

American History II - Final Exam Review

Instructions: READ ALL OF IT CAREFULLY!!!

- **This assignment is MANDATORY for all students.**
- **It counts as TWO TEST GRADES for all students.**
- **It is due the day of the Final Exam.**
- **The answers must be written BY HAND on separate paper.**
- **The answers must be paper-clipped to this packet.**
- **Sharing answers in whole or in part with other students will result in ZEROES for all involved.**
- **Answer the 143 questions below.**

1. How did the transcontinental railroad affect the economy?
2. Grossly unfair laws against African-Americans in the South before the 14th Amendment were called? Afterwards they were called? POSSIBLE ANSWERS: Jim Crow Laws, Black Codes
3. Other than cold winters and dry summers on the Great Plains, which farmers' tool/invention was a key cause of the disappearance of the Cattle Kingdom?
4. What was the turning point of the following wars? → WWI, WWII in the Pacific Theater, WWII in the European Theater, and the Vietnam War
5. In what war was the Inchon Amphibious Landing conducted?
6. What was the Immigrant Restriction Act of 1921 all about?
7. Why did immigrants settle in urban areas?
8. What was President Wilson's political platform in 1916 when he was campaigning for re-election?
9. What were the leading factors drawing the US into WWI?
10. What was the Kellogg-Briand Pact about, and how effective was it?
11. Place the following voting modifications in the correct order: 15th Amendment, grandfather clause, literacy tests, poll tax, Voting Rights Act of 1965, 24th Amendment
12. Why did large numbers of Chinese settle in the West, especially leading up to 1869?
13. Why were the same entrepreneurs called BOTH "Captains of Industry" AND "Robber Barons?"
14. Name the sector of the economy controlled by each of the following: J.P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Carnegie, Vanderbilt.
15. Explain the difference between "vertical integration" and "horizontal integration."
16. Explain "Social Darwinism."
17. Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller believed the gov't had no role in helping the poor. However, they competed to privately help the poor, giving away billions of their own money. Describe some things they did to help the poor.
18. The progressive period's actions helped what people the most?
19. Why did the "Haymarket affair" negatively affect labor unions for decades?
20. What were the problems in society that helped bring about the Progressive Era, and what solutions did the Progressives come up with?
21. What was the purpose of the "Open Door Policy?"
22. Who was the Queen of Hawaii who was overthrown in 1898, when Hawaii was annexed to the United States?
23. U.S. Imperialism from about 1896 to about 1908 included beliefs in American religious, cultural, and racial superiority. Explain this/how it was applied to the policy at that time.
24. Alfred Mahan's "Influence of Sea Power Upon History" influenced a strong US Navy for what reason?
25. Since Henry Ford did NOT build the 1st automobile, he was famous for doing what to the auto industry?
26. What were the factors leading the US into WWI?
27. What war did the US enter because our neutrality of the seas were violated?
28. What war did the US enter because we were bombed?
29. The Kellogg-Briand Pact reflected what goal of the American people?
30. Pres. Wilson said the US was entering the war for what specific reason?

