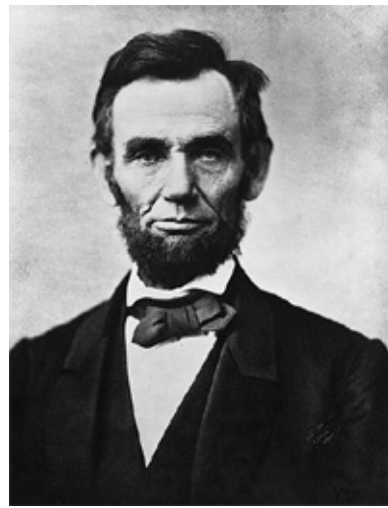


# U.S. History & Government Regents Review

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## Mr. Woolley



# I. Representative and Limited Governments.

## DEFINITIONS:

1. **Representative Government.** Government's laws are legitimate only if they are approved by the people's elected representatives.
2. **Limited Government.** Government's powers should be strictly defined and limited by the provisions of a constitution and a bill of rights.
3. **House of Burgesses.** America's first representative assembly for making laws.
4. **Mayflower Compact.** An agreement by Pilgrim settlers of Plymouth Colony, in which they pledged to participate in making laws for the colony.
5. **Magna Carta.** A document signed by England's king in 1215 promising to respect certain rights.

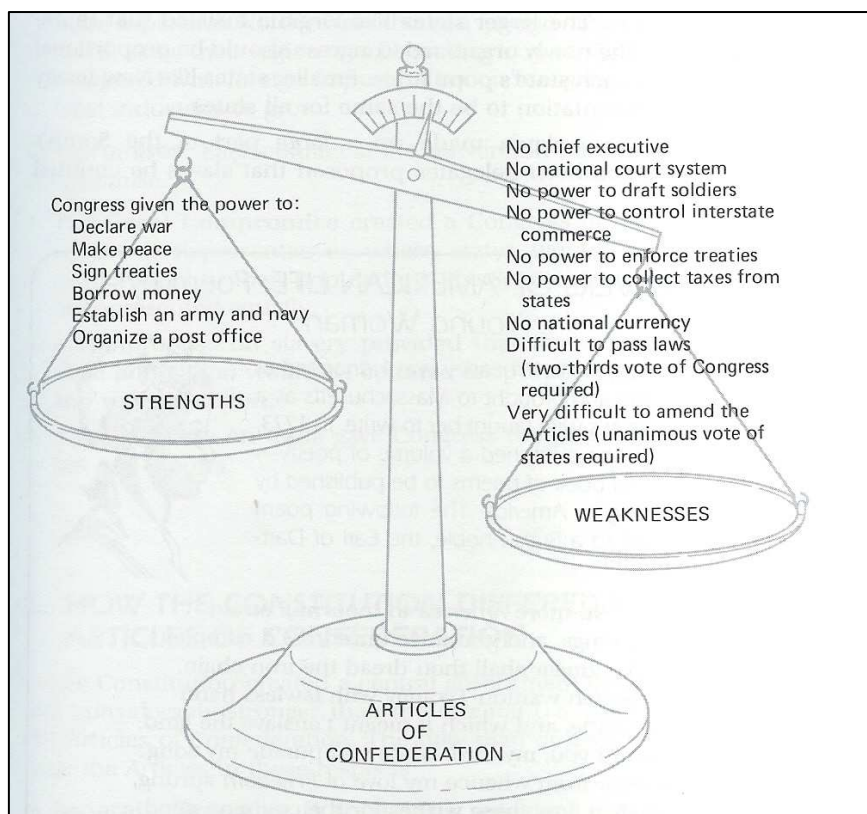
## IMPORTANT PEOPLE:

1. **John Locke.** An Enlightenment philosopher who believed that people are born free with certain natural rights, including the rights to life, liberty, and property.
2. **Baron de Montesquieu.** An Enlightenment philosopher who believed that power should be divided among the monarch and the two houses of Parliament.
3. **John Peter Zenger.** Zenger, a German immigrant to New York, was tried for libel for accusing the governor of the colony of wrongdoing. Zenger was found not guilty because what he printed was true. This helped establish the principle of freedom of the press in the United States.

# II. Declaration of Independence

THE PURPOSE OF THE DECLARATION	THE DECLARATION'S KEY IDEAS OF GOVERNMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To announce to the world that the colonies were now a new, independent nation</li> <li>• To explain and justify the reasons that the united colonies had decided to become the United States of America.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Borrowing from Locke, people have natural rights, including the rights to "Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness."</li> <li>• Governments receive their power to govern "from the consent of the governed" by social contract or compact in which the government agrees to protect the people's natural rights.</li> <li>• When a government fails to protect and respect those rights, it is the "Right of the People to alter or to abolish" that government.</li> </ul>
THE THREE PARTS OF THE DECLARATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A theory of government</li> <li>• A list of grievances against the King</li> <li>• A formal resolution declaring independence</li> </ul>	

# III. STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION



## DEFINITIONS:

1. **Articles of Confederation.** The first document to serve as constitution for the United States.
2. **Northwest Ordinance.** A U.S. law of 1787 setting forth a system for governing western lands.

