**U.S. History Notecard Project Guide**

**1) Mercantilism**

* The founders of the British colonies were greatly influenced by an economic theory known as **mercantilism**.
* Mercantilism is an economic concept where the colonies served only to provide raw materials to the English businesses.
* Then, the English businesses used the raw materials to make finished goods and then sell the finished goods back to the colonist.
* Consequently, the English and its businesses became stronger and wealthier, and the colonies became poorer and weaker.
* Mercantilism also inspired Parliament to control **transatlantic trade or Triangular Trade,** which connected Europe, Africa and North America (Colonies) into a large trading group.
* The sea voyage that carried African slaves to North America (Colonies) was called the **Middle Passage** because it was the middle portion of the triangular trade route. About two of every ten slaves died during the passage.

**2) Trans-Atlantic Trade**

* Mercantilism also inspired Britain to control **trans-Atlantic trade** with its American colonies.
* Trans-Atlantic trade or the **Triangular Trade** connected Europe, the Americas, and Africa through trade.
* All goods shipped to or from British North America had to travel in British ships, and any goods exported to Europe had to land first in Britain to pay British taxes.
* Some goods could be exported to Britain only.
* These restrictions were designed to keep the colonies from competing against Britain.

**3) Southern Colonies**

* **Included:** Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia
* **Reason established:** Colonist searching for gold and other financial resource
* **Impact of location and place:** The location of the Southern Colonies, with the region’s rich soil and long growing season, fostered the development of strong agricultural producing colonies.
* **Relations with American Indians:** Relations with American Indians in the Southern Colonies began somewhat as a peaceful coexistence. As more English colonists began to arrive and encroach further into native lands, the relationship became more violent.
* **Economic development:** Economy based on Agricultures, development of cash-crops (tobacco, rice, indigo and cotton)

**4) New England Colonies**

* **Included:** Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire
* **Reason established:** Puritans settle the colonies for religious reasons
* **Impact of location and place:** The poor, thin, rocky soils and a relatively short growing season that made farming difficult. However, plentiful forests and proximity to the sea led New Englanders to eventually develop a thriving ship building industry.
* **Relations with American Indians:** The New Englanders did not openly embrace the American Indians but relied on them for help in the difficult early years for survival. As the English population increased, the colonist had conflict with American Indians due to settlement and ownership of land.
* **Economic development:** Economy base on trading, small business and fishing industry shipping of goods

**5) Mid-Atlantic Colonies**

* **Included:** New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware
* **Reason established:** For religious (religious tolerance) and economic reasons
* **Impact of location and place:** The colonies were geographically fortunate to have good harbors and river systems that significantly shaped their trade based economy. However, the Mid-Atlantic Colonies also farmed significant quantities of wheat and corn, similar to the cash crop production of their southern neighbors.
* **Relations with American Indians:** The natives who resided there were typically relied upon for trade with the English and not the target of war, as was often the case in the other English colonial regions
* **Economic development:** Trading and agriculture based economies

**6) European Cultural Diversity**

* Various European cultures came to be represented in England’s American Colonies
* Immigrants traveled from Scotland, Ireland, Netherlands, and Germany.
* Religious immigrants included Protestant sects, Catholicism, Judaism, and Quakerism.
* The Mid-Atlantic Colonies were the most diverse because there was no dominant culture.

**7) The Middle Passage**

* The Middle Passage: the portion of the Trans-Atlantic trade route were slaves were transported from Africa to the Americas.
* Slaves were brought to the Americas on dangerous slaves ships.
* Once in the Americas slaves were force to fill the labor roles in the colonies
* West Africans sold Slaves to the Americas for rum, cloth, weapons, and other manufactured goods.

**8) Cultural Contribution of African Americans**

* African American culture grew as a result of increase in need for unskilled labor.
* The population had its greatest increase in the Southern Colonies due to the need for unskilled labor in the cash-crop fields such as tobacco.
* There was not one African American culture, slaves represented a large number of different cultures.
* Slave owners attempted to strip away the cultural identity of slaves by placing them with African Americans brought from different cultures.
* However, slave on plantations started to develop their own culture
* Examples of African American culture
  + **Architecture:** Shotgun House Plan
  + **Agriculture:** Okra, watermelon, sweet potatoes,
  + **Foodways:** Methods of cooking such as BBQ

**9) Salutary Neglect**

* **Salutary Neglect:** British policy that believed the colonies would become more economically productive if they were not restricted by British policies that limited their ability to trade and govern.
* Early Examples of American Self-Governance
  + **House of Burgess:** In Virginia, he first representative form of government in the colonies
  + **Mayflower Compact:** First governing document of the New England colonies
  + **Town Meetings:** In New England colonies, citizens voted on a variety of political issues.

**10) The Great Awakening**

* The Great Awakening was a religious revival that encourage colonist to develop their own personal relationship with God.
* Preachers stressed the power of the individual and to resist the power of the Church of England
* As a result of the Great Awakening, colonist began questioning traditional authority.
* Which leads colonist to rebel against the British government and inspires the American Revolution.

**11) French and Indian War**

* The desire for territory produced by mercantilism also meant that nations ended up fighting over land and resources.
* As British colonists moved west into the Ohio Valley, they found themselves fighting French settlers and Native Americans.
* In 1754, this tension between French and British colonials resulted in the **French and Indian War**.
* It was so named because Britain fought the war against France and its Native American allies (some Native Americans helped the British).
* Native Americans tended to support the French because, as fur traders, the French built forts rather than permanent settlements.

**12) Treaty of Paris 1763**

* After nine years of fighting, France, Great Britain, and Spain (a French ally) signed the **Treaty of Paris in 1763**.
* France gave up its claims in Canada and all lands east of the Mississippi River.
* Great Britain now stood alone as the one, true colonial power in eastern North America.
* The British claimed they were protecting the Colonist during the War and therefor the Colonist need to repay the British for protection.
* Colonist and British tension grew when the English Parliament passed laws to tax the colonists to pay for the cost of keeping a large standing army in North America that would protect both Britain’s possessions and the American colonists from attacks.

**13) Proclamation of 1763**

* Great Britain now possessed vast new territories and felt that it needed to find a way to control them.
* As a result, it took a number of steps the colonists found offensive.
* The first was the king's **Proclamation of 1763**.
* It forbade colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains and put the territory under British military control. The proclamation was intended to manage Britain's new territories and ensure peace with Native Americans.

**14) The Stamp Act** Beginning in the mid 1760s, Parliament passed a series of laws and taxes that infuriated the Americans.

* One of the most offensive was the **Stamp Act**.
* Under this law, the British government taxed nearly all printed material by requiring that it bear a government stamp.

**15) The Intolerable Acts**

* **The Intolerable Acts** closed the port of Boston as punishment for the **Boston Tea Party**.
* These acts also allowed British officials accused of major crimes to be tried in England and forced the colonists to house British troops on their property.
* Colonists called for the **First Continental Congress** to protest these actions and formed colonial militias to resist enforcement of these acts.

**16) Sons of Liberty**

* The **Sons of Liberty** often used violence to intimidate any merchant or royal official who might otherwise use the stamps.

**17) Daughters of Liberty**

* **Daughters of Liberty** often used their skills to weave fabric and other products that were usually bought from Britain, to help support boycotting of British goods.

**18) Committees of Correspondence**

* The Committees of Correspondence were created as a direct response to the Intolerable acts
* The **Committees of Correspondence** were the first organization linking the 13 colonies in their opposition to British rule.
* The committee was instrumental in the planning for the First Continental Congress

**19) Thomas Paine**

* In January 1776, patriot philosopher **Thomas Paine** published ***Common Sense***. Paine’s smallpamphlet movedmany colonist to support independence fromGreat Britain.The colonists agreed with Paine’s arguments:
  + The Atlantic Ocean was too wide to allow Britain to rule America as well as an American government could
  + It was foolish to think an island could rule a continent
  + The idea of Britain being America’s “mother country” made Britain’s actions all the worse because no mother would treat her children so badly.

**20) Declaration of Independence**

* In June 1776, the delegates to the Second Continental Congress decided to declare independence from Great Britain.
* They appointed a committee to prepare a **Declaration of Independence** that would outline the reasons the colonist wanted to separate from British rule.

**21) Committee of Five**

* **Thomas Jefferson** wrote the first draft of the Declaration of Independence. The **Committee of Five-**which included Thomas Jefferson, Ben Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and John Livingston- helped write the Declaration.

**22) John Locke**

* The Declaration of Independence borrowed phrases from the influential writings of English enlightenment philosopher **John Locke**.
* Two of Locke’s philosophies were Natural Rights and Social Contract.

**23) Natural Rights**

* All people have the right to life, liberty, and property (pursuit of happiness)
  + Thomas Jefferson said: Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness

**24) Social Contract**

* If government does not meet the needs of the people, then the people have a right to overthrow the government or break the contract

**25) French Alliance**

* Another turning point in the Revolutionary War was the decision by France to support the American cause. **Benjamin Franklin** and **John Adams** serving as the American ambassadors to France, convinced the French to form a military alliance with the Americans, and France agreed to wage war against Britain until America gained independence.

**26) George Washington**

* When the American Revolution began, **George Washington** was named commander in chief of the **Continental Army**.Washington secured resources and train soldiers to be better than local militias.

