

Name _____

Complete United States History Review Outline

Mayflower Compact
House of Burgesses
Puritans
English
French

Land ownership
Huguenots
Religious freedom
Indentured Servants
Covenant Community

Dutch
Cavaliers
Virginia Company
Jews
Direct Democracy

Early America: Exploration and Colonization

New England Colonies

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

Middle Colonies

- Settled by English, _____, and Germans ethnic groups
- Religious groups _____ and _____ settled in New York
- Colonists sought _____ and economic opportunity

Virginia and the Southern Colonies

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

Jamestown

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

Native Americans & Slavery

Consequences for American Indians

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

THE EARLY COLONIES

Rhode Island

Quakers

Seaports

Plantation owners

Dissenters

Jonathan Edwards

Plantation economy

Baptists

Church of England

Catholics

Shipbuilding

Puritan

Pennsylvania

Cash crops

Middle Passage

Social & Economic Characteristics of the Colonies

New England

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

Middle Colonies

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

Virginia and the Southern Colonies

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

The Great Awakening

- Religious revival movement led by _____
- Consequences – growth of evangelical religions (Methodists, _____)

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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

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

Popular sovereignty
Social contract
Declaration of Independence
Lexington and Concord

The Ideas of John Locke and Thomas Paine

John Locke

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

Thomas Paine

- Author of _____ - pamphlet that challenged the rule of England
- Impact – helped to change public opinion in favor of _____

The Declaration of Independence

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

Anglo-French Rivalry

- _____ fought between 1756 – 1763 drives French out of Canada & west

British Actions after 1763

- Measures to increase revenue and reduce cost of colonial defense
- _____ – prohibited American settlement west of Appalachian Mountains
- _____ – new direct tax on printed, legal documents
- New taxes on tea and sugar

The Beginning of the American Revolution

- _____ British soldiers fire on American protesters in 1770
- _____ dressed as Indians, Americans toss tea into harbor to protest tax
- _____ First shots fired of Revolution were here in Massachusetts
- _____ signed by Second Continental Congress on July 4, 1776

Benjamin Franklin
Patriots
Virginia Plan
Great Compromise
New Jersey Plan
Battle of Yorktown
Articles of Confederation

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

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

Differences among the Colonists

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

Factors Leading to Colonial Victory

- _____ negotiated a Treaty of Alliance with France
- The leadership of _____ and his Continental Army
- French Alliance in final victory at the _____ in Virginia
- The _____ was signed in 1783 ending the war

Creating a Government

- The _____ created a weak national government
- Provided for no common currency, power to tax, or _____
- _____ in Massachusetts shows government's weaknesses

The Constitutional Convention

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

Arguments for and Against Ratification

- _____ favored it and wanted stronger central government
- Argued for ratification in _____ by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay
- _____ were against ratification, disliked strong government
- They wanted a _____ to protect individual liberties

EARLY AMERICA

Virginia Declaration of Rights
Cotton Gin
Mexican
Thomas Jefferson
Railroads
Reservations
Cherokee

Trail of Tears
Eli Whitney
Nullification
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
Alamo
California
VA Statute of Religious Freedom

Manifest Destiny
George Mason
property
Spoils System
Bank of the U.S.

Virginia's Influence on the Bill of Rights

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

Early America, Westward Movement, and Economic Development

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

Conflicts

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

Impact on the Native Americans

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

Andrew Jackson's Presidency

- Jackson used the _____ to reward supporters with government jobs.
- He eliminated _____ qualifications to allow more people to vote
- Jackson distrusted the _____ as an undemocratic tool of the Eastern elite.
- South Carolina threatened to nullify a tariff in the _____ Crisis

SLAVERY, ABOLITION, & WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Kansas-Nebraska Act
High tariffs
Harriet Beecher Stowe
Compromise of 1850
Dred Scott
Stephen Douglas

Bleeding Kansas
Susan B. Anthony
Abraham Lincoln
Missouri Compromise
Nat Turner
Manufacturing

William Lloyd Garrison
Agricultural
Elizabeth Cady Stanton
Seneca Falls Declaration
Vote

Economic Divisions

- The Northern states developed an industrial economy based on _____.
- The Southern states developed an _____ economy based on slavery
- The South opposed _____ that made manufactured goods more expensive.

