**AP US History Terms**

**John Calvin**: Founded Calvinism in Geneva 1536, believed in evil humanity, and predestination

**Peter Stuyvesant:** Dutch general who ended the Swedish colonization in Delaware

**King Philip’s War**: Native American Metacom (also called Philip) forged an intertribal alliance, and sacked frontier villages in New England, and delayed western expansion for several decades.

**Dominion of New England**: Royal administration to more tightly connect the colonies to England

**Patroonships**: Dutch feudal estates fronting the Hudson River granted to settling groups of 50

**Jeremiads**: a form of Puritan sermon which scolded worshippers for diminishing faith

**Great Puritan Migration**: The emigration of English Puritans to New England and West Indies

**Treaty of Utrecht**: Britain won Nova Scotia and Newfoundland in 1713

**John Winthrop**: First governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony; developed many key industries

**Anne Hutchinson**: Challenged Puritan predestination in Massachusetts; expelled into New York

**Roger Williams**: Extremist who believed in separation of church and state; expelled from Massachusetts, but founded Rhode Island for people who disliked the theological attitude

**New England Confederations**: Self-made group that settled inter-colonial problems; 1st step to unity

**William Penn**: Quaker who founded Pennsylvania, a very popular, free worship, and very liberal

**Glorious Revolution**: William and Mary rule England, high parliamentary power; ends Dominion

**Fundamental Orders of Connecticut**: Established a democracy controlled by upper citizens

**Protestant Reformation**: Formed Protestantism, which forced English emigration to America

**Maryland Acts of Toleration**: When Protestants outnumber Catholics, Catholics agree to toleration

**Indentured Servant**: Migrants work 7 years to pay passage; used before slavery and Bacon’s Rebel.

**Covenant Theology**: An interpretation of Biblical flow; includes Redemption, Works, and Faith

**Charter**: The King’s contract establishing a colony; used as first “constitutions”

**Lord Baltimore**: Founds Maryland as haven for persecuted English Catholics; allowed free worship

**Bacon’s Rebellion**: Virginia Governor Berkeley refuses to retaliate against Indians, so Bacon takes group of colonists and kills all natives, friend and foe; drives Berkeley out, but dies; movement fails

**John Rolfe**: Perfected tobacco farming; started rush to colonize; eventually started American slavery

**Defeat of the Spanish Armada**: Made English fleet strongest in the world; started Spanish decline

**John Smith**: Saved Jamestown with his leadership abilities and whipped people into shape

**Jamestown**: Virginia Company settlement that failed to strike it rich, but was the first settlement

**Thomas Dale**: Deputy Governor of Virginia; improved conditions at Jamestown and founds Henrico

**Primogeniture**: Right of the eldest child to inherit the entire estate of one or both parents

**Joint Stock Co**.: Way of getting many people to raise a lot of money to fund a lower-risk colony

**Predestination**: Calvinist idea that God knew who was saved and who was damned

**Elect**: Those special few who God chose to go to heaven, in Calvinist belief

**Heresy**: a doctrine rejected as false by religious authorities

**Commonwealth**: Organized political community; also the government Cromwell created in England

**Martin Luther**: Posts 95 Thesis, changes religion with Protestantism, and moves people to America

**Plymouth**: Site of Pilgrim’s landing; drew up Mayflower Compact, merged with Massachusetts

**Massachusetts Bay Colony**: Puritan colony; active government participation by citizens, Puritan leaders had large, but not absolute, influence; endorsed separation of powers

**Bacon’s Rebellion**: Virginia Governor Berkeley refuses to retaliate against Indians, so Bacon takes group of colonists and kills all natives, friend and foe; drives Berkeley out, but dies; movement fails

**Middle Passage**: Route African Slaves crossed on slave ships; death rates as high as twenty percent

**Half-Way Covenant:** Puritan church membership that granted partial membership to the non-elect

**Salem Witch Trials**: A group of teens accuses older women of sorcery; 19 people and 2 dogs killed

**Headright System**: Encouraged importation of servants- gave 50 acres of land per servant to master

**Leisler’s Rebellion**: hostility between landholders and merchants leads to revolt in New York City

**Triangular Trade Routes**: England produced manufactured goods for the Colonies. Colonies produced raw materials for the Indies and England, and rum for Africa. Indies produced sugar for the Colonies. Africa produced slaves for the Colonies and the West Indies.

**NYC Slave Revolt**: Slaves kill 12 whites, and leads to the execution of 21 blacks

**Lynching**: Execution of a presumed offender by a mob without trial; named after Charles Lynch

**Disenfranchise**: To deprive one or a group of rights, especially voting rights.

**Scots-Irish**: Thousands emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania, and they squatted on Frontier land

**First Great Awakening**: Religious revival in the 1730s that was taught with new pastoral styles

**Anglican Church**: Church of England, influential in middle colonies; less aggressive than other faiths

**George Whitefield**: Used a different style of sermon that enthralled viewers during first awakening

**Jonathon Edwards**: Intellectual pastor who proclaimed dependence in God and torment for damned

**John Peter Zenger:** Printer taken to court for badmouthing Governor; acquitted in landmark case

**John Trumbull, Charles Peale**: Artist who had to go to England to paint and be paid well

**Paxton Revolt**: Scots-Irish who protested Philadelphia’s lenience on Natives

**Molasses Act:** Aimed to stop trade with French West Indies; Americans smuggled out of it

**Second Great Awakening**: Spiritual fervor; increased Biblical and slave/women’s rights awareness

**Ben Franklin**: Famous statesmen, wrote Poor Man’s Almanac, widely read popular book

**Coureurs des Bois**: Runners of the woods, i.e. French fur trappers made money and destroyed environment; fought British colonists in William’s, Anne’s War (Austrian, Spanish Succession)

**Commissions**: Official documents of royal order, such as the commission establishing the Dominion

**Samuel de Champlain**: Explorer who founded Quebec; dubbed Father of New France

**Robert de la Salle**: Explored for France; explored Louisville Basin

**Albany Plan**: Franklin’s plan for unity; accomplished little, except agreement on need of unity

**War of Austrian Succession**: King George’s War vs. France, Spain; colonists fight hard, win little

**For Duquesne**: Defended Ohio River for French; Braddock tried to capture it in French and Indian War, but ill-disciplined force is routed and British take huge losses; finally captured years later

**George Washington**: Lieutenant in Ohio Army; surrenders Fort Necessity to French

**General Braddock**: Failed assault on Duquesne left middle colonies unguarded and scorched

**Seven Year’s War**: French and Indian War; Colonists unite, and Britain emerges dominant

**Proclamation of 1763**: British law prohibiting settlement west of Appalachians; ignored

**Ohio River Valley**: Linked French claims in America; important to fur trappers, French survival

**Mercantilism**: Founded by Adam Smith, wealth and power are determined by gold, so a country must export more than they import; forces Americans to by exclusively from Britain

**George Greenville**: British Prime Minister who ordered Sugar Acts, ended period of neglect

**Sugar Act 1764**: Increased duties on foreign sugar imports from Indies; reduced after protest

**Stamp Act 1765**: Taxed commercial documents and trade; forced repulsion later

**Quartering Act 1765**: Forced colonies to feed and house troops; resisted as well

**Declaratory Act 1766**: Right for Great Britain to “bind” the colonies in all cases; protested against

**Townsend Acts**: Duty on glass, paper, paint, and tea to pay royal salaries; met with smuggling

**Boston Massacre**: Provoked troops fire on jeering colonists without permission killing, injuring 11

**Committees of Correspondence**: Local and intercolonial group that spread anti-British propaganda

**Boston Tea Party**: Tea-burden ships refuse to leave, “Indians” board and dump tea; became rally pt

**Intolerable Act:** Laws put on Mass. & rebellious colonies, like denying meetings and Quebec Act

**Quebec Act**: Consolatory measure to French to give Canadians more land and keep Catholicism

**Samuel Adams**: Political agitator, rebellion organizer in Boston Tea Party, Continental Congress

**The Association**: called for complete boycott of British goods; made in First Continental Congress

**Battles of Lexington and Concord**: Colonists defeated at Lexington; stopped before Concord

**Virtual Representation**: Belief that members of parliament represented all British subjects

**Olive Branch Petition**: Continental Congress begs for peace; rejected after Bunker Hill

**Benjamin Franklin**: Writings supported American Revolution by stirring upheaval.

**John Hancock**: American ringleader who was supposed to have been captured in Lexington

**Bunker Hill**: Americans kill hundreds of Brits in strong entrenchment; run out of powder and flee

**Conway Cabal**: a conspiracy in1777 and 1778 designed to remove George Washington as commander of the Continental Army, but failed when it became public.

