

**Where did they explore?**

Spanish – Caribbean, Central and South America

English – present day United States

French – present day Canada

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**What impact did exploration have on the American Indians?**

Spanish – conflict over land

English – conflict over land

French – cooperation

In general – disease, death, loss of territory

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**Unit I Review Sheet**

**The English Come to the New World**

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**New England**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colonies in Region</th>
<th>Reasons for settlement</th>
<th>Politics</th>
<th>Economy</th>
<th>Society</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MA, RI, CT, NH,</td>
<td>Religious freedom &amp; economic opportunity</td>
<td>Covenant community; town meetings</td>
<td>Shipbuilding, fishing, lumbering,</td>
<td>Puritans, religious status intolerant of dissent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Middle**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colonies in Region</th>
<th>Reasons for settlement</th>
<th>Politics</th>
<th>Economy</th>
<th>Society</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NY, NJ, PA, MD, DE</td>
<td>Economic opportunity &amp; religious freedom</td>
<td>House of Burgesses</td>
<td>Shipbuilding, small farms, trading</td>
<td>Tolerant, middle-class, Quakers, Catholics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Southern**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colonies in Region</th>
<th>Reasons for settlement</th>
<th>Politics</th>
<th>Economy</th>
<th>Society</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VA, NC, SC, GA,</td>
<td>Economic opportunity</td>
<td></td>
<td>Plantations, cash crops (tobacco), Indentured servants</td>
<td>Cavaliers; land ownership, ties to England, Anglican church</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Why was slavery introduced into the colonies?**

Growth of plantation economy required large, cheap labor supply – indentured servants were replaced by slaves (Middle passage)

**What impact did slavery have on life in the colonies?**

Conflict between North and South & eventually lead to Civil War
New Taxes to pay for war and troops to protect the colonies – Stamp Act, Sugar Act, tax on tea

Boston Tea Party
Protest against tea monopoly

Proclamation of 1763
No settlement west of the Appalachian Mts.

French & Indian War
Fought between the French and the English for control of the Ohio River valley

Continental Congress – 1774
All colonies send representatives; first time the colonies acted together

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Differences among colonists</th>
<th>Patriots</th>
<th>Neutrals</th>
<th>Loyalists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wanted independence,</td>
<td>Tried to stay</td>
<td>Remained loyal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Henry, “Give me</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
<td>to Britain;</td>
<td>loyal to Britain;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty or give me Death”</td>
<td></td>
<td>Believed taxation was</td>
<td>believed taxation was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Washington</td>
<td></td>
<td>justified</td>
<td>justified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Why do the Americans win?

Diplomatic Factors
Ben Franklin & Treaty with France

Military Factors
G. Washington; French army and navy

Enlightenment Ideas of John Locke
- All people are free, equal and have natural rights
- There is a “social contract” between the people and the government.

Declaration of Independence
Written by Thomas Jefferson; reflected Paine and Locke’s ideas

COLONIES ARE INDEPENDENT!
The Articles of Confederation
Why established? Afraid of strong central government (like Britain)

Problems with Articles
1. Weak national government
2. Congress has no power to tax or regulate commerce
3. No common currency
4. Each state gets one vote
5. One Branch -- legislative

Shay’s Rebellion: showed weakness

Ratification
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federalists</th>
<th>Anti-federalists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Strong national government that shared power with the states</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Political factions will check each other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Bill of Rights is unnecessary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• States should have most of the power</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Bill of Rights is necessary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Important People
James Madison: “Father of the Constitution”, author of Virginia Plan, took notes, lead debate
George Washington: chairman of the Convention, lent prestige to proceedings

Key issues & Resolutions
States vs. Federal power:
federal law is law of land; states have rights to govern themselves

Representation in Congress:
Senate = representation
House of Reps – proportional rep.

Slaves as population:
3/5 of a white person

Branches of government:
Legislative, executive, and judicial branches with checks and balances

Creation of the Bill of Rights
First 10 Amendments; drafted by James Madison; He used
- **Virginia Declaration of Rights (George Mason)***
  Basic human rights cannot be violated by the government
- **Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom (Thomas Jefferson)***
  Outlawed the established Church – no gov’t support
Political Developments

Washington & Adams

Election of 1800 – won by Thomas Jefferson, first peaceful transfer of power from one party to another

Supreme Court Decisions -- Chief Justice John Marshall of Virginia

Marbury v. Madison -- established the power of the federal courts to declare laws unconstitutional (“judicial review”)

McCulloch v. Maryland prohibited the states from taxing agencies of the federal government (“the power to tax is the power to destroy”)

Expansion

Manifest Destiny: America should stretch from Atlantic to Pacific

Louisiana Purchase: (1803) President Jefferson purchased from France, doubled the size of the U.S.

