

AP US HISTORY

The following packet contains all of the vocabulary words that AP US History students will need to memorize this year. Nearly every class period students will be quizzed on assigned vocabulary terms. By the end of the year students are expected to have memorized all the terms on this list as demonstrated on a comprehensive test.

It is imperative that students spend consistent time memorizing these terms. They will aid in adding specific historical content to AP exam essays, short answers, as well as help students remember content for the multiple choice sections of the exam.

The most effective way to memorize these terms is to follow this procedure:

1. Transfer terms and definitions to note cards for memorization purposes
2. Write the term on one side and the definition on the other
3. Carry note cards in a convenient place and review them during spare time
4. Set aside 15 to 20 minutes each day to focus on vocabulary terms
5. Get someone to verbally quiz you on the terms and definitions

** From time to time (usually the day a test is administered) I will take up your notecards and you will receive a quiz grade for having them completed. These must be hand-written.

Summer preparation: Memorize all terms and definitions from “Vocabulary List 1” and be ready for a quiz on the first day of class.

Vocabulary List 1

indentured servants - a poor person obligated to a fixed term of unpaid labor, often in exchange for a benefit such as transportation, protection, or training.

proprietary colony - a colony where private land owners maintain rights that are usually the rights of the state.

royal colony - a colony where the king directly rules the colony.

charter colony - a colony chartered to an individual or group by the British Crown.

Pilgrims/separatists - the Puritans that separated from the Church of England. They received a charter and set off to the New World but instead of landing in Virginia they landed in what would become Massachusetts.

Trade and Navigation Acts - there were a series of laws which limited foreign trade in the colonies as well as the use of foreign ships starting in 1651.

Peter Zenger trial - he criticized the governor of New York and was accused of "seditious libel" but he claimed what he printed was the truth and help establish the ideas of freedom of the press.

House of Burgesses - the London Company granted Virginia the right to establish a local government in 1619 and it was model after the English Parliament and gave the colonies a taste of independence.

Mayflower Compact - written for Plymouth colony by the Pilgrim colonists, who made their journey to the New World aboard the Mayflower and who were a part of a separatist group and wanted religious freedom.

King Philip's War - The War Between the Puritans and the Pequot, Narragansett, Wampanog (King Phillip), and Nipmunk Indians between 1675 and 1676.

Anne Hutchinson - was a colonist that settled in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York, she declared her own interpretations of the Bible and was banished from Massachusetts and she is key in the development of religious freedom in the colonies.

Roger Williams - A dissenter who clashed with Massachusetts Puritans over the issue of separation of church and state. After being banished from Massachusetts in 1636, he traveled south, where he founded the colony of Rhode Island, which granted full religious freedom to its inhabitants.

George Whitefield - was a minister of the Church of England and helped spread the Great Awakening in Europe and the colonies and his ministry had a big influence on American ideology.

William Bradford - was a leader of Massachusetts and he was a signer of the Mayflower compact and is credited to starting the American tradition of Thanksgiving.

Great Puritan Migration - the migration of English people from England to the New World between the years of 1630 and 1640 because King James opposed the growing Puritan population of England.

Great Awakening - was a period of rapid and dramatic religious revival in American religious history which began in the 1730s.

French and Indian War - was colonial war fought in North America in 1754 - 1763 between France and England and resulted in the English conquest of Canada and confirmed England's place in controlling colonial North America and set in motion the conflict between England and the colonies which would lead to the War for Independence.

New England Confederation - a political and militaristic alliance of the New English colonies and was established in 1643, in order to establish an alliance of colonies against the Native Americans and serve as a place to settle colonial disputes.

Thomas Hobbes - English materialist and political philosopher who advocated absolute sovereignty as the only kind of government that could resolve problems caused by the selfishness of human beings (1588-1679)

John Locke - English philosopher who advocated the idea of a "social contract" in which government powers are derived from the consent of the governed and in which the government serves the people; also said people have natural rights to life, liberty and property.

mercantilism - an economic policy under which nations sought to increase their wealth and power by obtaining large amounts of gold and silver and by selling more goods than they bought

Iroquois Confederacy - in the 16th century they united, originally with 5 nations: Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca which represented 50 sachems in the Grand Council. confederation of five (later six) Indian tribes across upper New York state that during the 17th and 18th centuries played a strategic role in the struggle between the French and British for mastery of North America.

Jonathan Edwards - was a minister and missionary to Native Americans and he played an important role in the Great Awakening of oversaw revivals at his church in Massachusetts; he was president of Princeton.

Bacon's Rebellion - was a revolt in 1676 which occurred in the colony of Virginia and it was the first revolt in the American colonies and consisted of frontiersmen and protested against Native American raids; the farmers did not win.

headright system - a grant of land to settlers in the colony by the Virginia Company and Plymouth Company and these were given to anyone would pay the costs of an indentured servant to come to the New World and land grants consisted of 50 acres.

Halfway Covenant - was created to give partial church membership in New England in 1662 because some ministers felt that the people of the colonies were drifting away from the original religious purpose.

Harvard College - was established in 1636 by vote of Massachusetts Bay Colony and is the oldest institution of higher learning in the US and it was created in order to train Puritan ministers.

Salutary neglect - British colonial policy during the reigns of George I and George II which relaxed supervision of internal colonial affairs by royal bureaucrats contributed significantly to the rise of American self government

Salem Witch trials - a series of trials that prosecuted people of witchcraft in Massachusetts between 1692 and 1693 and it has come to represent religious extremism and the governments invasion of personal rights.

Middle Passage - the portion of a slave-ship's journey in which slaves were carried from Africa to the Americas.

Albany Plan - was proposed by Benjamin Franklin at the Albany Congress in 1754 and was one of the first attempts at achieving unity among the colonies during the French and Indian War.

city on a hill - a phrase that became part of American vocabulary with John Winthrop's sermons in order to encourage the colonist that would found Massachusetts, that it would be a "city upon a hill."

Phyllis Wheatly - (1753-1784) was the first American poet to be published, she was also the first African American woman and she helped create the genre of African American Literature and she was made an American slave at 7 but was taught to read and write.

James Oglethorpe - founder and governor of the Georgia colony. He ran a tightly-disciplined, military-like colony. Slaves, alcohol, and Catholicism were forbidden in his colony. Many colonists felt that Oglethorpe was a dictator, and that (along with the colonist's dissatisfaction over not being allowed to own slaves) caused the colony to break down and Oglethorpe to lose his position as governor.

William Penn - the founder of the Pennsylvania, the early ideas of democracy and religious freedom and he was famous for good relationships with Native Americans.

Puritans - a religious reform movement in the late 16th and 17th centuries that sought to "purify" the Church of England of remnants of the Roman Catholic "popery." Because the king of England was head of both church and state, the Puritans' opposition to religious authority meant they also defied the civil authority of the state. In 1630, the Puritans set sail for America.

Vocabulary List 2

Proclamation of 1763 - A proclamation from the British government which forbade British colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains, and which forbade colonists from buying land from Indians.

Boston Tea Party - (1773) in protest of the Tea Act, a band of colonists, led by Sam Adams, disguised as Indians, rowed out to the boat and dumped the tea chests into the harbor.

Battle of Saratoga - After Burgoyne had captured Fort Ticonderoga in July 1777 his troops ran into trouble and became exhausted, supplies ran short, etc. He then sent an expedition to Bennington to capture American supplies but a force of New England militia met them and defeated them. His men were surrounded near Saratoga by the Continental Army, he surrendered. This battle was the turning point of the war and convinced France to aid the American cause.

Thomas Paine - wrote *Common Sense*. He blamed the king for the colonists' troubles. Argued that it was foolish for a whole continent to be controlled by a small island 3000 miles away.

Common Sense - a pamphlet written by Thomas Paine that claimed the colonies had a right to be an independent nation, major event because it convinced many of the good of the revolution

Coercive/Intolerable Acts - passed in 1774, Parliament punished the people of Massachusetts for their actions in the Boston Tea Party. Closed Boston Harbor until debt could be repaid, dissolved all town meetings in MA, and appointed British as all government officials

"no taxation without representation" - cry used by the colonists to protest the Stamp Act of 1765. The colonists declared they had no one representing them in Parliament, so Parliament had no right to tax them.

Loyalists/Tories - Americans that supported the British and King of England and were scared of revolution

Stamp Act - an act passed by the British Parliament in 1765 that raised revenue from the American colonies by a duty in the form of a stamp required on all newspapers and legal or commercial documents, infuriated the colonies

Stamp Act Congress A meeting of delegations from many of the colonies, the congress was formed to protest the newly passed Stamp Act in 1765. It adopted a declaration of rights as well as sent letters of complaints to the king and parliament; the first sign of colonial unity and organized resistance.

Sons of Liberty - A radical political organization for colonial independence which formed in 1765 after the passage of the Stamp Act. They incited riots and burned the customs houses where the stamped British paper was kept. After the repeal of the Stamp Act, many of the local chapters formed the Committees of Correspondence which continued to promote opposition to British policies towards the colonies. The Sons leaders included Samuel Adams and Paul Revere.

non-importation agreements - agreements not to import goods from Great Britain. They were designed to put pressure on the British economy and force the repeal of unpopular parliamentary acts.

Olive Branch Petition - an offer of peace, if their requests are met, sent by the Second Continental Congress to King George III. It was rejected and all colonies were named to be in an open act of rebellion

First Continental Congress - September 1774, delegates from twelve colonies (not Georgia) sent representatives to Philadelphia to discuss a response to the Intolerable Acts. Sent a petition to King George III and urged a boycott of British imports

Second Continental Congress - (May 1775) Delegates organized the Continental Army, called on the colonies to send troops, selected George Washington to lead the army, and appointed the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence

Actual representation - In order to be taxed by Parliament, the Americans rightly should have actual legislators seated and voting in London, reps that were elected from the colonies

virtual representation - every member of Parliament represented all British subjects even though they are not from a specific geographical area; used in defense of the lack of colonial representatives

Pontiac's Rebellion - a 1763 conflict between Native Americans and the British over settlement of Indian lands in the Great Lakes area

Boston Massacre - Several colonists began to throw rocks and snowballs at the British troops in Boston. The soldiers fired, leaving five colonists dead. The victims were seen as martyrs and the events of the incident were exaggerated for propaganda purposes.

Gaspee Affair - the British ship that crashed offshore and was burned by colonists, whom no one would testify against in a trial

Quartering Act - (1765) Required the colonists to provide food, lodging, and supplies for the British troops in the colonies

Sugar Act 1764 - First law passed by Parliament that raised tax revenues in the colonies for the crown. It increased duty on foreign sugar imported from the West Indies.

Townshend Acts - the Revenue Act of 1767 taxed glass, lead, paper, paint, and tea entering the colonies. The colonists strongly objected and boycotted British goods

Tea Act - law passed by parliament allowing the British East India Company to sell its low-cost tea directly to the colonies. The British government granted the company a monopoly on the importation and sale of tea in the colonies which infuriated colonists and led to the Boston Tea Party

Monroe Doctrine - A statement of foreign policy which proclaimed that Europe should not interfere in affairs within the United States or in the development of other countries in the Western Hemisphere.

corrupt bargain - In the election of 1824, none of the candidates were able to secure a majority of the electoral vote, thereby putting the outcome in the hands of the House of Representatives, which elected John Quincy Adams over rival Andrew Jackson. Henry Clay was the Speaker of the House at the time, and he convinced Congress to elect Adams. Adams then made Clay his Secretary of State.

