AMERICAN PAGENT - AP U.S. HISTORY VOCABULARY LIST

UNIT #1 – Part I (1491-1607)

Chapter One

History Makers

Christopher Columbus - An Italian navigator who was funded by the Spanish government to find a passage to the Far East. He is given credit for discovering the "New World," when he landed on and named the Caribbean island of San Salvador on October 12, 1492. He conducted three other journeys prior to his death in 1503.

John Cabot – Italian named Giovanni Caboto who explored the northeastern coast of North America for England in 1497.

Ponce de León - Spanish explorer who sailed to the America in 1513 and 1521, exploring Florida in search of gold and perhaps the fabled "fountain of youth," before being killed by a Native American arrow.

Hernando de Soto –Spanish conquistador who led expedition from Florida west to the Mississippi (1540-1542) with 600 men in search of gold. He discovered the Mississippi River, before being killed by Indians and buried in the river.

Francisco Coronado - From 1540 to 1542, he explored the pueblos of Arizona and New Mexico looking for the legendary city of gold *El Dorado*, penetrating as far east as Kansas. He also discovered the Grand Canyon and huge herds of bison.

Bartolomé de Las Casas - A Spanish missionary who was appalled by the method of *encomienda* systems, calling it "a moral pestilence invented by Satan."

Giovanni da Verranzo - Another Italian explorer, he was sent by the French king in 1524 to probe the eastern seaboard of what is today's U.S.

Don Juan de Oñate - Leader of a Spanish group that traveled parts of Mexico, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas in 1598. He brutally crushed the Pueblo Indians he met and proclaimed the province of New Mexico in 1609, founding Santa Fe.

Robert de La Salle – French explorer who led an expedition through the Great Lakes and down the Mississippi in the 1680s. He was the first European to float down the Mississippi River to the gulf and named the beautiful river valley, named Louisiana after his king, Louis XIV, in 1682.

Key Terms

Treaty of Tordesillas – An agreement in 1494, negotiated by the catholic Pope, between Spain and Portugal dividing the world's lands into two hemispheres. Spain got the vast majority, the west, and Portugal got the east.

Mestizos - The mestizos were the mixed race of people created when the Spanish intermarried with the surviving Indians in Mexico.

Mound Builders - The mound builders of the Ohio River Valley and the Mississippian culture of the lower Midwest did sustain some large settlements after the incorporation of corn planting into their way of life during the first millennium A.D.

Cahokia - A Mississippian settlement near present-day East St. Louis, Ill., was perhaps home to 40,000 people in about A.D 1100. But mysteriously, around the year 1,300, both the Mound Builder and the Mississippian cultures declined.

Conquistadores - Spanish explorers that invaded Central and South America for its riches during the 1500s. In doing so, they conquered the Incas, Aztecs, and other Native Americans of the area. Eventually, they intermarried with these tribes.

Puebloans - The Pueblo Indians lived in the Southwestern United States. They built extensive irrigation systems to water their primary crop, which was corn. Their houses were multi-storied buildings made of adobe (dried mud).

Joint stock companies - These were developed to gather the savings from the middle class to support finance colonies. Examples were the London Company and Plymouth Company. They're the forerunner of modern day corporations.

Hiawatha - He was legendary leader who inspired the Iroquois, a powerful group of Native Americans in the northeaster woodlands of the U.S.

***Encomienda* system --** Plantation systems where Indians were essentially enslaved under the disguise of being converted to Christianity.

UNIT #1 – Part II (1607-1754)

Chapters 2 - 5

History Makers

Sir Walter Raleigh - An English explorer for the court of Queen Elizabeth I, who sponsored the first English colony in America on Roanoke Island in present-day North Carolina (1585) that failed and became known as "The Lost Colony."

John Smith – Military leader at the English settlement known as Jamestown (1608) who helped save the Jamestown settlement from collapsing. He was captured by natives during a hunting expedition and was saved by Pocahontas.

Powhatan - Chief of the Powhatan Confederacy and father to Pocahontas. At the time of the English settlement of Jamestown in 1607, he was a friend to John Smith and John Rolfe. When Smith was captured by Indians, Powhatan left Smith's fate in the hands of his warriors. His daughter saved John Smith, and the Jamestown colony. Pocahontas and John Rolfe were wed, and there was a time of peace between the Indians and English until Powhatan's death.

Pocahontas - The native Indian daughter of Chief Powahatan, who was one of the first to marry an Englishman (John Rolfe) and return to England with him (1595-1617). She also saved the life of Captain John Smith, paving the way for many positive English and Native relations.

John Rolfe - An Englishman who became a colonist in the early settlement of Virginia and married Pocahontas. Rolfe was also the savior of the Virginia colony by perfecting the tobacco industry in North America. He was killed in 1622, during one of many Indian attacks on the colony.

Lord De la Warr – English nobleman who arrived in Jamestown in 1610 with a declaration of war from the Virginia Company. This began the four year Anglo-Powhatan War during which time he used brutal "Irish tactics" in battle.

Lord Baltimore – 1694 - He was the founder of Maryland, a colony which offered religious freedom, and a refuge for the persecuted Roman Catholics.

James Oglethorpe - founder of Georgia in 1733; soldier, statesman, philanthropist. Started Georgia (a) as a buffer to Spanish Florida and (b) as a haven for people in debt because of his interest in prison reform..

Anne Hutchinson – Female religious dissenter whose ideas provoked an intense religious and political crisis in the Massachusetts Bay Colony between 1636 and 1638. She challenged the principles of Massachusetts' religious and political system and her ideas became known as the heresy of antinomianism, causing her to be banished form the colony

Roger Williams - He was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony for challenging Puritan ideas. He later established Rhode Island and helped it to foster religious toleration.

Henry Hudson - Discovered what today is known as the Hudson River. Sailed for the Dutch even though he was originally from England. He was looking for a northwest passage through North America.

Peter Stuyvesant - A Dutch General; He led a small military expedition in 1664. He was known as "Father Wooden Leg." Lost the New Netherlands to the English. He was governor of New Netherlands.

William Bradford - A pilgrim that lived in the northern colony called Plymouth. He was chosen governor 30 times. He also conducted experiments of living in the wilderness and wrote about them; well known for "Of Plymouth Plantation."

Thomas Hooker - 1635; a Boston Puritan, brought a group of fellow Boston Puritans to newly founded Hartford, Connecticut.

William Penn - English Quaker; started the "Holy Experiment" of Pennsylvania; persecuted because he was a Quaker; 1681 he got a grant to go over to the New World; "first American advertising man"; freedom of worship there

John Winthrop - John Winthrop immigrated to the Mass. Bay Colony in the 1630's to become the first governor and to led a religious experiment. He once said, "We shall be a city on a hill," highlighting the special nature of Massachusetts.

William Berkeley - He was a British colonial governor of Virginia from 1642-52. He showed that he had favorites in his second term which led to the Bacon's rebellion in 1676 , which he ruthlessly suppressed. He had poor frontier defense.

Jonathan Edwards - An American theologian and Congregational clergyman whose sermons stirred the religious revival, called the Great Awakening. He is best known for his *Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God* sermon.

Benjamin Franklin - Born January 17, 1706 in Boston, Massachusetts, Franklin taught himself math, history, science, English, and five other languages. He owned a successful printing and publishing company in Philadelphia. He conducted studies of electricity, invented bifocal glasses, the lightning rod, and the stove. He was an important diplomat and statesman and eventually signed the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

Michel-Guillaume de Crevecour - French settler of America in the 1770s, who posed the question, "What then, is this American?" after seeing people in America who had really become a mixture of many nationalities.

George Whitefield - Became known in 1738 during the 1st Great Awakening as a great preacher who had recently been an alehouse attendant. Everyone in the colonies loved to hear him preach of love and forgiveness because he had a passionate style of preaching. This led to new missionary work in the Americas in converting Indians and Africans to Christianity, as well as lessening the importance of the old clergy.

John Peter Zenger - Zenger was a newspaper printer in the eighteenth century. Using the power of the press, he protested the royal governor in 1734-35. He was put on trial for this "act of treason." The jury went against the royal governor and ruled Zenger innocent, since what he'd written was true. This set the standards for freedom of the press.

Phillis Wheatley - Born around 1753, Wheatley was a slave girl who became a poet. At age eight, she was brought to Boston. Although she had no formal education, Wheatley was taken to England at age 20 and published a book of poetry.

John S. Copley – Copley was a famous Revolution era painter. Copley had to travel to England to finish his study of the arts. Although he was an American citizen, he was loyal to England during the Revolution.

Key Terms

Slavery - the process of buying people (generally Africans) who come under the complete authority of their owners for life, and intended to be worked heavily. It became prominent in colonial times around the mid to late 1600's because of the labor intensive nature of the crops being grown, and the desire for a profit; mainly used on southern plantations

House of Burgesses - The House of Burgesses was the first representative assembly in the New World. The London Company authorized the settlers to select and summon this assembly. It was the first of many miniature parliaments to sprout form the soil of America → the beginnings of self-rule in America.

Royal Charter - A document given to the founders of a colony by the monarch with special privileges and having the "rights as all Englishmen, established as a general relationship as either a: (1) Royal- direct rule of colony by monarch, (2) Corporate- Colony is run by a joint-stock company, (3) Proprietary- colony is under rule of someone chosen by the king.

"Slave Codes" - In 1661 a set of "codes" was made. It denied slaves basic fundamental rights, and gave their owners permission to treat them as they saw fit.

Yeoman - An owner and cultivator of a small farm.

Proprietor - a person who was granted charters of ownership by the king: proprietary colonies were Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware: proprietors founded colonies from 1634 until 1681: a famous proprietor is William Penn

Longhouse - The chief dwelling place of the Iroquois Indians; c. 1500s-1600s; longhouses served as a meeting place as well as the homes for many of the Native Americans. They also provided unity between tribes of Iroquois Confederacy.

Squatter - A person who settles on land without title or right (similar to a "homesteader."), first practiced in the Carolinas.

Primogeniture - A system of inheritance in which the eldest son in a family received all of his father's land. As a result the 2nd and 3rd sons, etc., were forced to seek fortune elsewhere, often traveling to America to seek their fortune.

Indentured Servitude - Indentured servants were Englishmen who were outcasts of their country, would work in the Americas for a certain amount of time as servants, usually seven years before being free to go.

"Starving Time" - The winter of 1609 to 1610 was known as the "starving time" to the colonists of Virginia. Only sixty members of the original four hundred colonists survived. The rest died of starvation because they did not possess the skills that were necessary to obtain food in the New World.

Act of Toleration - A legal document that allowed all Christian religions in Maryland. Protestants intruded on the Catholics in 1649 around Maryland. The act protected the Catholics from Protestant rage of sharing the land. Maryland became the #1 colony to shelter Catholics in the New World.

Virginia Company - A joint-stock company, based in Virginia in 1607, founded to find gold and a water way to the Indies. Confirmed to all Englishmen that they would have the same life in the New World, as they had in England, with the same rights. 3 of their ships transported the people that would found Jamestown in 1607.

Iroquois Confederacy - The Iroquois Confederacy was a military power consisting of Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, and Senecas, founded in the late 1500s. These tribal groups would ally with either the French or the English depending on which would be the most to their advantage. During the American Revolution, the Confederacy mostly sided with the British and when the British were defeated, most of the Iroquois had to move to reservations in Canada.

Patroonship - Patroonship was vast Dutch feudal estates fronting the Hudson River in the early 1600's. They were granted to promoters who agreed to settle fifty people on them.

Predestination - Primary idea behind Calvinism; states that salvation or damnation are foreordained and unalterable; first put forth by John Calvin in 1531; was the core belief of the Puritans who settled New England in the seventeenth century.

Freemen – a colonial period term used to describe indentured servants who had finished their terms of indenture and could live freely on their own land.

Covenant - A binding agreement made by the Puritans whose doctrine said the whole purpose of the government was to enforce God's laws. This applied to believers and non-believers.

Protestant Reformation - The Protestant Revolution was a religious revolution, during the 16th century that ended the supremacy of the Catholic Church and resulted in the establishment of the Protestant Churches.

Pilgrims - Separatists; worried by "Dutchification" of their children they left Holland on the Mayflower in 1620; they landed at Plymouth Rock in Massachusetts.

New England Confederation - New England Confederation was a union of four colonies consisting of the two Massachusetts colonies (The Bay colony and Plymouth colony) and the two Connecticut colonies (New Haven and scattered valley settlements) in 1643. The purpose of the confederation was to defend against enemies such as the Indians, French, Dutch, and prevent inter-colonial problems that affected all four colonies.

Calvinism - Set of beliefs established in the 1500's by John Calvin that the Puritans followed. It preached virtues of simple worship, strict morals, pre-destination and hard work.

Massachusetts Bay Colony - One of the first settlements in New England established in 1630 as major Puritan colony. It was a major trading center that later absorbed the Plymouth community.

Dominion of New England – Established in 1686 under the royal authority of King James II (encompassing the New England Colonies, as well as New York and New Jersey). Ended in 1688 when James abdicated the throne.

Navigation Acts (Laws) - In the 1660's England restricted colonial trade, saying Americans couldn't trade with other countries. The colonies were only allowed to trade with England.

Puritans - They were a group of religious reformists who wanted to "purify" the Anglican Church. Their ideas started with John Calvin in the 16th century and they first began to leave England in 1608.

General Court - a Puritan representative assembly elected by the freemen; they assisted the governor; this was the early form of Puritan democracy in the 1600's

Separatists - Pilgrims that started out in Holland in the 1620's who traveled over the Atlantic Ocean on the Mayflower. As the purest, most extreme Pilgrims, they claimed to be too strong to be discouraged by minor problems as others were.

Quakers - Members of the Religious Society of Friends who believed in equality of all peoples and resisted the military. They also believe that the religious authority is the decision of the individual (without outside influence.) They settled in Pennsylvania, were "nice" to the Indians, and were anti-slavery.

Protestant Ethic - mid 1600's; a commitment made by the Puritans in which they seriously dwelled on working and pursuing worldly affairs. It is sometimes called the "Protestant Work Ethic."

Mayflower Compact - 1620- A contract made by the voyagers on the Mayflower agreeing that they would form a simple government where majority ruled. Often considered the first step in self-government in the Northern colonies.

Fundamental Orders - In 1639 the Connecticut River colony settlers had an open meeting and they established a constitution called the Fundamental Orders (creating the first constitution in the colonies that was a beginning for the other states' charters and constitutions).

Headright system - way to attract immigrants; gave 50 acres of land to anyone who paid their way and/or any plantation owner that paid an immigrants way; mainly a system in the southern colonies.

Jeremiads - In the 1600's, Puritan preachers noticed a decline in the religious devotion of second-generation settlers. To combat this decreasing piety, they preached a type of sermon called the jeremiad, which focused on the teachings of Jeremiah, a Biblical prophet who warned of doom.

Middle Passage - middle segment of the forced journey that slaves made from Africa to America throughout the 1600's; it consisted of the dangerous trip across the Atlantic Ocean; many slaves perished on this segment of the journey

Bacon's Rebellion - In 1676, Bacon, a young planter led a rebellion against people who were friendly to the Indians. In the process he torched Jamestown, Virginia and was murdered by Indians.

Leisler's Rebellion - 1689-1691, an ill-fated bloody insurgency in New York City took place between landholders and merchants.

Halfway Covenant - A Puritan church policy; In 1662, the Halfway Covenant allowed partial membership rights to persons not yet converted into the Puritan church; It lessened the difference between the "elect" members of the church from the regular members; Women soon made up a larger portion of Puritan congregations.

Paxton Boys – They were a group of Scots-Irish men living in the Appalachian hills that wanted protection from Indian attacks (similar to Nathaniel Bacon of 1676). They made an armed march on Philadelphia in 1764. They protested the lenient way that the Quakers treated the Indians. Their ideas started the Regulator Movement in North Carolina.

Regulator Movement - It was a movement during the 1760's by western North Carolinians, mainly Scots-Irish, that resented the way that the Eastern part of the state dominated political affairs. They believed that the tax money was being unevenly distributed. Many of its members joined the American Revolutionists.

Great Awakening - The Great Awakening was a religious revival occurring in the 1730's and 1740's to motivate the souls of colonial America. Motivational speakers such as Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield helped to bring Americans together.

Catawba Nation - A group of the remains of several different Indian tribes that joined together in the late 1700's. The Catawba Nation was in the Southern Piedmont region of the Carolinas. Forced migration made the Indians join in this group.

Old and New Lights - In the early 1700's, old lights were simply orthodox members of the clergy who believed that the new ways of revivals and emotional preaching were unnecessary. New lights were the more modern-preaching members of the clergy who strongly believed in the Great Awakening.

Triangular trade – The triangular trade was a small, profitable trading route started by people in (1) New England who would barter a product to get slaves in (2) Africa, and then sell them to the (3) West Indies in order to get molasses to make rum which would be shipped north to New England.

Molasses Act - A British law passed in 1773 to change a trade pattern in the American colonies by taxing molasses imported into colonies not ruled by Britain. Along with the Navigation Acts, the Molasses Act was part of Britain's policy of mercantilism. Americans responded to this attempt to damage their international trade through bribery and smuggling.

Scots-Irish - A group of restless people who fled their home in Scotland in the 1600s to escape poverty and religious oppression. They first relocated to Ireland and then to America in the 1700s. They left their mark on the backcountry of Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, where many Presbyterian churches were established by the Scots-Irish.

Huguenots -- French Protestants that lived in France from about 1560 to 1629. At first the new religious group was royally protected, but toward the end of the reign of King Francis I they were persecuted. Nevertheless, they continued to grow, were persecuted, then fled to the New World.

UNIT #2 – Part III (1754-1800)

Chapters 6 - 10

History Makers

Samuel de Champlain -- French explorer who sailed to the West Indies, Mexico, and Panama. He wrote many books telling of his trips to Mexico City and Niagara Falls. His greatest accomplishment was his exploration of the St. Lawrence River and his latter settlement of Quebec.

William Pitt -- British leader between 1757-1758 who earned himself the name, "Organizer of Victory" for his leadership in changing the direction and organization of the French & Indian War. The village of Pittsburg, PA, was named after him.

James Wolfe -- British general whose success in the Battle of Quebec won Canada for the British Empire. Even though the battle was only 15 minutes and he was killed in the line of duty, it was a decisive battle in the French and Indian War.

Edward Braddock -- British commander during the French and Indian War. He attempted to capture Fort Duquesne in 1755, but was defeated by the French and the Indians who fought "Indian Style of Warfare" (guerilla warfare hiding behind trees and rocks) Unfortunately, Braddock was mortally wounded.

Pontiac -- Indian Chief who led a post-war fight in the Ohio River Valley and Great Lakes Region in 1763 to prevent British colonial expansion. His actions led to the Proclamation of 1763, which forbade American settlements across the Appalachians and infuriated Americans who felt they'd just fought a war to win that land.

John Hancock -- Nicknamed "King of the Smugglers," he was a wealthy Massachusetts merchant in 1776 who was important in persuading the American colonies to declare their independence from England. He was the ringleader in storing gunpowder which resulted in the battles in Lexington and Concord, initiating the American Revolution.

Lord North -- 1770's-1782, King George III's stout prime minister (governor during Boston Tea Party) in the 1770's. Lord North's rule fell in March of 1782, which therefore ended the rule of George III for a short while.

George Grenville -- The British Prime Minister from 1763-1765 who ordered the Navy to enforce the unpopular Navigation Laws (1763), and got Parliament to pass the Sugar Act (1764), Quartering Act (1765), and Stamp Act (1765), which angered and unified the colonists and helped provide the beginnings of the American Revolution.

Samuel Adams -- Often called the "Penman of the Revolution," he was a master propagandist and an engineer of rebellion. He organized the local Committees of Correspondence in Massachusetts, starting with Boston in 1772.

Charles Townshend – He was in control of the British ministry and was nicknamed "Champagne Charley" for his brilliant speeches in Parliament while drunk. He persuaded Parliament to pass the Townshend Acts in 1767.

King George III – He was king of England in the 1770's. Though he was a good man, he was not a good ruler. He lost all of the 13 American colonies and caused America to start to gain its freedom.

George Washington -- A military leader in the French and Indian War who was defeated at the Battle of Fort Necessity by the French. He was the commander of Virginia's frontier troops as a colonel and was eventually made Commander of the Continental Army during the American Revolution.

William Howe -- English general who commanded the English forces at Bunker Hill and later marched his forces to join the main British army for an attack on Philadelphia.

Nathanael Greene – Greene was a colonial general who used the fighting tactic of retreating and getting the English to pursue him for miles, biding his time and waiting for the chance to make a move. The significance was that he helped clear Georgia and South Carolina of British troops.

Benedict Arnold -- He was an American General during the Revolutionary War who prevented the British from reaching Ticonderoga, delaying the British assault on New York. Later, in 1778, he tried to help the British take West Point and the Hudson River but he was found out and declared a traitor.

Baron Von Steuben -- A stern, Prussian drillmaster that taught American soldiers during the Revolutionary War how to successfully fight the British.

John Burgoyne –British general that submitted a plan for invading New York from Canada. However, he surrendered at Saratoga on Oct. 17, 1777. This decisive battle helped to bring France into the war as an ally for the United States.

Charles Cornwallis -- British general who lost battles to George Washington on December 26, 1776 and on January 3, 1777. He made his mark on history when he was forced to surrender to Washington after the Battle of Yorktown.

Thomas Paine – A passionate and persuasive writer who published the bestseller, *Common Sense* in 1776, which promoted the radical idea that the colonies should set up as an independent, democratic, republic away from England.

George Rogers Clark -- Clark was a frontiersman who led the seizing of 3 British forts in 1777 along the Ohio River. This later led to the British giving the region north of the Ohio River to the United States.

Richard Henry Lee – He was a member of Philadelphia's Continental Congress during the late 1770's. On June 7, 1776 he declared, "These United colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states." This resolution was the start of the Declaration of Independence and end to British relations.

Horatio Gates -- He started in the English army and worked his way up through the ranks. Later, during the revolution, he changed sides and took charge of the Continental army of the North. He led the Continental victory at Saratoga, but to General Charles Cornwallis in Camden, SC.

John Paul Jones -- He was a daring, hard-fighting young Scotsman who helped destroy British merchant ships by commanding American ships in 1777. He successfully fought the American war against the British Navy.

Marquis de Lafayette -- A wealthy French nobleman, nicknamed the "French Gamecock," he was made Major General of colonial army. He got commission on part of his family but nevertheless supplied America with invaluable help.

Admiral de Grasse -- Admiral de Grasse operated a powerful French fleet in the West Indies. He advised America that he was free to join with them in an assault on Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1780.

Comte de Rochambeau – He commanded a powerful French army of 6,000 troops in the summer of 1780 and arrived in Newport, Rhode Island. Then they planned the Franco-American attack on New York that resulted in Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown on October 19, 1781.

Patrick Henry -- He was a fiery lawyer during Revolutionary War times. Supporting a break from Great Britain, he is famous for the words, "…give me liberty, or give me death!" which concluded a speech given to the Virginia Assembly in 1775. This quote is a symbol of American patriotism still today.

James Madison -- Nicknamed "the Father of the Constitution," he was a talented politician sent to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia on May 25, 1787. His notable contributions to the Constitution helped to convince the public to ratify it. He later wrote the Bill of Rights then was the 5th president of the U.S.

Daniel Shays -- Shays was a radical veteran of the Revolution who led Shays' Rebellion that influenced the founding fathers to reassess the Articles of Confederation.

John Adams -- Patriot of the American Revolution and second president of the U.S. He attended the Continental Congress in 1774 as a delegate from Georgia. He was a Federalist who was Vice President under Washington in 1789, and later became president by three votes in 1796. Known for his quarrel with France, he was involved in the XYZ Affair, the "Quasi War", and the Convention of 1800. Later though, he was also known for his belated push for peace with France in 1800. Regarding his personality, he was a "respectful irritation."

Abigail Adams -- She was the wife of second president John Adams. She attempted to get rights for the "Ladies" from her husband who at the time was on the committee for designing the Declaration of Independence.

Henry Knox – He was an American Revolutionary War general and the first Secretary of War under President George Washington, beginning with the new government in 1789.

Alexander Hamilton – He was a great political leader and youngest and brightest of the Federalists. He was known as the "father of the National Debt." Hailing from New York, he became a major general and was a military genius. He became Secretary of the Treasury under George Washington in 1789 and established a plan for the economy that went into effect in 1790 including a (1) tariff that passed in 1789, (2) a plan to take care of the national debt which included (a) funding the debt at face value or "funding at par," and (b) the assumption of state debts by the federal government, (3) an excise tax on whiskey in 1791, and (4) a plan for a National Bank which was approved in 1791. His ideas founded the Federalist Party which opposed Jefferson's Republicans.

Thomas Jefferson -- He was a member of the House of Burgesses, wrote the Declaration of Independence, was ambassador to France, and was the third president of the United States of America. With his Declaration of Independence, he declared the colonies' freedom from England. Under the executive branch of the new constitution, Thomas Jefferson was the Secretary of State. . Thomas Jefferson's beliefs led to the creation of the political party known as the Democratic-Republicans. While president, he bought the Louisiana Purchase and had Lewis and Clark explore it.

John Jay – John Jay was the First Chief Justice of the United States, and also an American statesman and jurist. Elected to the Continental Congress, he also helped negotiate the Treaty of Paris with Great Britain, ending the American Revolution. Appointed by Washington, Jay negotiated a settlement with Britain to settle the threat of war. This became known as Jay's Treaty. He was also known for helping Alexander Hamilton and James Madison write the series of articles known as "The Federalist Papers."

"Mad" Anthony Wayne – He was a general who beat Northwest Indians at the Battle of Fallen Timbers on August 20, 1794. There, the Indians left British-made arms on the fields of battle which angered the Americans. After that, the Treaty of Greenville in 1795 led to the Indians ceding their claims to a vast tract in the Ohio Country.

Talleyrand – Talleyrand was the French foreign minister involved in the "XYZ Affair." In 1797, Adams sent a diplomatic commission to France to settle matters regarding France's dislike of the Jay Treaty (1794). The commission was sent to talk to Talleyrand about the seizing of American ships by the French. Communication between the commission and Talleyrand existed between three "go-betweens," (XYZ). They requested a loan and a bribe for talking to Talleyrand in person. Americans soon rejected this act and effectively started an undeclared war with France.

Key Terms

French and Indian War – A war that generally saw the French and Indians team up against English and Americans. I took place on American soil over control of the Ohio River Valley. The English defeated the French in 1763. Historical significance lay in the facts that (1) it established England as the number one world power, (2) France was totally kicked out of North America, (3) England/America gained the land all the way to the Mississippi River, and (4) subsequent events began to gradually change the attitudes of the colonists toward England for the worse.

Albany Congress -- A conference in the United States colonies from June 19 through July 11, 1754 in Albany New York. It advocated a union of the British colonies for their security and defense against French. Ben Franklin was the famous proponent of the idea with his "Join or Die" disjointed snake cartoon. Eventually, unity was NOT achieved though, as the colonies didn't want to give up their independence and sovereignty to a national group.

Proclamation of 1763 -- An English law enacted after gaining territory from the French at the end of the French and Indian War. It forbade the colonists from settling beyond the Appalachian Mountains. The colonists felt betrayed by the act thinking they'd just fought the war for the land then were not allowed to settle there. The Proclamation of 1763 caused the first major revolt against the British.

Mercantilism -- Economic theory that simply states a nation's power is determined by its wealth in gold. According to this doctrine, the colonies existed for the benefit of the mother country; they should add to its wealth, prosperity, and self-sufficiency. The settlers were regarded more or less as tenants. They were expected to produce tobacco and other products needed in England and not to bother their heads with dangerous experiments in agriculture or self-government.

"No Taxation without Representation" -- This is a theory of popular government that developed in England. This doctrine was used by the colonists to protest the Stamp Act of 1765. The colonists declared that they had no one representing them in Parliament, so Parliament had no right to tax them. England continued to tax the colonists causing them to deny Parliament's authority completely. Thus, the colonists began to consider their own political independence. This eventually led to revolutionary consequences.

Royal Veto -- A royal veto was when legislation passed by the colonial assemblies conflicted with British regulations. It was then declared void by the Privy Council. It was resented by the colonists even though it was only used 469 times out of 8563 laws.

Internal/External Taxation -- Internal taxation were taxes on goods within the colonies and acted much like a sales tax. The Stamp Act of 1765 is an example of internal taxation. External taxation applied to imports into the colonies. The merchant importing the good paid the tax on it, much like the Sugar Act of 1764. Colonists were more accepting of external taxation and more opposed to internal taxation.

"Virtual" representation -- Theory that claimed that every member of Parliament represented all British subjects, even those Americans in Boston or Charleston who had never voted for a member of the London Parliament.

Boycott -- To abstain from using, buying, or dealing with; labor unions, consumer groups, countries boycott products to force a company or government to change its politics.

The Boards of Trade -- An English legislative body, based in London, that was instituted for the governing and economic control of the American colonies. It lacked many powers, but kept the colonies functioning under the mercantile system while its influence lasted. The height of the Boards' power was in the late 1690's

Sons of Liberty -- An organization established in 1765, these members (usually in the middle or upper class) resisted the Stamp Act of 1765. Even though the Stamp Act was repealed in 1766, the Sons of Liberty combined with the Daughters of Liberty remained active in resistance movements.

Quebec Act -- After the French and Indian War, the English had claim to the Quebec Region, a French-speaking area. Because of the cultural difference, England had a dilemma on what to do with the region. The Quebec Act, passed in 1774, allowed the French colonists to go back freely to their own customs. The colonists had the right to worship the Catholic faith freely. Also, it extended to the Quebec region south into the Ohio River Valley. It also said the area did not have to have a trial by jury (which was the French traditional norm). The American colonists felt betrayed because (1) Catholic lands grew, (2) the Proclamation Line of 1763 forbade English/American settlement (and wasn't that why they'd fought the French and Indian War anyway?), and (3) the Americans felt the right to trial by jury was under attack. The Quebec Act created more tension between the colonists and the British and helped lead to the American Revolution.

Navigation Acts -- Starting in 1650 and into the early 1700s, the British passed a series of laws to put pressure on the colonists known as the Navigation Acts. For example, an early act said that all goods must be shipped in colonial or English ships, and all imports to colonies must be on colonial or English ships or the ships of the producer. A 1660 version enumerated articles, such as sugar, tobacco, and cotton, saying they could only be exported to England from the colonies. A 1663 version of the Navigation Acts known as the "Staple Act of 1663" said all imports to the colonies must go through England. A 1673 add-on to the Staple Act collected tax from imports to the colonies for England. In 1696 the last act of the Navigation Acts, at least in theory, enforced all of the Navigation Acts, and established penalties for violators. Also, it established *admiralty courts* in the colonies for prosecuting violations.

