Complete United States History Review Outline

Mayflower Compact
House of Burgesses
Puritans
English
French

Land ownership
Huguenots
Religious freedom
Indentured Servants
Covenant Community

Dutch
Cavaliers
Virginia Company
Jews
Direct Democracy

Name ______________________________

Early America: Exploration and Colonization

New England Colonies

- Settled by _____________ seeking religious freedom
- ________________ – first written form of government
- ________________ – based on religious beliefs (i.e. – a theocracy)
- Often intolerant of other beliefs
- Practiced a form of ________________ in town meetings

Middle Colonies

- Settled by English, __________, and Germans ethnic groups
- Religious groups _______________ and _____________ settled in New York
- Colonists sought ________________ and economic opportunity

Virginia and the Southern Colonies

- Immigrants sought land and economic opportunity
- Virginia _______________ – English nobility who received large land grants
- Poor English immigrants came as small farmers and artisans
- ________________ – agreed to work on tobacco plantation in exchange for passage to the New World

Jamestown

- Established in 1607 by the ________________
- First permanent ________________ settlement
- Virginia ________________ – First elected assembly in the New World

Native Americans & Slavery

Consequences for American Indians

- Cause of Conflict – differing views on ________________
- Diseases imported from Europe caused massive depopulation (smallpox)
- ________________ exploration in Canada – limited immigration from France resulted in better relations with native peoples.
THE EARLY COLONIES

Rhode Island    Jonathan Edwards    Shipbuilding
Quakers         Plantation economy  Puritan
Seaports        Baptists           Pennsylvania
Plantation owners Church of England  Cash crops
Dissenters      Catholics          Middle Passage

Social & Economic Characteristics of the Colonies

New England

- Economy based on ________________, fishing, lumbering
- __________ beliefs – value of hard work and thrift – led to prosperous colonies
- ______________ – people who challenged Puritan belief
- Puritans grew increasingly intolerant of dissenters
- ______________ – founded by Dissenters fleeing persecution by Puritans (Roger Williams)

Middle Colonies

- __________ – Pennsylvania
- New York, New Jersey, ________________, Maryland, Delaware
- Growth of cities as ____________ and commercial centers (New York, Philadelphia)

Virginia and the Southern Colonies

- First Africans brought to Jamestown in 1619 to work on plantations
- ________________ – based on large landholdings and the use of slave labor in the Southern colonies and Caribbean
- ________________ brought many Africans on brutal trip across Atlantic Ocean
- _________ – tobacco, rice, and indigo
- ___________ – dominated government and society
- ___________ – dominant religious institution

The Great Awakening

- Religious revival movement led by ________________
- Consequences – growth of evangelical religions (Methodists, ________________)
The American Revolution

Independence
Enlightenment
Proclamation of 1763
Self-evident
Stamp Act
Common Sense

Grievances
French and Indian War
Boston Tea Party
Thomas Jefferson
Natural rights
Boston massacre

Popular sovereignty
Social contract
Declaration of Independence
Lexington and Concord

The Ideas of John Locke and Thomas Paine

John Locke
• ________________ philosopher from England
• ________________ - life, liberty, and property cannot be taken away
• ________________ – all power comes from the people (“consent of the governed”)
• ________________ – people form a government to protect their rights and people agree
to obey the rules established by their government

Thomas Paine
• Author of ________________ - pamphlet that challenged the rule of England
• Impact – helped to change public opinion in favor of ________________

The Declaration of Independence
• Written by ________________
• “We hold these truths to be ________________, that all men are created equal, that
they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are
life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”
• List of ________________ – Jefferson listed issues he had with king’s rule

Anglo-French Rivalry
• ________________ fought between 1756 – 1763 drives French out of Canada & west

British Actions after 1763
• Measures to increase revenue and reduce cost of colonial defense
• ________________ – prohibited American settlement west of Appalachian Mountains
• ________________ – new direct tax on printed, legal documents
• New taxes on tea and sugar

The Beginning of the American Revolution
• ________________ British soldiers fire on American protesters in 1770
• ________________ dressed as Indians, Americans toss tea into harbor to protest tax
• ________________ First shots fired of Revolution were here in Massachusetts
• ________________ signed by Second Continental Congress on July 4, 1776
Benjamin Franklin
Patriots
Virginia Plan
Great Compromise
New Jersey Plan
Battle of Yorktown
Articles of Confederation

Loyalists
Neutral
Federalist Papers
Shay’s Rebellion
Executive branch
Patrick Henry
James Madison

Checks & balances
George Washington (2x)
Bill of Rights
Treaty of Paris
3/5 Compromise
Federalists
Anti-federalists

Differences among the Colonists
- ________________ believed in complete independence from England
- Led by ________________ of Virginia --“Give me liberty, or give me death!”
- Others known as ________________ remained loyal to Britain
- Most colonists remained ________________ and tried to avoid conflict

Factors Leading to Colonial Victory
- ________________ negotiated a Treaty of Alliance with France
- The leadership of ________________ and his Continental Army
- French Alliance in final victory at the ________________ in Virginia
- The ________________ was signed in 1783 ending the war

Creating a Government
- The ________________ created a weak national government
- Provided for no common currency, power to tax, or ________________
- ________________ in Massachusetts shows government’s weaknesses

The Constitutional Convention
- Large states favored the ________________, small states liked the ________________
- The ________________ made Senate equal; House represented by population
- Created ________________ with three equal branches: legislative, executive, judicial
- Placated Southern states with ________________ counting three-fifths of slaves for representation in the House of Representatives
- ________________ – Chairman of the Convention
- ________________ – Father of the Constitution, led debates, authored Virginia Plan

Arguments for and Against Ratification
- ________________ favored it and wanted stronger central government
- Argued for ratification in ________________ by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay
- ________________ were against ratification, disliked strong government
- They wanted a ________________ to protect individual liberties
Early America

Virginia Declaration of Rights  Trail of Tears  Manifest Destiny
Cotton Gin  Eli Whitney  George Mason
Mexican  Nullification  property
Thomas Jefferson  Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo  Spoils System
Railroads  Alamo  Bank of the U.S.
Reservations  California
Cherokee  VA Statute of Religious Freedom

Virginia’s Influence on the Bill of Rights

- The __________________ said rights that cannot be violated by governments
- Written by ________________, it became basis for the U.S. Bill of Rights
- The ________________, established principle of religious liberty
- Written by ________________ and guaranteed freedom of speech and religion

Early America, Westward Movement, and Economic Development

- ________________ was the belief the US should stretch from ocean to ocean
- The growth of ________________ encouraged the westward movement
- ________________ invented the ________________ which led to the spread of the slavery-based cotton economy in the Deep South.

