

End of Course

US History Vocabulary

Industrialization

Bessmer process	Free Enterprise System	Captain of Industry
Thomas Edison	Robber Barron	Andrew Carnegie
Transcontinental Railroad	National Market Corporation	Philanthropy
Alexander Bell		John D. Rockefeller
Social Darwinism		Monopoly
Child Labor	Laissez-Faire	Interstate Commerce Act
Sherman Anti-Trust Act	Union	Knights of Labor
Samuel Gompers	AFL	Gospel of Wealth

1. _____ – individuals are free to produce and sell whatever products they wish
2. _____ – prohibited unfair practices by railroads such as charging higher rates for shorter routes
3. _____ – theory that government should not interfere in the operation of the free market
4. _____ – inventor best known for his invention of the electric light bulb
5. _____ – process which made steel more affordable and profitable .
6. _____ – made his fortune refining oil; founded Standard Oil
7. _____ – a company chartered by a state and recognized in law as a separate person
8. _____ – linked goods and services through technology and transportation making commerce more affordable .
9. _____ – completed in 1869 at Promontory Point, Utah making it possible to travel by land to California
10. _____ – organized workers to act as a group not as an individual to leverage for better working conditions
11. _____ – hoped to create a single national union of skilled and unskilled workers, demanding a 8 hour work day, safety codes, better pay and organizing strikes to get companies to grant demands
12. _____ – used to move, clean or fix large machines since they were small enough to fit between the parts
13. _____ – theory that rich were obligated to help communities by giving back in the form of libraries, school, universities but not giving directly to individuals
14. _____ – limited membership to crafts and skilled workers creating a federation of unions
15. _____ – sometimes used ruthless tactics to destroy completion and keep worker wages low
16. _____ – Scottish immigrate made his fortune in steel making, known for “Gospel of Wealth”
17. _____ – founded “AFL” in 1881
18. _____ – businessmen known for their positive contributions to the modern industrial economy
19. _____ – inventor known for the telephone and the company that later becomes AT &T
20. _____ – act of “ charitable giving”
21. _____ – complete control of a product or service; the elimination of fair competition
22. _____ – designed to prevent companies from engaging in unfair practices that eliminated fair competen
23. _____ – economic philosophy based on the “Survival of the Fittest”

Guided Age

Urbanization	Ghettos	Ellis Island
Tenement	Nativists	Tammany Hall
Political Machine	Chinese Exclusion Act	Jacob Riis
Political “Boss”	Frontier	Klondike Gold Rush
Immigration	Americanization	Homestead Act
Push and Pull Factors	Great Plains	“Boss” Tweed
New Immigrants	assimilation	Dawes Act

Indian Wars

American Indian Citizenship Act (1924) cattle drive

1. _____ – Wrote “How The Other Half Lives” describing the deplorable conditions of the cities
2. _____ – area of the country settled by farmers brought to the area from the east by the Trans. RR
3. _____ – line between areas of settlement and those areas dominated by nature and Native Americans
4. _____ – in 1896 miners were attracted to the area by discovery of precious metals
5. _____ – made all Indians citizens of the United States .
6. _____ – single room apartments often without heating, lighting or sewage
7. _____ – corrupt city government officials promising to provide services and jobs in exchange for votes .
8. _____ – primary reason for the growth in US cities by the early 1900’s doubling the number of US cities with population in excess of 500,000
9. _____ – vast government center in New York City where most immigrants were processed into the US
10. _____ – movement by cowboys of cattle to rail stations in the north to connect to markets in the east .
11. _____ – neighborhoods made up of people of similar nationality, language and cultural characteristics
12. _____ – mostly from Southern and Eastern Europe; mostly Catholic and Jewish
13. _____ – first federal law restricting Asian immigration to the United States
14. _____ – war, famine, drought, economic opportunity, education,
15. _____ – Little Big Horn, Wounded Knee, Sand Creek Massacre
16. _____ – divided reservation into individual plots, each family received 160 acres to farm hoping to establish pride in ownership
17. _____ – unofficial city organization designed to keep a party in power usually led by single boss
18. _____ – process by which people of one culture merge into and become part of another culture
19. _____ – 1862 law that gave 160 acres of land to citizens who met certain requirements and paid a small fee
20. _____ – growth of large cities
21. _____ – most notorious political machine designed to keep Democrats in control of New York City
22. _____ – learning to dress, speak and act like other Americans
23. _____ – manipulated New York City politics for his own benefit
24. _____ – favoring native born Americans over immigrants

Progressive Era

populism

William Jennings Bryan

Free silver

Tariff

Inflation

Third Party

Woodrow Wilson

Ida B. Wells

Referendum

Booker T. Washington

Pure Food and Drug Act

Progressive Movement

Social Gospel Movement

Muckrakers

Upton Sinclair

Jane Adams

WEB DeBois

settlement house

recall

18th amendment

Pendleton Civil Service Act

Meat Inspection Act

16th amendment

Spoils system

Theodore Roosevelt

Square Deal

William H. Taft

Federal Reserve Act

temperance movement

initiative

17th amendment

19th amendment

1. _____ – required Americans to pay an income tax .