Lewis and Clark: explore the new territories that lay west of the Mississippi River. Sacajawea served as their guide and translator.

Monroe Doctrine: (1823) Europe can not have new colonies in the western hemisphere, America will not interfere in Europe

Texas Annexation: Americans in Texas revolt, battle of the Alamo, Texas joins the Union (1845)

Mexican Cession: (1848) United States defeated Mexico, acquired California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of Colorado and New Mexico.

Development of Political Parties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federalists</th>
<th>Democratic Republicans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• led by John Adams and Alexander Hamilton,</td>
<td>• led by Thomas Jefferson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• believed in a strong national government and an agricultural economy</td>
<td>• believed in a weak national government and an agricultural economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• supported by bankers and business interests in the Northeast.</td>
<td>• supported by farmers, artisans, and frontier settlers in the South.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age of Jackson

• Expansion of democracy – don’t need to own property to vote; more men can vote

• Aristocrat/Aristocracy: government in which power is given to those believed to be best qualified

• Election of 1828 – first election with nominating conventions, more common people vote; Jackson elected

• Spoils system: giving gov’t jobs to political supporters

• Presidential veto: President can stop passage of acts

• Indian Removal/Trial of Tears: Indians forced to relocate to reservations or across the Mississippi

• Bank of the United States – Jackson vetoed the re-charter, thought Bank was a tool of the rich, BUS failed

• Panic of 1837 – economic depression after BUS failed
Economic Differences

NORTH
- developed an industrial economy based on manufacturing
- favored high protective tariffs

SOUTH
- Cotton Kingdom
  - developed an agricultural economy
  - slavery-based system of plantations in the lowlands
  - small subsistence farmers in Appalachian Mts.
  - strongly opposed high tariffs,

Slavery

First Industrial Revolution

Railroads and Canals -- helped the growth of an industrial economy and supported the westward movement of settlers.

Eli Whitney – invented cotton gin; led to the spread of the slavery-based “cotton kingdom”

Women’s Suffrage

- Seneca Falls Declaration – (1848)
  All men AND WOMEN are created equal.

- Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Susan B. Anthony – worked for women’s rights before and after the Civil War

Compromise and Conflict over Slavery

- Missouri Compromise: (1820) Missouri becomes a slave state, all future states north of 36-30 will be free, those south will be slave

- Compromise of 1850: California entered as a free state, new territories acquired from Mexico would decide on their own.

- Kansas-Nebraska Act: gave people in Kansas and Nebraska the choice whether to allow slavery in their states (“popular sovereignty”). Result = “Bleeding Kansas”

- Creation of the Republican Party: opposed the spread of slavery.

- Dred Scott Decision: (1857) Supreme Court overturned efforts to limit the spread of slavery

- Lincoln – Douglas Debates: (1858) debates over U.S. Senate seat in Illinois; Lincoln opposed the spread of slavery into new states; Douglas stood for “popular sovereignty.”
Election of 1860
winner: Abraham Lincoln

Secession
several Southern states seceded in protest to Lincoln’s election

First Shots
April 1861 – Fort Sumter, SC
Opening confrontation of the war

Appomatox Courthouse
April 1865 – Lee surrendered to Grant

Civil War and Reconstruction
SOL: VUS.7 Unit 5 Review

Major Events
• Battle of Antietam – (1862) early Union victory, which lead to:
  • Emancipation Proclamation – (1863) all slaves in areas in rebellion are freed; end of slavery is a northern aim
  • Battle of Gettysburg – (1863) turning point in the war
  • Gettysburg Address – United States is one nation; Civil War is a struggle to restore it

Key Leaders
• Abraham Lincoln – President of the United States during the Civil War, insisted that the Union be held together
• Ulysses S. Grant – Union military commander, won victories over the South
• Robert E. Lee – Confederate general of the Army of Northern Virginia; opposed secession,
• Frederick Douglass – Former slave & abolitionist; urged Lincoln to recruit former slaves

Reconstruction
• Lincoln’s Ideas – Southern states had never seceded; reconstruction should be lenient
• Assassination of Lincoln (April 1865)
• Congress’s Ideas – Radical Republicans take over; want to punish the South and civil rights for blacks

Changes to the Constitution
• 13th Amendment: slavery is abolished
• 14th Amendment: States were prohibited from denying equal rights under the law to any American.
• 15th Amendment: all male citizens can vote, regardless of “race, color, or previous condition of servitude” (former slaves).