**27) Baron von Steuben**

* **Baron Friedrich Von Steuben**, from Prussia, helped Washington effectively used their time at Valley Forge to train the Continental army. Washington and Steuben started a training program to turn inexperienced recruits into a professional military.

**28) Marquis de LaFayette**

* **Marquis de Lafayette** was a French soldier that commanded American troops and fought battles in many states.

**29) Valley Forge**

* Washington and his troops spent the winter of 1777–1778 in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. The troops spent six months at Valley Forge. At Valley Forge the army faced problems with housing, food, clothing, disease and cold weather. Yet, Washington with the help of Baron von Steuben was able to turn the Continental Army into a stronger military force.

**30) Battle of Trenton**

* In December 1776, Washington made a daring move. He surprised his enemy by**crossing the Delaware River**on Christmas night and attacking the **Hessians** (Germans hired to fight for the British) and subsequent **Battle of Trenton** (New Jersey).
* Washington's victory in New Jersey greatly lifted American morale and gave people hope that, perhaps, the revolution could actually succeed.

**31) Battle of Saratoga**

* The British plan to defeat the rebellious Americans was to take control of New York, which would drive a wedge between New England and the rest of the colonies.
* British troops are trapped at Saratoga, New York and are waiting for British reinforcements.
* Two geographic advantages
  + The British reinforcement from Canada were slowed due to the mountains of New York
  + Controlling the high ground at Bemis Heights with fortifications at the Hudson River
* This victory is considered a turning point in the American Revolution because it signaled to France that the Americans had a chance of winning.

**32) Battle of Yorktown**

* Britain’s plan to counter the French–American alliance was to have **General Charles Cornwallis** move the war to the southern states to try to separate those colonies fromrevolutionary forces in the North. At the Battle of **Yorktown**, the British forces were attacked by the combined French and American armies and a French fleet. The combined attack trapped the British forces on a peninsula. Cut-off from any reinforcements, Cornwallis was forced to surrender, and the American Revolution came to an end in North America.

**33) Role of Women in the American Revolution**

* Military encampments often included large numbers of women. They were known as “camp followers” and would wash, sew, cook, and nurse the wounded and sick in camp.
* Other women served as spies for the Continental Army.
* The British Army frequently hired local women to clean, cook, and sew for them.

**34) Role of American Indians in the American Revolution**

* American Indians found themselves in a difficult position as the colonists were fighting the British over control of North American lands.
* Most of the western American Indians sided with the British in an effort to try to prevent further settlement in the region by American colonists- as was the policy of the British Proclamation of 1763.
* Some Americans Indians used their knowledge of the land to help the Continental Army.

**35) Roles of Free Blacks in the American Revolution**

* Enslaved and free Blacks, in many cases, viewed the American Revolution as an opportunity for expanding their own rights with the basis for revolution being a call to protect natural rights.
* Estimates suggest at least 5,000 enslaved and free Blacks fought with the Patriots.
* However, those who fought with the Continental Army and with the colonial militia groups did not receive their freedom following the conclusion of the Revolutionary War.

**36) Treaty of Paris 1783**

* The **1783 Treaty of Paris** officially ended the American Revolutionary War. The treaty confirmed American independence and set the boundaries of the new nation

**37) Articles of Confederation**

* Following the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, the newly independent states were cautious about giving too much authority to a **central (national or federal)** government.
* They preferred a confederation, in which each state would maintain its sovereignty while being loosely unified as a nation.
* For this reason, Congress drafted the **Articles of Confederation**. The Articles of Confederation became the first national government in America.
* Two of the strengths of this new national government were the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance in 1787.

**38) Land Ordinance of 1785**

* The **Land Ordinance of 1785** set forth how the government of the United States would measure, divide and distribute the land it had acquired from Great Britain north and west of the Ohio River at the end of the American Revolution.

**39) Northwest Ordinance of 1787**

* The **Northwest Ordinance of 1787** divided the area into smaller territories and provided guidelines under which new states could be admitted to the union.
* 4 Benefits of the Northwest Ordinance
  + Government encouraged westward migration (Manifest Destiny)
  + Emancipated (freed) the slaves in the new territory
  + Made laws for admitting new states into the Union such as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.
  + Mandated the establishment of public schools in the Northwest Territory
* One negative of the Northwest Ordinance was that is led to growing sectionalism between the north and south due to the issue of slavery.

**40) Daniel Shays Rebellion**

* In **Shay’s Rebellion**, Daniel Shays led more than a thousand farmers who, like him, were burdened with personal debts caused by economic problems stemming from the Revolutionary War debts. Shays and his men tried to seize a federal arsenal in Massachusetts.
* Without the power to tax, America and the Articles of Confederation could not repair the national economy.
* As a result of Shays’s Rebellion, Americans began to support the establishment of a stronger national (Federal or Central) government.

**41) The Constitution**

* In May of 1787, George Washington was elected president of the **Constitutional Convention** in Philadelphia, where he and the Founding Fathers created the United States Constitution.

**42) The Great Compromise**

* One great issue facing the delegates to the Constitutional Convention was how different sized states could have equal representation in the new government.
* States with large populations supported **the Virginia Plan**. This plan created a legislative branch in which representatives were assigned based on each state’s population (Today: California has 55 representative, Georgia has 16 representatives).
* States with smaller populations supported a **New Jersey Plan**. This plan created a legislative branch in which all states were equally represented (2 representatives for each state).
* Delegates to the Constitutional Convention settled the issue of representation in Congress by approving the Great Compromise.
* The **Great Compromise** called for the creation of a legislature with two chambers (**Bi-cameral**): a **House of Representatives**, with representation based on population, and a **Senate**, with equal representation for all states.

**43) Federalism**

* Power is divided between the national and state governments.

**44) Separation of Powers**

* Created by French political thinker **Charles de Montesquieu**. Separation of Powers limits the federal government’s power by creating a legislative, executive, and judicial branch of government.

**45) Checks and Balances**

* Limits the national government by balancing the power between the legislative, executive and judicial branch by giving each branch certain powers of the other branches.
  + For example, the legislature can override a presidential veto of a bill, and the Supreme Court can rule that a bill signed by the president is unconstitutional.

**46) Three-Fifths Compromise**

* Though slavery existed in all the states, southern states depended on slave labor because their economies were based on producing cash crops.
* When it became clear that states with large populations might have more representatives in the new national government, states with large slave populations demanded to be allowed to count their slaves as a part of their population. Northern states resisted.
* Both sides compromised by creating the Three-Fifth Compromise.
* **The Three-Fifth Compromise**: allowed the states to count three-fifths of their slaves when calculating their entire population.

**47) Ratification of the Constitution**

* In order to make the new Constitution it needed to be ratified or formally adopted by the states.

**48) Federalists**

* As soon the Constitution were published, the Federalist and the anti-Federalist began to argue of the contents of the document. The **Federalists** wanted the Constitution and a strong national (federal or central) government.

**49) Anti-Federalists**

* The **Anti-Federalists** believed the government created by the Constitution would be too powerful and would eliminate the power of the states. The anti-Federalist also argued that the Constitution did not have a Bill of Rights to describe the rights guaranteed to the states and to each citizen.

**50) The Bill of Rights**

* **The Bill of Rights** is the first 10 amendments to the Constitution and they guarantee states’ rights and individuals’ rights.

**51) First Amendment**

* Guarantees freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press, and the right to petition the government

**52) Ninth Amendment**

* Declares that rights not mentioned in the Constitution belong to the people

**53) Tenth Amendment**

* Declares that powers not given to the national government belong to the states or to the people

**54) The Federalist Papers**

* To counter these claims of the anti-Federalist. **James Madison**, **Alexander Hamilton**, and **John Jay** wrote **The Federalist Papers** that supported ratification of the Constitution and explained the intent behind its major provisions. The United States Constitution created a new national (Federal or Central) government.

**55) James Madison**

* **James Madison** also wrote the Bill of Rights to be added to the Constitution after it was ratified. Madison also believed federalism should be used as a tool to limit the power of the federal government. The Constitution was eventually ratified and became the basis for all law, rights, and governmental power in the United States.

**56) Alexander Hamilton**

* Alexander Hamilton was an ardent Federalist who wrote the Federalist Papers to gain support for the Consistution

**57) George Washington’s Presidency**

* 1st President of the U.S.
* During **George Washington** time as the President of the United States, he set many precedents that would shape the role of the President of the United State.
* Here are examples of precedents he set:
  + Set the rule for two term limits for president
  + Initiated the Farwell Address for presidents
  + Create the cabinet for the executive branch
  + Use military force as commander in chief

**58) Whiskey Rebellion**

* Washington was force to show the strength of the new government, when Congress passed taxes on liquor to help pay the states’ debt from the Revolutionary War.
* The tax hit the small whiskey-makers in western settlements particularly hard because they made liquor using excess crops of grain in order to make it easier to transport.
* The **Whiskey Rebellion** resulted when, western citizens, armed violence broke out as farmers frightened and attacked federal tax collectors.
* George Washington led a large militia force into the western counties and put down the rebellion.
* The Whiskey Rebellion showed the Constitutional (federal, national, central) Government was strong.