Marbury v. Madison - Supreme Court Case ruled by John Marshall; William Marbury sued for his commission as a judge because he had been promised a job by Adams but refused by Jefferson; ruling: Marshall claims that Supreme Court cannot rule on the case and ruled earlier Judiciary Act of 1789 unconstitutional; established judicial review

Embargo Act 1807 - This act issued by Jefferson forbade American trading ships from leaving the U.S. It was meant to force Britain and France to change their policies towards neutral vessels by depriving them of American trade. It was difficult to enforce because it was opposed by merchants and everyone else whose livelihood depended upon international trade.

loose constructionism - the belief that what the Constitution did not forbid it permitted; advocated by Hamilton

strict constructionism - the belief that all powers not specifically granted to the central government were reserved to the states under the Constitution; the belief that what the Constitution did not permit it forbade; advocated by Jefferson

Bank of the United States - a central bank, chartered for a term of twenty years, by the United States Congress on February 25, 1791. Establishment of the Bank was included in a three-part expansion of Federal fiscal and monetary power (along with a federal mint and excise taxes) championed by Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury. Hamilton believed a central bank was necessary to stabilize and improve the nation's credit, and to improve handling of the financial business of the United States government under the newly enacted Constitution.

Louisiana Purchase - U.S. acquisition of the Louisiana territory by Jefferson from France in 1803 for \$15 million. The purchase secured American control of the Mississippi river and doubled the size of the nation.

Lewis and Clark - explorers who traveled up the Missouri River, through the Rockies, and to the mouth of the Columbia River from 1804-1806. This exploration bolstered America's claim to western lands as well as opening the west to Indian trade and further exploration.

Tecumseh - famous chief of the Shawnee who tried to unite Indian tribes (Indian confederacy) against the increasing white settlement (1768-1813); died in Battle of Thames

Gibbons v. Ogden - Suit over whether New York could grant a monopoly to a ferry operating on interstate waters. The ruling reasserted that Congress had the sole power to regulate interstate commerce.

Virginia-Kentucky Resolutions - political statements (drafted by Jefferson and Madison) in 1798 and 1799, in which the Kentucky and Virginia legislatures took the position that the federal Alien and Sedition Acts were unconstitutional. The Resolutions argued that the states had the right and the duty to declare unconstitutional (or nullify) any acts of Congress that were not authorized by the Constitution.

Jay Treaty - 1795 treaty with England in response to England snatching up American ships and impressing sailors who were then US citizens, but England claimed they were deserters from the war. The treaty got Britain to remove troops from the US and stop supporting the natives. America paid back all pre-war debts to England. England also kept the right to seize French property on ships.

Treaty of Ghent - Ended the War of 1812 and restored the status quo. For the most part, territory captured in the war was returned to the original owner. It also set up a commission to determine the disputed Canada/U.S. border.

Shays' Rebellion - an armed movement to shut down court proceedings against debtor farmers in western Massachusetts, led by Revolutionary War Captain Daniel Shays. Began in 1786 and lasted half a year, threatening the economic interests of the business elite and contributing to the demise of the Articles of Confederation.

Whiskey Rebellion - flared up in southwestern Pennsylvania with homespun pioneer folk who regarded the excise tax on whiskey as a burden, tarred and feathered revenue officers; Washington summoned the militias of several states and with army of 13,000 troops captured/ dispersed Whiskey Boys

Northwest Ordinance - defined the process by which new states could be admitted into the Union from the Northwest Territory. Forbade slavery in the territory but allowed citizens to vote on the legality of slavery once statehood had been established.

Gabriel Prosser's Rebellion - 1800, a literate black slave gathered 1,000 rebellious slaves outside Richmond; but two Africans gave the plot away, and the Virginia militia stymied the uprising before it could begin. The leader and thirty-five others were executed.

Critical period - the period between the end of the revolutionary war and the ratification of the constitution

Lowell/Waltham System/Lowell girls - Developed in the textile mills of Lowell, Massachusetts, in the 1820s, in these factories as much machinery as possible was used, so that few skilled workers were needed in the process, and the workers were almost all single young farm women, who worked for a few years and then returned home to be housewives.

Annapolis Convention - Originally planning to discuss the promotion of interstate commerce, delegates from five states met at Annapolis in September 1786 and ended up suggesting a convention to amend the Articles of Confederation

XYZ Affair - When the French, outraged by Jay's treaty, begin violating the terms of the Franco-American Treaty of 1778, President John Adams sends over three secret go-betweens to talk with Talleyrand, the French foreign minister. The demanded a bribe of \$250,000 in order to merely talk with Talleyrand.

Erie Canal - A canal between the New York cities of Albany and Buffalo, completed in 1825. The canal, considered a marvel of the modern world at the time, allowed western farmers to ship surplus crops to sell in the North and allowed northern manufacturers to ship finished goods to sell in the West.

War Hawks - Western settlers who advocated war with Britain because they hoped to acquire Britain's northwest posts (and also Florida or even Canada) and because they felt the British were aiding the Indians and encouraging them to attack the Americans on the frontier. In Congress, the War Hawks were Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun.

impressment - British practice of taking any sailors (not just British) and forcing them into military service if needed in an emergency.

Hartford Convention - Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island met in 1814 in Hartford, Connecticut for a secret meeting to discuss their disgust of the war and to redress their grievances. The Hartford Convention's final report demanded: -Financial assistance from Washington to compensate for lost trade from embargos; -Constitutional amendments requiring a 2/3 vote in Congress before an embargo could be imposed, new states admitted, or war declared; -The abolition of slavery; -a President could only serve 1 term; -the abolition of the 3/5 clause; -the prohibition of the election of 2 successive Presidents from the same state. The Hartford resolutions marked the death of the Federalist party. The party nominated their last presidential candidate in 1816.

cotton gin - machine for cleaning the seeds from cotton fibers, invented by Eli Whitney in 1793, machine that produced a more efficient way to get the seeds out of cotton, and expanded southern cotton production and the need for slaves

Declaration of Independence - approved by Congress on July 4, 1776. drafted by Thomas Jefferson, it formalized the colonies' separation from Britain and laid out the Enlightenment values (best expressed by John Locke) of natural rights to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" upon which the American Revolution was based.

American Colonization Society - begun in 1817 this organization reflecting the focus of early abolitionists on transporting freed blacks back to Africa, the organization established Liberia, a West-African settlement intended as a haven for emancipated slaves

Articles of Confederation - Adopted in 1777 during the Revolutionary War, the Articles established the United States of America. The Articles granted limited powers to the central government, reserving most powers for the states. The result was a poorly defined national state that couldn't govern the country's finances or maintain stability. The Constitution replaced them in 1789

Missouri Compromise - Allowed Missouri to enter the union as a slave state, Maine to enter the union as a free state, prohibited slavery north of latitude 36° 30' within the Louisiana Territory (1820)

republicanism - the ideology of governing the nation as a republic, where the head of state is not appointed through hereditary means, but usually through an election, government is limited with elected representatives serving at the will of the people and based on consent of the governed.

Three-fifths Compromise - Determined that each slave would be counted as three-fifths of a person for the purpose of apportioning taxes and representation.

Adams-Onis Treaty - known as transcontinental treaty, purchased Florida from Spain. Established western boundary for US and prevented Seminoles from invading Georgia

interchangeable parts - uniform pieces that can be made in large quantities to replace other identical pieces

Deism - a religious philosophy and movement that derives the existence and nature of God from reason and personal experience which typically reject supernatural events (prophecy, miracles) and tend to assert that God does not intervene with the affairs of human life and the natural laws of the universe.

American System - Henry Clays 3 pronged system to promote industry: strong Banking System; a protective tariff; Federally funded transportation network

Henry Clay - senator from Kentucky, who ran for president five times until his death in 1852. He was a strong supporter of the American System, a war hawk for the War of 1812, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and known as "The Great Compromiser." (responsible for the Missouri Compromise). Outlined the Compromise of 1850 with five main points.

Revolution of 1800 - Jefferson's view of his election to presidency in which he claimed that the election represented a return to the original spirit of the Revolution. Jefferson's goals were to restore the republican experiment, check the growth of government power, and to halt the decay of virtue that had set in under Federalist rule.

Bill of Rights - drafted by a group led by James Madison, consisted of the first ten amendments to the Constitution, which guaranteed the civil rights of American citizens

Washington's Farewell Address - stressed maintaining commercial but not political ties to other nations; stressed not entering permanent alliances; America's uniqueness depended on being independent action on foreign affairs

assumption - transfer of debt from one party to another; federal government assumed states' Revolutionary War debts in 1790 crucial for Hamilton's plan to have wealthy Americans provide support for national administration

Judicial Review - the power of the Supreme Court to declare laws and actions of local, state, or national governments unconstitutional

Connecticut (Great) Compromise - Compromise made by Constitutional Convention in which states would have equal representation in one house of the legislature and representation based on population in the other house

Virginia Plan - resolutions proposed by James Madison concerning aspects of the system of government. It proposed a bicameral legislature, in which the house's members would be elected in proportion to state populations. The smaller states opposed the proposal, fearing they would lose influence to the larger states. The plan also supported the Separation of Powers.

New Jersey Plan - Called for a one-house Congress in which each state had equal representation

Era of Good Feelings - the period from 1817 to 1823 in which the disappearance of the federalists enabled the Republicans to govern in a spirit of seemingly nonpartisan harmony

Barbary Pirates - The name given to several renegade countries on the Mediterranean coast of North Africa who demanded tribute in exchange for refraining from attacking ships in the Mediterranean. From 1795-1801, the U.S. paid the Barbary states for protection against the pirates. Jefferson stopped paying the tribute, and the U.S. fought the Barbary Wars (1801-1805) against the countries of Tripoli and Algeria.

Citizen Genet - A French representative who attempted to contradict the Neutrality Proclamation by organizing armies to attack British and Spanish territories

undeclared naval war - Beginning in 1794, the French had began seizing American vessels in retaliation for Jay's Treaty, so Congress responded by ordering the navy to attack any French ships on the American coast.

Federalist - Supported a strong central government, advocated the ratification of the new constitution; included Alexander Hamilton

First American Party System - a model of American politics--political party system existing in the United States between roughly 1792 and 1824. two national parties competing for control of the presidency, Congress, and the states: the Federalist Party, created largely by Alexander Hamilton, and the rival Democratic-Republican Party formed by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

Alien and Sedition Acts - Contains four parts: 1) Raised the residence requirement for American citizenship from 5 to 14 years. 2) Alien Act - Gave the President the power in peacetime to order any alien out of the country. 3) Alien Enemies Act - permitted the President in wartime to jail aliens when he wanted to. (No arrests made under the Alien Act or the Alien Enemies Act.) 4) The Sedition Act - Key clause provided fines and jail penalties for anyone guilty of sedition.

