***NC Final Exam Review Packet***

**I. THE WEST**

**A**. People began traveling West in large numbers shortly after the Civil War. The were looking for cheap

land, new opportunities and gold. This caused a number of conflicts with Native Americans whose land shrunk and shrunk as whites moved west. By the 1900's the frontier had virtually been conquered, and many Native Americans were forced to live on RESERVATIONS. Since Native American land had been acquired the new goal of the government was ASSIMILATION or MAKING NATIVE AMERICANS LIKE WHITES. The government did this by forcing Native Americans to farm, forcibly taking their children to white boarding schools, etc... The **DAWES SEVERALTY ACT** was one such assimilation program. It:

1. BROKE UP TRIBAL LANDS

2. BROKE UP INDIAN TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS

3. SOLD THE BEST LAND FROM THE RESERVATIONS TO WHITES.

**B**. Helen Hunt Jackson wrote “A Century of Dishonor” highlighting the ways in which the U.S. government has misled the Native Americans over the years.

C. **The Homestead Act** gave cheap or free land on the great plains to anyone who would improve it in

five years. This helped settle the great plains.

**II. THE GILDED AGE (1870'S UNTIL ABOUT 1910)**

**A**. The GILDED AGE was the period when America grew as a world and industrial power. Mark Twin coined the term Gilded Age to reflect that on the surface, America was becoming a land of wealth and new technology, but underneath was a nation of poverty.

**B**. Many new inventions fueled this growth:

1. BESSEMER PROCESS: NEW PROCESS FOR TURNING IRON INTO STEEL

2. LIGHT BULB: THOMAS EDISON

3. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL: TELEPHONE

4. TYPEWRITER: CHRISTOPER SHOLES

5. ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINE: ELIAS HOWE

**C**. All these new inventions made great changes in American society and culture.

**D**. During this time **BIG BUSINESS EMERGED**. These were **MONOPOLIES** or companies that

control an entire industry. Some of the heads of these companies were JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, ANDREW CARNEGIE, JP MORGAN. Some people referred to the as **Robber Barons** because they made money off of cheap, immigrant labor and terrible working conditions. They believed in free enterprise, **LAISSEZ FAIRE** approach to business (WHERE THE GOVERNMENT LETS BUSINESS DO AS IT LIKES), and the idea of **SOCIAL DARWINISM**, that the rich deserve their riches because they are stronger and the weak deserve to be poor because they have poor traits.

**E.** Monopolies were either created by using **Vertical (**buying all means of production**) or Horizontal**

(buying out competitors that sell the same product) I**ntegration**.

**F**. Writers like **HORATIO ALGER** justified these men's wealth through his RAGS TO RICHES

STORIES.

**G**. During this time, IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA PEAKED. Immigrants came from all over, but

early on they came mainly from WESTERN EUROPE. After about 1890 they came from EASTERN EUROPE. Immigrants FROM CHINA WERE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST HARSHLY. In fact, the US government even outlawed Chinese immigration with the **Chinese Exclusionary Act**—the first act to limit immigration in the US. Immigrants from EUROPE IMMIGRATED TO ELLIS ISLAND. When they got off the boat, they frequently moved to cities where they formed LARGE IMMIGRANT NEIGHBORHOODS.

**H**. As our population grew so did the problems of cities. There were various attempts to solve these

problems such as:

1. JANE ADDAMS' HULL HOUSE. Hull House was a SETTLEMENT HOUSE where

IMMIGRANTS AND THE POOR COULD GET JOB TRAINING AND EDUCATION.

2. POLITICAL MACHINES were corrupt political parties who provided services to immigrants in

exchange for votes.

**I**. The PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT also tried to SOLVE THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH

INDUSTRIALIZATION. Progressive Reforms focused on:

1. PROMOTING MORAL REFORM: Getting rid of alcohol, etc...

2. CREATING ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL REFORM: Secret ballot, Direct election of

senators, etc..