**59) Farewell Address**

* Washington was the most influential and popular figure in the United States.
* During **Washington’s Farwell Address**, he warned citizens about two future political issues
  + He favored nonintervention (Isolationism or Neutrality) in European affairs. He avoided siding with France against Great Britain on political issues.
  + He warned about the dangers of political parties (**factions**). Example: Federalist vs. anti-Federalist.

**60) John Adam’s Presidency**

* 2nd President of the U.S.

**61) Sedition Acts**

* Like Washington, John Adams set examples that influenced future presidents as well as the course of American history and continued the disagreement between Federalist (Adams) and anti-Federalist (Jefferson)
* During Adams Presidency, Congress and Adams passed the **Alien and Sedition Acts**.
  + **The Alien Act:** increased citizenship requirements so that Jefferson could not receive support from the immigrant community.
  + **The Sedition Act:** tried to stop the anti-Federalist criticism with attempts to limit the speech and press rights of Jefferson’s followers.
* Federalists often used the Alien and Sedition Acts to silence critics (usually Republicans).
* These acts tended to help the Federalists because immigrants who had been in the country for only a short time were usually poorer and often drawn to the Republicans who represented the "common man."

**62) Election of 1800**

* In the U.S. Presidential election of 1800, sometimes referred to as the "Revolution of 1800," Vice President Thomas Jefferson defeated incumbent president John Adams.
* Central issues included the Sedition acts, by which Federalists were trying to stifle dissent, especially by Republican newspaper editors. The Sedition Act and the Election helped usher in Thomas Jefferson and a generation of Republican Party rule.

**63) Thomas Jefferson’s Presidency**

* 3rd President of the U.S.

**64) Louisiana Purchase**

* In the early 1800s, President Thomas Jefferson sent **James Monroe** to France to negotiate the purchase of the important port city of New Orleans.
* Although, Jefferson was unsure if the Constitution gave him the authority to purchase the Louisiana Territory.
* The **Louisiana Purchase** of 1803 was the United States' largest land purchase, roughly doubling the country's size.
* France and Napoleon controlled New Orleans and much of the land west of the Mississippi River.
* In 1803, **Napoleon** agreed to sell to the United States not only New Orleans but also the entire Louisiana Territory for $15 million.

**65) Lewis and Clark**

* Thomas Jefferson sent the **Lewis and Clark Expedition** to explore the Louisiana Purchase and the western lands all the way to the Pacific Ocean.
* On their 16-month expedition, Lewis and Clark charted the trails west, mapped rivers and mountain ranges, wrote descriptions and collected samples of unfamiliar animals and plants, and recorded facts and figures about the various Native American tribes and customs west of the Mississippi River.

**66) James Madison’s Presidency**

* 4th President of the U.S.

**67) War of 1812**

* In 1812, America declared war on Great Britain.
* The three causes of the War of 1821
  + Americans objected to Britain try to block trade in Northwest Territory
  + The British policy of **impressment**.
  + Americans wished to drive the British out of North America altogether by conquering Canada

**68) Impressments**

* British **impressment** forced thousands of American sailors to serve in the British navy after their American ships were captured at sea.

**69) Nationalism**

* Perhaps most importantly, the War of 1812 helped produce a stronger sense of **nationalism** (pride in ones country) among US citizens.
* People felt a great deal of pride after standing up to the mighty British again.

**70) James Monroe’s Presidency**

* 5th President of the U.S.

**71) Monroe Doctrine**

* In 1823, President James Monroe created the Monroe Doctrine and defined U.S. foreign policy in the Americas (North and South America).
* The Monroe Doctrine announced that the United States would prevent European nations from interfering with independent American countries.
* Further, if European wars broke out in the America, the United States would view the wars as hostile actions against the United States.

**72) Andrew Jackson’s Presidency**

* 7th President of the U.S.

**73) Jacksonian Democracy**

* President Andrew Jackson's brand of politics and the changes he inspired came to be called **Jacksonian Democracy**.
* Jackson believed strongly in western expansion and the rights of white, frontier settlers.

**74) Expanding Suffrage**

* Jackson increased voter participation by allowing all adult white males, not just landowners, to vote.

**75) Nullification Crisis**

* Wanted a stronger executive branch and a weaker Congress and state governments
* The **Nullification Crisis**, resulted when Vice President John C. Calhoun and South Carolina sought to **nullify** (cancel) a high **tariff** (tax) Congress had passed on manufactured goods imported from Europe.
* The tariff and federal law helped northern manufacturers but hurt southern plantation owners, so legislators nullified the tariff in South Carolina.

**76) Sectionalism**

* loyalty to a region (North vs. South) and not the entire United States)

**77) States’ Rights**

* the idea that states have certain rights and political powers separate from those held by the federal government
* Northerners believed sectionalism and states’ rights would destroy the Union and lead to a Civil War.

**78) Indian Removal Act**

* Under this policy, the U.S. government forced Native Americans off lands it wanted for white settlement. (Trail of Tears)

**79) The American System**

* After the War of 1812, Americans felt good about themselves.
* Britain still supplied America with most of its goods, this hurt American manufacturing
* **Henry Clay**, a member of the United States House of Representatives, had a plan to aid American businesses.
* He called it the **American System**. It included the following:
  + **A tariff** – A tariff is a tax on imported goods. It made European goods more expensive and encouraged Americans to buy cheaper products made in America. The tariff also made the country money, which would be used to improve things.
  + **A National Bank** - The establishment of a national bank that would promote a single currency (money), making trade easier.
  + **Highways and Canals** –These roads and canals would make trade easier between merchants and farmers in the North, South, and West.
* Henry Clay hoped the American System would help the United States be able to become independent from Europe

**80) The Second Great Awakening**

* A number of social reform movements began during the 1800s.
* These movements were called the **Second Great Awakening**, which aimed to transform society in beneficial ways.
* The Great Awakening showed the impact people and reform groups can have on the federal government.

**81) Temperance movement**

* Issue: People should drink less alcohol, or alcohol should be outlawed altogether.
* Impact: This movement increased the size of Protestant religious organizations. Women played an important role, which laid the foundation for the women’s movement.

**82) Public School Movement**

* Issue: All children should be required to attend free schools supported by taxpayers and staffed by trained teachers.
* Impact: This movement established education as a right for all children and as a state and local issue it improved the quality of schools by requiring trained teachers.

**83) Women’s Rights Movement**

* Women did not have the right to vote (**suffrage**) and often lacked legal custody of their own children in the early 1800s.

**84) Elizabeth Cady** **Stanton**

* She was an outspoken advocate for women’s full rights of citizenship, including voting rights and parental and custody rights.

**85) Seneca Falls Convention**

* In 1848, Elizabeth Cady Stanton organized the **Seneca Falls** **Conference**––America’s first women’s rights convention––in New York. The Seneca Falls Conference marked the beginning of organized efforts by women in the United States to gain civil rights equal to those of men.

**86) Abolitionist Movement**

* Issue: Slavery should be abolished and it should not be allowed in new states.
* Impact: This movement made slavery and its expansion an important political issue.
* The significance of slavery grew in American politics because of slave rebellions and the rise of the abolitionist movements.
* **William Lloyd Garrison** and **Frederick Douglas** were both abolitionists who wrote newspapers to gain support for ending slavery
* **Slave Rebellions** started becoming a significant political concern of the nation during the mid 1800’s

**87) Nat Turner’s Rebellion**

* African American preacher **Nat Turner** believed his mission was to free his people from slavery. Turner led a violent slave rebellion on four Virginia plantations and they killed 60 whites. Turner was captured, tried, and executed.
* To stop such slave uprisings, white leaders passed new laws limit the rights of slaves.

**88) Missouri Compromise**

* After the Louisiana Purchase, a debate raged in Congress over Missouri's application for statehood.
* Slave states and free-states were equally represented in the Senate, and Missouri's admission would disrupt the balance of power.
* This issue was resolved when Congress passed the Missouri Compromise.
  + **Maine** would be admitted to the Union as a free state
  + **Missouri** would be admitted as a slave state
* The balance between proslavery and antislavery senators was equal again––until the next state asked to enter the Union.

**89) James K. Polk**

* 11th President of the U.S.
* **James K. Polk** was a strong supporter of Manifest Destiny

**90) Manifest Destiny**

* The belief that God intended for the U.S. to control all the land between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean.

**91) Texas Annexation**

* Increasing numbers of American settlers filled the region north of the Rio Grande, particularly in the 1820s and 1830s.
* This resulted in a successful drive for Texas independence and a push for annexation that soon after the United States recognized the Texas Republic on March 3, 1837.

**92) Oregon**

* Polk ultimately negotiated with Great Britain concerning Oregon in an attempt to avoid armed conflict over the region.
* Instead of acquiring the entire Oregon territory to the 54° 40" line, a compromise was reached.
* The Oregon territory would be divided and the northern section would remain in Great Britain's possession and the southern section would be annexed by the United States.
* The Senate ratified the Oregon Treaty in 1846.

**93) Mexican American War**

* Reason for Mexican-American War: the United States took Texas into the Union and set its sights on the Mexican territories of New Mexico and California.

**94) Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**

* Officially ends the Mexican American war and the U.S. gains California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah.

**95) Growing Sectionalism**

* It was undecided whether the land gained from the Mexican-American War would be open or closed to slavery. Northerners wanted it to be free territory, Southerners wanted it to be slave territory. The country continued to be divided over this issue.

