WESTWARD EXPANSION 1877-1900

1. **Great Plains:** Grassland of Central North America that extends from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains.

2. **Homestead Act (1862):** Was a law that provided 160 acres to anyone who was willing to settle land in the west.

3. **Cattle Drives:** As a demand for beef increased, cowboys drove herds of cattle along trails to be shipped to the east by railroad. Famous trails include the Chisholm, Western, and Goodnight-Loving.

4. **Buffalo:** The Great Plains Indians relied on the Buffalo to continue their way of life. When the buffalo were killed off, so was the lifestyle of the Plains Indians.

5. **Dawes Act (1887):** U.S. law that attempted to assimilate Indians by giving them individual plots of land. It authorized the President of the United States to survey Indian tribal land and divide it into allotments for individual Indians.

6. **Battle of Wounded Knee:** U.S. soldiers massacred 300 unarmed Native Americans in 1890. This ended the Indian Wars.

**Gilded Age: 1877-1900.** The term was coined by writers Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner in The Gilded Age: A Tale of Today, satirizing what they believed to be an era of serious social problems hidden by a thin layer of gold. The Gilded Age was a time of enormous growth that attracted millions from Europe.

7. **Andrew Carnegie (November 25, 1835 – August 11, 1919):** Carnegie was Scottish-American industrialist business tycoon and philanthropist who controlled most of the steel industry.

8. **John D. Rockefeller (July 8, 1839 – May 23, 1937):** Rockefeller was an American industrialist business tycoon and philanthropist who owned Standard Oil and controlled 90% of the oil industry in the late 1800s.

9. **Monopolies:** Situation in which one company controls an entire industry.

10. **Trusts:** Small companies join together to form one large company.

11. **Laissez-Faire:** The idea that government should not interfere with business practices.

12. **Social Darwinism:** The belief that the rich succeed because they are superior to the poor. This belief was applied to big business during the Gilded Age.

13. **Social Gospel:** Groups of people who worked to better conditions in cities according to the biblical ideas of charity and justice. (Late 19th century)

14. **Sherman Antitrust Act:** Outlawed business monopolies, but was not very effective at limiting the power of big business.

15. **Labor Unions:** Organizations that protected the interests of the worker. They created the 40-hour work week and dealt with dangerous working conditions. They also organized strikes. Famous labor unions included Knights of Labor and American Federation of Labor.

16. **Industrialization:** The rise of a manufacturing economy and decline of an agriculture economy.

17. **Urbanization:** The large growth of cities. With urbanization came a large range of urban problems including sanitation, transportation, and crowded living conditions.

18. **Jane Addams (September 6, 1860 – May 21, 1935):** She was the founder of Hull House in Chicago, public philosopher, sociologist, author, and leader in woman suffrage and world peace.

19. **Settlement Houses:** Community centers that helped immigrants address the problems of horrible living conditions, disease, illiteracy, and unemployment.

20. **Populism:** A political philosophy supporting the rights and power of the people in their struggle against the privileged elite. Based among poor, white cotton farmers in the South.
21. Political Machines: Corrupt organized groups that controlled political parties in cities. A boss led the machine and attempted to grab more votes for their party. Boss Tweed and Tammany Hall are an example of political machines.

Progressivism: (1900-1920) was a general political philosophy advocating or favoring gradual social, political, and economic reform. Modern Progressivism emerged as part of a more general response to the vast social changes brought by industrialization.

22. Muckraker: Reporters and writers who exposed corruption and the abuses of big business.

23. Suffrage: The right to vote.

24. Initiative: Procedure by which citizens can propose a law to be placed on a ballot.

25. Recall: Procedure by which a public official may be removed from office by popular vote.

26. Referendum: Procedure by which voters can vote for a proposed initiative on a ballot.

27. Prohibition: Prohibition in the United States was a national ban on the sale, manufacture, and transportation of alcohol, in place from 1920 to 1933.

28. Susan B. Anthony (February 15, 1820 – March 13, 1906): She was a prominent American civil rights leader who played a pivotal role in the 19th century women’s rights movement to introduce women’s suffrage into the United States.


30. Upton Sinclair (September 20, 1878 – November 25, 1968): Sinclair was the author of The Jungle, a book that described the terrible conditions of the meat packing industry and the struggles of immigrants who worked at them.