2. _____ – allows citizens to propose laws directly on a ballot .

3. _____ aimed at correcting the political and social injustices resulting from industrialization .

4. _____ tax on imported goods -

5. _____ an all-purpose community center for poor people living in crowded cities-

6. _____ reporters, writers, and social scientists exposed the abuses of industrial society and government corruption.

7. _____ a new national political party representing the “common man” – farmers, industrial workers, and miners proposing a 8 hour workday, progressive income tax, government ownership of railroads, free silver .

8. _____ unlimited coinage of silver to increase money supply .
9. _____ prohibition of the sale, manufacture, transport of alcohol
10. _____ progressive reformer known for establishing the Hull House.
11. _____ social reformer that organized a national anti-lynching crusade .
12. _____ government jobs given to supporters as reward for contribution to politicians .
13. _____ called for social reforms as a duty of Christians to enhance the lives of the less fortunate .
14. _____ –Democratic candidate in the election of 1896 gained support of populist party for his “Cross of Gold “ speech
15. _____ -protected consumers health and welfare by insuring quality products
15. _____ -muckraker that wrote of the abuses in the meat packing industry in “The Jungle”
16. _____ -elected officials could be removed from office by special election
17. _____ -allows for the direct election of Senators
18. _____ - Teddy Roosevelt’s progressive legislative program aimed at protecting the public health and preventing false claims by business owners
19. _____ -government cannot deny the right to vote based on gender
20. _____ -direct result of the book “The Jungle”
20. _____ - created government agency that controls monetary policy
21. _____ - process that allows citizens to approve or reject a law passed by their legislature
22. _____ - African-American reformer that founded the NAACP
23. _____ - progressive president known as the trust buster, identifying companies as good trusts and bad trusts
24. _____ - movement led mostly by women like Francis Willard to eliminate alcohol
25. _____ - proposed that African-Americans achieve equality gradually through job training and education
26. _____ -Democrat elected President in 1912 as a result of a split in the Republican party(Bull Moose Party)
27. _____ - allowed voters to introduce bills directly to legislature
28. _____ - succeeded Roosevelt as President, followed many of his trust-busting policies

Imperialism

Foreign Policy	Sandford Dole	Roosevelt Corollary
Spanish-American War	John Hay	protectorate
Joseph Pulitzer	Open Door Policy	Rough Riders
Wm. R Hearst	Panama Canal	Platt Amendment
Yellow Journalism	Big Stick Diplomacy	DeLome Letter
U.S.S Maine	Dollar Diplomacy	
Imperialism	San Juan Hill	
Alfred T. Mahan	yellow fever	
Queen Liliuokalani	Dr. Wm. Gorgas	
John J. Pershing	Monroe Doctrine	

1. _____ –policy that prevented Europeans from establishing colonies in Western Hemisphere
2. _____ – group of volunteers led by Teddy Roosevelt gained fame in the Spanish-American War .
3. _____ –first governor of Hawaii, led a group of plantation owners to overthrow the queen
4. _____ –consists of a country’s policies toward other nations .
5. _____ –sensationalized events in Cuba by American newspapers eager for war with Spain .
6. _____ – owner of the New York World newspaper, literary award bares his name .
7. _____ –letter written by Spanish official claiming Pres. McKinley was weak .
8. _____ – famous turning point American victory in Spanish-American War .
9. _____ –fought on two fronts, in the Caribbean and in the Pacific against the Spanish Empire .
10. _____ – argued that to achieve world power a country needed a powerful Navy
11. _____ –mosquito born illness responsible for thousands of death in Panama Canal Zone
12. _____ – President Taft’s foreign policy toward Latin America advocating investment

13. _____ – mysteriously exploded in Havana Harbor
14. _____ –said Hawaii should be led and controlled by Hawaiians, later surrenders to Americans
15. _____ –annexed territory under control of the United States
16. _____ –responsible for eliminating breeding areas for mosquitos thus helping to control spread of yellow fever
17. _____ – completed in 1914 connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans
18. _____ – asserted the United States’ right to intervene in Cuban affairs at any time
19. _____ – gave equal trading rights to all countries in China
20. _____ – Roosevelt boasted he would “speak softly and carry a big stick”
21. _____ –Owner of competing New York newspaper responsible for sensationalizing reports from Cuba in order to sell papers
22. _____ –Leader of the American Expeditionary Force sent to Mexico to hunt down famous Mexican revolutionary Pancho Villa
23. _____ –US Secretary of State responsible for opening trade with China in the Open Door Policy
24. _____ –addition to the Monroe Doctrine stating the US would intervene in the affairs of Caribbean nations as a police presence if necessary
25. _____ - the policy or practice of extending a nation's rule over other less powerful territories