# IV. WRITING AND RATIFYING THE CONSTITUTION, 1787-1789

## GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1781 AND 1789

HOW THE WEAKNESSES OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION WERE CORRECTED BY THE CONSTITUTION	
ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION	CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States have most of the power. The national government has little.</li> <li>No executive officer to carry out the laws of Congress.</li> <li>No national courts. Only state courts exist.</li> <li>Congress is responsible to the states.</li> <li>Nine out of 13 states have to approve a law before it can go into effect.</li> <li>Congress has no power to tax.</li> <li>Congress can not regulate trade among the states.</li> <li>Each state coins its own money. There is no national currency.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States have some power, but most power is given to the national government.</li> <li>A President heads the executive branch of government.</li> <li>Both national and state courts exist.</li> <li>Congress is responsible for the people.</li> <li>Laws may be passed by a majority vote of both houses of Congress.</li> <li>Congress given the power to tax.</li> <li>Congress given the power to regulate interstate and foreign trade.</li> <li>Only the national government has the power to coin money.</li> </ul>

## MAJOR COMPROMISES OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Compromise	Issue	Solution
<b>Connecticut or Great Compromise</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Representation in Congress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bicameral legislature: States have equal representation in Senate; representation in the House depends on State's population.</li> </ul>
<b>Three-Fifths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Counting slaves within population to determine representation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slaves were counted as if 3/5 of one person, both for representation and taxation.</li> </ul>
<b>Commerce and Slave Trade</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Granting Congress the power to regulate foreign and interstate trade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Congress was forbidden to tax a State's exports or take action against the slave trade for 20 years.</li> </ul>

### DEFINITIONS:

- Anti-Federalists.** Those Americans who opposed the ratification of the Constitution in 1787. They wanted a weak national government and added a bill of rights to protect the people against abuses of power.
- Federalists.** Those Americans who supported the ratification of the Constitution in 1787. They wanted a strong national government to provide order and protect rights of people, claimed that a bill of rights was unnecessary.
- The Federalists.** A series of pro-ratification essays by Hamilton, Jay and Madison – helped to ratify the Constitution.




# V. THREE BRANCHES OF U.S. GOVERNMENT

LEGISLATIVE	EXECUTIVE	JUDICIAL
<b>SENATE</b> <b>HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES</b>	<b>PRESIDENT</b> <b>VICE PRESIDENT</b>	<b>SUPREME COURT</b> <b>FEDERAL COURTS</b>
<i>Makes Laws</i>	<i>Enforces Laws and Treaties</i>	<i>Explains and Interprets Laws</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overrides presidential vetoes</li> <li>Approves presidential appointments</li> <li>Approves treaties</li> <li>Taxes to provide services</li> <li>Provides for defense, declares war</li> <li>Regulates money and trade</li> <li>Impeaches officials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can veto laws</li> <li>Appoints high officials</li> <li>Conducts foreign policy</li> <li>Enforces laws and treaties</li> <li>Commander in chief of the military</li> <li>Recommends bills to Congress</li> <li>Reports the state of the Union to Congress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Settles legal disputes between states</li> <li>Settles State and federal disputes</li> <li>Settles disputes between States and foreign countries</li> <li>Hears cases with ambassadors of foreign governments</li> <li>Settles disputes between individuals and Federal Government</li> </ul>

# VI. CHECKS AND BALANCES

## DEFINITIONS:

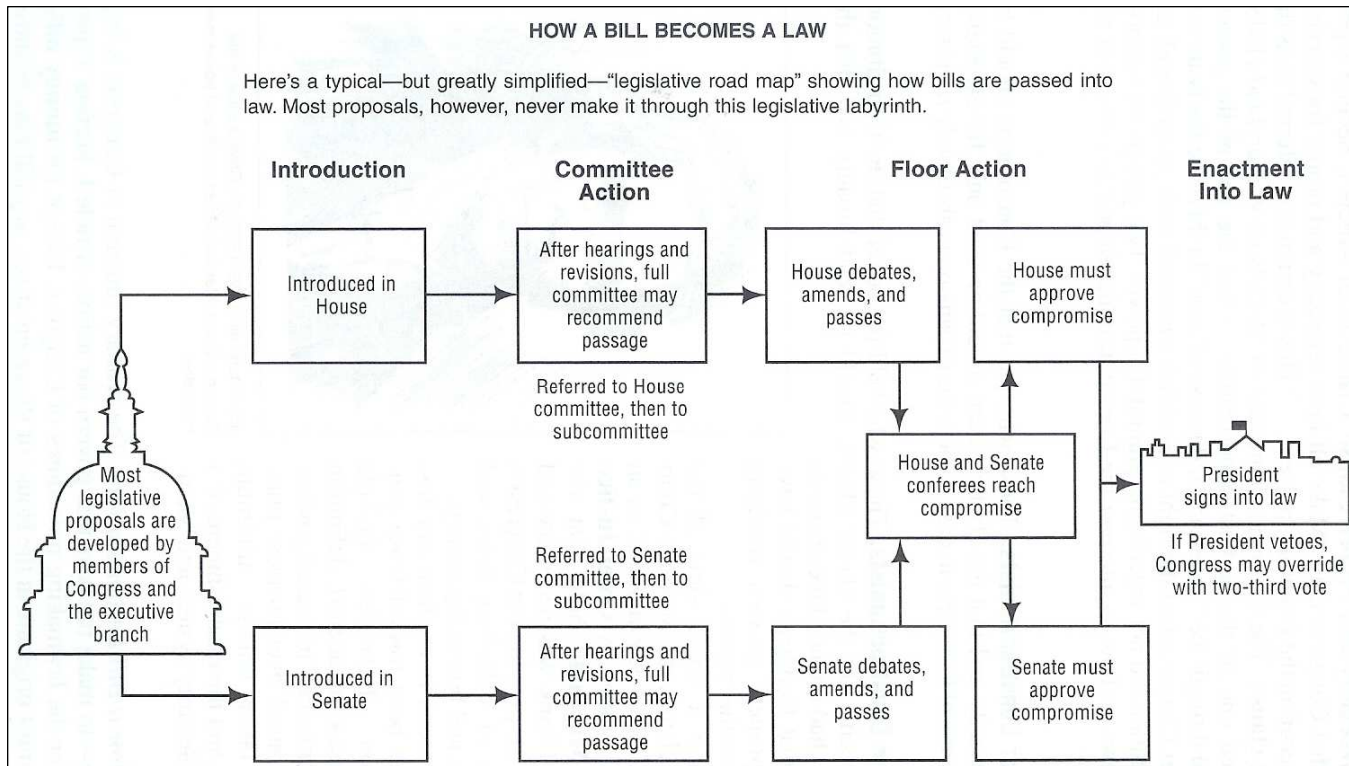
**1. Checks and Balances.** A system by which one branch of government may oppose and defeat the policies or decisions of other branches.