**Benedict Arnold**: American leader; attempted assault on Canada; delayed Brits at Lake Champlain; later fled to British in exchange for money and an officer’s commission in the British Army

**Thomas Paine**: In his book Common Sense, he argued the superiority of republics over a monarchy

**George III**: British King who ended all hope of peace after Bunker Hill, bought German mercenaries

**Battle of Saratoga**: Americans trap Burgoyne’s Army and force him to surrender his command

**Chief Joseph Brant**: Ferocious Indian Chief who raided American frontier lands

**George Rogers Clark**: American; captured a small segment of the Appalachian area by seizing forts

**Battle of Trenton**: Washington crossed the Delaware on ice; captured a thousand sleeping Hessians

**Ben Franklin**: Patriot who believed and pushed firmly for unity; brought French into War

**Battle of Yorktown**: French, American troops capture Cornwallis while blockaded by French navy

**John Paul Jones**: Brilliant commander in the infant American navy

**Treaty of Paris 1783**: America settles peace without France, wins generous boundaries in exchange for pulling out of the alliance early, and agreement not to persecute loyalists

**Land Ordinance of 1785**: Northwest land sold to pay national debt; some set aside for public school

**Northwest Ordinance of 1787**: Transferred claimed state lands to National Government

**Shay’s Rebellion**: Unpaid veterans seize arms; convinces state governments to submit to national

**Virginia Plan**: Wanted bicameral Congress based on population

**Connecticut Plan**: Wanted bicameral Congress with 2 people per state

**Federalists**: Wanted strong central government; had support of seaboard, wealthy and educated

**Anti-Federalists**: Wanted weak central government; had support of poorest classes in frontier

**Liberalism**: Belief that the government exists to serve its citizens in freedom and progress

**Republicanism**: Sovereignty of the states rests completely in the hands of the people

**Hamilton**: Led Federalists, summoned 2nd Congress, wanted super-powerful central government

**Madison**: Published Federalist Papers, called “founder of the constitution”

**Federalist Papers**: Propaganda written to ratify the Constitution in New York

**Society of the Cincinnati**: A frowned upon exclusive hereditary order of Continental Army officers

**The Bill of Rights**: The first 10 amendments to the constitution that guard important principles

**Judiciary Act of 1789**: Created Federal Courts, organized Supreme Court with 1 chief and 5 justices

**Assumption Crisis**: Where the United States assumed all national and state debts (?)

**Excise Tax**: Whiskey Tax was a type of this “event tax,” made to secure internal revenue

**Tariff**: A customs duty; used initially to pay national debt.

**Whiskey Rebellion**: Countrymen protest Whiskey Tax, crushed by Washington and Army

**Federalists**: Favored powerful national government, higher taxes, and national bank

**Dem-Republicans**: Opposed Federalists; strong state government, strict constitution interpretation

**French Revolution**: All support revolution at first; after Reign of Terror, Federalists nervously eye the revolution, but Democrat-Republicans support it strongly

**Proclamation of Neutrality**: When France and Britain go to war, US states that it’ll take no side

**Edward Genet**: French diplomat who tried to recruit Privateers against England; failed

**John Adams**: Second president, kept peace with France,

**Jay’s Treaty**: Britain pays damages for impressed ships, US pays pre-war debts, doesn’t prevent future impressments; however the treaty does avert war, and saves Hamilton’s Treasury.

**XYZ Affair**: French want huge bribe just for start of discussions; US infuriated, many want war

**Alien and Sedition Acts**: Reduced rights of dangerous foreigners; punished those who accused gov

**VA and KY Resolutions**: Madison/Jefferson’s statements opposed to the Alien and Sedition Acts

**Bank of the United States**: Established by Hamilton, rebuilt credit, rewarded speculators

**Pickney’s Treaty**: Spain fears Anglo-US alliance, grants some Florida, free Mississippi navigation

**Battle of Fallen Timbers**: General Wayne routes Indians; takes most of Indiana and Ohio

**Revolution of 1800**: Brought by Jefferson’s election, ? undoing some Federalism, mostly moderate

**Aaron Burr**: Master campaigner, swung New York, Election to Jefferson; dueled, killed Hamilton

**John Marshall**: Supreme Court Justice, powerful intellect, personality; shaped US legal tradition

***Marbury vs. Madison***: Greatly increased power of Court, now soul interpreter of Constitution

**Louisiana Purchase**: Bought all French land in America: $15 million; Napoleon needed the money

**Lewis and Clark**: Explore north Louisiana Purchase; bring adventure, science, and Native relations

**Chesapeake Affair**: Britain tries to impress US warship, fires, kills 3 hurts 18; infuriates Americas

**Barbary Pirates**: Bribed to protect merchant ships from pirates; involved in minor fighting for years

**Tecumseh**: Led Indian unity, against selling land; routed at Tippecanoe, made Harrison famous

**War of 1812**: Madison asked for this due to Indian attacks and to restore confidence, splits country

**Embargo Act**: Prohibited trade with both Britain and France; hurt many Americans and unpopular

**War Hawks**: Wanted war with Britain to end impressment and seizure, wanted Canada invasion

**Impressment**: Foreign forcible enlistment of sailors, US-Britain tensions with Chesapeake Affair

**Macon’s Bill #2**: Reopened all trade; restored embargo on other country if Britain/France removed commercial restrictions; France did, which forced an embargo on Britain; first step from neutrality

**Midnight Judges**: Judges appointed by Adams just before term expired, led to *Marbury**vs. Madison*

**T.L. ‘Ouverture**: Slave, led rebellion of Santo Domingo that convinced Napoleon to sell Louisiana

**Nonintercourse Act (1809)**: Reopened trade with world except Britain, France, after Embargo Act

**Treaty of Ghent**: Stopped fighting, returned territory; did not resolve impressment and other issues

**Nationalism**: Pride in one’s country, due to National arts, led to renewal of BUS, expanding military

**Missouri Compromise**: Prohibited slavery north of 36**°** 30’ but Missouri would be a slave state

**Wildcat Bank**: Speculative western banks, forced mortgages on many farms?BUS a financial devil

**Peculiar Institution**: Name for slavery; if abolished in Missouri, South worried about its slavery

**Henry Clay**: Finance minister who developed the American System for a profitable home market

**John Calhoun**: Proposed “bonus bill” for highways; Madison veto; thought it was unconstitutional

**Speculation**: “Outdoor gambling” that involved buying more land than safe in hopes of appreciation

**Battle of New Orleans**: Victory, two weeks after peace, brought honor, nationalism, self confidence

**Daniel Webster**: Represented Dartmouth, strong opponent of states rights, influential senator

***McColloch vs. MD***: Maryland taxes branch of BUS; Marshal rules against MD, more national power

**Monroe Doctrine**: Declared that Europeans had no right to colonize or intervene in Americas

**Mason Dixon Line**: Line that separated slave states from Free states

**Hartford Convention**: Federalists meet to succeed, results in their treason and decline

**JQ Adams**: Wrote Monroe Doctrine, which had little effect until Polk reinstated it

**Rush-Bagot**: Demilitarized Great Lakes; created unfortified boundary between Canada and US

**Panic of 1819**: Economic panic brought deflation and depression due to overspeculation on frontier

**Era of Good Feelings**: Monroe’s administration; characterized with success, tranquility, nationalism

***Dartmouth College v Woodward***: College wants to keep King’s Charter; Marshal rules against states

**The American System**: Clay’s idea, had strong BUS, protective tariffs, and road/canal networking

**Mass Democracy**: Voting rates drastically increase as candidates use modern campaign tactics

**Common Man**: Was favored, and eventually enfranchised by Jackson and the Democrats

**Natural Aristocracy**: Was favored by Quincy Adams and the Whigs

**Corrupt Bargain**: House Speaker Clay has to choose between Jackson, Adams for President; Adams bribed him by making him Secretary of State so he won the election