31. During WWI, many African-Americans moved North to take jobs in factories and escape Jim Crow. After the war, what happened to them and why?
32. What were the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, and who was blamed exclusively for the war?
33. After WWI, Americans feared radical groups such as the Communists and anarchists/terrorists' violence would threaten our democracy. Explain how this led to the Red Scare --- who was involved and what were the Palmer raids all about?
34. President Harding campaigned on the theme of a "Return to Normalcy." What does this mean?
35. Harding's administration was riddled with scandal. What was the name of the scandal?
36. Coolidge followed Harding. Why is Coolidge seen as a good president?
37. What was the weakest segment of the economy of the 1920s, foreshadowing the Great Depression?
38. During prohibition, we had organized crime, flappers, and speakeasies. What were speakeasies?
39. What does the "Lost Generation" refer to?
40. What was the Scopes Trial all about?
41. What did the trial and execution of Sacco and Vanzetti represent?
42. What was the real goal of Japan's invasion of Manchuria and other areas in 1931?
43. What New Deal program brought electrical power and its prices down to poverty-stricken areas of the Appalachians?
44. Briefly state what each of the following New Deal agencies/programs did: NRA, CCC, CWA, PWA, AAA, FDIC
45. Which two groups dramatically shifted their political support from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party during the 1st two terms of FDR?
46. What was the difference between FDR's 1st and 2nd New Deal programs?
47. Why did FDR try to increase the number of justices on the Supreme Court from 9 to 15 justices, and how successful was his plan?
48. In March 1936 and March 1938, Hitler violated the Versailles Treaty by taking over what two places?
49. Between WWI and WWII, how did the relationship between Germany and European leaders slowly change (especially from the early 1920s to the mid 1930s)?
50. Which country lost crucial territory as a result of the appeasement policy of Great Britain and France in the Munich Conference in September 1938? Did Germany already violently invade ANY country with its military by the time of the Munich Conference?
51. Describe the US "Lend-Lease" Policy to Great Britain and the Soviet Union. Why was it unpopular in the US?
52. What was the IMMEDIATE reason for US entry into WWII?
53. What was the major reason for the US entering WWI and what was the Sussex Pledge?
54. How did our island hopping help win WWII in the Pacific?
55. When did the income tax become effective, and what amendment legalized it?
56. After WWII the United States was confronted with Communism's threat. What agency was established under the Truman administration to gather intelligence from activity by the Soviet Union?
57. Suburbanization was created during the period after WWII because of the Federal Highway Act of 1957 and housing loans under the GI Bill of 1944. What project in NY is often considered as the first suburb?
58. What becomes necessary when people move out to the suburbs?
59. What is De Facto segregation and what does it have to do with the suburbs?
60. What is De Jure segregation and what does it have to do with the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision?
61. Explain what the Cold War was.
62. What was the Truman Doctrine and what situation in Europe caused it?
63. What was the Eisenhower Doctrine and what situation in the Middle East caused it?
64. How were Vietnam and Korea part of the Containment Doctrine?
65. The Korean War was an action supported by the United Nations. The Vietnam was not supported by the UN. Explain why these situations were treated differently by the UN.
66. What are SEATO, NATO and the Warsaw Pact?
67. What is the big deal with Nixon opening the door of China?
68. What is the 1994 "Contract with America"?
69. What is the court case that overthrew *Plessy v. Ferguson*?

70. This question is worth the same as 6 ordinary questions:

Define the following Supreme Court decisions:

● Schechter v. US	● Korematsu v. US	● Brown v. Board of Education	● Gideon v. Wainwright
● Miranda v. AZ	● Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools		