Molasses Act of 1733 – This act placed a tax on molasses which was a major commodity from the West Indies. It coincides with the Navigation Acts in that they were both manifestations of the British policies of mercantilism. It was the first of many taxes that came later on.

Sugar Act -- In 1764, this act was put in place for raising revenue in the colonies for the crown. It increased the duties on foreign sugar, mainly from the West Indies. After protests from the colonists, the duties were lowered.

Quartering Act -- Law passed by Britain to force colonists to pay taxes to house and feed British soldiers. Passed in the same few years as the Navigation Laws of 1763, the Sugar Act of 1764, and the Stamp Act of 1765, it stirred up even more resentment for the British. The legislature of New York was suspended in 1767 for failing to comply with the act.

Stamp Act – In 1765, Parliament passed the Stamp Act, requiring the colonists to pay for a stamp to go on many of the documents essential to their lives. These documents included deeds, mortgages, liquor licenses, playing cards, and almanacs. The colonists heartily objected to this direct tax and in protest petitioned the king, formed the Stamp Act Congress, and boycotted English imports. In 1766 Parliament repealed the Stamp Act, a major victory for colonists.

Stamp Act Congress – Meeting which met in New York City with twenty-seven delegates from nine colonies in 1765. It had little effect at the time but broke barriers and helped move toward colonial unity. The act was repealed in 1766.

Declaratory Act -- In 1766, the English Parliament repealed the Stamp Act and at the same time signed the Declaratory Act. This document stated that Parliament had the right "to bind" the colonies "in all cases whatsoever." It is important in history because it stopped the violence and rebellions against the tax on stamps. Also, it restarted trade with England, which had temporarily stopped as a defiant reaction to the Stamp Act. However, it stated that Britain still had the right to tax (which it would continue to use).

Townshend Acts -- In 1767, "Champagne Charley" Townshend persuaded Parliament to pass the Townshend Acts. These acts put a light import duty on such things as glass, lead, paper, and tea. The acts met slight protest from the colonists, who found ways around the taxes such as buying smuggled tea. Due to its minute profits, the Townshend Acts were repealed in 1770, except for the tax on tea. The tax on tea was kept to keep alive the principle of Parliamentary taxation.

Admiralty courts -- Offenders of the Sugar Act of 1764 and the Stamp Act of 1765 were tried in courts with no juries where the defendant was presumed guilty until proven innocent. Americans felt their basic rights as Englishmen were being violated, and the animosity created fuel for independence from England.

Committees of Correspondence – A letter-writing network. Samuel Adams started the first committee in Boston in 1772 to spread propaganda and secret information by way of letters. They were used to sustain opposition to British policy. The committees were extremely effective and critical in building and creating a revolutionary spirit amongst the Americans. Also, the Committees of Correspondence were a predecessor of the Continental Congress. It was the men on the Committee who later were in the Congress.

First Continental Congress – The Congress was a convention and a consultative body that met for seven weeks, from September 5 to October 26, 1774, in Philadelphia. It was the Americans' response to the Intolerable Acts and considered ways of redressing colonial grievances. All the colonies except Georgia sent 55 distinguished men in all. John Adams persuaded his colleagues to move closer to revolution and they wrote a Declaration of Rights and appeals to the British American colonies, the king, and British people. The Congress created The Association which called for a complete boycott of English goods. The Association was the closest thing to a written constitution until the Constitution. As time wore on, the peaceful petitions were rejected which created a pathway to revolution.

"The Association" -- A document produced by the Continental Congress in 1775 that called for a complete boycott of British goods. This included non-importation (boycotts), non-exportation and non-consumption. It was the closest approach to a written constitution yet from the colonies. It was hoped to bring back the days before Parliamentary taxation. Those who violated The Association in America were tarred and feathered.

Boston Tea Party -- A "revolt" on the Tea Act passed by Parliament where he Sons of Liberty, led by Samuel Adams, dressed up like Indians and raided English ships in Boston Harbor. They dumped thousands of pounds of tea into the harbor. As a result, the Massachusetts charter was taken away.

Intolerable Acts -- Passed in 1774 after the Boston Tea Party, that were considered unfair because they were designed to chastise Boston in particular, yet affected all the colonies by the Boston Port Act which closed Boston Harbor until damages were paid.

Loyalists (Tories) – Colonials loyal to the king during the American Revolution.

Continental -- The name Continental is associated to two congresses. The first is in 1774 and the second is in 1775. They both took place in Philadelphia. The Continental Congress brought the leaders of the thirteen colonies together. This was the beginning of our national union.

Hessians -- German soldiers hired by George III to smash colonial rebellion. They proved good in a mechanical sense, but they were more concerned about booty than duty, meaning, they didn't care which side really won the war.

Mercenaries -- A mercenary is a person hired for service in the army of a foreign country. For example, in the late 1760's George III hired German soldiers (Hessians) to fight in the British army against Americans

Natural Rights theory -- The theory that people are born with certain "natural rights," rights which cannot be taken away. Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, said these included the rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Privateering -- Privateers were privately owned armed ships specifically authorized by Congress to prey on enemy shipping and smuggle in needed supplies. There were over a thousand American privateers who responded to the call of patriotism and profit. The privateers brought in urgently needed gold, harassed the enemy, and raised American morale.

2nd Continental Congress -- The congress met in Philadelphia on May 10, 1775. Three delegates added to the Congress were Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and John Hancock. The Congress took on governmental duties and united all the colonies for the war effort. They selected George Washington as commander of the army. They encouraged the colonies to set themselves up as states. On July 4, 1776 they adopted the Declaration of Independence. The Congress ended March 1, 1781 when a Congress authorized by the Articles of Confederation took over.

Common Sense -- A pamphlet written in 1776 that was one of the most potent publications ever. It called for the colonists to realize their mistreatment and push for independence from England. The author, Thomas Paine, introduced ideas such as the fact that nowhere in the universe was a smaller heavenly body control a larger. For this reason there was no reason for England to have control over the vast lands of America. The pamphlet was high-class journalism as well as propaganda and sold a total of 120,000 copies within a few months.

Declaration of Independence -- This was formally approved by the Congress on July 4, 1776. This "shout heard round the world" has been a source of inspiration to countless revolutionary movements against arbitrary authority. The document sharply separated Loyalists from Patriots and helped to start the revolution by allowing England to hear of the colonists' disagreements with British authority.

Whigs/Patriots -- These were the names given to the party of patriots of the new land resisting England prior to the Declaration of Independence.

Treaty of Paris of 1783 -- The British recognized the independence of the United States. It granted boundaries, which stretched from the Mississippi River on the west, to the Great Lakes on the north, and to Spanish Florida on the south. The Yankees retained a share of Newfoundland for fishing, which greatly upset the Canadians.

Federation -- This is a two-level government, the state and national (federal) levels, with the national government holding the most power. This involved the yielding by the states of their sovereignty to a completely new federal government. This would give the states freedom to control their local affairs.

Checks & Balances -- This was the principle of government under which separate branches are employed to prevent actions by the other branches and are induced to share power. The framers of the Constitution for the U.S. saw the policy of checks and balances necessary for the government to run smoothly. This principle has prevented any one branch from taking over the government and making all the decisions (i.e., having a dictatorship).

Sovereignty -- This is defined as supreme political power. When the Continental Congress in 1776 asked the colonies to draft new constitutions, it was asking them to become new states, whose sovereignty, according to republicanism, would rest on the people's authority. Power in the people's hands is the basis for democracy.

Mobocracy -- The term "mobocracy" is the fear that the nation would be ruled by a mob, such as during the Stamp Act when the colonists become angered and protested it by forming mobs and doing such things as ransacking houses and stealing the money of stamp agents. Another example was Shay's Rebellion.

Consent of the governed -- The people of a country have to give their consent to be governed, otherwise they have the right to over-throw the government. This theory was coined by John Locke.

Republicanism -- The theory of republicanism was that the government was under the authority of the people it governs. A republic is made of representatives chosen by the people. The power in the people's hands is the basis for democracy. The writers of the constitution used the republicanism theory and experimented with this type of government on the largest scale ever attempted.

States' Rights -- The anti-federalists opposed the Constitution because they thought it did not give enough power to the states. They believed that each state deserved certain rights that were not clearly defined in the Constitution but were pertinent to a democracy. Since these rights were not included in the original draft of the Constitution, there was a delay in the ratification process until the states were promised their rights would be protected in a Bill of Rights. This protection was made through the Tenth Amendment saying any power not listed in the Constitution would be reserved to the states.

Anarchy – Anarchy is a lack of a strong government, often resulting in chaos. It gives no security to landowners or upper-class people (wealthy). There is no stability, and what few laws exist are openly defied with no form of punishment. Anarchy coincides with the notion of the "mobocracy" and Daniel Shays' Rebellion, and motivated the Founding Fathers to strengthen the federal government.

Society of the Cincinnati – The Cincinnati was a group of Continental Army officers formed a military order in 1783. They were criticized for their aristocratic ideals and tendencies.

The "large-state plan" -- It was the plan purposed by Virginia to set up Congress where the number of representatives per state would be based on population, giving the larger states an advantage. It was first written as a framework for the Constitution.

Great Compromise -- This compromise at the 1787 Constitutional Convention was between the large and small states over how representation in Congress would be determined. The Great Compromise resolved that there would be representation by population in the House of Representatives, and equal representation would exist in the Senate. Each state, regardless of size, would have 2 Senators. All tax bills and revenues would originate in the House. This compromise combined the needs of both large and small states and formed a fair and sensible resolution to their problems.

Confederation -- This is a group of sovereign states, each of which is free to act independently from the others. In 1776, when America gained its independence, a loose confederation was formed among the thirteen colonies. Under this confederation, the states were united by a weak national government, which was completely lacking constitutional authority. The national government had some control over issues such as military affairs and foreign policy. The states, however, took the majority of power into their own hands, such as the power to coin money and raise armies. The reasoning for the weak confederation (as opposed to a strong federal government) was the fear that a strong federal government would turn out to be little or no better than the king had been.

Articles of Confederation -- The Articles were the first "constitution" governing the Untied States after the revolution. It was ratified in 1781 and provided for a "firm league of friendship." The legislative branch (Congress) had no power to regulate commerce or forcibly collect taxes and there was no national executive or judicial branch. Despite its weaknesses, it was an important stepping-stone towards the present Constitution because without it the states would never have consented to the Constitution.

Electoral College -- This was a group of electors chosen by the people to elect the president of the United States in every election year. This system was born alongside the U.S. Constitution. The reasoning for forming it was that many conservatives simply felt the common man was too ignorant to make wise decisions on such important matters. An electoral college of educated men would fix this. This system is a way of speeding up presidential elections and is still in force today.

Three-Fifths Compromise -- This was a compromise where a black slave was counted as three-fifths of a person when they were counting the population. The southern states wanted them counted as one whole person for more representatives in the House of Representatives. The northern states did not want them counted at all, and 3/5 was the number negotiated.

Land Ordinance of 1785 – This was a red-letter law which stated that the disputed land of the Old Northwest (today's Midwest) was to be equally divided into townships (6 miles by 6 miles) and sold for federal income. It also promoted education (by reserving section #16 for schools) and ended confusing legal disagreements over land.

Northwest Ordinance – The ordinance answered the question, "How will new states be made?" It said that sections of land were similar to colonies for a while, and under the control of the Federal Government. Once a territory was inhabited by 60,000 people, then Congress would review its constitution and admit it as a state. Slavery was prohibited in tNorthwest Territories. This plan worked so well it became the model for other frontier areas.

Anti-Federalists – The Anti-Federalists were people against the Federalists (who wanted the Constitution ratified) in 1787. They disagreed with the Constitution because they believed people's rights were being taken away without a Bill of Rights. They were angered by dropping annual elections, the non-existence of God in the government, a standing army, and basically the strengthening of the federal government.

Shay's Rebellion – A rebellion led by Captain Daniel Shays, Revolutionary War veteran. It was an uprising that flared up in western Massachusetts. Impoverished backcountry farmers, many of them Revolutionary War veterans, were losing their farms through mortgage foreclosures and tax delinquencies. They demanded cheap paper money, lighter taxes, and a suspension of mortgage foreclosures. Hundreds of angry agitators attempted to enforce these demands. Massachusetts authorities, supported by wealthy citizens, raised a small army under General Lincoln and smashed the movement.

Federalists -- A political party consisting of the wealthier, more educated, more respectable citizens of the time. Federalists generally lived along the eastern seaboard in the 1790's, They believed in advocating a strong federal government and fought for the adoption of the United States Constitution in 1787-1788.

Constitution of the United States -- This is the foundation of our country's national government. It was drafted in Philadelphia in 1787 and ratified two years later. The Constitution establishes a government with direct authority over all citizens, it defines the powers of the national government, and it establishes protection for the rights of states and of every individual.

The Federalist Papers – These were a series of articles written in New York newspapers as a source of propaganda for a stronger central government. The articles, written by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison, were a way for the writers to express their belief that it is better to have a stronger central government. The papers turned out to be a penetrating commentary written on the Constitution. Most famous of these were *Federalist Papers #10* and *#54.*

Assumption – Assumption was part of Hamilton's economic theory. It stated that the federal government would assume all the states' debts for the American Revolution. This angered states such as Virginia who had already paid off their debts. In exchange for agreeing to assumption, Virginia was promised that the new capital would be in the South.

Funding at Par – This was an economic plan devised in 1790 by Hamilton in order to "bolster the nation's credit" and strengthen the central government. It was a plan to exchange old bonds for new bonds at face value. This would take on the dents of all the states and reinforce faith in the government bonds. The idea was that in paying face value, credibility and respect would be given to the new government and the economy.

Strict Interpretation of the Constitution -- Jefferson and his states' rights disciples believed the Constitution should be interpreted "literally" or "strictly." The reason was to protect individual rights. Jefferson did not want the Bank of the United States, saying it was simply not written into the Constitution, Hamilton argued that although not explicitly written, it was implied in the Constitution. Namely, the "elastic clause" (AKA the "necessary and proper" clause) applied to the Bank. Jefferson thought it was up to the states and Hamilton thought it was up to Congress. The Bank was indeed created by Congress in 1791.

Implied Powers -- Implied powers refer to the powers of the government found in the Constitution in unwritten forms, mainly through the elastic clause. Although some situations, such as the creation of the National Bank, are not specifically referred to in the Constitution, through the elastic clause they are not illegal or unconstitutional. The clause states that it's okay for Congress to do anything "necessary and proper" so that it may carry out its delegated powers. After Hamilton was appointed head of treasury in 1789, debates began between his interpretation of the Constitution and Jefferson's views. Eventually this became an issue contributing to the formation of political parties.

Agrarian – This term means having to do with agriculture. The agrarian society were the farmers and plantation owners of the south. This was the society that Jefferson wanted to see become the future of America. He appreciated the many virtuous and beneficial characteristics of an agrarian society.

Excise Tax – An excise tax is a tax on the manufacturing of an item. It helped Hamilton to achieve his theory on a strong central government, supported by the wealthy manufacturers. This tax mainly targeted poor Western frontier corn farmers who produced whiskey. This sparked the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794 and the squelching of the rebellion showed the new government's power.

The Cabinet – This was a body of executive department heads that serve as the chief advisors to the president. It was formed during the first years of Washington's presidency. The original members of the cabinet included the Sec. of State (Jefferson), of the Treasury (Hamilton) and of War (Knox).

Bill of Rights -- The first ten amendments of the Constitution are the Bill of Rights. It was added in 1791 when it was adopted by the necessary number of states. Notably, several states would not ratify the Constitution until a Bill of Rights was promised. The Bill of Rights guarantees such civil liberties as freedom of speech, free press, and freedom of religion. It was written by James Madison.

Whiskey Rebellion – This was a small rebellion that began in southwestern Pennsylvania in 1794 that was a challenge to the national government's unjust use of an excise tax on an "economic medium of exchange." Washington crushed the rebellion with excessive force, proving the strength of the national government's power in its military, but was condemned for using a "sledgehammer to crush a gnat." The lesson learned was that this government, unlike the Articles of Confederation, was strong.

Ninth Amendment -- The Ninth Amendment states that the enumeration of rights in the Constitution shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. In other words, the rights listed in the Constitution are not the only rights people have. It was written by James Madison in 1791 to stop the possibility that listing such rights might possibly lead to the assumption that the rights were the only ones protected.

Tenth Amendment -- The Tenth Amendment is the last Amendment in the Bill of Rights and is often called the "States' Rights Amendment." The Tenth Amendment states that the "powers not delegated to the federal government are reserved to the states and the people." This allows for a strong central government, but it does not allow the government to become all powerful by still allowing states and people rights. This amendment is the basis for the later States' Rights advocates (the South) over the issues of the tariff and slavery.

Jeffersonian Republicans – This was one of nation's first political parties, led by Thomas Jefferson, and stemming from the Anti-Federalists. It emerged around 1792 and gradually became today's Democratic party. The Jeffersonian Republicans were pro-French, liberal, and mostly made up of the middle class. They favored a weak central government, an America made up of farmers, were more favorable toward the expansion of democracy, and strong states' rights.

Judiciary Act of 1789 -- The Judiciary Act of 1789 organized the Supreme Court, originally with five justices and a chief justice, along with several federal district and circuit courts. It also created the Attorney General's office. This act created the judicial branch of the U.S. government and thus helped to shape the future of this country.

Compact Theory -- The Compact Theory was popular among the English political philosophers in the eighteenth century. In America, it was supported by Jefferson and Madison. It meant that the thirteen states, by creating the federal government, had entered into a contract regarding the jurisdiction of the federal government. The national government, being created by the states, was the agent of the states. This meant that the individual states were the final judges of the national government's actions. Therefore, states could reject or nullify federal laws they disliked. The theory was the basis for the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions passed in 1798. The compact theory was used to try to stop the Federalist abuses like the Alien and Sedition Acts, then later by states' rights advocates over the tariff (1830s) and then attempts to stop the expansion of slavery(1850s).

French Revolution -- The French Revolution began in 1789 with some nonviolent restrictions on the king, but became more hostile in 1792 when France declared war on Austria. Seeking help from America, the French pointed to the Franco-American Alliance of 1778. Jeffersonians leaned toward helping France due to the treaty. Hamiltonians leaned toward helping England due to economic benefits. Not wanting to get involved for fear of damage to the trade business, Washington gave the Neutrality Proclamation, which made America neutral. This led to arguments between Americans and French. After fighting with the French over such things as the Jay Treaty, the Americans came to peace with France in 1800. The French Revolution was not a war within a country, but a war that affected the world.

Jay Treaty – This was a 1794 a treaty that offered little concessions from Britain to the U.S. and greatly disturbed the Jeffersonians. Jay was able to get Britain to say they would evacuate the chain of posts on U.S. soil and pay damages for recent seizures of American ships. The British, however, would not promise to leave American ships alone in the future, and they decided that the Americans still owed British merchants for pre-Revolutionary war debts. It said nothing of future impressments. Because of this, many Southerners especially, were angry and rioted and called John Jay the "Damn'd Archtraitor."

Pinckney Treaty – This 1795 treaty gave America what they demanded from the Spanish, namely free navigation of the Mississippi (AKA "the right of deposit"), and a large area of north Florida. This was an unexpected diplomatic success since it was the Jay Treaty that helped prompt the Spanish to deal out the Pinckney Treaty.

Convention of 1800 – This was a treaty signed in Paris that ended France's peacetime military alliance with America. Napoleon was eager to sign this treaty so he could focus his attention on conquering Europe and perhaps create a New World empire in Louisiana. This ended the "Quasi-War" between France and America.

Neutrality Proclamation 1793 – This was issued by George Washington and established an isolationist policy in the French Revolution. It proclaimed the government's official neutrality in widening European conflicts and also warned American citizens about intervening on either side of conflict.

Alien and Sedition Acts – These were 1798 laws that contained four parts: 1. Raised the residence requirement for American citizenship from 5 to 14 years. 2. Alien Act - gave the president the power in peacetime to order any alien out of the country. 3. Alien Enemies Act - permitted the president in wartime to jail aliens when he wanted to. 4. The Sedition Act – the key clause provided fines and jail penalties for anyone guilty of sedition. It was to remain in effect until the next presidential inauguration. The Sedition Act's purpose was to silence Republican opposition to Adams' administration. Many people, mostly newspaper publishers, were fined and jailed under the Sedition Act. Jefferson and Madison believed the acts were violations of the First Amendment. It expired March 1801.

Battle of Fallen Timbers – Fallen Timbers was an attack made by American General "Mad Anthony" Wayne against invading Indians from the northwest. The defeat of the Indians ended the alliance made with the British and Indians. The battle made the Americans angry at England because the Indians were using British-made guns.

Treaty of Greenville – This 1795 treaty gave America all of Ohio after General Mad Anthony Wayne battled and defeated the Indians at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. It allowed Americans to explore the area with peace of mind that the land belonged to America and added size and very fertile land to America.

Farewell Address -- The Farewell Address was made by George Washington in 1796, when he retired from office. It wasn't given orally, but was printed in newspapers. He stressed that we should stay away from permanent alliances with foreign countries. He also warned against the growing formation of political parties. The document was rejected by the Jeffersonians, who favored the alliance with France.

Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions -- The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions were put into practice in 1798 by Jefferson and James Madison. These resolutions were secretly made to get the rights back that were taken away by the Alien and Sedition Acts. These laws took away freedom of speech and press which were guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. These resolutions also brought about the later compact theory, or states' rights theory, which gave the states more power than the federal government.

Chapters 11 - 17

History Makers

James Monroe – Monroe was sent to Paris in 1803 to buy New Orleans and as much land as possible to the east for a maximum of ten million dollars, actually arranging the sale of all of Louisiana for fifteen million dollars. Monroe later became James Madison's Secretary of State, and served as President of the United States during the Era of Good Feelings. He delivered a speech to Congress in 1823, which came to be called the Monroe Doctrine

Robert Livingston – Livingston, along with James Monroe, bought New Orleans and all the French territory west of the Mississippi River from Napoleon for 15 million dollars.

Meriwether Lewis & William Clark – They were explorers sent out to explore the recently purchased Louisiana Territory. Lewis was the military leader and Clark served as the artist and cartographer. Their exploring lasted from 1804-1806, taking them up the Missouri River, through the Rockies, and to the mouth of the Columbia River at the Pacific Ocean..

Albert Gallatin – Gallatin was the Secretary of the Treasury under Thomas Jefferson. He was called the "Watchdog of the Treasury," and proved to be as able as Alexander Hamilton. Using strict controls of the economy, he succeeded in reducing the debt, and he balanced the budget.

Zebulon M. Pike – Pike was a pioneer who explored the Louisiana territory between 1805 and 1807. He explored the headwaters of the Mississippi River in Minnesota, then west into Colorado (discovered Pike's Peak), amd south into New Mexico..

John Marshall – He was appointed Chief Justice by President John Adams in 1801 and represented the Federalist belief for a strong central government. He turned the judicial branch from weak to strong while popularizing judicial review. He set the standard for future Chief Justices. Marshall greatly magnified the authority of the court in the *Marbury v. Madison* case where Marshall inserted the keystone into the arch that supports the tremendous power of the Supreme Court (the right to declare a law unconstitutional, AKA "judicial review"). Marshall's decision caused the Jeffersonians to challenge the Supreme Court through impeachment. Jefferson's ill-advised attempt of "Judge Breaking" reassured separation of power and the independence of the judiciary.

Samuel Chase – Chase was a strong supporter of the American Revolution, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, an ardent Federalist, and the only Supreme Court Justice ever to be impeached.

Aaron Burr – Burr was a running mate with Thomas Jefferson. They tied for the presidency although Jefferson won the runoff, making Burr Vice President. Burr later killed Alexander Hamilton in a famous duel.

James Madison -- The author of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, Madison was also the father of the Federalist party and the fourth president of the United States. He was president during the War of 1812 and was also vice-president under Jefferson. He was a great statesman, but was not a strong president.

Oliver Hazard Perry – He was an American naval officer who managed a fleet on the shores of Lake Erie in 1813. He captured a British fleet on Lake Erie and his victory slogan, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," brought new life and inspiration to the American troops, and helped make him a hero during the war.

The Prophet – He was the twin brother of the Shawnee Indian warrior named Tecumseh. The two brothers banded together many of the tribes along the Mississippi River in 1811 to stop the white settlers from pushing farther into the western wilderness. He was eventually killed at the Battle of Tippecanoe while fighting troops commanded by General William H. Harrison.

Tecumseh – Tecumseh was a Shawnee Indian twin brother to the Prophet. They made a stand against western movement of white settlers by uniting other tribes. He died in the Battle of Thames in Canada while fighting for the British. He was one of the most gifted and noble Indian leaders in American history.

William H. Harrison – Harrison was a general, Indian fighter, hero of the Battles of Tippecanoe & Thames in the War of 1812, won the 1840 presidential election with his log cabin and hard cider campaign. He became the 1st Whig president & 1st president to die in office.

Francis Scott Key – He was the poet who wrote "The Star Spangled Banner" in 1814 during the War of 1812. It was written while watching the Americans defend Fort McHenry at Baltimore.

John Quincy Adams – Adams was the Puritan son of President John Adams. He led five American peacemakers to Ghent to draw up a treaty between America and Britain to end the War of 1812. Adams was also Monroe's Secretary of State and the real author of Monroe's Doctrine which established isolationism. He served one term as the sixth President of the U.S., accused of the infamous "Corrupt Bargain" election when he appointed Henry Clay as his Secretary of State.

Henry Clay – Clay was a young War Hawk and Congressman from Kentucky. He developed the American System of protective tariffs to help American merchants and encourage banking, which the U.S. adopted after the War of 1812. The American System was also used to build roads and canals for better transportation.

John C. Calhoun – Calhoun was part of the New Southern Congress of 1811. He was a representative for South Carolina and one of the original War Hawks. He supported the Tariff Bill of 1811 because he thought the bill would lead to manufacturing in the South and cultivation of cotton. He later changed his mind, though, and opposed it because the bill was being used to enrich Northern manufacturers. Calhoun also served as Vice President under Andrew Jackson, although he continually moved away from Jackson and his national policies and toward his native South Carolina and a states' rights position. This is best seen in his writing of the South Carolina Exposition calling for nullification of the Tariff of

Abominations and the Peggy Eaton Scandal, leading to his resignation from the VP job. In 1834, Calhoun joined with Henry Clay against President Jackson, forming the beginnings of the Whig Party.

Daniel Webster – Webster was known as "Black Dan" and was a "War Hawk" in Congress in 1816 and a strong spokesman for New England. He opposed the Tariff of 1816, because it was not in the interest of the shippers that were the majority and that he represented, but was in the interest of manufacturers. He eventually became the leading spokesman for the North and spoke on behalf of the nation against nullification during the Webster-Haynes dabate over states' rights. He served as Secretary of State under the Tyler administration. In 1836, he ran for the presidency as a member of the Whig party, losing to Martin Van Buren. He was also America's greatest orator.

Andrew Jackson – Jackson was the hero of the Battle of New Orleans. In the eyes of many people he helped end the War of 1812 since the news of the Treaty of Ghent arrived after the battle was won. He also was a well-known Indian fighter. He took military control of Spanish Florida which encouraged the 1819 treaty with Spain. As the seventh president of the United States, he was the first president from the west and represented many of the characteristics of the west. Jackson appealed to the common man as he was said to be one and clearly believed in the strength of the Union and the supremacy of the federal government over the state government. He introduced the spoils system into American government, or rotation in office as he called it. His unofficial advisors were called the "kitchen cabinet" because they were thought of as Jackson's friends, not political office holders.

William Crawford -- Originally from Georgia, Crawford ran in the 1824 election representing the South. He was forced to drop out of the race due to a stroke.

Denmark Vesey -- Denmark Vesey was a black man who lived in the Carolinas. Vesey conspired to lead a slave rebellion in Charleston in 1822, which led to the anxieties of the South, especially in South Carolina.

Robert Hayne – A senator from South Carolina who was a major player in the sectional debate during 1829 and 1830. A great orator, he denounced New England's treasonous activities during the War of 1812. He also spoke out against the "Tariff of Abominations," which hurt the South and supported Calhoun's idea of nullification.

Martin Van Buren –Van Buren became our eighth president in 1836, but he was doomed from the start, though, as the people thought he was only "mediocre" and the Democrats hated him. He was also left to deal with some very difficult situations, such as a developing Panic of 1837 for which he was blamed.

Stephen Austin -- Stephen Austin was an American colonizer and pioneer from Virginia who led the first settlers into Texas. He succeeded in bringing over 20,000 Americans to Texas by 1830. He requested self-government for the territory, and was subsequently thrown into a Mexican prison. In 1835 he returned, and took the command of a Texan army ready to fight for independence and worked for the U.S.' annexation of Texas as a state.

Sam Houston – Houston was the president of Texas. In 1836, the Texans declared their independence from Mexico, because Mexicans and Texans were in conflict over issues such as slavery and immigration, and made Sam Houston their commander in chief. Houston and his troops eventually they defeated the Mexican army and captured Santa Anna.

Santa Anna -- Santa Anna was a Mexican dictator who in 1835 wiped out all local rights in Texas and started to raise an army to put down the Texans. With six thousand men he swept through Texas until he was finally defeated by Sam Houston's army. He then signed two treaties dealing with the border of Texas and the withdrawal of Mexican troops.

William Travis -- William Travis was a colonel during the Texas Revolution. He fought on the side of the Texans against the Mexicans in 1836 at the Alamo in San Antonio, Texas. Colonel Travis and two hundred Texans were trapped at the Alamo by Santa Anna and his six thousand men. During this two week siege, all but one of the Texans was killed.

John Tyler – Tyler ran as Vice-President to William Henry Harrison in the election of 1840 as a Whig. Harrison was elected, but died shortly after, so Tyler became the first Vice-President to take the office of a dead president. Since Tyler was a Democrat in his principles, he was against many of the things the Whigs tried to do. He became the first Vice President to take office because of a president's death.

Peter Cartwright -- He was the best known of Methodist "Circuit riders" (traveling frontier preacher). Ill-educated but still powerful, he preached for 50 years going from Tennessee to Illinois and converted thousands of people to Christianity.

Joseph Smith – He reported to being visited by an angel and given golden plates in 1840. The plates, when deciphered, brought about the Church of Latter Day Saints and the Book of Mormon. He ran into opposition from Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri when he attempted to spread the Mormon beliefs and was later killed by those who opposed him.