Treaty of Alliance 1778 - An alliance between the US and France after the American Revolution. It was annulled after the death of the King during the French Revolution

Pinckney Treaty - negotiated by Thomas Pinckney in which Spain recognized the right of Americans to navigate the Mississippi and use the New Orleans port. Spain also agreed to fix the northern boundary of Florida along the 31st parallel and prevent Indians from launching raids across the border into the U.S.

Treaty of Paris 1783 - treaty in which British formally recognized the independence of the United States; granted generous boundaries (Mississippi River to Great Lakes to Spanish Florida plus a share in the priceless fisheries on Newfoundland); Americans could no longer persecute Loyalists and had to restore their property to them; states vowed to put no lawful obstacles in the way of debt-collecting from British

Haitian Rebellion - A period of brutal conflict in the French colony of Saint-Domingue, leading to the elimination of slavery and the establishment of Haiti as the first republic ruled by people of African ancestry. Led to southern fears of slave revolt

National Republicans - group opposed to Andrew Jackson, supported John Quincy Adams; it served as the basis for the Whig Party and promoted national unity, good of federal government rather than separate states

Republican Motherhood - selfless devotion of a mother to her family was often cited as the very model of proper republican behavior; elevated women to a newly prestigious role as the special keepers of the nation's conscience

Vocabulary List 3

Seneca Falls Convention - July, 1848 - Site of the first modern women's right convention. At the gathering, Elizabeth Cady Stanton read a Declaration of Sentiment listing the many discriminations against women, and adopted eleven resolutions, one of which called for women's suffrage.

Trail of Tears - the forced removal of the Cherokee to Oklahoma in the winter 1838-1839

Compromise of 1850 - an eight part compromise devised by Henry Clay in order to settle the land disputes between the North and South. As part of the compromise, California was admitted a free state, while a stricter Fugitive Slave Law was enforced. Slave trade was abolished in the District of Columbia, while slavery itself was not abolished and sectional peace returned to the northern and southern states for a few years

Dorothea Dix - a reformer who worked hard to improve the treatment of the mentally ill. At the outbreak of the Civil War, she was appointed superintendent of women nurses for the United States

Emancipation Proclamation - issued by Lincoln after Antietam as a way to broaden the goals of the war and achieve a moral victory it said all slaves in the rebelling states would be free, but through its principles it freed absolutely no slaves on the day it was given; changed the purpose of the war and caused Europeans to withdraw from supporting south

nullification - the theory that states have the right to nullify a federal law they think is unconstitutional

John C. Calhoun - Vice President under Andrew Jackson; leading Southern politician; an advocate of free trade, states' rights, limited government, and nullification.

William Lloyd Garrison - most conspicuous of the abolitionists, published "The Liberator" in Boston, helped found the American Anti-Slavery Society; favored Northern secession and renounced politics

Oregon Territory - For twenty years, the British and the United States agreed to jointly occupy this region. But in the mid-1840s this region became a political issue in the United States, with many expansionists willing to risk war to get all of the territory, including present-day British Columbia (54 40 or fight!). In 1846, Britain and the United States agreed to extend the 49th Parallel, forming the modern border between Canada and the United States. The settlers quickly applied for territorial status, which Congress granted in 1849. The territory was gradually split up, and in 1859, it—with its present borders—became the 33rd state.

Dred Scott v. Sandford - court decision was handed down by the Supreme Court on March 6, 1857 ruled that a black slave and not a citizen and hence, he could not sue in a federal court.

spoils system - the system of employing and promoting civil servants who are friends and supporters of the group in power

Stephen Douglas - Senator from Illinois who ran for president against Abraham Lincoln. Wrote the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the Freeport Doctrine

Bank war - the name given to President Andrew Jackson's assault on the Second Bank of the United States during his early years in office in 1832 when he vetoed the Second Bank of the United States'

charter. His reasoning for this was he considered the Second Bank a monopoly since it was a private institution managed by a board of directors.

popular sovereignty - notion that the sovereign people of a given territory should decide whether to allow slavery. Seemingly a compromise, it was largely opposed by Northern abolitionists who feared it would promote the spread of slavery to the territories.

Wilmot Proviso - Proposal to prohibit slavery in any land acquired in the Mexican War, but southern senators, led by John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, defeated the measure in 1846 and 1847

Mexican Cession - as part of the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico ceded CA, AZ, CO, NM, UT, NV

Gadsden Purchase - an agreement between the United States and Mexico, finalized in 1854, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$10 million for a 29,670 square mile portion of Mexico that later became part of Arizona and New Mexico. It provided the land necessary for a southern transcontinental railroad and attempted to resolve conflicts that lingered after the Mexican-American War.

John Deere - an American blacksmith who invented the steel plow and formed a company that became the biggest manufacturer of agricultural equipment in the world.

Cyrus McCormick - designed a reaper, which was horse drawn and was used to cut and harvest ripe crops with ease

American Anti-slavery Society - abolitionist organization founded by William Lloyd Garrison and other abolitionists that called for the destruction of slavery, not gradual emancipation or colonization

Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo - (1848) Ended Mexican-American War; Mexico gave up all claims to land from Texas to California for \$15 million

Irish immigration - fleeing potato famine and also looking for economic opportunity, Catholics, settled in ghettos and also migrated west

Mexican American War - (1846-1848) Conflict after US annexation of Texas; Mexico still considered Texas its own; Victor: US; granted all land from Texas to California (minus the Gadsden Purchase) in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

John Slidell - attempted to negotiate an agreement between the US and Mexico that the Rio Grande River would be the southern border of Texas. Instructed to offer 30 million for California. Mexico denied the mission and war was declared on May 13 1846.

Trent Affair - Union warship stopped a British ship on way to England and arrested 2 Confederate diplomats-James Mason and John Slidell; Britain prepared for war against US-sent troops to Canada; Lincoln decided to release Confederates because he did not want to fight a two front war

abolitionists - The radical effort to do away with slavery. It had its roots in the North in the 1700s. It became a major issue in the 1830s and dominated politics after 1840.

free soilers - Opposed slavery in the new territories. They also advocated federal aid for internal improvements and urged free government homesteads for settlers.

Know Nothing Party - Also known as the American Party, they opposed immigration and Catholic influence and answered questions from outsiders about the party by saying "I know nothing".

Bleeding Kansas - A sequence of violent events involving abolitionists and pro-slavery elements that took place in Kansas Territory where new proslavery and antislavery constitutions competed. The dispute further strained the relations of the North and South.

Second Great Awakening - A series of religious revivals starting in 1801, based on Methodism and Baptism. Stressed a religious philosophy of salvation through good deeds and tolerance for all Protestant sects. The new and diversifying religions and sects, added new values to the mix. Among these were the beginnings of the feminist movement, as well as the strengthening of the abolitionist movement.

Mormons - Organized by Joseph Smith after receiving "Sacred writings" in New York. Unpopular because of their polygamy, they moved to Missouri, then to Nauvoo, Illinois. They were then led to the Great Salt Lake by Brigham young after Smith was killed.

Horace Mann - Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, he was a prominent proponent of public school reform, and set the standard for public schools throughout the nation.

Worcester v Georgia - Supreme Court Decision which determined that Cherokee Indians were entitled to federal protection from the actions of state governments which would infringe on the tribe's sovereignty; Jackson ignored it

Prigg v Pennsylvania - declared that Federal law was indeed superior to state law. Established that federal agents were required to enforce the Fugitive Slave Act, undercutting its effectiveness.

Kansas-Nebraska Act - set up Kansas and Nebraska as states. Each state would use popular sovereignty to decide what to do about slavery.

Transcendentalism - A philosophy pioneered by Ralph Waldo Emerson in the 1830's and 1840's, in which each person has direct communication with God and Nature, and there is no need for organized churches. It incorporated the ideas that mind goes beyond matter, intuition is valuable, that each soul is part of the Great Spirit, and each person is part of a reality where only the invisible is truly real. Promoted individualism, self-reliance, and freedom from social constraints, and emphasized emotions.

cult of domesticity - A widespread cultural creed that glorified the customary functions of the homemaker. Married women held immense power in being able to control the morals of a household.

Manifest Destiny - John L. O'Sullivan, editor of the influential *United States Magazine and Democratic Review*, gave the expansionist movement its name in 1845, when he wrote that it is "the fulfillment of our manifest destiny to overspread the continent allotted by Providence for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions." Manifest Destiny was stimulated by nationalism and an idealistic vision of human perfectibility. It was America's duty to extend liberty and democratic institutions across the continent.

3rd American Party System - a period in American political history between 1854 and the 1890s with the emergence of the Republican Party that focus on unions and abolition

2nd American Party System - a period in American political history between 1828 and 1854 and saw rising levels in votes and the major parties were the Democratic led by Jackson and the Whigs led by Clay.

gag rule - Passed in 1836 to prohibited all discussion of slavery in the House or Representatives

Lincoln-Douglas debates - Lincoln challenged Stephen Douglas to a series of 7 debates. Though Douglas won the Senate seat, these debates gave Lincoln fame and helped him to later on win the presidency.

Freeport Doctrine - Stated that exclusion of slavery in a territory (where it was legal) could be determined by the refusal of the voters to enact any laws that would protect slave property. Stated by Stephen Douglass during the Lincoln-Douglass debates, eventually led to his loss in the 1860 presidential election

DeTocqueville - Frenchman; wrote *Democracy in America* in 1835; explored the U.S.'s history with democracy and its effect on the way people lived; claimed that people were closer to equality in the U.S. than anywhere else in the world

Tariff of Abominations - raised the taxes on imported manufactured goods. Protected the Northern manufacturers but harmed the agricultural South. The South claimed that it was discriminatory and unconstitutional

James K. Polk - eleventh President of the United States from 1845 to 1849. A Democrat and a firm supporter of Andrew Jackson, he was the last strong pre-Civil War president. Noted for his foreign policy success in the Mexican War

William Seward - He was secretary of state under Johnson and Lincoln. He helped purchase Alaska as well as creating a secret police force.

Ostend Manifesto - In 1854 a group of southerners met with Spanish officials in Belgium to attempt to get more slave territory. They felt this would balance out congress. They tried to buy Cuba but the Spanish would not sell it. Southerners wanted to take it by force and the northerners were outraged by this thought.

Apologist's view of slavery - Thought there was nothing wrong with the institution as it was cited Bible and felt African Americans should be grateful because it was their free ticket to America.

Fugitive Slave Law - a law that made it a crime to help runaway slaves; allowed for the arrest of escaped slaves in areas where slavery was illegal and required their return to slaveholders; part of the Compromise of 1850

antebellum - an expression derived from Latin that means "before war". In United States history and historiography, it is commonly used, in lieu of "pre-Civil War," in reference to the period of increasing sectionalism that led up to the American Civil War.