America in WW I

Zimmerman Telegram	Henry Cabot Lodge
Lusitania	Isolationism
Sussex Pledge	Versailles Treaty
U-boat	Archduke Franz Ferdinand
Selective Service Act	Neutrality
Schenck v. US	Western Front
American Expeditionary Force	Espionage Act 1917
Alvin York	Trench Warfare
Battle of Argonne Forest	Woodrow Wilson
Reparations	Fourteen Points
League of Nations	

1. _____ – leading opponent of the United States becoming involved in the League of Nations
2. _____ –assassinated by a Serb national in Sarajevo .
3. _____ - Allowed national government to draft men to serve in war
4. _____ –Policy of not taking sides in the conflict in Europe .
5. _____ -International peace-keeping organization .
6. _____ – German submarines .
7. _____ – Medal of Honor recipient for heroism in WWI
8. _____ – fight on the French and Germany boundary
9. _____ –new and strange method of fighting .
10. _____ – Germany promised not to sink any more ocean liners without prior warning or providing help to passengers
11. _____ – ended WW I with provisions that were considered very harsh on Germany and other defeated countries .
12. _____ –considered a major turning point in WW I , Germany was defeated
13. _____ –American fighting force in WW I led by John J. Pershing
14. _____ – Provision of the Versailles Treaty which made Germany pay for damages caused during the war
15. _____ – secret message from German foreign Minister to Mexico, promising to return lost territories to Mexico in exchange for alliance
16. _____ – made it a crime to criticize American involvement in European conflict.

17. _____ – attempted to remain neutral, but eventually he was forced to Aske Congress for a declaration of war on Europe
18. _____ – Supreme Court ruling limiting free speech when it poses a “clear and present danger”.
19. _____ – British passenger ship was sunk by German submarine killing over 1000 people including 128 Americans
20. _____ –proposed by Wilson before the end of WWI as the basis for the peace in Europe include a plan for the League of Nations
21. _____ -policy after WWI of separating from affairs of other countries and turning their backs to Europe

Roaring Twenties

Roaring Twenties	Frances Willard	Langston Hughes
“Return to Normalcy”	18 th amendment	Marcus Garvey
Red Scare	Scopes “Monkey Trial”	Charles Lindbergh
Teapot Dome Scandal	Clarence Darrow	Palmer Raids
Warren G. Harding	Immigration Acts	Ku Klux Klan
Calvin Coolidge	Eugenics	Lost Generation
Herbert Hoover	Flapper	Glenn Curtis
“Rugged Individualism”	Tin Pan Alley	speculation
Henry Ford	Great Migration	19 th amendment
Prohibition	Harlem Renaissance	

1. _____ – a political activist who emphasized racial pride and black nationalism. Formed the Universal Negro Improvement Association
2. _____ –of 1921, 1924, and 1929 were designed to keep out immigrants from Eastern and Southern Europe
3. _____ – became the first person to fly across the Atlantic Ocean in 1927
4. _____ – about two million African-Americans move out of the south to the Northeast and Midwestern United States in search of better opportunities
5. _____ – group of writers such as F. Scott Fitzgerald, Earnest Hemmingway, Sinclair Lewis who rejected the idea of material wealth in favor of spirituality.
6. _____ – engineer, entrepreneur introduced the assembly line production of automobiles
7. _____ – prohibits the sale, manufacture and distribution of alcohol
8. _____ – elected President in 1920 enacted highest tariff in history, lowered taxes and restricted immigration.
9. _____ – early aviation pioneer known for his design of the first seaplane giving birth to the US Naval Aviation
10. _____ – famous defense attorney; defending John T. Scopes in the “Monkey Trial”
11. _____ – in addition to fighting for women’s rights, prison reform, and an 8 hour workday she was the most outspoken voice in the temperance movement.
12. _____ – government officials convicted of accepting bribes for leasing federal land to oil companies
13. _____ – granting women the right to vote
14. _____ – the purchase of any item in the hope of selling it later at a higher price
15. _____ – pseudo-scientific belief that the human race could be improved by breeding
16. _____ – style many women adopted of shorter dresses shorter hair rejecting the more tradition fashion and lifestyle
17. _____ – campaign slogan placing emphasis on peacetime production and prosperity at home.
18. _____ – pro-business President known for saying “the chief business of America is business”
19. _____ – Hoover’s belief that America’s greatness was made possible by the ideas of equal opportunity, free education, and a will to succeed

