**BACKGROUND & FOUNDATIONS**

**Alexis de Tocqueville –** French observer to America in the early 19th Century who identified five values critical to American success as a constitutional republic: Liberty, egalitarianism (equality not denied by law –unless you were a slave)- individualism, populism (decisions by the people), and Laissez Faire (see below)

**“In God We Trust”** America’s motto added to our coins and money in the 1950s to distinguish us from Russia, which outlawed religious practices.

**“E Pluribus Unum”** “From many, one;” indicates how our culture and society is a product of many peoples coming together and unifying.

**GILDED AGE**

**Andrew Carnegie**-This man was the founder of the U.S. Steel Company& promoted philanthropy among wealthy industrialists known as the Gospel of Wealth.

**Gilded Age**-Mark Twain coined this phrase to represent an era where things look good on the outside but are not really that good.

**Transcontinental Railroad-**This was completed in 1869 and connected the East to the West. It led to better communication, trade and closing the frontier.

**Cattle** This industry supported the growth of railroads because of the increased demand for beef in the east.

**Dawes Act** This act was part of the Americanization movement of Native American tribe. Each family was given 160 acres of reservation land.

**Political Machines** These sought control of the cities by offering incentives in exchange for political support. (Ex: Tammany Hall, Boss Tweed)

**Labor Unions** These are formed in response to poor working conditions and low wages. (Ex: Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor)

**Klondike** In 1896, a discovery near this river in Alaska caused a rush for gold that brought miners to the west.

**Free Enterprise**  This economic system allows people to expand their business as they choose and leads to the development of new industries.

**Chinese Exclusion Act** This was the first (1882) to limit the immigration of a specific group. It also eased job competition by forcing the Chinese into railroad jobs.

**Populism**  This idea developed because of the issues of the farmers including lower crop prices, overcharging railroad costs and supporting bimetallism.

**Rural** Americans move from this to the urban areas because of increased job opportunities in the cities.

**Entrepreneurs** These individuals brought new innovations and capital to expand American industry.

**Laissez Faire** This theory refers to a lack of government interference in American business through regulations.

**Big Business**  During the Gilded Age, the economy saw a rise in this, often seen as more efficient but also as unfair competition.

**Gospel of Wealth** This was written by Andrew Carnegie, encouraging philanthropy among wealthy industrialists, to use their money to give back to society.

**Urbanization** This is caused by the increase of immigrants and individuals locating to the cities & can lead to overcrowding, tenements, poor sanitation).

**Immigrants** This group of people who came to America were opposed by Nativists and attributed to urbanization.

**Civil Service** This type of reform required government jobs be granted on merit and example is the Pendleton Act.

**Railroads** The growth of this industry allowed for increased movement of goods to markets, westward settlement and better communication.

**Interstate Commerce Act** This act was created to regulate shipping rates and other railroad abuses in the government's attempt to begin regulating big business.

**Standard of Living**  The new technological innovations in both transportation and communication saw an improvement in this for Americans.

**Manifest Destiny** Westward expansion was driven by this belief that Americans were destined to settle across the continent.

**Social Gospel**  The religious revival that focused on the problems in urban areas, people could gain salvation by serving the poor.

**Homestead Act** This act motivated more Americans to settle in the west by promising 160 acres in exchange for cultivating the land for 5 years.

**Americanization** The process by which immigrants and children of immigrants adopt to cultural and political norms of the land they have moved to.

**PROGRESSIVE ERA**

**Susan B. Anthony** She was one of the leaders of the women's rights movement and temperance movements, advocated the 19th amendment and arrested for trying to vote.

**Frances Willard –** early education and women’s rights/suffrage advocate; contemporary of Susan B. Anthony.

**Sixteenth**  This amendment was ratified 1913 creating a graduated income tax

**Jane Addams** She created the Hull House in Chicago, a settlement house designed to provide slum neighborhoods with education, child care, and services.

**Populist** This political party represented the "common man" (industrialists/farmers/miners), supported government intervention in business. In the 1896 election they supported WJ Bryan.