3. FOSTERING EFFICENCY: **the assembly line system (Henry Ford)**

4. BREAKING UP MONOPOLIES—**Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Acts**

5. Making government less corrupt—**Pendleton** **Act (Civil Service Act)**

6.Helping the poor and immigrants**—Jane Addams and Hull House**

**J**. There were a group of journalists like LINCOLN STEFFANS, IDA TARBELL, JACOB RIIS (How the Other half Lives), AND UPTON SINCLAIR who were called **MUCKRAKERS** because they tried to expose corruption and scandal in business and government. For instance, UPTON SINCLAIR wrote an expose on the meat industry called **THE JUNGLE** which helped get the Pure Food and Drug Act and Meat Inspection Act passed.

**K**. TEDDY ROOSEVELT (SQUARE DEAL), WILLIAM TAFT, AND WOODROW WILSON (NEW

FREEDOM) WERE ALL PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS. They all tried to use the power of the

Federal Government to move away from laissez-faire polices and improve society through new laws.

**L**. During this time LABOR UNIONS, WHICH PROMOTED WORKERS' RIGHTS became more

Powerful.

a) **Knights of Labor**—first large union allowed anyone to join. Was not overly successful.

b) **American Federation of Labor (AFL**)—led by Samuel Gompers this union was for skilled

workers only and focused on “bread and butter” issues like higher wages and better working conditions. This was the most successful of the labor unions.

c) Sometimes violence broke out like at the **Haymarket Square** riot. This violence often made

unions look bad as they were seen as the cause of the death and destruction that resulted.

**M**. Another movement THE **POPULIST MOVEMENT** (what the Wizard of Oz was about!!) tried to

advocate for RIGHTS OF **FARMERS**. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN was the leader of the Populist Movement. Bryan was NOT SUCESSFUL IN HIS CAMPAIGN FOR PRESIDENT BECAUSE HE COULDN'T GET A BROAD ENOUGH BASE OF SUPPORT FOR HIS MOVEMENT.

1. The Populists wanted things like **FREE SILVER**. They did not like the Banks or the Railroads because the Populists believed that they exploited farmers. Many of the Populists goals will be achieved later on during the Progressive Era (Direct election of senators, increased government regulation of business, a graduated income tax)

**N**. During this time, African Americans were working for greater rights. They suffered under JIM CROW

LAWS which essentially REPLACED SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH.

**O**. The case of PLESSY V. FERGUSON (1896) supported JIM CROW LAWS by saying that YOU

COULD HAVE SEPERATE FACILITIES FOR BLACK AND WHITES AS LONG AS THEY WERE EQUAL.

**P**. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON AND WEB DUBOIS worked for equal rights for African Americans,

but in different ways.

1. WASHINGTON: Believed that African Americans would achieve equality by improving their

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES. He focused on training African Americans in TRADE AND MECHANICAL SKILLS, AND DOMESTIC WORK.

2. DUBOIS: Believed that whites must ACCEPT THE TALENTED TENTH, OR THE

TALEND TEN PERCENT OF AFRICAN AMERICANS IMMEDIATELY.

3. The NIAGARA MOVEMENT, led by Du Bois and other leading African-Americans, eventually led to the NAACP, an organization that would use legal means to challenge segregation.

**III. IMPERIALISM**

**A**. As America became a world power, we needed to expand our influence, acquire territories for raw

materials, and for markets for our products. This is called IMPERIALISM.

**B**. In the 1860's we BOUGHT ALASKA FROM RUSSIA

**C**. In the 1890's we ANNEXED HAWAII after taking it over to protect American business.

**D**. In 1898 we fought a war with Spain called the SPANISH AMERICAN WAR. We went to war for

several reasons:

1. Exaggerated JOURNALISM called YELLOW JOURNALISM in America made people

hate the Spanish for the terrible things they were supposedly doing to Cuba.

2. The newspapers said that SPAIN BLEW UP OUR SHIP THE **USS MAINE**.

**E**. WE WON THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR and in the TREATY OF PARIS which ended the war:

1. We agreed that CUBA WOULD BE INDEPENDENT. However, later on we made Cuba add

the PLATT AMMENDMENT to its Constitution which gave the US the right to intervene in Cuba's affairs to protect our interests. This made Cuba our PROTECTORATE or a COUNTRY WHOSE AFFAIRS ARE PARTIALLY CONTROLED BY ANOTHER COUNTRY.