31. Ida B. Wells: Ida B. Wells was an African-American journalist and activist who led an anti-lynching crusade in the United States in the 1890s.

32. Eugenics: The proposed improvement of the human species by encouraging or permitting reproduction of only those people with genetic characteristics judged desirable.

33. Woodrow Wilson (December 28, 1856 – February 3, 1924): He was the 28th President of the United States, from 1913 to 1921, and a leader of the progressive movement. Also, President during WWI, wrote the Fourteen Points and idea for League of Nations. He wanted to make the world “Safe for democracy.”

Imperialism: The process of a stronger nation controlling a weaker territory through political, economic, and/or military means.


35. Sanford B. Dole: In 1882 After US marines overthrew the Hawaiian monarchy and chose Sanford Dole as President. He pushed for annexation and was approved in 1898.

36. The Role of missionaries in Imperialism: Missionaries felt duty to spread Christian religion and western values (language, law, capitalism) to the heathen masses.

37. Alfred Thayer Mahan (September 27, 1840 – December 1, 1914): He was a U.S. Admiral who encouraged the U.S. to strengthen its naval power to become a world power.

38. The Spanish–American War: began in April 1898. Fueled by Expansionism, Yellow Journalism, the de Lôme letter, and the USS Maine explosion.

39. Results of the Spanish American War: Spain loses most of its empire, The Platt Amendment (1901)- allows the U.S. to control Cuba, The U.S. acquired the territories of the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico, The U.S. increases its strength as a world power.
40. **Panama Canal (1914):** Man-made waterway that connects the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. Acquired by United States in 1903/giving America important trading power in the area between North and South America.

41. **Open Door Policy:** Ensured that the U.S. could trade with China. When the partition of China by the European powers and Japan seemed imminent, the United States felt its commercial interests in China were threatened.

42. **General John Pershing (September 13, 1860 – July 15, 1948):** The commander of the American expeditionary force during WWI. Under his leadership, American forces helped end the stalemate and led the Allies to victory.

43. **Henry Cabot Lodge (May 12, 1850 – November 9, 1924):** U.S. Senator who opposed the League of Nations. Lodge demanded Congressional control of declarations of war; Wilson refused and the United States Senate never ratified the Treaty of Versailles nor joined the League of Nations.

44. **New weapons introduced during the war:** Machine guns, poison gas, tanks, and airplanes were introduced. Airplanes engaged in “dog fights” in the skies over Europe.

45. **Trench Warfare:** Opposing sides attacked from the ditches instead of an open battlefield.

46. **Stalemate:** A situation where neither side could gain an advantage in combat.

47. **Battle of Argonne Forest:** The battle that led to the surrender of the German army and the end of WWI.

48. **Wilson’s Fourteen Points:** President Wilson’s proposal for peace after WWI. Wilson called for the freedom of the seas, ending secret treaties, a League of Nations, and other peaceful measures.

49. **League of Nations:** International organization formed after WWI to help solve disputes between countries. The U.S. did not join and it was considered a failure.

50. **Treaty of Versailles:** The treaty that officially ended WWI. It blamed Germany for WWI and handed down harsh punishment. Germany was forced to pay reparations to the Allies for the cost of the war. The treatment of Germany in the treaty helped lead to the rise of Adolph Hitler and WWII.

**THE ROARING TWENTIES:** birth of modern U.S., cultural transformation, economic boom spread prosperity, fueled by consumption of consumer goods.

51. **THE RED SCARE:** After WWI, Americans became very fearful of radical political theories. Immigrants were blamed for the violence, and the Palmer Raids targets immigrants’ homes and businesses. Other examples of Nativism include the Sacco and Vanzetti Trial, anti-immigration laws (Emergency Quota Act and National Origins Act), and the rise of the “new KKK.”

52. **Sacco and Vanzetti:** Anarchists and Italian immigrants accused of murder. They were sentenced to death. Because of their political stance and nationality they were not given a fair trial.

53. **Glenn Curtiss:** Supplied planes/improved designs during WWI enabled, new air mail service, and sped paper communication during the 20s.

54. **Marcus Garvey:** Inspired racial pride in millions called “Back to Africa,” black nation/economy; uniforms, parades showed unity/economy; uniforms, parades showed unity; convicted for stock fraud and deported to Jamaica

55. **Henry Ford (July 30, 1863 – April 7, 1947):** Auto manufacturer who created the Model T and began to mass produce the automobile. He used the assembly line to speed up production and satisfy demand.