**Upton Sinclair** He was the author of The Jungle exposing the horrible conditions of the meat-packing industry.

**Meat Inspection Act** This act (inspired by The Jungle) was passed in 1906 to require truthful labelling products to protect consumers.

**Progressives** This party included mostly middle class citizens who felt threatened by the rise of big business. Their platform included political reforms, worker conditions and women's rights.

**Referendum** This is a progressive era reform that allows a citizen to reject or accept a law passed by the legislature.

**Nineteenth Amendment** This amendment was ratified in 1920 and granted women the right to vote.

**Anti-Trust Acts** These acts, led by Theodore Roosevelt, focused on dissolving unfair business consolidations or monopolies.

**Federal Reserve Act** This act, passed in 1913 by Wilson, established the central banking system through 12 central banks to serve as the "banker's banks" and manage the money supply.

**National Park System** This system was established by Theodore Roosevelt under the Newlands Reclamation Act to preserve the natural scenery and wildlife for the American people. Scenery and wildlife for the American people.

**Seventeenth Amendment** This amendment was passed to fight corruption at the state level through the direct election of senators by the people.

**Recall** This progressive era reform gave voters the ability to remove an elected official from office in a special election.

**Eighteenth Amendment** This amendment was passed in 1919 to eliminate the consumption, manufacture and sale of alcohol.

**Muckrakers** Name for those who exposed abuses of industry, corrupt government and unregulated business & demanded reform.

**Initiative** This progressive era reform gives voters the right to introduce a bill in the state legislature.

**WEB Dubois** – early civil rights activist who advocated protest and demonstrations to end Jim Crow discrimination; opposed Booker T. Washington’s accommodation policies toward CR.

**WORLD POWER**

**John J. Pershing** He led the American Expeditionary Force (AEF), trained US troops in Europe and helped with the victory in the Battle of Argonne Forrest.

**Submarine Warfare** After the sinking of the Lusitania, Germans promised to stop this unrestricted action. When they resumed it prompted U.S. entry into WWI.

**Dollar Diplomacy** Taft's economic policy of encouraging investment by U.S. banks and businesses to maintain U.S. world power.

**Neutrality** When the war broke out in 1914, the U.S. declared this policy until events push Americans to enter the war.

**Fourteen Points**-Woodrow Wilson's plan to reorganize Europe, establish self-determination and create the League of Nations.

**Missionaries** These people supported imperialism as an opportunity for evangelism in other countries, to spread Christianity to other countries.

**Expansionism** Americans supported this policy to spread U.S. influence abroad through colonies that would provide raw materials, markets, and naval bases.

**Sanford Dole** He forced the taking of Hawaii to increase profits and get rid of tariffs.

**Isolationism** American foreign policy return to this after WWI, separating themselves from other countries' affairs.

**Teddy Roosevelt** He initiated the Rough Riders during the Spanish American War, the construction of the Panama Canal and Big Stick Diplomacy.

**Great Migration** This event was during WWI when hundreds of thousands of African Americans migrated to northern U.S. cities for job opportunities.

**Trench Warfare** This new form of warfare developed during WWI separated troops by fields of barbed wire known as "no man's land."

**Treaty of Versailles** This treaty ended WWI and took away all land holdings from Germany and forced them to accept blame for the war.

**Spanish American War** Fought in 1898, the U.S. defeated the Spanish forces in the Philippines proving the strength of the U.S. military.

**Philippines** This country along with Guam and Puerto Rico were acquired after the Spanish American War.

**Henry Cabot Lodge-** He strongly supported the idea of expansionism for moral reasons, major opponent to the League of Nations

**Hawaii** This territory was annexed in 1898 by President McKinley after sugar farmers ousted Queen Liliuokalani.

**Panama Canal** This was dug through jungle and mountains to create a passage from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean.

**Open Door Policy** The economic policy of President McKinley and Secretary John Hay in China promoting equal trading for all nations.

**Nationalism** The belief that each nationality is entitled to its own government and homeland and was one of the causes of WWI.

**Alfred Thayer Mahan** He wrote *Influence of Sea Power upon History*, arguing that to become a world power the U.S. needed a powerful navy.