Conflicts

- American migration into Texas led to an armed revolt against ________________ rule
- A turning point was the famous battle at the ________________, which Mexico won
- The American victory led to the signing of the ________________
- US acquired present-day states of ________________, Nevada Utah, Arizona

Impact on the Native Americans

- The ________________ were forced to march the ________________ from Georgia to Oklahoma resulting in thousands of deaths.
- Most tribes were confined to ________________.

Andrew Jackson’s Presidency

- Jackson used the ________________ to reward supporters with government jobs.
- He eliminated ________________ qualifications to allow more people to vote
- Jackson distrusted the ________________ as an undemocratic tool of the Eastern elite.
- South Carolina threatened to nullify a tariff in the ________________ Crisis
Economic Divisions
- The Northern states developed an industrial economy based on ________________.
- The Southern states developed an ________________ economy based on slavery
- The South opposed ________________ that made manufactured goods more expensive.

The Growing Division over Slavery and States Rights
- ________________ published the abolitionist newspaper The Liberator.
- ________________ wrote Uncle Tom’s Cabin showing evils of slavery
- Slave revolts in Virginia, led by ________________ increased Southern fear

The Sectional Crisis
- The ________________ admitted Maine as a free state and Missouri as a slave state and drew an east-west line through the Louisiana Purchase with slavery prohibited above the line (except Missouri) and allowed below the line
- The ________________ admitted California as a free state
- The ________________ repealed the Missouri Compromise and (b) allowed the people of Kansas and Nebraska to decide whether to allow slavery
- ________________ - fighting in Kansas as pro- and anti-slavery forces battled
- Abraham Lincoln debated ________________ over slavery in the Illinois Senate campaign
- ________________ Case - a decision by the Supreme Court declaring that slaves were property and could be legally taken into any free state
- ________________ warned: “A house divided against itself cannot stand.”

The Women’s Suffrage Movement
- Women fought for suffrage, or the right to ________________
- ________________ – adopted by convention in 1848 called for equal rights for women.
- ________________ and ________________ – both advocated women’s suffrage
### The Civil War

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### Major events
- Lincoln’s election in 1860 led to the ________ of 7 southern states
- Civil War begins when Confederates attack Union forces at ________________
- Battle of ________________ in Maryland marked deadliest day in US History
- Lincoln issued the ________________ after the Battle, ended slavery in rebel states
- ________________ - Union victory and turning point of the war
- In the ________________, Lincoln argued America was a nation ruled “of the people, by the people, and for the people.”
- ________________ - site of Lee’s surrender to Grant

### Key leaders and their roles
- ________________ – Union general, won victories after many Union generals failed
- ________________ – Confederate general of the Army of Northern Virginia
- ________________ – Former slave became a abolitionist and urged Lincoln to recruit former slaves and free blacks to fight in the Union army

### Impact of Civil War and Reconstruction
- The period after the civil war when the south was rebuilding was ________________
- Lincoln believed the government should not ________________ the South but act with “malice towards none, with charity for all, in order to “bind up the nation’s wounds”
- ________________ favored guaranteeing voting rights and rights for African Americans
- Lincoln’s successor, ________________ was impeached
- The three Civil war Amendments were added to the Constitution:
  - ________________ – abolished slavery
  - ________________ – guaranteed equal rights under the law to all Americans
  - ________________ – guaranteed voting rights regardless of race, or slavery
- Reconstruction ended following the controversial ________________ of 1876
- Rutherford B. Hayes was elected through the ________________
- The ________________ Era began in which blacks in the South were denied rights
- ________________ States were left embittered and devastated by the war
Immigration & Urbanization

Homestead Act  Thomas Edison  Andrew Carnegie
Old Immigrants Wright Brothers J.P. Morgan
New Immigrants Henry Ford John D. Rockefeller
Transcontinental Railroad Tenements Laissez-faire
Factories Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Cornelius Vanderbilt
Ellis Island Chinese Exclusion Act Nativism
Monopolies Melting Pot Chinese
Alexander Graham Bell Integration Steel

Immigration
- The ___________ provided free public land to settlers in the western territories.
- Prior to 1871, most ____________ came from northern and western Europe (Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden).
- From 1871-1921, most ____________ came from southern and eastern Europe (Italy, Greece, Poland, Russia) as well as Asia (China, Japan).
- The ____________ was completed in Promontory Point, Utah and connected the USA.
- ____________ workers helped to build it across California and Nevada.
- Most immigrants entered America through ____________ in New York
- America became a ____________ where immigrants were assimilated in
- ____________ – fear that new immigrants would take jobs led to hostility
- Congressional passed the ____________ in 1882 to bad their immigration

Urbanization
- ____________ provided jobs but long hours, low pay, & dangerous working conditions
- The ____________ killed 146 garment workers
- Workers families lived in crowded ____________ and slums.

