eighteenth Amendment was repealed by the adoption of the 21st Amendment. The new amendment went into effect in December, 1933.

## Scopes Trial – Tennessee, 1925



Evolution

VS.



Creation

A 24-year-old science teacher named **John Scopes** decided to teach the **theory of evolution**. However, the Butler Law made it illegal to teach evolution in Tennessee. The issue went to trial.

**William Jennings Bryan** (Yes, the Populist guy!) acted as special prosecutor. The judge did not allow any scientists to testify and public sentiment in the Bible Belt was against Scopes. The famous lawyer **Clarence Darrow** eloquently defended Scopes. In the end, Scopes was found guilty, but Scopes conviction was overturned on a technicality.

### 1. What differences in American society did this trial expose?

1. Conservative vs. Progressive
2. Rural vs. Urban
3. Science vs. Fundamentalist Christianity

XI. The Great Depression and War

1. Explain how each of the following helped to lead to the Great Depression.

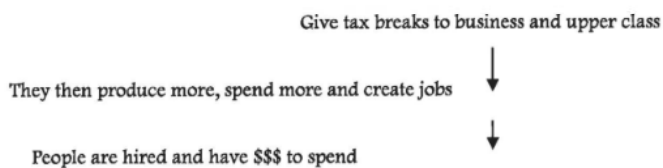


1. **Over Production**  
Too many goods were produced & could not be sold - prices went down
2. **Stock Speculation**  
people bought too many stocks on margin and really owned only a small portion so they couldn't cover their loans
3. **Uneven Distribution of Wealth**  
Huge gap between the rich & poor  
1920s = 40% of population was poor
4. **Unsound Banking Practices**  
Banks could not protect or guarantee peoples' savings
5. **Excessive Buying on Credit**  
Too much buying using installment plans

**The fuel was there but the spark that set off the Great Depression was the Stock Market Crash of 1929!**

President Herbert Hoover proposed countering the economic collapse with Trickle Down Economics (also known as Supply Side Economics and later as Reaganomics under Ronald Reagan.)

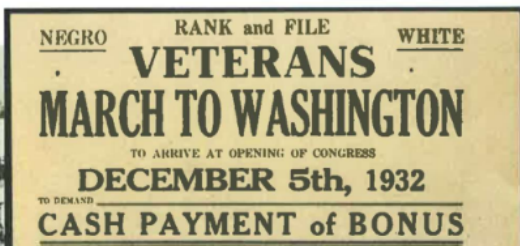
The idea of Trickle Down Economics is to



2. A major criticism of Trickle Down Economics and Herbert Hoover at the start of the Great Depression was that There was no direct relief from the gov't for the poor >

3. The inaction of President Hoover resulted in Hoovervilles and the Bonus Army. Explain what each were.

Hoovervilles



Bonus Army March

### Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal



**1. Under the New Deal program, FDR vowed to turn around the economy by:**

- 1. Relief = help the suffering with jobs
- 2. Recovery = help economy grow
- 3. Reform = new measures to prevent future depressions

#### New Deal Programs

Program	Initials	Begun	Purpose
Civilian Conservation Corps	CCC	1933	Provided jobs to young men to plant trees, build bridges and parks, and set up flood control projects
Tennessee Valley Authority	TVA	1933	Built dams to provide cheap electric power to seven southern states; set up schools and health centers
Federal Emergency Relief Administration	FERA	1933	Gave relief to unemployed and needy
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	AAA	1933	Paid farmers not to grow certain crops Unconstitutional
National Recovery Administration	NRA	1933	Enforced codes that regulated wages, prices, and working conditions Unconstitutional
Public Works Administration	PWA	1933	Built ports, schools, and aircraft carriers
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	FDIC	1933	Insured savings accounts in banks approved by government Still Exists Today
Rural Electrification Administration	REA	1935	Loaned money to extend electricity to rural farmers
Works Progress Administration	WPA	1935	Employed men and women to build hospitals, schools, parks, and airports; employed artists, writers, and musicians
Social Security Act	SSA	1935	Set up a system of pensions for elderly, unemployed, and handicapped Still Exists Today

**2. A major change was in the relationship between Labor and Government. Congress passed pro-labor legislation that gave more power and protection to unions. This law was known as the**

**WAGNER ACT**



4. FDR ran into opposition when the Supreme Court began to declare some New Deal programs unconstitutional. FDR's plan to overcome this obstacle was to

Packing the court with justices who were his supporters of the New Deal

Even though FDR was popular, most people felt he over-extended his powers and this idea was shot down.