**96) Wilmot Proviso**

* During the Mexican-American War, Congress debated whether slavery would be allowed in New Mexico and California if these territories were acquired from Mexico.
* The antislavery position was outlined in a proposal called the **Wilmot Proviso,** but the House of Representatives failed to approve it, and the issue of whether to allow or prohibit slavery in new states remained unresolved.
* The Mexican American War and the Wilmot Proviso led to an increase in sectionalism between the North and South.

**97) Compromise of 1850**

* Due to land gained during the Mexican-American War and population growth in the West political tensions between **free-states** and **slave states** over the extension of slavery continued. Eventually the free-states and slave states agreed to the Compromise of 1850. **The Compromise of 1850** stated:
  + The state of New Mexico would be established by carving its borders from the state of Texas.
  + New Mexico voters would determine whether the state would permit or prohibit the practice of slavery.
  + California would be admitted to the Union as a free state.
  + All citizens would be required to apprehend runaway slaves and return them to their owners. Those who failed to do so would be fined or imprisoned.
  + The slave trade would be abolished in the District of Columbia, but the practice of slavery would be allowed to continue there.
* The Compromise of 1850 eased sectional tensions over slavery for a short time.

**98) Kansas-Nebraska Act**

* In 1854, Congress again took up the issue of slavery.
* This time, Congress approved the **Kansas- Nebraska Act**, which repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820
* Kansas and Nebraska **popular sovereignty** (rule by the people) the right to decide for themselves whether their state would be a free or a slave state.
* Pro- and antislavery groups moved to Kansas to support their political views.
* Popular sovereignty eventually failed and led to **Bleeding Kansas** a violent or warlike battle between pro and antislavery groups.

**99) Dred Scott v. Sanford**

* In 1857, the U.S. Supreme Court issued the ***Scott v. Sanford* decision**, settling a lawsuit in which an African American slave named **Dred Scott** claimed he should be a free man because he had lived with his master in slave states and in free-states.
* The Court ruled
  + No African American could ever be a U.S. citizen
  + Congress could not prohibit slavery in federal territories
  + Popular sovereignty was unconstitutional
* The *Dred Scott* decision gave slavery protection under the Constitution.

**100) John Brown’s Raid on Harper’s Ferry**

* **John Brown,** a white abolitionist, decided to fight slavery with violence and killing. He led a group of white and black men in a raid on the federal armory at Harpers Ferry, Virginia.
* **John Brown’s Raid** was to deliver the weapons and ammunition to slaves, who would then use them in an uprising against slaveholders and proslavery government officials. Brown raid failed and he was convicted of treason against the state of Virginia and executed by hanging.
* Southerners thought Brown was a terrorist. Northerners thought he was an abolitionist martyr.

**101) Election of 1860**

* By the time of the presidential election of 1860, the country was at a boiling point regarding slavery.
* The southern states feared that Lincoln would seek not only to prevent slavery in the new territories, but to dismantle it in the South as well.
* When Lincoln won the election, South Carolina responded by **seceding** (withdrawing) from the Union on December 20, 1860.
* Within two months, six other states had seceded as well: Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Texas.

**102) Economic Disparity between the North and South**

* From the start, the Confederacy was at a serious disadvantage. The southern economies had less population, food production and weapon production the northern states. The northern economies had better railroads to transport resources and troops to the front lines of the war.

**103) Abraham Lincoln**

* 16th President of the U.S. (1861–1865)
  + Issued **Emancipation Proclamation and Gettysburg Address**

**104) Suspension of Habeas Corpus**

* President Lincoln knew he needed to protect the board states that supported the Confederates, in order to preserve the Union. During the war, Lincoln suspended the constitutional right of **habeas corpus**––the legal rule that anyone imprisoned must be taken before a judge to determineif the prisoner is being legally held in custody.The Constitution allows a president tosuspend habeas corpus during a national emergency (WAR).
* 13,000 Northern Confederates were held without a trial and without a judge to agree that they were legally imprisoned.

**105) Emancipation Proclamation**

* Lincoln used his emergency powers again to issue the **Emancipation Proclamation**, which **emancipated** (freed) all slaves held in the Confederate states.
* Lincoln did not expect Confederate slaveholders to free their slaves, but he thought news of the proclamation would reach southern slaves and encourage them to flee to the North.
* African Americans understood the proclamation announced a new goal for the Union troops––besides preserving the Union, the troops were fighting for the belief that the United States would abolish slavery throughout the nation.

**106) Gettysburg Address**

* Lincoln’s **Gettysburg Address** helped shape popular opinion in favor of preserving the Union. He spoke for just two minutes in what is now considered one of the greatest speeches in the English language. “Four score and seven years ago.” His address helped raise the spirits of Northerners who had grown weary of the war and convinced the people that the United States was one indivisible nation.
* **Significance:** South losses battle, South gives up attempts to invade the North, and Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address.

**107) Second Inaugural Address**

* When Lincoln delivered his **second inaugural address**, Union victory over the Confederacy was certain, and Americans foresaw an end to slavery. Lincoln expressed both his conviction that slavery was evil and his hope of reuniting the nation once the war was over. Lincoln also expressed his sorrow that so many on both sides had suffered and communicated a vision for rebuilding the South rather than punishing it.

**108) Ulysses S. Grant**

* Appointed commanding general of Union armies by Lincoln
* Accepted surrender of Confederate Gen. Lee at Appomattox Courthouse to end Civil War

**109) William Tecumseh Sherman**

* Union general who took command of the western forces after Grant decided to remain with troops in the East.
* Destroyed **Atlanta** and led the March to the Sea.

**110) Jefferson Davis**

* President of Confederate States of America, 1861–1865

**111) Robert E. Lee**

* Appointed general in chief of Confederate armies by Davis
* Surrendered to U.S. Gen. Grant to end Civil War

**112) Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson**

* Robert E. Lee’s second hand man
* Noted for his ability to use geography to his advantage
* Died in battle

**113) Battle of Fort Sumter (April 1861)**

* Confederate forces staged a 24-hour bombardment against a federal fort in South Carolina and, by attacking federal property, had committed an act of open rebellion. President Lincoln believed he had no choice but to call for troops to respond against the Confederacy
* **Significance**: The Battle of Fort Sumter was the beginning of the Civil War.

**114) Battle of Antietam (September 1862)**

* First major battle on northern soil. Lincoln considered the battle a win for the North
* Significance: Encouraged Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.

**115) Battle of Vicksburg (May-July 1863)**

* North laysiege to Vicksburg, Mississippi, in order to gained control of the Mississippi River.
* **Significance:** Confederate troops and supplies in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas were cut off from the Confederacy and North gains control of Mississippi River.

**116) Battle of Gettysburg (July 1863)**

* The South hoped that an invasion of Union territory would significantly weaken Northern support for the war effort.
* A major Southern victory on northern soil might also convince Great Britain and France to aid Confederate forces.

**117) Battle of Atlanta (July 1864)**

* North tries tocapture Atlanta for its manufacturing and railway traffic.
* **Significance:** Union troops burned Atlanta to the ground, starts Sherman’s March to the Sea, and Lincoln is reelected
* **Sherman’s March (Nov. 15th –Dec. 24th, 1864)** destroys the railways, roads, and bridges along the path to the sea (Savannah). Now the South knows it would lose the Civil War.

**118) Reconstruction**

* Period of social, economic, and political rebuilding of the South from 1865-1877.

**119) Presidential Reconstruction**

* Now that the Union had been preserved, Lincoln introduced a plan for Reconstruction (rebuilding) of the South rather than punishing the South.
* Under **Presidential Reconstruction**:
* Southerners who swore allegiance to the Union were pardoned (forgiven of any crimes against the US).
* Former Confederate states could hold constitutional conventions to set up state governments.
* States had to void (cancel) secession and ratify the **Thirteenth Amendment** to the Constitution.
* Once the Thirteenth Amendment was ratified, states could then hold elections and be part of the Union.

**120) Lincoln’s Assassination**

* On April 14, 1865, just five days after the surrender at Appomattox Courthouse, a Confederate sympathizer named**John Wilkes Booth** assassinated the president as he attended a play at Ford's Theater.
* With Lincoln's death, the presidency now fell to **Andrew Johnson**.

**121) Congressional Reconstruction**

* Conflict quickly arose between Johnson and the Congressional Republicans. The Congressional Republicans were members of the Republican Party who favored a much tougher stance with the former Confederate states.
* Under **Congressional Reconstruction**:
  + The southern states were put under military rule.
  + Southern states had to hold new constitutional conventions.
  + Southern states had to ratify the 13th Amendment, 14th Amendment, 15th Amendment

**122) Andrew Johnson’s Impeachment**

* Andrew Johnson tries to fire Secretary of War Edwin Stanton because he was closely tied to the Congressional Republicans.
* However, such a move violated the **Tenure in Office Act**, which limited the president's power to hire and fire government officials.
* Congress voted to **impeach** (charged with wrongdoing in order to remove from office) the president of the United States.
* On May 16, 1868, the Senate voted to **acquit** (innocent or cleared) Johnson's presidency by just one vote.

**123) Freedmen’s Bureau**

* In an effort to help freed slaves, poor whites and American Indians Congress created the **Freedmen's Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands** (the Freedmen's Bureau).
* the Freedmen's Bureau provided clothes, medical attention, food, education, and even land to African Americans coming out of slavery.
* Lacking support, it eventually ended in 1869.
* However, during its brief time, it helped many slaves transition to freedom throughout the South.