Brigham Young -- A Mormon leader that led his oppressed followers to Utah in 1846 and helped the Mormon community became a prosperous frontier theocracy and a cooperative commonwealth. He became the territorial governor in 1850.

Robert Owen – Robert Owen was a wealthy and idealistic Scottish textile manufacturer. He sought to better the human race and set up a communal society at New Harmony, Indiana in 1825, that did not succeed.

Catharine Beecher – She was the unmarried daughter of a famous preacher and sister of Harriet Beecher Stowe. She urged women to enter the teaching profession and helped make school teaching a thoroughly "feminized" occupation.

Dorthea Dix – She was a New England teacher and author who spoke against the inhumane treatment of insane people and prisoners during the 1830's. Dorthea traveled over 60,000 miles in 8 years gathering information for her reports that eventually brought about changes in treatment, the concept that insanity was a disease, and prison reforms.

Neal Dow -- Mayor of Portland, Maine and one of the leaders against alcohol; 1850s; helped pass laws against manufacturing of intoxicating liquor.

Samuel Slater -- He was a British mechanic that memorized the design of a textile mill then secretly moved to America. Then in 1791, with financial help from Moses Brown, he built the first textile factory in America. He is known as "the Father of the Factory System."

Cyrus McCormick –In 1831, he revolutionized the farming industry by inventing the mechanical reaper. He later improved upon it, patented it in 1834, and then started a company that manufactured this reaper and sold it on the market.

Eli Whitney -- He was a mechanical genius who graduated from Yale and traveled to Georgia to be a tutor while preparing for law. While in Georgia, he constructed a rough machine fifty times more effective than the handpicking process. The cotton gin was so simple, people were able to copy it without violating his patent. He was also just as important in starting inter-changeable parts (that could be snapped in and out and easily replaced) for weapons.

Robert Fulton – Fulton was a painter/engineer who got financial backing to build a powerful steam engine and steam boat (*Clermont*). Skeptics called it "Fulton's Folly', but in 1807, the boat made the 150 mile run from New York City to Albany along the Hudson River in 32 hours.

Horace Mann -- He was an idealistic graduate of Brown University and Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education who was involved in the reformation of public education (1825-1850). He campaigned for better schoolhouses, longer school terms, higher pay for teachers, and an expanded curriculum.

Noah Webster – He was educated at Yale and was called the "Schoolmaster of the Republic." He wrote reading primers and texts for school use. He was most famous for his dictionary, first published in 1828, which standardized the English language in America.

Phineas T. Barnum – P. T. Barnum was the most famous showman of his era. He was a Connecticut Yankee who earned the title, "the Prince of Humbug," with bearded ladies and other freaks.

Washington Irving – He was the first American to win international recognition as an author by writing *Knickerbocker Tales*, and serves as an example of the post-war nationalism from the revolution and War of 1812.

James Fenimore Cooper – Cooper was one of the nation's first writers of importance. He attained recognition in the 1820's and wrote in the Romantic style, publishing novels like *The Spy, Last of the Mohicans, The Leatherstocking Tales.*

William Gilmore Simms -- Novelist, "the Cooper of the South" mostly wrote about southern frontier and revolutionary war

Stephen Foster -- Stephen Foster was a white Pennsylvanian that wrote, ironically, the most famous black songs after his one excursion into the South in 1852, including *Old Folks at Home*.

James Russell Lowell -- He was an American poet, essayist, diplomat, editor, and literary critic who is remembered for his political satire, especially in the *Biglow Papers* (which condemned president Polk's policy for expanding slavery).

Oliver Wendell Holmes -- An anatomy teacher at Harvard Medical school who was regarded as a prominent poet, essayist, novelist, lecturer and wit from 1809-1894.

William Cullen Bryant -- He was a journalist, literary critic, public speaker, and the first significant poet in 19th century American literature. He supported Andrew Jackson and the Democrats, defended the rights of workers to strike, spoke out against slavery, proposed a central park for the city, helped to organize the Republican party, and fought the Tweed ring.

Edgar Allan Poe -- Edgar Allan Poe lived from 1809-1849 and was cursed with hunger, cold, poverty, debt, and alcoholism. He was orphaned as a child and when he married his fourteen year old wife, she died of tuberculosis. He wrote stories that dealt with the ghostly and ghastly, such as *The Fall of the House of Usher*, *The Tell Tale Heart, The Raven.* He died, drunk, in a Baltimore gutter.

Lucretia Mott -- A Quaker who attended an anti-slavery convention in 1840 and her party of women was not recognized. She and Stanton called the first women's right convention in New York in 1848

Elizabeth Cady Stanton -- Elizabeth Cady Stanton was a member of the women's right's movement in 1840, who shocked other feminists by advocating suffrage for women at the first Women's Right's Convention in Seneca Falls, New York 1848. Stanton read a "Declaration of Sentiments" which declared "all men *and women* are created equal."

Susan B. Anthony -- Susan B. Anthony was a Quaker and a lecturer for women's rights. She was a strong woman who believed that men and women were equal. She fought for her rights even though people objected.

Nathaniel Hawthorne -- He wrote *The Scarlet Letter* in 1850, which was his masterpiece about a woman who commits adultery in a Puritan village. Many of his works had American themes and were heavily influenced by his Puritan beliefs.

Henry David Thoreau -- He was a poet, a mystic, a transcendentalist, a nonconformist, and a close friend of Ralph Waldo Emerson who lived from 1817-1862. He condemned government for supporting slavery and was jailed when he refused to pay his Mass. poll tax

Herman Melville -- Herman Melville was an uneducated orphan born in New York. He served eighteen months as a whaler, which influenced his novel called *Moby Dick* (1851). He died in 1891.

Louis Agassiz -- Louis Agassiz was a student of biology and professor at Harvard College who insisted on original research. Agassiz was one of the most influential American scientists in the nineteenth century.

Walt Whitman -- Walt Whitman was a poet from Brooklyn (1819-1892) known for his collection of poems entitled Leaves of Grass, which gained him the title "Poet Laureate of Democracy."

John J. Audubon -- He was of French descent, and an artist who specialized in painting wild fowl. He had such works as *Birds of America* and *Passenger Pigeons* and is remembered as America's greatest ornithologist.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow -- American poet and professor of modern languages at Harvard, who dominated in the literary field by transcendentalists. Longfellow was an urbane poet who catered to the upper classes and the more educated of the citizens.

Gilbert Stuart -- (1755-1828) A painter from Rhode Island who painted several portraits of Washington, creating a sort of idealized image of Washington.

John Geenleaf Whittier – A Poet who was insulted and stoned for writing against slavery (raising the awareness of the people of America about slavery).

David Walker -- He was a black abolitionist who called for the immediate emancipation of slaves. He wrote the *Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World*. It called for a bloody end to white supremacy. He believed that the only way to end slavery was for slaves to physically revolt.

Nat Turner – Turner was a black slave and prophet who led a revolt in Virginia in 1831 which killed 60 people (mostly women and children). This scared the Southerners because it was the first really violent action of the slaves. As a result, slave codes were made more strict.

Sojourner Truth -- Sojourner Truth was a freed slave who lived in America during the late 1800's. She was also known as Isabella. From her home in New York she waged a constant battle for the abolition of slavery. She was also a prominent figure in the fight for women's rights.

Theodore Dwight Weld -- Theodore Dwight Weld was a prominent abolitionist in the 1830's. He was self-educated and very outspoken. Weld put together a group called the "Lane Rebels." He and his group traveled across the Old Northwest preaching the antislavery gospel. Weld also put together a propaganda pamphlet called *American Slavery As It Is*.

Frederick Douglass – Douglass was a former slave who was an abolitionist and was gifted with eloquent speech and selfeducated. In 1838 he was "discovered" as a great abolitionist to give antislavery speeches. He swayed many people to see that slavery was wrong by publishing *Narrative of the Life of Fredrick Douglass* which depicted slavery as being cruel. He also looked for ways politically to end slavery.

John Slidell – After the Texas Revolution and annexation by the U.S., America and Mexico were on unfriendly terms with each other. The disagreement came to head over boundaries along Texas and in California. John Slidell was sent to Mexico in 1845 as a minister to quell these problems. He was given instructions to offer $25 million to the Mexicans for California. He was rejected by the Mexicans and they called this offer "insulting." After Mexico refused, it led to the Mexican-American War.

Winfield Scott – Scott was known as "Old Fuss and Feathers" and led American troops into Mexico City during the Mexican American War. The Mexicans surrendered to him

Lord Ashburton -- Lord Ashburton was sent by England to Washington in 1842 to work things out with Secretary Webster over boundary disputes. He was a nonprofessional diplomat that was married to a wealthy American woman. Ashburton and Webster finally compromised on the Maine boundary in the Webster-Ashburton Treaty. They split the area of land and Britain kept the Halifax-Quebec overland route.

Zachary Taylor – Taylor was major general from 1846-1847 in the Mexican War. Known as "Old Rough and Ready," he defeated the Mexicans in a campaign that took him to Buena Vista in Mexico. The victorious campaign helped pressure the Mexicans into peace. He later became president due mostly to his military victories.

Nicolas P. Trist – Trist was chief clerk of the State Department in 1848. He arranged the armistice with Santa Anna during the Mexican War and signed the Treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo.

Stephen Kearny – Kearny was an American Army officer in the Mexican War. In 1846, he led 1,700 troops over the Santa Fe Trail to Santa Fe. He conquered New Mexico and moved his troops over to Los Angeles. He was defeated by the Mexicans at San Pascual in 1846. He was arrested for refusing to carry out orders and sent into Mexico, where he died in 1848.

Robert Gray – Gray was a ship captain who explored the Oregon territory in the late 1700's. He discovered the Columbia River in 1792 and named the river after his ship

John C. Fremont – Fremont was a captain and an explorer who was in California with several dozen well-armed men when the Mexican War broke out. He helped to overthrow the Mexican rule in 1846 by collaborating with Americans who had tried to raise the banner of the California Bear Republic. Fremont helped to take California from the inside.

Key Terms

Marbury V. Madison -- Sec. of State James Madison held up one of John Adams' "Midnight Judges" appointments. The appointment was for a Justice of the Peace position for William Marbury. Marbury sued. Fellow Hamiltonian and Chief Justice John Marshall dismissed Marbury's suit, avoiding a political showdown and magnifying the power of the Court. This case cleared up controversy over who had final say in interpreting the Constitution: the states did not, the Supreme Court did. This case established "judicial review," the right of the Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional.

Patronage – Patronage is like the "spoils system." When an elected official fills appointed positions with friends that helped him or her get elected, it is considered patronage. Thomas Jefferson did not change many of the appointed positions in the government when he was elected in 1801.

Judicial Review -- Until 1803, when the case of *Marbury vs. Madison* took place, there was controversy over who had the final say in determining the meaning of the Constitution, whether a loose or strict interpretation should be used, and who would decide. Jefferson tried to give the rights to the states in the Kentucky resolution, but his cousin, John Marshall of the Supreme Court, proposed "judicial review," which gave the Supreme Court the power to decide if a law is or is not constitutional. "Judicial review" was accepted as a result of the famous case of *Marbury vs. Madison*, and John Marshall succeeded in giving increased power to the Supreme Court officials.

Impeachment – Impeachment means to accuse a public official of misconduct in office. The Jeffersonians were angry about a ruling made by Chief Justice John Marshall. The House of Representatives attempted to impeach the unpopular Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase. Although there were enough votes in the House of Representatives to impeach, the Senate did not have enough (2/3 required) to kick Chase out. Since this attempt in 1804, there has been no serious attempt to impeach members of the Supreme Court.

Impressment – This is the forcible enlistment of sailors or soldiers. This was a crude form of conscription that the British had employed for over four hundred years. At this time, the London authorities claimed the right to impress only British subjects on their own soil, harbor, or merchant ships. However, many Americans were mistaken for Englishmen and between 1808 and 1811 alone some 6,000 United States citizens were impressed by the "piratical man-stealers" of England. This was one of the major causes of the War of 1812.

"Midnight Judges" – This was a nickname given to a group of judges that was appointed by John Adams the night before he left office. He appointed them to go to the federal courts so there would be a long term Federalist influence in the government, since judges serve for life instead of limited terms

The Judiciary Act of 1801 – This was a law passed by the Federalist Congress. This law allowed the president, then President Adams, to stay up until midnight signing in new federal judges across the nation. These midnight appointments allowed the Federalists to still maintain power in the nation after they were a minority party in Congress. This act brought bitterness between the two parties.

Orders in Council – The Orders in Council was a law passed by the English Parliament in 1793 when the British were fighting the French. The British closed off all port vessels that France went through so they couldn't get supplies. American ships headed to France were required to first check-in at England, sailors were seized also and Americans were impressed into the British navy. This largely led to the War of 1812.

The Chesapeake Incident -- The *Chesapeake*, a U.S. frigate, was boarded by a British ship, the *Leopard*. The *Chesapeake* was not fully armed. The British seized four alleged deserters (the commander of the *Chesapeake* was later court-martialed for not taking any action). This is the most famous example of impressment, in which the British seized American sailors and forced them to serve on British ships. Impressment was one of the major factors leading to the War of 1812.

Embargo Act – This was a law passed by Congress forbidding all exportation of goods from the United States. Britain and France had been continuously harassing the U.S. and seizing U.S. ships and men. And now, Britain and France were at war which stood to figure that their harassment of Americans would only increase. The U.S. was not prepared to fight in a war on either side, so President Jefferson hoped to weaken Britain and France by stopping trade and avoiding conflicts such as the *Chesapeake* incident. The Embargo Act ended up hurting our economy more than theirs. It was repealed in 1809. The Embargo Act helped to revive the Federalists and it caused New England's industry to grow. Its failure eventually led to the War of 1812.

Non-Intercourse Act – Replacing the Embargo Act, this law formally reopened trade with all nations except England and France on March 1, 1809. It was made by the Republican Congress in an attempt to make England and France stop harassing the American ships and recognize American neutrality. Was ineffective because, though trade with other nations was okay, England and France were America's top trade partners.

Louisiana Purchase -- In 1803 Thomas Jefferson purchased 828,000 square miles of land for 15 million dollars from Napoleon, the leader of France. The land mass stretched from the Gulf of Mexico all the way to the Rocky Mountains and Canada. The purchase of this land sprouted national pride and ensured expansion.

Sectionalism – This is a concern or a devotion to the interests of one section of the country. This began to occur in 1796 and caused the development of two political parties. Washington disagreed with sectionalism. The country split politically and the North voted for Adams and the South voted for Jefferson. Sectionalism took off after the War of 1812, largely over the tariff and internal improvements.

USS Constitution – This was an American warship, nicknamed "Old Ironsides." In 1812, the Americans created the super frigate which had thicker sides, heavier fire power, and a larger crew than the original British frigate. It was a notable ship in the war of 1812 against the British Navy

Battle of Thames – This battle was fought at the River Thames in Canada on October 13, 1813. In this battle, the Redcoats were overtaken by General William Henry Harrison and his army after they had withdrawn from Fort Malden. A Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, fought for the British and lost his life. With his death came the death of his confederacy.

Treaty of Ghent -- It was a treaty signed by the Americans and the British that agreed to stop fighting ended the War of 1812. It was signed before the Battle of New Orleans, but Americans did not learn of the treaty until after the victory at New Orleans. Americans assumed the "victory" for the war was due to New Orleans and Andrew Jackson. The British signed quickly because they were more concerned with European affairs.

Hartford Convention -- In 1814, a regional secret convention was held in Hartford, Connecticut due to the Federalist Discontent over the lessened voting weight of New England in Congress and Electoral College due to adding western states to the union, and the War of 1812. They were meeting to discuss their minority status in the union and some Federalists even suggested secession, being seen as traitors by the public. They met to secure assistance from Washington, due to the blockading British squadrons on the shores of New England. They proposed Constitutional Amendments, one to eliminate the 3/5 clause and in turn lessen the South's voting power. When delegates arrived in Washington to present the proposals, they found that the capital was celebrating Jackson's victory at New Orleans and the treaty of peace. They were shunned into disgrace which led to the downfall of their party.

Nationalism – Nationalism is a popular sentiment that places the existence and well-being of the nation highest in the scale of political loyalties. It's significance lay in its role of supplying the ties that bind the nation. An important and impressive result of post-Revolutionary period and the War of 1812, it grew rapidly and began to create a national unity the United States had not seen until this point. Citizens began calling themselves "Americans" over citizens of their states. Nationalism helped further stabilize our newly formed nation on all accounts, including financially.

"Peculiar Institution" – This is another term for slavery.

Protective Tariff – This was a tariff imposing 8% on the value of dutiable imports. It was passed by the first Congress. Raising revenue was the main goal, but it was also designed to protect small industries that were just getting started. Hamilton wanted more protection for the well-to-do manufacturing groups. Congress still had agriculture and commercial interest dominating. This was part of Hamilton's economic plan to support the industrialists.

Non-colonization – This idea is part of the Monroe Doctrine that was written in 1823. Non-colonization said that America was closed to any more European colonization. A colonization attempt by anyone would be deemed a threat to the United States. It was created by the U.S. to protect the Western Hemisphere.

Non-intervention – Non-intervention was one of the two features located in the Monroe Doctrine. Monroe declared a new policy on foreign intervention. The policy declared that the United States would not become involved in European affairs, and likewise, Europe should stay out of the Western Hemisphere as well.

Internal Improvements – "Internal improvements" refers to building roads and canals (then later, dams, power lines, etc.). Henry Clay developed a plan for profitable home markets called the American System in 1824. It enforced a protective tariff to get funding for transportation improvements. These improvements would be the construction of better roads and canals. This would allow industrialization to prosper since the raw materials of the South and West could easily and inexpensively get to the North and East to be manufactured. The manufactured goods could then be shipped back out to the South and West. This caused sectional rivalries as generally the North and West liked internal improvements, the South disliked them. Largely, the South was not interested in paying for roads and canals in other sections—the South had lazy rivers it used for transportation and didn't need the improvements.

Virginia Dynasty – The presidents from Virginia (Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe) made up the Virginia dynasty. The people wondered if all of the presidents were going to be from Virginia. This "dynasty" ended in 1824 when John Q. Adams won.

Isolationism -- Isolationism dealt with the Americans trying to separate themselves from foreign affairs. Washington tried to separate the Americans from all British and foreign continents. Washington displayed this in 1793 by the Proclamation of Neutrality and Washington's Farewell Address in 1796. Both John Adams and Thomas Jefferson followed this precedent.

2nd Bank of the United States – The 2nd B.U.S. was a federal establishment operated by the government as an attempt to save the welfare of the economy after the War of 1812. It was part of Henry Clay's American System and forced state banks to call in their loans which led to foreclosures and the Panic of 1819.

McCulloch v. Maryland –This was a Supreme Court trial during chief Justice John Marshall's reign. It involved the state of Maryland & their right to tax the federal bank. It set precedent for the "loose interpretation" by championing the "elastic clause" and thus increased power of federal government.

Tariff of 1816 – This tariff was initiated because the British were cutting prices below cost in an effort to strangle the American war-baby factories in the cradle. Americans saw the British seeking to crush Yankee factories. The Nationalist Congress passed the tariff which created taxes on imports to protect national manufactures, while at the same time earning revenue. It was the first tariff in American history with aims that were primarily protective to merchants. It was a bold beginning to adequate safeguards. A strong protective trend was started that stimulated the appetites of the protected for more protection. This Tariff hurt farmers, especially Southerners. It was part of Clay's American System.

Cohens v. Virginia -- The Cohens were a Virginia family accused of selling lottery tickets illegally. The Virginia Supreme Court found the Cohens guilty, so they appealed to the Supreme Court in 1821. Virginia won in having the Cohens conviction upheld. Virginia lost in that Judge Marshal made it so that the federal Supreme Court had the right to review any decision involving powers of the federal government. This was a major blow on states' rights.

The American System. – The American System was a plan proposed by Henry Clay, in 1824, to work on economic reform. Henry Clay wanted to help stabilize the country and begin the pursuit for world recognition. The plan called for (1) a protective tariff to be put in place for the manufacturers, (2) a new Federal Bank to be put in place, and (3) to begin work on many internal improvements.

Gibbons v. Ogden -- This case involved New York trying to grant a monopoly on waterborne trade between New York and New Jersey. Justice Marshal, of the Supreme Court, sternly reminded the state of New York that the Constitution gives Congress alone the control of interstate commerce. Marshal's decision, in 1824, was a major blow on states' rights.

Bonus Bill of 1817 – This bill secured funding for roads and canals. This bill was passed by Congress to give states $1.5 million for internal improvements, but it was immediately vetoed by President Madison. In his opinion, like most Southerners, states should pay for their own improvements.

Fletcher v. Peck -- *Fletcher v. Peck* - was a Supreme Court case in 1810. The Georgia legislature, swayed by a bribe, gave 35 million acres of Mississippi land to private speculators. The next legislature cancelled the original ruling. Then the Supreme Court decided the grant was a contract and state law cannot impair contracts. This was one of the first court cases to illustrate the power of the Supreme Court to invalidate state laws conflicting with the federal Constitution. Their decision protected the peoples' rights against popular pressures.

Era of Good Feelings – This time period occurred during the years of Monroe's presidency, 1817-1825. Supposedly, people had good feelings caused by the nationalistic pride after the Battle of New Orleans and second war for independence with Britain and due to the fact that only one political party was present. On the surface everything looked fine, but underneath everything was troubled. Conflict over slavery was appearing and sectionalism was inevitable, the Missouri Compromise also had a very dampening effect on those good feelings.

Treaty of 1818 – This treaty was negotiated between the Monroe administration and England. This treaty came after the War of 1812 to settle disputes between Britain and U.S. It permitted Americans to share Newfoundland fisheries with the Canadians, and fixed the vague northern limits of Louisiana from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains at the 49th parallel. It also provided for a 10-year joint occupation of the untamed Oregon country. Surprisingly, neither Britain nor America had to surrender rights or claims for this to occur.

Land Act of 1820 -- The Land Act of 1820 was an act replacing the Land Act of 1800. It was a result of the depression, bank failures, bankruptcies, soup kitchens, unemployment, etc. of 1819. The original Land Act allowed Americans to buy 160 acres of land (minimum) at $2.00 an acre over a period of four years. The Land Act of 1820 offered less acreage, but it also cost less. It allowed Americans to buy 80 acres at $1.25 per acre. This helped to calm the westerners when they demanded cheaper land.

Monroe Doctrine – The Monroe Doctrine was an expression of the post-1812 nationalism energizing the U.S. It proved to be the most famous of the long-lived offspring of that nationalism. It might have been called the Self-Defense Doctrine. It was a response to Russia's threat on the Northwest coast. It was incorporated into President Monroe's annual message to Congress in 1823. Its two basic features were: (1) Non-Colonization and (2) Non-Intervention. Colonization's era had ended and foreign powers needed to keep their monarchial systems out of the U.S.

"Common Man" – This concept held that a political leader who worked his way up to the top from the bottom was desirable. Andrew Jackson was the model common man. Born in the Carolina backwoods, he had been orphaned, so he fought in the Revolutionary War at age thirteen. In the War of 1812, he became a hero and launched his political career soon after. He was like the rest of the country, and was liked for that fact. The common man began to take over during the Jacksonian Democracy thanks mostly to "universal white manhood suffrage."

New Democracy -- The New Democracy got more people involved in the government. There were also fewer voter restrictions and voter turnout increased. The #1 factor was "universal white manhood suffrage" (all white men could vote).

Nullification – In the "compact theory," the states said that since the states had formed the federal government, any law passed by the federal government could be declared null and void by the states. The South was extremely upset about the extremely high Tariff of Abominations. "The South Carolina Exposition," written by John C. Calhoun, denounced the tariff as unjust and unconstitutional. The document bluntly proposed that the states should nullify the tariff. The even more dangerous doctrine of secession was foreshadowed.

Spoils system -- This system was set up by Andrew Jackson not long after his election into the presidency in 1828. It had already developed a strong hold in the industrial states such as New York and Pennsylvania. It gave the public offices to the political supporters of the campaign, to those loyal to Jackson. The name came from Senator Marcy's remark in 1832, "to the victor belong the spoils."

Rotation in Office – This idea was supported by the New Democracy. Rotation said that it was good to clean out government officials every so often. This was part of the spoils system used by Jackson. Jackson felt it made the government more democratic by having more participation, and avoided long term laziness.

"King Caucus" -- Rather than a few "bigwhigs" choosing a bigwhig candidate, in a caucus, the people choose the candidate they want. This new and more democratic method of nominating presidential candidates led to having national nominating conventions.

Democratic-Republicans -- Once shortened to "Republicans" under Jefferson, when Andrew Jackson came into power he renamed the party "Democrats." The Jacksonian Democrats were very democratic and were opposed to the Whigs. Jackson was a real common man and believed in the common man. They opposed to very strong national bank. When he was president the Whigs called him "King Jackson". This party is the present day Democratic party.

Anti-Masonic Party -- The Anti-Masonic Party was basically against elite groups such as the Masons (a private, secret organization). They were also opposed to Jackson, who was a Mason. The Anti-Masonic party did not hold much bearing while they existed.

Revolution of 1828 – This was the election of 1828. The candidates for president were John Q. Adams and Andrew Jackson. The election of 1828 is often called the "Revolution of 1828" because there was an increased turnout of voters at this election (50% of eligible voters, twice the number of four years prior). The large turnout proved that the common people now had the vote and the will to use it for their ends. The results of the election show that the political center of gravity was shifting away from the conservative eastern seaboard and toward the emerging states across the mountains. The revolution was peaceful and achieved by ballots. America had been ruled by the elite brains and wealthy class. In this sense, it was similar to Jefferson's "Revolution of 1800." Jackson's victory accelerated the transfer of national power from the countinghouse to the farmhouse, from the East to the West, and from the snobs to the mobs.

King Mob -- Nickname for all the new participants in government that came with Jackson's presidency. This nickname was negative and proposed that Jackson believed in too much democracy, perhaps leading to anarchy.

Corrupt Bargain -- Immediately after John Quincy Adams became president in 1824, he appointed Henry Clay as Secretary of State. Jacksonians were furious because all former Secretaries of State became presidents. This "corrupt bargain" occurred after the Election of 1824 when Andrew Jackson had the most electoral votes, but not a majority. Then, Speaker of the House Henry Clay (having the least of the electoral votes and thereby being eliminated) gave his support to John Q. Adams, giving him the winning vote and making him president. Jacksonians question whether John Q. Adams made Henry Clay Sec. of State for payback in giving his votes.

Kitchen Cabinet -- President Jackson had an official cabinet, but its members were used more as executive clerks than anything else. Jackson had a private cabinet of about thirteen members that were always changing. The cabinet grew out of Jackson's unofficial meetings and was known as "the Kitchen Cabinet." Jackson's adversaries and enemies gave the group of advisors this name.

Tariff of Abominations -- (1) An extremely high tariff (45%) that Jacksonian Democrats tried to get Adams to veto. (2) caused a sectional split and began the nullification crisis led by John C. Calhoun of South Carolina. (3) Prelude to the Civil War.

Eaton Affair – John Eaton, Secretary of War, married the daughter of a Washington boardinghouse keeper, Peggy O'Neal. She had rumors spread about her and the male boarders. She was snubbed by ladies in Jackson's cabinet and especially Vice President Calhoun's wife. The president wanted to help her because his wife had been the object of many rumors. He tried to force the social acceptance of Peggy. This was called the "Petticoat War." The Eaton scandal played into the hands of Secretary of State Van Buren. He paid attention to Mrs. Eaton so he could get on Jackson's good side. Jackson turned against Calhoun and in 1831 Calhoun's supporters broke away from cabinet. Calhoun resigned the vice presidency the next year and entered the Senate for South Carolina.

South Carolina Exposition -- A pamphlet published by the South Carolina legislature, written secretly by Vice President John C. Calhoun. It spoke against the "Tariff of Abominations," and proposed nullification of the tariff. Calhoun wished to use nullification to prevent secession, yet address the grievances of sectionalist Southerners. These sectionalist ideas helped lead to the Civil War.

Maysville Road – The Maysville road was a road built within Kentucky and was considered an individual state road, but was connected to an interstate. Andrew Jackson withheld funds from localized roads and vetoed a bill for improving the Maysville road. This was a great setback for the internal improvements of the American society.

Twelfth Amendment – Cleans up the electoral process for electing the president. Was made to avoid a situation like what occurred in 1800 with Thomas Jefferson and with Andrew Jackson/John Q. Adams in 1824's "Corrupt Bargain" election.

Nicholas Biddle – Biddle was nicknamed "Czar Nicholas I" and was president of the Bank of the United States. Jackson wanted to weaken the Bank and Biddle, so Jackson gradually began to withdraw federal money and stowed the money in his "pet banks." Jackson destroyed the Bank in 1832 with his veto of the Bank's re-charter and withdrawals.

Osceola – Osceola was a leader of the Seminole. The Seminole Indians in Florida were engaged in a bitter guerrilla war that proved to be the costliest Indian conflict. Fifteen hundred American soldiers lost their lives in the battle. The war ended when the Americans captured Osceola. Osceola eventually died in captivity. The ordeal split up the Seminole tribe, some fled into the Everglades and others were herded to Oklahoma. He led one of the many Indian conflicts that furthered westward expansion for the Americans.

Black Hawk – Black Hawk was the leader of the Illinois tribes of Indians in the 1830's. When the Indians were uprooted, and forced out of their homes, Black Hawk led the Indians in resisting the move. However, he wasn't powerful enough, because in 1832, they were brutally defeated, and forced to move into Oklahoma.

Annexation – Annexation was a method used by the government to acquire and establish sovereignty over new territory. Sometimes force was used in annexation, but other times it is done through a legal system, such as a purchase. The U.S. annexed Texas in 1845.

Antislavery -- Antislavery was a widespread idea (with most of its supporters being in the New England areas) in the 1800s. The North readily opposed the idea of slavery, because it was abusive and their economy didn't rely on it. But even in the South, in the 1820's, there were numerous antislavery societies. These societies were actually more numerous south of Mason and Dixon line.

favorite son -- The term "favorite son" referred to the Whig candidates of 1836 that were not nationally known. They were only popular in their home states. The Whigs tried to use these men to scatter the vote and force the House of Representatives to choose the president.

Specie Circular -- Jackson authorized the U.S. Treasury to issue the Specie Circular in 1836. It was a decree which stated that all public lands must be purchased with gold or silver money, because the B.U.S. was collapsing and the paper money floating around was almost worthless. This decree caused a run on the banks for gold and silver and, in turn, ignited the Panic of 1837.