71. When Nixon and JFK had a TV debate in 1960, those listening to the debate on the radio said Nixon won. Those watching on TV said Kennedy won. Why was it perceived that JFK won and what impact did that have on the Election?
72. What was the most dangerous Cold War confrontation?
73. JFK accepted the Domino Theory in Vietnam, but favored limited _____.
74. Who advocated non-violence in the Civil Rights Movement?
75. What did Stokely Carmichael advocate?
76. In what way did the Civil Rights Act of 1964 affect employers and job training programs?
77. The New Frontier and Great Society programs of JFK and LBJ were designed to help resolve what problems?
78. What Federal programs made the Federal Government responsible for solving poverty and social justice?
79. What programs did Betty Friedan begin and promote? What book did she write?
80. How did OPEC affect the US economy in 1973?
81. Who were the candidates for president in 1976 and what influenced the election?
82. Who was the political outsider in the 1976 presidential election?
83. When was the EPA created and for what specific reasons?
84. Was Reagan effective in his programs to cut government spending on “big government” and other programs like research and social programs?
85. What did Pres. Eisenhower mean by “Creeping Socialism?”
86. What was the “Checkers Speech” all about?
87. Was Reaganomics (cutting taxes to stimulate business investment in workers and goods production) effective in creating a good economy and ending high inflation?
88. Reagan and Gorbachev worked well together. What were Gorbachev’s plans of Glasnost and Perestroika?
89. The Cold War affected the American society by giving them a great fear of what?
90. During the Cold War, why did many Americans have bomb shelters built in the basements of their homes?
91. What was the result of Watergate?
92. Reaganomics was a supply-side economics plan. Explain what this means/how it works.
93. Define Ford’s WIN Program, and explain why it was least responsible for the inflation of the 1970s.
94. What are the main reasons that lots of heavy industry has moved to the South (Sun Belt)?
95. About 1900 the Western Frontier was ending. What did Frederick Jackson Turner publish then? What was the thesis of his document?
96. What rationale did FDR use to try to pack the Supreme Court with six new justices?
97. Define the following programs and the President that goes with it: Square Deal, New Nationalism, New Freedom, New Deal, Fair Deal, and Great Society
98. President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal programs during the Great Depression cost money that the United States didn’t have. The nation went into a lot of debt. What do we call that type of spending?
99. What is Levittown?
100. Who is credited as the 1st African-American major league baseball player?
101. Define/Describe the role Carter had at the Camp David Accords.
102. What caused high gasoline prices in Carter’s time, and what effect did it have on the US economy?
103. During President George H.W. Bush’s administration, what was Desert Storm about?
104. Who are the permanent members of the UN Security Council and what power do they have?
105. If all the permanent members of the Security Council must approve a UN action before it can take effect, how did the UN approve war against Communist North Korea after it invaded South Korea? (HINT: There has been 1 major change on the council’s membership between then and now)
106. Describe what Harding and the Teapot Dome Scandal were about.
107. Describe how the Sedition Acts of WWI restricted freedom.
108. Define the Patriot Act under Pres. G.W. Bush.

109. What was the philosophy of T. Roosevelt and busting trusts?
110. Define the ICC and how the Hepburn Act strengthened it.
111. What was the Populist political platform?
112. Connect the Scopes Trial to the evolution controversy of the 1920s.
113. Connect the Cross of Gold Speech to the policy proposal of bi-metallism.
114. How did America's goal of access to foreign markets lead the US into our brief age of Imperialism?
115. Why was the League of Nations rejected by the Senate?
116. Truman's integration of the military took place after what war?
117. Why is the Vietnam War's My Lai Massacre a lesson on military atrocities?
118. Why did Sputnik cause a sudden American effort to emphasize math and science in public schools?
119. How did Senator Joseph McCarthy devastate the 1st Amendment rights for many Americans?
120. Why did the US implement an embargo against Cuba?
121. Who wrote "Civil Disobedience?" Name two famous people in the 20th century who put it into action.
122. How did the Dawes Act force Indians to adopt America's culture?
123. What are Black Lists and Yellow Dog Contracts?
124. What is the purpose of the NLRB, passed during the New Deal?
125. How did Social Darwinism justify the gap between the wealthy and the poor?
126. What protest did Rosa Parks start?
127. Define the role Dr. King had in SCLC in Montgomery, Alabama, in both 1955 and 1964.
128. What was the purpose of JFK's Alliance for Progress?
129. What is the difference between 1960s "hippies" and 1980s "yuppies"?
130. Money was diverted from the "Great Society" programs to fund the Vietnam War under what Democratic Party president?
131. Who was the Supreme Court Chief Justice whose court expanded the privileges of accused criminals?
132. What incident is responsible for the federal government placing severe restrictions on the building and running of Atomic Energy plants?
133. What president unsuccessfully supported "Universal Healthcare" coverage in the 1990s?
134. What president successfully got "Universal Healthcare" approved in 2010 and doubled the nation's debt?
135. President Clinton sent our Armed Forces to what southeastern European country that was perpetrating "ethnic cleansing"?
136. Describe Nixon's revenue sharing with states.
137. Define New Federalism.
138. Define the New Right.
139. Describe the Roe v. Wade decision and why it divided America culturally.
140. What role did Nixon have in the early part of the Watergate scandal that doomed his presidency?
141. What is the difference between al-Qaeda and the Taliban?
142. How many people were killed on the 9/11 attacks, and what three targets were successfully attacked that day?
143. Why was the Guantanamo detention camp for terrorists controversial?