**Machine Guns** These new mechanized weapons used during WWI increased loss of life from previous wars.

**Alvin York –** American soldier in WWI; Most highly decorated American in that war.

**John J. Pershing –** Led American Expeditionary Force in WWI. Would **not** allow American soldiers to be placed under European generals.

**THE ROARING 20S**

**Tin Pan Alley** This section of New York City where musicians and song-writers formed the beginnings of American music including blues, jazz and ragtime.

**Prohibition** This movement against the sale of alcohol resulted in a disrespect for the law and a rise in organized crime.

**Red Scare** The term for the fear of Communists, anarchists and immigrants after the end of WWI. Led to Palmer Raids.

**Glenn Curtiss** the first person to fly a publicly viewed flight. He also manufactured airplanes, built the largest fleet during WWI.

**American Indians** This group gained citizenship with an act in 1924 in large part from their contributions during WWI.

C**harles Lindberg** He became famous for the first non-stop flights across the Atlantic.

**Flappers** This term was used to describe women who rejected traditional female clothing and behaviors exercising their independence, smoking in public and wearing shorter dresses.

**National Origin** This act established a maximum number of immigrants who could enter the U.S. from each country. Eastern and southern Europeans were discriminated against.

**Great Migration** This movement of African-Americans who lost their jobs in the south and followed the promise of jobs in the North.

**Henry Ford** He was an engineer and early automobile manufacturer. His goal was to build an automobile that everyone could afford.

**Ku Klux Klan** The increasingly tense race relations in the country saw a resurgence of this group, formerly focused on racial prejudice now included hostility towards immigrants.

**Nativism** The term for a dislike or distrust of foreigners. Belief that new immigration could drastically change the dominant culture.

**Clarence Darrow** He defended John Scopes during the Scopes "Monkey" Trial challenging William Jennings Bryan's testimony in 1925.

**Harlem Renaissance** The term for the development of African-American art, literature and music. Key people included Langston Hughes, Alain Locke and Zora Neale Hurston.

**William Jennings Bryan He** helped prosecute John Scopes during the Scopes "Monkey" Trial for the teaching of evolution.

**Return to Normalcy** the name for Warren Harding's plan that included reducing government intervention in the government, high tariffs and an isolationist foreign policy.

**Social Darwinism** This is the belief that different human races competed for survival like plants and animals in the natural world.

**Eugenics** This policy led to the sterilization of over 64,000 Americans in order to keep the U.S. a superior race. It specifically targeted the mentally ill.

**Marcus Garvey** He advocated racial pride and supported a Back-to-Africa movement for African-Americans.

**THE GREAT DEPRESSION**

**Dorthea Lange** She took photographs of migrant workers and displayed the living conditions during the Great Depression.

**Hoovervilles** This is the term used to describe the make shift shanty-towns where many of the unemployed live.

**Federal Reserve** This system controlled the banks and their ability to loan money and reduced the supply of money.

**Woody Guthrie** He was a country music artist during the 1930s that sang about the hardships of farmers.

**Court Packing Plan**  FDR's proposal to allow the president to appoint an additional Justice for every member of the Supreme Court over 70.

**Stock Market Crash** Speculation and Buying on Margin caused this to crash in 1929 causing a chain reaction in the economy.

**Banks** By 1933 many of these closed due to the increase of people withdrawing their money. This crisis was one of the first to be addressed by FDR.

**Dust Bowl** This was the result of severe drought conditions and led to a mass exodus of farmers from the Great Plains.

**New Deal** This program was created by FDR and consisted of Relief, Recovery and Reform. It focused on the Banking Crisis, unemployment and restoring the economy.

**Hundred Days** This the term referring to the initial part of FDR's presidency when he pushed through many of his programs including the Bank Holiday

**Great Plains** This region was affected by the Dust Bowl. Many left and headed to California in search of employment.

**Social Security** This program was part of the New Deal creating a pension for the retired, disabled and unemployed.

**Okies** This is the term used to refer to the population that set out for California from the Great Plains.

**Hawley Smoot** this tariff passed in 1930 was created to protect American business from foreign competition.

**Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)** This Corporation was created by FDR to oversee and protect bank deposits.