20. _____ – wave of panic and hysteria in America caused by a fear of Communism and anarchy.
21. _____ – courtroom battle over the teaching of modern scientific theories and the traditional religious beliefs
22. _____ – hostile group that was anti-immigrant, anti-catholic, anti-jewish, anti-african-american
23. _____ – was referred to as the “Grand Experiment”
24. _____ – an area in New York city where song writing and musical ideas mixed together to form popular American music.
25. _____ – post WW I time period known for isolationism and economic prosperity
26. _____ – famous African-American poet known for expressing pride in his heritage and attacking racism
27. _____ – President seen as the villain at the start of the depression, blamed for continuing pro-business policies and not doing enough to remedy the economic down-turn
28. _____ – new optimism and growth of African-American culture
29. _____ – fear of radical takeover resulted in the arrests of 4,000 suspects and deportation of 600 others directed by the Att. General

Depression/New Deal

Great Depression	Franklin D. Roosevelt	John Steinbeck
Dorothea Lange	Agriculture Adjustment Acts	Social Security
Dust bowl	Civilian Conservation Corps	FDIC
New Deal	Securities & Exchange Commission	
“Hoovervilles”	22nd amendment	Father Coughlin
Fireside Chats	Mexican Repatriation	Huey Long
Eleanor Roosevelt	Federal Reserve Board	Francis Townsend
3 R’s	Court-packing Plan	Schechter Poultry v. US
National Recovery Admin	fiat money	Frances Perkins
Bank Holiday	prime the pump	Brain Trust
TVA	Black Tuesday	

1. _____ – Wrote about the suffering of migrant families in the “Grapes of Wrath”.
2. _____ – make shift shanty towns that appeared on the outskirts of towns during the depression
3. _____ – first female member of the US cabinet when she was appointed by FDR as Labor Secretary
4. _____ – caused by over-production, tariff barriers, speculation, shaky banking practices
5. _____ – series of droughts in the Great Plains area which created one of the worst natural disasters in US history
6. _____ – group of talented people from leading American universities that helped advise FDR on economic policy
7. _____ – gave jobs to young men, such as planting trees and cleaning up forests, lived in camps sent money home to family
8. _____ – elected President in 1932, increased government’s role in running the economy
9. _____ – provided safety net for workers with unemployment insurance, old age pensions, and insurance
10. _____ – FDR’s plan for lifting the nation out of depression
11. _____ – famous first lady, political activist, served as eyes and ears for her husband
12. _____ – recorded the misery of people in the depression through her photography
13. _____ – built 21 government dams along the Tennessee River to provide flood relief and electricity
14. _____ – created to watch over the stock market, prevent fraud and guard against another stock market crash
15. _____ – closing of all banks until inspectors could determine that the bank was financially stable
16. _____ – Oct. 29, 1929

17. _____ – pouring money into the economy to stimulate consumer buying therefore helping put people back to work
18. _____ – Dr. who wanted government to give all citizens 65 yrs. and older a pension of \$200 a month to help stimulate the economy
19. _____ – sign of leadership by President to speak directly to the American people on a weekly basis
20. _____ – goal of the New Deal; Relief, Recovery, Reform
21. _____ – FDR proposed to appoint additional justices for every justice over the age of 70, heavily criticized for the plan
22. _____ – “lame – duck “ states President will take office in Jan. instead of March
23. _____ – the Supreme Court ruled that even in times of crisis Congress could not grant the President more powers than those given in the Constitution.
24. _____ – asked businesses to voluntarily follow codes for wages, production and prices. Declared unconstitutional
25. _____ – half a million Mexican-American workers were forcibly sent back to Mexico
26. _____ – insured bank deposits to restore people’s confidence in the nation’s banks
27. _____ – used radio to criticize FDR policies as helping make rich richer and poor poorer, called for nationalizing banks and utilities
28. _____ – created to control the flow of currency in the market helping to reduce major swings in the inflation rate
29. _____ – paper money
30. _____ – Former Louisiana Governor and US Senator critical of FDR for not doing enough to help the poor
31. _____ – paid farmers for surplus crops and stored them in warehouses until prices recovered

WW II

Adolf Hitler	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Lend-Lease Act
Appeasement	George Marshall	Blitzkreig
Neutrality acts	Vernon Baker	Island hopping
Flying Tigers	Omar Bradley	War Bonds
Pearl Harbor	Holocaust	D-Day
Rationing	Bataan Death March	Chester Nimitz
Victory gardens	Navajo Code Talkers	Battle of the Bulge
Office of War information	Battle of Midway	
Tuskegee Airman	Nuremburg Trials	
Executive Order 9066	Douglas MacArthur	
Korematsu v. US	Harry Truman	
George Patton	Hiroshima/Nagasaki	

1. _____ – helped the government raise needed funds for the war effort; also helped reduce inflation
2. _____ – a group of American volunteer fighter pilots helped keep supply lines open in China
3. _____ – allowed for the US to sell, lease or lend war materials to any country deemed vital to the defense of the United States
4. _____ – the policy of giving in to satisfy the demand of a potential enemy
5. _____ – regulated the amount of goods that consumers could obtain, therefore sharing in the sacrifices of war
6. _____ – considered a major turning point in the war in the Pacific, putting the Japanese on the defensive and the US on the offensive.
7. _____ – commanded the Army invasion of Africa and Italy, led the Third Army unit through Europe
8. _____ – require Japanese Americans to be relocated to internment camps
9. _____ – an all black fighter group in the Air Corps who provided escorts for pilots on bombing missions
10. _____ – invasion of Normandy, France in 1944