TEACHER PROVIDED INFORMATION YOU NEED TO KNOW FOR THE NCFE

- Revenue Sharing is where the Federal Government gives states block grants of money with no strings attached.
- Margaret Sanger opened the 1st "Birth Control Clinic" later called Planned Parenthood and advocated using birth control methods, especially to the poor - 1st to do this!
- The Transcontinental Railroad was built primarily by Chinese and Irish immigrants.
- On the Great Plains, steel windmills were used to pump water from the ground to irrigate.
- The Chinese Exclusion Act was the result of "nativism."
- Chinese exclusion prompted Americans to pass other laws to restrict new immigrants and others.
- Farms changed during the period 1870 to 1900 due to populist farmers forming farm cooperatives.
- During the late 1800s, railroad rates for the farmer were much higher in the Western than the Eastern US.
- The Progressive Era's success was partly due to the increase in newspapers and journalism in general. The progressives' goals were explained and advertised in newspapers --- it got the word out to the people.
- Factory workers (the working class) benefited the most from the progressive period.

- Yellow Journalism during the Progressive Era uncovered scandals, corruption, and stirs up emotions in its readers.
- Marcus Garvey is the black militant leader in the 1920s with his “Back to Africa” program that went bankrupt. He is a hero to the Black Panthers.
- The United Nation’s Security Council’s mission is to prevent World War III and crimes against humanity.
- Suburban growth was caused by the 1956 Federal Highway Act. Whites moved out of the cities and into suburbs, thus causing the “inner cities” into a lot of poverty and decay that some never recovered from.
- Pres. Carter is most known for the Iran Hostage Crisis and the Camp David Accords.
- Lyndon B. Johnson is known for starting Medicare and Medicaid. His war on poverty was called the “Great Society.”
- The 1960s and 70s counterculture (beatnik/hippy culture) had people living in collective enclaves like Haight-Ashbury in San Francisco.
- During the Vietnam War, television greatly influenced public opinion against the war. TV reporter Walter Cronkite (early 1960s through early 1980s) was the “most trusted man in America” and his opinions had great political power.
- Pollution was decreased in the 1970s by the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and other environmental laws.
- NATO has enforced peace in Bosnia and Kosovo (both were formerly parts of Yugoslavia) since the 1990s.
- When Fidel Castro announced Cuba was Communist in 1961, the US ended diplomatic relations with Cuba for over 50 years and the Soviet Union began giving Cuba economic and military aid.
- Alliance for Progress was a US government program to provide aid for Latin America.
- The Peace Corps was JFK’s program to help underprivileged countries all over the world.
- The Black Panthers and black militants in general were tired of the non-violence movement.
- The Immigration Act of 1965 greatly increased the number of non-Europeans in the US, especially Asians and Hispanic & Latinos.
- The 1973 energy crisis, during Pres. Nixon’s administration, was caused by an oil embargo by OPEC nations reacting to American military aid to Israel.
- The SDI (strategic defense initiative) had the goal to destroy nuclear missiles in space coming into the US. Its critics nicknamed it the “Star Wars” program.
- Asian-Americans were the fastest growing ethnic group in the 1980s & 2nd fastest from now going back to 1965.
- Most immigrants to the US in the late 1800s and early 1900s were from Southern and Eastern Europe (“new” immigrants) --- they were from Slavic and/or Catholic countries, where they had an above-average number of anarchists, socialists and communists.
- The US had its brief age of imperialism in the late 1800s and early 1900s because it needed new markets for its manufactured goods and it needed coaling stations for its navy.
- Eugene Debs was a socialist and the President of the American Railway Union as well as a presidential candidate for the Socialist Party.
- The Knights of Labor union was largely destroyed by the Pullman Strike where federal troops broke up the strike and Eugene Debs was arrested, tried and sentenced to prison for the strikers stopping the US mail.
- Secretary of State Hay promoted the Open Door Policy was intended to keep China open to trade with the US despite China’s coastal areas and river valleys being controlled by Europeans.
- Lincoln Steffens, Ida Tarbell and Jacob Riis were all “muckrakers” who were exposing the Robber Barons’ ruthless business tactics and the terrible poverty in American cities.
- T. Roosevelt signed the Pure Food and Drug Act into law as a result of Upton Sinclair’s book “The Jungle.”
- The mail order catalogue helped to sell a vast array of products to everyone, particularly people far from cities.
- Know that the acquisition of Hawaii is a separate issue from acquiring land from Spain in the Spanish-American War and that the US wanted Hawaii for a naval base.
- Know that China’s Open Door Policy was made to protect American economic interests in China.
- Know that the Indians were denied the right to vote until the 1924 Native American Suffrage Act.
- Know that the Jim Crow Laws and reading tests denied blacks and poor whites the right to vote.
- Know that due to the needs of WWI and WWII, migration to urban areas took place to work in factories.
- Know that the bombing of Pearl Harbor is the immediate cause of America’s entry into WWII.
- Know that after the Civil War, Americans were after Indians’ land and ranchers wanted their land the most.
- Know that the Populists wanted federal government regulation of monopolies and control of railroads.

