



Laws and Policies Review Part 1

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| A. Bill of Rights | F. 17 th Amendment |
| B. 13 th Amendment | G. 18 th Amendment |
| C. 14 th Amendment | H. 19 th Amendment |
| D. 15 th Amendment | |
| E. 16 th Amendment | |

- C 1. States were prohibited from denying equal rights under the law to any American
- A 2. The first 10 amendments to the Constitution, which guarantee certain protections and liberties to the people
- H 3. Gave women the right to vote
- B 4. Slavery was abolished permanently in the United States
- G 5. Prohibited the manufacture, sale and distribution of alcohol
- D 6. Voting rights were guaranteed regardless of race (to former slaves)
- F 7. Provided for the direct election of senators to reduce corruption
- E 8. Income tax

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| A. Mayflower Compact | H. Monroe Doctrine | Q. Square Deal |
| B. Declaration of Independence | I. Tariff of 1832 | R. Sherman Anti-Trust Act |
| C. Virginia Plan | J. Seneca Falls Declaration | S. Open Door Policy |
| D. Constitution | K. Kansas-Nebraska Act | T. Fourteen Points |
| E. Virginia Declaration of Rights | L. Emancipation Proclamation | U. New Deal |
| F. The National Bank | M. Gettysburg Address | V. Marshall Plan |
| G. Jay's Treaty | N. Compromise of 1877 | W. NATO |
| | O. Chinese Exclusion Act | X. Arms Race |
| | P. Jim Crow Laws | Y. Containment |

- C 1. Written by James Madison, this type of government would give states power in the government based on population
- M 2. Lincoln's statement that the Civil War was about keeping the Union together, it was one nation
- P 3. Segregation laws in the South
- K 4. Repealed the Missouri Compromise by granting popular sovereignty in certain territories
- T 5. Wilson's plan for a lasting peace after WWI, which included mandates and a League of Nations
- N 6. Ending the Reconstruction Period, Republicans dropped reconstruction laws to gain the presidency for Hayes.

A 7. Established the "covenant community" in New England colonies and was a basic plan of democratic government.

S 8. Demanded that all nations be given equal trading rights in China, to end the sphere of influence

X 9. The active building of more weapons to become more powerful

U 10. This set of programs worked to help Americans during the Great Depression, under FDR it expanded the power of government.

H 11. No more colonization in Americas, US would be neutral in Europe, and Europe was "different" than Americas

D 12. A written plan for government.

L 13. Issued by Lincoln, this freed the slaves only in the areas of rebellion during the Civil War

O 14. This law prohibited people from China from immigrating to the United States which shows anti-immigrant feelings

B 15. Justified the right of American Colonists to break from England and outlined the principles of the Social Contract

I 16. Led to the Nullification Crisis as South Carolina threatened to nullify the tariff or secede from the Union.

Y 17. US policy to stop the spread of communism, rather than attack and push it back

V 18. This economic plan offered aid to rebuild Europe after WWII and was a way to contain communism

Q 19. Theodore Roosevelt's program for progressive reforms

E 20. Written by George Mason, this outlined basic rights of people in Virginia and served as a model for the Bill of Rights

W 21. A collective security agreement to prevent the spread of communism in Europe.

G 22. Treaty between the US and Britain where British agreed to withdraw troops, but continue to occupy trading posts and fish in American waters after the Revolutionary War

R 23. This law prevents any business structure that restrains trade (monopolies)

F 24. Established to assist the government with economic issues and encourage economic growth- this issue helped political parties develop

J 25. Statement of women's rights movement before the Civil War that demanded equality and the right to vote.

KEY

Laws and Policies Review Part 2

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| A. Proclamation of 1763 | H. Homestead Act | Q. Warsaw Pact |
| B. Treaty of Alliance w/France | I. Immigration Restriction Act (1921) | R. Vietnamization |
| C. Articles of Confederation | J. New Freedom | S. Massive Retaliation |
| D. Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom | K. Clayton Anti-Trust Act | T. Civil Rights Act of 1964 |
| E. Missouri Compromise | L. Dollar Diplomacy | U. Voting Rights Act of 1965 |
| F. Compromise of 1850 | M. Treaty of Versailles | V. Reagan Revolution |
| G. Fugitive Slave Act | N. League of Nations | W. Federal Reserve |
| | O. Hawley-Smoot Tariff | X. NAFTA |
| | P. Truman Doctrine | Y. Patriot Act |

F 1. California enters as a free state, popular sovereignty in western territories and strict fugitive slave laws

H 2. Encouraged westward migration by offering free public land for those who would live and farm that land

M 3. This ended WWI by punishing Germany, redrawing national boundaries and created a League of Nations

D 4. This effectively separated church and state, and became a basic part of the 1st amendment

G 5. Provided for the hunting down and capture of escaped slaves, even in the North

A 6. British law which upset colonists as it prohibited settlement west of Appalachian Mtns after the French/Indian War

J 7. Woodrow Wilson's program for progressive reforms

R 8. Nixon's plan to return the fighting of the Vietnam War to the people of Vietnam so that the US could withdraw

O 9. Designed to protect American business, this law actually hurt exports as other nations retaliated, strangling world trade

V 10. Rise of conservative ideas such as tax cuts, transfer of responsibilities to state government, appointment of judges/justices who exercised "judicial restraint" and reduction in the number and scope of gov't programs and regulations

C 11. The first plan of government for the US, it proved to be too weak to handle the needs of the nations.

X 12. Eliminated trade restrictions between the US, Canada and Mexico

Q 13. A collective security agreement of the Soviet Union to provide a buffer zone with the west.

T 14. This law attempted to end discrimination in many areas of society, including jobs

E 15. Temporarily solved the problem of slavery by drawing a slave line through the territories and balancing slave and free states.

I 16. This law ended the greatest period of US immigration by creating a quota system

L 17. Taft's plan to urge banks and businesses to invest in Latin America, then to use force to keep them safe

N 18. A key element of Wilson's 14 Points as a means of peaceful diplomacy rather than war where member nations could share grievances and work to a solution

P 19. This made containment of communism the guiding principle of American policies after WWII

Y 20. Law that allows the US government to aggressively locate suspected terrorists within the US

U 21. This law attempted to extend suffrage by making it more difficult to discriminate during voter registration

K 22. This expanded the Sherman Act and outlawed price fixing and exempted unions

B 23. Negotiated by Ben Franklin, this gave Americans the assistance they needed to win the Revolutionary War

W 24. Monetary policy decisions control the supply of money and credit to expand or contract economic growth

S 25. The threat of a counter-attack so severe as to deter the thought of attacking

A. **Korematsu v. US**

D. **McCulluch v.**

F. **Plessy v. Ferguson**

B. **Dred Scott Decision**

Maryland

G. **Brown v. Board of**

C. **Marbury v. Madison**

E. **Gibbons v. Ogden**

Education

C 1. Established judicial review, which established federal court power to declare laws unconstitutional

G 2. Court decision that segregated schools are unequal and must integrate

D 3. Court decision, which prohibited states from taxing agencies of the federal government

B 4. Court decision ruled that black men, free or slave, were not citizens and that slavery could exist in "free" areas

E 5. Court decision that established foundation for Supreme Court to decide disputes between states or levels of government

F 6. Court decision, which stated, "separate but equal" did NOT violate 14th amendment and upheld Jim Crow Laws

A 7. Decision that justified Japanese internment during WWII