Industrialization
- Business leaders created huge ____________ that controlled industries
- ____________ dominated the US steel industry
- ____________ controlled the finance industry
- ____________ built a monopoly on the oil industry
- ____________ controlled America’s railroads
- Henry Bessemer invented a new process new make ____________
- ____________ invented the light bulb and electricity
- ____________ made the first telephone
- The ____________ invented the airplane
- ____________ perfected assembly line manufacturing for automobiles

Reasons for Industrialization and Economic Growth
- Government policies based on hands-off ____________ capitalism
- Monopolies and trusts (vertical/horizontal ____________ )
Organized Labor & Discrimination

Knights of Labor  Hours  Theodore Roosevelt
Samuel Gompers  Pullman  17th Amendment
Haymarket  Eugene Debs  Tuskegee Institute
19th Amendment  Woodrow Wilson  Recall
Homestead  Muckrakers  W.E.B. DuBois
Sherman  Great Migration  Referendum
Plessy v. Ferguson  Ida B. Wells  NAACP
Conditions  Booker T. Washington

Labor Organizations & Strikes
- ____________________ –organized both skilled and unskilled workers
- American Federation of Labor founded by ____________________ organized skilled workers
- American Railway Union formed by socialist _______________ organized both workers
- _______________ Strike - Seven police officers and several workers killed in protest at Chicago. Knights of Labor blamed, turning public opinion against organized labor.
- _______________ Strike - Three detectives and six workers killed. The union is broken
- _______________ Strike - Eugene Debs leads strike against Rail Car Company.
- Through strikes, workers gained shorter __________ and better __________
- _______________ Anti-trust Act prevents any business that creates a monopoly

Women’s Suffrage
- Encouraged women to enter the labor force before World War I.
- The _______________ in 1920 granted women the right to vote.

Discrimination and Segregation
- In _______________ the Supreme Court ruled that “separate but equal” was legal
- During the _______________ blacks moved to Northern cities to escape the South.
- _______________ – led anti-lynching crusade
- _______________ believed the way to equality was through vocational education
- To promote this, he founded the _______________ in Alabama
- _______________ said, “We are men; we will be treated as men.” And believed that education was meaningless without equality.
- He founded the _______________ to help African Americans in 1909

The Progressive Movement
- _______________ proposed a progressive agenda called the “Square Deal”
- President _______________’s agenda was called the “New Freedom”
- Government became more responsive to the people
- Reporters called _______________ investigated & reported social injustices
- In state governments, the _______________ is a direct vote to reject or accept a law
- Voters can _______________ an elected official and remove him from office by vote
- The _______________ allowed for the direct election of U.S. senators
Open Door Policy
Mandate System
Big Stick
Dollar Diplomacy
Archduke Ferdinand
Woodrow Wilson
Treaty of Versailles
Liliuokalani
League of Nations
Germany
Neutral
Zimmerman
14 Points
Panama Canal
Yellow
Maine
Puerto Rico
Rejected
Philippines
Rough Riders
De Lome

Policies
- Sec. of State Hay’s policy to give all nations equal trading rights in China.
- President Taft’s policy for US businesses to invest in Latin America.
- Pres. Roosevelt’s foreign policy (“Speak softly and carry a big stick.”)
- Roosevelt negotiated treaty to build the ________ to lessen shipping time
- The US annexed Hawaii after overthrowing Queen ___________

The Spanish American War -- “A Splendid Little War”
- Explosion of the battleship ____________ in Havana Harbor
- ____________ Journalism by Hearst and Pulitzer
- The ____________ letter insults President McKinley
- US gains the Philippines, Guam, & ____________
- In Cuba, Teddy Roosevelt becomes a hero when ____________ charge San Juan Hill
- After the war, there is an insurrection in the ____________ over US rule

World War I
- The war began in 1914 following the assassination ____________ in Serbia.
- For three years the U.S. remained ____________ with little support for involvement
- The ____________ Telegram exposes plan for alliance between Germany and Mexico.
- President ____________ pledges to “make the world safe for democracy.”
- The ____________ was Wilson’s plan to bring peace to the world after the war
- Wilson proposed a ____________ of all countries in the world to promote peace
- The ____________ would control the Middle East
- The ____________ officially ended the war and was harsh on ____________
- The Treaty was ____________ by the US Congress
The Great Depression:
- Buying stocks on __________ with borrowed money led to inflated stock prices.
- The __________ System failed to prevent collapse of the banking system.
- The protective __________ Tariff led to retaliatory tariffs in other countries.
- Overproduction in agriculture and a drought led to the __________ in the plains.
- The Depression began with the __________ crash on October 29, 1929.
- High __________ and homelessness spread.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
- FDR’s plan: __________ made government more active in solving problems.
- __________ said “We have nothing to fear but fear itself.”
- The __________ and other relief programs gave jobs.
- The __________ and recovery programs helped agriculture.
- The __________ and reform measures corrected unsound banking.
- The __________ Act offered safeguards for workers and retirement.

World War II
- World War II began with Hitler’s invasion of __________ in 1939.
- The U.S. remained officially __________ during the first two years.
- Germany pounded England from the air in the __________.
- In 1941, Hitler turned on his former ally, __________ and invaded Soviet Union.
- The U.S. gave Britain war supplies in return for military bases with the __________.

The War in Asia
- During the 1930s Japan invaded and brutalized __________ in China.
- Japan attacked the American naval base at __________ on December 7, 1941.
- FDR calls it, “A date which will live in __________ .”
- An __________ strategy was to seize islands closer and closer to Japan.
- In the Battle of __________ the US defeated a much larger Japanese navy.
- US invasions of __________ where Marines raised the flag & __________ close to Japan cost thousands of American lives.
- Finally, the President __________ authorized the use of an atomic bomb.
- The US dropped 2 atomic bombs on __________ & __________.
WORLD WAR II

Tuskegee Final Solution Internment
Nisei Rationing Segregated
Nuremberg War bonds D-Day
Genocide Stalingrad Manzanar
Bataan Navajo Rosie the Riveter
El Alamein POWs Eisenhower
Jews Draft Propaganda
Polish Slavs

Battles in Europe
- German forces were defeated at ___________ in North Africa
- More than a million Soviets & Germans in the Russian city of ___________
- General ___________ led Allied forces in Europe
- June 6, 1944 marked ___________ when Allied troops invaded Normandy, France

Minorities in the War
- African Americans & Hispanics served in ___________ military units
- The ___________ Airmen were African Americans served with distinction
- ________ Regiments were Asian-Americans who served
- The ___________ Code Talkers created an impossible code to break.
- ___________ was the symbol of women who took men’s jobs in factories