- Know that the Progressives were professionally-educated people who got the “wants” of the Populists to become law --- the 16th through 19th Amendments, busting monopolies/trusts, the initiative & referendum, recall elections, direct primary elections, and other actions to give more power to the people.
- Know about Henry Ford: his assembly line for cars and his division of labor produced less expensive cars that his workers could afford.
- Know: 19th Century Americans began to reject “new immigrants.” Nativism is against immigration, and it was especially strong against Southern and Eastern Europeans. There was also the Chinese Exclusion Act (a total ban on them) and T. Roosevelt’s “Gentlemen’s Agreement” excluded most Japanese as well.
- Know that in the 1890s we have Populists. They were usually farmers’ alliances/Grange Movement.
- Know the results of the Spanish-American War (mainly fought in Cuba): US got Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines. Hawaii is annexed during this time, but is not a part of the war.
- Know that the Teller Amendment said the US would not annex Cuba, but that the Platt Amendment allowed the US to interfere in Cuban affairs and gave us a coaling station for the navy in Cuba (now known as Guantanamo Bay)
- Know about WWI: The Zimmermann Telegram, unrestricted submarine warfare, the sinking of the Lusitania, the Sussex Pledge, Wilson campaigned for a 2nd term with “He kept us out of the War.” After German unrestricted submarine warfare in 1917, he asked Congress to declare war to “make the world safe for democracy.” It was the 1st war to use lots of weapons of mass destruction: machine guns, poison gas, tanks, flamethrowers, etc.
- Know about 1919’s Versailles Treaty: The 14 Points gave nations the right of self-determination and freedom of the seas. The League of Nations was Wilson’s #1 goal, but he can’t get it ratified by a Republican Senate because it would entangle US in foreign wars and politics. The US became an isolationist nation. The main players at the Versailles conference were Clemenceau from France, Orlando from Italy, David Lloyd George from Britain, and Wilson from the US (1st serving president to travel overseas).
- Know that Harding was elected president under an isolationist platform just after WWI.
- Know that Harding died and Coolidge became President. Coolidge was the governor of Massachusetts during the Red Scare who broke up the Boston Police Strike. He was then elected as Harding’s Vice President.
- Know about the Red Scare: Communists were very active. Palmer raided suspected communists. Don’t get confused with the 2nd Red Scare of the 1940s/50s and Sen. Joseph McCarthy’s hearings after WWII. He accused many in the government of being communist. HUAC (House Un-American Activities Committee) had a similar function and made Nixon famous.
- Know about the 1924 Immigration Restriction Act: Nativists were against Southern and Eastern European immigrants (new immigrants always work for a lower wage and thus threaten “native born” American workers)
- Know about the widening wage gap between workers and managers/owners of businesses around 1900 and the 1920s.
- Know about major union events: The Knights of Labor (Haymarket) and the Pullman Strike failed with unskilled workers and that the AFL (Samuel Gompers) is successful because it represents craft/skilled workers and could get higher wages etc. The CIO later formed under John L. Lewis, and later after that, merged with the AFL.
- Know about 1920s prosperity: women have more freedom than ever before but their wages were low.
- Know the relationship between WWI and the Great Migration: African-Americans moved from the South to the North for industrial jobs to support the war effort. Women began working also. After WWI, many of them lost their jobs to returning veterans.
- Know about early labor union history (until about 1900): the government, media, and public were against unions.
- Know that during the Great Depression, under FDR: the Wagner Act created the NLRB, which gave unions many rights, such as collective bargaining. It also outlawed black lists, etc.
- Know that in the 1920s (post WWI): there were changes in American society and moral decline, reflected in the literature of the Lost Generation.
- Know about 1920s extremists: the KKK, nativists, and religious fundamentalists did not discriminate against white Anglo-Saxon protestants, but did against most other people.
- Know about the Treaty of Versailles (ended WWI): included harsh treatment of Germany and that the treaty and the Great Depression combined to help Hitler’s rise to power in 1933.
- Know about the 1929 Stock Market Crash and Pres. Hoover: the only thing he pushed hard on was the RFC (Reconstruction Finance Corporation), which did little to help the businesses that really needed it.

