

DATES & TURNING POINTS		IMPORTANT NAMES	
<p>1898 – <u>Spanish American War</u>: = USS Maine was sunk by a Spanish mine in Havana Harbor. US declare war on Spain. Defeats Spain; seizes Spanish possessions such as Cuba and Philippians giving the US a “<u>world</u> empire”.</p> <p>1898 – <u>Hawaii is annexed</u></p> <p>1914 – <u>Panama Canal</u>: canal was completed in this year.</p> <p>1914-1918 – <u>World War I</u>: a series of global alliances took affect as a small war between Austria and Serbia grew into full scale global conflict with more deaths than any other war this century.</p> <p>1929 – <u>Stock Market Crash</u>: begins the Great Depression.</p> <p>1941-1945 – <u>World War II</u>: a War between European powers escalates around the World and the United States is drawn into the war in December of 1941, after being attacked in the Hawaii Islands by the Empire of Japan, which was an ally of Germany.</p> <p>1957 – <u>Sputnik I</u>: the launch of 1st artificial satellite triggers space race between US & USSR and the NDEA=more math/science in schools</p> <p>1968 – <u>MLK assassinated</u>: ended non-violent approach to Civil Rights movement and resulted in race riots nationwide</p> <p>1969 – <u>Moon Landing</u></p> <p>1991 – <u>Cold War ends</u>: 46 years of tension between US & USSR ends, changes foreign policy and defense spending practices</p> <p>2001 – <u>Terrorist Attacks</u>: radical Muslims attack NYC & the Pentagon, killing 2977 people and began a global War on Terror</p> <p>2008 – <u>Barack Obama elected the 1st black President</u></p>		<p>Imperialist Era: Henry Cabot Lodge, Alfred T. Mahan, Theodore Roosevelt, Sanford B. Dole Alfred Thayer Mahan = argued a strong navy was necessary to protect an empire but that without the empire, a navy could not be sustained Theodore Roosevelt = as president, he moved the US into an important position by using his “Big Stick” policy to build our empire & influence in Latin America and the Pacific; supported the building of the Panama Canal.</p> <p>Progressive Era: Upton Sinclair (writer), Susan B. Anthony (women), Ida B. Wells (anti-lynching), W.E.B. DuBois (blacks) W.E.B. Dubois = Founder of the N.A.A.C.P. (National Association for the Advancement of Colored Persons in) in 1909</p> <p>1920s Era: Clarence Darrow, William J. Bryan, Henry Ford, Glenn Curtiss, Marcus Garvey, Charles Lindbergh Charles Lindbergh = Made the world's first transatlantic solo flight in 1927. Henry Ford = Created a productive assembly line using standardized parts. Through this process he was able to create affordable automobiles. Clarence Darrow = in 1925, Defended John Scopes at his trial for teaching evolution. William Jennings Bryan=gave the “Cross of Gold” speech (Populist issue); opposed the teaching of evolution at the Scopes trial</p> <p>Great Depression Era: Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Eleanor Roosevelt,</p> <p>Military Leaders: WWI: J.J. Pershing; WW2: Omar Bradley, Dwight Eisenhower, Douglas MacArthur, Chester Nimitz, George Marshall, George Patton</p> <p>Medal of Honor Recipients: Alvin York (WWI), Vernon Baker (WWII), Roy Benavidez (Vietnam)</p> <p>Civil Rights Era: Martin Luther King, Jr., WEB DuBois, Rosa Parks, Cesar Chavez, Hector P. Garcia, Betty Friedan Cesar Chavez & Dolores Huerta=Co-founders of United Farm Workers to help migrant farm workers Martin Luther King Jr. = Civil Rights leader in America in the mid-1900s. Organize a peaceful “March on Washington” where he gave his “I Have a Dream” speech. He became a symbol for the peaceful American Civil Rights movement. Betty Friedan=wrote <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>, argued that women should break out of traditional roles of wives/mothers Hector P. Garcia = WW2 veteran, worked to get Hispanics equal treatment in Texas</p> <p>Opposed Civil Rights & fought to maintain the status quo: George Wallace, Orval Faubus, Lester Maddox, Congressional bloc of southern Democrats</p>	
IMPORTANT WARS, BATTLES, AND RELATED EVENTS			
