

Slavery, Abolition, & Women's Rights

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

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

William Lloyd Garrison
Agricultural
Elizabeth Cady Stanton
Seneca Falls Declaration
Vote

Economic Divisions

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

The Growing Division over Slavery and States Rights

- _____ published the abolitionist newspaper *The Liberator*.
- _____ wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin* showing evils of slavery
- A slave revolt in Virginia led by _____ increased fear of further uprisings

The Sectional Crisis

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- The _____ repealed the Missouri Compromise and allowed the people of Kansas and Nebraska to decide whether to allow slavery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

The Women's Suffrage Movement

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

The Civil War

Secession	Gettysburg Address	Appomattox
Ft. Sumter	Punish	Reconstruction
Compromise of 1877	Jim Crow	Southern
Emancipation Proclamation	Robert E. Lee	13 th Amendment
Gettysburg	Andrew Johnson	14 th Amendment
Ulysses S. Grant	Antietam	15 th Amendment
Frederick Douglass	Radical Republicans	Election

Major events

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

Key leaders and their roles

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

Impact of Civil War and Reconstruction

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

Immigration & Urbanization

Ellis Island	Henry Ford	J.P. Morgan
Old Immigrants	Tenements	John D. Rockefeller
New Immigrants	Triangle Shirtwaist Factory	Laissez-faire
Factories	Chinese Exclusion Act	Cornelius Vanderbilt
Monopolies	Melting Pot	Nativism
Alexander Graham Bell	Homestead Act	Chinese
Thomas Edison	Integration	Transcontinental Railroad
Wright Brothers	Andrew Carnegie	Steel

Immigration

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

Urbanization

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

Industrialization

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

Reasons for Industrialization and Economic Growth

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

Organized Labor & Discrimination

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

Labor Organizations & Strikes

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

Women's Suffrage

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

Discrimination and Segregation

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

The Progressive Movement

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

Imperialism & WWI

Open Door Policy	Liliuokalani	Yellow
Mandate System	League of Nations	Maine
Big Stick	Germany	Puerto Rico
Dollar Diplomacy	Neutral	Rejected
Archduke Ferdinand	Zimmerman	Philippines
Woodrow Wilson	14 Points	Rough Riders
Treaty of Versailles	Panama Canal	De Lome

Policies

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

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

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

World War I

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

The Great Depression, The New Deal, and WWII

Okinawa	FDIC	Social Security	Hiroshima
Margin	Neutral	Nagasaki	Josef Stalin
Federal Reserve	AAA	Iwo Jima	Stock Market
Infamy	Poland	Dust Bowl	Harry Truman
Hawley Smoot	Island Hopping	Battle of Britain	Unemployment
Franklin Roosevelt	Lend-Lease Act	Manchuria	New Deal
WPA	Pearl Harbor	Midway	

The Great Depression:

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

Franklin D. Roosevelt

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

World War II

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

The War in Asia

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

World War II

Tuskegee

Nisei

Nuremberg

Genocide

Bataan

El Alamein

Jews

Polish

Final Solution

Rationing

War bonds

Stalingrad

Navajo

POWs

Draft

Slavs

Internment

Segregated

D-Day

Manzanar

Rosie the Riveter

Eisenhower

Propaganda

Battles in Europe

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

Minorities in the War

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

The Holocaust & Geneva Convention

- A _____ is systematic destruction of a racial, political, or religious group.
- Germany's _____ was the Nazi plan to exterminate all Jews.
- The Holocaust targeted _____, _____, & the _____
- Approximately 6 million Jews and others were killed in Nazi camps such as Auschwitz.
- At the _____ Trials, Nazi leaders and others were convicted of war crimes
- The Geneva Convention attempted to ensure the humane treatment of _____
- On the _____ Death March, US POWs suffered brutal treatment by Japanese

The War at Home

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

The Cold War

Iron Curtian	Soviet Union	Doves
Marshall Plan	Douglas MacArthur	HUAC
38 th Parallel	United Nations	Tet Offensive
Vietnamization	Fidel Castro	Watergate
Brinkmanship	Truman Doctrine	My Lai
Korea	Containment	McCarthyism
Vietnam	Warsaw Pact	Berlin Wall
NATO	Gulf of Tonkin	John F. Kennedy
Vietcong	Red Scare	Bay of Pigs
USA	Hawks	

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

Korean & Vietnam War

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

Cuba

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

The Cold War & Civil Rights

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

Rosenbergs
Sandra Day O'Connor
Brown Vs. Board of Ed.
Kennedy
March on Washington
Sally Ride
Reagan
Glasnost

Glass Ceiling
NAACP
I Have A Dream
Perestroika
Asian
Latin American

The Cold War Continued

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

Civil Rights Movement

- The _____ case overturned the "separate but equal" doctrine
- Supreme Court decision forced schools to _____
- The _____ challenged segregation in US courts
- _____ was the leader of Brown's NAACP legal defense team
- _____ led the NAACP defense team in Virginia
- In 1963, Martin Luther King led the _____
- Here, he gave the _____ speech
- In 1964, Pres. Johnson signed the _____ which prohibited discrimination
- The 1965 _____ outlawed literacy tests in voting.
- _____ became the first woman to serve on U.S. Supreme Court
- _____ was the first female U.S. astronaut
- The _____ represents how career advancement for women not equal to men
- Recently, more immigrants have come from _____ & _____ countries

Modern America

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

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

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

1970's

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

The 1980's

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

The 1990's

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

2000's

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