2. In the Treaty of Paris we also WON PUERTO RICO AND GUAM

3. WE BOUGHT THE PHILIPPINES FROM SPAIN

**F**. The US secured its influence in **China** by writing the **OPEN DOOR** NOTES which demanded that

China remain open, and that the special privileges of European nations there be abolished. This was so that the US could have access to its markets.

**G**. The US also "took" the PANAMA CANAL ZONE from Columbia/Panama, so that we could have a

faster way from the Atlantic to the Pacific than going around South America.

**H**. We sent the **GREAT WHITE FLEET** of ships to JAPAN to impress them with our naval strength.

**I**. President THEODORE ROOSEVELT reasserted our power in the world through the **ROOSEVELT**

**COROLLARY TO THE MONROE DOCTRINE** which not only warned Europe to keep out of Latin America, but said that THE US RESERVED THE RIGHT TO ACT AS A POLICE POWER IN LATIN AMERICA.

**IV. WORLD WAR I**

**A**. The four main long term causes of WWI were:

1. NATIONALISM: EXTREME PRIDE IN ONE'S COUNTRY

2. IMPERIALISM: ACQUIRING COLONIES

3. MILLITARISM: BUILDING UP OF ARMED FORCES

4. ALLIANCES: PACTS BETWEEN COUNTRIES TO AID ONE ANOTHER IN CASE

THEY ARE ATTACKED.

**B.** These four things had been causing tension in Europe prior to the outbreak of war.

**C**. The spark that set off these tensions was THE ASSASINATION OF THE ARCHDUKE OF

AUSTRIA HUNGARY, FRANZ FERDINAND, BY A SERBIAN. The Serbs had just been annexed by Austria Hungary. Serbia had an alliance with Russia, so when AUSTRIA HUNGARY DECLARED WAR ON SERBIA IN 1914, the alliance system was set in motion. The alliances were:

1. ALLIES: ENGLAND, FRANCE, RUSSIA, SERBIA AND IN 1917 THE UNITED STATES

2. CENTRAL POWERS: GERMANY AND AUSTRIA HUNGARY

**D**. MOST AMERICANS DID NOT BELIEVE WE SHOULD JOIN THE WAR WHEN IT BROKE

OUT. It was too far away and we had too many immigrants representing both sides. Furthermore, we were trading with both sides. Woodrow Wilson won the Presidential election with the slogan, "HE KEPT US OUT OF WAR."

**E**. When the Germans SANK THE LUSITANIA a British passenger ship carrying American citizens,

America got closer to war. GERMANY RESUMED UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINE WARFARE AND BEGAN BOMBING OUR SHIPS AGAIN. This, in addition to the ZIMMERMANN TELEGRAM which SUGGESTED AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN MEXICO AND GERMANY SHOULD THE US JOIN THE WAR brought the war home and we declared war in 1917.

**F**. Woodrow Wilson, our president during WWI, said we were fighting to "MAKE THE WORLD SAFE

FOR DEMOCRACY."

**G**. We got ready for the war in a number of ways: We passed a draft - the SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT;

we planted Victory Gardens; the COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION spread pro-war propaganda and convinced people to support the war.

**H**. There was a lot of FEAR OF IMMIGRANTS or **NATIVISM** during the war, particularly directed

against Germans. The government also prevented people from speaking out against the government or the war effort through the **ESPIONAGE AND SEDITION ACTS**. These acts were said to be legal by the Supreme Court in ***Schenck v. US***—another example of how freedom of speech is limited during time of war.

**I**. The war ended in 1918. The ALLIES WON. The treaty that ended the war was called the **TREATY**

**OF VERSAILLES**. Among other things it:

1. Contained a WAR GUILT CLAUSE, forcing Germany to accept totally responsibility for the

war.