<b>Checks and Balances</b>	
<i><b>Actions</b></i>	<i><b>Another Branch Checks</b></i>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><u><b>The President</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makes a treaty with a foreign government.</li> <li>• Commits certain “crimes and misdemeanors.”</li> <li>• Vetoes an act of Congress.</li> <li>• Makes an appointment to a cabinet post.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Checks against the President</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Senate rejects the treaty (fails to ratify it by a two-thirds vote).</li> <li>• The House impeaches the president; then the Senate votes to remove the president from office.</li> <li>• Congress overrides the veto by a two-thirds vote of each house.</li> <li>• The Senate rejects the president’s nominee.</li> </ul> <p><b>Historical Examples: Senate rejects the Treaty of Versailles and Impeachments of A. Johnson and W. Clinton.</b></p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><u><b>Congress</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enacts a bill.</li> <li>• Enacts a bill that is signed by the President.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Checks against the Congress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The president vetoes Congress’s act.</li> <li>• The Supreme Court declares Congress’s act to be unconstitutional.</li> </ul> <p><b>Historical Example: U.S. v. Butler (AAA), Dred Scott v. Sandford (Missouri Compromise).</b></p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><u><b>The Supreme Court</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Declares an act of Congress unconstitutional.</li> <li>• Declares an action of the president unconstitutional.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Checks against the Supreme Court</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Congress proposes a constitutional amendment.</li> <li>• The president appoints a new justice to the Supreme Court (if there is a vacancy).</li> <li>• President’s refusal to enforce court orders.</li> </ul> <p><b>Historical Example: Worcester v. Georgia, court appointments and FDR’s court-packing</b></p>

# VII. DELEGATED, RESERVED AND CONCURRENT POWERS

National Government	SHARED BY BOTH NATIONAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS	State Government
<p><b>DELEGATED POWERS:</b> powers granted to the U.S. government that the Constitution mentions directly and explicitly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain army and navy</li> <li>• Declare war</li> <li>• Coin money</li> <li>• Regulate trade between states and with foreign nations</li> <li>• Make all laws necessary for carrying out delegated powers</li> </ul>	<p><b>CONCURRENT POWERS:</b> powers that are exercised jointly by both the U.S. government and state governments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforce laws</li> <li>• Establish courts</li> <li>• Borrow money</li> <li>• Protect the safety of the people</li> <li>• Build roads</li> <li>• Collect taxes</li> </ul>	<p><b>RESERVED POWERS:</b> powers such as police protection and education that remain with the states after other powers were delegated to the national government by the Constitution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct elections</li> <li>• Establish schools</li> <li>• Regulate businesses within a state</li> <li>• Establish local governments</li> <li>• Regulate marriages</li> <li>• Assume other powers not given to the national government or denied to the states</li> </ul>

# VIII. HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW



# IX. AMENDMENTS

## DEFINITIONS:

1. **Amendment.** An addition to or change in the U.S. Constitution; also, a change in a law or proposed law.
2. **Bill of Rights.** The first ten amendments of the Constitution which guarantee certain basic rights of the people against the power of the federal government.

## *Bill of Rights*

Amendment	Subject
1 <sup>st</sup>	Guarantees freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press; the right to assemble peacefully; and the right to petition the government.
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Protects the right to possess firearms.
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Declares that the government may not require people to house soldiers during peacetime.
4 <sup>th</sup>	Protects people from unreasonable searches and seizures.
5 <sup>th</sup>	Guarantees that no one may be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. Right to “remain silent”, freedom from double jeopardy
6 <sup>th</sup>	Guarantees the right to a trial by jury in criminal cases.
7 <sup>th</sup>	Guarantees the right to trial by jury in most civil cases.
8 <sup>th</sup>	Prohibits excessive bail, fines, and punishments.
9 <sup>th</sup>	Declares that rights not mentioned in the Constitution belong to the people.
10 <sup>th</sup>	Declares that powers not given to the national government belong to the states or to the people.

## *Other Amendments:*

1. 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment – Abolition of slavery
2. 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment – Citizenship and civil rights
3. 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment – Voting rights for African American men
4. 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment – Income tax
5. 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment – Direct election of senators
6. 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment – Prohibition of alcoholic beverages
7. 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment – Voting rights for women
8. 21<sup>st</sup> Amendment – Repeal of 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment
9. 22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment – President limited to two terms
10. 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment – Voting age lowered to eighteen