**Securities and Exchange** This Commission oversees the day to day operations in the stock market and prevent fraud.

**Eleanor Roosevelt** She was a First Lady and worked for social reform, supported youth employment, helped the poor and addressed the needs of women in her book *it’s Up to Women.*

**John Steinbeck** He was the author of the Grapes of Wrath, a story of the migration during the Great Depression.

**WWII**

**Office of War Information** This organization was created to encourage Americans to work for the war effort, photograph the war to use as propaganda to promote patriotism.

**Benito Mussolini** He became the dictator of Italy, formed the Fascist Party and invaded Albania and Ethiopia.

**Rationing** This policy regulated the amount of goods that a consumer could obtain during the war. Exercising this policy was to work against anger over shortages.

**Adolf Hitler** He became the leader of Nazi Germany and led an attempted genocide known as the "Final Solution."

**Rock and Roll** This was a new type of music that blended traditional blues and electronic instruments to become "American music." (Included Elvis Presley and Chuck Berry)

**WAAC** The acronym for the women's organization that volunteered during the war. Many of them served as nurses, Radio operators, drivers, etc.

**Japan=**the military faction in this country invaded Manchuria, allied with Germany and Italy and led the attack on Pearl Harbor.

**Internment-** This is the term for detaining Germans, Italians and Japanese during WW2.

**Bataan Death March-**This was the 60 mile march of U.S. and Filipino POWs by the Japanese. They suffered starvation, disease, physical abuse and murder.

**War Bonds** Americans were encouraged to buy these to help finance the war effort. They reduced the currency in circulation and curbed inflation.

**Holocaust-** This was the name for Hitler's mass extermination of people during WW2, totaling over 11 million. Many were kept in concentration camps.

**Victory Gardens-**These were also call "War Gardens," grown by Americans to help with the food supply during a period of rations.

**Enlistment** The military saw an increase of this in the aftermath of Pearl Harbor. Over 5 million Americans volunteered for military service.

**Normandy** The invasion at this location is also referred to as "D Day," June 6, 1944. This began the effort to liberate Western Europe.

**Pearl Harbor** Japanese forces attacked this military base on December 7, 1941. As a result of this attack, the U.S. officially entered the war.

**Baby Boom** During this time over 30 million babies were born in the United States during the postwar era of prosperity.

**Tuskegee Airmen** This was a group of African American fighter pilots in the US Army Air Corps. They escorted pilots on bombing missions.

**Harry Truman** He was the President after Franklin D. Roosevelt at the end of WW2. He approved the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

**Midway -**This battle is considered the turning point for the Pacific Theater. Americans broke the Japanese code and resulted in destroying 4 Japanese aircraft carriers.

**Manhattan Project** This was the name for the development of the atomic bomb. The first successful test took place in New Mexico, 1945.

**Eisenhower** This General commanded the Allied Expeditionary Forces in Europe. He is known for success during Operation Torch and D-Day.

**Vernon Baker** This First Lieutenant was awarded the Medal of Honor by Bill Clinton for his efforts in WW2. He was in the all black 92nd Infantry.

**Macarthur** This General commanded the U.S. forces in the Pacific Theater. He later was in charge of the U.S. occupation of Japan.

**Executive Order 9066** permitted the military to require Japanese Americans to relocate to internment camps in the U.S.

**Flying Tigers** These were the volunteer American flyers supplying the Chinese with war materials. They destroyed over 300 enemy planes and raised morale.

**GI Bill** this law passed in 1944 to provide returning servicemen educational opportunities, low interest loans and unemployment insurance.

**Navajo Code Talkers** These Native Americans devised a code for transmitting messages in their language on the frontlines of the Pacific Theater.

**Island Hopping** This was the term for the military strategy for U.S. military advancement through the Pacific Islands through Japanese territory to the mainland.