**Trail of Tears**: Jacksonian policy that uprooted a hundred thousand natives to reservations

**Bank War**: Webster and Clay want to recharter bank, Jackson’s veto expands presidential power

**Panic of 1837**: Caused when wildcat speculation was curbed and the BUS destroyed and crops fail

**Kitchen Cabinet**: President Jackson's closest unofficial advisers used instead of a real cabinet

**Spoils System**: Jackson started this by rewarding political supporters with public office

**Hard Money**: Jackson demanded West land be purchased with this: gold or silver backed money

**Specie Circular**: Money backed by hard currency, usually silver or gold

**Political Machine**: Political system based on Spoils System, behind the scenes control

**Tariff of 1824**: Increased tariff significantly to protect wool manufacturers

**Temperance**: Movement to decrease the amount of alcohol consumed

**Anti-Masonic Party**: Anti-Jackson party that was against secret societies; very religious

**Tariff of Abomination**: Large tariff that many southerners believed to be unconstitutional

**Whig Party**: New Federalists; could not pick candidate for 1836, lost to Van Buren

**Martin Van Buren**: Failed to stop Panic of 1837, poor relations with Britain, Canada

**William H. Harrison**: Known for Tippecanoe, lacked enemies

**Nullification**: Act of South Carolina in attempt to undermine Tariff of Abominations; failed

**SC Exposition**: Written by Calhoun, stated that South Carolina would succeed if tariff not repealed

**Stephen H. Austin**: Tried to negotiate with Santa Anna, jailed

**Sam Houston**: Commander of Texan army, won battle at San Jacinto, captured Santa Anita

**Santa Ana**: Jailed Austin, lost to Houston, signed two treaties recognizing Texan independence

**Black Hawk**: Native chief, participated in 1812, tried to hold onto lands, defeated

**Nelson Biddle**: BUS Chairman, lost power when Jackson withdrew funds in favor of private banks

**Maysville Veto**: Vetoed federal road; ended American System of Henry Clay

**Peggy Eaton Affair**: Sex scandal involving members of Andrew Jackson’s cabinet

**Corporation**: An ownership of business that is kept separated from management

**Unionization**: Unions’ encouraging gains destroyed by depression of 1837; ruled lawful by court

**Capitalism**: Self interested, wage based system of America

**Erie Canal**: lowered travel times, shipping rates, and brought industrial and agricultural prosperity

**Samuel B. Morse**: Made telegraph, revolutionized news, diplomacy, and finance

**Textiles**: Industry revolved around making cloth; includes cotton gathering, spinning, and weaving

**Division of Labor**: Separated manufacturing, producing processes for higher efficiency

**Eli Whitney**: Invented cotton gin; made cotton profitable for South; invented “Replaceable Parts”

**Cotton Gin**: Whitney’s invention that separated seed from fiber; 50 times more efficient than by hand

**Know-Nothings**: Party in the US during the 1850; antagonistic toward immigrants, Catholics

**Robert Fulton**: Invented steamboat; made rivers 2-way roads; lowered prices, but rather unsafe

**Cyrus McCormick**: Invented mechanical reaper; the cotton gin to western corn farmers

**Molly Maguires**: Irish-American organization in mines of Pennsylvania; made union and strike

**Dewitt Clinton**: New York Governor who led Erie Canal project; scoffed at, but succeeded

**Cumberland Road**: States, Federal government build national road to West; aids expansion

**Railroad Revolution**: Brought fast, reliable, cheap transportation with the locomotive

**Turnpikes**: Roads financed by paying a toll to private investors; stimulates development of West

***Commonwealth v. Hunt***: Rules that unions are legal, honorable, and peaceful; didn’t legalize strikes

**Industrialization**: Slow process of replacing agrarianism with wage based factory systems

**Second Great Awakening**: Spiritual fervor; against liberalism in religion, pro-rights

**Joseph Smith**: Received gold plates from Angel, founded Mormonism, preached to natives

**Unitarianism**: Denied Jesus, stressed goodness of human nature, salvation through faith and works

**Mormonism**: Religious oligarchy angered many Americans, who worried by polygamy, militia

**Theodore Weld**: Evangelical American abolitionist, traveled and lectured to people

**Methodists**: Benefited from Awakening; favored personal conversion, democracy, emotionalism

**Horace Mann**: Campaigned for better schoolhouses, longer term, high pay; expanded improvement

**Circuit Riders**: Methodist frontier preachers like Peter Cartwright who spread the Awakening

**Noah Webster**: Schoolbooks were used to promote patriotism, standardized American language

**Peter Cartwright**: Methodist frontier preacher muscularly converted, calling upon sinners to repent

**William McGuffey**: Readers hammered lasting lessons in morality, patriotism, and idealism

**Lyceum Movement**: Traveling lectures in science, literature, and moral philosophy

**Charles Grandison Finney**: Evangelist, led religious revivals along Erie Canal, denounced slavery

**Adventists**: Believed Christ would return to Earth on October 22, 1844

**Mary Lyon**: Established women’s school that was truly legendary for its outstandingnessity

**Dorethea Dix**: Delivered powerful report on jail conditions; improved conditions for mentally ill

**American Temperance Society**: Used pictures, books, and lectures to stop drinkers from drinking

**Maine Law of 1851**: Some states prevent liquor manufacturing, sale; some declared unconstitutional

**Catherine Beecher**: Urged women to seek employment as teachers, housekeepers

**Lucretia Mott**: Quaker; angered when female delegates weren’t allowed at anti-slavery convention

**Elizabeth Cady Stanton**: Insisted in leaving “obey” out of the marriage ceremony

**Elizabeth Blackwell**: First graduate of a medical college

**Lucy Stone**: Maintained maiden name after marriage

**Margaret Fuller**: Wrote Transcendentalist Journal, *The Dial*

“**Declaration of Sentiments”**: All men and women are created equal, made at Seneca Falls

**Seneca Falls Convention (1848)**: Women’s rights convention; demanded suffrage formally

**Brook Farm**: Made of twenty committed, practicing transcendentalists, colony bankrupted in fire

**Oneida Colony**: Used complex marriage, birth control, and selection to flourish for thirty years

**Robert Owen**: Textile manufacturer who founded New Harmony; failed in confusion

**Audubon Society**: Bird protection society, due to his study of them

**Charles Wilson Peale**: Marylander who painted over 60 portraits of Washington

**Transcendentalists**: Truth cannot be found by observation alone, it must be possessed by an inner light that can put a person in the highest truth… they need to get off the drugs