Slavocracy – The term "slavocracy" was the northerners' idea of the South trying to gain slave land. The idea had to do with Texas joining the union. People from the north thought the Southern slavocracy was involved in a conspiracy to bring new slave states to America.

Tariff of 1833 -- This was a compromise bill. It would gradually reduce the tariff of 1832 by 10% over an 8 year period. It would be a 20-25% tax on dutiable goods. Henry Clay wrote the bill. It ended the nullification crisis over the "Tariff of Abominations" when South Carolina accepted the compromise.

Panic of 1837 – This was the nation's first economic depression. Banks loaned too much money out for Western expansion and they began to fail one by one. Hardship was acute and widespread and hundreds of banks collapsed. Martin Van Buren (who was president at the time) tried to "divorce" the government from banking altogether. This idea was not highly supported but the Independent Treasury Bill passed Congress in 1840. Although the Whigs repealed it the next year, the scheme was reenacted by the Democrats in 1846.

Force Bill – The Force Bill was passed by the Congress in 1833. It was also knowns as the "Bloody Bill" to the Southerners. This bill allowed the president to use the Army and the Navy to collect federal tariff duties (if necessary). It was an result to the Nullification Crisis during this time and illustrated the stand-off between the federal government and states.

Seminole Indians – This Indian tribe lived in Florida and waged a seven year war against the Americans in attempt to halt their being forcibly removed to the west. They were tricked into a truce where their chief Osceola was captured. Most were moved to Oklahoma while others remained hidden in the Everglades.

Divorce Bill – This was a bill proposed by Martin Van Buren to move federal monies into a separate bank vault so it would not be connected with the ups and downs of the federal economy. It barely passed in 1840 by the Democrats, then repealed when the Whigs came into power a year later. It was, however, a predecessor of today's Federal Reserve System.

Bank of United States -- The federal Bank of the U.S. was first created in 1791 under Hamilton's economic plan. In 1816, the Bank of the U.S.'s charter was renewed. Because of the economic recession of the 1810's, the bank suffered great mismanagement until 1822 when Nicholas Biddle, a Philadelphia financier, became its president. Andrew Jackson, in 1831, vetoed the act to renew the bank's charter due to expire in 1836. Jackson then set out to kill the bank by withdrawing money and putting it in his "pet banks." Because of the lack of the federal bank in 1836, the U.S. suffered through its first major economic depression. Banks went bankrupt, paper money became worthless, and the Panic of 1837 struck.

Lone Star State - Texas, was first ruled by Spain for over 300. When Mexico became an independent country in 1821, Texas became a Mexican state and new settlers from the United States were welcomed. The large influx of Americans led to skirmishes with Mexican troops. After a successful war of independence against Mexico, Texans raised the Lone Star flag over their own republic in 1836. Their government was recognized by the United States and several other European countries. In 1845 Texas accepted annexation by the United States and was admitted as the 28th state.

Independent Treasury -- Martin Van Buren passed the "Divorce Bill" in 1840 which created an independent treasury that took the government's funds out of the pet banks that Jackson had created and put them in vaults in several of the largest cities. This way the funds would be safe from inflation and denied to the state banks as revenue.

Anti-Masonic Party -- The Anti-Masonic Party was a third political party that developed during the campaign of 1832 because of the fierce debate between Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson. This party also developed as opposition to the Masons (a secret society). It gained support from evangelical Protestant groups and people who were neglected by Jackson. However, it never took a majority position in elections.

Pet Banks – These were state banks that existed in the 1830's and which received federal funds from Jackson. These funds were from the removal of the deposits in the B.U.S. in order to ensure the B.U.S.'s demise even before its charter ran out. These banks then loaned money and printed paper money to increase spending, which led to inflation. Jackson attempted to stop this inflation with the Specie Circular, which lead to the Panic of 1837.

Whig Party -- The Whig party was a party that formed for those who opposed Jackson's views. It was created in the 1830s and the 1840s. When Jackson was elected, Clay and Calhoun formed a party for those who opposed Democratic views. The first Whig to become president was William Henry Harrison in the 1840 election. This fulfilled the re-emergence of the two-party system.

Industrial Revolution – The Industrial Revolution began in the 1750's in Britain with a group of inventors perfecting textile machines. These British developments eventually found their way into American industry. Factories were made to work with the South's raw textiles. Industrialization started in the North because of its dense population, reliance of shipping, and its number of seaports. The rapid rivers of the North also provided power for turning the cogs of machinery. The majority of the industrialization occurred between the 1790's and the 1860's.

Limited Liability -- This is a term that applies to the principles of the corporation. It basically refers to the fact that a business with public stock (corporation) can fail without any one person losing all of his or her money. It lowers the risk of new business ventures, and therefore attracts many investors.

Cotton Gin -- The cotton gin is a machine that would separate the seed from the short-staple cotton fiber. It was 50 times more effective than the handpicking process. It was constructed by Eli Whitney. It was developed in 1793 in Georgia. It was used all over the South. The cotton gin brought a miraculous change to the U.S. and the world. Practically overnight, the production of the cotton became very profitable. Not only did the South prosper, but the North as well since they wove the cloth in Northern mills. Many acres were cleared westward to make more room for cotton.

"Boston Associates" -- They were a group of Boston families who joined to form one of the earliest and most powerful joint capital ventures. They eventually came to dominate the textile industry, the railroads, the insurance industry, and banking in all of Massachusetts. With pride, the Boston Associates considered their textile mill in Lowell, Massachusetts a showplace factory. The labor there was mostly New England farm girls who were supervised on and off the job and worked from "dark to dark."

Clipper ships -- American boats, built during the 1840's in Boston, that were sleek and fast, but inefficient in carrying a lot of cargo or passengers. They were famous for trading with Asia. For a brief period, their speed gave America a dominance at sea. New British steamers (called "Tea Kettles") were more efficient than clippers at hauling cargo however, so Britain remained the top naval power.

General Incorporation Law -- This was a law created to greatly help in "building" capitalism. It stated that business people could create a corporation if they complied with the terms of the law. It was a great boost to capitalism. It was signed in New York in 1848 to save business people the need to apply for charters from the legislature.

Pony Express –The Pony Express was a mail carrying service that ran from 1860-1861. It was established to carry mail speedily along the 2,000 miles from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Sacramento, California. Wiry boys could make the trek in 10 days. It lasted only a brief period though, because the telegraph wire was constructed in 1861, making the need for the Pony Express null and void.

Nativism – Nativism was anti-foreignism. It was a fear of new immigrants coming to America. It was feared the newcomers would bring a higher birthrate and more poverty to America, while lowering wage rates.

Cult of Domesticity – This was a widespread cultural creed that glorified the traditional functions of the homemaker around 1850. The idea held that married women commanded immense moral power, and they increasingly made decisions that altered the family. Therefore, the ideal place for a woman was at home, married and motherly.

Unitarianism – The Unitarians were a "spin-off" faith from the severe Puritanism of the past. Unitarians believed that God existed in only one person and not in the orthodox trinity. They also denied the divinity of Jesus, stressed the essential goodness of human nature, proclaimed their belief in free will and the possibility of salvation through good works, and pictured God as a loving father rather than a stern creator. The Unitarian movement began in New England at the end of the eighteenth century and was embraced by many of the leading "thinkers" or intellectuals of the day. It appealed to them because of the rationalism and optimism which contrasted sharply with the strict doctrines of Calvinism.

Tammany Hall – Tammany was a political machine in New York, run mostly by the Irish. It was led by Boss Tweed. The Tammany machine, called the Tammany Tiger, exchanged help to the people for votes. However, much corruption was entwined in the Tammany machine.

Burned-over District -- This term refers to western New York during the Second Great Awakening. Revival preachers were preaching "hell-fire and damnation."

Mormons – The Mormon church was a religion, newly established by Joseph Smith, who claimed to have had a revelation from an angel. The Mormons faced much persecution from their neighbors due to their practices of polygamy, voting as a block, and military drilling. They were eventually forced to move westward, settling in Salt Lake City.

American Temperance Society -- An organization in which reformers tried to help the ever present drinking problem. This group was formed in Boston in 1826, and it was the first well-organized group created to deal with the problems drunkards had on societies well-being, and the possible well-being of the individuals that are heavily influenced by alcohol.

Hudson River School -- A style of painting with a romantic, heroic, mythic style that flourished in the 19th century. It tended to paint American landscapes as beautiful and brooding.

Seneca Falls Convention – women's rights convention New York, 1848; First meeting for women's rights, helped in long struggle for women to be equal to men. Wrote *Declaration of Sentiments* saying "all men, and women, are created equal"

Transcendentalism – The transcendentalist movement of the 1830's consisted of mainly modernizing the old Puritan beliefs. This system of beliefs owed a lot to foreign influences, and usually resembled the philosophies of John Locke. Transcendentalists believed that truth transcends the body through the senses, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau were two of the more famous transcendentalists.

Lane Rebels -- In 1832, Theodore Dwight Weld went to the Lane Theological Seminary in Cincinnati, Ohio. The Seminary was presided over by Lyman Beecher. Weld and some of his comrades were kicked out for their actions of anti-slavery. The young men were known as the "Lane Rebels." They helped lead and continue the preaching of anti-slavery ideas.

Manifest Destiny -- Manifest Destiny was an emotional upsurge of certain beliefs in the U.S. in the 1840's and 1850's. Citizens of the U.S. believed they should spread their democratic government over the entire of North America and possibly extend into South America. The campaign of 1844 was included in this new surge. James K. Polk represented the Democrats while Henry Clay was nominated by the Whigs. Polk ran mostly on a Manifest Destiny platform and since he was elected, America essentially voted for Manifest Destiny and for expansion.

Aroostook War – The Aroostook War was over the Maine boundary dispute. The British wanted to build a road from Halifax to Quebec. The proposed road ran through land already claimed by Maine. Fights started on both sides and they both got their local militia. It could have been a real war, but it never proceeded that far beyond fighting lumberjacks.

Webster-Ashburton Treaty – This was a compromise over the Maine boundary. America received more land in the deal but England got the Halifax-Quebec route. The deal patched up the *Caroline* Affair of 1837. The U.S. also got the valuable Mesabi Range of iron ore in Minnesota.

Spot Resolution – This was a notion proposed by Abraham Lincoln in the spring of 1846. After news from president James K. Polk that 16 American service men had been killed or wounded on the Mexican border in American territory, Abraham Lincoln, then a congressman from Illinois, proposed these resolutions to find out exactly on what spot the American soldier's blood had been shed. In Polk's report to Congress the president stated that the American soldiers fell on American soil, but they actually fell on disputed territory that Mexico had historical claims to. To find out where the soldiers fell was important because Congress was near to declaring war on Mexico.

The Tariff of 1842 – This was a protective tax that was used to create more money for the government. It was reluctantly passed by President John Tyler. The tariff was made to get the government out of a recession.

Bear Flag Revolt – This was a revolt in which John C. Fremont was the military leader. Americans in California wanted to be independent of Mexican rule, so when the war with Mexico began, these Californians revolted and established an independent republic where they hoisted the short lived California Bear Flag Republic.

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo – This treaty with Mexico ended the Mexican American War. It sold the United States all of the southwest for 15 million dollars in agreement that the rights and religion of the Mexican inhabitants of this land would be recognized by the United States government. It was drawn up by Nicholas P. Trist and sent to Congress.

Creole – The *Creole* was an American ship captured by 130 Virginian slaves in the Bahamas in 1841. British officials offered refuge to these slaves because there was immense tension between the Americans and British. Other acts of unlawful invasion had occurred because of the British and the possibility of yet another U.S./England war was at hand.

Wilmot Proviso – In 1848, the main dispute was over whether or not any Mexican territory that America had won during the Mexican War should be free or a slave territory. A representative named David Wilmot introduced an amendment stating that any territory acquired from Mexico would be free. This amendment passed the House twice (where northerners outnumbered southerners), but failed to ever pass in Senate (where southerners equaled northerners). The "Wilmot Proviso", as it became known as, became a symbol of how intense the dispute over slavery was in the U.S.

UNIT #3 – Part V (1844 -1877)

Chapters 18 - 22

History Makers

Lewis Cass – Cass was named father of "popular sovereignty." He ran for president in 1848, but Gen. Taylor won. The north was against Cass because popular sovereignty made it possible for slavery to spread.

Stephen Douglas -- Stephen Douglas took over for Henry Clay in the Compromise of 1850 by splitting the compromise up to get it passed. He later drew up the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

Franklin Pierce -- Franklin Pierce was elected president in the 1852 election as the second Democratic "dark horse." He was a pro-southern northerner who supported the Compromise of 1850 and especially the Fugitive Slave Law. He also tried to gain Cuba for the South as a slave state, but was stopped because of Northern public opinion after the incident in Ostend, Belgium. He also supported the dangerous Kansas-Nebraska Act pushed for by Senator Douglas.

Zachary Taylor -- He was a general and hero of the Mexican-American War and was elected to the presidency in 1848, representing the Whig party. He was a good soldier but a poor administrator. He was in office during the crisis of California's admittance to the Union but died in office before a compromise could be worked out, and left Vice President Millard Filmore to finalize a deal between the hostile north and south.

John C. Calhoun – Calhoun was a sixty-eight year old South Carolina senator when he died in 1850 of tuberculosis. The tension between the North and South had begun to build and become unbearable. An associate delivered a speech that he wrote which declared slavery okay. He proposed to leave slavery as it was and return runaway slaves to their owners. He wanted to preserve the Union and he believed in the Constitution.

Winfield Scott -- He was the old general-figure that the Whigs used to symbolize them. Scott, however, lost the 1852 election to Franklin Pierce.

Matthew C. Perry -- He was the naval leader who convinced the Japanese to sign a treaty in 1853 with the U.S. creating a commercial foothold in Japan which was helpful with furthering a U.S. relationship with Japan.

Harriet Tubman – Tubman was the "conductor" on the Underground Railroad. She repeatedly snuck down South to lead groups of slaves northward.

Hinton Helper – In 1875, Helper wrote the book entitled *Impending Crisis of the South*. It attempted to prove through statistics that indirectly the non-slave-holding whites were the ones who suffered the most from slavery; the book was banned in the South but countless copies were distributed as campaign material for Republicans.

John Brown -- He was a militant abolitionist that took radical extremes to make his views clear. In May of 1856, Brown led a group of his followers to Pottawattamie Creek and launched a bloody attack against pro-slavery men killing five people. This began violent retaliation against Brown and his followers that became known as "bleeding Kansas." He later led a raid on the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, VA in a wild attempt to free slaves. He was captured and hanged but became a martyr and symbol of abolition.

Charles Sumner -- Sumner was an unpopular senator from Massachusetts and a leading abolitionist. In 1856, he made an assault on a pro-slavery congressman of South Carolina. The insult angered Congressmen Preston Brooks of South Carolina. Brooks walked up to Sumner's desk and beat him unconscious with a cane. This violent incident helped touch off the war between the North and the South and showed that compromise and discussion had died.

Dred Scott -- Scott was a black slave who had lived with his master for five years in the Illinois and Wisconsin territory. He sued for his freedom on the basis of his long residence in free territory. The Dred Scott decision was handed down by the Supreme Court on March 6, 1857. The Supreme Court ruled that Dred Scott was a black slave and not a citizen. Hence, he could not sue in a federal court. (This part of the ruling denied blacks their citizenship and menaced the position of the South's free blacks). The Court also ruled that the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was unconstitutional and that Congress could not ban slavery from the territories regardless of what the territorial legislatures themselves might want. The South was extremely happy about the decision, but Republicans were infuriated.

Roger Taney -- Taney was Chief Justice during the Dred Scott case of 1857 who ruled against Dred Scott. This court ruling is often considered a major cause in starting the Civil War.

John Breckinridge -- John Breckinridge was the vice-president elected in 1856 and nominee for the presidential election of 1860 for the Southern Democrats. After the Democrats split, the Northern Democrats would no longer support him. Breckenridge favored the extension of slavery, but was not a secessionist.

John Bell – Bell was nominated for the presidency in 1860 by the Constitutional Union Party. This party arose due to the division in the nation and he was a compromise candidate.

Abraham Lincoln – Nicknamed "Old Abe" and "Honest Abe," he was born in Kentucky to impoverished parents and was mainly self-educated. He became a Springfield, IL lawyer and Republicans chose him to run against Senator Douglas (a Democrat) in the senatorial elections of 1858. Although he lost senate race that year, Lincoln came to be one of the most prominent northern politicians and emerged as a Republican nominee for president 2 years later. Although he won the presidential elections of 1860, he was a minority and sectional president (he was not allowed on the ballot in ten southern states). Lincoln's victory gave South Carolinians an excuse to secede from the Union and caused the South to completely break off from the North. He declared the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 and was assassinated in 1865.

John Crittenden – Crittenden was a Senator of Kentucky responsible for the Crittenden Compromise. This was a last-minute attempt to avoid conflict over slavery. It proposed going back to the old Missouri Compromise line of 36°30' line extended to the Pacific. This failed attempt at compromise showed that the days of compromise had ended.

William Seward – He was a senator from New York who was for anti-slavery, was very religious, and would not compromise. He later became the major rival of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. When Lincoln won the presidency, he became the Secretary of State. He had a nickname of "Higher Law" due to his religious beliefs in Christianity and unwillingness to compromise on slavery.

Edwin M. Stanton -- Stanton was a politician who succeeded Simon Cameron as Secretary of War around 1860. He caused a kind of civil war within Congress by opposing Lincoln at almost every turn. This only added to the problems that Lincoln had to deal with during the Civil War.

Robert E. Lee – Lee was the General of the Confederate troops and very successful in many battles, but was defeated at Antietam in 1862 when he retreated across the Potomac. Lee was later defeated at Gettysburg by General Mead's Union troop and eventually surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865.

Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson – Jackson was Lee's chief lieutenant, killed by own men at Chancellorsville.

Ulysses Simpson Grant – Grant was a Northern general who helped gain victory for the Union. His first successful victories came at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers in February, 1862 where he earned the nickname "Unconditional Surrender" Grant to go with his initials, U.S. These victories opened a door for the Union to the rest of the south. Eventually Grant was given command of the Union forces attacking Vicksburg, which was his greatest victory of the war. Grant was made General-in-Chief after several more impressive victories near Chattanooga. Grant's final victory came when he defeated General Robert E. Lee at Richmond and forced him to surrender at Appomattox Court House in Virginia in April 1865.

Jefferson Davis -- From 1860-1865, Davis was the president of the southern Confederate States of America after their secession from the Union. During this time he struggled to form a solid government for the states. From the beginning, he lacked the power necessary for a strong government because the southerners believed in states' rights. Aside from being sick, he worked hard with solidifying the civil government and carrying out military operations. The truth of the matter is that no one could have pulled it off successfully.

George B. McClellan -- George B. McClellan was a general for northern command of the Army of the Potomac in 1861. He was nicknamed "Tardy George" because of his failure to move troops to Richmond. He lost the battle vs. General Lee near the Chesapeake Bay then Lincoln fired him, twice. He later ran for president in 1864 against Lincoln and lost.

William Tecumseh Sherman -- Sherman commanded the Union army in Tennessee. In September of 1864, his troops captured Atlanta, Georgia. He then headed to take Savannah. This was his famous/infamous "March to the Sea." His troops burnt barns and houses, and destroyed the countryside. His march showed a shift in the belief that only military targets should be destroyed. Civilian centers could also be targets. He is famous for his quote, "War is hell."

Charles Frances Adams -- Adams was the son of President John Quincy Adams and foreign prime minister to Britain. In 1863, the British were helping southerners by building battleships. Adams wanted to stop this and to do so he said that if the British built any more ships for the South, it would mean the U.S. would go to war with Britain. Britain backed off.

Clement L. Vallandigham – Vallandigham was a Copperhead Democrat and Ohio ex-congressmen who was a Southern partisan who publicly demanded an end to the "wicked and cruel" war. He was convicted by a military tribunal in 1863 for treasonable utterance and was sentenced to prison. Lincoln decided to banish Vallandigham to the Confederate lines. Vallandigham ran for governorship of Ohio on foreign soil and polled a substantial but insufficient vote. He returned to his own state before the war ended and was not further prosecuted. The strange case of Vallandigham inspired Edward Everett Hale to write his moving fictional story of Philip Nolan, *The Man without a Country* (1863).

John Wilkes Booth – Booth was a Southern actor and assassin who shot Abraham Lincoln to death in Ford's Theater in April of 1865. *C.S.S. Alabama* The *Alabama* was a ship built by the British for the South. It was not originally built to be a warship, but in 1862, the Confederates gave it a crew and armed it with weapons. It captured over sixty union vessels before it accepted a challenge from a union cruiser in 1864 off the coast of France.

Oliver O. Howard – Howard was the head of the Freedmen's Bureau which was intended to be a kind of primitive welfare agency for free blacks. He later founded and served as president of Howard University in Washington D.C.

Andrew Johnson -- Andrew Johnson was chosen by the Republican Party to run with Abraham Lincoln as vice president in the 1864 election. Johnson was chosen to balance the ticket because he was a Southern Democrat, before the South seceded, and Lincoln was a Northern Republican. He replaced Lincoln after Abe was shot. He was a Southerner who did not understand the North, a Tennessean who had never been accepted by the Republicans, and a president who had never been elected to the office. Republicans feared that Southerners might join hands with Democrats in the North and win control of Congress. If the South ran Congress, blacks might be enslaved once again. To protest, Congress passed the Civil Rights Bill, but Johnson vetoed the bill (it was overridden by a 2/3 vote though. Congress also tried to have Johnson impeached, but failed by one vote in the Senate. His greatest achievement was the purchase of Alaska.
Alexander Stephens -- He was the vice-president of the Confederacy, until 1865, when it was defeated and destroyed by the Union. Like the other leaders of the Confederacy, he was under indictment for treason.
Thaddeus Stevens -- Thaddeus Stevens was a radical Republican congressman. He orchestrated the Congressional Reconstruction plan, which was very stern toward the South. He also tried to impeach President Andrew Johnson in 1868.
William Seward – Seward was Secretary of State under Lincoln and Johnson and purchased Alaska in 1867 for $7.2 million. It was referred to as "Seward's Folly" or "Seward's Icebox" then, before its oil reserves were known.

Key Terms
Free-Soil Party -- The Free-Soil Party was organized by anti-slavery men in the north, Democrats who were resentful of Polk's actions, and some conscientious Whigs. The Free-Soil Party was against slavery in the new territories. They also advocated federal aid for internal improvements and urged free government homesteads for settlers. This Free-Soil Party foreshadowed the emergence of the Republican Party.
Fugitive Slave Law -- This law was passed just before the Civil War and also called the "Bloodhound Bill." Slaves who escaped could not testify in their behalf and were not allowed a trial by jury. If the judge in the case freed the slave, the judge would receive five dollars, if not he would get ten dollars. Officers were expected to help catch runaway slaves. Those found helping slaves would be fined or jailed. This added to the rage in the North.
Underground Railroad – The railroad was a secret chain of anti-slavery homes at which slaves were hidden and taken to the north.
Trent **Affair** -- This was an occurrence where a Union warship stopped a British ship, the *Trent*, which was taking two confederate officers to England in 1861 from the coast of Cuba. This event angered the British and nearly caused a war with Britain. This shows the separation between North and South at the time and how Britain had leanings toward the South
Compromise of 1850 -- This compromise signed, by Millard Fillmore, dealt with the controversy of whether California should join as a free state. The results were that California joined as a free state, and what was left of the Mexican Cession land became New Mexico and Utah, and did not restrict slavery. The South got the Mexican Cession lands opened to popular sovereignty and a tougher Fugitive Slave Law. The compromise benefited the North more than the South.
Ostend Manifesto -- The Ostend Manifesto took place in 1854. A group of Southerners met with Spanish officials in Belgium to attempt to get more slave territory. They felt this would balance out Congress. They tried to buy Cuba but the Spanish would not sell it. Southerners wanted to take it by force and the Northerners were outraged by this thought of the Slavocracy expanding. The scheme fell apart when the plan went public.
Kansas-Nebraska Act -- The Kansas-Nebraska Act, set forth in 1854, said that Kansas and Nebraska should come into the Union under popular sovereignty. This new law repealed the Missouri Compromise. Senator Stephen A. Douglas introduced it, and it pushed the country even closer the Civil War by muddling the slavery issue.
The Impending Crisis of the South – This was a book written by Hinton Helper. Helper hated both slavery and blacks and used this book to try to prove that non-slave owning whites were the ones who suffered the most from slavery. The non-aristocrat from NC had to go to the North to find a publisher that would publish his book.
"Bleeding Kansas" -- Kansas was being disputed as free or slave soil during 1854-1857 period, by popular sovereignty. In 1857, there were enough free-soilers to overrule the slave-soilers. So many people were feuding, that disagreements eventually led to killing in Kansas between pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces.
American or "Know-Nothing" Party – This party developed from the "Order of the Star Spangled Banner" and was made up of nativists (those against immigrants). This party was organized due to its secretiveness and in 1865 nominated the ex-president Fillmore. These super-patriots were anti-foreign and anti-Catholic and adopted the slogan "American's must rule America!" Remaining members of the Whig party also backed Millard Fillmore for President.
Panic of 1857 – This economic recession started due to the California gold rush that increased inflation and due to over-speculation in land and railroads that "ripped economic fabric." It hit the North harder than the South because the South had cotton as a staple source of income. Their avoidance of the recession puffed-up the South's belief that cotton was indeed king.
Freeport Doctrine -- The Freeport Doctrine occurred in Freeport, Illinois during the debates of Lincoln and Douglas for senator. This was the answer to a question that Lincoln asked Douglas. Lincoln asked, "If a territory voted against slavery, which would you support Mr. Douglas, the people's vote or the U.S. Supreme Court who said in the Dred Scott case that a legislature can't outlaw slavery?" Lincoln put Douglas in a tight spot, Douglas had to offend either the people or the Supreme Court in his answer. He sided with the people and their vote (popular sovereignty), but this cost him popularity in the South and the presidential election later.

Lincoln-Douglas Debates – In 1858, Lincoln challenged Stephen Douglas to a series of 7 debates. Though Douglas won the IL Senate seat, these debates gave Lincoln fame and helped him to later win the presidency.

Harper's Ferry Raid – This raid occurred in October of 1859. John Brown of Kansas attempted to create a major revolt among the slaves. He wanted to ride down the river and provide the slaves with arms from the Northern arsenal, but he failed to get the slaves organized. Brown was captured. The effects of Harper's Ferry raid were as such: the South saw the act as one of treason and were encouraged to separate from the U.S., and the North saw Brown as a martyr to the abolitionist cause.

Constitutional Union Party – This party was also known as the "do-nothings" or "Old Gentlemen's" party in the 1860 election. It was a middle-of-the-road group that feared for the Union's future. It consisted mostly of Whigs and Know-Nothings, met in Baltimore and nominated John Bell from Tennessee as candidate for president. Their slogan was "The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the laws."

Merrimack -- The *Merrimack* was a former wooden warship turned into an ironclad. The Confederates plated it with iron railroad rails. They renamed it the *Virginia*. The *Virginia* easily wrecked Union Navy ships and threatened to destroy the whole Navy. The Confederates later destroyed the ship to keep it from the Union. This marked the end of wooden ships.

Monitor – This was a small Union ironclad built in about 100 days to stop the Confederate ship, the *Merrimack*. The *Merrimack*, which was a former U.S. wooden warship that destroyed two wooden Union ships in the Chesapeake Bay and threatened the Yankees' plan of blockading all Southern ports. The Union built the *Monitor* and transported it to the Chesapeake. On March 9, 1862, in 4 hours, the *Monitor*, or the "Yankee cheese-box on a raft," fought the *Merrimack* "to a standstill."

Thirteenth Amendment -- This Amendment was made to forbid slavery, making slavery and involuntary servitude both illegal. This Amendment was ratified in 1865, after the war was over. The South had to ratify it to be readmitted to the Union.

Fenians -- Fenians were a secret 19th century Irish and Irish-American organization dedicated to the overthrow of British rule in Ireland. Irish-Americans raised an army of several hundred men and launched invasions of Canada in 1866 and 1870. The Fenians were trying to persuade Canada to retaliate against England.

National Banking Act – This act gave the banking system the ability to sell government bonds and to establish a uniform bank note currency. The system could purchase government savings bonds and money to back those bonds. The National Banking Act was made during the Civil War, and was the first real step taken toward a singular, unified banking system since 1836, when Andrew Jackson killed the B.U.S.

Union Party -- The Union party included all of the Republicans and the war Democrats. It excluded the Copperheads and Peace Democrats. It was formed out of fear of the Republican Party losing control during the war. It was responsible for nominating Lincoln, along with Abe's adage, "You don't switch horses mid-stream."

Freedman's Bureau – The Bureau was to be a primitive welfare agency for freed blacks. It provided food, clothes, and education to freedman. Union General, Oliver O. Howard founded the program. It taught 200,000 blacks how to read, its greatest success, but it expired in 1872.

10% Plan -- This was Lincoln's Reconstruction plan. Written in 1863, it proclaimed that a state could be reintegrated into the Union when 10% of its voters in the 1860 election pledged their allegiance to the U.S. and pledged to abide by emancipation, and then formally erect their state governments. This plan was very lenient to the South, and would have meant an easy Reconstruction.

Moderate vs. Radical Republicans -- Moderate Republicans agreed with Lincoln's ideals. They believed that the seceded states should be restored to the Union swiftly through lenient terms. The Radical Republicans believed that the South should pay dearly for their crimes. The radicals wanted the social structure of the South to be changed before it was restored to the Union. They wanted the planters punished and the blacks protected by federal power. They were against Abraham Lincoln.

Black Codes -- The Black Codes were laws passed in the Southern states after the Civil War. The laws were designed to regulate the affairs of the freed blacks. They were aimed to ensure a stable labor supply and they sought to restore, as closely as possible, the pre-freedom system of racial relations. They recognized freedom and a few other rights, such as the right to marry, but they still prohibited the right to serve on a jury, or renting or leasing land. No blacks were allowed to vote. They mocked the ideal of freedom and created horrible burdens on the free blacks that were desperately struggling to make it. The North viewed it as re-enslaving the freed slaves, only in different words. They thought that if this was true, then the war had been fought in vain. These laws caused Radical Republicans to pass the Civil Rights Act in 1866.

Sharecropping -- After the Civil War former landowners "rented" plots of land to blacks and poor whites in such a way that the renters were always in debt and therefore tied to the land. Sharecropping was little better than life as a slave, as they did not own the land but paid shares of the crops. Sharecroppers were often in debt to the landlord.