<p>1775-1783 <u>American Revolution</u> 1787 <u>Constitution Written</u> 1861-1865 <u>American Civil War</u></p>		<p>1939-1945 <u>World War II</u> = See important dates to left; Germany invaded Poland, and England and France declared war on Germany, And its allies. --Axis Powers = Germany, Italy, Japan, etc. --Allied Powers = England, France, United States, Soviet Union, etc. --December 7, 1941 – Japan attacks the US naval base a Pearl Harbor drawing the United States into WWII --After signing a treaty with the Soviet Union, Germany attack, drawing the Soviet Union onto the side of the allies. --1942 Internment of Japanese Americans begins, violating Civil Rights. --June 1942 = US victorious at the Battle of Midway, turning the tide of the war with Japan. --June 6, 1944 D-Day = Allied powers invade mainland Europe in order to take it back from German control. The attack begins on the Normandy coast of France. <i>Also called: Invasion of Normandy</i> --Atomic Bomb = The United States drops 2 nuclear bombs on Japan to avoid invading the island. Still the only nuclear weapons ever used in aggression. --Holocaust = The name given to the systematic murder of millions of Jews and other ethnic groups by the Nazi government of Germany during the years of and around WWII. --Economic Impact in US = rationing, increased female employment and end of Great Depression</p>	
<p>1898 <u>Spanish American War</u> = See dates to left; Spain attempts to stop Cuban independence movement; the US intervenes after USS Maine and claims various Spanish possessions as a result of the war</p>		<p>1950-1953 <u>Korean War</u> = US went to war in Korea in order to stop the communist take-over of the country. The war ends in a stalemate. Korea was eventually split into 2 halves. The US still maintains military bases for the protection of South Korea.</p>	
<p>1914 –1918 <u>World War I</u> = See important dates to left; Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated by a Serbian. This event set off a chain of events that led the deadliest war in history. 1. Austria declares war on Serbia 2. Russia, allied to Serbia declares war on Austria 3. Germany, allied to Austria declares war on Russia and Serbia 4. England and France allied to Russia, declared war on Germany 5. And so on . . . -- Communist revolution in Russia, makes peace with Germany to get out of the war. --United States enters the war in 1917 fighting with England, France. --Unrestricted Submarine Warfare = threatened American shipping. All boats in British waters would be sunk, even if neutral. --Trench Warfare = the common way of fighting in WWI was to dig massive trenches from which each army fought. --War officially ends - <u>Treaty of Versailles</u>.</p>		<p>1964-1973 <u>Vietnam War</u> = undeclared war in Southeast Asia; war to stop the spread of Communism; due to high loss of life and Civil Rights movements in the United States, public support for the war was limited. Citizens began to distrust the government’s intentions and US should leave Vietnam. --Tet Offensive = causes moderates to turn against the war. --1973 US pulls out of Vietnam and leaves the fighting to the Vietnamese people. --Only war ever lost by the United States</p>	
<p>1991 <u>Operation Desert Storm</u> = US responded to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait; 1998 <u>Clinton Impeached</u> = charged with perjury & obstruction of justice Sept. 11, 2001 <u>Terrorist Attacks</u> = al Qaeda-sponsored hijackers took control of 4 planes and led a direct attack on symbols of US prosperity (Twin Towers of NYC, The Pentagon and Washington DC) --Resulted in a global War on Terror --USA PATRIOT Act & TSA created 2005 = Hurricane Katrina hits New Orleans 2008 = Obama Elected</p>			
NATIONAL ETHOS:		TECHNOLOGY / INNOVATION / INVENTION	
<p>values/identity particular to the USA: • “Melting Pot” • <i>E Pluribus Unum</i> (From the Many One) • “Rags to Riches” • “American Dream” • “Rugged Individualism</p>		<p>--Communication = Telegraph (long – distance communication using Morse code signals) and Telephones united the country by making business, military and personal communications faster and easier.</p> <p>--Electrical Power = (Generator 1870, Light Bulb 1879) More convenient, safer, less expensive than wood, coal and other fossil fuels. Factories could be built anywhere.</p> <p>--Petroleum Based Products = Made possible the development of products such as fertilizer, medicines, plastics and building materials. Its successful use created a dependence on these products that are now almost all imported from other countries (Increasing world trade).</p>	
		<p>--Computers = (earliest 1940, personal computers 1980s) Enables fast storage, retrieval, and manipulation of date; simplified complex calculations. Creates new industries and fuels economic growth.</p> <p>--Medical Vaccinations = (Polio 1954, 1961 and Measles 1963) New developments in these medicines decrease the infant mortality rate and increased life expectancy.</p> <p>--Standard of Living = the quality of the living conditions and income levels of citizens over time will raise or lower this standard.</p> <p>--Transportation = improvements in transportation technology led to an increase in the standard of living; more affordable choices improve competition and make it more available to the masses.</p>	