56. **William Jennings Bryan (March 19, 1860 – July 26, 1925):** The prosecutor in the Scopes Trial. He supported creationism in school. He was also famous as the Populist and Democratic presidential candidate in 1896

57. **Clarence Seward Darrow (April 18, 1857 – March 13, 1938):** Defended John Scopes during the Scopes Trial. He argued that evolution should be taught in schools.
58. **Charles Lindbergh**: American pilot who made the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic.

59. **Warren G. Harding’s Return to normalcy**: While European governments grew Harding (republican) shrank government with laissez faire capitalism. (1922-1929) Administration known for corruption.

60. **Teapot Dome Scandal**: The prime example of corruption during Warren G. Harding’s Presidency; involved Harding’s Secretary of the Interior, Albert Fall leasing U.S. naval oil reserves in Wyoming to private interests in exchange for bribes.

61. **Flappers**: embraced the urban attitudes and fashions. Women began to demand more freedom and assert their independence.

62. **The Scopes Trial (1925)**: The famous “Monkey Trial” that pitted the teaching of creationism against Darwin’s theory of evolution in Tennessee public schools. Scopes was found guilty and fined $100, but the verdict was overturned on a technicality.

63. **Jazz**: Jazz is a popular musical style that originated at the beginning of the 20th century in black communities in the Southern U.S. It was born out of a mix of African and European music traditions.

64. **The Great Migration**: The mass migration of African-Americans to Northern cities from 1910 through both World Wars. They left the segregated south for industrial jobs in northern cities.

65. **The Harlem Renaissance**: Period of African-American cultural creativity in music, art, and literature centered in Harlem, New York. Langston Hughes was a famous poet.

### THE GREAT DEPRESSION

66. **Causes of the Great Depression**: Decline in world trade, High protective tariffs, Overproduction of consumer goods, Buying stock on margin (borrowing) and market speculation for quick profit, Very unequal distribution of wealth, Decline in agriculture prices, Severe drought in the southern plains (dust bowl), Stock Market Crash of 1929 (“Black Tuesday”)

67. **Herbert Hoover** (President from 1929-1933): President when the Great Depression began. Hoover is criticized for allowing the Depression to continue. He was defeated when voters looked to the federal government for help.

68. **Franklin D. Roosevelt** (President from 1933 -1945): Defeated Hoover in 1932. Implemented the New Deal to help with the Great Depression. He gave fireside chats on the radio to communicate with the American public.

69. **Dust Bowl**: Term used to describe the area of the Great Plains where heavy droughts and had dried up the farmland.

70. **The New Deal**: Roosevelt’s program to fight the Great Depression. It was a series of economic programs enacted in the United States between 1933 and 1936.

71. **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)**: Insurance for people’s bank accounts.

72. **Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)**: Government agency that regulated stock market.

73. **Social Security Act**: The most important act of the New Deal. Social Security provides unemployment insurance, aid to the disabled, old age pensions, and insurance for families.

74. **FDR Battles the Supreme Court**: The Supreme court had declared several New Deal programs unconstitutional. FDR tried to add more members to the Supreme Court to pass his programs. This was known as court packing.

75. **World War II (1941-1945)**: December 7, 1941, Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. Congress, with citizen's support, declared war on Japan.

### IMPORTANT DATES

1939: Adolf Hitler invaded Poland beginning WWII.

1941: Japan attacked Pearl Harbor naval base in Hawaii. The United States entered the war as a result.

1945: Germany was defeated to end the war in Europe. The United States dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to end the war in the Pacific.

76. **Harry S. Truman**: President of the U.S. during the last months of WWII. He made the decision to use the atomic bomb on Japan to end the war sooner and save U.S. service member lives.
77. General Dwight D. Eisenhower: U.S. General in Europe during WWII. He was in charge of the Invasion of Normandy (D-Day). He later served as the 34th President from 1953 until 1961.

78. General Douglas McArthur: U.S. General in charge of the Allied forces in the Pacific Ocean. (at Battan I shall Return”)


80. General Omar Bradley: Calm, able, General who led the US 1st Army during the Invasion of Normandy.

81. General George Marshall: Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army during WWII. He oversaw all the military operations in the War in Europe. After the war, he was responsible for the Marshall Plan to help rebuild war-ravished Europe after WWII.