Civil Rights Act -- In 1866, the Civil Rights Act was created to grant citizenship to blacks and it was an attempt to prohibit the black codes. It also prohibited racial discrimination on jury selection. The Civil Rights Act was not really enforced and was really just a political move used to attract more votes. Its greatest achievement was that it led to the creation and passing of the 14th Amendment.

Military Reconstruction Act – This act divided the South into five military districts that were commanded by Union generals. It was passed in 1867 by Radical Republicans, it ripped the power away from the president to be commander in chief and set up a system of martial law.

Fourteenth Amendment – Preceded by the Civil Rights Bill, the Fourteenth Amendment was proposed by Congress and sent to the states in June of 1866. "It (1) conferred civil rights, including citizenship, but excluding the franchise, for the freedmen; (2) reduced proportionately the representation of a state in Congress and the Electoral College if it denied blacks the ballot; (3) disqualified from federal and state office any rebel until they swore 'to support the Constitution of the U.S.; and (4) guaranteed the federal debt, while repudiating all Confederate debts." It did not grant the right to vote and all Republicans agreed that a state could not be part of the Union again without ratifying the amendment.

Fifteenth Amendment -- This amendment was passed in Congress in 1869 and was ratified by the required number of states in 1870 and gave freed black men the right to vote. Before ratification, Northern states withheld the ballot from the black minorities. The South felt that the Republicans were hypocritical by insisting that blacks in the South should vote. The moderates wanted the southern states back in the Union, and thus free the federal government from direct responsibility for the protection of black rights. The Republicans were afraid that once the states were re-admitted they would amend their constitutions and withdraw the ballot from blacks. The only ironclad safeguard to cease the tension was the Fifteenth Amendment.

Scalawags – Scalawags were Southerners who were favorable to the North.

Carpetbaggers -- During the Reconstruction period after the Civil War, this nickname was given to Northerners who moved south to seek their fortune out of the destruction. Some went southward to help, others to scam.

Ku Klux Klan -- In 1866, Tennessee formed one of the most notorious anti-black groups, the KKK. They were against any power or rights a black might have. They were violent and often times they killed blacks "to keep them in their place."

Force Acts -- These acts were passed in 1870 and 1871. They were created to put a stop to the torture and harassment of blacks by whites, especially by hate groups such as the Ku Klux Klan. These acts gave power to the government to use its force to physically end the problems.

Tenure of Office -- The Tenure of Office Act was passed by Congress in 1867. It stated that the president could not fire any appointed officials without the consent of Congress. Congress passed this act knowing that Andrew Johnson would break it. Johnson fired Stanton without asking Congress, thus giving Congress a reason to impeach him. Johnson's impeachment trial was 1 vote short in the Senate.

UNIT #3 – Part VI (1865 -1898)

Chapters 23 - 28

History Makers

Ulysses S. Grant -- Being a virgin to politics, he became the first president elected to office after the Civil War. He was previously a Union General who defeated General Lee at Appomattox Courthouse, thus ending the Civil War. During Grant's presidency, several scams occurred, although Grant was never proven to be involved with any of them. Also, the Panic of 1873 (due to over-speculation) came about during his reign. He served out two consecutive terms and was not re-nominated to run for a third.

Thomas Nast -- Thomas Nast was a cartoonist for the *New York Times* and drew many famous political cartoons, including many of Boss Tweed and Tammany Hall. The cartoon showed condemning evidence of the corrupt ringleader and he was jailed shortly afterwards.

Horace Greely -- In 1872, the Republicans re-nominated Grant causing some of the "reform-minded" Republicans to leave their party and create the Liberal Republican Party. They nominated Greely, editor of the *New York Tribune*. The Democrats also nominated him. There was much mudslinging involved in this election and Greely lost, in more ways than one. Along with the loss of the presidency, Greely lost his job, his wife, and his mind within one month of the election.

Roscoe Conkling -- Conkling was the leader of a group for Republicans called the Stalwarts. These people loved the spoils system and supported it wherever it was threatened. They were opposed by the Half-Breeds, led by James G. Blaine. Conkling, a senator from New York, and Blaine's infighting caused the nomination of the politically neutral Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876.

James G. Blaine – Blaine was the champion of the Half-Breeds, a political machine of the Republican party. A congressman from Maine, he was very good with the people and was candidate for president in 1884. However, other Republicans, like the Mugwumps, wouldn't support him. They considered him a political villain. He became Secretary of State during Garfield's administration and tried to persuade Garfield towards the Half-Breed political machine.

Rutherford B. Hayes -- Rutherford B. Hayes was a Republican governor from Ohio. He had spent the majority of his term as governor reforming the government and politics within Ohio. He was elected president in 1876 by the Compromise of 1877. Hayes was known as the "caretaker" president because he took care of the country.

Samuel Tilden – Tilden was a New York lawyer who rose to fame by bagging Boss Tweed, a notorious New York political boss. Tilden was nominated for president in 1876 by the Democratic party because of his clean-up image. This election was so close that it led to the Compromise of 1877. Even though Tilden had more popular votes, the compromise gave the presidency to the Republicans and allowed the Democrats to stop Reconstruction in the South.

James A. Garfield -- James Garfield was elected to the presidency in 1880. He barely won the popular vote, but won by a huge margin in the electoral college. He was assassinated, so that the Stalwarts could be in power in the government. This brought about reforms in the spoils systems.

Chester A. Arthur -- Arthur was the vice president of James A. Garfield. After President Garfield was assassinated, in

September of 1881, Arthur assumed the presidency. He was chosen to run as vice president, primarily, to gain the Stalwarts' votes. Arthur was left in charge of the United States with no apparent qualifications. He, in turn, surprised the public with his unexpected vigor in prosecuting certain post office frauds and wouldn't help the Conklingite cronies when they came looking for favors. He was also in favor of civil service reform.

Charles J. Guiteau -- In 1881, Charles J. Guiteau shot President Garfield in the back in a Washington railroad station. Guiteau allegedly committed this crime so that Arthur, a Stalwart, would become president. Guiteau's attorneys used a plea of insanity, but failed and Guiteau was hanged for murder. After this event, politics began to get cleaned up with laws like the Pendleton Act.

Grover Cleveland -- Cleveland was the Democratic presidential candidate for the 1884 election. His Republican opponent, James G. Blaine, was involved in several questionable deals, but Cleveland had an illegitimate child. Consequently, the election turned into a mudslinging contest. Cleveland won, becoming the first Democratic president since Buchanan. He took few initiatives, but he was effective in dealing with excessive military pensions. He placated both North and South by appointing some former Confederates to office, but sticking mostly with Northerners. Cleveland also forced Congress to discuss lowering the tariff, although the issue could not be resolved before he was defeated by Benjamin Harrison in the 1888 election.

Benjamin Harrison – Harrison was called "Young Tippecanoe" because of grandfather William Henry Harrison. He was a Republican and was elected president in 1888. His opponent, Grover Cleveland, had more popular votes, but Harrison was put in office because of more electoral votes. He was both pro-business, pro-tariff.

Cornelius Vanderbilt – He was a railroad tycoon. He earned his 1st fortune as a shipping magnate in New York where he gained the nickname "The Commodore" while shipping. Then, turned to railroads by consolidating the lines from NYC to Chicago.

Jay Gould – Gould manipulated the stocks of railroad companies to his own benefit. Typically, a railroad company would be grossly over-praised which led the public to buy into it, then the bamboozlers like Jay Gould would sell off huge portions for profit.

Alexander Graham Bell – He was the inventor of the telephone. Less well known, he was a teacher of the deaf. It was because of his work with the mechanics of sound and speech (teaching the deaf how to speak) that he began his work on the

telephone.

Thomas Alva Edison – Edison was the perfector of the incandescent light bulb, and many other inventions such as the phonograph, mimeograph, dictaphone, and moving pictures. Much of his work was done at his New Jersey lab, Menlo Park.

Andrew Carnegie – Carnegie was a steel tycoon. He was a master of "vertical integration." He eventually turned to philanthropy and gave huge sums to libraries and arts (Carnegie Hall and local libraries).

John D. Rockefeller – Rockefeller was an oil tycoon. He owned the Standard Oil Company that eventually controlled at least 90% of American oil. Was a master of "horizontal integration" where he ruthlessly drove others out of business.

J.P. Morgan – He was a banker and financier. He orchestrated several blockbuster deals in railroads, insurance, and banking. He bought Andrew Carnegie's steel operation for $400 million to start the U.S. Steel Company. He symbolized the greed, power, arrogance, and snobbery of the Gilded Age business.

Florence Kelley – Kelley was a lifelong battler for the welfare of women, children, blacks, and consumers. She served as a general secretary of the National Consumers League and led the women of Hull House into a successful lobby in 1893 for an Illinois anti-sweatshop law that protected women workers and prohibited child labor.

Mary Baker Eddy -- Eddy founded the Church of Christ, Science (Christian Science) in 1879. She preached that her practice of Christian Science healed sickness. To her, there was no need for a doctor, if you had enough faith, you could heal yourself. She wrote a widely purchased book, *Science and Health with a Key to the Scriptures*.

Charles Darwin – Darwin was an English naturalist who wrote the *On the Origin of the Species* in 1859. His theory stated that in nature the strongest of a species survive, the weaker animals die out, leaving only the stronger to reproduce. Through this process of "natural selection" the entire species improves.

Booker T. Washington –Washington was an ex-slave who saved his money to buy himself an education. He believed that blacks must first gain economic equality before they gained social equality. He was president of the Tuskegee Institute and he was a part of the Atlanta Compromise. Washington believed that blacks should be taught useful skills so they could gain a financial foothold. He was also famous for his Atlanta "fingers speech" saying blacks and whites could be as separate as the fingers but as one as the hand. He is sometimes criticized for this speech as perhaps giving an okay to segregation.

William James – James was a philosopher on Harvard faculty, who wrote *Principles of Psychology*, *The Will of to Believe*, *Varieties of Religious Experience*, and *Pragmatism*. He criticized Booker T. Washington as selling blacks short by encouraging only trade jobs and acquiescing to segregation.

Henry George --George was a journalist-author and an original thinker. He saw poverty at its worst in India and wrote the classic *Progress and Poverty*. This book in 1879 broke into the best-seller lists. He believed that the pressure of a growing population with a fixed supply of land pushed up property values.

Horatio Alger – Alger was a popular writer of the Post-Civil War time period. Alger was a Puritan New Englander who wrote more than a hundred volumes of juvenile fiction during his career, most with a "rags-to-riches" theme. He is most famous for his books *Luck and Pluck* and for *Ragged Dick.*

Samuel Clemmons "Mark Twain" – Twain was America's most popular author, but also a renowned platform lecturer. He mixed "romantic" type literature with comedy to entertain his audiences. In 1873, along with the help of Charles Dudley Warner, he wrote *The Gilded Age* and named the period – it looked good on the outside, but underneath, had problems. The greatest contribution he made to American literature was the way he captured the frontier realism and humor through the common dialect that his characters used. Hemingway once said, "All modern American literature comes from one book by Mark Twain called *Huckleberry Finn.*"

Charlotte Perkins Gilman – Gilman was a major feminist prophet during the late 19th and early 20th century. She published *Women and Economics* which called on women to abandon their dependent status and contribute more to the community through the economy. She created centralized nurseries and kitchens to help get women into the work force.

Carrie Chapman Catt -- Catt was a leader of the women's suffrage movement. She was not successful in accomplishing her goal, but she did spark a movement that would eventually lead to women's right to vote.

Josiah Strong – Strong was a minister who trumpeted the superiority of Anglo-Saxon civilization and summoned Americans to spread their religion and their values to the backward people of the Third World.

Sitting Bull -- He was one of the leaders of the Sioux nation. He was a medicine man "as wily as he was influential." He became a prominent Indian leader during the Sioux War from 1876-1877. The war was touched off when a group of miners rushed into the Black Hills of South Dakota in 1875, sacred Indian land. The well-armed warriors at first proved to be a superior force. During Custer's Last Stand in 1876, Sitting Bull was "making medicine" while another Indian, Crazy Horse, led the Sioux. When more whites arrived at this Battle of Little Big Horn, Sitting Bull and the other Sioux were forced into Canada. The Sioux will return later and lead the "Ghost Dance" revival.

George A. Custer -- He was a former general of the Civil War famous for his golden curls and flamboyance. He was nicknamed the "boy general." During the Sioux War of 1876-1877, he attacked 2,500 Sioux warriors near the Little Big Horn River in Montana and was completely wiped out. He, and his 264 men's defeat, was mainly due to being outnumbered and Custer's arrogant attack without waiting for reinforcements.

Chief Joseph -- He was chief of the Nez Perce Indians of Idaho. His people didn't want gold hunters to trespass on their beaver river. To avoid war, and save his people, Chief Joseph tried retreating to Canada. They were cornered 30 miles from safety and he surrendered in 1877.

Geronimo -- Geronimo, the leader of the Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico, fought against the white man, who was trying to force the Apaches off of their land. Geronimo had an enormous hatred for the whites and proved very wily and hard to pin down. He was, however, eventually pushed into Mexico where he surrendered.

Joseph F. Glidden – In 1874, Glidden invented a superior type of barbed wire and in 1883 the company was producing 600 miles of the product each day. Barbed wire was the main cause of the end of the open range, long drive cowboy days.

James B. Weaver -- He was a Civil War general chosen as the presidential candidate of the Populist party. He was a Granger with an apt skill for public speaking. He ended up getting three percent of the popular votes, which seems small, but which is really a large number for a third party candidate.

Oliver H. Kelly -- Oliver H. Kelly was an energetic Mason from Minnesota. Kelly was the National Grange of the Patron's of Husbandry's leading spirit. The Grange's primary objectives were to stimulate the minds of the farm people by social, educational, and fraternal activities. The Grange was organized in 1867. Kelly had picnics, musical events, and lectures trying to appeal to enough of the farmers to reach his goals of self-improvement. The movement later got into the push for greenbacks and inflation.

Mary Elizabeth Lease -- Mary Lease became well known during the early 1890's for her actions as a speaker for the Populist party. She was a tall, strong woman who made numerous and memorable speeches on behalf of the downtrodden farmer. She denounced the money-grubbing government and encouraged farmers to speak their discontent with the economic situation.

Jacob S. Coxey – Coxey was a leader of the unemployed during the depression in 1894. He led a march to Washington, demanding that the government begin an inflationary public works program.

Eugene V. Debs -- Eugene V. Debs was a labor leader who helped organize the American Railroad Union. The Union went on strike against the Pullman Palace Car Company in 1894. The strike was put down by armed forces and Debs and other leaders were given six months imprisonment. Debs would later run for president as a Socialist.

Williams Jennings Bryan – Bryan was an eloquent congressman from Nebraska. During the extra Congress session in the summer of 1893, Bryan held the galleries spellbound for three hours as he championed the cause of free silver. Despite his efforts, however, President Cleveland alienated the Democratic silverites. He also ran against McKinley in the presidential elections of 1896 and lost.

Richard Olney -- Richard Olney was a lawyer in the 1880's for one of the leading corporations. Later he became the Secretary of State to Grover Cleveland. He was Attorney General during the Pullman strike in 1894 and he issued an injunction for the workers to return to work.

William McKinley -- McKinley presented a tariff bill in the House, and lost his seat in Congress because of it. McKinley ran on the Republican ticket in the 1896 election and won the presidency while preaching a gold standard platform. He won again in 1900 and was assassinated in 1901.

Richard Olney – Olney began as a leading corporate lawyer who noted that the Interstate Commerce Act could be used by the railroads. He became Attorney General and helped to stop the Pullman Strike. He later became the Secretary of

State under President Cleveland. He declared to the British that by trying to dominate Venezuela they were violating the Monroe Doctrine. Under Olney, the U.S. mediated the Venezuela—England boundary dispute.

Alfred Thayer Mahan – Mahan was an American naval officer and historian, educated at the U.S. Naval Academy. Mahan served over 40 years in the Navy. He is most famous for his book *The Influence of Sea Power on History* which defined naval strategy. Mahan stressed the importance of sea power in the world. His philosophies had a major influence on the growth of navies of many nations.

James G. Blaine -- James G Blaine was the Republican presidential candidate in the 1884 election. He surfaced again as leader in the first Pan-American Conference to improve trade with Latin American countries. He was Secretary of State during the Garfield and Harrison administrations.

Valeriano Weyler – Weyler was a Spanish General referred to as "Butcher" Weyler. He undertook to crush the Cuban rebellion by herding many civilians into barbed-wire concentration camps, where they could not give assistance to the armed insurrectionists. The civilians died in deadly pestholes. The "Butcher" was removed in 1897.

De Lome Letter – Dupuy de Lome was a Spanish minister in Washington. He wrote a private letter to a friend concerning President McKinley and how he lacked good faith. He was forced to resign when William Randolph Hearst discovered and published the letter. This publishing helped to spark the Spanish-American War.

Theodore Roosevelt – Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy when the Spanish-American War broke out. He led the Rough Riders up San Juan Hill in Cuba in the land war with Spain. He was known for his extreme expansionism.

George Dewey – Dewey was commander of the Pacific fleet of American ships in the Spanish-American War. He attacked the Philippines when war was declared by the U.S. and crushed the Spanish fleet there.

Emilio Aguinaldo -- He was a revolutionary Filipino who commanded his Filipino troops to help American George Dewey to acquire Manila from Spain. He later led Filipinos against the U.S. in 1899 because of their denied freedom after the war.

Theodore Roosevelt -- After being purposely placed in the "quiet" office of Vice-President where the New York political bosses thought "Teddy" or "TR" would not cause any problems, Roosevelt became president. He was notorious for his impulsiveness and radical behavior. At 5'10", he used his Big-Stick policy in dealing with foreign affairs. He was an instrumental part in building the Panama Canal and enforcing the rigid Roosevelt Corollary.

John Hay – Hay was the Secretary of State in 1899. He dispatched the Open Door Note to keep the countries that had spheres of influence in China from taking over China and closing the doors of trade between China and the U.S. He began the Open Door Policy.

Henry Demarest Lloyd -- Lloyd wrote the book *Wealth Against Commonwealth* in 1894. It was part of the progressive movement and the book's purpose was to show the wrongs in the monopoly of the Standard Oil Company.

Jacob Riis -- Jacob Riis was a reporter for the *New York Sun*. He was a photojournalist. His book, *How the Other Half Lives* detailed life in the slums. He was trying to bring attention to the situation of the poor to bring about some sort of change.

Ida Tarbell -- Ida Tarbell was a "muckraker" who wrote an exposé in the magazine *McClure's* (1921). As a younger woman, in 1904, Tarbell made her reputation by publishing the history of the Standard Oil Company, the "Mother of Trusts." In it she blasted Standard Oil for using ruthless tactics to drive competition out of business. All her facts checked out as accurate.

Robert M. LaFollete – He was the governor of Wisconsin, nicknamed "Fighting Bob," and was a progressive Republican leader. His "Wisconsin Idea" was the model for state progressive governments. He used the "brain trust," a panel of experts, to help him create effective, efficient government. He was denied the nomination for the Republicans in favor of Theodore Roosevelt.

Hiram Johnson – Johnson was a progressive reformer of the early 1900s. He was elected the Republican governor of California in 1910, and helped to put an end to trusts. He put an end to the power that the Southern Pacific Railroad had over politics.

Charles Evans Hughes – Hughes was a reforming Republican governor of New York, who gained fame as an investigator of malpractices by gas and insurance companies and by the coal trust. He later ran against Wilson in the 1916 election.

Upton Sinclair -- Sinclair was the author of the sensational novel, *The Jungle*, published in 1906. His intention was to describe the conditions of canning factory workers. Instead, Americans were disgusted by his descriptions of dirty food production. His book influenced consumers to demand safer canned products and led to the Meat Inspection Act and then the Pure Food and Drug Act.

William Howard Taft -- In the 1908 election, Taft was chosen over William Jennings Bryan to succeed Roosevelt. As president, he approached foreign policy by using America's wealth as leverage. He also brought suits against 90 trusts during his administration. Due to his lack of political skills, he helped divide the Republican Party.

Initiative – "Initiative" is the process of the people petitioning a legislature to introduce a bill. It was part of the Populist party's platform in 1891, along with referendum and recall. These all intended to make the people more responsible for their laws and allow them to make political decisions rather than the legislature.

Key Terms

Cheap Money -- Cheap money is the theory that more printed money causes inflation. With more money in circulation, it would be easier to get one's hands on some of it, making it easy to pay off debts. Creditors clearly disliked this idea. Cheap money was favored by the farmers and debtors. Cheap money advocates wanted more "greenbacks" printed or more silver currency coined.

Hard or Sound Money -- The metallic or specie dollar is known as hard money. It was extremely important during the late 1860's and early 1870's, especially during the Panic of 1873. It was in opposition with "greenbacks" or "folding money." The issuing of the "greenbacks" was overdone and the value depreciated causing inflation and the Panic of 1873. "Hard money" advocates looked for the complete disappearance of the "folding money." The creditors and wealthy supported hard money, the debtors and poor supported cheap money.

Gilded Age -- The Gilded Age was a period in U.S. history around 1870-1900 that seemed fine on the outside, but was politically corrupt internally. This term was coined by Mark Twain. Although reunited between the North and South and as business boomed, strong North—South divisions remained and corruption in both business and politics was common.

Bloody-Shirt -- The slogan "waving the bloody-shirt" was an election tactic where a party, usually the Republicans, would nominate an old military figure and/or keep reminding the nation of the Civil War.

Tweed Ring – The Tweed Ring or "Tammany Hall" was group of people in New York City who worked with and for "Boss" Tweed. He was a crooked politician and money-maker. The ring supported all of his deeds. The *New York Times* finally found evidence to jail Tweed. Without Tweed, the ring did not last. These people, the "Bosses" of the political machines, were very common in America for that time

Credit Mobilier Scandal – This was a railroad construction company that consisted of many of the insiders of the Union Pacific Railway. The company hired themselves to build a railroad and made incredible amounts of money from it. In merely one year, they paid dividends of 348%. In an attempt to cover themselves, they paid key congressmen and even the Vice-President stocks and large dividends. All of this was exposed in the scandal of 1872.

Whiskey Ring -- In 1875, whiskey manufacturers had to pay a heavy excise tax. Most avoided the tax, and soon tax collectors came to get their money. The collectors were bribed by the distillers. The Whiskey Ring robbed the treasury of millions inexcise-tax revenues. The scandal reached as high as to the personal secretary of President Grant.

Resumption Act – The Resumption Act stated that the government would contract greenbacks from circulation and redeem paper currency in gold at face value beginning in 1879. This was the policy of "contraction"—lessening paper money. It worked, as the amount of money per capita did decrease between 1870-80. This was good for creditors (rich), bad for debtors (poor).

Crime of '73 – This "crime" occurred when Congress stopped the coinage of the silver dollars against the will of the farmers and westerners who wanted unlimited coinage of silver. With no silver coming into the federal government, no inflation resulted. Westerners from silver-mining states joined with debtors in demanding a return to the "Dollar of Our Daddies." This demand was essentially a call for inflation, which was halted by contraction (reduction of the greenbacks) and the Treasury's accumulation of gold. A compromise over the coinage of silver came with the Bland-Allison Act of 1878. The law instructed the Treasury to coin between 2 million and 4 million dollars in silver each month.

Bland-Allison Act -- This act was a compromise concerning the coinage of silver designed by Richard P. Bland. It was put into effect in 1878. The act stated that the Treasury had to buy and coin between $2 and $4 million worth of silver bullion each month. The government put down hopes of inflationists when it bought only the legal minimum.

G.A.R. – The Grand Army of the Republic, was an organization formed by the Union veterans at the end of the American Civil War in 1866. Its main goal was to aid fellow veterans' families, and to try to obtain pension increases. In 1890, they had over 400,000 members. They also adopted Memorial Day in 1868. The Republican party was greatly influenced by them until 1900. **Stalwart** – The Stalwarts were a political machine led by Roscoe Conkling of New York in the late 19th Century. Their goal was to seek power in government. They also supported the spoils system.

Half-Breed -- A Half-Breed was a Republican political machine, headed by James G. Blaine around 1869. The Half-Breeds pushed Republican ideals and were almost a separate group that existed within the party.

Compromise of 1877 – The compromise took place during the electoral standoff in 1876 between Hayes (Republican) and Tilden (Democrat). The Compromise of 1877 meant that the Democrats reluctantly agreed that Hayes would take office if he ended Reconstruction in the South.

Civil Service Reform – This was the idea that government officials should earn their positions rather than have their jobs given to them. It was supposed to clean up corrupt political machines like Boss Tweed's Tammany Hall who gave government jobs to buddies in exchange for loyalty.

Pendleton Act of 1833 -- This was what some people called the Magna Carta of civil-service reform. It prohibited, at least on paper, financial assessments of jobholders. It created a merit system of making appointments to government jobs on the basis of aptitude rather than who-you-know, or the spoils system. It set up a Civil Service Commission, charged with administering open competitive examinations to applicants for posts in the classified service. The people were forced, under this law, to take an exam before being hired to a governmental job or position.

Thomas B. Reed -- Thomas Reed was a Republican Speaker of the House during the 1890's. He was nicknamed the "Czar" of Congress because he of his dominance. Reed changed the House rules single-handedly. He believed that the majority should legislate, in accord with democratic practices, and not be crippled by a filibustering minority. Reed's Congress was the first in

peacetime to pull together one billion dollars. The Congress opened the federal purse in the Pension Act of 1890. "Czar" Reed drove through Congress many bills, conspicuous among them the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890. Under Reed many bills were passed that gave money to businesses and Civil War veterans. When the Democrats won control of the House two years later, in 1892, they paid Reed the compliment of adopting some of his reforms for speedier action.

"Billion Dollar" Congress -- The 51st Congress, had access to approximately a $1 billion surplus in the Treasury. The "Billion Dollar" Congress passed the Pension Act of 1890, which provided pensions for all Union Civil War veterans who had served for 90 days and were no longer capable of manual labor. This policy solved the dilemma of the existing surplus and conveniently scored votes for the Republicans.

Pension Act – This act showered pensions on all Union Civil War veterans who had served for 90 days and who were now unable to do manual labor. This program foreshadowed the 20th century welfare programs.

Government Subsidies – Subsidies are monies given by the government to businesses. The purpose is for the government to encourage those businesses since they would benefit the entire nation. In the 2$_{nd}$ half of the 1800s, railroad companies received large government subsidies. Usually, the railroad companies got (1) favorable loans and (2) huge tracts of land adjoining the railroad tracks. These subsidies would link the east and west coast, tie the nation together, help the military move around, and help the postal system.

Transcontinental Railroad – This was a railroad across the continent. The Union Pacific (from Omaha, NE) and Central Pacific (from Sacramento, CA) linked together at Promontory Point, Utah in May 1869. The labor was mostly done by Irish "Paddies" and Chinese workers.

Pullman "Palace Car" – The Pullman was a fancy passenger car that made train travel popular, chic, and symbolized the emerging dominance of the "Iron Horse."

Railroad corruption – Several corrupt railroad practices existed including (1) a roller-coaster ride of stock prices, (2) bribes to judges and legislators, (3) free passes to journalists and politicians, (4) a "natural monopoly" (only one railroad line in most places), (5) pools (any competing companies agreed to have their own areas), (6) rebates or kickbacks to powerful shippers, (7) charging high rates for the short haul (small farmers) and low rates for the long haul (big companies) Interstate Commerce Commission – Set up by the Interstate Commerce Act, the ICC attempted to regulate the railroads. It had only mild success but served as the first time Washington tried to regulate business for the good of society.

Mesabi Range – Mesabi was an iron ore field in Minnesota. Iron ore would be hauled through the Great Lakes by ship, then over land by railroad to Pittsburgh. There it was mixed with coal from West Virginia. Iron + coal (and lots of heat) = steel.

Vertical Integration – This was a business method where a corporation bought out other businesses (though not competitors) along its line of production. For instance, Carnegie might buy land in the Mesabi Range just for the iron ore, then buy the ships to haul the ore, then buy the railroads to haul it, etc. The companies were not competitors, but Carnegie used them, so he figured he might as well own them.

Horizontal Integration—This was a business method where the company bought out its competitors. For instance, Standard Oil would buy out smaller oil competitors until it controlled nearly all of the oil industry.

Trusts – A trust is a business that essentially is a monopoly – a company with no competition. Trusts could drive smaller businesses to the wall by (1) undercutting prices – trusts would lower rates so they'd actually take a loss. The trust could afford to take the loss but the small business couldn't and went out of business. Then the trust would raise prices. Or (2) enjoying "economies of scale" – since trusts bought in huge quantities, they got discounts, and therefore could afford to charge lower rates than small businesses while still making a profit.

Sherman Anti-Trust Act – This was an 1890 law attempting to outlaw trusts. It was only slightly successful, if that, since it lacked real teeth. However, combined with the Interstate Commerce Act, 1887, it started the government's attempt to regulate business for the good of society. Also, it foreshadowed the Clayton Anti-trust Act that did have real teeth to it.

Gibson Girl – These were illustrations by Dana Gibson of attractive, athletic, out-going, young women and helped create the new image of the feminine ideal.

Yellow Dog Contracts – These were agreements that employers forced workers to sign where workers pledged not join a union.

Blacklists – Blacklists were names that employers kept of union agitators and "trouble makers." This scared workers into inaction since once they were on the list, no company would hire them again. Company Towns – These were towns essentially owned by the company. Workers worked at the company, lived in company owned houses, and bought goods at the company store using either scrip (company money) or credit. Between low pay, rent, and scrip/credit purchases, the worker never got ahead.

Haymarket Square incident – This was an 1886 explosion in Chicago during labor disorders that killed several people including police officers. The explosions appeared to be the result of anarchists yet the public largely placed blame on labor unions thus hurt their cause.

A.F.L. (American Federation of Labor) – This was an early national labor union. The AF of L let many smaller unions remain independent while the AF of L united them all and worked out overall strategy. It focused only on skilled labor (unskilled were on their own). Despite literally thousands of strikes, their success was also only mild, though Labor Day was passed during this time.

Nativism – Nativism was a philosophy in which people strongly disliked immigrants and had much patriotism toward native born Americans.

Philanthropy – This occurs when wealthy millionaires give back some of the money they have earned to benefit society. The money would be sent to benefit the libraries, the arts, and the colleges. An example of two of the most famous philanthropists would be Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller.

Yellow Journalism – This is sensationalized journalism. Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst were known as the lurid yellow press. The purpose of yellow journalism was to simply sell papers.