End of Reconstruction
Compromise of 1877 – Hayes/Tilden election

Economic and Social Impact
• North and Mid-west: became strong and industrial; lead economic growth of US
• South – development of Jim Crow Laws; devastated by the war. Farms, railroads, cities, and factories destroyed; remained poor, agriculture-based economy
• West – transcontinental railroad brings many settlers west of the Mississippi
INDUSTRIALIZATION
Technological change spurred growth of industry primarily in northern cities.

Factors leading to Industrial growth:
- Natural Resources
- Government Policies
- Cheap Labor

Inventions & Inventors
- Corporation: limited liability
  - Steel - Bessemer process
  - Electricity - Thomas Edison, the light bulb & power
  - Telephone - Alexander G. Bell
  - Airplane - Wright Brothers
  - Assembly line - Henry Ford

Corporate Leaders
- Laissez-faire policies & land grants to railroads
  - Carnegie - steel
  - Rockefeller - oil
  - Morgan - banking
  - Vanderbilt - railroads

IMMIGRATION AND CITY GROWTH
Many immigrants come to America looking for better lives.

Immigrants contributed to industrial growth
- Railroads - Chinese
- Factories - textile and steel mills,
- Coal Mining - Slavs, Italians, Poles

The Immigrant Experience
- Ellis Island - Statue of Liberty, ethnic neighborhoods
- "melting pot" - assimilating into American culture, speak English, public schools
- Nativism - fear and resentment of immigrants, willing to work for low wages & bad conditions

Limiting Immigration
- Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)
- Immigration Restriction Act of 1921

City Growth
- New Industrial cities: Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and New York; manufacturing and transportation centers
- Advantages of the cities: jobs; NYC built the 1st subway
- Problems of the cities: housing shortages, slums, tenements, sewage, water, public transportation

WESTWARD EXPANSION
Intensified movement of settlers into the region between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean.
**What is it? The Progressive Movement**

What is it? The Progressive Movement: used government to reform problems created by industrialization.

**Goal # 2: Guaranteed economic opportunities through government regulation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Working conditions for labor</th>
<th>Impact of labor unions</th>
<th>Gains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| dangerous, long hours, low wages, no job security, no benefits, company towns | **Organizations**  
  - Knights of Labor  
  - American Federation of Labor (Gompers)  
  - American Railway Union (Debs)  
  - International Ladies’ Garment Workers Union  
  - Haymarket Square  
  - Homestead Strike  
  - Pullman Strike | • Limited work hours  
  • Regulated working conditions  
  • Sherman Anti-Trust Act (outlaws monopolies)  
  • Clayton Anti-Trust Act (unions legal) |

**Level of Government**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Government</th>
<th>Progressive accomplishments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>City manager &amp; council system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>referendum, recall, initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elections</td>
<td>primary election, secret ballot, direct election of senators (17th)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Goal # 3: Elimination of Social Injustice**

**African Americans**

- **Jim Crow** – laws that set up segregation  
- **Plessy v. Ferguson** – Supreme Court said “Separate but equal” is ok  
- **Ida B. Wells** – fought against lynching  
- **Great Migration** – many African-Americans move to Northern cities

**Women’s suffrage (right to vote)**

- Had strong leaders like Susan B. Anthony  
- Women were encouraged to go to work during World War I  
- Eventually resulted in 19th Amendment to the Constitution

**Different Ideas**

- **Booker T. Washington**
  - believed in equality through vocational education and economic success  
  - accepted social separation  
- **W.E.B. Du Bois**
  - believed education was meaningless without equality  
  - supported political equality  
  - helped form the NAACP

---

**Who is Involved?**

Theodore Roosevelt: “Square Deal”  
Woodrow Wilson: “New Freedom”  
Muckrakers: writing about the problems of industrialization

**What do the Progressives do?**

**Goal # 1: Government controlled by the People**

- City manager & council system
- referendum, recall, initiative
- primary election, secret ballot, direct election of senators (17th)