82. Chester Nimitz: Soft spoken navy commander (Coral Sea, Midway, Solomon Islands, Philippine Sea, Leyte Gulf, Iwo Jima, Okinawa)

83. Vernon J. Baker: awarded Medal of Honor in 1997 for heroic acts in Italy in 1945 (Black segregated 92nd infantry division)

84: CAUSES of WWII: Harsh treatment of Germany after WWI, The rise of dictators, fascism, extreme nationalism, and totalitarianism in Europe and Japan (Nazi Party in Germany), Germany's invasion of Poland, Germany's aerial attacks on Great Britain, Japan's invasion of China, Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor.

85. Attack on Pearl Harbor (1941): On December 7th 1941, Japan attacked the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor forcing the U.S. to enter the war.

86. Battle of Midway (1942): Major turning point in the war in the Pacific. This pivotal battle dealt a severe blow to the Japanese Navy.

87. Island Hopping: Allied naval strategy to reach Japan by taking one island at a time.


89. The Holocaust: The mass murder of 6 million Jews and others in Nazi concentration camps.

90. Invasion of Normandy (D-Day, June 6th 1944): General Dwight D. Eisenhower led the Allied invasion of Axis-controlled France across the English Channel. The landings were part of the Allied invasion of Normandy, in Operation Overlord, during World War II and the largest seaborne invasion in history.

91. Internment of Japanese Americans: Over 100,000 Japanese Americans were forced to relocate to crowded prison camps were they were detained during WWII.

92. War Bonds: Individual Americans making a loan to the US so that the government can better support the war - an act of patriotism.

93. Victory Gardens: raising own food in order to help the war effort

94. Tuskegee Airmen: flew thousands of missions in Mediterranean with skill, success; WWII's segregated infantry, facilitated desegregation of military by Truman (1948)

95. The Flying Tigers: Civilian volunteer fighter pilots who led first U.S. attack on Japanese in China; boosted U.S. morale.

96. The Navajo Code Talkers were a group of Native Americans who served in the United States Marine Corps during World War II and provided an unbreakable code based on their language that helped carryout top secret important missions.

97. US Office of War Information: Promoted Patriotism, Victory Gardens, recycling, conservation (material for war effort) purchase of war bonds, volunteerism, women at work, propaganda, etc...

POST WAR:

98. GI Bill: A 1944 law that gave military veterans financial and education benefits.

99. Suburbanization: Many people moved to communities built on the outskirts of major cities known as suburbs. Levittown, New York was the first suburb community.

100. The Baby Boom: The period from the end of WWII through mid-1960s was marked by unusually high birth rates.

101. Rock N' Roll: A form of music that became popular in the 1950s – sometimes seen as rebellion against the conformity of the decade.

102. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA): The United States’ space agency that sent Americans into outer Space. In 1969, the U.S. landed the first man on the moon.
Great Society: LBJ's program that addressed America's social problems including health care, civil rights, and urban decay.

Johnson's Civil Rights Record: Civil rights was a focal point during the Johnson administration and many laws were passed during his Presidency including:

The Civil Rights Act of 1964: Made discrimination based on race, religion, or national origin in public places illegal

The Voting Rights Act of 1965: Eliminated literacy tests for voters

The Civil Rights Act of 1968: Prohibited discrimination in the sale or rental of housing

Watergate: The Watergate scandal was a political scandal that occurred in the United States in the 1970s as a result of the June 1972 break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate office complex in Washington, D.C., and the Nixon administration's attempted cover-up of its involvement. The scandal eventually led to the resignation of Richard Nixon, the President of the United States, on August 9, 1974, the only resignation of a U.S. President.

COLD WAR:

Containment: The policy that the U.S. should prevent the Communism from spreading to other nations

United Nations (1945): International organization formed after WWII to serve as a peacekeeper in world conflicts. The U.S. and Soviet Union used the U.N. to promote their beliefs during the Cold War.


Marshall Plan (1948): Program proposed by General George Marshall to help European countries rebuild after WWII. The U.S. offered economic aid to the war-torn countries.


Berlin Airlift (June 1948 – May 1949): U.S. operation that flew food and supplies into West Berlin after the Soviet Union set up a blockade in 1948.