PRINCIPLES AND IDEALS OF THE CONSTITUTION

--**Checks and Balances** = Each branch of govt. can use checks or controls over the others in order to maintain a balance of power within the govt.

--**Federalism** = a system of government in which the power is divided between a central government and smaller political units (such as states).

--**Free Press** = this is vital to a democratic society in order for people to speak out against the government without fear of punishment, and to hold the government accountable for its actions.

--**Free Speech** = the ability to speak, act or demonstrate for or against anything in any way that does not endanger any citizen of the country.

--**Individual (Unalienable) Rights** = Rights guaranteed in the Constitution under the Bill of rights. (Rights that cannot be taken away by a government because they are given by God. (EX: Life Liberty & Pursuit of Happiness.)

--**Limited Government** = the government and those in it must remain obedient to laws; they are subject to those laws like all citizens.

--**Popular Sovereignty** = a government in which the people rule by their own consent. The people maintain the ultimate power within a republican form of government.

--**Republic** = this is a type of democracy (rule by the people) in which representatives are elected to make the decisions and run the government for the good of the people they represent.

--**Republicanism** = the power of voting for their representatives rest solely with the people.

--**Separation of Powers** = Government responsibilities and powers are split into 3 independent branches (Legislative, Executive, and Judicial).

DOCUMENTS, AGREEMENTS AND WRITINGS

Magna Carta = influenced the US Bill of Rights, including concept of trial by jury and limited government.

English Bill of Rights = influenced the Bill of Rights (elections; forbade cruel and unusual punishment and restated right to trial by jury.

1776 = Declaration of Independence

Articles of Confederation = first attempt at a national government by the American Colonies; its weakness was the lack of a strong central government.

1787=United States Constitution

Federalist Papers = Written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay articles that were written to create support for a new constitution.

Treaty of Versailles = Ends WWI; Germans are forced to pay reparations and fulfill the "War guilt" clause. Creates massive economic troubles for Germany. (League of Nations forms out of the negotiations, US doesn't join)

US Bill of Rights = First 10 amendments; they guarantee individual freedoms (or unalienable rights) discussed in the Declaration of Independence.

13th Amendment = This abolished slavery in US.

14th Amendment = gave right of citizenship to all persons born in the United States; it also added new restrictions on the actions of state governments.

15th Amendment = Gave black men the right to vote.

16 Amendment = Gave congress the power to levy income taxes.

17 Amendment = Allowed for the direct election of senators.

18th Amendment = Prohibition: made the production, distribution, and consumption of alcohol illegal.

19th Amendment – Gave women the right to vote (suffrage); maintained that voting rights could not be limited based on gender.

Social Security Act = Welfare program; mandatory retirement / unemployment insurance gathered by taxes.

GI Bill of Rights = This was bill guaranteeing educational benefits, unemployment insurance, low interest loans to soldiers serving in the armed forces.