The Holocaust & Geneva Convention
- A ___________ is systematic destruction of a racial, political, or religious group.
- Germany’s ___________ was the Nazi plan to exterminate all Jews.
- The Holocaust targeted ___________, ___________, & ___________
- Casualties – approximately six million Jews and many others were murdered at Nazi concentration camps such as Auschwitz.
- At the ___________ Trials – Nazi leaders and others were convicted of war crimes.
- The Geneva Convention attempted to ensure the humane treatment of ___________
- On the ___________ Death March, US POWs suffered brutal treatment by Japanese

The War at Home
- ___________ was used to maintain supply of essential products.
- ___________ were sold to finance the war.
- The ___________ or “selective service” was used to provide soldiers
- Anti-Japanese prejudice on the West Coast led to their ___________ in camps
- One of the largest camps for Japanese-Americans was ___________
- ___________ were ad campaigns used to increase public morale
The Cold War

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- Between the democratic _______________ and communist _______________
- The _______________ described the division between Communism & Democracies
- The Soviets built the _______________ across Germany’s capitol to keep people in
- Partition of Germany – East Germany remained under Soviet domination; West Germany became democratic.
- U.S. gave aid with _______________ to rebuild Western Europe and prevent communism.
- The _______________ was created to prevent future global wars
- President Truman’s _______________ was to keep communism from spreading
- This is also known as the policy of _______________
- The US and democracies form the _______________ alliance
- The Soviet Union and communist countries formed the _______________
- In the US, the _______________ was the fear of communism
- Senator McCarthy’s hunt for communists at any cost was known as _______________
- The _______________ committee secretly searched for communists and others

Korean & Vietnam War

- In 1953, containment brought the US to fight a war in _______________
- The war ended in a stalemate at the _______________
- US forces were led by _______________, who also oversaw the occupation of Japan
- In Vietnam, the US fought the communist army _______________
- On surprise attack on a holiday became known as the _______________
- The _______________ Resolution gave President Johnson authority to escalate the war
- _______________ was President Nixon’s plan for withdrawing of American troops
- The _______________ massacre turned many Americans against the war
- During the war, supporters were called _______________, anti-war protesters: _______________

Cuba

- _______________ led the communist takeover in late 1950s.
- The _______________ invasion of Cuba by Cuban exiles failed
- In 1962, the _______________ was when Soviets stationed nuclear missiles in Cuba
- President _______________ ordered the Soviets to remove missiles
### The Cold War & Civil Rights

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### The Cold War at home & its End
- _____________ was convicted of spying for Soviets
- The _____________’s were convicted and executed for giving nuclear secrets to Soviets
- Due to heavy military expenditures, the economy of _____________ benefited
- In President _____________’s inaugural address, he said, “The U.S. would pay any price, bear any burden ... to the success of liberty.” And “Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country.”
- Gorbachev’s policy of _____________ promoted openness
- His _____________ policy called for economic restructuring in the Soviet Union
- President _____________ challenged the Soviet Union to “tear down this wall.”

### Civil Rights Movement
- The _____________ case overturned the “separate but equal” doctrine
- Supreme Court decision forced schools to _____________
- The _____________ challenged segregation in US courts
- _____________ was the leader of Brown’s NAACP legal defense team
- _____________ led the NAACP defense team in Virginia
- In 1963, Martin Luther King led the _____________
- Here, he gave the _____________ speech
- In 1964, Pres. Johnson signed the _____________ which prohibited discrimination
- The 1965 _____________ outlawed literacy tests in voting.
- _____________ was the first female U.S. astronaut
- Recently, more immigrants have come from _____________ & _____________ countries
- _____________ fought for immigrant worker rights in California
1970’s
- President Nixon forced from office by ___________ scandal
- ______________ Supreme Court case that legalizes abortion based on right to privacy

The 1980’s
- President ______________ elected in 1980
- Conservative Republicans advocated for ____________
- Wanted to transfer more responsibilities to ___________ governments
- Appointed judges who exercised ______________________
- ____________ became the first woman to serve on U.S. Supreme Court

The 1990’s
- ______________ served as president 1989–1993
- Saw the fall of ____________________ in Eastern Europe
- ______________ was reunified
- 1990 -1991 was the ________________ War in Iraq
- First time ________________ served in a combat role
- ________________ was elected President and served 1993–2001
- Signed the _________________ trade agreement between US, Mexico, Canada

2000’s
- President ______________ elected in close 2000 election
- Sees terrorists attacks on United States soil on ______________
- Begins wars in ______________ and ______________ to combat terrorism
- Congress passes the _________________ to increase surveillance and investigation
United States & Virginia History SOL Review

New England Colonies
- Settled by Puritans seeking religious freedom
- Mayflower Compact – first written form of government
- Covenant community – based on religious beliefs (i.e. – a theocracy)
- Often intolerant of other beliefs
- Practiced a form of direct democracy in town meetings

Middle Colonies
- Settled by English, Dutch, and Germans ethnic groups
- Religious groups Huguenots and Jews settled in New York
- Colonists sought religious freedom and economic opportunity

Virginia and the Southern Colonies
- Immigrants sought land and economic opportunity
- Virginia Cavaliers – English nobility who received large land grants
- Poor English immigrants came as small farmers and artisans
- Indentured servants agreed to work on tobacco plantation in exchange for passage to the New World

Jamestown
- Established in 1607 by the Virginia Company
- First permanent English settlement
- Virginia Company – First elected assembly in the New World

Native Americans & Slavery

Consequences for American Indians
- Cause of Conflict – differing views on land ownership
- Diseases imported from Europe caused massive depopulation (smallpox)
- French exploration in Canada – limited immigration from France resulted in better relations with native peoples.
THE EARLY COLONIES

Social & Economic Characteristics of the Colonies

New England
- Economy based on shipbuilding, fishing, lumbering
- Puritan beliefs – value of hard work and thrift – led to prosperous colonies
- Dissenters – people who challenged Puritan belief
- Puritans grew increasingly intolerant of dissenters
- Jonathan Edwards founded by Dissenters fleeing persecution by Puritans (Roger Williams)