**Ralph Waldo Emerson**: Philosopher, essayist who reflected expanding America, and anti-slavery

**Henry David Thoreau**: Individualist who tried to reduce body wants for pursuit of truth

**Walt Whitman**: Romantic and unconventional poet with frankness and informalness

**Edgar Allen Poe**: Poet who’s instability put his works at odds with the American culture

**Nathanial Hawthorne**: Author of *The Scarlet Letter*, which bears sadness and Puritan resemblance

**Herman Melville**: Wrote *Moby Dick*, only fully appreciated after death

**George Bancroft**: Secretary at Naval Academy who published patriotic volume of US History

**Potato Famine**: Irish crop failures caused many immigrants to America; performed dangerous work

**Tammany Hall**: New York Democratic political machine composed of Irish

**Nativism**: Anti-immigration term distinguishing native born from immigrants

**Know-Nothings**:Party in the US during the 1850; antagonistic toward immigrants, Catholics

**Mechanization**: Process of replacing manual labor with machines

**Eli Whitney**: Invented cotton gin; made cotton profitable for South; invented “Replaceable Parts”

**Samuel Morse**: Made telegraph, revolutionized news, diplomacy, and finance

**Wage Slaves**: Women, child workers in the North; deal w/ unemployment, poor working condition

**Lowell Mills**: Factories using young, unmarried women laborers; increased efficiency in textiles

**Women’s Sphere**: Women command large numbers of slaves, increases importance of women

**Domestic Feminism**: Belief that women had the right to complete freedom within the home

**Porkopolis**: Cincinnati, Ohio; evidently was a large source of pork

**Cyrus McCormick**: Invented mechanical reaper; the cotton gin to western corn farmers

**John Deere**: Famous agricultural inventor and manufacturer; developed steel plow

**Clinton’s Big Ditch**:Erie Canal; fast travel, low shipping, brings industrial, agricultural prosperity

**Cotton Kingdom**: South agriculture; bountiful, half of exports, bound other nations by dependency

**Stage Coach**: Preferred method of travel with turnpike system until the railroad; used on Pony Exp.

**Pony Express**: Transcontinental mail system; replaced by Railroad and telegraph

**48ers**: Europeans who immigrated after failed revolutions of 1848, especially in Germany

**Manifest Destiny**: American belief that the entire continent belongs to America for development

**Tippecanoe and Tyler Too**: Harrison, Tyler are Whig nominations 1841; Tyler attracts fringe vote

**John Tyler**: Had no party, became President; vetoed Bank, Tariff bill, kept neutrality

**Fiscal Bank**: Clay drives this new BUS through Congress, vetoed by Tyler

**John C. Freemont**: Explorer whose men helped overthrow Mexicans, establish Bear Flag Republic

**Yankee Doodle**: Song used to insult American borrowers by the lenders, Britain

**Caroline Raid**: American steamer carries supplies to insurgents in Canada, sank by British

**Maine Boundary Settlement**: US gets more land in Maine and Minnesota, Canada got trade route

**Aroostook War**: Clash of Canadian, US militias over Maine over wooded territory

**Oregon Fever**: Americans travel rapidly in the 1840s over the two thousand mile Oregon Trail

**James Polk**: Pro-expansion Democrat who triumphed over Clay in “mandate” to acquire Texas, became president in 1844 Election, favored low tariff, independent treasury, compromise w/ Oregon

**Tariff of 1846**: Lowered Tariff to 25%, produced boom times and heavy imports

**Lone Star State**: Texans need protection, offered by Americans, Texas becomes 28th State

**John Slidell**: Instructed to buy California for $25 million; Mexicans found offer too insulting

**Old Rough and Ready**: General Zachary Taylor fought to the Rio Grande, repulsed Santa Anna

**Old Fuss and Feathers**: General Winfield Scott fought to Mexico City, outstanding campaign

**Treaty of Guadalupe Hildalgo**: America pays $18 million, receives California and Texas

**Mexican Whigs**: Antislavery “Conscious” Whigs, controlled House, very anti-War

**Wilmot Proviso**: Tried to ban slavery in captured Mexican land; failed, symbolizes growing tension

**Webster-Asburton Treaty**: Settled Maine Boundary manipulation and conflict

**Californios**: Mexican ranchers who ruled California before War; glory quickly faded

**Stephen A Douglass**: With Clay, urged both sides to make concessions to keep union

**Franklin Pierce**: Won presidency in 1852; enemyless; committed to Union and expansion

**John C. Calhoun**: Wanted to leave slavery alone, return runaways, & give south political balance

**Winfield Scott**: Ex General; lost to Pierce due to haughtiness and lack of support

**Mathew Perry**: Ship captain who opened Japan for trade with United States

**Harriet Tubman**: Conductor on Underground Railroad; escorted 300 slaves to freedom

**Free Soil Party**: Antislavery Northerners organize; support Wilmont Proviso, advocate Federal aide

**Abolitionists**: Those who wanted to abolish slavery; mostly Northerners; some assisted Railroad

**Millard Fillmore**: Took over President for Taylor, kept Union together with Compromise of 1850

**Underground Railroad**: Virtual freedom train escorting slaves to Canada; forced strict fugitive law

**Gadsden Purchase**: Bought small area for Railroad at a cost of ten million

**Conscience Whigs**: Whigs split; these Whigs were against Slavery at any cost

**Cotton Whigs**: Opposed Conscience Whigs; Whigs for slavery

**Wilmot Proviso**: Prohibited slavery in territory acquired in Mexican American War

**Gold Rush**: Thousands travel to California, which becomes a free state due to the number of people

**Fugitive Slave Law**: Northern states return escaped slaves back to South; antagonized North

**Ostend Manifesto**: Offered to buy Cuba, and justified taking the island if offer was refused

**Kansas-Nebraska Act**: Kansas slave, Nebraska free; shattered Missouri Compromise

**Fugitive Slave Clause**: Clause in Compromise of 1850 that increased fugitive slave law

**William L. Garrison**: Leading abolitionist “We spit upon it, we trample it under our feet”

**Harriet Beecher Stowe**: Wrote Uncle Tom; dismayed by Fugitive Slave Law, family splitting

**Hinton Helper**: Wrote novel to show that nonslave holding whites suffered most from Slavery

**John Brown**: Militant abolitionist who led Pottawatomie Creek Massacre

**James Buchanan**: President who divided Democrats

**Charles Sumner**: Beaten with a cane by Brooks due to his abusive speech, shows inflamed passions

***Dread Scott v. Sanford***: Ruled that blacks weren’t citizens, so couldn’t sue in court;

**Bleeding Kansas**: Civil war destroyed property, agriculture, and lives

**Roger Taney**: Pro-slavery Chief Justice; ruled that slavery was legal anywhere- slaves are property

**Abe Lincoln**: President, challenged Douglas to debate

**John Bell**: Lost to Abe Lincoln, took votes away from Douglas and Breckenridge

**John C. Breckenridge**: Moderate president runner; favors extension of slavery into territories, Cuba

**Crittenden Compromise**: Prohibited slavery north of Missouri Compromise; didn’t offer success

**Uncle Tom’s Cabin**: Successful book against Slavery, brought it to the people; started Civil War

**Lecompton Compromise**: Kansas voters chose for or against slavery, and protected owner’s rights

**Know-Nothings**: Party in the US during the 1850; antagonistic toward immigrants, Catholics

**Pottawatomie Creek Massacre**: Militant abolitionists butcher 5 proslavery men, brought retaliation

**Panic of 1857**: Overspeculation contributes to crash; Homestead Act (cheap land) vetoed, Republicans promise protection from future economic issues and farms ? Lincoln elected

**NE Emigrant Aid Society**: Antislavery organization who sent 2000 people into Kansas

**Freeport Doctrine**: Slavery would be removed only where it was voted to be removed

**Harper’s Ferry Raid**: Brown tries to incite slave rebellion; killed himself for abolitionism

**Bleeding Sumner**: Senator Brooks bludgeons Sumner because he delivered an insulting speech

**Republican Party**: Northern antislavery group, distributed Cabin, nominated Lincoln

**Morrill Act**: Raised tariff to moderate levels; protected manufacturers; became part of Republicans

**Edward Stanton**: Secretary of War, called Lincoln a fool

**National Banking Act**: Established National Banking System, sold Gov Bonds, set up bank network

**Trent Affairs**: Union captures Brit ship w/ Confederacy diplomats; outcry for war, prisoners released

**Abraham Lincoln**: Prestigious, genius with public opinion, both wise and tactical

**Fort Sumter**: When Lincoln tries to provision the fort, Carolinians shell it; provoked Union

**Jefferson Davis**: Southern President, stubborn, not popular, defied public opinion, overworked

**Alexander Stephens**: Confederate VP; States rights activist, later actually opposed Davis

**Five Civilized Tribes**: Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles sided with the Confederacy; fought to keep slaves; supplied the South with troops

**William Seward**: Secretary of State, prepared to defend Monroe Doctrine against Napoleon III

**Clara Barton**: Helped transform nursing into a respected profession, expanding woman’s spheres

**Elizabeth Blackwell**: Formed US Sanitary Commission to assist Union armies

**Draft Riots**: Irish rebel in NY, put down mercilessly by Union troops

**King Cotton**: South relied on this to bring Europe into war; Northern food is more powerful

***The Alabama***: One of many English-built commerce raiding ships that angered Union

**Border States**: Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, and West Virginia; remained in Union due to Lincoln’s moral ground: he initially fought to save the union, not end slavery

**Bull Run**: Stonewall Jackson holds back Union; ends “90 day war” hope, but defeat aids Union as Northerners see that they actually have to contribute to the war effort