## **X. IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT TERMS/CONCEPTS**

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### **DEFINITIONS:**

1. **Direct Democracy.** A system of government in which the people participate directly in decision making through the voting process.
2. **Direct Election of Senators.** System put into practice under the Seventeenth Amendment whereby the voters rather than the state legislatures elect members of the Senate.
3. **Due Process.** A constitutional guarantee that persons under legal investigation receive fair treatment from government officials.
4. **Elastic Clause.** Congress can make all laws “necessary and proper” for carrying out the tasks listed in the Constitution. Examples of usage include the purchase of Louisiana Territory, regulation of railroad and creation of a National Bank.)
5. **Electoral College.** An assembly elected by the voters that meets every four years to formally elect the President of the United States.
6. **“Equal Protection Under the Law.”** A right guaranteed to American citizens under the Fourteenth Amendment.
7. **Executive Privilege.** The right claimed by Presidents to withhold information from the legislative or judicial branches.
8. **Federalism.** A system of government in which authority is divided between national and state governments.
9. **Habeas Corpus.** An order requiring that a detained person be brought before a court at a stated time and place to decide whether the person’s detention is proper and lawful.
10. **Impeach.** To accuse an official of wrongdoing – an accusation that *may* lead to the person’s being removed from office.
11. **Judicial Review.** Established by *Marbury v. Madison*, power of the Supreme Court to determine the constitutionality of acts of the legislative and executive branches of the government.
12. **Lobby.** To attempt to influence legislation; also, groups that attempt to do so.
13. **Loose Construction or Interpretation.** A belief that the provisions of the Constitution, especially those granting power to the government, are to be construed in broad terms.
14. **Marshall Court.** The Supreme Court during the tenure of John Marshall as chief justice, in which key decisions were made that strengthened the federal government’s role in the nation’s economic business.
15. **Separation of Powers.** Power to govern is divided among the legislative, executive, and judiciary branches.
16. **Strict Construction or Interpretation.** A literal reading of the Constitution holding that the federal government has only those powers explicitly delegated to it in the Constitution.
17. **Unwritten Constitution.** Traditions in government that are consistently practiced even though they are not specifically written into the Constitution. Examples include President’s cabinet, political parties, “two-term tradition” until FDR’s presidency.

# XI. SUPREME COURT CASES

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1. **Marbury v. Madison (1803)** – established the right of Judicial Review. It was the first time a law or portion of a law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. It emerged from a Supreme Court decision involving appointments made as Federalist President John Adams left office in 1801. The new Democratic-Republican President, Thomas Jefferson, told Secretary of State James Madison not to deliver the appointments. One of the appointees, William Marbury sued Madison. Madison won the case, but in the *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) decision, Chief Justice John Marshall overturned a Congressional act (Judiciary Act of 1789). This established the precedent for the power of judicial review. Marshall went on to use the power in a number of famous cases, and of course, it remains the Supreme Court’s major power to this day.
2. **McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)** – established the right of the Federal Government to tax a bank incorporated within a state. It also established the fact that a state may not tax a branch of the United States bank which is located in that state. “The power to tax is the power to destroy.” This statement was made in the majority decision in an effort to point out that if a state could tax a part of the Federal Government it could severely weaken it.
3. **Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)** – established the supremacy of the Federal Government to regulate interstate commerce.
4. **Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857)** – Dred Scott, a slave, had been taken by his master into the Minnesota region, which according to the Missouri Compromise was free territory. He was then brought back to Missouri, a slave state. To create a test case, the abolitionists had Dred Scott sue for his freedom on the grounds that his residence in free territory had made him a free man. The court ruled against Scott. Chief Justice Roger B. Taney began the majority opinion by stating that a slave could not be a citizen and that Scott could therefore not bring suit in a federal court. Taney then went beyond this point and ruled on the entire issue of slavery in federal territories. His further conclusions were labeled by antislavery men as an *obiter dictum* (Latin for “something said in passing”) and therefore not legally binding. Taney stated that (a) slaves are property, (b) Congress may not deprive any person of the right to take property into federal territories, (c) the Missouri Compromise, which prohibited slavery in part of the Louisiana Territory, was unconstitutional. The Dred Scott decision was applauded by the South, denounced by the North.
5. **Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)** – Supreme Court declared that separate public facilities for blacks were legal as long as they were equal. This in effect upheld legal segregation in society. Segregation which is allowed by the law is known as de jure segregation.
6. **Schenck v. United States (1919)** – Schenck’s right to freedom of press was restricted. He had sent pamphlets through the mail urging young men to resist the draft during World War I. The court ruled that unlimited freedom of the press or speech under these circumstances presented a “clear and present danger” to the nation. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes stated that “you don’t yell fire in a crowded theater.”
7. **Schechter Poultry v. United States (1935)** – declared the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional. This was a major setback for FDR’s New Deal.
8. **U.S. v. Butler (1936)** – declared the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional. This case and the Schechter case led to FDR’s request to “pack the Supreme Court.”
9. **Korematsu v. United States (1944)** – Supreme Court ruled that the removal of the Japanese Americans in California to camps away from the coast during World War II constitutional.
10. **Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas (1954)** – ended once and for all de jure segregation in the United States. The majority opinion stated that “separate but equal was inherently unequal.” This decision reversed the decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896).  

Facilities for African-Americans were almost always inferior to those for whites. In education, schools for African-Americans were poorly constructed and equipped. African American teachers were poorly paid.

In 1954, in *Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka* (Kansas), the Supreme Court unanimously decided that segregation of African American children in public schools violates the Fourteenth Amendment. Chief Justice Earl Warren pointed out that (1) education plays a vital role in training children for citizenship, employment and use of leisure, (2) separating African-American children from others solely on the basis of race “generates a feeling of inferiority” that may affect them “in a way unlikely ever to be undone,” and (3) therefore, “separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.”

In 1955 the Supreme Court empowered federal District Courts to supervise plans of state and local authorities for achieving school desegregation with “all deliberate speed.”
11. **Mapp v. Ohio (1961)** – The Supreme Court ruled that if police are to search a person’s home they MUST have a search warrant. The evidence presented in a court from an illegal search and seizure would be excluded. This was based upon the Fourth Amendment protection against unreasonable searches and seizures.
12. **Engel v. Vitale (1962)** – first in a series of several Supreme Court decisions declaring use of prayers in public schools to be unconstitutional. The Court decided that school prayers were a violation of the separation of church and state established by the first amendment of the Constitution.