Middle Colonies
- Quakers – Pennsylvania
- New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Maryland, Delaware
- Growth of cities as Pennsylvania and commercial centers (New York, Philadelphia)

Virginia and the Southern Colonies
- First Africans brought to Jamestown in 1619 to work on plantations
- Plantation owners – based on large landholdings and the use of slave labor in the Southern colonies and Caribbean
- Middle passage brought many Africans on brutal trip across Atlantic Ocean
- Cash crops – tobacco, rice, and indigo
- Church of England – dominant religious institution
- Baptist – dominant religious institution

The Great Awakening
- Religious revival movement led by Jonathan Edwards
- Consequences – growth of evangelical religions (Methodists, Baptists)
The American Revolution

Independence  Enlightenment
Proclamation of 1763  Stamp Act
Self-evident  Common Sense
Grievances  French and Indian War
Boston Tea Party  Thomas Jefferson
Natural rights  Boston-massacre
Popular sovereignty  Social contract
Declaration of Independence  Lexington and Concord

The Ideas of John Locke and Thomas Paine

John Locke
- Enlightenment philosopher from England
- Natural rights - life, liberty, and property cannot be taken away
- Popular sovereignty - all power comes from the people ("consent of the governed")
- Social contract - people form a government to protect their rights and people agree to obey the rules established by their government

Thomas Paine
- Author of Common Sense - pamphlet that challenged the rule of England
- Impact - helped to change public opinion in favor of Enlightenment

The Declaration of Independence
- Written by Thomas Jefferson
- "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."
- List of grievances - Jefferson listed issues he had with king's rule

Anglo-French Rivalry
- French and Indian War fought between 1756 – 1763 drives French out of Canada & west

British Actions after 1763
- Measures to increase revenue and reduce cost of colonial defense
- Proclamation of 1763 - prohibited American settlement west of Appalachian Mountains
- Stamp Act - new direct tax on printed, legal documents
- New taxes on tea and sugar

The Beginning of the American Revolution
- Boston massacre - British soldiers fire on American protesters in 1770
- Boston tea party - dressed as Indians, Americans toss tea into harbor to protest tax
- Lexington and Concord - First shots fired of Revolution were here in Massachusetts
- Declaration of Independence signed by Second Continental Congress on July 4, 1776
Differences among the Colonists
- __Patriots__ believed in complete independence from England
- Led by __Patrick Henry__ of Virginia — "Give me liberty, or give me death!"
- Others known as __patriots__ remained loyal to Britain
- Most colonists remained __neutral__ and tried to avoid conflict

Factors Leading to Colonial Victory
- Benjamin __F. E. ___ negotiated a Treaty of Alliance with France
- The leadership of __George Washington_ and his Continental Army
- French Alliance in final victory at the __Battle of Yorktown_ in Virginia
- The __Treaty of Paris_ was signed in 1783 ending the war

Creating a Government
- The __Article of Confederation__ created a weak national government
- Provided for no common currency, power to tax, or __executive branch__
- __Shay’s Rebellion__ in Massachusetts shows government’s weaknesses

The Constitutional Convention
- Large states favored the __Virginia Plan__, small states liked the __New Jersey Plan__
- The __Great Compromise__ made Senate equal; House represented by population
- Created __checks & balances__ with three equal branches: legislative, executive, judicial
- Placated Southern states with __3/5 Compromise__ counting three-fifths of slaves for representation in the House of Representatives
- __George Washington__ Chairman of the Convention
- __James Madison__ — Father of the Constitution, led debates, authored Virginia Plan

Arguments for and Against Ratification
- __Federalists__ favored it and wanted stronger central government
- Argued for ratification in __Federalist Papers__ by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay
- __Anti-Federalists__ were against ratification, disliked strong government
- They wanted a __Bill of Rights__ to protect individual liberties
Virginia’s Influence on the Bill of Rights
- The *Virginia Declaration of Rights* established rights that cannot be violated by governments.
- Written by George Mason, it became the basis for the U.S. Bill of Rights.
- The *Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom* established the principle of religious liberty.
- Written by Thomas Jefferson and guaranteed freedom of speech and religion.

Early America, Westward Movement, and Economic Development
- *Manifest Destiny* was the belief that the US should stretch from ocean to ocean.
- The growth of railroads encouraged the westward movement.
- Eli Whitney invented the *cotton gin*, which led to the spread of the slavery-based cotton economy in the Deep South.

Conflicts
- American migration into Texas led to an armed revolt against Mexican rule.
- A turning point was the famous battle at the *Alamo*, which Mexico won.
- The American victory led to the signing of the *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo*.
- US acquired present-day states of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona.

Impact on the Native Americans
- The *Cherokee* were forced to march the *Trail of Tears* from Georgia to Oklahoma. Resulting in thousands of deaths.
- Most tribes were confined to *reservations*.

Andrew Jackson’s Presidency
- Jackson used the *spoils system* to reward supporters with government jobs.
- He eliminated property qualifications to allow more people to vote.
- Jackson distrusted the *Bank of the US* as an undemocratic tool of the Eastern elite.
- South Carolina threatened to nullify a tariff in the *nullification* crisis.
SLAVERY ABOLITION & WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Kansas-Nebraska Act  Bleeding Kansas  William Lloyd Garrison
High tariffs  Susan B. Anthony  Agricultural
Harriet Beecher Stowe  Abraham Lincoln  Elizabeth Cady Stanton
Compromise of 1850  Missouri Compromise  Seneca Falls Declaration
Dred Scott  Nat Turner  Vote
Stephen Douglas  Manufacturing

Economic Divisions
- The Northern states developed an industrial economy based on manufacturing.
- The Southern states developed an agricultural economy based on slavery.
- The South opposed high tariffs that made manufactured goods more expensive.

The Growing Division over Slavery and States Rights
- William Lloyd published the abolitionist newspaper The Liberator.
- Harriet Beecher wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin showing evils of slavery.
- Slave revolts in Virginia, led by Nat Turner, increased Southern fear.