---

**What do the Progressives do?**

**Goal # 2: Guaranteed economic opportunities through government regulation**

- Local: City manager & council system
- State: referendum, recall, initiative
- Elections: primary election, secret ballot, direct election of senators (17th)

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**What do the Progressives do?**

**Goal # 3: Elimination of Social Injustice**

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**Imperialism & World War I**

**United States has a new role in the world**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International Markets</th>
<th>Latin America</th>
<th>Pacific</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Open Door Policy</strong></td>
<td><strong>Spanish American War (1898)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hawaii – US settlers overthrew monarch; US annexed Hawaii</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– John Hay; all nations have equal trade rights with China</td>
<td>• Puerto Rico – US annexed</td>
<td><strong>Philippines – US annexed after Spanish American War</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dollar Diplomacy</strong></td>
<td>• Cuba – US can intervene</td>
<td><strong>Panama Canal – T. Roosevelt encouraged a revolt, got treaty to build canal</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Taft; invest in Latin America; govt. will protect investments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fourteen Points**

- Wilson’s plan to eliminate the causes of war
- self-determination
- freedom of the seas
- League of Nations
- mandate system

1914 – assassination of Franz Ferdinand

World War I

1917 – United States enters the war:

“**To make the world safe for democracy**”

1920s

**United States is: neutral**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allies</th>
<th>Central</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Austria – Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOL: VUS.9a, b**

**Unit 7 Review**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Versailles Peace Conference 1919</th>
<th>Treaty of Versailles</th>
<th>US reaction to the Treaty:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>French &amp; English punish Germany</td>
<td>• disliked League, fear of involvement in future wars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>League of Nations created</td>
<td>• Senate did not ratify treaty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New national boundaries &amp; nations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1914** – assassination of Franz Ferdinand

**Germany loses**

**1917** – United States sends: soldiers, war materials and food for the Allies

**1914**

- Germany’s unrestricted submarine war fare
- Economic ties to Great Britain

**1917**

- United States enters the war:
  - “To make the world safe for democracy”

**1919**

- Versailles Peace Conference

**1920s**

- Hawaii – US settlers overthrew monarch; US annexed Hawaii
- Philippines – US annexed after Spanish American War
- Germany loses
- United States is neutral

Causes of the Great Depression:
1. Over speculation on stocks with borrowed money
2. Federal Reserve restricted the money supply
3. High tariffs create unbalanced foreign trade (Hawley—Smoot)

Depression Economy
- Unemployment → less money to spend
  - fire workers
  - people buy fewer goods
  - companies have less profit

Impact of the Great Depression
- unemployment and homelessness
- bank failures and collapse of financial system
- political unrest (militant labor unions)
- farm foreclosures and migration
- unemployment = one in four workers

Franklin Roosevelt becomes president (1933)
“We have nothing to fear but fear itself.”

Impact of the New Deal
- Made the government more involved in business, the economy, and everyday life
- More active in solving problems

New Deal Programs: Alphabet Agencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>What it did</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relief</td>
<td>Works Progress Administration (WPA)</td>
<td>Provides jobs and welfare to the unemployed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery</td>
<td>Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)</td>
<td>Raise crop prices by reducing production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reform</td>
<td>Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)</td>
<td>Insure money in banks to prevent bank runs/failures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social Security</td>
<td>Open up jobs by allowing older worker to retire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**World War II**

**Unit 9 Review**

### Results of the war

**Soviets:** control Eastern Europe; will led to COLD WAR  
**Germany:** divided in East (controlled by USSR) and West (US, France, Britain)  
**Japan:** occupied by US; adopted democracy  
**Europe:** in ruins, rebuilt with US Marshall Plan  
**United Nations** formed to prevent future wars

---

### Atomic Bomb

- Hiroshima & Nagasaki; thousands killed  
Truman hoped to save lives and end the war

---

### War in Europe & in Asia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Europe</th>
<th>Asia/Pacific</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • September 1, 1939 – Germany invaded Poland  
• Soviets invade Eastern Europe  
• Germany overran France & western Europe  
• Battle of Britain  
• 1941 – Germany invaded the USSR | • Japan attacks China and Manchuria  
• US Refused to recognize conquests & imposed an embargo on oil and steel  
• Japan attacks the United States |

---

### Nuremberg Trials

- War crimes trials of Nazis; emphasized personal responsibility  
- Led to demand for Jewish Homeland (Israel)