New Immigration -- Between the 1850's and 1880's, more than 5 million immigrants cascaded into America from the "mother continent." Starting in the 1880's, the "new immigrants" (mainly Italians, Croats, Slovaks, Greeks, and Poles) came swarming into the U.S. This was opposed to the "Old Immigration" of northern Europe (England, Ireland, Germany). They New Immigrants were looked down upon by nativists because they were poor, Catholic, poorly educated, and would work for low wages. They later, however, helped provide the unique cultural diversity that still exists today in the U.S.

Social Gospel – The Social Gospel was preached by many people in the 1880s and said the churches should get involved in helping the poor. Some disagreed and didn't think that they should be helped because it was their fault they were poor. This was "Social Darwinism."

Settlement House – This was a house where immigrants came to live upon entering the U.S. At Settlement Houses, instruction was given in English and how to get a job, among other things. The first Settlement House was the Hull House, which was opened by Jane Addams in Chicago in 1889. These centers were usually run by educated middle class women. The houses became centers for reform in the women's and labor movements.

Modernist -- In 1859, Charles Darwin published *On the Origin of Species* which dealt with the idea of evolution, an idea that strictly conflicted with the literal interpretation of the Bible known as "Creationism." "Modernists" were people who believed in a system that somehow meshed Darwinism with Creationism. They were disgraced by the church, but as time went by, more liberal thinkers were able to reconcile Darwinism and Christianity.

Chautauqua – This was a movement that helped benefit adults in education. This movement was launched in 1874 on the shores of Lake Chautauqua, in New York. The organizers achieved success through nationwide public lectures, often held in tents and featuring well-known speakers, including Mark Twain. In addition, there were extensive Chautauqua courses of home study, for which 100,000 persons enrolled in 1892 alone. This movement contributed to the development of American faith in formal education.

Women's Christian Temperance Union – The WCTU was organized in 1874 and the white ribbon was the symbol of purity. It was led by Frances E. Willard and the league stood for prohibition (or temperance). In 1919, the 18th Amendment was passed for national prohibition.

Eighteenth Amendment -- In 1919 this amendment did away with all alcohol, making it illegal. It was also known as "prohibition."

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

Apache – The Apaches were a Native American from Arizona and New Mexico led by Geronimo and whom were difficult for the U.S. government to control. Geronimo was chased into Mexico by federal troops. The tribe became successful farmersraising stock in Oklahoma.

Ghost Dance – This was a tradition that tried to call the spirits of past warriors to inspire the young braves to fight. It was crushed at the Battle of Wounded Knee after spreading to the Dakota Sioux. The Ghost Dance led to the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887. This act tried to reform Indian tribes and turn them into "white" citizens. It essentially aimed to break up the tribes.

Battle "Massacre" at Wounded Knee – In 1890, a group of white Christian reformers tried to bring Christian beliefs to the Indians. Fearing the Ghost Dance, American troops were called in. While camped outside of an Indian reservation, a gun was fired and the troops stormed the reservation killing Indian men, women, and children. This battle and this year marked the end of "the Wild West" as by then, the Indians were either moved to reservations or dead. This year, 1890, was when the U.S. government stated the frontier was gone.

Dawes Severalty Act – This 1887 law dismantled American Indian tribes, set up individuals as family heads with 160 acres, tried to make rugged individualists out of the Indians, and attempted to assimilate the Indian population into that of the American

Comstock Lode -- In 1859, a great amount of gold and silver was discovered in Nevada at the Comstock Lode. The "fifty-niners" rushed to Nevada in their own hopes of getting rich, which caused Nevada to become a state.

Long Drive -- The Long Drives took place in the 1870s and 80s in the Western plain states. Cattle ranchers needed a way to easily transport their cattle to eastern cities. Cowboys would round up a herd of cattle and "drive" them from Texas to Kansas which held the nearest railroad.

Homestead Act -- This law, passed in 1862, stated that a settler could acquire up to 160 acres of land and pay a minimal fee of $30.00 just for living on it for five years and settling it. A settler could acquire it for only six months and pay $1.25 an acre. This was important because previously land had been sold for profit and now it was basically being given away. About half a million families took advantage of this offer. Unfortunately, it was often too good to be true and the land was ravaged by drought and hard to cultivate.

Patrons of Husbandry -- The Patrons of Husbandry was a group organized in 1867, the leader of which was Oliver H. Kelley. It was better known as The Grange. It was a group with colorful appeal and many passwords for secrecy. The Grange was a group of farmers that worked for improvement for the farmers.

Granger Laws -- During the late 1800's an organization of farmers, called the Grange, strove to regulate railway rates and storage fees charged by railroads, warehouses, and grain elevators through state legislation. These such laws were passed, buteventually reversed, and were referred to as the Granger Laws.

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

Populists – The Populists were a political group which began to emerge in 1891. They gained much support from farmers who turned to them to fight political injustice. They used a progressive platform. James B. Weaver ran as their presidential candidate in 1892. They had an impressive voter turnout. They were also known as the People's Party.

Bimetallism -- Bimetallism was the use of silver and gold in the economic system. This issue divided much of the United States during the late 19th century because the bankers and industrialists wanted at least a limited amount of silver, if not to get rid of it and the farmers wanted unlimited coinage of silver.

Free Silver -- Silverites were in favor of silver over gold in terms of currency. States with a lot of silver wanted unlimited coinage of silver. This would cause inflation (rising prices). This was desired because it enabled debtors, such as farmers, to more easily pay off debts. If money was worth very little (as with inflation) it's easier to get more money and therefore pay off one's debt. They were said to like "cheap money."

Depression of 1893 – This was the most devastating economic recession of the century. It occurred while Grover Cleveland was president and it lasted for four years. It was caused by overbuilding, over-speculation, labor disorder, and agricultural problems. Because of these things, many businesses collapsed and an abundance of people became unemployed.

Pullman Strike -- The Pullman Strike was in 1894 when the company was hurt by the depression. They decided to cut wages about one-third. The workers decided to strike. Attorney General Olney called in the federal troops to break the strike. He thought that the strikers were interfering with the delivery of mail because railroads all over the country went on strike in support of the Pullman workers. These railroads carried the mail. The strike affected the entire country.

Cross of Gold Speech -- William Jennings Bryan became the hero of the Democratic party in the election of 1896 with his "Cross of Gold" speech. This speech supported the silver standard for currency, as opposed to the gold standard, and it also supported the unlimited coinage of silver.

Treaty of Paris, 1898 -- This treaty concluded the Spanish American War. Commissioners from the U.S. were sent to Paris on October 1, 1898 to produce a treaty that would bring an end to the war with Spain after six months of hostility. From the treaty, America got Guam, Puerto Rico and they paid $20 million for the Philippines. Cuba was also freed from Spain.

Jingoism -- Jingoism is aggressive, nationalistic and patriotic expansion. Theodore Roosevelt, among many others, believed in this extreme form of expansion.

Imperialism -- Imperialism is the policy and practice of forming and maintaining an empire, which usually seeks to control raw materials and world markets by the conquest of other countries, the establishment of colonies, etc.

Pan-American Conference – This conference was called by James Blaine and created an organization of cooperation between the U.S. and Latin American countries

U.S.S. Maine – This was a battleship sent by Washington in 1898 to Cuba. It was supposedly sent there for basically a "friendly visit," but actually, it was sent to protect and evacuate Americans if a dangerous flare-up occurred. The *Maine* mysteriously blew up on Feb. 15, 1898 in Havana Harbor. The Americans thought that the Spanish blew it up while the Spanish claimed the explosion to be accidental. This was a spark to the Spanish-American war. The incident led to the Alamo-like battle cry, "Remember the *Maine*!"

Teller Amendment – This was an act of Congress in 1898 that stated that when the United States had rid Cuba of Spanish misrule, Cuba would be granted its freedom.

Rough Riders -- The "Rough Riders" were a group of American volunteers formed to fight at San Juan Hill in Cuba. Many of them were cowboys, ex-convicts, and other rugged men. Colonel Leonard Wood led the group, but Theodore Roosevelt organized it. They were named "Wood's Weary Walkers" because by the time they got to Cuba to fight, most of their horses were gone.

Anti-Imperialist League -- The Anti-Imperialist League was formed to fight the McKinley administration's expansionist moves. Its members included, William James, Mark Twain, and Andrew Carnegie. The League claimed that it was against America's Democratic ideals to "take-over" other lands.

Foraker Act -- The Foraker Act of 1900 set up a Legislative Assembly in Puerto Rico that dealt with their domestic affairs. In 1917, the same act gave the Puerto Ricans United States citizenship.

Insular cases – The word "insular" refers to "islands." In 1901 and 1903, these Supreme Court cases decided that the Constitution did not always follow the flag. In other words, the newly acquired islands of Puerto Rico and the Philippines would not have all the rights of American citizens.

Platt Amendment -- This amendment gave the U.S the right to take over the island of Cuba if that country entered into a treaty or debt that might place its freedom in danger. This amendment also gave the U.S. the right to put a naval base in Cuba to protect it (Guantanamo Bay) and the U.S holdings in the Caribbean. This amendment was resented very much by

the Cubans and seemed to counteract the earlier Teller Amendment saying the Americans would grant freedom to Cuba after the war.

Spheres of Influence -- European powers, such as Britain and Russia, moved in to divide up China in 1895. These countries gained control of certain parts of China's economy, called "spheres of influence." The Chinese did not like the idea of unwelcome foreigners trading freely within their country, so they started the Boxer Rebellion. The U.S. feared that these European powers would divide up China so they proposed the Open Door Policy—China was to be open to all nation's in all ports.

Philippine Insurrection -- Even before the Philippines were annexed by the U.S. there existed tension between U.S. troops and Filipinos. One U.S. sentry shot a Filipino who was crossing a bridge. The situation deteriorated and eventually the U.S. entered into a war with the Philippines. It would take two years to settle this dispute, as compared to the four months needed to defeatthe once powerful Spain. Though the U.S. had better arms, the guerilla warfare employed by the Filipinos left the Americans perplexed. Between 200,000 and 600,000 Filipinos died in the war, most from sickness and disease caused by the war. Less than 5,000 Americans were killed in the combat. Emilio Aguinaldo helped Americans fight Spain, only to turn on the Americans once free. In 1901, Aguinaldo surrendered, which greatly hurt the Filipino cause. The war formally ended in 1902, though the fighting would continue until 1903. The Philippines was not an independent nation until July 4, 1946.

benevolent assimilation – This was the term for helping the Philippines move into the mainstream of modern society. McKinley and the U.S. were trying to assimilate the Philippines to better their lot in life. American dollars went to the Philippines to improve roads, sanitation, and public health. Although the U.S. might have looked intrusive, they were actually trying to improve the condition of the Philippines.

Open Door Policy -- In 1899, the United States feared that countries with "spheres of influence" in China might choose to limit or restrict trade to and from their respective areas. Secretary of State John Hay avoided any problems with trade by sending notes to each country that held power in China asking them to keep trade open and tariffs low in all Chinese cities.

Boxer Rebellion -- The Boxers were a group of Chinese revolutionaries that despised western intervention in China. The rebellion resulted in the deaths of thousands of converted Chinese Christians, missionaries, and foreign legions. It took 5 countries' armies and four months to stop the rebellion.

Big Stick Policy – This was the policy held by Teddy Roosevelt in foreign affairs. The "big stick" symbolized his power and readiness to use military force if necessary. It is a way of intimidating countries without actually harming them.

Clayton-Bulwar Treaty -- The Clayton-Bulwar Treaty of 1850 between the British and the U.S stated that any canal project on the isthmus of Panama would be a joint effort by the two countries. This turned out to be a hurdle for the U.S. to jump over when the U.S. finally set out to build the Panama Canal.

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty -- In 1901, the United States and Great Britain created an agreement in which the United States would receive exclusive rights to construct the Panama Canal, and presumably control and fortify it. In previous years the agreement had been that the United States and Britain would build and fortify the canal jointly.

Hay--Bunau-Varilla Treaty – This treaty was signed in 1903 between the United States and Panama and allowed the United States to build the Panama Canal. The United States leased the 10-mile wide canal zone with a downpayment of $10 million and an annual payment of $250,000 for ninety-nine years.

Panama Canal -- The United States built the Panama Canal to have a quicker passage to the Pacific from the Atlantic Ocean and vice versa. It cost $400,000,000 to build. The Columbians would not let Americans build the canal, but then with the assistance of the United States, a Panamanian revolution occurred. The new ruling Panamanians allowed the United States to build the canal.

Roosevelt Corollary – The Corollary was and addition to the Monroe Doctrine. In it, Roosevelt stated that the U.S. would use the military to intervene in Latin American on behalf of Europe, if necessary.

Portsmouth Conference – This was a meeting between Japan, Russia, and the U.S. that ended the Russo-Japanese War in 1905. Roosevelt won the Nobel Peace Prize for stopping the fighting between those two countries.

Gentlemen's Agreement – The Gentlemen's Agreement was negotiated by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1908 with the Japanese government. The Japanese agreed to limit immigration, and Roosevelt agreed to convince the San Francisco School Board that segregation of Japanese schoolchildren should be stopped.

Root-Takahira Agreement -- In 1908, the United States and Japan signed this agreement saying they would both honor the territorial possessions of the respective countries that were in the Pacific Ocean, and they would also uphold China's Open Door Policy.

Referendum – A "referendum" occurs when citizens vote on laws instead of the state or national governments. The referendum originated as a populist reform in the Populist Party, but was later picked up by the progressive reform movement.

Recall – In a "recall," the people could possibly remove an incompetent politician from office by having a second election.

Conservation – The conservation movement in America tried to preserve natural resources and stop the rapid destruction of these resources and land. It's reached its pinnacle with Pres. Teddy Roosevelt and the founding of 1st national park, Yellowstone.

Muckrakers – This was a nickname given to young reporters of popular magazines who spent a lot of time researching and digging up "muck," hence the name muckrakers. These investigative journalists were trying to make the public aware

of problems that needed fixing and corruption that needed cleaning. This name was given to them by Pres. Roosevelt in 1906.

Seventeenth Amendment -- The Seventeenth Amendment was adopted in 1913 shortly after "direct primaries" were adopted. Prior to the amendment, U.S. senators were chosen by state legislators who were controlled by political machines. Elected in such a manner, U.S. senators seemed to answer only to state legislatures but not to the people. The 17th Amendment stated that senators were now to be elected by popular vote from the citizens of their state.

Eighteenth Amendment – Enacted in 1919, this amendment forbade the sale and manufacture of liquor.

Elkins Act -- The Elkins Act of 1903 was passed by Congress against the railroad industries. It specifically targeted the use of rebates. It allowed for heavy fining of companies who used rebates and those who accepted them. It was part of the Progressive reform movement.

Hepburn Act -- This 1906 act was signed by Teddy Roosevelt to give the ICC the right to set rates that would be reasonable. It also extended the jurisdiction of the ICC to cover express, sleeping car, and pipeline companies. It prohibited free passes and rebates. It was the first time in U.S. history that a government agency was given power to establish rates for private companies.

Northern Securities Case -- The Northern Securities Company was a holding company in 1902. The company was forced to dissolve after they were challenged by Roosevelt, his first "trust-bust."

Meat Inspection Act – This law was passed in 1906 after *The Jungle* grossed out America. It stated that the preparation of meat shipped over state lines would be subject to federal inspection. It was part of the Progressive reforms, which helped the consumer.

Pure Food and Drug Act -- It was created in 1906 and was designed to prevent the adulteration and mislabeling of foods and pharmaceuticals. It was made to protect the consumer.

Newlands Act – This act was Congress's response to Theodore Roosevelt in 1902. In the law, Washington was to collect money from sales of public lands in western states and use the funds for development of irrigation projects.

Dollar diplomacy – Dollar diplomacy was Taft's foreign policy which replaced "bullets with dollars." The policy involved investors instead of the military. In the policy, American investors would get poorer nations into debt, then have a bit of economic leverage against those nations. It eventually worked better in Latin America than China.

Payne-Aldrich Act – This law was signed by Taft in March of 1909 in contrast to campaign promises. It was supposed to lower tariff rates, but Senator Nelson N. Aldrich of Rhode Island put revisions on it that actually raised tariffs. This split the Republican party into progressives (lower tariff) and conservatives (high tariff).

Ballinger-Pinchot Affair -- Ballinger, who was the Secretary of Interior, opened public lands in Wyoming, Montana, and Alaska against Roosevelt's conservation policies. Pinchot, who was the Chief of Forestry, supported former President Roosevelt and demanded that Taft dismiss Ballinger. Taft, who supported Ballinger, dismissed Pinchot on the basis of insubordination. This also divided the Republican party.

UNIT #4 – Part VII (1890 -1945)

Chapters 29 - 35

History Makers

Woodrow Wilson – Wilson was the Democratic representative in the presidential elections of 1912 and 1916. He was elected into the presidency as a minority president. He was born in Virginia and was raised in a very religious family. He was widely known for his political sermons. He was an aggressive leader and believed that Congress could not function properly without good leadership provided by the president. His progressive program was known as the "New Freedom" and his foreign policy program was "Moral Diplomacy." He was president during World War I.

Eugene Debs – Labor leader of the American Railroad Union who represented the Socialist Party in the five presidential elections between 1900 and 1920. He got a high number of votes in the 1912 election which made the Socialists think that they would win the presidency in 1916. He was later accused of espionage and sent to a federal penitentiary for ten years. All this came about because of a speech that he made in Columbus, Ohio at an anti-war rally. Despite his imprisonment he ran for presidency in 1920. Although he didn't win, he had the most votes a candidate of the Socialist party ever had.

Louis D. Brandeis – Brandeis was a prominent reformer and Attorney in the *Muller v. Oregon* (1908) case that persuaded the Supreme Court to accept the constitutionality of laws protecting women workers saying. That case said that conditions are harder on women's weaker bodies. He wrote the book *Other People's Money and How Bankers Use It* (1914) that pushed for reform within the banks. He was nominated in 1916 by Woodrow Wilson for the Supreme Court.

Venustiano Carranza -- Carranza became president of Mexico in 1914. He succeeded the harsh President Huerta. Carranza at first supported Wilson's sending General Pershing into Mexico to look for the criminal Pancho Villa, but when he saw the number of troops, he became outraged and opposed Wilson.

Pancho Villa -- Pancho Villa was a combination of a bandit and Mexican Robin Hood who raided Americans and American towns. He was a rival of President Carranza. He escaped Pershing and was never caught because Pershing was forced to go fight in WWI.

John J. Pershing-- Pershing was an American general who led troops against Pancho Villa in 1916. Pershing later took on Germans at the Meuse-Argonne offensive in 1918 which was one of the longest lasting battles, 47 days, in World War I. He was the commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe during World War I.

Kaiser Wilhelm II – The Kaiser was the ruler of Germany during WWI. His dictatorial and militaristic tendencies helped lean America toward the Allies (Britain and France) and against Germany.

Charles Evans Hughes – Hughes was a Republican governor of New York and a reformer. He was later a Supreme Court justice who ran for president against Woodrow Wilson in 1916. The Democrats said that if Hughes won, then the country would end up going to war. Hughes lost a very close race for the position to Wilson.

George Creel -- Journalist who was responsible for selling America on WWI and was head of the Committee on Public Information. He was also responsible for selling the world on Wilsonian war aims.

Bernard Baruch -- Bernard Baruch was a stock speculator appointed by Wilson to head the War Industries Board. The Board had only formal powers and was disbanded. He was later a United States delegate for the U.N. during the Cold War.

Marshal Foch -- The quiet Frenchman who became the supreme commander of the Allied forces during Germany's attack on the Western front in World War I; his axiom was, "To make war is to attack."

Henry Cabot Lodge -- Lodge was an outspoken senator from Massachusetts. He came from a distinguished lineage that dated back to the colonial times. He introduced the Literacy Test bill in 1896 to be taken by immigrants, but it was vetoed by Cleveland. The bill however was passed and enacted in 1917. Lodge also led a group of Republicans against the League of Nations. Lodge proposed amendments to the League Covenant but Wilson would not accept them. The U.S. did not join the League or ratify the treaty.

Warren G. Harding -- He was easygoing and kind, and therefore one of the best-liked men of his time. As a president, however, he was weak and a bad judge of character. He won the 1920 election but he was unable to detect moral wrongs in his associates. He appointed "great minds" to office because he knew he lacked in intelligence, but a few of the men he appointed were morally lacking. He is often compared to Grant because his term in office was scandalous. Many corporations could expand, antitrust laws were ignored, and he achieved disarmament with the Open Door in China. He died on August 2, 1923 of pneumonia and thrombosis while making speeches.

James M. Cox -- He was the democrat nominee chosen to run for the presidency against Harding in the 1920 election. His vice-presidential running mate was Franklin Roosevelt.

A. Mitchell Palmer – Palmer was the Attorney General who rounded up many suspects who were thought to be un-American and socialist. He helped to increase the Red Scare and was nicknamed the "Fighting Quaker" until a bomb destroyed his home. He then had a nervous breakdown, backed off, and became known as the "Quaking Fighter."

John Dewey -- He was a philosopher/educator who believed in "learning by doing" which formed the foundation of progressive education. He believed that the teacher's goal should be "education for life and that the workbench is just as important as the blackboard."

John T. Scopes – Scopes was a teacher in the "Scopes Monkey Trial." In 1925, Scopes was indicted for teaching evolution in Tennessee. His trial was followed all over the country. This trial represented the Fundamentalists and Modernists. In the outcome, Scopes was only fined $100 dollars. While it seemed the Fundamentalists had won, the trial made them look simpleminded and old-fashioned. The trial symbolized the differences of the times.

William Jennings Bryan – Bryan joined the prosecution in the "Scopes Monkey Trial" against the teachings of evolution in schools. He was purported to be an expert on the Bible, but was made to look silly in the case and, sadly, died soon afterward.

Clarence Darrow – Darrow was a famed criminal defense lawyer and represented Scopes, who supported evolution. He caused William Jennings Bryan to appear old-fashioned when Darrow questioned Bryan about the Bible.

Andrew Mellon -- He was the Secretary of the Treasury during the 1920s during the Harding Administration. He had the theory that high taxes forced the rich to invest in tax-exempt securities rather than in factories that provided prosperous payrolls. So, the government should decrease taxes to increase economic activity. He had followers in his theory called "Mellonites." He helped engineer a series of tax reductions and reduced national debt by $10 billion. He was accused of indirectly encouraging the bull market and starting the descent into the stock market crash. However, he employed "trickle-down" economics that was the idea that if you help the rich and money will trickle down to the poor.

Bruce Barton – Barton was a founder of the "new profession" of advertising, which used the persuasion ploy, seduction, and sexual suggestion. He was a prominent New York partner in a Madison Avenue firm. He published a best seller in 1925, *The Man Nobody Knows*, suggesting that Jesus Christ was the greatest ad man of all time. He even praised Christ's "executive ability." He encouraged any advertising man to read the parables of Jesus.

Henry Ford -- Ford made assembly line production more efficient in his Rouge River plant near Detroit where a finished car would come off the line every 10 seconds. He helped to make cars inexpensive so more Americans could buy them.

Frederick W. Taylor -- Taylor was an engineer, an inventor, and a tennis player. He sought to eliminate wasted motion. He was famous for scientific-management, especially time-management studies where he mastered movements and wasted movements and therefore helped master the assembly line.

Margaret Sanger -- Sanger organized a birth-control movement which openly championed the use of contraceptives in the 1920's.

Sigmund Freud – He was a Viennese physician that believed sexual repression was responsible for a variety of nervous and emotional diseases. He argued that health demanded sexual gratification and liberation. His writings seemed to justify the new sexual frankness of the 1920s and were taken to heart by the "flaming youth" and "jazz age" of the time.

H. L. Mencken -- H.L. Mencken was a patron to many young writers in the 1920's. He criticized many subjects like the middle class, democracy, marriage and patriotism in his monthly *American Mercury*.

F. Scott Fitzgerald -- Fitzgerald belonged to the "Lost Generation" writers. He wrote *This Side of Paradise* which gave him fame and then the famous novel *The Great Gatsby* which explored the glamour and cruelty of an achievement-oriented society, the "Jazz Age." He and his wife Zelda seemed to personify the 20s in his writing and in their lives.

Ernest Hemingway -- Ernest Hemingway fought in Italy in 1917 then became famous for *The Sun Also Rises* (about American expatriates in Europe) and *A Farewell to Arms.* In the 1920's he became upset with the idealism of America versus the realism he saw in World War I and became the voice of the Lost Generation. He was very distraught, and in 1961 he shot himself in the head.

Sinclair Lewis -- Lewis was the chief chronicler of midwestern life. He was a master of satire and wrote *Main Street* in 1920. Then he wrote *Babbit* which described a materialistic middle-class American businessman.

William Faulkner -- He was a southern writer. In 1926, he wrote a bitter war novel called *Soldier's Pay.* He also wrote many other powerful books about the lives of Southerners, notably, *The Sound and the Fury, Light in August, As I Lay Dying,* and *The Reivers.* His books were structurally revolutionary, sometimes using the stream-of-consciousness technique and a keep-the-reader-in-the-dark tactic.

Charles Evan Hughes -- He was the Republican governor of New York who ran for the presidency in 1916. He lost to Wilson. He was a strong reformer who gained his national fame as an investigator of malpractices in gas and insurance companies. In 1921 he became Harding's Secretary of State. He called together the major powers to the Washington Disarmament Conference in 1921.

Herbert Hoover -- He was the head of the Food Administration during World War I. He became the Secretary of Commerce and encouraged businesses to regulate themselves. Hoover was a Republican known for his integrity when he won the election of 1928. He had to deal with the Great Crash of 1929, which caused the Great Depression. He also signed the Norris-La Guardia. Eventually he was the Republican presidential candidate who ran on a campaign of prohibition and prosperity. The early years of his presidency brought about a great deal of prosperity for the United States. However, many people blamed him for the stock market crash and the start of the Great Depression.

Albert B. Fall -- He was Secretary of the Interior during Harding's administration, and was a schemer. He was convicted of leasing oil reserves and collecting bribes in what was called the Teapot Dome Scandal.

Harry M. Daugherty – Daugherty was Attorney General during the 1922 strike against the Railroad Labor Board. The strike ended when Daugherty stopped the strikers in one of the most sweeping injunctions in American history. He was a member of Harding's "Ohio Gang." He was accused of the illegal sale of pardons and liquor permits. He was forced to resign. He was tried, but a jury failed to convict him.

Charles R. Forbes -- In 1923, he resigned as head of the Veteran's Bureau. He swindled $200 million from the government in building Veterans' hospitals. He was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. This was part of the Harding scandal and the "Ohio Gang."

Calvin Coolidge -- Coolidge became president when Harding died of pneumonia. He was known for advocating a strong economy, in money and words, and acquired the name "Silent Cal" for being so soft-spoken. He was a true Republican and industrialist. He believed in the government supporting big business, saying, "The business of America is business."

John W. Davis – Davis was the Democratic convention nominee in 1924 against Coolidge. He was a wealthy lawyer connected with J.P. Morgan and company. Coolidge easily defeated Davis.

Robert LaFollette – LaFollette was a senator from Wisconsin who ran for the presidency of 1924 on the Progressive party's ticket. Their platform called for government ownership of the railroads and relief for farmers and it lashed out at monopolies. He lost however, to Coolidge.

Alfred E. Smith -- He ran for president in the 1928 election for the Democrat party. He was known for his drinking and he lost the election to Herbert Hoover. Prohibition was one of the issues of the campaign. He was the first Roman Catholic to run for president, and it was during a time many people were prejudiced toward Catholics.

Franklin D. Roosevelt – FDR was governor of New York and the 5th cousin to Theodore Roosevelt. He came from a wealthy family and went to Harvard. He served as Secretary of the Navy, was suave and conciliatory. He was handicapped from polio then later came up with New Deal. FDR was elected as a Democratic president in 1932, then elected 3 more times (the only one to do so beyond 2). His accomplishment was in his dealings with Great Depression and WWII.

Eleanor Roosevelt – She was the wife of Franklin Roosevelt. She traveled everywhere with him on behalf of all his campaigns and became the most active First Lady in history. She fought for the rights of all Americans.

Harry Hopkins -- Hopkins headed the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA). He was a friend and advisor to FDR. He was very involved in reforms in the Great Depression and in the 30's and 40's in such issues as unemployment and mortgages.

Frances Perkins – Perkins was the first woman appointed to a cabinet position. Appointed by FDR, she became Secretary of Labor. She received a lot of undeserved criticism from male politicians and businessmen.

Father Coughlin – Coughlin was an anti-New Deal Catholic priest on the radio. He began broadcasting in 1930 and was called the "microphone messiah" or "radio priest." His slogan was "Social Justice." He was silenced in 1942 when his broadcasts became too radical.

Huey Long – Long was nicknamed the "Kingfish" and was a flamboyant Senator from Louisiana. He pushed his "Share Our Wealth" program which would make "Every Man a King." Long planned to run against FDR in the 1936 elections, but he was assassinated.

Francis Townshend -- Townshend was a retired physician who developed a plan in which the government would give money to senior citizens aged sixty and over. This plan was a type of pension for older Americans. He had a lot of followers who people thought FDR wasn't doing enough. The mathematics of the plan were outlandish, however.

Harold Ickes – Ickes was called "Honest Harold" and was Secretary of the Interior. He became head of the Public Works Administration (PWA) which dealt with industrial recovery and unemployment relief by creating jobs (over 34,000 project jobs for workers). His determination to prevent waste prevented maximum relief.

George W. Norris -- He was a senator from Nebraska whose steadfast vision and zeal helped pass an act creating the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1933.

John L. Lewis -- John L. Lewis was the leader of the United Mine Workers. He also formed the CIO (Committee for Industrial Organization). He led a "sit-down" strike on General Motors at Flint, Michigan in 1936. Unionists from the Republic Steel Co. wanted to join the CIO, and a fight broke out in 1937.

Alfred M. Landon -- Alfred M. Landon was the Republican candidate in 1936. This honest and wealthy man from Kansas lost greatly to the Democrat Franklin Roosevelt. He had stressed balancing the budget.

Adolf Hitler – Hitler was a very crude leader that took advantage of a disillusioned and depression-stricken nation. After the Treaty of Versailles which blamed Germany for WWI, Hitler led the nation into WWII under the "big lie" (the broken promise that he wouldn't attack again, he did, in Poland). He was a manipulative and feared dictator that vented his anger on the Jewish nation. He saw everything through eyes of racism, with Germans at the top.