Force Act - 1833 authorized President Jackson to use the army and navy to collect duties on the Tariffs of 1828 and 1832. South Carolina's ordinance of nullification had declared these tariffs null and void, and South Carolina would not collect duties on them. It was never invoked because it was passed by Congress the same day as the Compromise Tariff of 1833, so it became unnecessary.

removal of deposits - Angry because Biddle used bank funds to support anti-Jacksonian candidates, Jackson removed federal deposits from the bank in 1833, firing the secretaries of treasury who wouldn't comply, and was charged with abuse of power. Pet banks were state banks into which Jackson deposited federal funds in 1833, after he vetoed the re-charter of the Second Bank of the U.S

Battle of Antietam - battle in Maryland that ended Lee's first invasion of the North. Known for being the bloodiest day in the war, and led to the Emancipation Proclamation

Homestead Act - 1862 law that permitted any citizen or prospective citizen to claim 160 acres of public land and to purchase it for a small fee after living on it for five years.

Harriet Beecher Stowe - A nineteenth-century American author best known for Uncle Tom's Cabin, a powerful novel that inflamed sentiment against slavery.

Lucretia Mott - Quaker activist in both the abolitionist and women's movements; with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, she was a principal organizer of the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848.

Brigham Young - The successor to the Mormons after the death of Joseph Smith. He was responsible for the survival of the sect and its establishment in Utah, thereby populating the would-be state.

Independent Treasury - was a system in which govt. funds would be placed in an independent treasury in Washington and in sub-treasuries. This way no private banks would have the govt's money or name to use as a basis for speculation. Van Buren called a special session of Congress in 1837 to consider this proposal, which failed in the House. In 1840, the administration finally succeeded in driving the measure through both houses of Congress.

Specie Circular - issued by President Jackson in 1836, was meant to stop land speculation caused by states printing paper money without proper specie (gold or silver) backing it. It required that the purchase of public lands be paid for in specie. It stopped the land speculation and the sale of public lands went down sharply.

Sumner-Brooks Affair - In 1856 Senator Charles Sumner made an abolitionist speech insulting SC Senator Andrew Butler. Preston Brooks, Butler's nephew and Congressman from SC, heard Sumner's speech and on the Senate floor beat him into a coma with his cane. The beating helped to escalate tensions between north and south

Nashville Convention - meeting of representatives of nine southern states in the summer of 1850 to monitor the negotiations over the Compromise of 1850; it called for extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific Ocean and a stronger Fugitive Slave Law. Accepted the Compromise but laid the groundwork for a southern confederacy in 1860-1861.

Crittenden Compromise - 1860 offered a Constitutional amendment recognizing slavery in the territories south of the 36°30' line, noninterference by Congress with existing slavery, and compensation to the owners of fugitive slaves - defeated by Republicans

Underground Railroad - A network of abolitionists that secretly helped slaves escape to freedom by setting up hiding places and routes to the North. Harriet Tubman is a key person to its success.

Morrill Land Grant Act - Act of 1862 that transferred substantial public acreage to the state governments, which were to sell the land and use the proceeds to finance public education. This act led to many land-grant institutions

Lecompton Constitution - pro-slavery constitution written for Kansas' admission to the union in opposition to the anti-slavery Topeka Constitution; it was eventually rejected and Kansas became a free state in 1861

National Banking Act - First national type banking since Jackson killed the BUS in 1836, established a system of national charters for banks. Together with Lincoln's issuance of "greenbacks," raised money for the federal government in the Civil War by enticing banks to buy federal bonds and taxed state bonds out of existence.

compact theory - The idea advanced by Rousseau, Locke, and Jefferson, that government is created by voluntary agreement among the people involved and that revolution is justified if government breaks the compact by exceeding its authority.

perpetual union - the idea that the union existed before the Constitution was ratified and that no state had a right to secede

nature of the union - The idea that the federal Union was created by the states and that any state had the right to secede versus the idea that the Union was created by the people and was indivisible, and that no state had the right to secede. Lincoln proclaimed that the primary object of the war was not to abolish slavery, but to preserve the Union

Frederick Douglass - born a slave but escaped to the North and became a prominent black abolitionist; gifted orator, writer, and editor; published "Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass"

Vocabulary List 4

new immigrants - A new wave of immigrants, from eastern and southern Europe, frightened Americans because of the emigrant's customs, different faiths, illiteracy, and poverty. They were a new group of immigrants coming into the United States that consisted of Italians, Slavs, Greeks, Jews, and Armenians. They came from both Southern and Eastern Europe, and also from the Middle East. In the 1890s, their numbers first began to increase, and the numbers continued to increase for the next three decades. Most of the immigrants came from peasant and poor backgrounds and boosted America's foreign-born population by 18 million.

old immigrants - These were immigrants that came during the first phase of immigration (1840s) who were usually Irish and German. These people were second generation, which meant that they have assimilated into America, gotten into politics, and opened their own shops. Their position in government and hypocritical nature made them hostile to new immigrants, passing laws against them.

radical reconstruction - period beginning in 1867, when the Republicans, who had control in both houses of Congress, took charge of Reconstruction of the South. The Radical Republicans passed four Reconstruction Acts in 1868: (1) ratify the Fourteenth Amendment; (2) write new state constitutions that guarantee freedmen the right to vote; (3) form new governments to be elected by all male citizens including African Americans.

black codes - Any code of law that defined and especially limited the rights of former slaves after the Civil War.

13th amendment - passed in 1865 it freed all slaves and abolished slavery and involuntary servitude in the United States

14th amendment - ratified in 1868, defining national citizenship and forbidding the states to restrict the basic rights of citizens or other persons.

15th amendments - 1870; Suffrage given to black males; Congress has the power to enforce this via legislation.

Plessy v Ferguson - 1896; the case in which the US Supreme Court validated the South's segregationist social order; ruled that "separate but equal" facilities were constitutional under the "equal protection" clause in the Fourteenth Amendment

Populist Party - 1892, The "People's Party," it flourished particularly among western farmers, based largely on its opposition to the gold standard. A Third party that had not existed for decades

Joseph Pulitzer - the owner and editor of the *New York World* and the benefactor of the Pulitzer Prize. The Spanish-American War provided Pulitzer with the material for sensational headlines; he printed distorted, exaggerated stories aimed at attracting new readers eventually called "yellow journalism."

Spanish-American War - In 1898 fought between the US and Spain in Cuba and the Philippines. It lasted less than 3 months and resulted in Cuba's independence as well as the US annexing Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines.

Knights of Labor - one of the first labor unions which won a number of strikes for the eight-hour work day, but then became involved in a number of May Day strikes, such as the Haymarket square riot, which weakened it

American Federation of Labor - Led by Samuel Gompers; an alliance of skilled workers in craft unions; concentrated on issues such as higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions.

National Labor Union - the labor union formed in 1866 that attracted 600,000 members including the skilled, unskilled, and farmers. It pushed social reform, an eight-hour day, and arbitration of labor disputes

crop lien system - Storekeepers granted credit until the farm was harvested. To protect the creditor, the storekeeper took a mortgage, or lien, on the tenant's share of the crop

sharecropping - laborers rented plots of land and paid their landlords in either a fixed rent or a portion of their crop.

Booker T. Washington - An ex-slave founded the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama in 1881. He stressed patience, manual training and hard work for blacks. Made the Atlanta Compromise speech in 1895 that blacks had to accept segregation in the short term as they focused on economic gain to achieve political equality in the future.

Social Gospel - Movement led by Washington Gladden - taught religion and human dignity would help the poor overcome problems of industrialization. Didn't focus on religion, but on the fact that improved living conditions begot improved morality

Gospel of Wealth - Essay written by Andrew Carnegie which promoted Social Darwinism, wealth among the few was the natural and most efficient result of capitalism and great wealth brought responsibility

Dawes Act - 1887, dismantled American Indian tribes, set up individuals as family heads with 160 acres, tried to make rugged individualists out of the Indians, attempt to assimilate the Indian population into that of the American

jingoism - Extreme, chauvinistic patriotism, often favoring an aggressive, warlike foreign policy.

yellow journalism - Exploits, distorts, or exaggerates the news to create sensations and attract readers; popularized in the late nineteenth century by Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst

Sherman Anti-trust Act - First federal action against monopolies, it was signed into law by Harrison and was extensively used by Theodore Roosevelt for trust-busting. However, it was initially used against labor unions

Alfred Thayer Mahan - Wrote The Influence of Sea Power upon History, which argued that control of the sea was the key to world dominance; it stimulated the naval race among the great powers.

Social Darwinism - a sociological theory that sociocultural advance is the product of intergroup conflict and competition and the socially elite classes (as those possessing wealth and power) possess biological superiority in the struggle for existence

settlement house movement - Houses which connected the students of universities with their neighbors in slum cities where they provide education, savings, sports, and arts for poor.

horizontal integration - The combining of many firms engaged in the same type of business into one large corporation

vertical integration - A single company owns and controls the entire process from raw materials to the manufacture and sale of the finished product

William Jennings Bryan - This Democratic candidate ran for president most famously in 1896 (and again in 1900). His goal of "free silver" (unlimited coinage of silver) won him the support of the Populist Party. Though a gifted orator, he lost the election to Republican William McKinley. He ran again for president and lost in 1900. Later he opposed America's imperialist actions, and in the 1920s, he made his mark as a leader of the fundamentalist cause and prosecuting attorney in the Scopes Monkey Trial.

Freedmen's Bureau - was established shortly before the end of the war and gave former slaves food and medical aid. It also established schools and helped former slaves in the workplace.

Battle of Little Bighorn - 1876 battle in the Black Hills of the Dakota Territory where Custer's Seventh Cavalry was massacred when they attempted to suppress the Sioux and return them to their reservation. Crazy Horse led the Sioux in battle, and killed every one of Custer's men. The Indians were later pursued over the plains and crushed in a series of battles.

Sioux Wars - 1876-1877. These were spectacular clashes between the Sioux Indians and white men. They were spurred by gold-greedy miners rushing into Sioux land. The white men were breaking their treaty with the Indians. The Sioux Indians were led by Sitting Bull and they were pushed by Custer's forces. Custer led these forces until he was killed at the battle at Little Bighorn. Many of the Indian were finally forced into Canada, where they were forced by starvation to surrender.

Boxer Rebellion - In this 1899 uprising started by a patriotic Chinese group, over two hundred white missionaries and other people were murdered. Several foreign diplomats were also besieged in Beijing. 18,000 international troops descended and crushed the rebellion, including men from Japan, Russia, Britain, France, Germany, and the US. The allied invaders angrily assessed a Chinese indemnity of \$333 million.

Turner (Frontier) Thesis - Argued that the frontier was significant in; (1) shaping the American character; (2) defining the American spirit; (3) fostering democracy, and (4) providing a safety valve for economic distress in urban, industrial centers

Gilded Age - A name for the late 1800s, coined by Mark Twain (sarcastically because of the corruption) to describe the tremendous increase in wealth caused by the industrial age and the ostentatious lifestyles it allowed the very rich. The great industrial success of the U.S. and the fabulous lifestyles of the wealthy hid the many social problems of the time, including a high poverty rate, a high crime rate, and corruption in the government.