Korean War (1950 – 1953): Korea was divided at the 38th parallel post WWII. After US and USSR North Korea invaded the South to unify under one Communist Rule. US entered to prevent communism from spreading. War turns into a stalemate and ends with armistice with Korea still divided between a northern communist state and democratic south.


Venona Papers: Decoded soviet messages and proved that suspected Communist spies were truly Spies (Julius Rosenberg and Alger Hiss)

Nuclear Arms Race: The nuclear arms race was a competition for supremacy in nuclear warfare between the United States, the Soviet Union, and their allies during the Cold War.

Joseph McCarthy: Senator from Wisconsin who became famous by accusing people of being Communists without providing evidence.

McCarthyism (1954): McCarthyism is the practice of making accusations of disloyalty, subversion, or treason without proper regard for evidence. It also means "the practice of making unfair allegations or using unfair investigative techniques, especially in order to restrict dissent or political criticism. It was named after Joseph McCarthy.

Sputnik (1957): The first man-made satellite to be launched into outer space. Sputnik was a success for the Soviet Union and a symbolic success for Communism. This caused the U.S. to increase interest in its space program and a space race developed between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Space Race: was a mid-to-late 20th century competition between the Soviet Union (USSR) and the United States (USA) for supremacy in space exploration. Between 1957 and 1975, the Cold War rivalry between the two nations focused on attaining firsts in space exploration, which were seen as necessary for national security and symbolic of technological and ideological superiority.
123. Cuban Missile Crisis (1962): A standoff between the U.S. and the Soviet Union when it was discovered that the Soviets were installing nuclear missiles pointed at the U.S. in May 1962.

124. Vietnam War (1954 – 1975): The Vietnam War was a Cold War-era military conflict that occurred in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia from 1 November 1955 to the fall of Saigon on 30 April 1975. At home, the American public was deeply divided over U.S. involvement in the war.

125. Tonkin Gulf Resolution (1964): Congressional approval that gave LBJ the power to escalate the war in Vietnam.

126. The Tet Offensive (1968): Was a military campaign during the Vietnam War that was launched on January 30, 1968 by forces of the Viet Cong and North Vietnam against South Vietnam, the United States, and their allies. Political victory for North Vietnam and led to the credibility gap.

127. Domino Theory: The belief that if a nearby nation became communist, then surrounding nations would do the same.

128. War Powers Resolution of (1973): A law passed in 1973 that limited the President’s right to send troops into battle without Congressional approval.

129. Master Sergeant Raul (Roy) Perez Benavidez (August 5, 1935 – November 29, 1998) was one of the Vietnam War’s most decorated soldiers. He received the Medal of Honor for his actions in combat in South Vietnam on May 2, 1968. He was born in Lindenau near Cuero, Texas.

130. The Credibility Gap: Distrust in the government based on inconsistency from the United States government during the Vietnam War.

131. The Silent Majority: The U.S. citizens who supported President Nixon’s policies but who were not politically vocal, outspoken, or active: considered by him to constitute a majority.

CIVIL RIGHTS

132. Plessy v. Ferguson (1896): Supreme Court decision that upheld segregation and said that "separate but equal" facilities were legal.

133. Rosa Parks (February 4, 1913 – October 24, 2005): Refused to give up her seat to a white passenger. After she was jailed, the Montgomery bus boycott was organized.

134. Malcolm X (May 19, 1925 – February 21, 1965): Black Muslim leader who argued for separation, not integration, and influenced the Black Power movement. He later changed his views, but was assassinated in 1965.

135. Martin Luther King Jr. (January 15, 1929 – April 4, 1968): Civil Rights leader from the 1950s – 1960s who helped organize the Montgomery bus boycott to protest segregation. He organized the March on Washington where he delivered his famous “I Have a Dream” speech. He was assassinated. In 1968. King advocated peaceful protest and passive resistance.

136. Cesar Chavez (March 31, 1927 – April 23, 1993): Was an American farm worker, labor leader and civil rights activist, who, with Dolores Huerta, co-founded the National Farm Workers Association (later the United Farm Workers union, UFW). He pushed for greater rights for migrant farm workers.