13. **Baker v. Carr (1962)** – Supreme Court decided that districts within the United States that were established for determining representation in legislative bodies must be established so that they are approximately equal. This became known as the “one man one vote” principle.
14. **Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)** – Issue: Due Process of Law and Rights to Counsel. Clarence Gideon, charged with burglary, was tried in a Florida state court. Too poor to afford a lawyer, Gideon requested free legal counsel of the state court, but his request was refused. Found guilty and imprisoned, Gideon appealed to the Supreme Court, which unanimously overturned his conviction. The Supreme Court held that Florida had denied Gideon his “due process” under the Fourteenth Amendment, which, the Court reasoned, requires that the state fulfill the Sixth Amendment guarantee of “assistance of counsel,” even for the poor. Subsequently assisted by a lawyer in a new trial in Florida, Gideon was acquitted of the original burglary charge.
15. **Escobedo v. Illinois (1964)** - Issue: Self-Incrimination and Right to Counsel. Escobedo was arrested as a murder suspect. The police told him that they had a “pretty tight” case and subjected him to a continuous barrage of questioning. The police refused Escobedo’s repeated demands to see his lawyer and failed to inform him that he had a right to remain silent. Escobedo eventually made incriminating statements that were used against him in court to secure a verdict of “guilty.” Escobedo appealed the case, and the Supreme Court, by a 5-to-4 decision, reversed the conviction. The majority opinion held that the police had denied the accused his Constitutional rights: to speak to his counsel and to be informed of his privilege against self-incrimination. The dissenting opinion held that the ruling was “wholly unworkable...unless police cars are equipped with public defenders” and claimed that it would cripple law enforcement.
16. **Miranda v. Arizona (1966)** – The Supreme Court ruled that a person when arrested for a crime must be informed of their rights at the time of the arrest. The warning by the police must include; 1) the right to remain silent, 2) the right to an attorney, 3) the right to know that anything they say will be used against them in court, 4) the right to have an attorney even if they cannot afford one. These warnings became known as the Miranda Warnings.
17. **Tinker v. Des Moines School District (1969)** – In December 1965, Marybeth and John Tinker planned to wear black arm bands to school signifying their protest of the Vietnam War. School officials became aware of the plan beforehand and adopted regulation banning the wearing of such armbands. Failure to comply with this regulation would result in suspension until the student returned to school without the armbands. Both Tinkers went ahead and wore the black armbands to school. They were suspended and told not to return with the armbands. The Tinkers claimed that their rights of free speech and expression, which are protected under the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, had been violated, and that they should have been allowed to attend school wearing armbands. The Court found high school antiwar protests, including the wearing of black armbands, to be protected speech, holding that students do not shed their freedom of expression “at the schoolhouse gate.”
18. **New York Times Co. v. United States (1971)** – The United States anted to restrain the New York Times and the Washington Post newspapers from publishing a classified study on Vietnam policy entitled, “History of United States Decision Making Process on Vietnam Policy,” commonly called “Pentagon Papers.” The Court ruled that prior restraints (prohibiting information from being published or aired) are almost never valid. The Government must strongly justify any abridgement of a newspaper’s freedom of speech. Since, in the eyes of the Court, national security was not threatened by the printing of the “Pentagon Papers,” no prior restraint was necessary and the Government’s attempt at censorship was unconstitutional.
19. **Roe v. Wade (1973)** – A Texas woman sought to determine her pregnancy. However, a Texas law made it a crime to procure or attempt an abortion except when the mother’s life would be in danger if she remained pregnant. Ms. Roe challenged the Texas law on the grounds that the law violated her right of personal liberty given in the Fourteenth Amendment and her right to privacy protected by the Bill of Rights. In a 7 to 2 decision, written for the Court by Justice Harry Blackmun, the constitutional right of a woman to have an abortion was recognized. The Court held that this was part of the right to privacy implied by the Bill of Rights. The decision gave unqualified abortion rights to pregnant woman during the first trimester (3 months), permitted the states to place limitations during the second trimester, and affirmed the right of the state to prohibit abortion during the final trimester except when the mother’s life was in jeopardy.
20. **U.S. v. Nixon (1973)** – As a result of the Watergate investigation, President Nixon claimed Executive Privilege in the matter of turning over White House tape recordings to the Congress. As a result, the Supreme Court resolved a dispute two other branches of government.
21. **University of California v. Bakke (1978)** – the Supreme Court ruled that while the use of affirmative action programs is legal, they must apply them in such a way that the right of others is not violated.
22. **New Jersey v. T. L. O. (1985)** – In 1980, a teacher at Piscataway High School, New Jersey, discovered two girls smoking in the lavatory. Since smoking was a violation of a school rule, the two students, T.L.O. and a companion, were taken to the principal’s office. School officials demanded to see T.L.O.’s purse. Upon opening the purse, he found cigarettes and cigarette rolling paper. He proceeded to look through the purse and found marijuana, a pipe, plastic bags, money, lists of names, and two letters that implicated her in drug dealing. T.L.O. argued the search of her purse was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court held for the school and the school officials. The Court reasoned to maintain discipline in school, the school officials who have “reasonable suspicion” that a student has done something wrong can conduct a reasonable search of the suspicious student. A school’s main objective is to educate students in a legal, safe learning environment. Police need “probable cause,” a higher standard, to search people, places, and things. School officials, unlike the police, need only “reasonable suspicion” to search student when they believe unlawful conduct is occurring.