Cordell Hull – Hull was Secretary of State during FDR's presidency. He believed in the reciprocal trade policy of the New Dealers, as well as a low tariff. He led to passage of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934. He also believed in the Good Neighbor policy with Latin America.

Joseph Stalin – Stalin was a harsh and strict communist dictator of Russia. He was one of the three big powers during WWII along with Roosevelt from the U.S. and Churchill from Great Britain.

Benito Mussolini -- Mussolini was the fascist dictator of Italy. He sought to create a new empire, supposedly modeled after the Roman one. He became an ally with Adolf Hitler in the Rome-Berlin Axis, and led his forces against the Allied powers in WWII. He was overthrown and beheaded in 1943, after the fall of Sicily during the war.

Francisco Franco -- With the help of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, Franco overthrew the Loyalist regime and became the dictator of Spain in the Spanish Civil War of 1936-1939.

Winston Churchill -- He was the prime minister of England during World War II. He was known as the bulldog-jawed orator who gave his people the nerve to fight off the air bombings occurring in their cities. He was in favor of the eight point Atlantic Charter. He was also one of the Big Three.

Charles Lindbergh -- In 1927, he was the first person to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean in his plane, the Spirit of St. Louis. He later became an ambassador of goodwill for the United States.

Wendel Willkie – Willkie was the Republican presidential candidate versus Roosevelt in the election of 1940. He lost, but put up a good race.

A. Philip Randolph -- He was the black leader of The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters who used his persuasive power to demanded equal opportunities in war jobs (during FDR's Presidency) and armed forces (during Truman's Presidency).

Chester Nimitz -- Nimitz served as an Admiral in the Battle of Midway in 1942. He commanded the American fleet in the Pacific Ocean and learned the Japanese plans through "magic" decoding of their radio messages. With this intercepted information, Nimitz headed the Japanese offensive at Midway and then through the Pacific to Japan.

Dwight D. Eisenhower -- He was the U. S. general who led the attack in North Africa in November of 1942. He was the master organizer of the D-Day invasion in Europe (June 6, 1944). He ran for the Republican ticket in the 1952 and the 1956 elections and won. He was very well-liked by the public.

Josef Stalin – Stalin was the Soviet dictator during WWII and the beginning of the Cold War. In 1943 he regained two-thirds of Soviet motherland taken from him by Hiller. He met with Churchill and Roosevelt at Teheran from November 28 to December 1, 1943 and agreed to attack Germany from all sides.

George S. Patton – Patton, known as "Blood 'n' Guts," commanded lunges across France by an American armored tank division. He was most famous for holding off the Germans at the Battle of the Bulge.

Thomas E. Dewey – Dewey was the Republican presidential nominee in 1944. Dewey was the popular governor of New York. Roosevelt won a sweeping victory in this election, however. Dewey also ran against Harry S Truman in the 1948 presidential election. Dewey, arrogant and wooden, seemed certain to win the election, and the newspapers even wrongly printed, "DEWEY DEFEATS TRUMAN" on election night. However, the morning results showed that Truman had swept the election, much to Dewey's embarrassment.

Harry S Truman -- He took over the presidency during World War II upon the death of Roosevelt. He was called by many the "average man's average man" for his appearance and personality, and he was one of the only presidents without a college education. He was an artillery officer in World War One. He was responsible for the decision to drop the atomic bomb on Japan to end World War II.

Albert Einstein – Einstein was a German-born scientist who encouraged Roosevelt and America to build the first atomic bomb and thus start the Manhattan Project.

Key Terms

Lusitania -- The *Lusitania* was a British passenger ship that was sunk by a German U-Boat on May 7, 1915. 128 Americans died. The unrestricted submarine warfare largely caused the U.S. to enter World War I against the Germans.

Sussex Pledge – In this pledge, Germany agreed not to sink unarmed passenger ships without warning. The pledge was named after the French ship *Sussex* which the Germans sank and caused the U.S. to roar. They eventually broke this pledge, since issuing a warning before attacking essentially wiped out the advantage of a sub (surprise attack). Wilson threatened to break diplomatic relations because of this return to unrestricted submarine warfare.

Central Powers -- During WWI, these were the powers opposing the Allies. The Central Power countries included Germany, Austro-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

Allies – The Allies were composed of France, Britain, and Russia, and later Japan and Italy. The Allies fought the Central Powers in World War I. The United States joined the Allies in 1917.

New Nationalism – The so-called "New Nationalism" was the progressive policy of Theodore Roosevelt in 1912's Progressive party platform. It favored a more active government role in economic and social affairs. It favored continued consolidation of trusts and labor unions and the growth of powerful regulatory agencies in Washington. It favored women's suffrage and social welfare programs (including minimum-wage laws and "socialistic" social insurance).

New Freedom – "New Freedom" was Wilson's policy that favored the small business, entrepreneurship, and the free functioning of unregulated and un-monopolized markets.

Underwood Tariff -- The Underwood Tariff (1913), substantially reduced import fees. The lost tax revenue would be replaced with an income tax that was implemented with the 16th amendment.

Sixteenth Amendment – The Sixteenth Amendment (1913) is known as the income tax amendment. This amendment was passed because earlier the Supreme Court had declared that an income tax was unconstitutional. It set up a "gradual income tax" meaning the more one made, the higher the tax rate that was paid. This was created to shift the burden of taxes to the wealthy.

Federal Reserve Act – The Federal Reserve Act might be the most important piece of economic legislation between the Civil War and the New Deal. It created a regulatory agency for banking with 12 regional reserve districts. Each bank was independent but was controlled by the Federal Reserve Board, which was controlled by the public. The Federal Reserve controls the amount of money in circulation through its reserves and interest rates.

Federal Trade Commission – The commission is a committee formed to investigate industries engaging in interstate commerce. It was created to stop unfair trade practices and to regulate and crush monopolies.

Clayton Antitrust Act – The Clayton act helped to control monopolies by strengthening the Sherman Antitrust Act's list of business practices that were objectionable (such as interlocking directorates). It exempted labor and agricultural organizations from antitrust prosecution and legalized strikes and peaceful picketing.

Jones Act – The Jones Act was signed by President Wilson in 1916. It granted territorial status to the Philippines and promised to grant independence as soon as a stable government was established (eventually granted on July 4, 1946)

Self-Determination -- The idea that all people can have independence and make up their own government or at least choose with which government they'll belong. This was one of Wilson's fourteen points.

Collective security -- Described what the League of Nations tried to do. It said that the League of Nations was supposed to guarantee the political independence and territorial integrity of all countries.

Normalcy -- After a long reign of high morality, outrageous idealism, and "bothersome do-goodism", people longed for the "normalcy" of the old America, and were ready to accept a lower quality president who would not force them to be so involved. Harding coined the phrase a "return to normalcy".

Zimmerman Telegram -- Written by Arthur Zimmerman, a German foreign secretary. In this note he had secretly proposed a German- Mexican alliance. He tempted Mexico to go to war with America with the ideas of recovering Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico. The note was intercepted on March 1, 1917 by the U.S. government. This was a major factor that led the U.S. into WWI.

Fourteen Points -- The Fourteen Points were introduced by Wilson in 1918. It was Wilson's peace plan. Each of the points were designed to prevent future wars. He compromised each point at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. The only point which remained was the 14th (League of Nations). Each one was appealing to a specific group in the war and each one held a specific purpose.

League of Nations -- In 1919, after the war, Wilson proposed the League in the 14th point of his peace plan. He envisioned it as an Assembly with seats for all nations and a special council for the great powers. The US voted not to join the League because in doing so, it would have taken away our self-determination, and Congress could not decide whether to go to war or not.

Committee on Public Information -- It was headed by George Creel. The purpose of this committee was to mobilize people's minds for war, both in America and abroad. Tried to get the entire U.S. public to support U.S. involvement in WWI. Creel's organization, employed some 150,000 workers at home and oversees. He proved that words were indeed weapons.

Espionage and Sedition Acts -- Espionage Act of 1917; Sedition Act of 1918; reflected current fear about Germans and antiwar Americans; Among the 1,900 prosecuted under these laws were antiwar Socialists and members of the radical union Industrial Workers of the World; were enacted during WWI to keep Americans united in favor of the war effort.

Industrial Workers of the World – IWW; Also known as "Wobblies," a more radical labor organization that was against war.

War Industries Board -- President Wilson appointed Bernard Baruch to head the board in March of 1918 during WWI--intended to restore economic order- to make sure we were producing enough at home and abroad--never had more than feeble formal powers--was disbanded a few days after the armistice.

Nineteenth Amendment -- This amendment gave women the right to vote (suffrage) in 1920. Women were guaranteed the right to vote after a century of conflicts.

Food Administration -- An administration created to feed wartime America and its allies. Herbert Hoover, a Quaker humanitarian, was chosen as the leader, mostly because of his already existent title of "hero" that he acquired leading a massivecharitable drive to feed the starving people of war-racked Belgium.

Bolsheviks -- These communists organized a revolution in Russia to overthrow the tsar. The communist revolution caused Russia to pull out of WWI.

Doughboys -- The nickname given to regular soldiers in World War I. They were part of the American Legion that was lobbying for veteran's benefits. They wanted to receive their "dough" to make up for the wages that they lost when they joined the military.

Big Four -- The "Big Four" refers to the four countries that were allied together in WWI. The countries were the U.S. represented by President Wilson, England represented by David Lloyd George, France represented by Georges Clemenceau, and Italy represented by Vittorio Orlando.

Irreconcilables -- During World War I, Senators William Borah of Idaho and Hiram Johnson of California, led a group of people who were against the United States joining the League of Nations. Also known as "the Battalion of Death." They were extreme isolationists and were totally against the U.S. joining the League of Nations.

Treaty of Versailles -- This treaty was created to solve problems made by World War I. Germany was forced to accept the treaty. It was composed of only four of the original points made by President Woodrow Wilson. The treaty punished Germany and did nothing to stop the threat of future wars. It maintained the pre-war power structure.

Buying on Margin -- This technique of buying stocks that was very risky and was usually only used by poor and middle class people. They would buy the stock, but only pay for part of it and borrow money from the stockbrokers to pay the rest. Then when they sold the stock for a higher price, they would pay the broker off and keep the rest of the profit. Of course, the stock could just as easily go down. This practice helped lead to the Stock Crash of '29.

Red Scare -- The Red Scare erupted in the early 1920's. The American public was scared that communism would come into the U.S. Left-winged supporters were suspected. This fear of communism helped businessmen who used it to stop labor strikes.

Sacco and Vanzetti Case -- Nicola Sacco was a shoe-factory worker and Bartholomew Vanzetti was a fish peddler. They were both convicted of murdering a Massachusetts paymaster and his guard in 1921. They were supported by Liberals and Radicals. The case lasted 6 years and resulted in execution based on weak evidence, mainly because Americans were xenophobic (afraid of foreigners). This exemplifies the "nativism" of the day.

Ku Klux Klan -- In the 1920s, this group was very anti-foreign. It was against all groups which did not have an Anglo-Saxon, Protestant background. They were most prevalent in the midwest and the south. They eventually became less popular when Klan officials were caught embezzling money.

Emergency Quota Act 1921 -- This law restricted immigration to 3% of each nationality that was in the United States in 1910.

Immigration Quota Act 1924 – This act was passed in 1924 and cut quotas for foreigners from 3 % to 2% of the total number of immigrants *in 1890*. The purpose of the year change was to freeze America's existing racial composition (which was largely Northern European). It also prevented the Japanese from immigrating, causing outrage in Japan.

Volstead Act -- The Volstead Act implemented the 18th Amendment. It established alcohol as illegal at above .5% by volume.

Fundamentalism – Fundamentalism was a movement that pushed that the teachings of Darwin were destroying faith in God and the Bible. It consisted of the old-time religion followers who didn't want to sacrifice traditional religious beliefs to conform to modern theories.

Modernists – Modernists believed that God was a "good guy" and that man was not a sinner at heart who deserved punishment. Modernists believed in God, but tried to reconcile Darwin's theory of evolution and creationism.

Flappers -- The dynamic 1920s revealed women notorious for their risky attire and dance styles. Referred to as "wild abandons," these girls, exemplified the new sexually frank generation with their clothes, attitudes, and scandalous Charleston dancing.

Ohio Gang – The Ohio Gang was a group of poker-playing, men that were friends of President Warren Harding. Harding appointed them to offices and they used their power to gain money for themselves. They were involved in scandals that ruined Harding's reputation, even though he wasn't involved.

Washington Conference -- The Washington Conference of 1921-1922 was a meeting between most major world powers. This conference was for the disarmament of these countries. This meeting also prevented the U. S. and Britain from fortifying their Far East possessions and established the Four Power Treaty. The major powers promised to preserve the status-quo in the Pacific. It reduced the number of large battleships for the major powers.

Kellogg-Briand Pact – This was a 1929 agreement headed by Frank B. Kellogg and Aristide Briand that promised to never make war again and settle all disputes peacefully. Sixty-two nations signed this pact. Though idealistic, the treaty was hard to enforce and had no provisions for the use of economic or military force against a nation that may break the treaty.

Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law – Passed in 1922, this law raised foreign tariffs to as high as 38.5%. This was designed to equalize the price of American and foreign products.

Teapot Dome Scandal – This was one of many scandals under Harding. It involved priceless naval oil reserves at Teapot Dome, Wyoming. Albert B. Fall got Secretary of Navy Denby to transfer valuable goods to the Interior Department secretly. Harry Sinclair and Edward L Doheny were leased the lands after paying a large bribe. The scandal polluted the government's prestige and made the public wonder about the sufficiency of government and undermined people's faith in the courts.

McNary-Haugen Bill -- This bill was favored by agricultural states. It was pushed to keep high prices on agricultural products by authorizing the government to purchase agricultural surpluses and selling them. The losses of the government could be repaid by a special tax on the farmers. It was passed twice by Congress and vetoed twice by Coolidge.

Dawes Plan -- Calvin Coolidge's running mate, Charles Dawes is responsible for the Dawes plan of 1924. It was an attempt to pay off the damages from WWI. This intricate monetary "merry-go-round," as it was often called, had the U.S. give money to Germany who then paid France and Britain for debts of the war. Former allies then paid the U.S. When the Depression hit, the "merry-go-round" stopped. Finland was the only nation to pay off their debts to the very last penny in 1976. The U.S. never received the money it was owed.

Hawley-Smoot Tariff – This tariff began as a protective measure to assist farmers, but turned out to be the highest protective tariff in the nation's peacetime history. It raised the duty on goods from 38.5 percent to 60 percent in 1930.

Black Tuesday – Black Tuesday occurred on October 29, 1929, when 16,410,030 shares of stocks were sold in a save-what can scramble. It marked the beginning of the Great Depression.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) -- This corporation became a government lending bank in 1932. It was designed to provide indirect assistance to insurance companies, banks, agricultural organizations, railroads, and even hard-pressed state and local governments. Passed under President Hoover, this marked a changed in his normal *laissez faire* outlook.

Bonus Army – This was a group of almost 20,000 World War I veterans who were hard-hit victims of the depression. They wanted what the government owed them for their services and "saving" democracy. They marched to Washington and set up public camps and erected shacks on vacant lots. They tried to intimidate Congress into paying them, but Hoover had them removed by the army, which shed a negative light on Hoover.

Hoover-Stimson doctrine -- This said that the United States would not recognize any territorial acquisitions that were taken over by force. This doctrine is related to Japanese aggression in Manchuria in 1931.

Anti-Injunction Act. His belief in "rugged individualism" mostly kept him from giving people direct relief during the Great Depression.

Memorial Day Massacre. -- Lewis is responsible for the 1938 Fair Labor Standards Acts (AKA, "Wages and Hour Bill") which set minimum wage, overtime pay for work over 40 hours in one week, and said kids under age 16 could not work.

Parity – Parity was a plan to help farmers injured from low prices and over-production. From 1909-1914, farms had enjoyed a period of prosperity. Parity was the price placed on a product that gave it the same value, in buying power, that it had from 1909-1914. The AAA paid farmers to reduce production. The payment for this came from taxes obtained from the makers of expensive farm equipment.

New Deal -- After Franklin Roosevelt was inaugurated in 1933, he decided the U.S. must improve economically to recover from the Great Depression. His plan, the New Deal, focused on relief, recovery, and reform. Short term goals were relief and immediate recovery. Permanent recovery and reform were done by long-range goals. Programs were established to improve unemployment, regulate minimum wage, and reform many other social issues.

Brain Trust(s) – This was a small group of reform-minded intellectuals, mainly young college professors. It considered much of the New Deal legislation and worked as a kitchen cabinet for Franklin Roosevelt.

The three R's -- Roosevelt's New Deal programs aimed at the three R's - relief, recovery, and reform. Relief was immediate (food, shelter). Recovery was 1 to 2 years (to get out of the depression). Reform was for the future (to prevent the same occurrence). Roosevelt's plan was announced on March 4, 1933, to lift the burden of the Great Depression.

Glass-Steagall Act -- In 1933, this act allowed the banks to reopen and it gave the president the power to regulate banking transactions and foreign exchange.

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) -- The CCC was created by the Unemployment Relief Act of 1933. It provided employment in government camps for 3 million uniformed single, young men during the Great Depression. The work they were involved with included reforestation, fire fighting, flood control, and swamp drainage.

Works Progress Administration -- Congress created the WPA in 1935 as an agency that gave jobs to people who needed them. They worked on bridges, roads, and government buildings. They spent 11 billion dollars and gave almost 9 million people jobs.

National Recovery Act -- During the Great Depression, this act was created in 1933 as a helping hand for industry, labor, and the unemployed. It granted labor additional benefits and guaranteed the right to organize through representatives of their own choosing. It was a part of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal plan, but was later declared unconstitutional. It's symbol was the "Blue Eagle" and its slogan was "We Do Our Part" since it encouraged cooperation between businesses rather than competition.

Tennessee Valley Authority – The TVA was the first government-owned corporation. It was started to create jobs and build dams in the Tennessee River Valley to supply electricity to poor areas.

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

Wagner Act – The Wagner Act was the same as the National Labor Relations Act (1935) and set up the National Labor Relations Board. It reasserted the right of labor to engage in self-organization and to bargain collectively.

National Labor Relation Board -- Created by the National Labor Relations Act, also known as the Wagner Act, it was created in the 1930's by Congressman Wagner who was sympathetic to labor unions. The National Labor Relation Board was an administrative board that gave laborers the rights of self-organization and collective bargaining.

Congress of Industrial Organizations -- Also known as the CIO, this labor union formed in the ranks of the AF of L. It consisted of unskilled workers. The AF of L got scared of their influence on workers and suspended all members of the CIO. In 1938 it broke with the AF of L. By 1940 it had 4 million members.

Liberty League -- The Liberty League consisted of the conservatives that opposed the New Deal introduced by FDR. Their common opinion was that FDR was pushing the United States too close to socialism. They saw the New Deal as being more apt to hurt United States economy than to help it.

Twentieth and Twenty-first Amendments -- The Twentieth Amendment changed the calendar of Congressional sessions and the date of the presidential inauguration to January 20th. In short, it shortened the length of lame duck presidents. The Twenty-first Amendment to the Constitution ended Prohibition and allowed the distribution and drinking of alcoholic beverages to commence once again.

Court-packing scheme -- Roosevelt tried to put 6 extra justices on the Supreme Court. These justices would be supporters of Roosevelt and there would be a maximum of 15 judges. The plan failed. Congress would not accept it as it would give FDR too much power.

Nurenburg Trials -- After WWII, the Allied forces agreed that Nazism had to be cut out of Germany. They tried twenty-two Nazi war criminals in Nuremberg, Germany in 1945-1946. Twelve of the tried were hanged, and seven sent to jail.

Reciprocity – This was the policy between two countries or institutions where the licenses or privileges of one were recognized by the other. Part of the New Deal trade policy was to reduce tariffs to encourage trade. The idea was that if we reduce tariffs, other countries will do likewise and both will benefit.

Totalitarianism – This was a type of government where the government has complete control and the people are powerless.

Isolationism – Isolationism was the opposition of the involvement of a country in international alliances, agreements, etc. The U.S. remained isolated in the 1920's because of the disillusionment in WWI. This isolationist sentiment helped allow the fascist nations to gain control.

Good Neighbor Policy -- This was established by Herbert Hoover to create good relations with Latin America. It took much of the American military out of these countries. It also nullified the Roosevelt Corollary.

Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act -- (1934) The act was designed to raise American exports and was aimed at both relief and recovery. Led by Cordell Hull, it helped reverse the high-tariff policy.

Nazi Party -- The Nazi Party was established in Germany with much of the same beliefs as the fascists of Italy. Nazis believed that the state was more important than the individual and that there should be a strong central government with absolute power. Adolph Hitler was known for leading the Nazi Party. Hitler was also credited with taking the fascist beliefs a step further and adding racism into the beliefs. Nazis believed that white people with blonde hair and blue eyes made up a superior race of humans that would one day rule the world. Nazis supported the execution of so called "inferior" races such as Jews, Slavs, and other non-white ethnic groups. The Nazi party was supported by mainly conservative business leaders and consisted of two armies which were the Sturmableiling and the Schutzstable.

Rome-Berlin Axis -- In 1936 Hitler and Mussolini allied together in the Rome-Berlin Axis. They were both allied with Japan. They fought against the Allies in World War II.

Nye Committee -- The Nye Committee investigated arms manufacturers and bankers of World War I. It claimed they had caused America's entry into WWI. Public opinion pushed Congress to pass the Neutrality Acts to keep us out of WWII.

Neutrality Acts -- Congress made an effort to legislate the nation out of war. The Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 stipulated that when the president proclaimed the existence of a foreign war, certain restrictions would automatically go into effect. No American could legally sail on a belligerent ship, or sell or transport munitions to a belligerent nation, or make loans to a belligerent.

Russo-German Nonaggression Pact -- This pact was signed by Hitler and Stalin on August 23, 1939. It allowed Hitler to attack Poland without fear of an attack from Russia. This pact helped spur the start of World War II. Hitler later broke this pact and attacked Russia anyway.

"cash and carry" – This was the only way that Europe could buy American war materials in World War II. They would have to transport the munitions in their own ships and they could only purchase the munitions with cash.

"Phony war" -- During World War II, Hitler removed his forces from Poland to focus his efforts in France and Britain. All of Europe fell rather silent at the shock of Hitler's move. This silence and period of inactivity in Europe came to an end when Hitler again moved his forces, and attacked the weaker Norway and Denmark. The period of silence in Europe was known as the phony war.

America First Committee – This was a committee organized by isolationists before WWII, who wished to spare American lives. They wanted to protect America before we went to war in another country. Charles A. Lindbergh was its most effective speaker.

Lend-Lease Act – This was a law passed in March of 1941 by sweeping majorities in both houses of Congress. This law said that the U.S. would lend or lease weapons to overseas countries and victims of aggression who would in turn finish the job of the fighting, and keep the war overseas and thus the U.S. would not have to enter.

Atlantic Charter -- This was created by Winston Churchill and President Franklin D. Roosevelt in a secret conference. It outlined the hopes of the democracies and their intentions for improvements after World War II. It reflected the ideals of Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points of WWI.

War Production Board (WWII) -- This board halted the manufacture of nonessential items such as passenger cars. It assigned priorities for transportation and access to raw materials. It imposed a national speed limit and gasoline rationing because, due to the Dutch East Indies ending their exports of natural rubber to the U.S., they wanted to conserve rubber. They also built fifty-one synthetic rubber plants.

Office of Price Administration -- FDR created this in order to prevent inflation in the economy during WWII.

Fair Employment Practice Commission -- Roosevelt established this initially to give fair employment to blacks. Eventually, and to this day, its purpose is to ensure equality for all races, sexes, ages, and ethnicities involving employment.

Second Front -- The second front was the invasion of western Europe by the U.S., British, and French in 1944. This invasion was to take pressure off the Russians and divide the Germans. It was established by the D-Day Invasion.

D-Day -- D-Day was the first day of the Normandy landing which started the invasion of western Europe and liberated France from the Germans.

V-E Day -- Victory in Europe Day. The German government surrendered unconditionally during WWII on May 7, 1945.

Potsdam Conference – This meeting was held near Berlin in 1945 with Truman, Stalin and Clement Atlee who issued an ultimatum to Japan to surrender or be destroyed. This is where Truman learned about the atomic bomb.

V-J Day -- "Victory in Japan" Day was celebrated on August 15, 1945 after the dropping of the atomic bombs on Japan. The celebrations continued through the official end of World War II on September 2, 1945 when Japan officially surrendered.

UNIT #5 – Part VIII & IX (1945 - Present)

Chapters 36 - 42

History Makers

Harry S. Truman -- He was called the "accidental president" and "the average man's average man." He was the first president in many years without a college education. He had farmed, served as an artillery officer in France during WWI, and failed as a haberdasher. Then he rose from precinct-level politics in Missouri to a judgeship to the U.S. Senate. Though a protégé of the political machine in Kansas City, he had kept his own hands clean. Truman was left with many decisions to make and one of the most outstanding was that he decided to drop the first atomic bomb on Japan to end World War II. He won a close election in 1948 under his "Fair Deal" platform which expanded FDR's New Deal.

George F. Kennan –He was a brilliant young diplomat, and a Soviet specialist, who wrote the "Long Telegram" that influenced the "containment doctrine" that President Truman used to contain communism and prevent it from spreading.

Douglas MacArthur -- He was the supreme allied commander during the Cold War in 1945. After World War II, MacArthur was put in charge of putting Japan back together. In the Korean War, he commanded the United Nations troops. He was fired by Truman for questioning the actions of his superiors in the midst of the Korean war.

Joseph McCarthy or "McCarthyism" – He was a Republican senator from Wisconsin who was strongly against communism. McCarthy claimed there were many communists in the State Department. He did not however have much evidence to support his accusations, and his search for communists was considered more of a of "witch-hunt." When his lack of evidence was discovered, he was shown to be foolish, censured by Congress, and lost his seat in Congress.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg --- They were convicted in 1951 of giving atomic bomb data found by American scientists to the Soviet Union. They are the only Americans ever executed during peacetime for espionage.

J. Strom Thurmond -- He was nominated for president for the States' Rights Party ("Dixiecrats") in the 1948 election. This party split Southern Democrats from the party along racial lines. He only got 39 electoral votes.

Thomas Dewey -- He worked for a well-known New York City law firm. He was governor of New York State and was elected District Attorney in 1937. He was governor 3 different times and ran for president twice although he was defeated both times. 1948 the newspapers had him defeating Truman, but Truman won.

Adlai Stevenson – Stevenson was the Democratic candidate who ran against Eisenhower in 1952. His intellectual speeches earned him and his supporters the term "eggheads." He lost to Eisenhower.

Dwight Eisenhower – He was called "The Republican's Choice" along with his vice president Richard Nixon. He was the commander of the allied forces in Europe, the army chief-of-staff after the war, and the director of NATO for two years. "Ike" displayed "grandfatherly good will." "I like Ike!" buttons were everywhere and the night before the 1952 presidential elections, he declared that he would personally go to Korea and end the war. This helped to win the majority in 41 of the lower 48 states allowing him to serve two consecutive terms as president. He was president during the prosperous 1950s and orchestrated "Modern Republicanism" which tried but didn't undo the New Deal of the Democrats. He's well known for

starting interstate highways and warning America against the "military-industrial complex." During the Suez Crisis in 1956, Eisenhower made the Europeans back down when he put the Strategic Air Command on alert. Ultimately, the 1950's are remembered as an ideal time—a sort of utopia, due largely to Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Richard Nixon -- He was a committee member of the House of Representatives, Committee on Un-American Activities (to investigate "subversion"). He tried to catch Alger Hiss who was accused of being a communist agent in the 1930's. This brought Nixon to the attention of the American public. In 1956, he was Eisenhower's Vice-President.

Earl Warren – Warren was Chief Justice and the former governor of California. He brought originally taboo social issues, such as civil rights to African Americans, to the attention of Congress and the country, although his civil rights record is scant.

Rosa Parks – Parks was a seamstress and a secretary for the Montgomery chapter of the NAACP and is known as the "mother of the civil rights movement." In December of 1955, Parks refused to give up her seat on a segregated bus to a white rider. She was jailed and fined $14 for the offense. This led to Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Montgomery bus boycott.

Ho Chi Minh – Ho was the Vietnamese leader who believed in Asian nationalism and anti-colonialism in his country. He was trying to get rid of the French colonial rule in Vietnam. Ho Chi Minh's beliefs were discouraged by the Cold War and he became increasingly communist. He led the North Vietnamese against the U.S. and the South Vietnamese. He was the American enemy in Vietnam.

Ngo Dinh Diem -- Ngo Dinh Diem, a strong anti-communist, proclaimed South Vietnam a republic on Oct. 26, 1956 and became its first president. He was formerly the Premier of Vietnam. He was assassinated in a military coup d'etat.

Nikita Khruschev – Khruschev was the premier of Russia during the race to get satellites into space between Russia and the United States. He used many propaganda techniques to try to fool the world of Russia's intentions. President's Eisenhower and Kennedy dealt with his communist tricks in Berlin and Cuba.

Fidel Castro --Castro engineered a revolution in Cuba in 1959. He denounced the imperialists and took valuable American property for a land-distribution program. When the U.S. cut off U.S. imports of Cuban sugar, Castro took more U.S. land and, resulting from that, his dictatorship became similar to Stalin's in Russia—communism had appeared in the Western Hemisphere just as the "domino theory" had foretold.

John F. Kennedy -- Kennedy was the youngest president ever elected, as well as the only Catholic to take office. He represented the Democratic party with his "New Frontier" platform in the 1960 election. During his presidency, he sent "advisors" to Vietnam. He helped develop the Peace Corps. His foreign policy of "Flexible Response" tried to give the U.S. more options than "massive retaliation". He appointed his brother, Robert Kennedy as Attorney General, which allowed him to aid the Civil Rights movement as well. In addition, he was a big sponsor of the NASA space program. John F. Kennedy was assassinated on Nov. 22, 1963 in Dallas, Texas by lee Harvey Oswald.

Lee Harvey Oswald -- On November 22, 1963, he assassinated President Kennedy who was riding through downtown Dallas, Texas. Oswald was later shot in front of television cameras by Jack Ruby.

Lyndon B. Johnson – "LBJ" was a Democratic egotist who was Kennedy's vice president, and became president when Kennedy was assassinated. He escalated the war in Vietnam and the failure to win the war was largely blamed on him. Johnson had a great domestic policy called "The Great Society" and helped push for the passing of the Civil Rights Act to end discrimination. He also issued all federal contractors to take "affirmative action" against discrimination.