2. Forced Germany to PAY REPARATIONS OR WAR DAMAGES (which it didn't have the

money to pay)

3. It made a lot of new nations.

4. The Treaty of Versailles really damaged Germany and is in part responsible for WWII.

**J**. Wilson wanted to make the world a more peaceful place after the war. To do this he proposed a plan

for peace called the **FOURTEEN POINTS**. One of the most important points was that nations of the world should join an international league for peace called the **LEAGUE OF NATIONS**. **The United States never joined the League of Nations, nor did it sign the Treaty of Versailles. As it wanted to return to a policy of isolationism.**

**V. THE 1920'S**

**A**. During the 1920's we wanted to RETURN TO NORMALCY or go back to how we were before the

war. We did this by BECOMING ISOLATIONIST or STAYING OUT OF WORLD AFFAIRS. We even signed the **Kellogg-Briand Pact** which essentially argued that war was illegal and we would not participate.

**B**. Because of the Russian Revolution, we were also SCARED THAT COMMUNISTS MIGHT TAKE

OVER THE US. This was called the **RED SCARE**. One example of this was the PALMER RAIDS, when Attorney General Palmer arrested many suspected communists on very little evidence.

**C.** During the 1920's we were also **NATIVIST** or WERE SUSPICIOUS OF FOREIGNERS. Because of

this we applied a QUOTA SYSTEM which limited the number of immigrants from certain countries. The **Sacco and Vanzetti** trial also showed this, as two the immigrant men were executed even though the evidence against them was not very strong.

**D**. During the 1920's the ECONOMY WAS SEEMINGLY GOOD. People bought lots of things on

credit, and speculated in the STOCK MARKET which caused stock prices to rise unusually high.

**E**. During the 1920's GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS HAD A CLOSE RELATIONSHIP. President

Coolidge even said “**the business of America is Business**” The government's attitude was to let business do what it wanted, an idea called LAISSEZ FAIRE.

**F.** In the 1920's we implement PROHIBITION with the **18TH** AMENDMENT. This BANNED THE

SALE OR CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL.

**G**. In the 1920's WOMEN FINALLY GOT THE RIGHT TO VOTE with the **19TH** AMENDMENT. Women's clothing and hairstyles reflected their new independence, these women were called FLAPPERS.

**H**. In the 1920's AFRICAN AMERICAN CULTURE EXPERIENCED A REBIRTH called the

HARLEM RENAISSANCE, because it took place in major cities, like Harlem, throughout the US. This was in part caused by the GREAT MIGRATION a huge MOVEMENT OF AFRICAN AMERICANS FROM THE SOUTH TO THE NORTH DURING WWI.

**VI. THE 1930'S**

**A**. In 1929 the STOCK MARKET CRASHED which brought on a period of SEVERE ECONOMIC

DOWNTURN that would last until WWII called the GREAT DEPRESSION.

**B**. The Great Depression had many causes, like the economic problems in Europe, severe problems in the

US economy, trade restrictions, etc...It was made worse by a drought in the Midwest known as the DUSTBOWL. Many farmers moved to California, where they were known as OKIES.

**C**. When the Depression broke out, PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER DID VERY LITTLE TO TRY

AND FIX THE ECONOMY.

**D**. In 1932 the country wanted a President who would do something about the Depression. They elected

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. He had a PLAN FOR GETTING THE US OUT OF THE DEPRESSION called the NEW DEAL. The NEW DEAL WAS BOLD AND EXPERIMENTAL, and included a number of programs like the CCC, NRA, TVA, FDIC, SSA, etc... IT FOCUSED ON RELIEF, RECOVERY, AND REFORM.

**E**. Many people felt like Roosevelt took too much control of the government as President. They cited the COURT-PACKING PLAN as an example of this abuse. However, many people were also helped by his programs and liked that he communicated with them through the FIRESIDE CHATS.

1. The NEW DEAL PROGRAMS GREATLY INCREASED THE SIZE OF THE FEDERAL

GOVERNMENT.