N.A.T.O. = North Atlantic Treaty Organization; this is a mutual defense pact between the US, Canada, and several European Allies.

Civil Rights Act 1964 = prohibits discrimination based on race, religion, origin, or gender; equal public facilities.

24th Amendment = Abolition of Poll Taxes; maintained that the government could not tax elections, therefore no one could be charged a fee for voting.

26th Amendment = Establishes the voting age at 18.

Alexis de Tocqueville's Democracy in America = outlined that there are 5 critical values crucial to America's success: liberty, egalitarianism (equality of all people), individualism, populism (value of the average man), laissez-faire (limited government intervention in business)

IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

14 Points = President Wilson's plan for peace after WWI; proposed a league of Nations which was never adopted by US because it required intervention in European conflicts.

Civil Rights Movement = a movement beginning in the 1950s to bring about social change in order maintain the treatment of all citizens under the constitution as equal.

Cold War = struggle between Capitalistic US and Communist Soviet Union which desired to spread Communist ideals throughout the world. US policies countering Communism led to Korean and Vietnam wars. (See McCarthyism, Red Scare, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan)

Court Packing Plan = 1937 attempt by FDR to add more justices to the Supreme Court when he felt they were unfairly critical of his New Deal programs

Entrepreneur = a person who takes considerable risks to run a business; often associated with the fulfillment of the American Dream (Bill Gates, Lionel Sosa, Robert Johnson, Estee Lauder, Sam Walton)

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (F.D.I.C.) = This was created to increase faith in banking industry guaranteeing bank deposits and accounts up to \$100,000 per bank.

Free Enterprise = economic system where people are free to buy, sell, produce and consume products as the market drives then need. (govt. can only protect the system).

Great Depression = Beginning in 1929 (stock market crash), problems with the banking and investment system; millions losing jobs; poverty dominates country until WWII.

Great Migration = 1910-1930 movement of 6 million southern blacks to the cities of the north for jobs and opportunity; led to the Harlem Renaissance & the increase of jazz

Industrial Revolution = Late 19th / early 20th Century – the replacing hand tools with machines for the purposes of industry and production

Initiative = voters can directly introduce bills to be considered at the state level

Marshall Plan = Introduced by Secretary of State Marshall; American economic aid to Europe to revitalize and rebuild Europe and prevent spread of Communism after WWII.

McCarthyism = Led by Senator McCarthy, a government fear of the influence of communism lead to mass civil rights violations in the name of national security.

New Deal = Relief, Recovery & Reform programs of FDR. Created new agencies and promoted investment to combat the Depression. (Social Security, FDIC, SEC, FHA)

Panama Canal = man made waterway; connects Atlantic - Pacific Ocean through Panama; locks carry ships across land; workers died from accident and disease.

Populist Movement = 1890s political movement by farmers who were losing money to the big business trusts (monopolies); 3rd party candidates called for anti-trust laws

Progressive Era = Reforms enacted at local, state and federal level / 16th Amend. - income tax; 17th Amend. - direct election of senators; 18th Amend-Prohibition; 19th Amend – Women's Vote; Increases in Republicanism.

Red Scare = the belief that communism would spread crush all capitalistic systems of govt. (Led to McCarthyism, N.D.E.A. Loan Program, Truman Doctrine, Marshal Plan, etc.)

Recall = Elected officials can be removed from office by voters in a special election

Referendum = voters can compel legislators to place bills on ballot for consideration/vote

Sputnik = first ever artificial satellite. Launched by U.S.S. R. in 1957, it began the space race between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Truman Doctrine = President Truman promised that the United States would help any country threatened by hostile forces inside or outside of their country. (fights communism)

U.S. International Trade Policies = The government regulates certain economic activities where competition is unable to provide a self regulating system; the government promotes free and open relations with other countries with policies that support the American economy (OPEC, GATT, NAFTA)

Watergate Scandal = 1970s scandal that involved Pres. Nixon covering up wrongdoings by his supporters; fearing impeachment, Nixon became 1st President to resign the office