137. AIM- American Indian Movement- A group of American Indian advocating for specific rights

138. Black Panthers: Armed militant group that reject MLK Jr.’s nonviolent tactics in fighting for Civil rights


140. Betty Friedan: Co-Founder of NOW, spokesperson of Feminism in 60s, wrote “The Feminine mystique” that said women were discontent with societal expectations of women.

141. Chicano Mural Movement: public art that depicted political views and heritage (Often opposed by conservatives)

142. Brown v. Board of Education (1954): A landmark Supreme Court decision that overturned Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) in which the Court declared state laws establishing separate public schools for black and white students were unconstitutional.
143. **Civil Rights Act of 1964**: Made discrimination based on race, religion, or national origin in public places illegal and required employers to hire on an equal opportunity basis.

144. **Reynolds v. Sims (1964)**: Supreme Court ruling that state legislature districts had to be roughly equal in population.

145. **George Wallace**: Alabama governor "Segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever" Ran for president 68 and won Deep South electoral votes.

146. **Lester Maddox**: Sold his restaurant rather than serve blacks; became governor of Georgia and believed that integration was "ungodly...Un-American."

147. **Orval Faubus**: Arkansas governor used state guard troops to block integration of Little Rock Central High School in 1957 caused Eisenhower to send federal troops to protect 9 black students from angry whites

148. **Southern Democrats**: Tried to block civil rights legislation (e.g. Strom Thurmond); Deep South States

149. **Voting Rights Act of 1965**: banned literacy tests and unapproved voting procedures; added federal election examiners.

150. **Mendez v. Westminster**: segregation of Mexican students violated equal protection clause of 14th amendment

151. **Hernandez v. Texas**: exclusion of jurors based on race violates the 14th amendment

152. **Delgado v. Bastrop ISD**: segregation of Mexican students violated equal protection clause of 14th amendment.

153. **Edgewood ISD v. Kirby**: Forced Texas to better fund schools in poor areas.

154. **Sweatt v. Painter**: separate black law school at University of Texas was inherently unequal

155. **Thurgood Marshall**: Chief Counsel for NAACP, won many key civil Rights cases including Brown v. Board of education and the first African American Supreme Court Justice. (1967)

70s-90s

156. **Affirmative Action**: Sometimes known as positive discrimination, refers to policies that take factors including race, color, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or national origin into consideration in order to benefit an underrepresented group in areas of employment, education, and business.

157. **Détente**: easing of tensions with China and the Soviet Union

158. **Iran Hostage Crisis**: After Carter withdrew support for pro-U.S. shah of Iran (for human rights abuses), Iranians overthrew him(1978-9) Carter allowed him into the US for medical treatment; angry militants seized 66 at U.S. Embassy in Tehran; 52 held until 1981; rescue attempt was botched(aircraft crashed); made Carter and the U.S. look weak and incapable

159. **Reaganomics**: Belief that tax cuts (Mainly for the rich) leave more money in the private sector for investment/job growth/ which has a “trickle down” (to non-rich) which leads to better revenue and GDP

160. **Peace through strength**: Defense spending up 135% during Reagan years while negotiations took place between Reagan and Gorbachev.

161. **Camp David Accords**: 1978 agreement brokered by Carter between Israel and Egypt; led to first peace treaty between Israel and Arab nation.

162. **Iran Contra Affair**: “Reagan Doctrine” vowed support for anticommunist “freedom fighters” (e.g. El Salvador, Nicaragua, Grenada, Afghanistan) scandal erupted when press reported in 1986 that the U.S. had illegally sold arms to Iran (in exchange for Iran’s help in releasing hostages in Lebanon) and then funneled money to Nicaraguan rebels (contras)

163. **Marines in Lebanon**: Islamists suicide bombers killed 239 marines at barracks in Beirut in 1983 (During Lebanese Civil War) Reagan promised retaliation against any nation that sponsored terrorist attacks

164. **Phyllis Schlafly**: long time conservative activist/lawyer/author/speaker, successfully led opposition against the Equal Rights Amendment.

165. **Heritage foundation**: conservative think tank formed in 1973 that came up with legislation that would be pursued when republicans took the majority of the house.
166. **Moral Majority**: Conservative lobby group led by Jerry Fallwell to unseat liberal elected officials.

167. **NRA**: National Rifle Association formed a lobbying arm for 2nd amendment gun ownership rights.