**Jeb Stuart**: Calvary encompassed McCellan before Seven Day’s Battle

**Monitor vs. Merrimack**: Union vs. Southern Ironclad; draw, ended wooden ships

**54th Massachusetts**: Black regiment that lost half its men in an attack against Ft. Wagner

**Picket’s Charge**: Confederacy’s “High Tide” lost in Gettysburg and broke Confed. cause

**March to the Sea**: Union closed in on South towards Richmond, essentially strangled Confederacy

**War Democrats**: Democrats who supported war and Lincoln

**George McCellan**: Commanded Army of the Potomac, cocky and riskless, lost Peninsula Campaign

**Antietam**: Stolen Southern battle plans leads to a Northern victory as Lee withdraws

**U.S. Grant**: Given command at Vicksburg, drove up Mississippi

**Scorched Earth**: Policy that burned all Confederate land to make them surrender

**Copperheads**: Northern democrats ready to make peace with the Confederacy

**Peninsula Campaign**: McClellan’s invasion of Virginia; takes Yorktown,

**Robert E. Lee**: Won 7 Day’s Battle to protect Richmond, lost Antietam

**Emancipation Proclamation**: Delivered after Antietam, Confederate slaves were free

**Gettysburg**: Union takes high ground, defeats Confederate advances for huge moral victory

**William Sherman**: Defeated Georgia, lived off land?pioneer of Total war

**Radical Republicans**: Wanted to vote out Lincoln and put in someone new

**Appomattox**: Lee cornered here, accepts generous terms of surrender

**13th Amendment**: Granted an official emancipation to all slaves, without compensation

**Vicksburg**: Right after Gettysburg, Union victory opens Mississippi in siege

**Union Party**: Consisted of Republicans and War Democrats, were for the war

**John Wilkes Booth**: Assassinated Lincoln at Ford’s theater, Johnson President

**Andrew Johnson**: Lincoln’s running mate attracted War Democrats and Border States

**Gettysburg Address**: Nobel speech dedicating Gettysburg Cemetery

**Andrew Jackson**: Pardoned Southern leaders, a huge misfit in Reconstruction, but not impeached

**Black Codes**: Harsh labor contracts that replaced slavery, slipped many slaves to sharecroppers

**Thaddeus Stevens**: Radical Republican promoted Reconstruction, 14th Amendment,

**KKK**: Tried to intimidate Blacks to achieve White supremacy

**Seward’s Folly**: Bought Alaska for 7 million, rumored to have gold, accepted but barely

***Except Parte Milligan***: Ruled that Military tribunals could not try civilians, even during war

**Tenure of Office Act**: Required President to get Senate permission before removing cabinet

**Wade-Davis Bill**: Required 50% allegiance, failed when Johnson is easy on South

**Carpetbaggers**: Public officials using public funds to purchase personal supplies.

**Scalawags**: Southern Whigs who joined the Republicans after civil war, many abolitionists

**14th and 15th Amendments**: Granted Black rights and gave blacks suffrage

**Force Acts of 1870 and 1871**: Federal acts attempting to squish the KKK

**Sharecropping**: Blacks became slaves to creditors and worked land for little money

**Charles Sumner**: Radical Republican who defeated Johnson’s view on Reconstruction

**Radical Republicans**: Wanted to exclude South from Government, but give rights to ex-Slaves

**Redeemers**: White democratic state governments that replaced Reconstruction troops

**Freedman’s Bureau**: Black welfare agency, provided food, clothes, medical care, and education

**Reconstruction Act**: Plan to use the military to divide the south into districts to allow readmission

**10% Plan**: Lincoln’s plan, states could reenter when 10% of voters took oath of allegiance

**Alexander Stevens**: Leading Radical Republican who allied with Sumner

**Crop Lien**: System of farming that utilized Sharecropping

**Exodusters**: Whole black southern communities move to Kansas; cut- were refused transportation

**Rutherford B. Hayes**: “The Great Unknown” Republican

**Panic of 1873**: Profits didn’t materialize from overexpansion of infrastructure paid for by loans that soon went unpaid, and the system of American credit tumbled as the rollercoaster economy crashed

**Chester Arthur**: VP ? President, passed Pendleton Act, abandoned by Republican Party

**Whisky Ring Scandal**: Stole millions of excise-tax revenue, Grant didn’t punish many culprits

**James Garfield**: Ran and won 1880 Election, assassinated, but the spoils system was reformed

**Civil Rights Act of 1875**: Guaranteed equality in public places, but not enforced

**Guilded Age**: Golden on the outside, but corruption and political problems on the inside

**Era of Good Stealings**: Played off “Era of Good Feelings” by making fun of corruption

**Election 1884**: Blaine (corrupt) vs. Cleveland (honest), mudslinging, but Cleveland wins

**Grover Cleveland**: Honest, but had affair, thought Gov. shouldn’t support, wanted low tariff, lost to Harrison, re-elected, depression burst, repealed silver purchase act, couldn't keep up with economy

**Benjamin Harrison**: Wanted higher tariff, not liked by Democrats at all, lost majority for Reps

**Billion Dollar Congress**: Spent tons of surplus money on civil war veterans

**McKinley Tariff Bill of 1890**: Raised tariff to 50%, killed American farmers, cost Harrison election

**Pendleton Act**: Made Spoils System officially illegal; applicants must be qualified

**Tweed Scandal**: Stole $200 million from NYC through bribery, jailed for life by attorney Tilden

**Credit Mobiler**: Paid themselves high prices to steal money from Government, bribed congressmen

**Liberal Republican Revolt 1872**: Tried to stop Grant and end military reconstruction, but nominated brilliant but not liked and erratic Greeley, denounced by republicans and lost election

**Resumption Act 1875**: Grant’s decision to withdraw Greenbacks and redeem all currency in gold

**Bland Allison Act 1878**: Made coinage of silver legal, made both silver and gold supporters content

**Stalwarts vs. Half-breeds**: Republican near-split, Half-breeds wanted to end spoils system

**Hayes/Tilden Election 1876**: Some states votes disputed, ended with Compromise of 1877

**Compromise of 1877**: Hayes takes office, but ends military reconstruction, subsidized railroaders

**James Fisk/Jay Gould**: Millionaire partners who tried to corner Gold market, stopped by Treasury

**1883 Civil Rights Cases**: Court declared only Government couldn’t violate rights, individuals could

**J.P. Morgan**: Gave loan to restore confidence in nation’s finances

**Chinese Exclusion Act**: Prohibited further immigration from China, but guaranteed citizenship

**Transcontinental Railroad**: Subsidized (land grants) magnificent economy/engineering feat

**National Labor Union**: Initial union of 600 thousand, almost all white males, killed by depression

**Joseph Rockefeller**: Standard Oil, controlled rivals in a “trust,” incredible monopolization

**American Federation of Labor**: Alliance of unions to unify strategy; won public right to organize

**Samuel Gompers**: founds American Fed of Labor; believed in non-political action (strikes, boycott)

**Interstate Commerce Act**: Prohibited railroads to discriminate against shippers, outlawed charging more for long haul than short haul on same line, required them to openly publish their rates

**Andrew Carnegie**: Integrated stages of steel manufacture, didn’t monopolize, charitable

**J.P. Morgan**: Placed employees in boards of rivals- ensure harmony; financed RRs, buys Carnegie

**Social Darwinism**: Believed survival of the fittest applied to class; used to justify wealth

**Gospel of Wealth**: Carnegie's essay that said philanthropy was test of moral responsibility for rich

**Knights of Labor**: Campaigned for economic and social, but not political, reform, and the 8 hour workday; bomb thrown at strike killed support as Americans associate union with anarchy

**Haymarket Square Bombing**: Bomb thrown during strike discredits Knights of Labor

**Sherman Anti-Trust Act**: Forbade trusts (good and bad) and monopolies; ineffective and ignored

**Mary Baker Eddy**: Founded Church of Christian Science, taught that belief can heal

**Louis Sullivan**: Chicago architect who developed skyscraper; “form follows function”

**Theodore Dreiser**: Wrote *Sister Carrie* which glorified Chicago’s urbanization

**The New Immigration**: Thousands of immigrants now from southern and eastern Europe

**Jane Addams**: Reformer, condemned war and poverty; won Peace Prize; some disliked her pacifism

**Lillian Wald**: Adopted Addam’s lead, and opened Settlements for immigrants in the cities

**Salvation Army**: English organization that gave the poor free soup

**Chautauqua Movement**: Adult education through public lectures nationwide and home study

**Booker T. Washington**: Black teacher; accepted social inequality but wanted right to develop education, for economic independence would lead to black civil rights and political freedom