Samuel Gompers - Led the AFL (American Federation of Labor), a skilled craft union, fought for wages and working conditions, they went on strike, boycotted and used collective bargaining

Haymarket Incident - 1886 riot which took place in Chicago between unionists and the police. It ended when someone threw a bomb that killed dozens. The riot was suppressed, and in addition with the damaged reputation of unions, it also killed the Knights of Labor, who were seen as anarchists.

Civil Rights Act of 1866 - declared that everyone born in the U.S. is a citizen, regardless of race, color, or previous condition of slavery

Tenure of Office Act - a measure passed by Congress in 1867. It prohibited the president from dismissing any cabinet member or other federal officeholder whose appointment had required the consent of the Senate unless the Senate agreed to the dismissal.

scalawags - A native white Southerner who collaborated with the occupying forces during Reconstruction, often for personal gain.

Farmers Alliance - This was the first "national" organization of the farmers, which led to the creation of the Populist party. It sponsored social gatherings, was active in politics, organized cooperatives, and fought against the dominance of the railroads and manufacturers.

William Randolph Hearst - (1863-1951) was the owner and editor of the *San Francisco Examiner* and the *New York Journal*, and the architect of one of America's largest newspaper chains. In 1898, his exaggerated coverage of the Spanish-American War provoked criticism and charges of "yellow journalism."

Compromise of 1877 - Unwritten deal that settled the 1876 presidential election contest between Rutherford Hayes (Rep) and Samuel Tilden (Dem). Hayes was awarded the presidency in exchange for the permanent removal of federal troops from the South.

Jim Crow Laws - promoted segregation, or the separation of people based on race. These laws worked primarily to restricted the rights of African Americans to use certain schools and public facilities; to vote; find decent employment and associate with anyone of their own choosing.

Granger Laws - attempted to regulate railway rates and storage fees charged by railroads, warehouses, and grain elevators through state legislation to help farmers.

Atlanta Compromise - speech by Booker T. Washington in 1895 that blacks had to accept segregation in the short term as they focused on economic gain to achieve political equality in the future.

redeemers - A political coalition in the Southern United States during the Reconstruction era, who sought to oust the Republican coalition of freedmen, carpetbaggers and scalawags. They were the southern wing of the Bourbon Democrats, who were the conservative, pro-business wing of the Democratic Party.

John Dewey - Father of progressive education, was a philosopher who believed in "learning by doing" which formed the foundation of progressive education.

waving the bloody shirt - The slogan "bloody-shirt" was a strong campaign slogan used by the Republicans in the presidential elections of 1868 to help Grant win the election. It was used to blame the Democrats for the Civil War which cost the lives of many Americans.

Bland-Allison Act - Act passed in 1878 which authorized the coinage of a limited number of silver dollars and "silver certificate" paper money. It was the first of several government subsidies to silver producers in depression periods. It required government to buy between \$2 and \$4 million worth of silver.

Seward's Folly - the purchase of Alaska from Russia. Although seen as a foolish purchase, this added more land and available resources to the U.S.

Edwin Stanton - Lincoln and Johnson's Secretary of War who acted as a spy for the congressional radicals in cabinet meetings. President Johnson asked him to resign in 1867. His dismissal led to the impeachment of Johnson because the president had broken the Tenure of Office Law.

Sherman Silver Purchase Act - 1890 act that was a compromise between the western silver agitators and the eastern protectionists. The Westerners agreed to support a higher tariff and the protectionists, this bill. It ordered the Treasury to buy 4.5 million ounces of silver monthly.

The Grange - The more common name of the Patrons of Husbandry—this organization was formed in 1867 as a support system for struggling western farmers. This organization was a educational and social organization, but under the leadership of Oliver Kelley, this organization began to lobby state and federal governments for legislation that would protect farmers from the effects of big business.

Pendleton (Civil Service) Act - 1883 law that created a Civil Service Commission and stated that federal employees could not be required to contribute to campaign funds nor be fired for political reasons

open range - Term for the Great West before it was fenced off; herds of cattle could roam freely.

Munn v Illinois - 1877 United States Supreme Court case dealing with corporate rates and agriculture. allowed states to regulate certain businesses within their borders, including railroads

"forty acres and a mule" - Military orders issued by General Sherman on January 16, 1865 which provided 40 acres of land along the Atlantic coast to freed slaves. The orders were subsequently revoked by Andrew Johnson.

Pullman Strike- 1894 strike against a rail car company after wages were depleted by 1/3 but company town rent was not correspondingly lowered. Strike led by Eugene V. Debs, leader of American Railway Union. Cars were overturned from Chicago to the Pacific Coast, halting rail traffic. Federal troops were brought in with the argument that the workers were interfering with transit of mail.

Interstate Commerce Act - 1887 legislation that established the Interstate Commerce Commission, compelled railroads to publish standard rates, and prohibited rebates and pools. Railroads quickly became adept at using the Act to achieve their own ends, but the Act gave the federal government an important means to regulate business

Coxey's Army - Supporters of Ohio populist Jacob Coxey who in 1894 marched on Washington, demanded that the government create jobs for the unemployed; although this group had no effect whatsoever on policy, it did demonstrate the social and economic impact of the Panic of 1893.

Chinese Exclusion Act - 1882 act which banned anyone from China to immigrant to the U.S. This was a display of how old immigrants used their status against new immigrants and the nativist feeling in America.

injunction - method used by corporations to handle strikes; a court order against strikers to get them to stop striking

long drives - Process in which Texas cowboys would drive herds of cattle thousands strong over the plains until they reached a railroad terminal, such as Dodge City, Abilene, or Cheyenne.

Andrew Carnegie - Scottish-born industrialist who developed the U.S. steel industry; his is a rags-to-riches story as he made a fortune in business and sold his holdings in 1901 for \$447 million. He spent the rest of his life giving away \$350 million to worthy cultural and educational causes.

"Crime of '73" - The Fourth Coinage Act was enacted by the United States Congress in 1873 and embraced the gold standard and de-monetized silver. U.S. set the specie standard in gold and not silver, upsetting miners who referred to it as a crime

Crédit Mobilier scandal - occurred in the 1870s when a railroad construction company's stockholders used funds that were supposed to be used to build the Union Pacific Railroad for railroad construction for their own personal use. To avoid being convicted, stockholders even used stock to bribe congressional members and the vice president.

Horatio Alger - he wrote more than 100 books of juvenile fiction in which virtue, honesty, and industry were rewarded with success, wealth, and honor

J.P. Morgan - Business man who refinanced railroads during depression of 1893, built intersystem alliance by buying stock in competing railroads, and marketed US government securities on large scale

Teller Amendment - This proviso was passed after Congress essentially declared war on Spain for its actions in Cuba. This legislation declared to the world that the US had overthrown Spanish misrule and would give Cubans their freedom. The US honored it in 1902, and withdrew from Cuba.

Platt Amendment - This amendment to the new Cuban constitution authorized U.S. intervention in Cuba to protect its interests. Cuba pledged not to make treaties with other countries that might compromise its independence, and it granted naval bases to the United States, most notable being Guantanamo Bay.

Wounded Knee - a massacre in 1890 that started when Sioux left the reservation in protest because of the death of Sitting Bull. The US army killed 150 Sioux; last major incident in the great plains

John D. Rockefeller - He founded Standard Oil Company and the Standard Oil Trust, which dominated American oil refining.

Cross of Gold Speech - given by William Jennings Bryan; in support of bi-metalism, Bryan spoke of the gold standard as a burden

Anti-Saloon League - The most successful political action group that forced the prohibition issue into the forefront of state and local elections and pioneered the strategy of the single-issue pressure group.

Ida Wells - African American journalist. published statistics about lynching, urged African Americans to protest by refusing to ride streetcars or shop in white owned stores

Jacob Riis - Early 1900's muckraker who exposed social and political evils in the U.S. with his novel *How The Other Half Lives* which detailed the pitiable conditions of the poor tenements in NYC and Hell's Kitchen

Women's Christian Temperance Union - women's organization founded by reformer Frances Willard and others to oppose alcohol consumption

Vocabulary List 5

Treaty of Versailles - Created by the leaders victorious allies Nations: France, Britain, US, and signed by Germany at the end of WWI. The treaty 1)stripped Germany of all army, navy, air force. 2) Germany had to repair war damages(33 billion) 3) Germany had to acknowledge guilt for causing WWI 4) Germany could not manufacture any weapons.

Panama Canal - Built by the United States to have a quicker passage to the Pacific from the Atlantic and vice versa at a cost \$400 million. Columbians would not let Americans build the canal, but then with the assistance of the United States a Panamanian Revolution occurred. The new ruling people allowed the United States to build the canal.

Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty - Agreement between the US and the revolutionary government of Panama granting America the right to build a canal

League of Nations - Proposed by Wilson as a part of his 14th point of his peace plan after WWI. He envisioned it as an Assembly with seats for all nations and a special council for the great powers. The US voted not to join because in doing so, it would have taken away its self-determination in declaring war.

Federal Trade Commission - Established in 1914 to preserve competition by preventing unfair business practices and investigate complaints against companies.

Woodrow Wilson - 28th president of the United States, known for World War I leadership, created Federal Reserve, Federal Trade Commission, Clayton Antitrust Act, progressive income tax, lower tariffs, women's suffrage (reluctantly), Treaty of Versailles, sought 14 points post-war plan, League of Nations (but failed to win U.S. ratification), won Nobel Peace Prize

Committee on Public Information - A propaganda committee that built support for the war effort in Europe among Americans. It depicted Germans and other enemies on bad terms, and served to censor the press. The committee helped spur up the anti-German feeling in America as well as motivated Americans to support war against Germany once declared.

George Creel - a journalist who was the head of the Committee of Public Information. He helped the anti-German movement as well as inspired patriotism in America during the war.

Progressive movement - a reform development in response to desire to improve life in the industrial age, wanted to build on existing society, making moderate political changes and social improvements through government action, shared goals of limiting big business, improving democracy, strengthening social justice

muckrakers - Popular journalists who used publicity to expose corruption and attack abuses of power in business and government

International Workers of the World/Wobblies - 1905 - Radical labor union created in opposition to American Federation of Labor. Followed socialist ideas of Karl Marx; this group was persecuted during WWI due to their socialistic tendencies and activism against the government

Federal Reserve Act (System) - This 1913 act created a central banking system, consisting of twelve regional banks governed by the Federal Reserve Board. It was an attempt to provide the United States with a sound yet flexible currency. The Board it created still plays a vital role in the American economy today.

Article X - This part of the Versailles Treaty morally bound the U. S. to aid any member of the League of Nations that experienced any external aggression.

Henry Cabot Lodge - Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and leader of the "reservationists"; he was a leader in the fight against participation in the League of Nations

irreconcilables - Consisting of about a dozen Republican senators, this party could not accept US membership in the League, no matter how the covenant was worded

reservationists - The faction of opponents who were against the League of Nations composed mostly of Republicans and headed by Henry Cabot Lodge. They were more popular than the irreconcilables and would only accept the League of Nations if certain reservations were added to the covenant.

Open Door Policy - John Hay's clever diplomatic efforts to preserve Chinese territorial integrity and maintain American access to China. It asked powerful and influential countries to respect Chinese rights and promote fair trade with low tariffs.