The Growing Division over Slavery and States Rights

- _____ published the abolitionist newspaper *The Liberator*.
- _____ wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin* showing evils of slavery
- Slave revolts in Virginia, led by _____ increased Southern fear

The Sectional Crisis

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

The Women's Suffrage Movement

- Women fought for suffrage, or the right to _____
- _____ – adopted by convention in 1848 called for equal rights for women.
- _____ and _____ – both advocated women's suffrage

The Civil War

Secession
Ft. Sumter
Compromise of 1877
Emancipation Proclamation
Gettysburg
Ulysses S. Grant
Frederick Douglass

Gettysburg Address
Punish
Jim Crow
Robert E. Lee
Andrew Johnson
Antietam
Radical Republicans

Appomattox
Reconstruction
Southern
13th Amendment
14th Amendment
15th Amendment
Election

Major events

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

Key leaders and their roles

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

Impact of Civil War and Reconstruction

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

Immigration & Urbanization

Homestead Act
Old Immigrants
New Immigrants
Transcontinental Railroad
Factories
Ellis Island
Monopolies
Alexander Graham Bell

Thomas Edison
Wright Brothers
Henry Ford
Tenements
Triangle Shirtwaist Factory
Chinese Exclusion Act
Melting Pot
Integration

Andrew Carnegie
J.P. Morgan
John D. Rockefeller
Laissez-faire
Cornelius Vanderbilt
Nativism
Chinese
Steel

Immigration

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

Urbanization

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

Industrialization

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

Reasons for Industrialization and Economic Growth

- Government policies based on hands-off _____ capitalism
- Monopolies and trusts (vertical/horizontal _____)

Organized Labor & Discrimination

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

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

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

Labor Organizations & Strikes

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

Women's Suffrage

- Encouraged women to enter the labor force before World War I.
- The _____ in 1920 granted women the right to vote.

Discrimination and Segregation

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

The Progressive Movement

- _____ proposed a progressive agenda called the “Square Deal”
- President _____’s agenda was called the “New Freedom”
- Government became more responsive to the people
- Reporters called _____ investigated & reported social injustices
- In state governments, the _____ is a direct vote to reject or accept a law
- Voters can _____ an elected official and remove him from office by vote
- The _____ allowed for the direct election of U.S. senators

IMPERIALISM AND WORLD WAR I

Open Door Policy
Mandate System
Big Stick
Dollar Diplomacy
Archduke Ferdinand
Woodrow Wilson
Treaty of Versailles

Liliuokalani
League of Nations
Germany
Neutral
Zimmerman
14 Points
Panama Canal

Yellow
Maine
Puerto Rico
Rejected
Philippines
Rough Riders
De Lome

Policies

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

The Spanish American War -- “A Splendid Little War”

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

World War I

- The war began in 1914 following the assassination _____ in Serbia.
- For three years the U.S. remained _____ with little support for involvement
- The _____ Telegram exposes plan for alliance between Germany and Mexico.
- President _____ pledges to “make the world safe for democracy.”
- The _____ was Wilson’s plan to bring peace to the world after the war
- Wilson proposed a _____ of all countries in the world to promote peace
- The _____ would control the Middle East
- The _____ officially ended the war and was harsh on _____
- The Treaty was _____ by the US Congress

THE GREAT DEPRESSION, THE NEW DEAL, AND WWII

Okinawa

Margin

Federal Reserve

Infamy

Hawley Smoot

Franklin Roosevelt

WPA

FDIC

Neutral

AAA

Poland

Island Hopping

Lend-Lease Act

Pearl Harbor

Social Security

Nagasaki

Iwo Jima

Dust Bowl

Battle of Britain

Manchuria

Midway

Hiroshima

Josef Stalin

Stock Market

Harry Truman

Unemployment

New Deal

The Great Depression:

- Buying stocks on _____ with borrowed money led to inflated stock prices.
- The _____ System failed to prevent collapse of the banking system
- The protective _____ Tariff led to retaliatory tariffs in other countries
- Overproduction in agriculture and a drought led to the _____ in the plains
- The Depression began with the _____ crash on October 29, 1929.
- High _____ and homelessness spread

Franklin D. Roosevelt

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

World War II

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

The War in Asia

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

WORLD WAR II

Tuskegee
Nisei
Nuremberg
Genocide
Bataan
El Alamein
Jews
Polish

Final Solution
Rationing
War bonds
Stalingrad
Navajo
POWs
Draft
Slavs

Internment
Segregated
D-Day
Manzanar
Rosie the Riveter
Eisenhower
Propaganda

Battles in Europe

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

Minorities in the War

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

The Holocaust & Geneva Convention

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

The War at Home

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

THE GOLD WAR

Iron Curtain
Marshall Plan
38th Parallel
Vietnamization
Korea
Vietnam
NATO
Vietcong
USA

Soviet Union
Douglas MacArthur
United Nations
Fidel Castro
Truman Doctrine
Containment
Warsaw Pact
Gulf of Tonkin
Red Scare

Hawks
Doves
HUAC
Tet Offensive
My Lai
McCarthyism
Berlin Wall
John F. Kennedy
Bay of Pigs

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

Korean & Vietnam War

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

Cuba

- _____ led the communist takeover in late 1950s.
- The _____ invasion of Cuba by Cuban exiles failed
- In 1962, the _____ was when Soviets stationed nuclear missiles in Cuba
- President _____ ordered the Soviets to remove missiles

The Cold War & Civil Rights

Alger Hiss
Civil Rights Act
Virginia
Desegregate
Thurgood Marshall
Oliver Hill
Voting Rights Act

Rosenbergs
Brown Vs. Board of Ed.
Kennedy
March on Washington
Sally Ride
Reagan
Glasnost

Cesar Chavez
NAACP
"I Have A Dream"
Perestroika
Asian
Latin American

The Cold War at home & its End

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

Civil Rights Movement

- The _____ case overturned the "separate but equal" doctrine
- Supreme Court decision forced schools to _____
- The _____ challenged segregation in US courts
- _____ was the leader of Brown's NAACP legal defense team
- _____ led the NAACP defense team in Virginia
- In 1963, Martin Luther King led the _____
- Here, he gave the _____ speech
- In 1964, Pres. Johnson signed the _____ which prohibited discrimination
- The 1965 _____ outlawed literacy tests in voting.
- _____ was the first female U.S. astronaut
- Recently, more immigrants have come from _____ & _____ countries
- _____ fought for immigrant worker rights in California

MODERN AMERICA

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

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

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

1970's

- President Nixon forced from office by _____ scandal
- _____ Supreme Court case that legalizes abortion based on right to privacy

The 1980's

- President _____ elected in 1980
- Conservative Republicans advocated for _____
- Wanted to transfer more responsibilities to _____ governments
- Appointed judges who exercised _____
- _____ became the first woman to serve on U.S. Supreme Court

The 1990's

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

2000's

- President _____ elected in close 2000 election
- Sees terrorists attacks on United States soil on _____
- Begins wars in _____ and _____ to combat terrorism
- Congress passes the _____ to increase surveillance and investigation

Name Sarah

United States & Virginia History SOL Review

Mayflower Compact
House of Burgesses
Puritans
English
French

Land ownership
Huguenots
Religious freedom
Indentured Servants
Covenant Community

Dutch
Cavaliers
Virginia Company
Jews
Direct Democracy

Early America: Exploration and Colonization

New England Colonies

- Settled by puritans seeking religious freedom
- mayflower compact – first written form of government
- covenant community – based on religious beliefs (i.e. – a theocracy)
- Often intolerant of other beliefs
- Practiced a form of direct democracy in town meetings

Middle Colonies

- Settled by English, dutch, and Germans ethnic groups
- Religious groups hugenots and Jews settled in New York
- Colonists sought religious freedom and economic opportunity