**W.E.B. Dubois**: Educated black, wanted educated blacks to have rights, moved to Ghana

**NAACP**: Influential black rights organization that protested Jim Crow Laws

**Joseph Pulitzer/William R. Hearst**: Both built up powerful paper chains; flair for scandals

**Comstock Law**: Made it illegal to send sexually impure books by mail

**The New Morality**: Partially women’s liberation movement that resulted in much higher divorce rates, more birth control, and more discussion of sexual topics

**Charlotte Gilman Perkins**: Published *Women and Economics*- independence in urban environment

**WCTU**: Woman’s Christian Temperance Union; initial women’s temperance movement

**Anti-Saloon League**: Put alcohol on the run against woman’s movements through prohibitions

**American Red Cross**: Health organization launched by Clara Barton

**NAWSA**: Headed by Susan B Anthony, major woman’s rights organization

**Horatio Alger**: Wrote about poor boys who worked hard with virtue to achieve great wealth, respect

**Henry George**: Wrote *Social Problems* (1883) and *Protection or Free Trade* (1886)

**Edward Bellamy**: Wrote *Looking Backwards*, which helped nationalism

**Tom Watson**: Leader of the Populists

***Plessy vs. Ferguson***: Ruled and legalized segregation in “separate but equal”

**Eugene Debs**: Labor leader who organized Pullman strike, and American Railway Union

**Comstock Load**: One of the many rich strikes in the West that helped settle the land

**Sand Creek Massacre**: Chivington’s militia massacred 400 Indians, had been promised immunity

**Battle of Little Big Horn**: Indians in Montana humiliate Custer when gold seekers settle

**Dawes Severalty Act**: Gave Indian families land, and promised citizenship in twenty-five years; destroyed tribal organization of Indians by making them individuals in forced-assimilation

**Indian Reorganization Act**: Belatedly restored tribal organization of Indian life

**Hatch Act**: created experimental agricultural stations researching soil minerals and plant growth

**Homestead Act**: A settler could acquire 160 acres of land by living on it 5 years and paying $30

**Nation Grange**: Group to enhance lives of farmers; co-ops, joint machines, social activities; political career ended when they lost Wabash decision of Supreme Court, 1886

**Nez Perce Indian War**: Indians tricked onto Kansas reservation when Chief Joseph surrenders

**Battle of Wounded Knee**: Tried to outlaw Sun Dance by force, fought, 200 Indians killed

**Fredrick Jackson Turner**: Believed American History was the colonization of the West

**Pullman Strike of 1894**: Workers strike, but troops end the strike brutally and prove corruption

**William McKinley**: Kept gold standard, won war in Caribbean; assassination left Roosevelt pres.

**Mark Hanna**: Ran McKinley’s campaign, credited for making him who he is

**Open Door**: Foreign products receive equal treatment as domestic products

**Imperialism**: extending a nation's authority by territorial acquisition and power over other nations

**Anti-Imperialist**: Those who were against expansion, like Carnegie

**Expansionism**: After Turner’s belief that the frontier is over, US wants to grow internationally

**Isolationism**: Belief that the United States should stay out of all foreign affairs

**Big Stick**: Roosevelt’s aggressive, expansionist, and imperialistic foreign policy backed by military

**Albert Beverage**: Senator who toured the Philippines and defended their annexation

**John Hay**: Secretary of State to McKinley and Roosevelt

**Panama Canal**: Connected Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, considered US Imperialism example

**Teller Amendment**: Promise that the US would end Spanish misrule and free Cuba

**Platt Amendment**: Cuba forced to sign this: put them under American control and intervention

**Portsmouth Conference**: Roosevelt settles war between Russia and Japan; both feel cheated in end

**Progressivism**: Spoke against monopolies, corruption, and social injustice; wanted high Gov power

**Muckrakers**: Mudslinging journalists who denounced parts of the economy and the government

**Square Deal**: Controlled corporations, included consumer protection, and preservation of resources

**Theodore Roosevelt**: Reformer who created Square Deal, busted many trusts, helped economy

***The Jungle***: Upton Sinclair; educated readers on the plight in meatpacking products

**Elkins Act**: Railroad legislation that fined illegal railroad rebates

**Hepburn Act**: Free passes, with their hint of bribery, were severely restricted

**Sherman Anti-Trust Act**: Used to split Standard Oil in 1911

**Dollar Diplomacy**: Taft’s policy of using American investment to boost American political interests

***Wealth against Commonwealth***: Lloyd digs up corruption in Standard Oil Company in this novel

**Ida Tarbell**: Influential female muckraker who published a scathing History of Standard Oil

**Robert La Follette**: Progressive Republican leader, became Governor, returned power to people

***Muller vs. Oregon***: Accepts constitutionality of laws protecting female workers in factories

**Forest Reserve Act of 1891**: Authorized the President to create National Parks

**William H. Taft**: Busted more trusts than Roosevelt, but not as successful; conservationist

**Interstate Commerce Commission**: Nullified illegal shipping rates and dictated maximum rates

**Recall, Referendum, and Initiative**: Voters could remove officials, place proposed laws on the ballot, and bypass legislatures so voters could directly propose legislation; wanted by progressives

**Australian Ballots**: Many states introduced this secret voting, which reduced bribery

**Hepburn Act**: Gave interstate commerce commission jurisdiction over maximum RR shipping rate

**City Manager**: Held city officials accountable for money spent; appointed by Council and Mayor

**At-Large Elections**: Votes went for whole district, not individual sections; reduced corruption

**New Nationalism**: Taft’s policy to increase government power to remedy socioeconomic abuses

**Bull Moose Campaign**: Roosevelt’s 1912 run; felt as confident for progressive win as a bull moose

**New Freedom**: Wilson 1912 progressive campaign- antitrust legislation, banking reform, low tariff

**Woodrow Wilson**: Believed not in regulation but un-monopolized markets, won 1812 election

**16th – 19th Amendment**: 16th: Income tax; 17th: Direct senators; 18th Prohibition; 19th Women’s vote

**Williams Jennings Bryan**: 3 time Democratic runner in 96, 00, and 08. Pushed free silver.

**Populist Party**: Based on opposition to gold, democratized economy; common with western farmers

**Jacob Riis**: Muckraker photographer, “How the Other Half Lives”

**Election of 1912**: Roosevelt, Taft split Republican votes, Dem Wilson wins, but is a minority pres.

**Underwood Tariff**: Wilson tackles tariff in substantial reduction of tariff rates

**Clayton Anti-Trust Act**: Strengthened Sherman’s Act, legalized strikes and pickets

**Emma Goldman**: Women’s rights activist, also an anarchist

**Federal Trade Commission**: Consumer protection agency that regulates free trade

**Federal Reserve**: National system; oversaw 12 districts; controlled money supply and interest rates

***The Shame of the Cities***: Exposed public corruption in many major cities to provoke reform, written by Lincoln Steffens

**Lusitania**: Torpedoing of this semi-neutral ship killed 128 Americans, brought the US into WW1

**Sussex Pledge**: Germany promises not to sink passenger ships without warning; Germany wants US to change what the Allies regard as a blockade, but US ignores this clause ? precarious situation

**Neutrality**: America attempts to be neutral, or not take a side, initially in World War One

**14 Point Plan**: Wilson’s plan to abolish secret treaties, freedom of the seas, free trade, reduced armaments, adjustment of colonial claims, and a League of Nations

**League of Nations**: Wilson’s plan- coalition of United Nations; successful on paper, failed in action partially because the world’s greatest power, America, was not allowed to join by congress

**Treaty of Versailles**: Took German territory based on Vengeance, disliked by nearly everyone

**Mobilization**: Reworked economy and army for war; was voluntary, but very successful

**George Creel**: Journalist who sold America and the world on the war with words and propaganda

**CPI**: Consumer price index computed the increase in cost of living wage adjustments

**Hay-Paunceforte and Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaties**:

**Zimmerman Note**: German note attempts to ally with Mexico, to recover lost lands, against the US, but it’s discovered, brings US into World War 1 as the public demands response.