- Know about 1933: FDR becomes president & pushes the New Deal (TVA, CCC, AAA, WPA for artists, etc.). His “Court Packing” scheme was a power-play for himself that never passes. The Supreme Court was striking down FDR’s programs, so he wanted to increase the Court Justices from 9 to 15 so they would not strike down his programs, like they did with the NIRA and CCC.
- Know about pre-WWII events in Europe: The Soviet Union signed a nonaggression treaty with Hitler. Hitler wanted it so the USSR wouldn’t strike back when Hitler invaded Poland, which started WWII in Europe.
- Know about pre-WWII events in Asia: Japan invaded Manchuria and China to gain industrial resources for their economy.
- Know about early WWII events: After Poland fell, there was a “phony war” then Hitler invaded Holland and pushed British and French troops to Dunkirk where there was the largest evacuation in history. France fell, there was a Battle of Britain (an air war where Hitler failed), US was isolationist at first with Cash & Carry, FDR made a “destroyers for bases” deal with Britain, then made a “Lend-Lease” deal to save the free world, then Japan bombed Pearl Harbor on 12/7/1941 and US entered WWII.
- Know about WWII turning points: In the Pacific it was Midway, in Europe it was the Soviets beating the Germans in Stalingrad. In Africa it was the Battle of El Alamein, when Britain beat the Germans.
- Know that the main method the government paid for WWI and WWII was selling Liberty Bonds.
- Know that during WWII the US gov’t built camps to confine Japanese that had been living on the West Coast. In the Korematsu case, the Supreme Court said this was ok because of national security.
- Know about post-WWII events: The United Nations was created in 1945: the Security Council was powerful; five permanent nations in it are: USA, France, Britain, Russia, and China. They must all agree for any action to be passed. China’s seat was controlled by the “free” gov’t of China until Nixon gave it to Communist China in 1971.
- Know that after World War II, the GI Bill gave free college and cheap housing loans to military veterans.
- Know that Levittowns were the first suburban housing developments in the US.
- Know that WWII technology helped civilians: sonar → TV, heavy bombers → civilian airlines, nuclear bombs → nuclear energy
- After WWII, men coming home had money and their wives had money from working in industry to help the war effort. That surplus of money after WWII increased consumer demand, thus keeping many women in the work force.
- Know about the Cold War: 2 superpowers oppose each other (US & USSR). The Soviets gained the atom bomb in 1949. The US and USSR got the H-Bomb by the early 1950s. China went communist in 1949, and the nationalist gov’t fled to Taiwan and the communists controlled all of mainland China.
- Know that the USSR tried to convert nations to communism. The US combatted this with the Truman Doctrine (containment policy). NATO created as a mutual defense organization against the USSR. USSR created Warsaw Pact to counter NATO. The USSR began to influence the Middle East. Egypt buddied up with the USSR, and that led to...
- ... President Eisenhower declaring the Eisenhower Doctrine (massive retaliation --- to include nuclear weapons) if the USSR invaded the Middle East by force.
- Know that the Domino Theory during the Cold War hypothesized that if one nation fell to communism, so would the next, then another, etc.
- Know that the Marshall Plan was a post-WWII financial aid package to Western Europe to strengthen them in an effort to make communism less attractive to their people.
- Know that the US gave about \$400 million in military aid to Greece and Turkey so communism wouldn’t spread.
- Know that Sputnik was the 1st satellite in space, launched by the USSR. The US was behind in technology, so it put money into the schools to make scientists (math & science). USSR sent the 1st man into space. Alan Shepard was the 1st American in space, while John Glenn was the 1st American in orbit. US was the only nation to put men on the moon in 1969, using Apollo 11 and the Eagle was the craft that actually landed on the moon.
- Know Israel was created as an independent nation in British-controlled Palestine by the UN in 1948.
- Know that at the Little Rock Central High School in Arkansas, Eisenhower had to send troops to enforce integration.
- Know that Eisenhower called FDR’s New Deal “Creeping Socialism” but supported welfare-type programs because people wanted them.
- Know that Engle vs. Vitale took prayer out of public schools in 1962.