Virginia and the Southern Colonies

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

Jamestown

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

Native Americans & Slavery

Consequences for American Indians

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

THE EARLY COLONIES

~~Rhode Island~~

~~Quakers~~

~~Seaports~~

~~Plantation owners~~

~~Dissenters~~

~~Jonathan Edwards~~

~~Plantation economy~~

~~Baptists~~

~~Church of England~~

~~Catholics~~

~~Shipbuilding~~

~~Puritan~~

~~Pennsylvania~~

~~Cash crops~~

~~Middle Passage~~

Social & Economic Characteristics of the Colonies

New England

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

Middle Colonies

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

Virginia and the Southern Colonies

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

The Great Awakening

- Religious revival movement led by Jonathan Edwards
- Consequences – growth of evangelical religions (Methodists, Baptists)

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Independence

Enlightenment

~~Proclamation of 1763~~

~~Self-evident~~

~~Stamp Act~~

~~Common Sense~~

~~Grievances~~

~~French and Indian War~~

~~Boston Tea Party~~

~~Thomas Jefferson~~

~~Natural rights~~

~~Boston massacre~~

~~Popular sovereignty~~

~~Social contract~~

~~Declaration of Independence~~

~~Lexington and Concord~~

The Ideas of John Locke and Thomas Paine

John Locke

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

Thomas Paine

- Author of Common Sense - pamphlet that challenged the rule of England
- Impact - helped to change public opinion in favor of enlightenment.

The Declaration of Independence

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

Anglo-French Rivalry

- French & Indian War fought between 1756 - 1763 drives French out of Canada & west

British Actions after 1763

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

The Beginning of the American Revolution

- Boston massacre British soldiers fire on American protesters in 1770
- Boston Tea Party dressed as Indians, Americans toss tea into harbor to protest tax
- Lexington & Concord First shots fired of Revolution were here in Massachusetts
- Declaration of Independence signed by Second Continental Congress on July 4, 1776

Benjamin Franklin
Patriots
Virginia Plan
Great Compromise
New Jersey Plan
Battle of Yorktown
Articles of Confederation

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

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

Differences among the Colonists

- Patriots believed in complete independence from England
- Led by Patrick Henry of Virginia -- "Give me liberty, or give me death!"
- Others known as patriots remained loyal to Britain
- Most colonists remained neutral and tried to avoid conflict

Factors Leading to Colonial Victory

- Benjamin F. negotiated a Treaty of Alliance with France
- The leadership of George Washington and his Continental Army
- French Alliance in final victory at the Battle of Yorktown in Virginia
- The Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783 ending the war

Creating a Government

- The Article of Confederation created a weak national government
- Provided for no common currency, power to tax, or executive branch
- Shay's Rebellion in Massachusetts shows government's weaknesses

The Constitutional Convention

- Large states favored the Virginia Plan, small states liked the New Jersey Plan
- The Great Compromise made Senate equal; House represented by population
- Created checks & balances with three equal branches: legislative, executive, judicial
- Placated Southern states with 3/5 compromise counting three-fifths of slaves for representation in the House of Representatives
- George Washington Chairman of the Convention
- James Madison - Father of the Constitution, led debates, authored Virginia Plan

Arguments for and Against Ratification

- Federalists favored it and wanted stronger central government
- Argued for ratification in Federalist Papers by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay
- Anti-federalists were against ratification, disliked strong government
- They wanted a Bill of Rights to protect individual liberties

Virginia Declaration of Rights
Cotton Gin
Mexican
Thomas Jefferson
Railroads
Reservations
Cherokee

Trail of Tears
Eli Whitney
Nullification
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
Alamo
California
VA Statute of Religious Freedom

Manifest Destiny
George Mason
property
Spoils System
Bank of the U.S.

Virginia's Influence on the Bill of Rights

- The VA Declaration of Rights said rights that cannot be violated by governments
- Written by George Mason, it became basis for the U.S. Bill of Rights
- The VA Statute of religious freedom established principle of religious liberty
- Written by Thomas Jefferson and guaranteed freedom of speech and religion

Early America, Westward Movement, and Economic Development

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

Conflicts

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

Impact on the Native Americans

- The Cherokee were forced to march the Trail of tears from Georgia to Oklahoma resulting in thousands of deaths.
- Most tribes were confined to reservations.