# XII. CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES

CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES	EXAMPLES OF THIS PRINCIPLE AS A RECURRING THEME IN U.S. HISTORY
NATIONAL POWER – LIMITS AND POTENTIAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loose v. Strict interpretation of the Constitution: Hamilton’s financial plan and Louisiana Purchase.</li> <li>• New Deal: expanding role of government</li> </ul>
FEDERALISM – BALANCE BETWEEN NATION AND STATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marshall Supreme Court cases: McCulloch v. Maryland, Gibbons v. Ogden</li> <li>• Conflict over slavery: 1820 - 1860</li> </ul>
THE JUDICIARY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marbury v. Madison</li> <li>• Plessy v. Ferguson and Brown v. Board of Education</li> <li>• Scott v. Sandford</li> </ul>
CIVIL LIBERTIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Schenck v. United States</li> <li>• Korematsu v. United States</li> <li>• Red Scare and McCarthyism</li> </ul>
CRIMINAL PROCEDURES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapp v. Ohio</li> <li>• Miranda v. Arizona</li> <li>• New Jersey v. TLO</li> </ul>
EQUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plessy v. Ferguson and Brown v. Board of Education</li> <li>• Civil Rights Movement</li> <li>• Women’s Movement</li> </ul>
THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN UNDER THE CONSTITUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seneca Falls Convention and 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment</li> <li>• Effects of Industrialization on Women</li> <li>• Roe v. Wade</li> </ul>
THE RIGHTS OF ETHNIC AND RACIAL MINORITY GROUPS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scott v. Sandford</li> <li>• Plessy v. Ferguson and Brown v. Board of Education</li> <li>• Korematsu v. United States</li> </ul>
PRESIDENTIAL POWER IN WARTIME AND IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Washington’s Proclamation of Neutrality</li> <li>• Schenck v. United States</li> <li>• Korematsu v. United States</li> <li>• War Powers Act</li> </ul>
THE SEPARATION OF POWERS AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GOVERNMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marbury v. Madison</li> <li>• U.S. Nixon</li> <li>• FDR and Supreme Court reorganization</li> <li>• Treaty of Versailles</li> </ul>
AVENUES OF REPRESENTATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Great Compromise: representation in Congress</li> <li>• Direct election of senators</li> <li>• Passage of 19<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> Amendments</li> </ul>
PROPERTY RIGHTS AND ECONOMIC POLICY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gibbons v. Ogden</li> <li>• Northern Securities Co. v. United States</li> <li>• Sherman and Clayton Acts</li> <li>• Wagner Act</li> </ul>
CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE AND FLEXIBILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Washington: the unwritten constitution</li> <li>• Hamilton’s bank plan: elastic clause</li> <li>• Louisiana Purchase</li> <li>• Federal Reserve System</li> <li>• Amendments and court decisions and expand rights</li> </ul>

# XIII. IMPORTANT ITEMS IN U.S. HISTORY

## Geography

Isolation of North America	Natural Harbors	Chesapeake Colonies
Slavery in the South	New England Colonies	Mid-Atlantic Colonies
Mississippi River / New Orleans	Geography's influence on foreign policy	Great Plains

## AMERICAN REVOLUTION and ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

Mayflower Compact	mercantilism	salutary neglect
French and Indian War	Enlightenment	John Locke
Democracy	Boston Tea Party	Boston Massacre
Intolerable Acts	Common Sense	Declaration of Independence
Articles of Confederation	Shay's Rebellion	

## CREATING THE CONSTITUTION

Constitutional Convention	Great Compromise	Three-Fifths Compromise
Slave Trade Clause	Separation of Powers	bicameral legislature
Federalism	Federalists	Anti-Federalists
Bill of Rights	ratification	<i>The Federalist Papers</i>
electoral college	elastic clause	amendment
loose/strict interpretation	habeas corpus	delegated powers
implied powers	checks and balances	concurrent powers
reserved powers	due process of law	"equal protection" clause
judicial review	unwritten constitution	"establishment" clause
Impeachment	<i>Marbury v. Madison</i>	Veto
John Marshall	<i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>	<i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i>

## POLICIES OF THE FIRST FIVE PRESIDENTS

Whisky Rebellion	Hamilton's Financial Plan	Proclamation of Neutrality
Washington's Farewell Address	Louisiana Purchase	Jefferson's Embargo Act
Alien and Seditions Acts	XYZ Affair	War of 1812
Monroe Doctrine	Internal Improvements	

## REFORM MOVEMENT

Seneca Falls Convention	Declaration of Sentiments	Elizabeth Cady Stanton
Susan B. Anthony	Horace Mann	Dorothea Dix
temperance movement		

## EXPANSION, SECTIONALISM AND CIVIL WAR

Cotton Gin / expands slavery	"King Cotton"	"King Cotton"	"King Cotton"
Great Plains	frontier	manifest destiny	Slavery
Era of Good Feelings	Missouri Compromise	Jacksonian Democracy	"Tariff of Abominations"
nullification	"Trail of Tears"	spoils system	Texas Annexation
Mexican War	Mexican Cession	Gold Rush	Gadsden Purchase
"Fifty-four forty or fight!"	Compromise of 1850	Fugitive Slave Act	Kansas-Nebraska Act
Harriet Beecher Stowe	Abolitionist Movement	Harriet Tubman	Frederick Douglass
William Lloyd Garrison	John Brown	<i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>	Lincoln-Douglas Debates
popular sovereignty	Election of 1860	Secession	Emancipation Proclamation
Suspension of Habeas Corpus	Gettysburg Address	Confederacy	Dawes Act