168. **Persian Gulf War**: In 1990 Saddam Hussein/ Iraq invaded Kuwait (key oil exporter to the U.S.); Bush/U.S. led 28 nation UN coalition; bombed Iraq, then ground troops drove Iraqi forces out of Kuwait, lopsided war due to U.S. technology.

169. **Balkans Crisis**: Long time ethnic hatreds in Yugoslavia led provinces to seek independence (opposed by Serbia); Civil Wars in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia, Kosovo; Clinton/U.S. debated response to genocide, led NATO bombing, held negotiations, provided peace keeping troops, Yugoslavia broke up.

170. **9/11**: September 11th 2001, Al Qaeda Terrorists (radical Islamists led by Osama Bin Laden) hijacked commercial planes then crashed into the World trade center, Pentagon. Showed that the U.S. was a target for intense hatred and terrorism.

171. **Global war On Terror**: global effort declared by George W. Bush with willing nations against terrorist groups/supporting governments beginning with AL Qaeda—Include Iraq and Afghanistan wars

**Amendments:**

1. **Amendment I** – Freedom of Religion, Speech and the Press; Rights of Assembly and Petition.
2. **Amendment II** - Right to Bear Arms
3. **Amendment III** – Housing of Soldiers Grew directly out of an old complaint against the British, who had forced people to take soldiers into their homes.
4. **Amendment IV** – Search and Seizure, You may not be searched or have property seized without probable cause and/or a search warrant.
5. **Amendment V** - Rights of the accused (Self-incrimination, Double Jeopardy, Due Process, Just Compensation)
6. **Amendment VI**- Rights to a Fair Trial (Speedy and Public Trial by Jury*, Tried in state where crime was committed, Informed of charges against accused, Witnesses, Right to a lawyer)
7. **Amendment VII** - Rights in Civil Cases (Trial by jury in civil cases over $20)
8. **Amendment VIII** – Cruel and Unusual Punishment Bails, fines and punishments must be humane and fit the crime committed
9. **Amendment IX** – Rights Retained by the People Any rights not listed in the Constitution are still protected
10. **Amendment X** – Powers Retained by the States and the People States or people have all powers not given to national government. (i.e. marriage)
11. **Amendment XI** – Lawsuits Against States. It is impossible for the citizen of one state to sue another state. (So, Salem can’t sue Iowa)
12. **Amendment XII** – Election of President and Vice President (1804). Provides that members of the Electoral College (called electors), vote for one person as president and one person as vice president.
13. **Amendment XIII** – Abolition of Slavery,1st CIVIL WAR AMENDMENT - Slavery is illegal
14. **Amendment XIV** - Civil Rights 2nd CIVIL WAR AMENDMENT - Slaves receive Citizenship and protection of due process
15. **Amendment XV** – African American Suffrage 3rd CIVIL WAR AMENDMENT - African Americans receive the right to vote...note that there is no mention of gender...
16. **Amendment XVI** – Income Taxes Congress has the power to lay and collect taxes on incomes
17. **Amendment XVII**- Direct Election of Senators. The states have the power to directly elect senators to represent them. (before this, the state legislature decided who the senators were)
18. **Amendment XVIII**- Prohibition of Liquor (1919) Forbade people to make, sell, or transport liquor.
19. **Amendment XIX**- Women’s Suffrage Gives women the power to vote
20. **Amendment XX**- Terms of President and Congress Moves the date that newly elected presidents and members of Congress take office close to election time. President: January 20th, Congress: January 3rd
21. **Amendment XXI**- Repeal of Prohibition Repeals the 18th amendment.
22. **Amendment XXII**- Limitation of Presidents to Two Terms. No person can be elected president more than twice.
23. **Amendment XXIII**- Suffrage in the District of Columbia Allows citizens of Washington D.C. to vote in the presidential elections.
24. **Amendment XXIV**- Poll Taxes forbids making voters pay a poll tax before they can vote in a national election.
25. **Amendment XXV**- Presidential Disability and Succession If president is removed, dies, or resigns, the vice president becomes president. The president fulfills a vice president vacancy, by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.
26. **Amendment XXVI**- Suffrage for 18-Year-Olds. Voting age moved to 18
27. **Amendment XXVII**- Congressional Pay Raises. Any increase in congressional pay does not go into effect until after the next regular election of the House of Representatives.