**VII. WORLD WAR II**

**A**. World War II had a number of causes, like the depression in Europe in the 1920's and 1930's, the anger

and humiliation of the German people over the end of WWI and the Treaty of Versailles, etc... During the 1920's and 1930's these things allowed TOTALITARIAN DICTATORS like ADOLF HITLER, BENITO MUSSOLINI AND FRANCISCO FRANCO to come to power in Europe.

**B**. Adolph Hitler CAME TO POWER IN GERMANY when he was appointed Chancellor of the weak

German government. Europe didn't want to face another war so they **APPEASED** HITLER or let him have his way to avoid war. However, when Hitler took over Poland, the other European nations couldn't let his actions go on and in 1939 Britain and France declared war on Germany.

**C**. WWII was fought by:

1. The ALLIES: GREAT BRITIAN, RUSSIA, (FRANCE), THE USA (after 1941) AND OVER

40 OTHER NATIONS.

2. The AXIS: GERMANY, ITALY, JAPAN

**D**. At first the US DIDN'T WANT TO GET INVOLVED IN THE WAR. However, we did lend the

Allies supplies through the **LEND LEASE PROGRAM**.

**E**. When Japan invaded China, the US warned them to pull out. They wouldn't and so the US froze Japan's

assets in the US. **JAPAN RESPONDED BY ATTACKING OUR BASE AT PEARL HARBOR HAWAII. This was the act that MADE THE US DECLARE WAR IN 1941**.

**F.** The war was fought on TWO FRONTS. THE EUROPEAN FRONT, IN EUROPE AGAINST

GERMANY AND ITALY AND THE PACIFIC FRONT IN THE PACIFIC AGAINST JAPAN.

**G**. Things didn't go well for the Allies at first, but a major **TURNING POINT CAME AT THE**

**BATTLE OF D-DAY**, a large invasion of Europe. The war in Europe ENDED WHEN THE ALLIES CAPTURED BERLIN. Our President, FDR DIDN'T LIVE TO SEE THE END OF THE WAR IN EUROPE. When FDR died HARRY TRUMAN BECAME PRESIDENT.

**H**. After the Allies won the war in Europe, they still had to win the war against Japan. The Allies used the

technique of ISLAND HOPPING going from island to island to take back the Pacific. A major **TURNING POINT IN THE WAR WAS THE BATTLE OF THE MIDWAY**.

**I**. HARRY TRUMAN and others believed a land assault on Japan would be costly and dangerous. Instead,

the US dropped a secret weapon THE ATOMIC BOMB ON HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI JAPAN. Shortly afterwards, the war ended (1945).

1. At the YALTA CONFERENCE shortly before the war was over it was agreed that GERMANY AND

BERLIN WOULD BE DIVIDED INTO FOUR SECTIONS, WITH EACH OF THE ALLIES OCCUPYING ONE SECTION. We also joined AN INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE called the **UNITED NATIONS**. This showed the increasing role the US was taking in World Affairs

**VIII. THE COLD WAR BEGINS**

**A.** When it came time for the Soviet Union to leave its section of Germany and Berlin after WWII, it

refused. The eastern part of Germany was formed as a new, Communist nation under Soviet control. This was one of the first incidents in the COLD WAR, a WAR WITHOUT BULLETS, FOUGHT BETWEEN THE US AND THE SOVIET UNION FROM AFTER WWII UNTIL 1990.

**B**. In order to supply its section of Berlin, the Allies organized an airlift of supplies to Berlin called the

BERLIN AIRLIFT.

**C**. East Berlin eventually erected a wall, called the BERLIN WALL to SEPERATE COMMUNIST EAST

BERLIN FROM NON COMMUNIST WEST BERLIN.

**D**. **FROM 1950 TO 1990 THE TOP GOAL OF THE US WAS TO CONTAIN THE SPREAD OF**

**COMMUNISM, DEFEAT THE SOVIET UNION AND STOP THE DOMINO EFFECT, WHERE COMMUNISM SPREADS FROM ONE COUNTRY TO ANOTHER.**

**E**. To stop the spread of communism we did a number of things:

1. MARSHALL PLAN: gave millions of dollars in aid to countries in Europe to stop them from being communist.

2. TRUMAN DOCTRINE: said we would support anyone who was resisting the communists (with specific aid to GREECE AND TURKEY).