**Espionage Act**: Convicted Debbs, censored people against the government

**Sedition Act**: Reflected anti-German-American fears, partially violated the 1st amendment

**Woodrow Wilson**: 14 Point Plan was not incorporated in Versailles much; League drew scrutiny

**Mitchell Palmer**: Attorney General who drove out radicals in response to Red Scare

**John Scopes**: Biology teacher indicted for teaching evolution

**Bruce Barton**: Wrote “Man Nobody Knows” on how Jesus founded world’s greatest institution

**Sigmund Freud**: Argued that sexual repression was responsible for nervous and emotional ills

**Sinclair Lewis**: Hotheaded drinking journalist, wrote “Main Street” on women vs. provincialism

**Birth of a Nation**: Movie which glorified Reconstruction days of the KKK

**Fundamentalists**: Anti-Darwinist followers of God

**Randolph Bourne**: Believed in cosmopolitan interchange would make America transnational

**Clarence Darrow**: Defended Scopes as the criminal lawyer

**Frederick Taylor**: Mass-production scientist who eliminated wasted motion in manufacturing

**HL Meneken**: Witty author against The South and Puritanism; “Bad Boy of Baltimore”

**Sacco and Vanzetti**: Convicted of murder because they were Italian anarchists

**Immigration Quotas**: Restricted maximum number of East European / Asian immigrants

**Modernists:** Opposite of fundamentalists

**Al Capone:** Made millions off smuggling Alcohol

**Andrew Mellon**: Secretary of State who advised tax reductions especially for wealthy

**Charles Lindbergh**: American hero: first solo flight across the Atlantic

**Fitzgerald**: In *Gatsby*, illustrated illusion of self-made American man

**KKK**: Anti-black, anti-Catholic, anti-Revolutionist, pro-“native” group; used terrorism and horror

**Volstead Act**: Prohibits manufacture and transport of alcohol

**Red Scare**: Threat of Bolshevik-type communist revolution leads to anti-foreign/radical policy

**Preiser**: wrote The American Tragedy

**William G. Harding**: Easily persuaded by Ohio Gang; anti-Progressive/labor; scandals ruin admin.

**Harry Daugherty**: Big-time Ohio Gang crook appointed by Harding to Attorney General; resigned

**John W. Davis**: Democrat presidential candidate 1924; banker and almost as conservative as Coolidge

**American Legion**: Veterans group of patriotism, anti-radicalism, campaigned/won monetary bonus

**Forday-McCumber Tariff**: High tariff, and authorized President to directly control duties

**Black Tuesday**: Huge bubble bursts as world sells and stock market collapses; new unemployment and poverty highs; caused by overproduction, low trade, overexpansion of credit