---

### Actions during War

- **Minority Participation** – most units segregated & minority units suffered high casualties and won numerous medals for bravery  
  - **African Americans:** most served in support role, wanted to fight; Tuskegee Airmen;  
  - **Native Americans:** Navajo code-talkers; unbreakable code  
  - **Mexican Americans:** served in integrated units  
  - **Japanese Americans:** Nisei Regiments; earned many medals

---

### Holocaust

- Hitler’s Final Solution for the Jews (genocide)  
  - **Who:** Jews, Poles, Slavs, gypsies, “undesirables”

---

### Geneva Convention

- tried to ensure humane treatment of POWs

---

### Europe – followed rules

- **Europe**

---

### Asia – didn’t follow rules

- **Asia**

---

### Allied Strategy: Defeat Germany first

#### Axis Strategy: defeat Soviets and Britain quickly

- Key Battles
  - **El Alamein** – prevented Germany’s spread into Egypt
  - **Stalingrad** – forced Germany to retreat from the USSR

---

### Allied Strategy: island hopping

#### Japan’s strategy: conquer Pacific quickly before US can act

- Key Battles
  - **Midway:** ends Japanese advance/threat to Hawaii
  - **Iwo Jima/Okinawa:** brought US closer to Japan; very costly battles

---

### Pearl Harbor

- Dec. 7, 1941  
  - “a date which will live in infamy”

---

### United States

- is officially neutral & many Americans are isolationist  
- US begins to send war supplies to Britain:
  1. Cash and Carry  
  2. Bases for Destroyers  
  3. Lend-Lease

---

FDR says: it’s like “lending a garden hose to a next-door neighbor whose house is on fire”

---

**War in Europe & in Asia**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Europe/North Africa</th>
<th>Asia/Pacific</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Allied Strategy:</strong> Defeat Germany first</td>
<td><strong>Allied Strategy:</strong> island hopping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Axis Strategy:</strong> defeat Soviets and Britain quickly</td>
<td><strong>Japan’s strategy:</strong> conquer Pacific quickly before US can act</td>
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<td>- <strong>Iwo Jima/Okinawa:</strong> brought US closer to Japan; very costly battles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>Normandy</strong> – began the liberation of Europe; Germany surrendered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Life at Home during World War II

Success in the war required the total commitment of the nation’s resources. On the home front, public education and the mass media promoted nationalism.

### Organizing Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Resources</th>
<th>Human Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• business and government worked together</td>
<td>• Selective Service – draft provided personnel for the military</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rationing – limiting the amount of scarce materials people could buy</td>
<td>• more women and minorities entered the workplace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• War bonds &amp; income taxes were used to pay for the war</td>
<td>• all citizens contributed to the war effort: victory gardens, scrap drives, war bonds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Businesses changed from peacetime to wartime production</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Role of Women
- Rosie the Riveter
- worked in factories/government jobs to replace men who joined the army
- joined the military in non-combat roles

### Role of African Americans
- migrated to cities to work in war industries
- Double “V” campaign – victory over racism and victory over Hitler

### Role of the Media
- government censored news of the war
- public campaigns (propaganda) kept Americans focused on war effort
- Entertainment industry contributed by producing plays, movies and shows that
  - boosted morale and support for the war
  - portrayed the enemy in stereotypical ways

### Treatment of Japanese Americans
- Japanese Americans on the West Coast were sent to internment camps
- Why? fear of spies; long held racial prejudice
- The Supreme Court upheld the internment in *Korematsu v. the United States*
- eventually the government apologized and made financial payments to survivors

---

[Image: Diagram illustrating the economic and human resources organized during World War II.]
**Results of World War II**

**Soviets:** control Eastern Europe; will led to COLD WAR

**Germany:** divided in East (controlled by USSR) and West (US, France, Britain)

**Japan:** occupied by US; adopted democracy

**Europe:** in ruins, rebuilt with US Marshall Plan

**United Nations** formed to prevent future wars

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**Situation after World War II**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Soviet Union</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • democratic political institutions  
  • free market economic system | • Totalitarian government  
  • Communist (socialist) economic system |

**Truman Doctrine** – containment; keep communism from spreading

**Formation of NATO** – defensive alliance of US and Western Europe

---

**Cold War**

**Vietnam War**

- Communist North Vietnam attempted to take over South Vietnam
- US got involved to contain communism
- John F. Kennedy began troop build-up, after his assassination, Lyndon Johnson increased the number of troops
- US troops won lots of battles, could not win war
- Nation divided over war; lots of opposition (esp. college students)
- President Nixon tried *Vietnamization* – turning war over to South Vietnamese
- Policy failed, South Vietnam could not resist Soviet-backed North; Nixon resigned because of Watergate Scandal