**POST WWII**

**Baby Boom** Largest generation in history, a product of end post WWII prosperity and younger marriages

**Truman Doctrine** US will assist economically and militarily countries resisting Communist takeover by armed minorities, like Greece and Turkey

**Marshall Plan** Economic aid to Western Europe to provide funds to rebuild and to discourage an acceptance of Communism (named for Sec. of State George C. Marshall)

**North Atlantic Treaty Organization** Mutual defense treaty between US and W. European nations in opposition to the USSR; an attack on one is an attack on all

**Berlin Airlift** US action to provide resources for Berlin, which was blockaded by USSR in 1948; lasted 15 months.

**Cuban Missile Crisis** USSR placed nuclear missiles in Cuba; Pres. John F. Kennedy, through diplomacy and threat of forced, was instrumental in getting the missiles removed.

**McCarthyism** Unsubstantiated accusations of Communist sympathies toward members of the US government and army; No proof.

**House Un-American Affairs Committee** Investigated communist sympathies in the Hollywood movie industry; members included future president Richard M. Nixon.

**Venona Papers** Declassified report on Communist and Communist sympathizers in America during the 1940s and 1950s.

**Korean War** UN Action led by US to prevent Communist North Korea from conquering Nationalist South Korea (an example of Containment)

**Great Society** President Lyndon B. Johnson’s domestic program including the War on Poverty, Medicare, and civil rights legislation

**Gulf of Tonkin Resolution** Authorization of escalation of forces in Vietnam after what was believed to be an attack on a US warship by North Vietnam.

**War Powers Act** President can only deploy US soldiers for so long without Congressional approval or declaration of war.

**Domino Theory** Belief that if South Vietnam fell to Communism, other Southeast Asian nations would as well, such as Cambodia and Laos.

**Vietnam War** US intervention in the Vietnamese civil war over Communism and Nationalism; US supported nationalist South Vietnam.

**Vietnamazation** Nixon’s plan to hand over the war to the South Vietnamese army (ARVN) and end US involvement in the war.

**Tet Offensive** Vietcong guerrilla attack on South Vietnamese cities in violation of a ceasefire. While a US victory, televised reports turned the American people more against the war and fueled the Anti-War movement.

**26th Amendment** Lowered voting age to 18

**Draft** Conscription; forced military service

**Credibility Gap** The distance between what the government reports about the war, and what the American people perceive from media reports.

**Silent Majority** Those Americans, who Nixon said made up most of America, whose views were overshadowed by a more vocal minority

**Anti-War Movement** Those opposed to the war in Vietnam; produced many rock ‘n roll and folk songs of the 1960s/70s

**Counterculture** The “hippy” movement of the 1960s and 1970s; Cultural rebellion of the mainstream norm of American society

**Martin Luther King Jr.** African American leader of the Civil Rights movement and promoted non-violence as a means of achieving the movement’s goals

**Cesar Chavez** Activist who fought for better working conditions for migrant farm workers in California

**Rosa Parks** Sparked the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott when she refused to give up her seat to a white man on a segregated city bus

**Hector P. Garcia** Hispanic soldier, who after WWII, started the American GI Forum as an agent to bring about better conditions for veterans

**Betty Friedan** Wrote “The Feminine Mystique,” describing the unique struggles of women and began the modern Feminist Movement

**Black Panthers** Paramilitary group who used show of violence and open carry of guns to promote their demand for equal Civil Rights

**“I Have a Dream”** MLK’s speech that told of what he hoped the CR fight would produce; a world which all are judged not “by the cold of their skin but by the content of their character.”

**“Letter from a Birmingham Jail”** Letter my MLK which explained his view that Blacks could no longer wait for Civil Rights, but should fight for it not through violence but through non-violence and civil disobedience.

**Civil Rights Act of 1957 and 1964** Legislation (laws) that prohibited discrimination on account of race in hiring and the workplace.

**Title IX** Prohibited discrimination based on gender in schools and education programs, especially sports.

**Voting Rights Act of 1965** Prohibited used of literacy tests when registering citizens to vote.

**Affirmative Action** Kennedy’s plan to increase minority representation in colleges, professions, and businesses.

**George Wallace** Alabama governor and segregationist who opposed the integration of the University of Alabama

**Orval Faubus** Arkansas governor and segregationist who opposed the integration of Little Rock’s Central high school.

**Little Rock Nine** 9 African American students who was to enroll and attend Central High; President Eisenhower ordered the 101st Airborne Division to escort these students to school for a year. Event may be referred to as “the Little Rock Crisis.”