The Sectional Crisis
- The Missouri Compromise admitted Maine as a free state and Missouri as a slave state and drew an east-west line through the Louisiana Purchase with slavery prohibited above the line (except Missouri) and allowed below the line.
- The Compromise of 1850 admitted California as a free state.
- The Kansas-Nebraska Act repealed the Missouri Compromise and (b) allowed the people of Kansas and Nebraska to decide whether to allow slavery.
- Bleeding Kansas - fighting in Kansas as pro- and anti-slavery forces battled.
- Abraham Lincoln debated Stephen Douglas over slavery in the Illinois Senate campaign.
- Dred Scott Case - a decision by the Supreme Court declaring that slaves were property and could be legally taken into any free state.
- Abraham Lincoln warned: “A house divided against itself cannot stand.”

The Women’s Suffrage Movement
- Women fought for suffrage, or the right to vote.
- Women Falls - adopted by convention in 1848 called for equal rights for women.
- Stanton and Susan B - both advocated women’s suffrage.
The Civil War

Seccession
Gettysburg Address
Appomattox
Ft. Sumter
Punish
Reconstruction
Compromise of 1877
Jim Crow
Southern
Emancipation Proclamation
Robert E. Lee
13th Amendment
Gettysburg
Andrew Johnson
14th Amendment
Ulysses S. Grant
Antietam
15th Amendment
Frederick Douglass
Radical Republicans

Election

Major events
- Lincoln’s election in 1860 led to the Secession of 7 southern states
- Civil War begins when Confederates attack Union forces at Ft. Sumter
- Battle of Antietam in Maryland marked deadliest day in US History
- Lincoln issued the Emancipation after the Battle, ended slavery in rebel states
- Gettysburg - Union victory and turning point of the war
- In the Gettysburg Address, Lincoln argued America was a nation ruled “of the people, by the people, and for the people.”
- Appomattox - site of Lee’s surrender to Grant

Key leaders and their roles
- Grant - Union general, won victories after many Union generals failed
- Lee - Confederate general of the Army of Northern Virginia
- Douglass - Former slave became a abolitionist and urged Lincoln to recruit former slaves and free blacks to fight in the Union army

Impact of Civil War and Reconstruction
- The period after the civil war when the south was rebuilding was Reconstruction
- Lincoln believed the government should not punish the South but act with “malice towards none, with charity for all, in order to “bind up the nation’s wounds”
- Radical Republicans favored guaranteeing voting rights and rights for African Americans
- Lincoln’s successor, Andrew Johnson was impeached
- The three Civil War Amendments were added to the Constitution:
  13th - abolished slavery
  14th - guaranteed equal rights under the law to all Americans
  15th - guaranteed voting rights regardless of race, or slavery
- Reconstruction ended following the controversial election of 1876
- Rutherford B. Hayes was elected through the Compromise of 1877
- The Jim Crow Era began in which blacks in the South were denied rights
- Southern States were left embittered and devastated by the war
Immigration & Urbanization

Homestead Act  Thomas Edison  Andrew Carnegie
Old Immigrants  Wright Brothers  J.P. Morgan
New Immigrants  Henry Ford  John D. Rockefeller
Transcontinental Railroad  Tenements  Laissez-faire
Factories  Triangle Shirtwaist Factory  Cornelius Vanderbilt
Ellis Island  Chinese Exclusion Act  Nativism
Monopolies  Melting Pot  Chinese
Alexander Graham Bell  Integration  Steel

Immigration

- The Homestead Act provided free public land to settlers in the western territories.
- Prior to 1871, most old immigrants came from northern and western Europe (Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden).
- From 1871-1921, most new immigrants came from southern and eastern Europe (Italy, Greece, Poland, Russia) as well as Asia (China, Japan).
- The transcontinental railroad was completed in Promontory Point, Utah and connected the USA.
- Chinese workers helped to build it across California and Nevada.
- Most immigrants entered America through Ellis Island in New York.
- America became a melting pot where immigrants were assimilated in.
- Integration - fear that new immigrants would take jobs led to hostility.
- Congressional passed the Chinese exclusion in 1882 to bad their immigration.

Urbanization

- Factories provided jobs but long hours, low pay, & dangerous working conditions.
- The triangle shirtwaist killed 146 garment workers.
- Workers families lived in crowded tenements and slums.

Industrialization

- Business leaders created huge monopolies that controlled industries.
- Andrew Carnegie dominated the US steel industry.
- Morgan controlled the finance industry.
- Rockefeller built a monopoly on the oil industry.
- Vanderbuilt controlled America's railroads.
- Henry Bessemer invented a new process to make steel.
- Edison invented the light bulb and electricity.
- Bell made the first telephone.
- The Wright Brothers invented the airplane.
- Ford perfected assembly line manufacturing for automobiles.

Reasons for Industrialization and Economic Growth

- Government policies based on hands-off capitalism.
- Monopolies and trusts (vertical/horizontal ).
Organized Labor & Discrimination

Knights of Labor
Samuel Gompers
Haymarket
19th Amendment
Homestead
Sherman
Plessy v. Ferguson

Conditions

Hours
Pullman
Eugene Debs
Woodrow Wilson
Muckrakers
Great Migration
Ida B. Wells
Booker T. Washington

Theodore Roosevelt
17th Amendment
Tuskegee Institute
Recall
W.E.B. DuBois
Referendum
NAACP

Labor Organizations & Strikes

- **Knights of Labor** organized both skilled and unskilled workers
- American Federation of Labor founded by Samuel Gompers organized skilled workers
- American Railway Union formed by socialist Eugene Debs organized both workers
- **Haymarket** Strike - Seven police officers and several workers killed in protest at Chicago. Knights of Labor blamed, turning public opinion against organized labor.
- **Homestead** Strike - Three detectives and six workers killed. The union is broken
- **Pullman** Strike - Eugene Debs leads strike against Rail Car Company.
- Through strikes, workers gained shorter **hours** and better **conditions**
- **Sherman** Anti-trust Act prevents any business that creates a monopoly

Women's Suffrage

- Encouraged women to enter the labor force before World War I.
- The **19th Amendment** in 1920 granted women the right to vote.