11. _____ – German fighting strategy also known as “lightening war”
12. _____ – was the attempted genocide of the Jews during WW II which led to the killing of over 6 million Jews
13. _____ – Roosevelt’s Army Chief of Staff, helped build up and supply 8 million man army and helped oversee the project to build an atomic weapon
14. _____ – major turning point in the war in Europe, Germany’s last offensive attack
15. _____ – led the first American army to advance through France
16. _____ – leader of the Nazi party, took power in Germany and aimed to achieve German domination
17. _____ – US naval base in Hawaii attacked by the Japanese on Dec. 7, 1941
18. _____ – a series of laws passed by Congress to keep the country out of war
19. _____ – produced pro-Allied, anti-Axis, propaganda posters, movies, and radio programs to make citizens aware of how they could help the war effort
20. _____ – Supreme allied commander responsible for the D-Day invasion
21. _____ – Supreme Court case ruled that the internment of the Japanese Americans was constitutional
22. _____ – Japanese cities that were targeted for the dropping of the A-bomb
23. _____ – demonstrated that leaders and individuals are responsible for their actions, even in times of war.
24. _____ – successful US war strategy in the Pacific
25. _____ – black soldier awarded the Medal of Honor 40 years after his heroic service in WW II
26. _____ – were used to send messages in the military because their language could not be deciphered
27. _____ – led US forces in the Pacific, gradually took control using the strategy of island-hopping
28. _____ – Filipino and US prisoners forced to march 60 miles through jungles without food and water
29. _____ – US President who made the decision to use the new atomic weapon on Japan to prevent the loss of more American lives
30. _____ – Americans grow their own vegetables and fruits in order to conserve the food supply
31. _____ – US Navy Admiral defeated the Japanese at the Battle of Midway

Cold War

Cold War	Rosenbergs	Loyalty Review Boards
Iron Curtain	Venona Papers	deterrent
Truman Doctrine	“McCarthyism”	arms race
Marshall Plan	Jonas Salk	Eisenhower Doctrine
Berlin Airlift	United Nations	Warsaw Pact
Containment Policy	38th parallel	Douglas McArthur
Mao Zedong	GI Bill	
Korean War	Interstate Highway Act	
Sputnik	NATO	
HUAC	Alger Hiss	

1. _____ – imaginary wall separating Soviet satellite countries from the west
2. _____ – based on the concept of collective security which each member pledged to defend each other if attacked
3. _____ – led a communist revolution in China in 1949
4. _____ – massive aid program for war torn European countries
5. _____ – congressional committee questioned actors, directors, writers and others about their possible Communists sympathies
6. _____ – designed to limit retaliation from an enemy for fear of nuclear attack
7. _____ – Congressmen created fears of a communist conspiracy to overthrow the American government by infiltrating the US State Department with spies

8. _____ – US would not attempt to overturn communism where it already existed, but they resolved not to allow it to spread
9. _____ – US President offered military aid to Greece and Turkey when communist rebels threatened these two countries
10. _____ – Soviet Union reacted to creation of Western European alliances by unifying Eastern European satellite countries
11. _____ – released in 1997 which confirmed the identities of several Americans who had spied for the Soviet Union
12. _____ – Communist North invaded the South, Truman chose to aid the South to prevent the spread of communism; sometimes referred to as the “Forgotten War”
13. _____ – Servicemen’s Readjustment Act; helped veteran’s with low interest home loans and money for college education
14. _____ – 1957 the soviets launched the first man-made satellite, marked the beginning of what becomes known as the space race
15. _____ – Stalin ordered a blockade in 1947, the US organized a massive humanitarian relief effort to supply and feed the city
16. _____ – discovered the polio vaccine
17. _____ – this married couple was charged with selling national secrets to the soviet union, were convicted and executed
18. _____ – a confrontation between the free nations of the world (US) and the communists nations of the world (Soviets)
19. _____ – continuing the policy of containment Eisenhower agreed to send aid to any Middle Eastern country that needed to stop the spread of communism
20. _____ - state department official accused of spying and found guilty of perjury by the HUAC
21. _____ – Eisenhower’s plan to connect the nation through a system of roadways; sparked the middle-class move to the suburbs
22. _____ – beginning of a competition for weapons superiority after both the US and Soviet launch nuclear weapons
23. _____ – agreed upon border between communists North Korean and democratic South Korea
24. _____ – federal employee’s were investigated for suspicious activities
25. _____ – international peace keeping organization designed to promote global justice and cooperation with member nations

Civil Rights

Civil Rights Movement

Thurgood Marshall

Marin Luther King, Jr.