**124) 13th Amendment**

* Ended slavery throughout the United States
* The 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments had a greater impact by strengthening the power of the federal government over state government.

**125) 14th Amendment**

* Guarantees that no one (regardless of race) would be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process.
* The 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments had a greater impact by strengthening the power of the federal government over state government.

**126) 15th Amendment**

* All male citizens have the right to vote, 21 years of age
* The 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments had a greater impact by strengthening the power of the federal government over state government.

**127) Black Codes**

* Southern states also enacted **black codes** (laws that limited the rights of freed blacks so much that they basically kept them living like slaves).
* Such restrictions allowed whites to continue to control and profit from the labor of African Americans even though slavery did not technically exist.

**128) Ku Klux Klan**

* Some Confederate supporters, such as the **Ku Klux Klan** even advocated violence against freed blacks.
* The Klan used violence, murder, and threats to intimidate blacks and those who favored giving African Americans equal rights.

**129) Presidential Election of 1876**

* The election is between **Rutherford B. Hayes** and **Samuel Tilden.** Tilden wins popular vote and Hayes wins Electoral College, Hayes comes president.

**130) Compromise of 1877**

* Southern States agree to give Hayes electoral votes if he removes federal troops from South. North gets Hayes to be president. Unofficially **Compromise of 1877** (or the Great Betrayal) ends Reconstruction and makes many people wonder why the Civil War was fought.

**131) Impact of Railroads**

* Railroad construction dramatically increased after the Civil War.
* In fact, the United States went from having 35,000 miles of track in 1865 to over 193,000 miles of track by 1900.
* Railroads connected vast regions of the United States and allowed for the efficient transport of goods.
* The geographic connections railroads allowed created a national market.
* No longer were goods and products regional.
* Instead mass production and distribution of items created larger corporations and enormous profits.
* As a result of the increase in railroad production other industries such as steel and oil grew at exponential rates.

**132) John D. Rockefeller**

* The most famous big business of the era was the **Standard Oil Company**, founded by **John D. Rockefeller**. Rockefeller used the concepts of trust and monopoly to control more than 90% of America’s oil industry.
* **Trust:** where several companies give one company the right to make financial decisions for them.
* **Monopoly:** a single company that controlled virtually all the U.S. oil production and distribution.

**133) Andrew Carnegie**

* Another successful big business owner of the late 19th century was **Andrew Carnegie**.
* The **Carnegie Steel Company** used the latest technology of the **Bessemer process** to forge steel more efficiently.
* The increased production of steel and the use of **vertical integration** allowed Andrew Carnegie to amass the first billion dollar company.
* Carnegie's use of vertical integration is similar to that of J.D. Rockefeller.
* He controlled the entire production process from resource to finished product, which included mining the raw materials, industrial production of steel, and transportation for both resources and finished products.

**134) Telegraph**

* **Samuel Morse** invented the telegraph in 1832.
* The telegraph machine received coded messages across electric wires connecting long distances.
* With the development of telegraph technology, business could be more efficiently conducted between industrial centers in the East and their sources for raw materials in the South and West.

**135) Telephone**

* In 1876, **Alexander Graham Bell** further expanded on the telegraph's capability for instant communication.
* He invented the **telephone**, which allowed for voice - to - voice communication over electric wires.
* As was true for the telegraph, the telephone impacted the United States by allowing instant communication.
* With the invention of the telephone, conversations were more efficient and true discussion between individuals in distant locations was made possible.

**136) Electric Light Bulb**

* One of Edison's most revolutionary inventions was the **electric light bulb**.
* Not only did this development allow factories to be lit and operate twenty-four hours a day, but the light bulb also illuminated buildings, streets, and neighborhoods across the United States.
* The light bulb was developed in the 1870s and quickly replaced the more dangerous and expensive lamp oils that burned for illumination.

**137) Changes in Immigration Patterns**

* In the decades after the Civil War, more and more Europeans immigrated to America.
* **Early immigrant groups**
  + Location: northern and western Europe
  + Religion: Protestant
  + Language: English
* **New immigrants** 
  + Location: eastern and southern Europe
  + Religion: Jewish or Catholic
  + Language: spoke no English

**138) Ellis and Angel Islands**

* At **Ellis Island** in New York and **Angel Island** in San Francisco new immigrants were forced pass health and welfare tests The new immigrants were mostly poor, so they worked as unskilled laborers and lived mostly in cities.
* They created communities to imitate the cultures of their home countries (little Italy and china).Most of the new immigrants (Asia and Europe) to jobs in manufacturing and mining.

**139) Labor Unions**

* The Growth of unskilled laborers who were subject to low wages, long workdays, no vacations, and unsafe workplaces led to an increase in labor unions. Unskilled labors decided to band together in **labor unions** to demand better pay and working conditions.
* **Labor Unions** used strikes (work stoppages) to convince employers to give workers shorter workdays, better working conditions, higher wages, and greater control over how they carried out their workplace responsibilities.

**140) American Federation of Labor**

* The most famous labor union the **American** **Federation of Labor**, was led by **Samuel** **Gompers**.

**141) The Transcontinental Railroad**

* Railroads made life out west possible by allowing farmers, ranchers, and other settlers’ access to eastern markets and resources.
* They also made it easier for people to move west and populate territories at a rapid rate.
* In 1862, Congress coordinated an effort among the railroad companies to build a **Transcontinental Railroad**.
* Union Pacific (an eastern rail company) and Central Pacific (a rail company from Sacramento, California) joined their tracks at Promontory, Utah, in 1869.
* As a symbol of their union that now linked the nation east to west, representatives drove a gold spike to mark the occasion.

**142) Immigrant Labor**

* To build the Transcontinental Railroad businesses use thousands of immigrant laborers from Ireland and China.
* These immigrants often worked under very dangerous conditions.
* Laying railroad track could cause injury or even death.

**143) Growth of the Western Population**

* Many settlers moved west intending to be farmers.
* Meanwhile, a number of technological advances made western farming possible.
* **John Deere's steel plow** allowed farmers to plant crops in the Midwest and plains by enabling them to cut through the tough prairie sod.
* Another industry that became big in the West was cattle ranching.
* **Barbed wire** made it possible for farmers to cheaply and efficiently fence in their land and livestock.
* The growth of the cattle industry contributed to the slaughter of buffalo that otherwise would have competed with cattle for food.
* It also meant that even more land was taken from Native Americans.

**144) Battle of Wounded Knee**

* As settlers and railroads ventured further west, The Plains Indians chose to accept being moved off of their land.
* While Sioux Indians were being removed for their land, they were surrounded by the U.S. Army.
* A brutal massacre followed, in which it’s estimated 150 Indians were killed (some historians put this number at twice as high), nearly half of them women and children.
* The cavalry lost 25 men.
* The conflict (Massacre) at **Wounded Knee** was originally referred to as a battle, but in reality it was a tragic and avoidable massacre.
* Wounded Knee makes the end of the Plains Indians resistance to Westward Expansion

**145) Progressive Era**

* **Progressives** were leaders of social reform movements who wanted to improve problems in society. They demonstrate the idea that one person can make big change for the country.

**146) Muckrakers**

* Journalists that investigated and exposed political corruption, child labor, slum conditions, and other social issues. Three famous Muckrakers were Jacob Riis, Upton Sinclair, and Ida Tarbell.

**147) Jacob Riis**

* Wrote: **How the Other Half Lives** (Photography)
* **Significance:** Exposed the horrible conditions under which immigrants worked and lived.
* Result: Riis' efforts contributed largely to New York passing its first laws aimed at improving urban tenements.

**148) Upton Sinclair**

* Wrote: **The Jungle** (Book)
* Significance: Exposed poor labor practices and unsanitary conditions that produced contaminated meat.
* Result: Passage of the Meat Inspection Act and Pure Food and Drug Act

**149) Ida Tarbell**

* Wrote: The History of the Standard Oil Company
* Significance: She criticized Standard Oil Company’s unfair business practices.
* Result: Standard Oil Company convicted of violating the Sherman Antitrust Act. Forced the company to split up into 32 “baby Standards”

**150) Jane Addams**

* She established Hull Housein Chicago.
  + **Hull House** was a social service agency that provided help to recent immigrants about home economics, basic medical care, the English language and legal rights.

**151) Jim Crow Laws**

* During this time racial discrimination and segregation continued to increase in the South which led to the decline of African American rights.
* **Jim Crow laws** were established in the South and resulted in inferior education, health care, and transportation systems for African Americans.

**152) Plessy v. Ferguson**

* In **Plessy v. Ferguson,** the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Jim Crow laws were constitutional. Under the “separate but equal” doctrine, the court ruled racial segregation was legal in public facilities.

**153) NAACP**

* To legally fight against the loss of their civil rights, African Americans created the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)**.

**154) Empowering Voters**

* Initiative, Referendum, Recall, and the 17th Amendment gave citizens more political participation through electing senators and voting on state and local laws

**155) Labor Laws**

* During the period from 1902 to 1915, child labor committees emphasized reform through state legislatures. Many laws restricting child labor were passed as part of the progressive reform movement of this period. But the gaps that remained, particularly in the southern states, led to a decision to work for a federal child labor law. Congress passed such laws in 1916 and 1918, but the Supreme Court declared them unconstitutional.