Discrimination and Segregation

- In **Plessy v. Ferguson** the Supreme Court ruled that "separate but equal" was legal
- During the **Great Migration**, blacks moved to Northern cities to escape the South.
- **Ida Wells** led anti-lynching crusade
- **Washington** believed the way to equality was through vocational education
- To promote this, he founded the **Tuskegee Institute** in Alabama
- W.E.B. DuBois said, "We are men; we will be treated as men." And believed that education was meaningless without equality.
- He founded the **NAACP** to help African Americans in 1909

The Progressive Movement

- **Theodore Roosevelt** proposed a progressive agenda called the "Square Deal"
- President **Woodrow Wilson**'s agenda was called the "New Freedom"
- Government became more responsive to the people
- Reporters called **muckrakers** investigated & reported social injustices
- In state governments, the **Referendum** is a direct vote to reject or accept a law
- Voters can **recall** an elected official and remove him from office by vote
- The **17th** allowed for the direct election of U.S. senators
IMPERIALISM AND WORLD WAR I

Open Door Policy  
League of Nations  
Germany  
Neutral  
Zimmerman  
14 Points  
Panama Canal

Liliuokalani  
Yellow  
Maine  
Puerto Rico  
Rejected  
Philippines  
Rough Riders  
De Lome

Policies
- **Open door policy** - Sec. of State Hay’s policy to give all nations equal trading rights in China.
- **Dollar Diplomacy** - President Taft’s policy for US businesses to invest in Latin America.
- **Big Stick** - Pres. Roosevelt’s foreign policy (“Speak softly and carry a big stick.”)
- Roosevelt negotiated treaty to build the **Panama Canal** to lessen shipping time
- The US annexed Hawaii after overthrowing Queen **Liliuokalani**

The Spanish American War -- “A Splendid Little War”
- Explosion of the battleship **Maine** in Havana Harbor
- **Yellow Press** Journalism by Hearst and Pulitzer
- The **Zimmerman** letter insults President McKinley
- US gains the Philippines, Guam, & **Puerto Rican**
- In Cuba, Teddy Roosevelt becomes a hero when **Rough Riders** charge San Juan Hill
- After the war, there is an insurrection in the **Philippines** over US rule

World War I
- The war began in 1914 following the assassination of **Archduke Franz Ferdinand** in Serbia.
- For three years the U.S. remained **neutral** with little support for involvement.
- The **Zimmerman** Telegram exposes plan for alliance between Germany and Mexico.
- President **Woodrow Wilson** pledges to “make the world safe for democracy.”
- The **14 Points** was Wilson’s plan to bring peace to the world after the war.
- Wilson proposed a **League of Nations** of all countries in the world to promote peace.
- The **Mandates System** would control the Middle East.
- The **Treaty of Versailles** officially ended the war and was harsh on **Germany**.
- The Treaty was **rejected** by the US Congress.
The Great Depression:
- Buying stocks on margin with borrowed money led to inflated stock prices.
- The Federal Reserve System failed to prevent collapse of the banking system.
- The protective Hawley-Smoot Tariff led to retaliatory tariffs in other countries.
- Overproduction in agriculture and a drought led to the Dust Bowl in the plains.
- The Depression began with the stock market crash on October 29, 1929.
- High unemployment and homelessness spread.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
- FDR’s plan: _new deal_ made government more active in solving problems.
- _Roosevelt_ said “We have nothing to fear but fear itself.”
- The _WPA_ and other relief programs gave jobs.
- The _AAA_ and recovery programs helped agriculture.
- The _FDIC_ and reform measures corrected unsound banking.
- The _Social Security_ Act offered safeguards for workers and retirement.

World War II
- World War II began with Hitler’s invasion of _Poland_ in 1939.
- The U.S. remained officially _neutral_ during the first two years.
- Germany pounded England from the air in the _Battle of Britain_.
- In 1941, Hitler turned on his former ally, _Stalin_ and invaded Soviet Union.
- The U.S. gave Britain war supplies in return for military bases with the _Lend-Lease Act_.

The War in Asia
- During the 1930s Japan invaded and brutalized _Manchuria_ in China.
- Japan attacked the American naval base at _Pearl Harbor_ on December 7, 1941.
- FDR calls it, “A date which will live in _infamy_.”
- An _Island hopping_ strategy was to seize islands closer and closer to Japan.
- In the Battle of _Midway_ the US defeated a much larger Japanese navy.
- US invasions of _Midway_ where Marines raised the flag & _Okinawa_ close to Japan cost thousands of American lives.
- Finally, the President _Truman_ authorized the use of an atomic bomb.
- The US dropped 2 atomic bombs on _Nagasaki_ & _Hiroshima_.

- Okinawa
- Margin
- Federal Reserve
- Infamy
- Hawley Smoot
- Franklin Roosevelt
- WPA
- FDIC
- Neutral
- AAA
- Poland
- Island Hopping
- Lend-Lease Act
- Pearl Harbor
- Social Security
- Nagasaki
- Iwo Jima
- Dust Bowl
- Battle of Britain
- Manchuria
- Midway
- Hiroshima
- Josef Stalin
- Stock Market
- Harry Truman
- Unemployment
- New Deal
WORLD WAR II

Tuskegee  Final Solution  Internment
Nisei  Rationing  Segregated
Nuremberg  War bonds  D-Day
Genocide  Stalingrad  Manzanar
Bataan  Navajo  Rosie the Riveter
El Alamein  POWs  Eisenhower
Jews  Draft  Propaganda
Polish  Slavs

Battles in Europe
- German forces were defeated at El Alamein in North Africa
- More than a million Soviets & Germans in the Russian city of Stalingrad
- General Eisenhower led Allied forces in Europe
- June 6, 1944 marked D-Day when Allied troops invaded Normandy, France