Andrew Jackson's Presidency

- Jackson used the Spoils System to reward supporters with government jobs.
- He eliminated property qualifications to allow more people to vote
- Jackson distrusted the Bank of the US as an undemocratic tool of the Eastern elite.
- South Carolina threatened to nullify a tariff in the nullification Crisis

SLAVERY ABOLITION & WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Kansas-Nebraska Act
High tariffs
Harriet Beecher Stowe
Compromise of 1850
Dred Scott
Stephen Douglas

Bleeding Kansas
Susan B. Anthony
Abraham Lincoln
Missouri Compromise
Nat Turner
Manufacturing

William Lloyd Garrison
Agricultural
Elizabeth Cady Stanton
Seneca Falls Declaration
Vote

Economic Divisions

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

The Growing Division over Slavery and States Rights

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

The Sectional Crisis

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

The Women's Suffrage Movement

- Women fought for suffrage, or the right to vote
- Seneca Falls - adopted by convention in 1848 called for equal rights for women.
- Stanton and Susan B - both advocated women's suffrage

The Civil War

Secession
Ft. Sumter
Compromise of 1877
Emancipation Proclamation
Gettysburg
Ulysses S. Grant
Frederick Douglass

Gettysburg Address
Punish
Jim Crow
Robert E. Lee
Andrew Johnson
Antietam
Radical Republicans

Appomattox
Reconstruction
Southern
13th Amendment
14th Amendment
15th Amendment
Election

Major events

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

Key leaders and their roles

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

Impact of Civil War and Reconstruction

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

Immigration & Urbanization

Homestead Act
Old Immigrants
New Immigrants
Transcontinental Railroad
Factories
Ellis Island
Monopolies
Alexander Graham Bell

Thomas Edison
Wright Brothers
Henry Ford
Tenements
Triangle Shirtwaist Factory
Chinese Exclusion Act
Melting Pot
Integration

Andrew Carnegie
J.P. Morgan
John D. Rockefeller
Laissez-faire
Cornelius Vanderbilt
Nativism
Chinese
Steel

Immigration

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

Urbanization

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

Industrialization

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

Reasons for Industrialization and Economic Growth

- Government policies based on hands-off _____ capitalism
- Monopolies and trusts (vertical/horizontal _____)

Organized Labor & Discrimination

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

Labor Organizations & Strikes

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

Women's Suffrage

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

Discrimination and Segregation

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

The Progressive Movement

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

IMPERIALISM AND WORLD WAR I

Open Door Policy

Mandate System

Big Stick

Dollar Diplomacy

Archduke Ferdinand

Woodrow Wilson

Treaty of Versailles

Liliuokalani

League of Nations

Germany

Neutral

Zimmerman

14 Points

Panama Canal

Yellow

Maine

Puerto Rico

Rejected

Philippines

Rough Riders

De Lome

Policies

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

The Spanish American War -- "A Splendid Little War"

- Explosion of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor
- Yellow Journalism by Hearst and Pulitzer
- The De Lome letter insults President McKinley
- US gains the Philippines, Guam, & Puerto.
- In Cuba, Teddy Roosevelt becomes a hero when rough riders charge San Juan Hill
- After the war, there is an insurrection in the Philippines over US rule

World War I

- The war began in 1914 following the assassination Archduke F. in Serbia.
- For three years the U.S. remained neutral with little support for involvement
- The Zimmerman Telegram exposes plan for alliance between Germany and Mexico.
- President Woodrow W. pledges to "make the world safe for democracy."
- The 14 Points was Wilson's plan to bring peace to the world after the war
- Wilson proposed a League of Nations of all countries in the world to promote peace
- The Mandates System would control the Middle East
- The Treaty of Vers. officially ended the war and was harsh on Germany?
- The Treaty was rejected by the US Congress