Dollar Diplomacy - Term used to describe the efforts of the US to further its foreign policy through use of economic power by guaranteeing loans to foreign countries

spheres of influence - In international affairs, the territory where a powerful state exercises the dominant control over weaker states or territories. Strong nations have some political and economic control but do not govern directly

Fourteen Points - the peace plan outlined by President Wilson which he believed would promote lasting peace; called for self-determination, freedom of the seas, free trade, end to secret agreements, reduction of arms and a league of nations

W.E.B. DuBois - Fought for African American rights. Helped to found Niagara Movement in 1905 to fight for and establish equal rights. This movement later led to the establishment of the NAACP. Drove for equal rights in many court cases.

16th Amendment - 1913 Income tax established.

17th Amendment - 1913 Direct election of senators by popular vote.

Theodore Roosevelt - 26th president, known for: conservationism, trust-busting, Hepburn Act, safe food regulations, "Square Deal," Panama Canal, Great White Fleet, Nobel Peace Prize for negotiation of peace in Russo-Japanese War

Big Stick Policy - Teddy Roosevelt's belief that presidents should engage diplomacy by also maintain a strong military readiness to back up their policy

Upton Sinclair - muckraker who shocked the nation when he published *The Jungle*, a novel that revealed gruesome details about the meat packing industry in Chicago.

Gentlemen's Agreement - Japan agreed to curb the number of workers coming to the US and in exchange Roosevelt agreed to allow the wives of the Japanese men already living in the US to join them. Roosevelt also agreed to discuss with the San Francisco School Board that segregation of Japanese children in school would be stopped.

Roosevelt Corollary - Roosevelt's 1904 extension of the Monroe Doctrine, stating that the United States has the right to protect its economic interests in South And Central America by using military force.

Volstead Act - The 1920 law defining the liquor forbidden under the 18th Amendment and giving enforcement responsibilities to the Prohibition Bureau of the Department of the Treasury

Keating-Owen Child Labor Act - Prohibited the sale of interstate commerce goods produced by children

Mann-Elkin Act - 1910, gave the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to suspend new railroad rates, along with oversee telephone and cable company; included communications

"good and bad" trusts - Theodore Roosevelt's leadership boiled everything down to a case of right versus wrong and good versus bad. If a trust controlled an entire industry but provided good service at reasonable rates, it was a "good" trust to be left alone. Only the "bad" trusts that jacked up rates and exploited consumers would come under attack

Food Administration - Created by Wilson during WWI - Led by Herbert Hoover - set up ration system to save food for soldiers

Arabic and Sussex Pledges - Made by the German government after the sinking of the British passenger vessel Arabic in 1915 and the French steamer Sussex in 1916, agreeing to pay an indemnity and offering public assurances that German U-boats would not sink passenger and merchant ships; the latter implied the virtual abandonment of submarine warfare.

Emilio Aguinaldo - led a Filipino insurrection against the Spanish in 1896 and assisted the U.S. invasion. He served as leader of the provisional government but was removed by the U.S. because he wanted to make the Philippines independent before the U.S. felt it was ready for independence.

"Black Jack" John Pershing - a general officer in the United States Army who led the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I. Also led an American incursion into Mexico in 1916 in a failed attempt to capture Mexican revolutionary Pancho Villa.

New Nationalism - Theodore Roosevelt's program in his campaign for the presidency in 1912, which called for a national approach to the country's affairs and a strong president to deal with them. It also called for efficiency in government and society; it urged protection of children, women, and workers; accepted "good" trusts; and exalted the expert and the executive. Additionally, it encouraged large concentrations of capital and labor.

Anthracite Coal Strike - A strike demanding a 20% pay increase, a nine-hour work day, and Union recognition. It crippled the nation in the winter of 1902 and led to the creation of the Fact Finding Committee to arbitrate the problem. When the committee ruled against the management, Roosevelt threatened to use the army to enforce the ruling if management didn't comply. The workers got a nine-hour working day and a 10% pay increase.

Pure Food and Drug Act - Passed in 1906, the first law to regulate manufacturing of food and medicines; prohibited dangerous additives and inaccurate labeling.

Zimmerman Note (Telegram) - 1917 - Germany sent this to Mexico instructing an ambassador to convince Mexico to go to war with the US should the US go to war with Germany. It was intercepted and caused the U.S. to mobilize against Germany, which had proven it was hostile.

Lusitania - A British passenger ship that was sunk by a German U-Boat on May 7, 1915. 128 Americans died. The sinking greatly turned American opinion against the Germans, helping the move towards entering the war.

Northern Securities Case - 1902 Roosevelt attacked the Northern Securities Company, a railroad holding company organized by financial titan J. P. Morgan and empire builder James J. Hill (they had sought to achieve a virtual monopoly of the railroads in the Northwest); Court held up Roosevelt's antitrust suit and ordered the company to be dissolved; the decision jolted Wall Street and angered big business but greatly enhanced Roosevelt's reputation as a trust smasher

Eugene V. Debs - Head of the American Railway Union and director of the Pullman strike; he was imprisoned along with his associates for ignoring a federal court injunction to stop striking. While in prison, he read Socialist literature and emerged as a Socialist leader in America.

Muller v Oregon - (1908) First case to use the "Brandeis Brief"; recognized a 10-hour workday for laundry workers on the grounds of health and community concerns.

Lochner v New York - (1905) Declared unconstitutional a New York act limiting the working hours of bakers due to a denial of the 14th Amendment rights.

triple wall of privilege- President Wilson called for an all-out war on the tariff, the banks, and the trusts.

Clayton Anti-trust Act - Lengthened Sherman Anti-Trust Act's list of practices. Exempted labor unions from being called trusts, legalized strikes and peaceful picketing by labor union members.

Underwood-Simmons Tariff - act passed by Congress during the administration of Woodrow Wilson that lowered tariffs on hundreds of items that could be produced more cheaply in the United States than abroad. It was the first bill since the Civil War to lower tariff rates and included an income tax to make up for the loss in revenues caused by the lower tariffs.

New Freedom - Wilson's policy that favored the small business, entrepreneurship, and the free functioning of unregulated and unmonopolized markets.

Bull Moose Party - The Republicans were badly split in the 1912 election, so Roosevelt broke away forming his own Progressive Party (or Bull Moose Party because he was "fit as a bull moose..."). His loss led to the election of Democratic nominee Woodrow Wilson, but he gained more third party votes than ever before.

Robert LaFollette - Gov of Wisconsin; most militant of progressive GOP leaders. Helped break the power of the Wisconsin political machine and persuaded legislatures to levy heavier taxes on railroads and other public utilities. Commissions created to regulate companies with a public interest and begin conservation movement in Wis.

Great White Fleet - 1907-1909 - Roosevelt sent the Navy on a world tour to show the world the U.S. naval power. Also to pressure Japan into the "Gentlemen's Agreement."

Vocabulary List 6

Harlem Renaissance - black artistic movement in New York City in the 1920s, when writers, poets, painters, and musicians came together to express feelings and experiences, especially about the injustices of Jim Crow; leading figures of the movement included Countee Cullen, Claude McKay, Duke Ellington, Zora Neale Hurston, and Langston Hughes.

Langston Hughes - A leading poet of the Harlem Renaissance who described the rich culture of African American life using rhythms influenced by jazz music. He wrote of African American hope and defiance in poems such as "The Negro Speaks of Rivers" and "My People"

Washington Naval Conference - hosted by the US which called for US and British de-fortification of Far East possessions (though Japan could fortify all it wanted). Also called for general naval disarmament.

National Origins Act - restricted immigration from any one nation to two percent of the number of people already in the U.S. (set up ratios) of that national origin in 1890, which severely restricted immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe, and excluded Asians entirely

Ku Klux Klan - secret domestic militant organizations in the United States, originating in the southern states and eventually having national scope, that are best known for advocating white supremacy and acting as terrorists while hidden behind conical hats, masks and white robes. The group has a record of terrorism, violence, and lynching to intimidate, murder, and oppress African Americans, Jews and other minorities and to intimidate and oppose Roman Catholics and labor unions.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) - created in 1909 by a group of liberals (including Du Bois, Jane Addams and John Dewey) to eradicate racial discrimination

18th amendment - (1919) Prohibited the manufacture, sale, and distribution of alcoholic beverages

19th amendment - (1920) extended the right to vote to women in federal or state elections.

20th amendment - (1933) moved the beginning and ending of the terms of the President and Vice President from March 4 to January 20, and of members of Congress from March 4 to January 3. Emergency presidential and vice presidential succession.

21st amendment - (1933) Prohibition repealed.

Scopes trial - 1925- a highly publicized trial where John Thomas Scopes violated a Tennessee state law by teaching evolution in high school. Scopes was prosecuted by William Jennings Bryan and defended by Clarence Darrow; Scopes was convicted but the verdict was later overturned. Displayed the fundamentalism prevalent in rural areas at the time

Andrew Mellon - treasury secretary under Harding who favored expansion of capital investment and successfully pushed congress to lower taxes

Schenck v U.S. - Supreme court decides that any actions taken that present a "clear and present danger" to the public or government isn't allowed, this can limit free speech.

Schechter v U.S. (sick chicken case) - Declared the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional on three grounds: That the act delegated legislative power to the executive; that there was a lack of constitutional authority for such legislation; and that it sought to regulate the businesses that were wholly intrastate in character

Albert Fall - New Mexico Senator who was Secretary of the Interior under Harding. "Convicted of taking bribes for leases on federal oil reserves in the Teapot Dome scandal."

Sacco and Vanzetti - Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were convicted of murdering a Massachusetts paymaster and his guard; they were Italians, atheists, anarchists, draft dodgers and the courts may have been prejudiced against them

Herbert Hoover - Republican candidate who assumed the presidency in March 1929 promising the American people prosperity and attempted to first deal with the Depression by trying to restore public faith in the community.

John L. Lewis - the boss of the United Mine Workers who also succeeded in forming the Committee for Industrial Organization (CIO) within the ranks of the AF of L in 1935.

TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority) - A relief, recovery, and reform effort that gave 2.5 million poor citizens jobs and land. It brought cheap electric power, low-cost housing, cheap nitrates, and the restoration of eroded soil.

Hoovervilles

Marcus Garvey - a "new negro" who created the Universal Negro Improvement Association (which attracted thousands of members), promoted the "Back to Africa" movement, organized black businesses and established a corps of Black Cross nurses

Charles Lindbergh - an American aviator, engineer, and Pulitzer Prize winner. He was famous for flying solo across the Atlantic in the "Spirit of St. Louis", paving the way for future aviation development.

America First Committee - Leading isolationist group advocating that America focus on continental defense and non-involvement with the European war

Elijah Muhammad - established the Black Muslims, blend of Islam and black nationalism. Encouraged blacks to celebrate their African heritage, live a life of self-discipline and self-help, and strive for a separate all black nation.

Palmer Raids - A 1920 operation coordinated by Attorney General Mitchel Palmer in which federal marshals raided the homes of suspected radicals and the headquarters of radical organization in 32 cities

Kellogg-Briand Pact - the 1928 treaty which outlawed war as an instrument of national policy

Stimson Doctrine - In 1932, the policy declared in a note to Japan and China that the US would not recognize any international territorial changes brought about by force. It was enacted after Japan's military seizure of Manchuria in 1931.