Minorities in the War
- African Americans & Hispanics served in Segregated military units
- The Tuskegee Airmen were African Americans served with distinction
- Nisei Regiments were Asian-Americans who served
- The Navajo Code Talkers created an impossible code to break.
- Rosie the Riveter was the symbol of women who took men’s jobs in factories

The Holocaust & Geneva Convention
- A genocide is systematic destruction of a racial, political, or religious group.
- Germany’s final solution was the Nazi plan to exterminate all Jews.
- The Holocaust targeted Jews, Poles, & Slavs.
- Casualties – approximately six million Jews and many others were murdered at Nazi concentration camps such as Auschwitz.
- At the Nuremberg Trials – Nazi leaders and others were convicted of war crimes.
- The Geneva Convention attempted to ensure the humane treatment of POWs.
- On the Bataan Death March, US POWs suffered brutal treatment by Japanese

The War at Home
- Rationing was used to maintain supply of essential products.
- War bonds were sold to finance the war.
- The draft or “selective service” was used to provide soldiers.
- Anti-Japanese prejudice on the West Coast led to their internment in camps.
- One of the largest camps for Japanese-Americans was Manzanar.
- Propaganda were ad campaigns used to increase public morale.
Iron Curtain | Soviet Union | Hawks
Marshall Plan | Douglas MacArthur | Doves
38th Parallel | United Nations | HUAC
Vietnamization | Fidel Castro | Tet Offensive
Korea | Truman Doctrine | My Lai
Vietnam | Containment | McCarthyism
NATO | Warsaw Pact | Berlin Wall
Vietcong | Gulf of Tonkin | John F. Kennedy
USA | Red Scare | Bay of Pigs

- Between the democratic **USA** and communist **Soviet Union**
- The **Iron Curtain** described the division between Communism & Democracies
- The Soviets built the **Berlin Wall** across Germany's capitol to keep people in
- Partition of Germany - East Germany remained under Soviet domination; West Germany became democratic.
- U.S. gave aid with **Marshall Plan** to rebuild Western Europe and prevent communism.
- The **United Nations** was created to prevent future global wars
- President Truman's **Doctrine** was to keep communism from spreading
- This is also known as the policy of **Containment**
- The US and democracies form the **NATO** alliance
- The Soviet Union and communist countries formed the **Warsaw Pact**
- In the US, the **Red Scare** was the fear of communism
- Senator McCarthy's hunt for communists at any cost was known as **McCarthyism**
- The **HUAC** committee secretly searched for communists and others

**Korean & Vietnam War**
- In 1953, containment brought the US to fight a war in **Korea**
- The war ended in a stalemate at the **38th Parallel**
- US forces were led by **Douglas MacArthur**, who also oversaw the occupation of Japan
- In Vietnam, the US fought the communist army **Vietcong**
- On surprise attack on a holiday became known as the **Tet Offensive**
- The **Gulf of Tonkin** Resolution gave President Johnson authority to escalate the war
- **Vietnamization** was President Nixon's plan for withdrawing of American troops
- The **Vietnam** massacre turned many Americans against the war
- During the war, supporters were called **hawks**, anti-war protesters: **dove**

**Cuba**
- **Fidel Castro** led the communist takeover in late 1950s.
- The **Bay of Pigs** invasion of Cuba by Cuban exiles failed
- In 1962, the **Cuban Missile Crisis** was when Soviets stationed nuclear missiles in Cuba
- President **JFK** ordered the Soviets to remove missiles
The Cold War at home & its End

- Alger Hiss was convicted of spying for Soviets.
- The Rosenberg's were convicted and executed for giving nuclear secrets to Soviets.
- Due to heavy military expenditures, the economy of Virginia benefited.
- In President Kennedy's inaugural address, he said, “The U.S. would pay any price, bear any burden ... to the success of liberty.” And “Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country.”
- Gorbachev's policy of glasnost promoted openness.
- His perestroika policy called for economic restructuring in the Soviet Union.
- President Reagan challenged the Soviet Union to “tear down this wall.”

Civil Rights Movement

- The Brown vs. board of education case overturned the “separate but equal” doctrine.
- Supreme Court decision forced schools to desegregate.
- The NAACP challenged segregation in US courts.
- Thurgood Marshall was the leader of Brown's NAACP legal defense team.
- Oliver Hill led the NAACP defense team in Virginia.
- In 1963, Martin Luther King led the march on washington.
- Here, he gave the I Have a Dream speech.
- In 1964, Pres. Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act, which prohibited discrimination.
- The 1965 Voting Rights Act outlawed literacy tests in voting.
- Sally Ride was the first female U.S. astronaut.
- Recently, more immigrants have come from Asian & Latin American countries.
- Cesar Chavez fought for immigrant worker rights in California.
Modern America

George W. Bush
Communism
Sandra Day O'Connor
Bill Clinton
Iraq
Watergate
Reagan

Roe Vs. Wade
Women
9/11/2001
NAFTA
Germany
Afghanistan
State

Patriot Act
George H. W. Bush
Judicial restraint
Persian Gulf
Tax cuts

1970’s
- President Nixon forced from office by Watergate scandal
- Roe Vs. Wade Supreme Court case that legalizes abortion based on right to privacy

The 1980’s
- President George H.W. Bush elected in 1980
- Conservative Republicans advocated for tax cuts
- Wanted to transfer more responsibilities to state governments
- Appointed judges who exercised judicial restraint
- Sandra Day O’Connor became the first woman to serve on U.S. Supreme Court

The 1990’s
- Bill Clinton served as president 1989–1993
- Saw the fall of communism in Eastern Europe
- Germany was reunified
- 1990–1991 was the Persian Gulf War in Iraq
- First time women served in a combat role
- Reagan was elected President and served 1993–2001
- Signed the NAFTA trade agreement between US, Mexico, Canada

2000’s
- President George W. Bush elected in close 2000 election
- Sees terrorists attacks on United States soil on 9/11
- Begins wars in Iraq and Afghanistan to combat terrorism
- Congress passes the Patriot Act to increase surveillance and investigation