Rosa Parks

Orval Faubus

Lester Maddox

George Wallace

“Letter from the Birmingham Jail”

Malcom X

SNCC

16th Street Baptist Church

Plessy v. Ferguson

Civil Rights Act of 1964

Affirmative Action

Voting Rights Act 1965

Billy Graham

Montgomery Bus Boycott

Little Rock Nine

March on Washington

Black Power Movement

CORE

Jim Crow laws

Brown v. Board of Education

Sweatt v. Painter

Jackie Robinson

Sit-in Movement

Freedom Riders

civil disobedience

24th Amendment

Cesar Chavez

SCLC

1. _____ – organized and fought for migrant farm workers’ rights, many of whom were Mexican-American
2. _____ – Southern Christian Leadership Conference, founded in 1957 by southern ministers fighting for equal rights led by Martin Luther King, Jr.
3. _____ -Governor of Arkansas that ordered National Guard soldiers to block entrance of nine black students to Central High School, later overruled by President Eisenhower

4. _____ – led to the federal court ruling that segregation on city buses violated the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment
5. _____ – The court ruling that “separate-but-equal” was constitutional.
6. _____ – refused to give up her seat on the bus in Montgomery, local leaders organized a boycott in protest
7. _____ – King explained why African-Americans could no longer wait for equality
8. _____ – organized in 1963 to convince Congress to pass Civil Rights legislation highlighted by famous “I have a Dream Speech” by Martin Luther King , Jr.
9. _____ – Alabama Governor that blocked two African-American students from attending the University of Alabama
10. _____ – broke the color barrier in Major League Baseball, playing for the Brooklyn Dodgers
11. _____ – prohibited discrimination based on race, color, religion, or ethnic origin in public places and in employment
12. _____ – attorney for NAACP successfully argued the Brown v. Board of Ed case and would later become the first African-American Supreme Court Justice.
13. _____ – activists used buses to protest segregation in interstate terminals
14. _____ – was leading Black Muslim who believed that equality may require the use of violence to be achieved
15. _____ – landmark court case ruled that segregated schools were “inherently unequal” ordered their integration “with all deliberate speed”.
16. _____ – began in Greensboro, North Carolina when four students sat at a “whites only” lunch counter.
17. _____ – forbid states from imposing a poll tax in order to vote in federal elections
18. _____ – federal program designed to actively recruit minorities for employment
19. _____ – gave young African- Americans a greater voice in the civil rights movement; organized sit-in demonstrations in the south
20. _____ – led the 13 month long boycott of public buses, successfully ending the city’s segregated bus system
21. _____ – was a white Christian preacher and outspoken opponent of segregation once paid to bail out Martin Luther King, Jr. out of jail.
22. _____ – group that believed that African-Americans should rely more on themselves by controlling their own communities and businesses
23. _____ –site of bombing which killed four young African-American children and injured many more
24. _____ – name given to the nine black students that attempted to enroll in “all white” Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas.
25. _____ – Congress of Racial Equality, used peaceful confrontation to effect social change
26. _____ – belief that if government passed unjust laws people should oppose it with protests, boycotts and other non-violent tactics
27. _____ – court case involving an African-American student entering the University of Texas School of Law, court ruled that he should allowed to attend with white law students.
28. _____ – southern laws that prevented blacks from sharing public facilities including theaters, beaches, restaurants, water fountains or buses with whites
29. _____ – Governor of [Georgia](#) from 1967 to 1975, came to prominence as a staunch [segregationist](#), when he refused to serve black customers in his Atlanta restaurant despite the Civil Rights Act of 1964
30. _____ – period of the 1950’s – 1960’s that addressed the unequal treatment of African-Americans and other minority groups
31. _____ – federal law suspended literacy tests where they were used to prevent African-Americans from voting

60’s- Vietnam

John F. Kennedy

John Glenn

Bay of Pigs Invasion

Title IX

Black Panthers

Chicano Mural Movement

Credibility Gap

“Silent Majority”

Cuban Missile Crisis
Lyndon B. Johnson
Great Society
Barry Goldwater
Anti-War Movement
Feminist Movement
Betty Friedan
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
Vietnamization

American Indian Movement(AIM)
Mendez v. Westminister
Hernandez v. Texas
Delgado v. Bastrop
Edgewood ISD v. Kirby
Vietnam War
Domino Theory
Roy Benavidez
Tet Offensive

Fall of Saigon
Beat Generation
Roe v. Wade
NOW
Women's Liberation Movement
Equal Pay Act
26th Amendment