**Cuba** – Fidel Castro leads communist take-over; many flee to Florida

**Bay of Pigs** – failed invasion by Cubans exiles

**1962 – Cuban Missile Crisis;** Soviet missiles in Cuba; JFK gets them removed

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**Korean War**

- Communist North Korean invaded South Korea
- US joined to contain Communism
- Chinese joined to protect communism
- ended in a stalemate – South Korea is a separate, non-communist nation

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**Cold War At Home**

- Fear of Communism and nuclear war
- *Duck and cover* drills at school; people build bomb shelters
- Alger Hiss, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg convicted of spying
- Senator Joseph McCarthy falsely accused many people of being communists
- Foreign policy became a major issue in elections
- Virginia benefited from military spending

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**Communists won the Chinese Civil War**

Soviets developed an atomic bomb – new fear of nuclear war

**President Eisenhower adopted policy of “massive retaliation”**

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**Soviet Union dissolved**
President John Kennedy’s (a WWII veteran) inaugural address

- pledged that the United States would “pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and the success of liberty.”
- “Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.”

 Millions of Americans served in the military during the Cold War and their service not always popular. Vietnam veterans received little support.

Fall of the Soviet Union lead to the end of the Cold War

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<td>Rising nationalism in Soviet Republics</td>
<td>Ronald Reagan’s challenge to the moral legitimacy of the Soviet Union</td>
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<td>increasing military expenditures to compete with US</td>
<td>“Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!”</td>
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<td>market reforms</td>
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Cold War At Home

- Fear of Communism and nuclear war
- 1950s/1960s – American schools held *Duck and cover* drills; the government encouraged people to build bomb shelters
- Alger Hiss, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were convicted of spying leading increased fears of communism at home
- Senator Joseph McCarthy falsely accused many people of being communists – *McCarthyism*
- Foreign policy became a major issue in presidential elections
- Virginia benefited from heavy military spending, esp. Northern Virginia and Hampton Roads
Brown vs. Board of Education
- Supreme Court decision that segregated schools are unconstitutional & must be desegregated
- Made up of many cases, including a Virginia case

Virginia Response
- Massive resistance – closing some public schools to avoid integration
- establishment of private academies that could remain segregated
- “white flight” from urban school systems

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
- challenged segregation in the courts
- Thurgood Marshall – NAACP Legal Defense Team
- Oliver Hill – Legal Defense Team in Virginia

1963
March on Washington
- Martin Luther King gave his “I have a dream speech”
- helped influence public opinion to support civil rights legislation
- demonstrated the power of non-violent, mass protest

1964
Civil Rights Act
- prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion, national origin, and gender
- desegregated public facilities

1965
Voting Rights Act
- outlawed literacy tests
- sent federal registrars to the South to register voters
- resulted in more African American voters

President Lyndon Johnson worked hard to get these two laws passed.
Changing Role of Women
- more women in the workplace and working mothers
- more women in non-traditional roles
  - Sandra Day O’Connor – first woman on the Supreme Court
- Sally Ride – first US female astronaut
- courts helped provide these opportunities

Issues of working women
- need for affordable day care
- equitable pay
- pink collar ghetto – low prestige, low paying jobs
- Glass ceiling – perception that women’s career advancement is not equal to men

Changing Patterns of Immigration
most new immigrants are from Asia and Latin America

Reasons for immigration
1. political freedom
2. economic opportunity

Effects of Immigration
1. Bilingual education/English as a Second Language
2. Changing public policy (ex: Cuba)
3. Politics/voting

Contributions of immigrants
1. Ethnic foods, music, arts
2. Role in labor force

Space Program
1960s – John F. Kennedy pledged increased support for space program
John Glenn – first American to orbit the earth
Neil Armstrong – first man on the moon (1969)
“That’s one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind”

Modern America

New Technologies
- Cable TV/24-hour News (CNN)
- Personal computers
- Cellular phones
- World Wide Web

Better Communication/Access to global information
- telecommuting
- distance learning
- growth in white collar careers
- breakthroughs in medical research (Dr. Jonas Salk – polio vaccine)