Robert F. Kennedy – "RFK" ran for president in 1968 and stirred a response from workers, African Americans, Hispanics, and younger Americans. He would have captured the Democratic nomination, but was assassinated by Sirhan Sirhan after a victory speech during the California primary in June 1968.

Robert S. McNamara -- Robert S. McNamara was the Secretary of Defense under John Kennedy. He helped develop the "flexible response" policy. He was against the war in Vietnam and was removed from office because of this.

Martin Luther King, Jr. – "MLK" was the foremost leader in the civil rights movement in the 1950's and 1960's. He preached non-violent forms of revolting, such as sit-ins, civil disobedience, and peaceful protests. It's often said he was influenced in these tactics by Henry David Thoreau and Gandhi. He formed the Southern Christian Leadership Conference of 1957. He led a peaceful "March on Washington" in 1963 during which he gave his famous "I Have a Dream" speech. MLK Jr. fought for, and won, the outlawing of literacy tests at the voting booth. He was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee on April 4, 1968 after giving his "I've Been to the Mountain Top" speech.

Malcolm X – He was a black Muslim leader who favored black separation and condemned the "blue-eyed white devils." His leadership had a decidedly more aggressive tone to the civil rights movement than Martin Luther King Jr. He was shot by a black gunmen while giving a speech in New York City.

Stokely Carmichael – He was a black civil rights activist and leader of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee However, Carmichael urged giving up peaceful demonstrations and encouraged pursuing "black power," by saying, "Black power will smash everything Western civilization has created."

Barry Goldwater – Goldwater was a Republican senator from Arizona who was nominated on the Republican ticket for the presidency in the election of 1964. He ran against Lyndon B. Johnson and lost the election.

Eugene McCarthy – McCarthy was a little known Democratic Senator from Minnesota who represented the Democratic party in the 1968 presidential election. He was a devout Catholic and soft-spoken, sometimes poetic. He used a group of antiwar college students as his campaign workers known as the "Children's Crusade," but still lost the election to Nixon.

Hubert H. Humphrey -- The democratic nominee for the presidency in the election of 1968. He was LBJ's vice president, and was supportive of his Vietnam policies. This support split the Democratic party, allowing Nixon to win the election.

Richard M. Nixon -- Nixon was elected president in 1968 and 1972, representing the Republican party. He was responsible for getting the United States out of the Vietnam War by using "Vietnamization," which was the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam. He was responsible for the "Nixon Doctrine" saying the U.S. would not supply American troops for foreign wars, and he took the US off the gold standard also. He was involved in *détente*, which eased relations between the United States and communist China and Russia. Unfortunately, Nixon was that he was the first president to ever resign (Aug 8, 1974) due to his involvement in the Watergate scandal and impeachment process.

George Wallace – Wallace was a third party candidate for the American Independent party in 1968 that lost against Nixon. He was a former governor of Alabama and had "stood in the doorway" to prevent black students from registering at the University of Alabama.

Spiro Agnew – He was the governor of Maryland who served as vice president with Richard Nixon in 1968. He was known for his tough stands against dissidents and black militants. He strongly supported Nixon's desire to stay in Vietnam. He was forced to resign in Oct 1973 after having been accused of accepting bribes or "kickbacks" from Maryland contractors while governor and V.P. He was replaced by Gerald Ford.

Daniel Ellsberg -- He was a former employee of the Defense Department and gave *The New York Times* the "Pentagon Papers," which were very embarrassing to JFK and LBJ and revealed that the government wasn't exactly truthful about U.S. involvement in Vietnam. The papers helped open up the "credibility gap" between what was said, and the truth.

Henry Kissinger-- He was Nixon's national security adviser and later Secretary of State. He and his family escaped Hitler's anti-Jewish persecutions in WWII. He was a former Harvard professor and was instrumental in negotiations with North Vietnamese officials in Paris to end to the war in Vietnam. He also helped ease relations with China.

Earl Warren -- Warren was the Chief Justice who discussed such taboo issues as black civil rights. He oversaw the *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* case which said that segregation in public schools was not equal. He conducted the Warren Commission investigation into Kennedy's assassination which accepted the ruling of the lone gunman. His court also addressed hot topics such as criminal rights *(Miranda vs. Arizona)*, reapportionment, separation of church and state, and the right to privacy.

Warren Burger -- Burger was the Supreme Court justice during the Nixon administration. He was chosen by Nixon because of his strict interpretation of the Constitution. He presided over the highly controversial pro-abortion case *Roe v. Wade* in 1973.

George McGovern – McGovern was a senator from South Dakota who ran for president in 1972 on the Democrat ticket. His promise was to pull the remaining American troops out of Vietnam in 90 days, which earned him the support of the anti-war "doves." The working-class supported him, also. He lost however to Nixon.

John Dean -- Dean testified against Nixon as well as other cabinet members in the Watergate hearings. His testimony helped lead to the removal of several White House officials and the resignation of Nixon. Before his testimony, he had been a White House lawyer.

Gerald Ford -- Gerald Ford was the first president to take office without receiving any votes by the people. He became V.P. when Spiro Agnew was forced to resign. He then entered the presidency in August of 1974 when Nixon resigned. He pardoned Nixon of all crimes that he may have committed. The Vietnam War ended in 1975, in which Ford evacuated nearly 500,000 Americans and South Vietnamese from Vietnam, ending U.S. operations in the region.

Jimmy Carter -- He was a Democratic, dark-horse candidate who won the 1976 presidential election. Carter was a humanitarian, and got Israel and Egypt to sign a peace treaty in 1978 at Camp David. Economic woes and accusations of being isolated with Georgians caused him to lose reelection.

Aytollah Khomeini -- Khomeini was a radical Muslim holy man who sparked opposition and violence toward the United States in the Middle East. His rein sparked the taking of American hostages from the US Embassy in Iraq.

Edward Kennedy -- He was a Senator from Massachusetts and the last of the Kennedy brothers. In 1979, he said that he was going to challenge Carter for the presidency, but the Chappaquiddick incident in 1969 (When a car crash killed a girl he was seeing) handicapped his campaign.

Ronald Reagan – He was a two term president from 1980-1988. He ran on a campaign based on the common man and "populist" ideas. He served as governor of California from 1966-1974, and he participated in the McCarthy communist hearings. While president, he developed "Reaganomics," the trickle-down effect of government incentives. He cut out many welfare and public works programs. He proposed the Strategic Defense Initiative (known as "Star Wars", though it never came to be. His meetings with Gorbachev were the first steps toward ending the Cold War. He was also in office during the Iran-Contra Affair, which bought hostages with guns, though he was unaware of the dealings.

John Anderson – Anderson ran against Ronald Reagan and Jimmy Carter on the independent ticket, tallying 7 percent of the popular vote and not a single electoral vote.

Anwar Sadat – He was the president of Egypt. Carter invited Sadat and Israel's Menachem Begin to a conference at Camp David where the two signed an agreement that served as a step toward peace between Egypt and Israel.

Walter Mondale -- He was the Vice President for Carter and when he won the Democratic nomination for president in 1984, he was defeated by a landslide by Reagan. He was the first presidential candidate to have a woman vice presidential candidate, Geraldine Ferraro.

Geraldine Ferraro -- In 1984, she was the first woman to appear on a major-party presidential ticket. She was a congresswoman running for Vice President with Walter Mondale.

Sandra Day O'Conner -- She was appointed by Reagan as a Supreme Court justice. She was a brilliant Stanford Law School graduate and was sworn in on Sept. 25, 1981 as the first women on the Supreme Court.

Betty Friedan -- She was a feminist movement leader in the 1960s, who wrote *The Feminist Mystique*, which essentially asked, "Is this (homemaking) all there is for women?" She also co-founded the National Organization for Women (NOW).
Jesse Jackson – He was a black candidate for the Democratic nomination in the 1988 election. He attempted to appeal to minorities, but eventually lost the nomination to Michael Dukakis.
Bill Clinton – He was a two term president (1992-2000) with a somewhat moderate record who was able to help balance the Federal budget. His perjury and obstruction of justice during the Monica Lewinsky scandal overshadowed his successes and led to impeachment preceedings.
George W. Bush – Bush was a two term president (2000-2008). His 2000 election was one of the most hotly contested in American history and plagued with conspiracy theories due to Florida's swing state ballot controversy. Due to 9/11, Bush launched a "War on Terror" with attacks on Afghanistan and Iraq's perceived threats (WMD's) against the U.S.
Albert Gore – Gore was Clinton's vice president and the 2000 Democratic candidate for president. He garnered the most popular votes, yet lost the electoral vote went to Bush after the Florida ballot controversy led to the case of *Gore vs. Bush*.
John Kerry – Kerry was a senator from Massachusetts and Democratic candidate for president in 2004. He lost the election after relying on his Vietnam war record and a stance against Bush's management of the War in Iraq.
Cesar Chavez –He and Dolores Huerta were leaders of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee who led a Nation-wide Grape Boycott and improved working conditions for Latin-American "Chicano" workers.

Key Terms
Yalta Conference - This was a conference between Stalin and FDR in an attempt to get Russian support in the highly anticipated invasion of Japan. The Allies also reluctantly allowed Poland to become communist but with the promise that free elections would take place there (they didn't). Many Americans saw this event as the birth of the Cold War.
Cold War -- It was a global ideological conflict between democracy and communism, where the superpowers of the United States and Soviet Union struggled to control the world through surrogate wars, covert operations, and spying.
United Nations – The United Nations conference took place on April 25, 1945 at the San Francisco War Memorial Opera House with representatives from 50 nations, fashioning a United Nations' charter similar to the old League of Nations covenant. It featured a Security Council dominated by the US, Britain, USSR, France, and China (the big 5 powers) who could veto any measure, and a General Assembly that could be controlled by smaller countries. (UN home is in NYC)
Iron Curtain – A phrase, originating during Winston Churchill's speech in the U.S., refering to the secrecy and isolation of the Soviet Union and its satellite states, East Germany, Hungary, and Poland, after World War II.
Berlin Airlift – In 1948, the U.S.S.R. cut off all supplies that would go into Allied West Berlin (Berlin Blockade). In response, U.S. planes took and dropped food and supplies into Berlin forcing the U.S.S.R. to eventually lift the blockade.
Containment – This was America's main foreign policy after WWII, designed by George Kennan, to stop the spread of communism (AKA, the Truman Doctrine).
Truman Doctrine – The plan to prevent the spread of communism through containment was first implemented with the Truman Doctrine loan of $400 million given to aid Greece and Turkey to prevent a communist takeover.
Marshall Plan – This plan was issued in response to the struggling war-torn European countries. It allowed the U.S. to give financial assistance to certain countries (intended to prevent communism from rising in countries like France and Italy) whose economies were suffering after WWII. It was agreed in July 1947 that the U.S. would spend $12.5 billion, over four years, in sixteen different nations willing to have a democratic government. However, the Soviets turned it down.
National Security Act – This law was passed by Congress in 1947 and created the Department of Defense. It also established a National Security Council (NSC) to advise the president on security matters and a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to coordinate government foreign fact gathering.
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) – NATO was a military alliance between the U.S., Canada and 10 European nations signed on April 4, 1949. It was an alliance committed to building military defense of Europe against communist Russia. Dwight D. Eisenhower became the first Supreme Commander of NATO.
Taft-Hartley Act -- This act weakened unions, outlawed the "closed" shop (businesses open only to union members), made unions liable for damages from jurisdictional disputes, and required union leaders to take a noncommunist oath.
Fair Deal – The Fair Deal was Truman's program that called for improved housing, full employment, higher minimum wage, better farm price supports, new TVA's, and the extension of Social Security. It was a rebirth of the New Deal. Its only successes were a raised the minimum wage, better public housing, extended old-age insurance to more people.
Thirty-eighth parallel -- The line divided Korea into two sections, north of the parallel was communist (USSR controlled) and south of the parallel was democratic (US Controlled) and became the demilitarized zone after the Korean conflict.
NSC-68 -- First drawn up in 1950, NSC-68, or National Security Council Memorandum Number 68, was a document suggesting that the U.S. could afford to spend upward of 50% of its gross national product for security. It remained secret until the Korean crisis later that year.
Landing at Inchon – This was a daring landing of U.N. troops, by General Douglas MacArthur, behind enemy lines at Inchon in Korea. The goal was to surprise them in order to push the North Korean troops back northward. It worked, but then MacArthur got fired by President Truman later for disobeying orders (wanted to attack China with Nuclear Weapons).
McCarthyisim -- McCarthyism was the name for the communist witch hunts of the 1950s. This fear of communism ruined many lives and families as those accused were blacklisted. The Senate hearings on communism were run by McCarthy until he was seen to be foolish on TV during the Army hearings.

Desegregation / integration – These terms refe to the mixing of races. It started in 1948 when Truman integrated the Army, then in 1954 with the *Brown v. Board of Education* case. During the 1960's, integration of southern universities began. President Kennedy supported black's civil rights. Some desegregation was painless, but much of it resulted in violent campaigns and riots.

Massive Retaliation -- John Foster Dulles formulated this policy for Eisenhower. He was Eisenhower's Secretary of State in the 1950's. It stated that America would be willing to use nuclear weapons in full force against aggressor nations instead of "limited" warfare. This led to the stockpiling of nuclear weapons.

Military-industrial complex -- During the Cold War, military funding increased tremendously and at the end of Eisenhower's administration he warned about forming a "military-industrial complex" in which industry received huge government contracts to build weaponry for the military.

Brown v. Board of Education – This was the "desegregation of schools" case. The case was brought before the Supreme Court in May 1954 and the Court ruled that segregation of races in public schools was unconstitutional. The *Brown* case effectively overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the "separate but equal" case of 1896. Although the case took place in 1954, integration didn't really happen in public school until about 1970.

Geneva Conference -- The Geneva conference split the nation of Vietnam roughly in half along the seventeenth parallel and established a shaky peace in the nation of Laos.

South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) – SEATO was introduced by Secretary Dulles as a prop for his shaky policy in Vietnam. It was intended to be similar to NATO, only in Southeast Asia rather than the North Atlantic.

Suez Crisis -- When President Nasser of Egypt announced his intention to build a dam in the Suez to provide power and irrigation to Egypt, the United States offered its financial support, then withdrawing it when Nasser spoke with the communists on the subject. Nasser responded by nationalizing the Suez Canal, which was previously owned by British and French stockholders. This hurt Europe by crippling their oil supply, most of which came from the Persian Gulf. The French and British retaliated by striking Egypt, confident that the United States would supply them with the oil they needed while they fought with the Middle East. President Eisenhower refused to do so, however, forcing the allies to withdraw their troops. As a result, U.N. troops acted for the first time to maintain peace and order in the world. The Soviets tried to interfere. Eisenhower put the Strategic Air Command on alert to halt this.

Eisenhower Doctrine – In 1957, Congress and the president pledged U.S. military and economic aid to Middle Eastern nations threatened by communist aggression. Under this Eisenhower Doctrine, the U.S. was able to openly land several thousand troops and help restore order.

Sputnik -- This Russian satellite was the first satellite ever launched into space, in October of 1957. Sputnik began the "race for space" where Americans competed with the Russians to get farther into space. Also caused American education to focus more on science and mathematics and less on the arts and humanities.

Missile Gap -- The United States and the Soviet Union were involved in a race to discover who had more missiles and war equipment. The missile gap was the difference in how much the United States had compared to how much the Soviet Union had. *Sputnik* showed that the U.S. might be lagging.

National Defense and Education Act -- (NDEA) After the Russian satellite "Sputnik" was successfully launched, there was a critical comparison of the Russian to the American education system. The American education system was already seen as too easygoing. So in 1958, Congress made the NDEA, authorizing $887 million in loans to needy college students and in grants for the purpose of improving the teaching of the sciences and languages.

U-2 Incident – This took place under Eisenhower's administration just before the "summit conference" in Paris scheduled for May 1960. The American U-2 spy plane was shot down over Russia. Eisenhower was forced to step up and assume personal responsibility for the incident. Francis Gary Powers was the pilot who was captured by the Russians, but later returned. The incident kept Khrushchev from meeting with Eisenhower.

Flexible Response – This was Kennedy's plan to deal with foreign powers by not always resorting to the threat of nuclear weapons (massive retaliation), but by using specialists like the Green Beret.

Credibility Gap -- This was the gap between the people and the government that grew as the people became disillusioned with the Vietnam War and Watergate scandal and specifically what they were told or not told about each.

New Frontier -- The New Frontier was the new program introduced by President Kennedy in the early 1960's. These programs included the space program and the Peace Corp. It appealed to younger Americans especially.

Peace Corps -- Kennedy proposed this program, which was an army of idealistic and mostly youthful volunteers to bring American skills to underdeveloped countries.

Alliance of Progress -- This plan was the "Marshall Plan for Latin America." It was suggested by President Kennedy to help the Good Neighbors close the gap between the rich and the poor, and to help quiet the communist agitation. It was unsuccessful because there was little alliance and no progress.

Bay of Pigs Invasion -- Kennedy was told that there were enough people in Cuba that would support an uprising, so he sent American-trained Cuban exiles to the Bay of Pigs. When no one was there to support the raid, Kennedy withdrew air support. Therefore, Castro was able to defeat the uprising. This was Kennedy's largest failure in his foreign policy.

Cuban Missile Crisis -- In Oct. of 1962, U.S. intelligence confirmed reports that the U.S.S.R. was constructing missile launching sites in Cuba. President Kennedy rejected a full-scale attack and, instead, delivered a public ultimatum to the U.S.S.R. to halt missiles. JFK ordered a naval blockade around Cuba to enforce this halting. The U.S.S.R. backed down and the U.S. promised not to overthrow the Cuban government.

Nuclear-test Ban Treaty – In 1963, Kennedy and the Russians signed a pact prohibiting trial nuclear explosions in the

atmosphere. This was signed following the Cuban missile crisis.

March on Washington -- In August of 1963, Martin Luther King Jr. organized a massive protest on Washington, D.C. where he gave his "I Have a Dream" speech. The march was organized to protest racial discrimination and to demonstrate support for major civil-rights legislation that was pending in Congress.

War on Poverty – This was the name President Lyndon Johnson gave to his crusade to improve the lifestyle of America's poor, especially those in Appalachia. It included economic and welfare measures aimed at helping the large percentage of Americans who lived in poverty.

Great Society -- The Great Society was President Johnson's domestic program. It was a continuation of the democratic ideals of FDR's New Deal and Truman's Fair Deal. It included war on poverty in which such issues as health care, education, and welfare were covered and increased in importance. Medicare and Medicaid exemplify this program.

Tonkin Gulf Resolution -- In August 1964, shots were allegedly fired at American navy ships by the North Vietnamese. LBJ quickly ordered an air raid on North Vietnamese bases, and pushed the Tonkin Gulf Resolution through Congress. This gave the president a blank check to use for further force in Southeast Asia. Because of this, LBJ had total control, and did not need the approval of Congress to enter the war.

Civil Right Act of 1964 -- Passed by Congress in 1964 in honor of the late President Kennedy, this act banned racial discrimination in places such as hospitals and restaurants. This act also gave the government the power to desegregate schools. It led to the creation of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Twenty-Fourth Amendment – Passed in 1964, it abolished the poll tax in federal elections to increase Black voter turnout down South.

Voting Rights Act -- This act, passed in 1965, outlawed literacy tests and sent federal voter registrars into several Southern states. This act did not end discrimination and oppression overnight, but it helped blacks get a foothold on change.

Operation Rolling Thunder -- President Johnson launched Operation Rolling Thunder, a massive air bombardment of North Vietnam, in April of 1965. The targets were directly chosen by the president. These were regular, full-scale bombing attacks against Vietnam.

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

Détente – This was a period of relaxed tension between the communist powers of the Soviet Union and China. During this time the Anti-ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty as well as the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) cut back nuclear weapons.

Executive Privilege – Executive privilege was a policy that came into effect during the Nixon administration when members of the executive branch were being questioned by authorities. The policy stated that Congress could not question any of the past or present employees about any topic without the presidents' approval.

Vietnamization – This was President Nixon's policy to withdraw the 540,000 U.S. troops in South Vietnam over an extended period, thus turning the war over to Vietnam. It would bring and end to the war in 1973.

Nixon Doctrine -- During the Vietnam War, the Nixon Doctrine stated that the United States would honor its existing defense commitments, but in the future, other countries would have to fight their own wars without support of American troops.

My Lai massacre -- In 1968, American troops massacred women and children in the Vietnamese village of My Lai. This showed the troops' frustration and deepened American people's disgust for the Vietnam War.

Kent State Killings -- In April of 1970, police fired into an angry crowd of college students at Kent State University. Four students were killed and many others were wounded. The students were protesting against Nixon ordering U.S. troops invasion of Cambodia without consulting Congress.

Twenty-Sixth Amendment -- This amendment lowered the voting age to 18 years old. It was a result of the Vietnam War, in which young men felt that if they could fight, they should be able to vote.

Pentagon Papers -- These were papers that "leaked" to *The New York Times* about the blunders and deceptions of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations in Vietnam, especially the provoking of the 1964 North Vietnamese attack in the Gulf of Tonkin. These papers were linked to Watergate in that the "credibility gap" made people distrust the government.

SALT – (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty) This was a 1972 pact that served to freeze the numbers of long-range nuclear missiles for five years. This treaty between Nixon (U.S.), China, and the Soviet Union served to slow the arms race that had been going on between these nations since World War II.

MIRVs – (Multiple Independently-targeted Reentry Vehicles) MIRVS were designed to overcome any defense by "saturating" it with large numbers of nuclear warheads all on one rocket.

Watergate Scandal -- The Watergate Scandal hit Washington during the presidency of Richard Nixon. Members of the Committee to Re-Elect the President, CREEP, were involved in a burglary, and it was then linked to Nixon. The CREEP group had also gotten lots of money from unidentifiable places. Suspicion set in and Nixon was accused of getting illegal help in being reelected. Nixon tried to use the government to cover-up his involvement. Audio tapes proved Nixon's involvement in the cover-up. Impeachment proceedings were started but Nixon resigned from his office in August of 1974.

CREEP -- (Committee to Re-Elect the President) This committee was found to have been engaged in a "dirty tricks" campaign against the Democrats in 1972. They raised tens of millions of dollars in campaign funds using unethical means. They were involved in the infamous Watergate break-in.

War Powers Act -- This act was passed during the Vietnam War to restrict presidential powers dealing with war. It was passed over Nixon's veto, and required the president to report to Congress within 48 hours after committing troops to a foreign conflict or enlarging units in a foreign country. Congress wanted to never repeat its Tonkin Gulf Resolution blank check error.

OPEC – (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) OPEC was an oil cartel of Middle Eastern nations. They cut production in 1979, helping American inflation rise well above 13%. Oil prices eventually quadrupled in about a decade.

Iran Hostage Crisis – This was called Carter's and America's "bed of nails." In it, captured Americans languished in cruel captivity after Muslim radicals captured them. American nightly television news showed scenes of Iranians burning the American flag. Carter tried to apply economic sanctions and the pressure of world opinion against Iranians. Carter then called for rescue mission, but the rescue attempt failed. The stalemate with Iran went on through the rest of Carter's term, hurting his bid for reelection.

Viet Cong (V.C.). – The V.C. were South Vietnamese communists. They frustrated the American soldiers who found it difficult to identify their enemy. They faced the question, was a village on the American side (as they'd say) or with the V.C.?

"supply-side economics" -- This was the nickname given to the type of economy that Ronald Reagan brought before Congress. It involved, among other things, a 25% tax cut that encouraged budgetary discipline and would hopefully spur investments. However, the plan was not a success in closing the rich-poor gap. It was also called "Reaganomics" and "trickledown economics" as helping the rich was supposed to see money trickle-down to the poor.

Moral Majority – The Moral Majority was an evangelical Christian group that was created to fight against the liberal ideas and politics that developed in the 1960's and after. It was a "right-wing," conservative group, that proved politically powerful.

Chappaquiddick -- Senator Edward Kennedy, brother of John F. Kennedy, was at a bachelor party on Martha's Vineyard. There were some young women there and there was some drinking and Kennedy ended up taking one of the young ladies into going for a ride. When they were crossing a bridge, Kennedy's car went off into the water and young woman was killed. Kennedy's story was that he swam across a bay to get help, but it was too late. There was much controversy over this incident since Kennedy was already married. Many thought his family wealth covered up everything and prevented Kennedy from being charged for murder. This controversy cost Kennedy the 1980 presidential election

Grenada Invasion -- Ronald Reagan dispatched a heavy fire-power invasion force to the island of Grenada, where a military coup had killed the prime minister and brought Marxists (communists) to power. The Americans captured the island quickly, demonstrating Reagan's determination to assert the dominance of the U.S. in the Caribbean.

Yuppies – Yuppies were "Young Urban Professionals," who wore ostentatious gear such as Rolex watches or drove BMW cars. They came to symbolize the increased pursuit of wealth and materialism of Americans in the "me-decade" of the 1980s.

Strategic Defense Initiative – "SDI" was Regan's proposed high-tech, anti-nuclear, missile defense system. Satellites were to shoot down Russian nuclear missiles using laser beams. The science was said to be scientifically impossible, and would've cost an enormous amount of money. It was nicknamed "Star Wars" and never came to be.

Reverse Discrimination -- During the 1970's, white workers and students felt that they were being discriminated against by employers and admission offices using "affirmative action." Whites claimed too much weight was put on race and ethnic background at the expense of accomplishments. In the court case, *Bakke vs. California*, the Supreme Court declared that preference in admissions to a college could not be given to a certain race, but racial factors could be taken into account in a school's overall admissions policy.

Affirmative Action – These were programs designed to encourage employers and colleges to hire or accept more minorities and women to even out the workforce, eliminate racism in the hiring process, and improve the lives of impoverished minorities in America. The programs were opposed by many as reverse discrimination in an effort to keep the workplace ethnically diverse.

Neo-conservatism – This was an influential group of thinkers who were supporters of Ronald Regan. They were acting against the 1960's liberalism. They took tough anti-Soviet positions in foreign policy. They championed free-market capitalism and liberated businesses from government restraints. They questioned liberal forms of welfare programs and affirmative action policies. They encouraged traditional values, individualism, and the centrality of the family.

Sunbelt – The Sunbelt was the 15 state area from Virginia to Florida and west to California. Many people were moving into these areas after WWII because they had great weather and a strong economy, and notably, the invention of air conditioning.

Roe v. Wade – This case was decided by the Supreme Court in 1973 and prohibited state legislatures from banning to abortion. This case legalized abortion. Ironically, Norma McCarvey, AKA "Jane Roe," had the baby anyway, and later said in 1995 that she no longer favored abortion rights.

IBM -- IBM, International Business Machines, was part of the historic shift to a mass consumer economy after World War II, and symbolized another momentous transformation to the fast-paced "Information Age."

Microsoft -- This computer company sent the U.S. down an information superhighway. The internet and computer discs allowed for more information to be available to anyone at the click of a button.

OPEC -- (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) Through the OPEC, Middle Eastern Sheiks quadrupled the price for crude oil beginning in 1974, disrupting the balance of international trade for the U.S. This helped show the U.S. government that they could never have economic isolation.

New Immigration -- The New Immigrants in the 1980's and 1990's came from Asia, Latin America and mostly from Mexico. These new immigrants came for many of the same reasons that the old immigrants came, such as growth in population and to look for jobs. They mostly settled in the Southwest. During this time, nearly a million people came to America each year.

Gated communities -- These were suburban housing communities with gates and guards that started to gain popularity in the latter half of this century.

O.J. Simpson Trial -- This case gained worldwide exposure because O.J. was a star football player and was accused of murdering his wife and friend. The main issue in this case that may have caused turmoil was allowing cameras in the courtroom.

Comparable Worth – This principle states that people should receive equal pay for work that is in a different form, but just as demanding as other types of work. This idea has been applied to many discrimination cases including race, age, and gender discrimination.

Immigration and Nationality Act – Passed in 1965, this law made it easier for entire families to migrate to America and established "special categories" for political refugees. This act increased the amount of immigration.

United Farm Workers -- This was a committee headed by Cesar Chavez. It succeeded in helping to improve working conditions for migrants, mainly for the Chicano population.

Immigration Reform and Control Act – This law was passed to decrease the number of illegal aliens in the U.S. It penalized employers of aliens and granted amnesty to aliens already in the U.S.

Information superhighway -- This phrase was associated with the new computer age. It refers to the communication revolution that occurred in the 1990s. Essentially, it is the Internet.

"classrooms without walls" – This is the popular idea that supports having classrooms in which students are able to use a computer to do their studies without a teacher giving a lecture, but are there to be more of a mediator.

Biological engineering – This posed a modern scientific question to America about whether or not the human gene pool should be engineered and conformed with how scientists or parents want it to be. The question may never be answered, but biological engineering is the manipulation of human genes to produce the desired outcome.

Family Leave Bill -- In 1993, Congress passed this law to mandate job protection for working fathers as well as mothers who needed to take time off work for family-related reasons.

Electronic Revolution -- The electronic revolution began in the 1970's. The information economy brought the large use of computers to America. The silicon chip, first made in 1959 but popularized around 1980 by Apple Computers and then IBM, was a small 1/4 of an inch square that could hold incredible amounts of information. It was called a "microchip," and it helped to move computers from room-sized units in laboratories to desktop PC's (personal computers).

Underclass -- The underclass in America was made up of mostly blacks and minorities living in the ghettoes of old industrial cities. This was due to the minority groups that settled in the old industrial cities while most whites and upper class blacks moved away from the big cities at the end of the twentieth century. Without a middle class in the cities, the underclass suffered. They had poor schooling, unemployment, drug addiction, and a lack of hope.

"Stagflation" – This took place in the 1970's and was the product of a stagnant economy plus high inflation and high unemployment rates. **Cultural nationalism** -- In the 1980s, new social issues came up as conservatives fought new-right activists. During this time, many Americans with different cultural backgrounds (like the Japanese, Chinese, etc.) began to seek rights like the African-Americans had in the 1960s.

Immigration and Nationality Act -- This act was signed by Lyndon Johnson back in 1965. It abolished the national origins system. This new act stated that no more than 20,000 people from any one country could immigrate to America in a year.

Equal Rights Amendment -- In 1923, the National Women's Party campaigned for the equal rights of women in the work place. This amendment was pushed for by feminists in the 1970s. It was never passed.

International Economy -- Beginning in the 1920's and continuing to the present day, the U.S. has become a mass consumer economy with heavy machinery and automobile corporations. The "information age" developed, and technology has become and industry in itself. Communication to businessmen became much quicker and also made business transactions in different areas of the world much easier. The U.S. has become more and more involved with foreign trade as technology and communication has advanced.