"lost generation" - Group of writers in 1920s who shared the belief that they were lost in a greedy, materialistic world that lacked moral value. They often chose to flee to Europe

hundred days - the special session of Congress that Roosevelt called to launch his New Deal programs. The special session lasted about three months: 100 days.

brain trust - Many of the advisers who helped Roosevelt during his presidential candidacy continued to aid him after he entered the White House. A newspaperman once described the group as "Roosevelt's Brain Trust." They were more influential than the Cabinet.

Keynesian economics - Theory based on the principles of John Maynard Keynes, stating that government spending should increase during business slumps and be curbed during booms.

New Deal - President Franklin Roosevelt's precursor of the modern welfare state (1933-1939); programs to combat economic depression enacted a number of social insurance measures and used government spending to stimulate the economy; increased power of the state and the state's intervention in U.S. social and economic life.

Franklin Roosevelt - the thirty-second President of the United States. Elected to four terms in office, he served from 1933 to 1945, and is the only U.S. president to have served more than two terms of office. He was a central figure of the 20th century during a time of worldwide economic crisis and world war.

Warren G. Harding - 29th President of the United States (1921-1923). A Republican from Ohio. promised return to normality after WWI used efforts of make no enemies during his presidency. scandals affected his presidency such as the Ohio Gang that had to do with financial jobs that he offered his friends. Died into his presidency.

Calvin Coolidge - Became 30th president when Harding died. Tried to clean up scandals. Business prospered and people's wealth increased

Sinclair Lewis - journalist who wrote Main Street and Babbitt, belittled small-town America was the chief chronicler of Midwestern life. He was a master of satire.

F. Scott Fitzgerald - Author who wrote The Great Gatsby and This Side of Paradise, both of which appealed to young readers.

Social Security Act - 1935 created a federal insurance program based on the automatic collection of taxes from employees and employers throughout people's working careers. They would receive this money in a monthly pension when they reached the age of 65. The unemployed, disabled, and mothers with dependent children would also receive this money.

Wagner Act – (1935) A New Deal legislation also known as National Labor Relations Act which established defined unjust labor practices, secured workers the right to bargain collectively, and established the National Labor Relations Board.

Fair Labor Standards Act – (1938) federally established minimum wage and overtime pay.

sit-down strike - form of protest in which workers remain in the workplace, but refuse to work until a settlements is reached

National Industrial Recovery Act – (1933) authorized the President of the United States to regulate industry and permit cartels and monopolies in an attempt to stimulate economic recovery, and established a national public works program.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corp (FDIC) - This entity provided insurance to personal banking accounts up to \$5,000. These assured people that their money was safe and secure. This agency still functions today.

Frank Lloyd Wright - Considered America's greatest architect. Pioneered the concept that a building should blend into and harmonize with its surroundings rather than following classical designs.

Georgia O'Keeffe - a major figure in American art since the 1920s. She is chiefly known for paintings in which she synthesizes abstraction and representation in paintings of flowers, rocks, shells, animal bones and landscapes. Her paintings present crisply contoured forms that are replete with subtle tonal transitions of varying colors, and she often transformed her subject matter into powerful abstract images.

John Steinbeck writer of the Grapes of Wrath whose best-selling novel portrayed the suffering of dust bowl "Okies" in the Thirties

H.L. Mencken - a patron saint of many young authors; the "Bad Boy of Baltimore"; had an acidic wit; wrote a monthly American Mercury, where he assailed marriage, patriotism, democracy, prohibition, Rotarians, and the middle-class American "booboisie"; contemptuously dismissed the South as "the Sahara of the Bozart" (a bastardization of beaux arts, French for the "fine arts"), and scathingly attacked do-gooders as "Puritans"; called Puritanism "the haunting fear that someone, somewhere, might be happy"

Ernest Hemingway - was among the writers most affected by WWI (he had seen action on the Italian front in 1917); he responded to pernicious propaganda and the overblown appeal to patriotism by devising his own lean, word-sparing but word-perfect style; in The Sun Also Rises (1926), he told of disillusioned, spiritually numb American expatriates in Europe; in A Farewell to Arms (1929), he crafted one of the finest novels in any language about the war experience

Lend-Lease Act - law that made the US the "arsenal for democracy" by providing supposedly temporary military material assistance to Great Britain

“Return to normalcy” - campaign theme of Warren Harding during the election of 1920 it reflected the conservative mood of the country after the constant appeals to idealism that characterized both the progressive era and Wilson's fight over the League of Nations

destroyer deal - U.S. agreed to "lend" its older destroyers to Great Britain. Signaled the end of U.S. neutrality in the war.

court packing scheme - Roosevelt's proposal in 1937 to "reform" the Supreme Court by appointing an additional justice for every justice over age of 70; following the Court's actions in striking down major

New Deal laws, FDR came to believe that some justices were out of touch with the nation's needs. Congress believed Roosevelt's proposal endangered the Court's independence and said no.

cash and carry - policy adopted by the United States in 1939 to preserve neutrality while aiding the Allies. Britain and France could buy goods from the United States if they paid in full and transported them.

bank holiday - closed all banks until government examiners could investigate their financial condition; only sound/solvent banks were allowed to reopen; kept those with deposits from removing all of their funds

Indian Reorganization Act - 1934, also known as the Wheeler-Howard Act or informally, the Indian New Deal, was a U.S. federal legislation which secured certain rights to Native Americans, including Natives. These include a reversal of the Dawes Act's privatization of common holdings of American Indians and a return to local self-government on a tribal basis. The Act also restored to Native Americans the management of their assets (being mainly land) and included provisions intended to create a sound economic foundation for the inhabitants of Indian reservations

Congress of Industrial Organization - led by John Lewis, originally began as a group of unskilled workers who organized themselves into effective unions. As their popularity grew they came known for the revolutionary idea of the "sit down strike", their efforts led to the passage of the Fair Labor Standard Act and the organization continued to thrive under the New Deal

National Recovery Administration - established and administered a system of industrial codes to control production, prices, labor relations, and trade practices

Works Progress Administration (WPA) - Congress created this in 1935 as an agency that gave jobs to people who needed them. They worked on bridges, roads, and buildings. They spent 11 billion dollars and gave almost 9 million people jobs. It was one of the New Deal Agencies.

Securities and Exchange Commission - An independent agency of the government that regulates financial markets and investment companies

Flappers - carefree young women with short, "bobbed" hair, heavy makeup, and short skirts. The flapper symbolized the new "liberated" woman of the 1920s. Many people saw the bold, boyish look and shocking behavior of flappers as a sign of changing morals. Though hardly typical of American women, the flapper image reinforced the idea that women now had more freedom.

Neutrality acts - (1935, 1937) prohibited sale of arms to belligerents in a war; banned loans to belligerents; citizens cannot travel to countries at war or travel on armed ships; passed to prevent American involvement in future overseas wars

phony war - term dubbed to the early phase of WWII; period of silence and inactivity in Europe after Hitler moved his forces from Poland and eventually attacked Norway and Denmark

Margaret Sanger - American leader of the movement to legalize birth control during the early 1900's. As a nurse in the poor sections of New York City, she had seen the suffering caused by unwanted pregnancy. Founded the first birth control clinic in the U.S. and the American Birth Control League, which later became Planned Parenthood.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) - New Deal farm agency that attempted to raise prices by paying farmers to reduce their production of crops and animals

Reconstruction Finance Corporation - Hoover-sponsored federal agency that provided loans to hard-pressed banks and businesses after 1932

Vocabulary List 7

Federal Highway Act - popularly known as the National Interstate and Defense Highways Act (Public Law 84-627), was enacted on June 29, 1956, when Dwight D. Eisenhower signed this bill into law. Appropriating \$25 billion for the construction of 40,000 miles (64,000 km) of interstate highways over a 10-year period, it was the largest public works project in American history to that point.

Greensboro sit-ins - protests where 4 students from the NC Agricultural and Technical College sat down at whites only lunch counter. Once they were there, they refused to move. Each day, they came back with many more protesters. Led to the formation of the SNCC and to sit-ins across the country.

Montgomery bus boycott - In 1955, after Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a city bus, Dr. Martin L. King led a boycott of city busses. After 11 months the Supreme Court ruled that segregation of public transportation was illegal.

Employment Act of 1946 - Enacted by Truman, it committed the federal government to ensuring economic growth and established the Council of Economic Advisors to confer with the president and formulate policies for maintaining employment, production, and purchasing power

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg - Soviet spies who were sent to steal information and technology. They helped the Soviets developed the atomic bomb, and their executions drew sympathy from those tired of the "red-hunts"

McCarthyism - A brand of vitriolic, fear-mongering anti-communism associated with the career of Senator Joseph McCarthy. In the early 1950s, Senator McCarthy used his position in Congress to baselessly accuse high-ranking government officials and other Americans of conspiracy with communism. The term named after him refers to the dangerous forces of unfairness and fear wrought by anticommunist paranoia.

Brown v Board of Education - The case brought before the Supreme Court in May 1954 in which the Court ruled that segregation of races in public schools was unconstitutional.

U-2 incident - An American U-2 spy plane was shot down over the Soviet Union. The U.S. denied the true purpose of the plane at first, but was forced to when the U.S.S.R. produced the living pilot and the largely intact plane to validate their claim of being spied on aurally. The incident worsened East-West relations during the Cold War and was a great embarrassment for the United States.

Harry Truman - The 33rd U.S. president, who succeeded Franklin D. Roosevelt upon Roosevelt's death in April 1945. Truman, who led the country through the last few months of World War II, is best known for making the controversial decision to use two atomic bombs against Japan in August 1945. After the war, Truman was crucial in the implementation of the Marshall Plan, which greatly accelerated Western Europe's economic recovery.

Fair Deal - Domestic reform proposals of the second Truman administration (1949-53); included civil rights legislation and repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, but only extensions of some New Deal programs were enacted.

Marshall Plan 1947, \$5.3 billion to Europe to help rebuild post-war; mainly raw materials, food and fuel; underlying purpose of preventing communism

Truman Doctrine - First established in 1947 after Britain no longer could afford to provide anti-communist aid to Greece and Turkey, it pledged to provide U.S. military and economic aid to any nation threatened by communism.

containment - General U.S. strategy in the cold war that called for containing Soviet expansion; originally devised in 1947 by U.S. diplomat George F. Kennan.

Dumbarton Oaks Conference - In a meeting near Washington, D.C., held from August 21 to October 7, 1944, U.S., Great Britain, U.S.S.R. and China met to draft the constitution of the United Nations.

San Francisco Conference - This conference expanded the drafts of the Yalta and Dumbarton Oaks conferences and adopted the "United Nations" Charter, 1945.

United Nations - International body formed to bring nations into dialogue in hopes of preventing further world wars; much like the former League of Nations in ambition, it was more realistic in recognizing the authority of the Big Five Powers in keeping peace in the world, thus granting veto power to all permanent members of its Security Council (Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States)

Alger Hiss - A former State Department official who was accused of being a Communist spy (giving classified documents to the Soviets) and was convicted of perjury. The case was prosecuted by Richard Nixon.