1. _____ – protested against textbooks, TV shows and movies which showed anti-American Indian bias
2. _____ – required changes in school finance in Texas to increase funding for students in poorer school districts
3. _____ – demanded equal opportunities and repayment for past oppression, claimed the right to carry weapons to protect black neighborhoods
4. _____ – fear that if one Southeast Asian country were to fall to communism many others would follow
5. _____ – required companies to pay women the same wages as men for the same work
6. _____ – Republican candidate for President in 1968, helped to revive conservatism at a time when most people were concerned about the direction of the country
7. _____ – President Johnson's far reaching domestic programs aimed at ending poverty, improving healthcare, rebuilding inner cities and providing for equality.
8. _____ – ruled that Mexican Americans, though not a separate race, were still entitled as a class to protection under the 14th amendment
9. _____ – court ruled that a women could end her pregnancy in the first three months based on her constitutional right to privacy
10. _____ – Vietcong launch a massive attack on South Vietnamese cities on the Chinese New Year
11. _____ – group of young writers that rebelled against the conformity of the 50's and the materialism of the time
12. _____ – segregation of children of a group was illegal without a special state law requiring it .
13. _____ – passed by Congress giving President Johnson the authority to do whatever he deemed necessary in Southeast Asia
14. _____ – lowered to voting age in all states to 18 yrs
15. _____ – Democrat, elected President in 1960
16. _____ - awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in 1981 for his heroic actions during the Vietnam War.
17. _____ – Mexican-American artists painted murals in barrios throughout the Southwest celebrating their history and cultural heritage
18. _____ –failed invasion of Cuba by US backed rebels and supported by President Kennedy
19. _____ –ruled that segregation of Mexican-American children was in illegal in Texas
20. _____ –in her book *The Feminine Mystique* she argued that women were just as capable as men and such be be able to compete for the same jobs
21. _____ – President Kennedy's Vice President, will become President after President Kennedy is assassinated in Nov. 1963
22. _____ –the American public began to debt and dispute the facts being revealed by government officials about the war in Vietnam
23. _____ – the Nixon policy of gradually reducing the number of America troops in Vietnam and returning control of the country back to the Vietnamese
25. _____ – passed in 1972 which promoted gender equality by guaranteeing girls in school the same opportunities as boys

26. _____ – President Nixon’s term used to describe the majority of Americans who continued to support the war in Vietnam but did not voice their opinion
27. _____ - sought to achieve economic and social equality for women
28. _____ - President Kennedy discovered that Soviet made missiles were being place in Cuba
29. _____ - millions of young people were actively protesting the US involvement in Vietnam
30. _____ - communists Vietcong begin guerilla warfare in South Vietnam in an attempt to unified North and South Vietnam; American send US soldiers to support South Vietnamese democracy
31. _____ - Saigon was overtaken by communists North Vietnamese in April 1975 after the US had withdrawn it’s soldiers
32. _____ – first American astronaut to orbit the earth in 1962
33. _____ – National Organization of Women became the chief voice of the women’s movement

70’s – 2000’s

Richard Nixon	<i>Wisconsin v. Yoder</i>	<i>White v. Regester</i>
<i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i>	Moral Majority	
EPA	Phyllis Schlafly	Stagflation
Endangered Species Act	Détente	Impeachment
Watergate Scandal	Gerald Ford	Hillary Clinton
OPEC	Jimmy Carter	Bill Gates
Camp David Accords	Iran Hostage Crisis	Sam Walton
Contract with America	Ronald Reagan	Estee Lauder
Sun Belt	Peace Through Strength	Robert Johnson
Star Wars	Reaganomics	Lionel Sosa
Reagan Doctrine	Sandra Day O’Conner	
GATT/WTO	NAFTA	
NRA	Heritage Foundation	
George H. W Bush	Rust Belt	
Persian Gulf War	Bill Clinton	

1. _____ – President Bush sent troops into Iraq after the leader Saddam Hussein invade Kuwait
2. _____ – elected President in 1980, beginning a resurgence of conservatism
3. _____ – economic problem caused by inflation and stagnate economic growth
4. _____ – was created to protect the environment by setting air and water pollution standards
5. _____ – Nixon’s policy of relaxing tensions between US and Soviet Union limiting development of missile systems
6. _____ – founder of Walmart, the world’s largest retailer
7. _____ – Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, designed to control the flow, production and distribution of oil throughout the world
8. _____ – elected President in 1976, struggled with economic problems and hostage crisis in Iran
9. _____ – elected President in 1968, moved the nation to a more conservative direction, only President to resign from office
10. _____ – a group of men working for Nixon’s re-election campaign were caught breaking into the Democratic Party Headquarters in Washington, DC
11. _____ – designed to protect the environment and animal species on the verge of extinction
12. _____ – Carter negotiated peace between historic middle eastern enemies, Egypt and Israel
13. _____ – co-founder of Microsoft who realized the potential of the personal computer
14. _____ – made up of fundamentalists Christians who favored socially conservation agenda
15. _____ – struck down a state law requiring Amish children to attend school past 8th grade(freedom of religion)
16. _____ - economic policy of increasing supply and dropping prices which leads to consumer demand and increase employment
17. _____ – founder of one of the world’s largest cosmetic lines