**156) Conservation Movement**

* Teddy Roosevelt conserved millions of acres of wilderness land and created hundreds of national parks such as the Grand Canyon and Yellowstone Park.

**157) American Imperialism**

* Toward the end of the nineteenth century, a growing number of citizens believed that the United States needed to look beyond its own borders and acquire more territory, such an attitude is known as **imperialism**.
* Reasons for American Imperialism
  + Needed more natural resources
  + Needed to expand in order to maintain its national security (military bases in Southwest Asia)
  + It was Americas destiny to take over other countries

**158) Anti-Imperialists**

* While more and more US citizens were advocating imperialism, the **anti-imperialists** preached **isolationism**.
* They believed that it was not in the best interest of the United States to acquire and exercise control over foreign territories.
* They felt that such acquisitions would inevitably pull the US into foreign conflicts.

**159) Spanish-American War**

* Reason: Spain refused to grant independence to rebels fighting in Cuba and sinking of the U.S.S. Maine.
* Result: Cuba becomes independent country and the U.S. gains Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines.

**160) Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine**

* Reason: Latin American governments were unstable and owed large amounts of money to European countries. U.S. feared that European countries would control Latin and South American governments.
* Result: **The Roosevelt Corollary** (addition to Monroe Doctrine) announced to the world that the United States would exercise international policing power in the Western Hemisphere in order to protect its interests in the area.

**161) Panama Canal**

* Reason: U.S. Government wants to build a shipping canal across the country of Panama. The purpose of the canal was to create a faster sea route that connected the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
* The U.S. helped Panama during their rebellion against Columbia, in exchange Panama gave the U.S. rights to the Panama Canal.
* Result: The purpose of the canal was to create a faster sea route that connected the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
* Result 2: U.S. has a greater reason to enforce the Roosevelt Corollary and the biggest engineering project of the era

**162) Woodrow Wilson’s Presidency**

* 28th President of the U.S. during WWI.

**163) U.S. Neutrality**

* When World War I began in Europe in 1914, President **Woodrow Wilson** was determined to guarantee **U.S. neutrality** and to keep the United States out of the war.

**164) Unrestricted Submarine Warfare**

* Germans use submarines to attack wherever they wanted in the Atlantic Ocean
* **Sinking of Lusitania**: Germans sink cruise ship with over 100 U.S. citizens on board

**165) Zimmerman Telegram**

* Arthur Zimmerman, the German Foreign Minister, sent a telegram to the German embassy in Mexico.
* In his telegram, Zimmerman told embassy officials to ask Mexico to attack the US if it declared war on Germany.
* In return, Germany promised to help Mexico win back land the US had acquired as a result of the Mexican-American War.

**166) The Great Migration**

* Reason: WWI created jobs in northeastern and mid-western cities.
* Result: **The Great Migration** was when African Americans moved from the South to take jobs and create African American communities in the North.

**167) The Espionage Act**

* Reason: During the war, President Wilson want to silence critics of the war and pacifist.
* Result: **The Espionage Act** made it a crime to communicate any information that would interfere with U.S. military operations or aid its enemies.

**168) Eugene Debs**

* Famous socialist politician who was convicted for hindering military recruiting by making a speech against it; he was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

**169) Wilson’s Fourteen Points**

* Wilson attempts to end future wars with plan that listed many ways to make peace and brought powerful nations together.

**170) League of Nations**

* Part of Wilson’s Fourteen Points Plan, called for the creation of the **League of Nations** an international peacekeeping organization.
* Wilson supported his League of Nations to prevent future wars.
* Isolationists in Congress rejected the plan because they believed it would cause the U.S. to get involved in future wars.

**171) The Roaring 20’s**

* The decade following WWI was a time of increased **consumerism** because of mass production of goods and many social changes with new forms of entertainment and communication.

**172) Communism**

* In the late 1800s and early 1900s, a new political ideology called **communism** became a popular form of government.
* Basis of Communism
  + Single-party government ruled by a dictator
  + There is no private ownership; all property is owned by the state
* In 1919, the communist party led by the **Bolsheviks** overthrew the czar in Russia, established the Soviet Union, and called for a worldwide revolution to destroy capitalism, people in the United States began to fear communists.
* This fear of the spread of communism was called the **Red Scare** because red was the color of the communist flag.
* The Red Scare led to the U.S. government’s pursuit of suspected communists.

**173) Red Scare**

* The **Red Scare** was one factor that led to the development of **Nativism** and new restrictions on immigration
* Major points of Nativism
  + People born in America were superior to immigrants
  + America should keep its traditional culture intact.
* Results of Nativism
  + Return of the Ku Klux Klan (Not just the South)
  + New restriction on immigrants (low the number of immigrants) Anti-immigrant

**174) Eighteenth Amendment**

* Reason: Americans’ anti-German feelings led to a campaign to outlaw beer and other alcoholic beverages.
* Result: 18th Amendment (Prohibition) which prohibited “the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors.”
* Prohibition proved difficult to enforce and it led to an increase in crime and other social problems–to the contrary, it led to a rise in organized crime

**175) Nineteenth Amendment**

* Reason: Women had supported their country during WWI by taking jobs in factories.
* Result: **19th Amendment** gave women the right to vote.
* Women also wanted income equality

**176) Henry Ford**

* **Advertising** of cars and new household appliances was largely through nationwide campaigns on the radio, in magazines, and at the movies. People began to see themselves as "needing" certain items of convenience rather than simply "wanting" them.
* **Henry Ford** develops the **assembly line** which lead to the mass production of cars. The **mass production** of cars helped lower the price of cars (everyone wants a car)

**177) Impact of Radio and the Movies**

* Long before television, **radios** became the first source of mass communication and entertainment available to people in their own homes.
* Radio united the nation and molded a national culture like never before as people across the country enjoyed the same shows and heard the same news reports.
* During this same period, the **movie** industry boomed in the United States.
* First to silent pictures, then to movies with sound (called "talkies"), people flocked to be entertained by the big screen.
* The fashions and lifestyles portrayed in the movies helped define a national culture.

**178) Jazz**

* Another form of cultural expression was **Jazz**.
* It was the first true American music.
* **Louis Armstrong:** biggest star of jazz music

**179) The Harlem Renaissance**

* Great Migration increased the African American population in Northern cities
* **Harlem Renaissance**marked the first significant artistic movement coming out of Black culture. Harlem Renaissance was a rebirth of African American culture in America. Writing, painting, music, dance and more
* **Langston Hughes:** Famous poet of the movement, poems had the tempo of jazz or blues, wrote about the working class African Americans.

**180) Causes of the Great Depression**

* **Overproduction:** The decrease in consumer spending resulted in business overproducing goods (surplus).
* **Underconsumption:** The working class lost the ability to purchase goods because their wages stayed the same as prices rose.
* **Stock Market Speculation:** Buying risky stock
* **The Stock Market Crash of 1929:** As more people sold their stock, other people panicked and sold their stock as well, driving down their prices and causing a **stock market crash**.

**181) The Dust Bowl**

* The Dustbowl was a series of severe dust storms that greatly damaged the Great Plains of the United States.Two Factors that led to the dust bowl
  + **Over-farming:** Farmers turned too much of the grasslands into a cultivated cropland.
  + **Climate:** In the 1930, the Great Plains experience a great drought.
* The result of dust bowl was that it forced tens of thousands of families to abandon their farms and migrate west to California

**182) Social and Political Impact of the Great Depression**

* The **Great Depression**––a severe economic recession in the 1930s that affected all the industrialized nations profits, business profits, and personal incomes.
* Major results:
  + Widespread Unemployment (25% of people unemployed)
  + Increase in homeless population
  + Led to the creation of **Hoovervilles**, homeless camps during Great Depression. Named after President Herbert Hoover, negative attack on Hoover.

**183) Franklin D. Roosevelt’s Presidency**

* 32nd President of the U.S.

**184) The New Deal**

* Roosevelt’s **New Deal Plan** were government programs designed to create Relief, Recovery, and Reform for the American Economy.
  + **Relief: immediate action taken to halt the economies deterioration.**
  + **Recovery: “Pump-priming” temporary programs to restart the flow of consumer demand**
  + **Reform: Permanent programs to avoid another depression and insure citizens against economic disasters**
* **Important Programs: Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA), and Civil Conservation Corps (CCC)**

**185) Second New Deal**

* After showing cautious restraint through much of 1934, FDR chose to launch a bold new set of programs that came to be called the **Second New Deal**.
* One of the most significant Second New Deal programs was the Social Security Act

**186) Social Security Act**

* Old-age insurance for retirees aged 65 or older
* Unemployment compensation paid by a federal tax on employers and administered by the states
* Aid for the disabled and for families with dependent children paid by the federal government and administered by the states

**187) Huey Long**

* Opponents of the New Deal came from all parts of the political spectrum.
  + Senator **Huey Long** of Louisiana
    - Roosevelt’s biggest liberal critic
    - Every American a home, food, clothes, and an education, among other things.

**188) Neutrality Acts**

* Roosevelt is denied entry into World War II
* To prevent Roosevelt from entering WWII, Congress passes the Neutrality Acts.
* **Neutrality Acts** make it illegal to sell arms or make loans to nations at war.