NSC 68 - A document that pushed for a large build up of the U.S military. It allowed the U.S to quickly build up its military for the Korean conflict. National Security Council memo #68 U.S. "strive for victory" in cold war, pressed for offensive and a gross increase (\$37 bil) in defense spending, determined US foreign policy for the next 20-30 years

Berlin Airlift - Truman's move to prevent the removal of US troops from Berlin, while also helping the troops to survive. He ordered US planes to fly in supplies to the people of West Berlin, and also sent 60 bombers capable of carrying atomic bombs to bases in England.

long hot summers - Riots in black neighborhoods in northern cities between 1965 and 1968

Youngstown Sheet and Tube v Sawyer - 1952 Truman discovered steel workers were planning a strike. He ordered Sec. of Commerce to nationalize steel mines and have the government run them. Truman couldn't because of the Supreme Court ruling that the president wasn't allowed to take possession of private property

Douglas MacArthur - surrender the Philippines during WWII, He was the supreme allied commander during the Cold War in 1945. After World War II, MacArthur was put in charge of putting Japan back together. In the Korean War, he commanded the United Nations troops. He was later fired by Harry Truman for insubordination.

Korean War - First "hot war" of the Cold war. The Korean War began in 1950 when the Soviet-backed North Koreans invaded South Korea before meeting a counter-offensive by UN Forces, dominated by the United States. The war ended in stalemate in 1953.

baby boomers - A cohort of individuals born in the United States between 1946 and 1964, which was just after World War II in a time of relative peace and prosperity. These conditions allowed for better education and job opportunities, encouraging high rates of both marriage and fertility.

Sputnik - First artificial Earth satellite, it was launched by the USSR in 1957 and sparked U.S. fears of Soviet dominance in technology and outer space. It led to the creation of NASA and the space race.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) - (est. 1949) military alliance of Western European powers and the United States and Canada established to defend against the common threat from the Soviet Union, marking a giant stride forward for European unity and American internationalism

beat generation - The generation of writers who rebelled against American Culture for its conformity, blind faith in technology, and materialism.

Taft-Hartley Act - Republican-promoted, anti-union legislation passed over President Truman's veto that weakened many of labor's New Deal gains by banning the closed shop and other strategies that helped unions organize; it also required union leaders to take a noncommunist oath, which purged the union movement of many of its most committed and active organizers

Little Rock school crisis - A group of African-Americans who were enrolled in Little Rock Central High School were initially prevented from entering the racially segregated school.

Eisenhower Doctrine - Provide financial assistance to free nations in the Middle East under communist threat.

National Defense Education Act - Passed in response to Sputnik, it provided an opportunity and stimulus for college education for many Americans. It allocated funds for upgrading funds in the sciences, foreign language, guidance services, and teaching innovation.

GI Bill - Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 provided for college or vocational education for returning World War II veterans (commonly referred to as GIs or G. I.s) as well as one-year of unemployment compensation. It also provided loans for returning veterans to buy homes and start businesses.

Ralph Bunche - United States diplomat and United Nations official; first African-American to receive the Nobel Peace Prize; helped legitimize the United Nations.

Jackie Robinson - First African American to play in Major League Baseball

New Frontier - The campaign program advocated by JFK in the 1960 election. He promised to revitalize the stagnant economy and enact reform legislation in education, health care, and civil rights.

dynamic conservatism - Eisenhower's philosophy of being liberal in all things human and being conservative with all things fiscal. Appealed to both Republicans and Democrats.

Dixiecrats - fought for old Southern way of life (states' rights), attempted to gain higher standing within Democratic party; aimed to deny Truman enough electoral votes to avoid his reelection by nominating Strom Thurmond (SC governor)

Cuban Missile Crisis - In October 1962, the United States and the Soviet Union came close to nuclear war when President Kennedy insisted that Nikita Khrushchev (leader of the USSR) remove the 42 missiles he had secretly inserted in Cuba. The Soviets eventually did so, nuclear war was averted, and the crisis ended.

John F. Kennedy - The thirty-fifth United States President (1961-1963) who represented the state of Massachusetts in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1947 to 1953 as a Democrat, and in the U.S. Senate from 1953 until 1961. Events during his administration include the Bay of Pigs Invasion, the Cuban Missile Crisis, the building of the Berlin Wall, the Space Race, the American Civil Rights Movement and early events of the Vietnam War. He was assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Huey Newton - co-founder and leader of the Black Panthers an African-American organization established to promote black power, civil rights, and self-defense.

Stokely Carmichael (Black Power) - In 1966, as chair of Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), he called to assert Black Power. Supporting the Black Panthers, he was against integration.

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution - a joint resolution of the U.S. Congress passed on August 7, 1964 in direct response to a minor naval engagement known as the Gulf of Tonkin Incident. It is of historical significance because it gave U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson authorization, without a formal declaration of war by Congress, for the use of military force in Southeast Asia.

Jimmy Carter - President of the United States who was a peanut farmer and former governor of Georgia, he defeated Gerald Ford in 1976. As President, he arranged the Camp David Accords between Egypt and Israel in 1978 but saw his foreign policy legacy tarnished by the Iranian Revolution and hostage crisis in 1979. Domestically, he tried to rally the American spirit in the face of economic decline, but was unable to stop the rapid increase in inflation. After leaving the presidency, he achieved widespread respect as an elder statesman and won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2002.

Vietnamization - Nixon's policy that involved withdrawing 540,000 US troops from South Vietnam over an extended period of time. It also included a gradual take over of the South Vietnamese taking responsibility of fighting their own war by American-provided money, weapons, training, and advice.

Ronald Reagan - first elected president in 1980 and elected again in 1984. He ran on a campaign based on the common man and "populist" ideas. He served as governor of California from 1966-1974, and he participated in the McCarthy Communist scare. Iran released hostages on his Inauguration Day in 1980. While president, he developed Reagannomics, the trickle down effect of government incentives. He cut out many welfare and public works programs. He used the Strategic Defense Initiative to avoid conflict. His meetings with Gorbachev were the first steps to ending the Cold War. He was also responsible for the Iran-contra Affair which bought hostages with guns.

George Wallace - pro-segregation governor of Alabama who ran for pres. in 1968 on American Independent Party ticket of segregation and law and order, lost to Nixon;

Martin Luther King, Jr. - U.S. Baptist minister and civil rights leader. A noted orator, he opposed discrimination against blacks by organizing nonviolent resistance and peaceful mass demonstrations. He was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee. Nobel Peace Prize (1964)

Bay of Pigs - an American attempt to overthrow the newly established communist government in Cuba by training and sending Cuban rebels. The coup ended up in a disaster due to the lack of support by the Americans. The incident was an embarrassment for the U.S. and ultimately led to Castro pleading for Soviet aid (Cuban Missile Crisis)

Roe v Wade - 1973 All state laws prohibiting abortions were made unconstitutional based on a woman's right to privacy

Gideon v Wainwright - (1963) Defendants are entitled to a lawyer in any trial, even non-capital cases. Courts are required to provide a lawyer if the defendant cannot. The only way a defendant cannot have a counsel is if they knowingly waive their right.

Economic Opportunity Act - law enacted in 1964 that provided funds for youth programs antipoverty measures, small-business loans, and job training.

War on Poverty - Declared by Lyndon Johnson in his 1964 State of the Union address. A new Office of Economic Opportunity oversaw a variety of programs to help the poor, including the Job Corps and Head Start.

Great Society - The name given by President Johnson to his version of the Democratic reform program. In 1965, Congress passed many measures, including Medicare, civil rights legislation, and federal aid to education.

Malcolm X - 1952; renamed himself X to signify the loss of his African heritage. Was a Black Muslims orator and recruiter; his beliefs were the basis of a lot of the Black Power movement built on separate from whites to achieve true independence and equality.

SALT I Treaty - Treaty signed in 1972 between the U.S. and the USSR. This agreement limited the number of missiles in each nation and led to the SALT II discussions and a slowdown of the arms race between the two countries.

hippies - members of the youthful counterculture that dominated many college campuses in the 1960s; rather than promoting a political agenda, they challenged conventional sexual standards, rejected traditional economic values, and encouraged the use of drugs.

Camp David Accords - peace accords signed by Menachem Begin and Anwar Sadat to finally end the Israeli-Egyptian disputes. The achievement by Carter is considered his greatest achievement in office.

affirmative action - programs designed to encourage employers and colleges to hire or accept more minorities and women to even out the workforce, eliminate racism in the hiring process, and improve the lives of impoverished minorities in America. The programs were opposed by many as reverse discrimination against those who were not hired in an effort to keep the workplace ethnically diverse.

Gerald Ford - president 1974-77, Nixon's Vice president, only person not voted into the White House, appointed vice president by Nixon: became president after Nixon resigned

supply-side economics - The economic theory of "Reaganomics" that emphasized cutting taxes and government spending in order to stimulate investment, productivity, and economic growth by private enterprise

stagflation - During the 60's and 70's, the U.S. was suffering from 5.3% inflation and 6% unemployment. Refers to the unusual economic situation in which an economy is suffering both from inflation and from stagnation of its industrial growth.

Civil rights Act 1964 - This act made racial, religious, and gender discrimination by employers illegal and gave the government the power to enforce all laws governing civil rights, including desegregation of schools and public places.

Voting rights Act 1965 - invalidated the use of any test or device to deny the vote and authorized federal examiners to register voters in states that had disenfranchised blacks

Barry Goldwater - 1964; Republican contender against LBJ for presidency; platform included lessening federal involvement, therefore opposing Civil Rights Act of 1964; lost by largest margin in history

Lyndon Johnson - President of the United States who rose to tremendous power in the Senate during the New Deal. Tapped to be JFK's running mate in 1960 and was chosen largely to help solidify support for the Democratic ticket in the anti-Catholic south, he assumed the presidency after Kennedy's assassination in 1963. Was responsible for liberal programs such as the Great Society, War on Poverty, and civil rights legislation, as well as the escalation of the Vietnam war

Kent State - (1970) Massacre of four college students by National Guardsmen on May 4, 1970, in Ohio. In response to Nixon's announcement that he had expanded the Vietnam War into Cambodia, college campuses across the country exploded in violence.

War Powers Act - (1973) This act stated that the president must report to Congress within 2 days of putting troops in danger in a foreign country, and there would be a 60 to 90 day limit for overseas troop presence.

Helsinki Accords - July 1975 Ford joined other leaders in Helsinki, Finland to sign agreements to legitimize the Soviet holdings following WWII. Outlined boundaries for Poland and other Eastern European countries. Also guaranteed basic human rights to Soviet controlled countries

Tet Offensive - The name given to a campaign in January 1968 by the Viet Cong to attack twenty-seven South Vietnamese cities, including Saigon. It ended in a military defeat for the Viet Cong, but at the same time, proved that Johnson's "gradual escalation" strategy was not working, shocking an American public that believed the Vietnam conflict was a sure victory