18. _____ – North American Free Trade Agreement which created a trade association with Mexico and Canada to stimulate the economies
19. _____ – first women appointed to the Supreme Court by Ronald Reagan in 1981
20. _____ – was a critic of the Women’s Liberation Movement, claiming it would reduce the rights of wives and harm the American family
21. _____ – Ronald Reagan’s Vice President, was elected President in 1988
22. _____ – first African-American billionaire and founder of Black Entertainment Television
23. _____ – areas of the Northeast and Midwest with coal and iron resources
25. _____ – the US would try to roll back communism in the Middle East and Asia
26. _____ – appointed Vice President by Nixon and assumes Presidency after Nixon resigns from office
26. _____ - appointed by Pres. Clinton to head up a task force to investigate health care reform
27. _____ - National Rifle Association, became political when it endorsed Ronald Reagan as president
28. _____ - constitutional process of removing an elected official
29. _____ - founder of the largest Hispanic advertising agency in the US
30. _____ - increase in military spending and research to show America’s enemies that it would act to stop aggression
31. _____ - introduced as a program of conservative principals arguing that government was too big
32. _____ – sought to promote conservative policies and attempted to influence legislators to pass conservative legislation
33. _____ – Strategic Defense Initiative, using lasers to shoot down missiles in order to prevent a nuclear attack
34. _____ – ruled that students had the right to wear armbands to school to protest the Vietnam War
35. _____ – Former Arkansas Governor, Elected President in 1992 defeating George H.W. Bush; 2nd President to be impeached
36. _____ – General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade(formally known as the World Trade Organization), formed in 1947 to reduce tariff levels on many goods
37. _____ – in 1979 Iranian students seized the staff at the US embassy In Tehran and held them hostage for more than a year
38. _____ – southwestern region of the United States, experienced population growth as people left the rust belt in search of employment

The New Millennium (2000-2012)

George W. Bush	Department of Homeland Security	Barack Obama
Al Gore Jr.	USA Patriot Act	Sonia Sotomayor
September 11, 2001	War in Iraq	J-I-T Production
World Trade Center	New Orleans Levees	Time-Study Analysis
Pentagon	Hurricane Katrina	Robtics
Osama bin Laden	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	Computer Revolution
al-Qaeda	Financial Crisis of 2008	Genetic Engineering
War on Terror	Presidential Election of 2008	Taliban
Demography	Illegal Immigration	Multinational Corps.
		free enterprise system

1. _____ – former Illinois Senator, first African-American elected President in 2008
2. _____ – US invasion to topple feared dictator Saddam Hussein and prevent him from providing chemical and biological weapons to terrorists groups
3. _____ – the study of population
4. _____ – During Bush’s second term the worst financial crisis in the US since the Great Depression
5. _____ – government spent 700 billion dollars attempting to stimulate the economy by creating jobs and rebuilding infrastructure

6. _____ – information gathered about the production time of a worker and the data used to improve methods of production
7. _____ – former Texas Governor and son of former President Bush, won the presidential election of 2000
8. _____ – targeted by terrorists on 9/11 because of its importance to the economic system of the US
9. _____ – landmark election for grassroots campaigning and use of social media
10. _____ – date that terrorists attacked the United States by flying hijacked planes into the World Trade Center and the Pentagon killing thousands
11. _____ – allows people to use their own economic resources to produce goods and services for sale to others
12. _____ – costliest natural disaster in the recorded history of the US
13. _____ – first Hispanic US Supreme Court Justice and the third female justice to serve on the court
14. _____ – companies move production to countries with less regulations and cheap labor
15. _____ – Clinton's Vice President, Democratic candidate in the election of 2000, lost to Bush
16. _____ – growth of technology to carry out logistical and mathematical functions
17. _____ – allows for the alteration of genetics to help find the cure for many diseases
18. _____ – terrorist organization responsible for the attacks on the WTC
19. _____ – is the branch of technology that deals with the design, construction, operation, and application of robots, to aid in manufacturing, distribution and managing human resources
20. _____ – “just-in-time” uses computers to track the exact time which parts are needed in the production process
21. _____ – leader of the al-Qaeda organization later assassinated by US Navy Seals in Pakistan
22. _____ – military headquarters attacked by terrorists on 9/11
23. _____ – new cabinet level department created to keep the US secure from all threats
24. _____ – allowed the law enforcement officials to conduct sweeping searches and surveillance of suspected terrorists living in the US
25. _____ – group of Islamic fundamentalists in control of the Afghanistan government
26. _____ – global war of those nations that harbored terrorists
27. _____ – failed to hold back the storm surges caused by Hurricane Katrina caused massive flooding
28. _____ – individuals that land on the shores of the US without officially entering the country