**189) Court Packing Bill**

* Also known as theJudiciary Reorganization Bill
* The bill was a law Roosevelt proposed to give presidents the power to appoint an extra Supreme Court justice for every sitting justice over the age of 70 ½.
* Roosevelt wanted to add more of his supporters to the Supreme Court to pass his New Deal programs
* Congress denies Roosevelt’s because his bill would weaken the idea of checks and balances.

**190) Eleanor Roosevelt**

* President Roosevelt’s wife, Eleanor, was very influential in her own right. She held press conferences to address social issue and the critics of FDR. She was interested in humanitarian causes and social progress as a supporter of women’s activism, she was also instrumental in convincing Roosevelt to appoint more women to government positions.

**191) Lend-Lease Act**

* Congress passed the act to amend the **Neutrality Acts**
* The U.S. could lend military equipment and supplies to any nation vital to the defense of the U.S.
* U.S. lends $50 billion worth of equipment and supplies to Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and China.

**192) Japanese Attack on Pearl Harbor**

* Japanese surprise attack on the U.S. December 7th, 1941
* Over 2,400 Americans killed
* Result: U.S. officially enters WWII

**193) The Battle of Midway**

* Major turning point in the Pacific Theater. The U.S. Navy win sea battle against Japanese Navy
* Result: U.S. destroyed Japan’s offensive power and they never recovered. American wins control of refueling station (Island of Midway) for ships and airplanes. U.S. gains geographic control of the Pacific Ocean.

**194) The Manhattan Project**

* Code name for building the bomb was “**The Manhattan Project**”
* U.S. assembles two atomic bombs in a secret laboratory in **Los Alamos**, New Mexico

**195) The Dropping of the Atomic Bombs**

* The U.S. had defeated the Japanese navy in the Pacific Ocean
* The U.S. feared they would lose millions of people in an invasion of Japan
* President Truman decides to drop the Atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan (August 6th & 9th, 1945)
* Result: V-J Day and end of the World War II (Sept. 2, 1945)

**196) D-Day**

* Major turning point in the European Theater. The code name for the first day of **Operation Overlord**, the mass Allied invasion of Nazi-occupied France. **Allies** met heavy resistance in small areas, the invasion went almost exactly according to plan
* U.S. and Allies gains geographic control of part of Europe, so they could resupply their forces and push east to Germany

**197) Fall of Berlin**

* One of the final battles of the European theater during WWII. Soviet army groups attacked Berlin from the east and west. Historically one of the bloodiest battles of all time. German leader **Adolf Hitler** committed suicide during battle
* Result: V-E Day and end of WWII in Europe

**198) War Mobilization**

* After Pearl Harbor, the War at Home begins
* 5 million men volunteered for military service. The **Selective Service System** expanded the **draft**, and 10 million more men joined the ranks of the American armed forces. The **Women’s Auxiliary Army Corps** was formed to fill noncombat positions otherwise filled by men. Women at home volunteered to work in plants and factors to build tanks, planes, ships, guns, bullets and boots.

**199) Rationing**

* Wartime conservation leads people to carpool to work and a nation-wide collection of resources (scrap iron, newspapers, cooking grease). The government **rationing** system was created. Each household received a “c book” with coupons that were used to buy scarce items such as meat, sugar, coffee and gasoline. Eventually, it was the hard work at home that helped America win World War II.

**200) Integration of Defense Industries**

* In 1941, **A. Philip Randolph**, the founder of the **Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters**, proposed a march on Washington, D.C., to protest discrimination in the military and in industry.
* He called on African Americans from all over the United States to come to Washington and join him.
* President Roosevelt, afraid the march might cause unrest among whites, summoned Randolph to the White House and asked him to call off the march.
* When Randolph refused, Roosevelt issued **Executive Order 8802** that called on employers and labor unions to cease discrimination in hiring practices in industries related to defense.
* As a result of Roosevelt’s actions, the march was canceled.

**201) Internment of Japanese-Americans**

* The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor fueled suspicion and fear among US citizens.
* Many suspected that Japanese, German, and Italian Americans would end up supporting the Axis Powers.
* Roosevelt then issued **Executive Order 9066**, this US military order forced more than 100,000 Japanese Americans from their homes and businesses during the war and placed them in one of the various camps

**202) The Cold War**

* In 1945, one major war ended and another began.
* The **Cold War** lasted about 45 years. There were no direct military campaigns between the two main antagonists, the United States and the Soviet Union.
* Yet billions of dollars and millions of lives were lost in the fight.

**203) Containment Policy**

* U.S. foreign policy to stop the spread of communism. U.S. scared that Soviet Union was tried to spread communism throughout the world

**204) The Marshall Plan**

* America’s foreign aid program to rebuild Western Europe and opposing communism after World War II. From 1947 to 1951, the United States spent $13 billion on economic and technical assistance for Western European countries that had been nearly destroyed during World War II. The plan offered foreign aid to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe if they made political reforms and accept certain outside controls; however, the Soviets rejected this proposal.

**205) The Truman Doctrine**

* Foreign policy named after President Harry S. Truman. The plan said the United States would supply any nation with economic and military aid to prevent its falling under the Soviet sphere of influence. Truman called upon the United States to “support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures (Soviet Union).”

**206) The Korean War**

* In 1950, the U.S. and South Korean went to war against the communist government of North Korea and China. The U.S. used the containment policy to justify its attempt to stop the spread of communism in Korea
* Result: Neither side could gain control of the Korean peninsula, North and South Korea was created with the 38th parallel as the border between the nations.

**207) G.I Bill**

* The **G.I. Bill of Rights**was passed by Congress to protect and reward returning servicemen.
* The provisions included giving low interest loans for homes and starting new businesses to former soldiers.
* Financial grants were also given to the returning soldiers who wanted to attend college.
* The stimulus of money into housing caused a housing boom characterized by the development of the first suburban housing developments, such as **Levittown**, New York.

**208) Truman’s Integration Policies**

* President Truman issues **Executive Order 9981** to integrate the U.S. armed forces and to end discrimination in the hiring of U.S. government employees.

**209) McCarthyism**

* Senator **Joseph McCarthy’s** wanted to stop the spread of communism in the U.S. McCarthy made statements about alleged communist infiltration of the U.S. government and U.S. Army. Ultimately McCarthy’s statements violated the rights of many U.S. citizens (even communists) and many of his accusations were wrong.
* **McCarthyism** is when someone makes unfair accusations of guilt but he or she uses improper investigative practices to prove the guilt.

**210) National Interstate and Defense Highway Act**

* The baby boom and Levittowns led to a need for more cars and roads. Congress passed the **Interstate Highway** **Act**, authorizing the construction of a national network of highways to connect every major city in America.
* In all, 41,000 miles of new expressways, or freeways, were built. It was also create as a system of highways for strategic transportation of troops and supplies.

**211) Brown v. Board of Education**

* U.S. Supreme Court declared thatstate laws establishing “separate but equal”public schools denied African Americanstudents the equal education
* The governor ofArkansas refused to follow the decision and ordered the National Guard to keep nine African American students from attending Little Rock’s Central High School
* President Eisenhower sent federal troops to Little Rock to force the high school to integrate.

**212) Sputnik**

* In 1957, the Soviet Union launched the first artificial satellite called Sputnik.Americans believed the United States had “fallen behind” the Soviet Union in terms of understanding science and the uses of technology.
* Americans also feared that the Soviet Union could use rockets to launch nuclear weapons. U.S. government increases spending on education, especially in mathematics and science, and on national military defense programs

**213) Fidel Castro**

* With U.S. support, **Fidel Castro** led the Cuban Revolution in 1956
* Later, Castro allied himself and Cuba with the Soviet Union (communism)
* The U.S. used its containment policy to stop the spread of communism in Cuba (90 miles for America)

**214) Bay of Pigs Invasion**

* Cuban exiles trained by the U.S attempt to invade communist Cuba
* Biggest failure of President Kennedy
* Invasion fails because Kennedy would not us the U.S. military
* The United States was forced to give $53 million worth of food and supplies to Cuba for release of the 1,200 captives.

**215) Cuban Missile Crisis**

* To stop future invasion of Cuba, the Soviet Union build military missile launch sites in Cuba.
* American spy planes take photos of a Soviet missile site in Cuba and Kennedy immediately began planning a response.
* Soviet missiles 90 miles from the U.S. posed a serious threat to American security.
* Kennedy’s plan was to create a blockade of Cuba and threatened to invade unless the Soviets promised to withdraw from Cuba.
* Soviets agree to remove missiles if the U.S. removed its nuclear missiles from Turkey.

**216) Vietnam War**

* In early August 1964, two U.S. destroyers stationed in the Gulf of Tonkin in Vietnam radioed that they had been fired upon by North Vietnamese forces.
* In response to these reported incidents, President Lyndon B. Johnson requested permission from the U.S. Congress to increase the U.S. military presence in Indochina.

**217) Gulf of Tonkin Resolution**

* On August 7, 1964, Congress passed the **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution**, authorizing President Johnson to take any measures he believed were necessary to retaliate and to promote the maintenance of international peace and security in Southeast Asia.
* This resolution became the legal basis for the Johnson and Nixon Administrations prosecution of the Vietnam War.