**Lester Maddox** Georgia governor and segregationist.

**Congressional block of Southern Democrats** Democrats in the House of Representatives who opposed Civil Rights legislation during the 50s and 60s.

**Plessy vs. Ferguson** Court ruling that “separate but equal” is okay; legalized segregation

**Brown Vs. Board of Education** Overturned Plessy v. Ferguson, and established that “separate is not equal.” Began school integration.

**Mendez vs. Westminster** Decided that the segregation of Mexican American children without specific law is unconstitutional

**Hernandez vs. Texas** Mexican-Americans cannot be excluded from the jury com-mission that selects juries

**Delgado vs. Bastrop ISD** Declared segregation of Mexican)-American children in Texas schools illegal

**Edgewood ISD vs. Kirby** States must revise their school funding system to be equitable in some cases taking from the wealthy districts and giving to property poor districts.

**Sweat vs. Painter** ruled the 14th Amendment’s equal protection clause allowed African American Herman Sweat to attend UT Law School, which was all-White.

**Tinker vs. Des Moines** defined the constitutional rights of students in U.S. public schools. The Tinker test is still used by courts today to determine whether a school's disciplinary actions violate students' First Amendment rights

**Wisconsin vs. Yoder** the case in which the United States Supreme Court found that Amish children could not be placed under compulsory education past 8th grade. The parents' fundamental right to freedom of religion outweighed the state's interest in educating its children.

**White vs. Regester** Representation districts cannot be intentionally drawn to exclude certain demographic populations.

**Détente** Nixon’s foreign policy meaning a relaxation of tensions and peaceful competition with the Soviet Union.

**Reaganomics** Economic theory that through smaller government and lower taxes economic stimulation will occur, and jobs produced.

**Peace through Strength** Through the maintenance of a strong military force and a clear stance on position war or conflict is avoided. President Reagan’s diplomacy position during the last years of the Cold War.

**Israel** Traditional Jewish homeland restored to them by the United Nation in 1948, partly inspired by the tragedy of the Holocaust.

**Camp David Accords** Peace treaty between Egypt and Israel (helped by Pres. Carter) to resolve long-term disputes.

**Iran-Contra Affair** Arms sales to Iran in exchange for the release of US hostages. Arms were later sold to Nicaraguan Contras

**Marines in Lebanon** Reagan sent these to oversee the evacuation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization forces in Lebanon. During the mission their barracks were bombed.

**Iran Hostage Crisis** In 1979, militants held the US Embassy hostage for 444 days. Carter’s greatest challenge and led to his defeat in 1980.

**Conservative Movement of the 1980s and 1990s** Movement of candidates for office committee to smaller government and lower taxes. Ronald Reagan is an example of this.

**Phyllis Schafly** Outspoken Critic of the Equal Rights Amendment and Women’s’ Liberation Movement. She believed it threatened the rights of wives and harmed family life.

**Contract with America** a document released by the United States Republican Party during the 1994 Congressional election campaign. Written by Newt Gingrich and Richard Armey, and in part using text from former President Ronald Reagan's 1985 State of the Union Address, the Contract detailed the actions the Republicans promised to take if they became the majority party in the United States House of Representatives for the first time in 40 years.

**Heritage Foundation** Political think take during Reagan’s presidency that sought to promote conservative policies

**Moral Majority** Highly influential conservative group of evangelical Christians successful in pushing social issues into presidential politics. Founded by Jerry Falwell.

**National Rifle Association** Largest political lobbying organization that sought to secure 2nd amendment rights.

**End of the Cold War** Marked by the fall of the Berlin Wall (1989) and the fall of the USSR (1991)

**Persian Gulf War** American military action in 1990 to drive Sadam Hussein’s Iraqi army out of neighboring oil-producing Kuwait.

**Balkans Crisis** US military action to stop the Serbian attack on Kosovo, and the related genocide.

**9/11** Attack on the US World Trade Center and Pentagon by Al Qaida; Began the global War on Terror.

**Global War on Terror** Struggle against radical Islamic fundamental groups that resort to terrorism against “Western” targets. Began during George W. Bush’s presidency.