- Know the Tinker vs. Des Moines school district supported free speech for students protesting the Vietnam War.
- Know about early African-American leaders: Marcus Garvey's "Back to Africa" and the United Negro Improvement Association (UNIA); Booker T. Washington's belief that a 1st class citizenship should be earned through learning a trade (Tuskegee Institute); W.E.B. DuBois disagreed with Booker T. and demanded 1st class citizenship. He helped to found the NAACP at the Niagara Conference.
- Know about LBJ's Great Society: it was a top-heavy set of welfare programs, including Medicare, Medicaid, increased welfare, very expensive. The US went into a lot of debt because of this, plus the Vietnam War. Now these programs are the most-expensive programs in the federal budget.
- Know that Reagan increased the debt due to military spending combined with tax cuts, his deregulation of businesses and the bailout of failed Savings and Loans banks made the debt worse too.
- Know about Jerry Falwell and the Moral Majority's support of Pres. Reagan.
- Know about the Iran-Contra Scandal: Ollie North & others sold weapons to Iran and used the money to illegally fund the Contras fighting against the communist Sandinista gov't in Nicaragua.
- Know about the Tiananmen Square massacre against students demanding freedom in China in 1989.
- Know about the Whitewater scandal and Special Prosecutor Kenneth Starr's investigation of Clinton and his administration.
- Know about President Carter and OPEC's 2nd oil embargo and high oil prices/inflation that helped ruin the economy and his presidency.
- Know that today, the US gets most of its immigrants from Latin America and Asia.
- Know that the Berlin Wall being torn down in 1989 was the visible symbol of ending the Cold War, but it actually ended when the Soviet Union fell apart in 1991. This was all during Pres. George H.W. Bush's term.
- Remember that the US and USSR never fought directly during the Cold War, but we had the Korean Conflict (a UN-sponsored war) and the Vietnam War during that time.
- Know that Lt. William Calley in Vietnam led the slaughter of several innocent men, women and children in a Vietnamese village.
- Know that the War Powers Act in 1973 was the result of the Vietnam War. It limits presidential power because he must notify Congress within 2 days of committing troops to a war zone and have Congressional approval within 60 days or he must withdraw troops.
- Know the Sun Belt is the Southern, Southwestern, and West Coast of the US. This is where high-tech industries and people have moved in the last 30-40 years.
- Know that the rapidly-growing number of the elderly are now creating a crisis in funding Social Security and Medicare, but their numbers and political awareness make them a powerful political group who often get what they want.
- Know that the federal government has tended to get more involved in our lives over the last 60-70 years.
- Know the US has had the military in Europe since the end of WWII to stop communism's spread.
- Know that under Pres. George H.W. Bush (George W's father), the US fought in Operation Desert Storm where Iraq was pushed out of Kuwait and protected Saudi Arabia. Iraq had invaded Kuwait and threatened the Saudis. This was a UN-approved action to go to war against Iraq and was the fastest, least-bloody war America ever had.
- Know that Pres. George W. Bush launched "Operation Enduring Freedom," the name given to the wars in Iraq (ended under Obama) and Afghanistan (still ongoing).
- Know the immigration restriction acts: Immigration Restriction Act (1921) --- favored "old" immigrants from Northern and Western Europe and restricted "new" immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe (Catholics, Orthodox, and Slavic people); Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) barred all Chinese and Gentlemen's Agreement (1907) informally barred most Japanese; McCarran-Walter Act --- quota system for immigrants that discriminated against immigrants from Asia and from Central and Southern Europe.
- Students often confuse al-Qaeda and the Taliban. Al-Qaeda was the terrorist group led by Saudi billionaire Osama bin Laden who declared war on the US in the 1990s because we supported the Saudi royal gov't and Israel. These terrorists began attacks while Clinton was president, getting ever bolder, until the 9/11 attacks a few months into G.W. Bush's presidency. The Taliban was an extremely oppressive type of Muslim gov't that controlled Afghanistan at the time and let al-Qaeda operate and plan out of there.
- About 3,000 innocent people were killed on the 9/11 attacks and al-Qaeda was able to destroy both towers of the World Trade Center in NYC and heavily damage the Pentagon across the river from DC.