## World War II



1. Explain US foreign policy regarding the following:

- **Neutrality Acts (1930's)**  
The US declared it would withhold weapons from all warring nations
- **Cash and Carry**  
Great Britain could buy our weapons but they had to take them away themselves
- **Lend Lease**  
Provided aid including, warships to Great Britain



2. Explain what FDR meant by referring to the US as 'The Arsenal of Democracy'?

we would stay out of war but we would supply "arms" to democratic nations

America's policy moved from neutrality to eventually war with the attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

**"December 7, 1941. A date which will live in infamy!"**  
- FDR

# US Regents Review

3. Explain the sacrifices that Americans on the Homefront were asked to make during World War II.

			
<p><b>War Bonds</b> Americans bought bonds to invest in the war &amp; helped the US fund the war</p>	<p><b>Rationing</b> Americans could only buy certain amounts of gas, coffee, sugar, so there would be enough for troops</p>	<p><b>Victory Gardens</b> By growing their own food, there would be more for the soldiers</p>	<p><b>Rosie the Riveter</b> Women worked in plants to manufacture defense goods and weapons</p>



4. Explain how Japanese Americans were affected by World War II.

They were forced to live in detention (internment) camps b/c they were considered possible enemies

5. What Supreme Court case arose from this situation?  
Korematsu vs. US

The gov't had the right to restrict people's rights in times of war for nation's security

The secret Manhattan Project worked on developing an atomic bomb during the war. With Japan reluctant to surrender, President Harry S. Truman made the decision to bomb Japan. On August 6<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup>, 1945 an atomic bomb was dropped on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.



**XII. Peace with Problems 1945 - 1960**

1. How did the **Nuremberg Trials** set a precedent for **world leaders**?

Everyone is responsible for their own actions



2. Define: **Containment**

A policy to stop Communism from spreading

3. Explain how the following attempted to **contain Communism**:

<b>Berlin Airlift</b>	Western powers flew over Eastern or Western Berlin dropping food, supplies, medicine
<b>Truman Doctrine</b>	A policy that said the US would help any nation fearing Communism (Greece & Turkey)
<b>Marshall Plan</b>	US gave economic aid to rebuild Europe after WWII
<b>Korean War</b>	Cold War hotspot = U.N. troops tried to help S. Korea defend itself against Communist N. Korea (cease-fire)

4. In addition, the United States helped to establish NATO (North American Treaty Organization)

which was an alliance of democratic Europeans nations. The Soviet Union

responded by forming the Warsaw Pact.

**Containment at Home**



I'm Senator Joe McCarthy and you are all communists!  
 ...Oh no? You don't believe me? Well, I have a list!  
 This is no wimpy Palmer Raid. You should fear me

because it's against the law to  
be a Communist & I will  
have you blacklisted

5. Explain how the following **impacted the lives of Americans** during the **Red Scare** of the 1950's.

(HUAC) The House Un-American Activities Committee	They investigated Communist activity in the U.S. They investigated the movie industry in the 1940s & 1950s
Black Lists	Cutting off from employment of many writers, actors, directors list of "commies"
McCarthyism	Big bully! He began his own hunt for Communists. He made bold accusations and started a witch-hunt, ruining reputations.
Arms Race (MAD – Mutually Assured Destruction)	Idea that if one nation used nuclear weapons it would be MAD!
Cuban Missile Crisis Brink of War	President Kennedy ordered a naval blockade of Cuba when the Soviets constructed nuclear missile sites on the island which was only 90 miles from Florida

**“Eisenhower Prosperity”**

1. Explain how the following affected American society



• Levittown - One of the first planned suburbs for returning GI's

• Interstate Highway Act - Federal money used to build highways across America - led to increased economic growth

- GI Bill - Returning soldiers received help from the gov't to attend college
- Baby Boom - Increase in births during the late 1940s - 1950s after WWII ended & US entered a prosperous, calm period

**XIII. Challenging Segregation**

Led to school integration

African-American Civil Rights Movement	
<b>Brown v. Board</b> (1954)	Linda Brown wanted to go to a white school. South Carolina said no more "separate but equal" Plessy vs. Ferguson decision was reversed
<b>Montgomery Bus Boycott</b> (1955)	Blacks refuse to ride the buses in protest of Rosa Parks' arrest
<b>Little Rock Crisis</b> (1957)	President called the National Guard to escort black students into a white high school
<b>Freedom Rides</b> (1961)	Interstate Commerce Commission banned segregation on interstate trains and buses
<b>March on Washington</b> (1963)	more than 200,000 people demonstrated for civil rights

1. Explain how each of the following was a step toward achieving civil rights.

They marked the beginning of change & equal rights for African Americans

2. Explain how the Civil Right Act attempted to outlaw discrimination.

African-American Civil Rights Law	
<b>Civil Rights Act of 1964</b>	Protection for voting rights for all Americans
<b>24th Amendment</b> (1964)	Eliminated Poll taxes
<b>Voting Rights Act of 1965</b>	Outlawed discriminatory voting practices such as literacy tests



This successful civil rights reform movement inspired other groups to follow similar tactics in order to achieve similar results.