3. Fought a LIMITED war in KOREA in the 1950's

4. Fought an unsuccessful war in VIETNAM from 1954 until 1973 to stop the spread of communism.

5. Refused to recognize the COMMUNIST CHINESE government

6. Joined NATO, a multi-nation alliance which went against the communist alliance, the WARSAW PACT.

7. Invaded Cuba in the BAY OF PIGS INVASION to overthrow the communist government of Fidel Castro.

8. Almost fought WWIII when the soviets put missiles in Cuba pointing at the us

9. Spend millions of dollars on the space program and in training students in math and science to defeat the soviets in space, particularly after they launched the SPUTNIK, the first satellite.

10. Got into an ARMS RACE with the soviet union and built nuclear weapons, which cost millions of dollars.

11. Intervened in the affairs of Latin America to stop the spread of communism.

* 1. allowed senator Joseph McCarthy to seek out suspected Communists in the government and in industries like the film industry. His reckless accusations became known as MCCARTHYISM.

13. Established new programs like the CIA, Department of Defense, and NASA to improve our military, spying, and scientific research.

**IX. THE 1950'S AND 1960'S**

**A.** The 1950's were a time of conformity in America. We were ECONOMICALLY PROSPEROUS

DURING THE 1950'S BECAUSE OF INCREASED CONSUMPTION.

**B**. In the 1950's we experienced a BABY BOOM which was a population explosion from around 1945

until around 1965.

**C**. This Baby Boom caused an increased need for cheap housing. This began the process of the

SUBURBANIZATION OF AMERICA where people began to move out of the cities into the outskirts of the cities. This was made possible by CHEAP HOUSING which was pioneered by WILLIAM Levitt’s LEVITTOWN.

**D**. During the 1950's African Americans made strides for Equal Rights with the Supreme Court Decision

of BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION which ENDED SEGREGATION by saying that SEPERATE FACILITIES WERE NOT EQUAL.

**E.** Desegregation didn't come easily and many times it was necessary for the President to put National

Guard troops UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL IN ORDER TO DESEGRATE SCHOOLS. Eisenhower was forced to send in federal troops to enforce the desegregation in the case of LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

**F**. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER WAS PRESIDENT DURING THE 1950'S AND IN 1960

DEMOCRAT JOHN F. KENNEDY WON FOR PRESIDENT

**G**. While Kennedy wasn't that effective as a President his NEW FRONTIER Program did start organizations like the PEACE CORPS and the ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS, which provided economic assistance to Latin America.

**H**. KENNEDY WAS SHOT AND LYNDON B. JOHNSON BECAME PRESIDENT. Johnson's

GREAT SOCIETY PROGRAMS were directed at helping the poor and the elderly.

**I**. Johnson greatly expanded our role in the Vietnam War, beginning with the GULF OF TONKIN RESOLUTION, which gave the president the power to send more troops there. Johnson was ruined politically by television coverage of Vietnam. After 1968 TET OFFENSIVE, THE WAR CHANGED AND IT WAS CLEAR WE WOULD NOT WIN. Opinions about our role in Vietnam began to change, and many people began to believe that we should be out of the war. Protests, like the one that turned violent at KENT STATE, became more and more common.

1. The CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT had many achievements throughout the 1950s and 60s. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KIND USED NON-VIOLENT PROTEST AS A MEANS TO ACHEIVING CIVIL RIGHTS. The MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT and GREENSBORO SIT-INS were both examples of nonviolent civil disobedience. Other groups, like the BLACK PANTHERS AND MALCOLM X, advocated a more forceful, sometimes-violent approach to achieving civil rights that advocated BLACK NATIONALISM.