- The Guantanamo detention camp for terrorists was controversial for a few reasons. It was kind of like a hybrid camp: the detainees could be held without charges and interrogated without lawyers like a prisoner-of-war camp, but because al-Qaeda wasn't a nation that fought under the Geneva rules of war they could be held for as long as necessary and US interrogators could use "extreme questioning" like sleep deprivation and doctor-supervised waterboarding.

FREQUENTLY USED VOCABULARY AND TERMS ON NCFE

Instructions: READ ALL OF IT CAREFULLY!!!

- **This assignment is OPTIONAL for all students.**
 - **It ONLY counts if BOTH of these conditions are met (this avoids your attempt at short-cutting):**
 - **You did the Mandatory portion of the Review Packet AND**
 - **Scored a 90% or above on the Mandatory portion**
- **It counts as one TEST grade for all students.**
- **It is due the day of the Final Exam.**
- **The answers must be written BY HAND on the same paper as the first portion, stapled to it**
- **The answers from both parts must be paper-clipped to this packet.**
- **Sharing answers in whole or in part with other students will result in ZEROES for all involved.**
- **Answer the 54 questions below.**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Amnesty ● Appeasement ● Automation ● Bicameral ● Bipartisan ● Buffer ● Business cycle ● Containment ● Creditor nation ● Deficit spending ● Deflation ● Depression (economic, not psychological) ● Detente ● Entrepreneur ● Escalation ● Excise tax ● Glasnost ● Gold standard ● Habeas corpus ● Impeach ● Imperialism ● Implied powers ● Isolationism ● Judicial review ● Laissez faire ● Loose constructionist ● Nationalism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● New Federalism ● Nullification ● Perestroika ● Philanthropy ● Platform (political context) ● Relationship between tax qualifications and voter increase ● Pragmatism (aka Realpolitik) ● Real wages ● Recession ● Reparations ● Separation of powers ● Social Darwinism ● Social Gospel ● Socialism ● Cause, result of, and effect of President Clinton's impeachment ● Speculation ● Spoils system ● Strict constructionist ● Subversives ● Supply-side economics (aka "trickle-down") ● Tariff ● Tenement ● Trade deficit ● trusts ● Veto ● Welfare capitalism ● Yellow journalism |
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