3. Complete the charts below

Women

Feminist Law	
<b>Equal Rights Amendment</b> (NEVER PASSED!)	A Constitutional Amendment that would guarantee men and women equal treatment in all aspects of society.
<b>Equal Employment Opportunity Act</b> (1972)	unfair to discriminate in the workplace
<b>Title IX of Educational Amendments Act</b> (1972)	can't discriminate against girls in team sports

Disabled Americans

Disabled American Law	
<b>Education of All Handicapped Children Act</b> (1972)	all children have the right to an education no matter what handicap they may have
<b>Americans With Disabilities Act</b> (1990)	people with physical handicaps must have access to public facilities



XIV. The Achievements of the Modern Presidents



For each modern President, write a brief summary of their programs, or event

John Kennedy's Presidency (1961-1963)

1. Kennedy and the New Frontier:

- Space Program: NASA pledged to put a man on the moon by 1970
- Peace Corps:

Americans volunteer to help in 3rd world nations

2. Kennedy and the Cold War:

- Bay of Pigs
- tried to overthrow Castro in Cuba - Failed
- Cuban Missile Crisis

The USSR put missiles on Cuba & JFK ordered a naval blockade around Cuba - USSR withdrew missiles



"And so, my fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country."

3. How does the quote reflect Kennedy's goals as President?

He wanted Americans to volunteer  
ex: Peace Corps

# US Regents Review

Johnson was a very effective law maker - made JFK's dreams come true!

Lyndon Johnson's Presidency (1963-1968): Johnson hoped to carry on all of JFK's plans for the nation

## Johnson and the Great Society

JFK = New Frontier

### 1. Goal of the Great Society programs:

#### END POVERTY!

- o Economic Opportunity Act:  
Community action programs started to give the poor a voice in defining housing, education, police
- o Head Start:  
Preschool programs began for the poor
- o Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD):  
Public housing built for poor - "The Projects"



### 2. Johnson and Vietnam

Event	What happened	Effect
Gulf of Tonkin Incident	US naval ships were attacked near Vietnam	Gave President & Congress an opportunity to increase US involvement
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution	Congress gave President Johnson permission to send troops to Vietnam	Vietnam was still an undeclared war
Tet Offensive	Escalation of war by the Vietcong guerillas	More deaths - showed how difficult this war was to fight for the US
My Lai Massacre	US troops killed innocent men, women, & children in a village	Public outrage against Vietnam War
Napalm/Agent orange	Terrible deaths caused by this chemical used to defoliate "jungles"	Photos of Napalm burning skin off innocent civilians - anti-war feelings
Escalation	More and more troops were sent to Vietnam	Anti-war feelings
Draft	young men were called to service	More poor, African Americans served - Thousands avoided draft by burning cards
Living Room War	first televised war	war protests
Kent State	student demonstrations at a University - National Guard fired on students killing several	anti-war feelings and pressure to get out of Vietnam



Richard Nixon's Presidency (1969-1974)

1. Explain why each of the following was either a success or failure for Richard Nixon.

Accomplishments	Failures
<p>Ending the Vietnam war</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vietnamization: removing US forces &amp; replacing them with Vietnam forces. More bombing raids.</li> <li>War Powers Act: A law limiting the powers of the President to send troops to war</li> </ul> <p>Diplomacy with China Nixon visited China &amp; opened up new diplomacy</p> <p>SALT Soviet Arms Limitation Talks</p> <p>Détente ease up of tensions between US &amp; USSR</p> <p>26<sup>th</sup> Amendment 18 yr olds could now vote</p>	<p>Pentagon Papers (NY times vs US) Reporting of the Watergate Scandal by the NY Times (freedom of press) Supreme Court ruled that the gov't could not stop publication of the secret papers</p> <p>Watergate Scandal (Nixon vs US) Nixon hired burglars to break into Democratic headquarters to install "spy" equipment (tape recorders) Newspapers found out &amp; the House of Reps began impeachment process</p> <p>Nixon resigned!!</p>

checks & balances works



The Legacy of Vietnam

2. How did the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution lead to the passage of the War Powers Act?

Congress passed this act to reverse the precedent set by the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution which gave the President sweeping powers in Vietnam  
Now the President has to notify Congress within 48 hrs. of sending troops to a foreign country.