**X. THE END OF THE 20TH CENTURY**

**A**. After Johnson, RICHARD NIXON BECOME PRESIDENT IN 1968. NIXON IS A REPUBLICAN.

**B**. Nixon was good with foreign relations

1. Recognized Communist Chinese govt. as government

2. Began détente with China: an easing of tensions (through ping pong)

2. Got us out of Vietnam War (1973)

**C**. Nixon was involved in Watergate scandal

1. Nixon worried about 1972 election

2. Authorized break-in of DNC headquarters at Watergate hotel

3. Tried to cover it up

4. Realized he was in trouble and resigned

**D**. GERALD FORD (Republican), Nixon’s VP becomes president

1. Ford pardons Nixon

2. Ford runs for President in 1976 and looses. He is the only President in the 20th century to never

have been elected.

**E.** JIMMY CARTER (Democrat) wins the 1976 election

1. Jimmy Carter is smart but not very effective as a President His greatest achievement was the CAMP DAVID ACCORDS, a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel.

* + - * 1. During Carter’s administration there were high gas prices, recession and inflation. He also loses popularity due to the IRAN HOSTAGE CRISIS, where Americans were taken hostage for almost a year in Iran.
        2. The 1970s were also a time where many people were focused on improving the environment. Nuclear disasters like THREE MILE ISLAND and books like SILENT SPRING helped draw more attention to the issue of the environment.
        3. Women also continued to earn greater equality throughout the 1970s. TITLE IX ensured that women's sports would get equal funding with men's sports in schools and colleges.
        4. Carter loses the 1980 election to Ronald Reagan

**H**. RONALD REAGAN (Republican) is President from 1980 to 1988

1. Under Reagan we see prosperity because of DEFECIT SPENDING – spending more money

than the government has.

2. Reagan’s economic theory (trickle down economics/ SUPPLY SIDE ECONOMICS/

Reaganomics) was to give tax cuts to the rich which would let them invest in the economy, thus making the poor better off. This made the rich happy – didn’t do much for poor. Reagan’s programs were CONSERVATIVE

3. Reagan was involved in the IRAN-CONTRA SCANDAL.

a. The Sandinistas (pro-communists) had come to power in Nicaragua

b. The Contras were non-communist and fighting against them

c. The US was not supposed to aid any of these sides

d. We secretly sold arms to Iran in exchange for hostages and used the money from the sale to give arms to the Contras which they paid for by selling drug in the US.

4. During the 1980’s there were several NUCLEAR DISASTERS. These were at THREE MILE

ISLAND AND CHERNOBYL. These raised issues about the DANGERS OF RADIATION LEAKAGE.

5. In 1989 THE BERLIN WALL FELL, ENDING THE COLD WAR.

**I**. GEORGE BUSH (Reagan’s VP) Became President in 1988

1. Bush authorized troops to fight in the GULF WAR to fight Iraq, who took over neighboring

Kuwait, which gave us oil. This was known as DESERT STORM.

1. In 1989 China ATTACKED ITS OWN STUDENTS IN TIANAMEN SQUARE which

prompted us to revoke its most favored nation status.

**J**. BILL CLINTON

1. He appealed to the younger generation.

* + - * 1. First budget surplus in 50 years and he was able to BALANCE the BUDGET.
        2. He and his wife, Hillary Clinton, tried to create programs for UNIVERSAL HEALTHCARE, but they did not pass.
        3. He focused on a human rights-based foreign policy, which meant the US intervened in BOSNIA because of the genocide taking place there.
        4. Monica Lewinsky scandal and IMPEACHMENT (he was not removed from office)

**K**.GEORGE W. BUSH

1. Disputed election of 2000—Florida voting—should Gore have won?

2. Return of conservative values—a backlash against Clinton and Democrats

3. 9/11 and response against Al-Qaeda and Osama Bin-Laden

4. Invasion of Iraq and domestic turmoil

**XI. DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES**

**A**. the fastest growing section of the population is now old people—GRAYING OF AMERICA.

**B**. Hispanics are the largest immigrant group followed by Asians.

**C**. since the 1980’s many southerners now vote republican. Many African Americans now vote democrat.

**D**. the fastest growing sector of the American economy is the SERVICE SECTOR

**E.** More people are moving to the SOUTH.