## RECONSTRUCTION

Reconstruction	Lincoln's Plan	Johnson's Plan
Radical Republican's Plan	13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> and 15 <sup>th</sup> Amendments	Black Codes
Freedmen's Bureau	Andrew Johnson	Ku Klux Klan
carpetbaggers	scalawags	"Solid South"
Hayes – Election of 1876	Jim Crow Laws	literacy tests
"grandfather clause"	sharecroppers	poll tax
Booker T. Washington	W.E.B. Du Bois	<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>
		segregation

## RISE OF AMERICAN BUSINESS AND LABOR

corporations	Interstate Commerce Act	land grants to RR
Urbanization	"Captains of Industry"	"Robber Barons"
Bessemer Process	Gospel of Wealth	philanthropy
Andrew Carnegie	Social Darwinism	laissez-faire
John D. Rockefeller	Samuel Gompers	unions
Horatio Alger	monopoly/trusts	collective bargaining
Knights of Labor	American Federation of Labor	Pullman Strike
Great Railway Strike	Homestead Strike	
Sherman Antitrust Act	Gilded Age	

## AGRARIAN PROTEST

Homestead Act	Morill Act	Grange
<i>Munn v. Illinois</i>	Populist Movement	William Jennings Bryan
		Free silver

## IMMIGRATION

"Old Immigrants"	"New Immigrants"	assimilation
Cheap labor	Industrialists' support	melting pot theory
Know-Nothings	Nativism	Chinese Exclusion Act
quota laws	Gentlemen's Agreement	Red Scare
	urban growth	

## PROGRESSIVE MOVMENT

Progressive Movement	temperance movement	civil service system
Pendleton Act	Jacob Riis and <i>How the Other Half Lives</i>	Lincoln Steffens and <i>Shame of the Cities</i>
Muckrakers	Upton Sinclair and <i>The Jungle</i>	Muir & Pinchot - conservation
Meat Inspection Act	Ida Tarbell and <i>History of the Standard Oil Company</i>	Pure Food and Drug Act
Boss Tweed	political machine	secret ballot, referendum, initiative, recall
Graduated Income Tax (16 <sup>th</sup> Amendment)	Direct Election of Senators (17 <sup>th</sup> Amendment)	Jane Addams and Hull House
Roosevelt's "Square Deal"	Trustbuster	tenements
Bull Moose Party	Wilson's "New Freedom"	Eugene V. Debs
19 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	NAACP	Federal Reserve System
<i>Northern Securities</i>	3 <sup>rd</sup> Parties	Triangle Shirtwaist Fire

## IMPERIALISM

Imperialism	Open Door Policy	Spanish-American War
“yellow journalism”	De Lôme Letter	<i>Maine</i>
Platt Amendment	Hawaii, Cuba, Puerto Rico	Panama Canal
Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine	Dollar Diplomacy	Good Neighbor Policy
	U.S. Interventions in Latin America	

## WORLD WAR I

Causes of World War I: Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism, Nationalism	Ultimatum	Freedom of the Seas
	Unrestricted Submarine Warfare	propaganda
Sinking of the <i>Lusitania</i>	“He Kept Us Out of War”	Neutrality
Zimmermann Note	Selective Service Act	Espionage and Sedition Acts
<i>Schenck v. United States</i>	“clear and present danger”	Fourteen Points
League of Nations	Treaty of Versailles	“war guilt” clause
Washington Conference	Kellogg-Briand Pact	minority migration

## TWENTIES, GREAT DEPRESSION AND THE NEW DEAL

“return to normalcy”	Teapot Dome	Roaring Twenties
Harlem Renaissance	Mass Consumption	Farm overproduction
Langston Hughes	Flapper	Prohibition
Henry Ford and assembly line	Sacco and Vanzetti	re-emergence of the KKK
National Origins Act	Palmer Raids	Red Scare
John Scopes	Marcus Garvey	Bull Market
Great Migration	Causes of the Great Depression (unequal distribution of wealth, industrial overproduction, installment plan, buying on margin...etc.)	Bonus Army
Stock Market Crash		Herbert Hoover
Dust Bowl		rugged individualism
FDR’s “New Deal”	“Relief, Recovery, and Reform”	AAA
WPA and PWA	“Hundred Days”	TVA
SEC	CCC	Wagner Act
Court-Packing	FDIC	Social Security Act
John Steinbeck	<i>The Grapes of Wrath</i>	
Criticism of New Deal:	high National Debt	Too much executive power

## WORLD WAR II AND FIFTIES

Appeasement	Neutrality Acts	Arsenal of Democracy	Lend-Lease Act
Atlantic Charter	Pearl Harbor	Holocaust	Manhattan Project
D-Day	Invasion of Poland	Munich	rationing
Yalta Conference	Nuremberg Trials	<i>Korematsu v. United States</i>	United Nations
Taft-Hartley Act	Women at Work	GI Bill of Rights	Truman’s “Fair Deal”
integration of armed forces	rise of the Middle Class	suburbanization	Interstate Highway Act
	Presidential term limits	baby boom	rock and roll

## THE COLD WAR

Cold War	arms race	nuclear “fear”	communism
satellite nations	Iron Curtain	containment	Domino Theory
Truman Doctrine	Eisenhower Doctrine	Marshall Plan	Berlin Airlift
NATO	Warsaw Pact	<i>Sputnik</i>   Space Race	Korean War
MacArthur	Cuban Revolution	Bay of Pigs	Cuban Missile Crisis
Peace Corps	House Un-American Activities Committee	Alger Hiss and Rosenbergs	McCarthyism
SEATO	Vietnam	Afghanistan	Berlin Wall

## CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

Jackie Robinson	Brown v. Board of Education	Little Rock 9	Bus Boycott in Montgomery
integration	Sit-Ins	civil disobedience	Martin Luther King, Jr.
Rosa Parks	Malcolm X	separatism	Black Panthers
James Meredith	March on Washington	Affirmative Action	Betty Friedan and <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>
Civil Rights Act of 1964	Voting Rights Act of 1965	Equal Rights Amendment	<i>Roe v. Wade</i>
National Organization of Women (NOW)	Title IX	Native Americans	American w/ Disabilities Act
Cesar Chavez	United Farm Workers		

## SIXTIES

JFK's "New Frontier"	Johnson's "Great Society" and War on Poverty	Medicare and Medicaid
<i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>	<i>Escobedo v. Illinois</i>	<i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>
<i>Engle v. Vitale</i>	<i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>	Head Start
	Ralph Nader's <i>Unsafe at Any Speed</i>	Rachel Carson and <i>Silent Spring</i>

## VIETNAM WAR AND THE SEVENTIES

The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution	Vietnamization	Kent State / Jackson State	War Powers Act
realpolitik	Nixon's Trip to China	Nixon Doctrine	SALT
Environmental Protection Agency	"New Federalism"	Pentagon Papers	stagflation
executive privilege	Watergate	26 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	<i>New York Times v. U.S.</i>
Gerald Ford	détente	OPEC - energy crisis	

## RECENT HISTORY

Jimmy Carter	Camp David	Hostage Crisis	<i>TLO v. New Jersey</i>
Ronald Reagan	Iran-Contra Affair	Lobbying / special interests	<i>Vernonia</i>
supply-side economics	Reaganomics	George H. W. Bush	USSR - Russia
Persian Gulf War	Bill Clinton	Somalia	NATO and Bosnia
NAFTA	Impeachment	Social Security/Medicare	regional differences (Geog.)
George W. Bush	9/11	Muslim Extremism	Patriot Act
War on Terror	Barack H. Obama	Consumption rising	Homeland Security
Cultural pluralism	Rising costs of entitlements	Independent voters	Electoral College

#### XIV. POSSIBLE ESSAY TOPICS

Note Well: To do well on the essay portion of the exam, you must include specific details (date, historical characters, events...etc.). Below is a list of possible essay topics along with several specific examples. Your task is to fill out the chart using the Review Book.

TOPICS	SPECIFIC EXAMPLES
<p><b>FOREIGN POLICIES</b></p>	<p>containment (Marshall Plan, Truman Doctrine, détente, Korean War, Vietnam War)</p> <p>isolationism (Washington’s Farewell Address, Neutrality Acts)</p> <p>manifest destiny and imperialism (Monroe Doctrine, westward expansion, Big Stick Policy, Roosevelt Corollary)</p>
<p><b>CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES AND COURT CASES (also see Constitutional Principles Supreme Court Cases Handout)</b></p>	<p>Freedom of speech and expression (Schenck v. United States)</p> <p>Criminal Procedures (Mapp v. Ohio, Miranda v. Arizona, New Jersey v. TLO)</p> <p>Separation of Powers (Marbury v. Madison, FDR and the Supreme Court, Treaty of Versailles)</p> <p>Judicial Review (Marbury v. Madison, New Deal legislations)</p> <p>Elastic Clause (National Bank, Louisiana Purchase)</p> <p>Presidential Powers During Wartime (Korematsu v. U.S., Cuban Missile Crisis, War Powers Act and Gulf of Tonkin Resolutions)</p> <p>Federalism (Nullification of National Bank, McCulloch v. Maryland, Gibbons v. Ogden)</p>
<p><b>ECONOMIC AND DOMESTIC POLICIES</b></p>	<p>Square Deal (trustbusting)/T. Roosevelt</p> <p>New Deal/FDR</p> <p>Great Society (Medicare, Head Start)/LBJ</p> <p>supply-side economics (Reaganomics)/Reagan</p>
<p><b>MINORITIES AND STRUGGLE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS</b></p>	<p>Women (Seneca Falls Convention, ERA, Roe v. Wade, Glass Ceiling)</p> <p>African-Americans (W.E.B. Du Bois, NAACP, Martin Luther King, Jr., Rosa Parks)</p> <p>Disabled Americans (mainstreaming, Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990)</p> <p>Immigrants</p>
<p><b>INDIVIDUALS/ PRESIDENTS</b></p>	<p>Review Famous Americans Puzzle</p>

<p><b>HISTORICAL PERIODS</b></p>	<p><b>AMERICAN REVOLUTION</b></p> <p><b>CIVIL WAR</b></p> <p><b>RECONSTRUCTION</b></p> <p><b>INDUSTRIALIZATION</b></p> <p><b>WWI</b></p> <p><b>ROARING TWENTIES</b></p> <p><b>GREAT DEPRESSION</b></p> <p><b>NEW DEAL</b></p> <p><b>WWII</b></p> <p><b>COLD WAR</b></p> <p><b>SIXTIES</b></p> <p><b>VIETNAM WAR</b></p>
<p><b>PROBLEMS/ ISSUES</b></p>	<p><b>Computer Revolution</b></p> <p><b>Education</b></p> <p><b>AIDS epidemic</b></p> <p><b>Environmental Threats</b></p> <p><b>Terrorism</b></p> <p><b>Affirmative Action</b></p>
<p><b>REFORM MOVEMENTS</b></p>	<p><b>Progressive and Other Reforms (Jacob Riis, <i>The Jungle</i>, Ida Tarbell, Jane Addams, Dorothea Dix, Abolition, Horace Mann)</b></p> <p><b>Labor Movement (early unions, collective bargaining)</b></p> <p><b>Women's Movement (Seneca Falls Convention, Roe v. Wade, ERA, 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment)</b></p> <p><b>Civil Rights Movement (sit-ins, Brown v. Board of Education, Rosa Parks, Civil Rights Acts)</b></p>