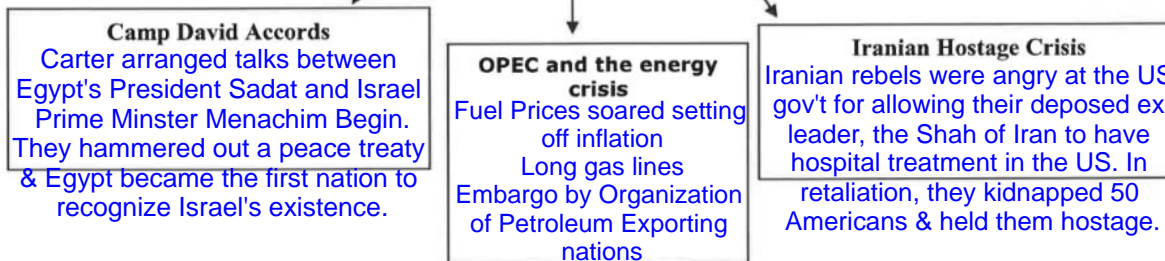


Jimmy Carter's Presidency (1977-1981)



Biggest foreign policy crisis for Carter

Triumph and Failure in the Middle East





*calls Soviet Union - "an evil empire"*  
Ronald Reagan's Presidency (1981-1989)



- Economic Policy- Supply Side Economics  
Reagan called for tax cuts on businesses & the wealthy, believing they would reinvest & stimulate the growth of the economy

- Iran-Contra Affair

hostages in Iran are released b/c Reagan made a secret deal to sell Iranians weapons  
→ \$ used to fund "Contra-rebels" in Nicaragua without Congress permission

- Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)

STAR WARS Plan - massive defensive satellite shield to destroy incoming soviet missiles



What was the purpose of Reagan's SDI?  
to use ground-based and space-based systems to protect the United States from attack by strategic nuclear ballistic missiles

How did it help to bring an end the Cold War?

The Soviets went broke trying to compete with our massive defense spending



George H. W. Bush (1989-1993)



Operation Desert Storm- Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait (lots of oil)

**AKA:** Persian Gulf War

First Gulf War

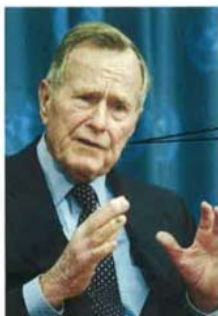
Gulf War I

First Iraq War

- o Causes- US & Europe worried so...

- o Results- Kuwait was freed after a very quick war

The Coalition ceased Iraq's advance and declared a cease-fire  
100 hours after the ground campaign started.



**READ MY LIPS! NO NEW TAXES!.....(ok maybe some new taxes)**

## US Regents Review



### Bill Clinton (1993-2000)

- Economic success
  - he balanced the budget & the stock market grew
- NAFTA
  - North American Free Trade Agreement encouraged trade by eliminating tariffs b/w Canada, US, Mexico
- Action in Kosovo
  - sent troops to Bosnia to stop a genocide
- Impeachment



"I did not have sexual relations with that woman!"

put on trial for lying during an ethics hearing (perjury) at his relationship with an intern  
he was impeached, but not convicted - need 2/3 vote by Senate

What do President Andrew Johnson and President Bill Clinton have in common?

They were impeached by the House of Representatives,  
but not convicted by the Senate



### George W. Bush (2001-2009)

- Attack on World Trade Center
  - Asked Congress to invade Afghanistan calling the attacks of war.  
War on terrorism begins.
- 2001 • Patriot Act
  - gave sweeping new powers to gov't agencies  
created a new cabinet level dept. - Homeland Security to coordinate anti-terrorism activities of 40 federal agencies
- 2002 • War in Iraq
  - Bush administration warned Saddam Hussein to eliminate Iraq's weapons of mass destruction. Hussein claimed that he did not have such weapons. The UN sent an inspection team, but did not find any. The US & Great Britain, without UN support, launched an attack in March 2003. More than 200,000 US troops were sent to Iraq (4,486 US deaths). Saddam Hussein was caught, tried, and executed. A new governing council was put in place with the goal of allowing Iraq to become independent and democratic.