**218) Assassination of John F. Kennedy**

* **President Kennedy was Assassinated** in Dallas, Texas, in November 1963
* Showed Americans just how strong gov’t was because, although the president could be killed, the U.S. gov’t would live on. (Chain of Command)
* The assassination gave the new president, Lyndon Johnson, the political capital to force a domestic legislative package through Congress

**219) Civil Rights Act of 1964**

* Law that ended segregation and discrimination in all public places

**220) Voting Rights Act of 1965**

* Law that ended literacy tests and other discriminatory voting practices.

**221) Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society**

* A series of laws and programs that would later be called President Johnson’s “Great Society”. The Great Society programs were designed to improve Americans standard of living and give citizens greater opportunities regardless of their background. Three Great Society laws:
  + Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (War on Poverty)
  + Civil Rights Act of 1964
  + Medicare: federal funding for the medical cost of the elderly

**222) Impact of Television on the Kennedy/Nixon Presidential Debate**

* Seventy million people watch the **1960 debate**. Nixon seems more knowledgeable about foreign policy and other topics, but he looked sick. Kennedy was coached on how to look and speak during the debate by television producers
* Kennedy’s performance on T.V. helped him win the presidency

**223) Impact of Television on the Civil Rights Movement**

* In the 1960’s, T.V. gave all American the chance to see civil rights demonstration. American witnessed African Americans being hit by high pressure fire hoses and attacked by police dogs.
* Attacks encourage Americans and Kennedy to demand new civil rights laws. (Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of 1965)

**224) Impact of Television on the Vietnam War**

* In the 1960’s, T.V. gave all American the chance to see the Vietnam War. The show of the Vietnam War on T.V. led to protests against the war.

**225) Martin Luther King Jr.**

* Civil rights leader who used non-violence and civil disobedience to bring an end to racial discrimination

**226) “Letter From Birmingham Jail” (letter)**

* **MLK** was arrested in Birmingham, Alabama, while demonstrating against racial segregation. In Jail he wrote his “**Letter from Birmingham Jail**” to address fears white religious leaders had that he was moving too fast toward desegregation. King explained why victims of segregation, violent attacks, and murder found it difficult to wait for those injustices to end.

**227) “I Have a Dream” (Speech)**

* MLK’s most famous speech. He spoke to over 250,000 people at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. In this speech, King asked for peace and racial harmony.

**228) Southern Christian Leadership Conference** (**SCLC)**

* Founder: MLK Jr.
* Goal: to carry on nonviolent crusades against African Americans
* Tactics: marches and protests

**229) Student** **Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)**

* Founder: African American college students (Shaw University)
* Goal: speed up the changes mandated by Brown v. Board of Education.
* Tactics: Sit-ins, Freedom rides, registering African Americans to votes, later used violence

**230) Cesar Chavez**

* **César Chávez** and his **United Farm Workers movement**, protested for equal rights in the work place. Chávez believed in nonviolent methods to achieve his goals. In 1965, he started a nationwide boycott of California grapes, forcing grape growers to negotiate a contract with the United Farm Workers in 1970. This contract gave farm workers higher wages and other benefits for which they had been protesting through the sixties.

**231) Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.**

* James Earl Ray assassinated MLK on April 4th, 1968 in Memphis, TN
* Caused riots in over 100cities across America. One week afterKing’s death, Congress passed the CivilRights Act of 1968, which preventeddiscrimination in housing.

**232) Assassination of Robert F. Kennedy**

* Sirhan Sirhan assassinated RFK on June 5th, 1968 in Los Angeles, CA
* RFK was running for president. He wanted new social reforms and he opposed the Vietnam War

**233) Tet Offensive**

* Surprise attack against American Forces January 1968.
* The largest Vietcong campaign of the war (8 months)
* Tet Offensive fails to drive American out of Vietnam
* It did inspire Vietnam protesters to question why the U.S. was in the war and if we were winning the war.
* Most protesters favored ending the draft and removing all American troops from Vietnam.
* Many Americans turned against the Vietnam War and against the Johnson administration, which had claimed the enemy was near defeat.

**234) Presidential Election of 1968**

* President Johnson decides not to run due to Vietnam War
* Robert Kennedy was assassinated while running for President
* Richard Nixon wins Presidency because he runs on the return of law and order.

**235) Nixon Visits China**

* Visited China to seek scientific, cultural and trade agreements
* Hoped Chinese and the U.S. would become allies against the Soviet Union

**236) War Powers Act**

* The President had been given immense unilateral power through the **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution** to take any measures he deemed necessary to protect the United States. The Congress had been powerless through much of the Vietnam War to adjust the level of troop commitment to the region because of the Gulf of Tonkin's unlimited provisions.
* Once the war was over, the Congress passed the**War Powers Act in 1973**. The provisions of the new policy require the Congress to authorize troop commitments within a certain time frame. The measure redistributed power to conduct military operations between the executive and legislative branches.

**237) Silent Spring**

* In 1962, Rachel Carson’s book ***Silent Spring***, exposed Americans to the dangers of pesticides on the environment. As a result of Silent Spring, Nixon creates the Environmental Protection Agency

**238) Creation of the Environmental Protection Agency**

* Creation of the **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** to set limits on pollution, to conduct environmental research, and to assist state and local governments in the cleanup of polluted sites.

**239) National Organization for Women**

* The **National Organization for Women (NOW)** was founded in 1966 to promote equal rights and opportunities for America’s women. NOW’s goals included equality in employment, political and social equality, and the passage of the equal rights amendment.

**240) Watergate Scandal**

* Nixon administration’s attempt to cover up a burglary of the offices of theDemocratic Party in the **Watergate** apartment and office complex in Washington, D.C.
* Nixon wanted information on Democrats to help him win his reelection. Nixon won reelection in 1972, but his efforts to cover up the crime soon unraveled and, facing impeachment, he resigned in 1974.
* The result of scandal was a decrease in Americans trust in the federal government (voting decreases) and government creates new laws on campaign financing.

**241) Pardoning of Nixon**

* Ford Pardon’s Nixon so that he does not have to go to jail
* Ford wants to bring the country back together, but the pardon only make citizens lose trust in the government and rule of law.

**242) Camp David Accords**

* Carter negotiated a peace agreement between the Egyptian president and the Israeli prime minister. First peace agreement between Middle Eastern nations.

**243) Iran Hostage Crisis**

* Began with the Iranian Revolution. The shah (king) of Iran (friendly to Americans) was removed by the new Ayatollah (Muslim Religious Leader) of Iran. Later, the shah seeks medical help from Carter in America. Angry Iranians invaded the U.S. embassy in Iran and took 52 Americans captive.
* The **Iranian hostage crisis** lasted 444 days, until the captives were released after the election of Ronald Reagan as president, and it nurtured anti- Americanism among Muslims around the world.

**244) Collapse of the Soviet Union**

* A foreign policy in which Reagan talked the Soviet Union leader (**Mikhail Gorbachev**) into allowing free speech (**glasnost**) and freedom of assembly in the U.S.S.R. These policies put the U.S.S.R on the path to a democratic form of government.
* In a 1987 speech, Reagan challenged Gorbachev to “tear down this wall!” as a symbol of increasing freedom in the U.S.S.R. The Wall fell on Nov. 9th, 1989 (symbolic end of Soviet Union)

**245) Reaganomics**

* An economic policy that included budget cuts, tax cuts and increased defense spending. Tax cuts helped business and U.S. get out of an economic recession. By cutting social welfare budgets, Reagan’s policy hurt lower-income Americans and led to a severe recession.

**246) Bill Clinton’s Impeachment**

* Clinton became the second president in U.S. history to suffer **impeachment**. The House of Representatives charged him with perjury and obstruction of justice. The charges were based on accusations of improper use of money from a real estate deal and allegations he had lied under oath about an improper relationship with a White House intern.
* Clinton denied the charges and the Senate acquitted him, allowing Clinton to remain in office and finish his second term.

**247) Attacks on September 11, 2001**

* **President George W. Bush**
* September 11, 2001, (9/11) al-Qaeda’s attack on the Twin Towers and Pentagon.

**248) War on Terrorism**

* American Response to 9/11 attack in the **War Against Terrorism** by:
* Created **the Patriot Act**, which increased the ability of American law enforcement agencies can search private communications and personal records
* Created the **Department of Homeland Security** (responds to terrorist attacks and natural disasters)
* **Operation Enduring Freedom (2001),** U.S. invasion of Afghanistan with allied forces. (for harboring al-Qaeda leader **Osama bin Laden** and start of **War on Terrorism**) U.S. captures al-Qaeda leader, Osama bin Laden. U.S fears bin Laden had and could supply terrorist in America. (Killed in 2011, ordered by **Barack Obama**)
* **Operation Iraqi Freedom (2003),** U.S. invasion of Iraq to search for **Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)** and as part of **War on Terrorism**. U.S. captures Iraq’s president, Saddam Hussein. U.S. fears Hussein had and could supply terrorist in America. (Executed in 2006 for crimes against humanity)

**249) Technological Changes**

* Technologies changes such as the personal computer and the internet has had a dramatic impact on economic growth of businesses in the United States.
* Social Media such as Facebook have had major impacts on Presidential Elections. (Obama and Trump)

**250) Presidential Election of 2008**

* Democratic candidate **Barack Obama** was elected by a wide margin in the election.
* This made history as Obama become the first African American to hold the office of presidency of the United States.