**2008 Presidential Election** saw election of the nation’s first Black president, Barack H. Obama

**Solvency of Medicare and Social Security** By current figures, with growing elderly population and fewer working, without reforms SSI and Medicare will run out of money within 30 years.

**Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)** Group of oil producing nations, mostly Middle East that imposed an oil embargo on the US during the 1970s in response to America’s support of Israel.

**General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)** multilateral agreement regulating international trade. According to its preamble, its purpose was the "substantial reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers and the elimination of preferences, on a reciprocal and mutually advantageous basis."

**North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)** agreement signed by Canada, Mexico, and the United States, creating a trilateral rules-based trade bloc in North America.

**Bill Gates** founder of Microsoft

**Sam Walton** changed the discount store market with the founding of Walmart.

**Estee Lauder** created a multi-million cosmetic industry with use of celebrities and free gifts.

**Robert Johnson** entrepreneur and founder of Black Entertainment Television (BET)

**Lionel Sosa** Hispanic artist and advertiser who worked with George W. Bush’s 2004 presidential campaign.

**Watergate** Presidential scandal in which Nixon sought to cover up his involvement in a break-in at the Democratic Party’s headquarters.

**Bill Clinton’s Impeachment** Clinton was charged with perjury and obstruction of justice in an investigation of several sex scandals involving the President. He was acquitted and not removed from office.

**Community Reinvestment Act of 1977** a United States federal law designed to encourage commercial banks and savings associations to help meet the needs of borrowers in all segments of their communities, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.

**USA PATRIOT ACT OF 2001** Law passed after 9/11 to combat global terrorism and its ties in the United States. Among its provisions was wiretapping with limited checks and balances. Many questioned the laws effects of privacy of citizens.

**American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009** Economic stimulus program to combat the economic recession of 2008 by providing funds for infrastructure repair/upgrade, etc.

**Lobbying** any attempt by individuals or private interest groups to influence the decisions of government; in its original meaning it referred to efforts to influence the votes of legislators, generally in the lobby outside the legislative chamber

**Non-violent protest** Method used by MLK and others during the Civil Rights movement; protests do not become violent, while forcing your opponents to take the aggressive stance. Practiced also by Ghandi.

**Litigation** Decision on laws made through the courts, such as lawsuits, etc. Ex. Brown’s desegregation order.

**24th Amendment** Outlawed poll taxes to vote

**26th Amendment** Lowered voting age to 18

**American Indian Citizenship Act of 1924** granted full U.S. citizenship to America's indigenous peoples, called "Indians" in this Act.

**Thurgood Marshall** Chief Counsel for NAACP during the Brown vs. Board case; First African American man on the Supreme Court

**Billy Graham** Influential evangelical Christian minister and advisor to several presidents during the later 20th century

**Barry Goldwater** 1964 Republican candidate for President, and first candidate of the Conservative movement

**Sandra Day O’Connor** First female Supreme Court justice

**Hillary Clinton** Former First Lady; Senator from New York; Former Secretary of State in Barack Obama’s administration.

**Beat Generation** Young poets and artists of the 1950s who were rebelling against the consumer culture of their parents.

**Chicano Mural Movement** out-growth of Chicano civil rights movement; developed into full artistic movement in the paintings of large murals on the walls of buildings, etc.

**Dolores Huerta** Civil Rights activist who worked with Cesar Chavez to improve conditions for Hispanic farm workers in California

**Sonia Sotomayor** First Hispanic woman on the Supreme Court

**Oprah Winfrey** Successful African American female businesswoman and founder of a media empire.

**Roy Benavides** Vietnam war soldier and Congressional Medal of Honor winner.

**Shirley Chisolm** African American Congresswoman from New York. **(US 19B)**

**Space Race** – The proxy struggle of the cold war between US and USSR to achieve superior technology to put a man on the moon first

**Arms Race** – The proxy struggle of the cold war between US and USSR to build the largest/most-powerful army and/or nuclear bomb or stockpile.

**Containment** – American policy set forth by the Truman Doctrine and NSC-68 to stop the spread of Communism. Resulted in proxy wars in Korea and Vietnam, etc.