THE GREAT DEPRESSION, THE NEW DEAL, AND WWII

Okinawa

Margin

Federal Reserve

Infamy

Hawley Smoot

Franklin Roosevelt

WPA

FDIC

Neutral

AAA

Poland

Island Hopping

Lend-Lease Act

Pearl Harbor

Social Security

Nagasaki

Iwo Jima

Dust Bowl

Battle of Britain

Manchuria

Midway

Hiroshima

Josef Stalin

Stock Market

Harry Truman

Unemployment

New Deal

The Great Depression:

- Buying stocks on margin with borrowed money led to inflated stock prices.
- The Federal Reserve System failed to prevent collapse of the banking system
- The protective Hawley Smoot Tariff led to retaliatory tariffs in other countries
- Overproduction in agriculture and a drought led to the Dust Bowl in the plains
- The Depression began with the Stock Market crash on October 29, 1929.
- High unemployment and homelessness spread

Franklin D. Roosevelt

- FDR's plan: new deal made government more active in solving problems.
- Roosevelt said "We have nothing to fear but fear itself."
- The WPA and other relief programs gave jobs
- The AAA and recovery programs helped agriculture
- The FDIC and reform measures corrected unsound banking
- The Social Security Act offered safeguards for workers and retirement

World War II

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

The War in Asia

- During the 1930s Japan invaded and brutalized Manchuria in China
- Japan attacked the American naval base at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.
- FDR calls it, "A date which will live in infamy."
- An island hopping strategy was to seize islands closer and closer to Japan
- In the Battle of Midway the US defeated a much larger Japanese navy.
- US invasions of Iwo Jima where Marines raised the flag & Okinawa close to Japan cost thousands of American lives
- Finally, the President Truman authorized the use of an atomic bomb
- The US dropped 2 atomic bombs on Nagasaki & Hiroshima

WORLD WAR II

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

Battles in Europe

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

Minorities in the War

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

The Holocaust & Geneva Convention

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

The War at Home

- rationing was used to maintain supply of essential products.
- war bonds were sold to finance the war.
- The draft or "selective service" was used to provide soldiers
- Anti-Japanese prejudice on the West Coast led to their internment in camps
- One of the largest camps for Japanese-Americans was manzanar
- propaganda were ad campaigns used to increase public morale

THE GOLD WAR

Iron Curtian
Marshall Plan
38th Parallel
Vietnamization
Korea
Vietnam
NATO
Vietcong
USA

Soviet Union
Douglas MacArthur
United Nations
Fidel Castro
Truman Doctrine
Containment
Warsaw Pact
Gulf of Tonkin
Red Scare

Hawks
Doves
HUAC
Tet Offensive
My Lai
McCarthyism
Berlin Wall
John F. Kennedy
Bay of Pigs

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

Korean & Vietnam War

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

Cuba

- Fidel Castro led the communist takeover in late 1950s.
- The Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba by Cuban exiles failed
- In 1962, the Cuban missile crisis was when Soviets stationed nuclear missiles in Cuba
- President JFK ordered the Soviets to remove missiles

The Cold War & Civil Rights

Alger Hiss	Rosenbergs	Cesar Chavez
Civil Rights Act	Brown Vs. Board of Ed.	NAACP
Virginia	Kennedy	I Have A Dream
Desegregate	March on Washington	Perestroika
Thurgood Marshall	Sally Ride	Asian
Oliver Hill	Reagan	Latin American
Voting Rights Act	Glasnost	

The Cold War at home & its End

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

Civil Rights Movement

- The Brown vs. Board case overturned the "separate but equal" doctrine
- Supreme Court ^{ed} decision forced schools to desegregate.
- The NAACP challenged segregation in US courts
- Thurgood Marshall was the leader of Brown's NAACP legal defense team
- Oliver Hill led the NAACP defense team in Virginia
- In 1963, Martin Luther King led the march on Washington.
- Here, he gave the I have a dream speech
- In 1964, Pres. Johnson signed the civil rights act which prohibited discrimination
- The 1965 voting right act outlawed literacy tests in voting.
- Sally ride was the first female U.S. astronaut
- Recently, more immigrants have come from Asian & Latin American countries
- Cesar Chavez fought for immigrant worker rights in California

MODERN AMERICA

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

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

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

1970's

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

The 1980's

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

The 1990's

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

2000's

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