**Bonus Army**: WW1 vets protest for benefits during Depression, protest ended with 2 dead

**Charles Evans Hughes**: Led Naval Treaty of 1922- reduces Japan’s navy, but let them fortify islands

**Charles Forbes**: Looted government of $200 million instead of building veterans’ hospitals

**Alfred E. Smith**: 1928 Democrat candidate; lost because he was Catholic and sounded bad on radio

**Washington Conference**: Disarmament conference that resulted in 5-Power Naval Treaty

**McNary-Haugen Bill**: Bought up food surpluses and sold them abroad, but vetoed by Coolidge

**Muscle Shoals Bill**: Dammed Tennessee River; vetoed by Hoover, but embraced by Roosevelt

**Stimson Doctrine**: US will not recognize any territorial acquisitions achieved by force

**Albert Fall**: Anti-conservationist appointed by Harding to Secretary of the Interior = bad

**Calvin Coolidge**: “Cautious Cal,” not very effective at home, but skilled negotiator abroad

**Ohio Gang**: Harding’s poker buddies who pressed him and had great influence in cabinet positions

**Kellog-Briand Pact**: Attempted to outlaw wars, except defensive wars

**Dawes Plan**: Wall Street loans > Germany reparations > UK/France war debt > US

**Reconstruction Finance Corp**: Hoover-created gov lending bank to businesses “millionaire’s loan”

**Teapot Dome**: Albert Fall is bribed to let oil companies steal from the navy’s stockpile reserve

**Franklin D. Roosevelt**: Pulled America out of the Depression with a successful New Deal

**Eleanor Roosevelt**: Most active first lady in history, fought for poor and oppressed; very controversial

**Francis Perkins**: First woman in cabinet; worked for workers conditions and labor unions

**Harry Hopkins**: Launched Works Progress Administration (WPA)

**Father Coughlin**: First politician to really use Radio; discussed politics and economy, not religion

**Huey Long**: Congressman who sought to give every Americans five thousand dollars

**Mary McLeod Bethune**: Made sure Blacks benefited from New Deal plans

**Alfred Landon**: Ran against Roosevelt 1936 on similar platform; creamed

**Boondoggling**: Leaf raking and other low-level man-made work, widely criticized

**Brian Trust**: A group of people who wrote Roosevelt’s speeches

**Hundred Days**: As soon as Roosevelt is in office, he cranks out remedial legislation

**Glass Steagall Act**: Created for FDIC, which insured all loans up to five thousand dollars

**John Lewis**: Led CIO, Committee for Industrial Organization; unskilled workers unionize

**New Deal**: Used 3 Rs and government funding to jump start the economy

**Three Rs**: Roosevelt essentials of the New Deal: Recovery, Relief, and Reform

***Schechtler* Case**: Invalidated New Deal’s price fixing

**Dust Bowl**: Windy topsoil triggers massive Dust clouds which turn into Dust Bowel

**Wagner Act**: Labor Relations Act

**Liberty League**: Anti-socialist and anti-Roosevelt, tried a Coup-de-état

**Court Packing**: Roosevelt wants to choose multiple justices by adding seats

**Keynesianism**: Principle of high government spending to help economy

**WPA**: Recovery1; Works Progress Administration to employ American on useful trumpets

**CCC**: Recovery/Relief1; Civilian Conservation Corps: government camps for young men to work

**NRA**: First New Deal; National Recovery Administration: combined long/short term recovery

**PWA**: First New Deal; helped improve infrastructure and employment

**AAA**: Recovery/Relief1; Agricultural Adjustment Administration paid growers to decrease acreage

**SEC**: Securities and Exchange company- market match down

**TVA**: Recovery/Relief1; Tennessee Valley Authority; more jobs and more socialist

**FHA**: Federal Housing Administration- lent Money to status for low cost production

**SSA**: Social Security Act; workers mailed in a portion of their wages

**NLRB**: National Labor Relations Board- labor again could organize and bargain collectively

**Montevideo Conference**: Declared Good Neighbor Policy of Armed Latin-America intervention

**Rio de Janeiro Conference**: N/S American governments unite and break relations with Axis

**Buenos Aires Conference**: Roosevelt gathers American republics to discuss peace maintenance

**Tydings-McDuffie Act**: Frees the Philippines from US Imperialism

**Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act**: Whittles down impossibly high US tariff

**Johnson Debt Default Act**: Prevented countries from borrowing if they owed

**Nye Committees** believed that arms manufacturers created WWI

**Sinking of the Panay**: Japanese sink US ship, apology is accepted

**Appeasement**: Countries gave Hitler what he wanted; formed at Munich Conference

**Neutrality Act of 1939**: US will support allies on “cash and carry” basis

**Destroyer Deal**: US sells badly needed destroyers to Britain

**Wendell Wilkie**: Lost to FDR in Election of 1940; criticized New Deal

**Lend-Lease Act**: Ends Cash and Carry policy by allowing debt

**Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939**: Nonaggression pact that Germany betrayed

**China Incident**: Japan invades China, but US doesn’t call ‘incident’ war

**ABC-1 Agreement**: Germany first policy with Britain

***Korematsu v. US*:** Internment camps are constitutional

**War Labor Board**: limits wages to curb inflation

**War Production Board**: Forces companies to build only essential items

**Smith-Connally Anti-strike Act**: Fed seized up industries

**WAACS:** Women in Army; **WAVES**: Women in Navy; **SPARS**: Women in Cost Guard

**Braceros**: Mexican farmers who traveled to the US

**Sunbelt**: Western and Southern military/economic complex in South

**CORE**: Congress of Racial Equality

**Island Hopping**: US defeats Japan by leaving some islands to die like grapes on a vine

**Casablanca Conference**: Allies meet to invade Sicily and demand unconditional surrender

**Political Action Committee**: Helps Roosevelt win Election of 1944 and a 4th term

**Potsdam Conference**: Splits up Nazi Germany into East and West Germany/Berlin

**Marshall Plan**: US spends 13billion in Europe, revived their economies, stopped their communism

**Cold War**: Thirty-year tension/competition between Communist USSR, Democratic US and Europe

**Containment**: US Policy under Truman to resist any Communist expansion

**NATO**: North Atlantic Treaty Organization for mutual defense, militarized Cold War, unification

**Truman Doctrine**: Containment, plus US supports all free people resisting oppression not in USSR

**Berlin Airlift**: Soviets stop supplying W. Berlin; Americans air-lift supplies and Soviets back down

**Mao Zedong**: Chinese Leader who took China for the Communists

**Josef Stalin**: Communist leader of the USSR, led Cold War

**Limited War**: Korea conflict- not directly fighting USSR

**Joseph McCarthy**: Started Red Hunt for Communists in Washington DC, anti-Democrat

**The Rosenberg’s**: Executed for giving away secrets of the Atomic Bomb to USSR

**Levittown**: Levitt’s produce the first mass-produced suburb home; cheap but bland

**Elvis Presley**: Revolutionized popular music with Rock and Roll

**Sputnik**: Beeping hunk of metal that the Soviets launched into space; started Space Race

**Massive Retaliation**: Any conventional aggression would result in Nuclear retaliation by the US

**Suez Crisis**: France/UK try to retake Suez Canal for oil, but US withholds its oil so they back down

**Dien Bien Phu**: French loose to Vietnam as they overthrow colonialism

**Ho Chi Minh**: US supports him, but gives Vietnam to French, who lose to him;

**CIA**: US Spy network, involved in many assassinations

**MAD**: Mutual Assured Destruction; deterrence- nuclear weapon use leads to annihilate of both nations

**Warsaw Pact**: Eastern European alliance to counter NATO; lasted throughout Cold War

**Iron Curtain**: Symbolically, ideologically, physically split Europe into Communist or Democratic

**Arms Race**: US/USSR competition for supremacy in nuclear weapons during cold war

**KGB**: CIA’s counterpart in the USSR; also functioned as their FBA, NSA, and Secret Service

**Alger Hiss**: Accused of being a Communist and soviet spy, convicted in 1950

***Feminist Mystique***: Feminist protest literature that started Feminist movement

**Playboy**: Popular sex magazine that brought mass-production sexual allure

**Billy Graham**: Televangelist who preached the Christian Gospel on the radio

**NAACP**: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People worked/ends legal segregation

**SCLC**: Southern Christian Leadership Conference mobilized black church power for black rights

**SNCC**: Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee focused passive resistance, but they lost patience

***Brown v. Board of Education***: Segregation in public schools is unequal and therefore unconstitutional

***Escobedo v. Illinois***: Poor criminal defendants had a right to be provided counsel at trial

**Urban League**: Civil rights group that advocated against racial discrimination

**Watts Riots**: In Watts neighborhood in LA, riots break out between cops and blacks

**Montgomery Bus Boycott**: After Rosa Parks is arrested, blacks boycott busses to reject segregation

**Earl Warren**: Active judicial intervention in previously untouched issues, like civil rights

**John F. Kennedy**: Catholic President who beat Nixon with his TV image, supported Blacks, popular

***On the Road***: Kerouac’s novel became defining work of Beat generation

***Catcher in the Rye***: Salinger’s portrait of sensitive, upper-class white adolescent in society

**Fidel Castro**: Cuban leader, went to Soviets for protection from US in Cuban Missile Crisis

**Bay of Pigs**: 1200 exiles and US military land in Cuba, huge failure by Kennedy

**Richard Nixon**: Won presidency in 1968 who won due to Vietnam protest; withdrew troops

**Third World:** Underdeveloped countries were supported by US Modernization theory

**Affirmative Action**: Johnson required federal contractors to not discriminate with Executive Order

**Alliance for Progress**: Economic cooperation between North and South America to stop Communism

**New Frontier**: Kennedy’s policy to revitalize economy, put a man on the moon, and serve the country

**Freedom Riders**: Groups who tried to end segregation in interstate bus passenger facilities

**MLK Jr.**: Launched anti-discrimination campaigns, non-violent; called for legislation, assassinated

**Lyndon B. Johnson**: President in 1963, passed Civil Rights bills, created Great Society; political career ruined by Vietnam when to unite the nation he does not run again for reelection in 1968

**VISTA**: Johnson’s domestic version of the Peace Corps- people who contributed to War on Poverty

**Civil Rights Act of 1963, 1964, and 1965**: Banned racial discrimination in public facilities

**Marches on Selma**: MLK’s march is broken up by state troopers with gas and whips

**Barry Goldwater**: Lost election of 1964 to Johnson; attacked Great Society, trigger-happy and feared

**Great Society**: Aid to education, Medicare, immigration reform, and new voting rights bill by Johnson

**War on Poverty**: Part of Great Society, Johnson spends 2 billion in OEO to lift level of living

**OEO**: Office of Economic Opportunity helped those in poverty, especially in the Appalachians

**HUD**: Housing and Urban Development- a new cabinet office by Johnson, first black cabinet leader

**Head Start**: Improved education performance of underprivileged youth by Johnson

**Medicare**: Aid to the elderly for Health Care for eternity; part of Great Society, spending revolution

**Entitlements**: Conferred rights on certain categories of Americans forever without future approval

**Voting Rights Act**: Outlawed literary tests and poll taxes, and put power in the black’s hands

**Malcom X**: Wanted Black separatism and preached Black power

**Robert Kennedy**: Ran for President 1968, stirred workers, Blacks, and young people; but shot

**Hubert Humphrey**: Wanted large armed force for Vietnam in 1968 election; Democrats divided, lose

**George Wallace**: Ran in 1968; wanted Segregation and very aggressive Vietnam stance

**Free Speech Movement**: Started at Berkeley <3 students protest Campus ban on political debate

**24th Amendment**: Made poll taxes illegal, and gave more blacks the right to vote

**SDS**: Students for a Democratic Society- antipoverty and antiwar, degraded to terrorist rioters

***Engel v. Vitale***: Prohibited prayers and Bible readings in public schools

***Gideon v. Wainwright***: All defendants are entitled legal counsel, even if they can not afford it

**Silent Majority**: The majority of Americans who supported the Vietnam War, appealed to by Nixon

**Welfare**: Medicare-type spending that puts money in the hands of people who need it

**SALT I and II**: Slowed the arms race by freezing long-range nuclear missiles for 5 years

**ICBM and MIRV**: Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile, or large nuclear missiles, and Multiple Independent Targeted Reentry Vehicles, which allowed multiple warheads to devastate a target

**Henry Kissinger**: Helped Nixon play the USSR and China off each other; end Vietnam war

**Détente**: Nixon helped negotiate this relaxing of tensions with the USSR

**George McGovern**: Ran against Nixon in 1972; doomed when running mate had psychiatric care

**Bretton Woods**: System that had stabilized international currency; ended when US goes off gold

***Silent Spring***: Rachel Carson’s insanely boring novel solely on pesticides (yawn)

**Resource Conservation and Recovery Act**: Outlawed improper waste disposal, encouraged recycling

**Superfund**: paid for toxic waste cleanups at sites where no other parties could pay for a cleanup

***Miranda v. Arizona***: Gave defendant right to remain silent and other rights when accused

***Roe v. Wade***: Momentous and controversial decision in 1973 to legalize abortion

**EPA**: Environmental Protection Agency that began building environmental concern

**Clean Air Act**: Reduced automobile emissions and factory emissions

**Clean Water Act**: Cleaned befouled waterways and waste sights

**Watergate**: Nixon’s scandal of planting bugs in Democratic headquarters; forced to resign

**Energy Crisis**: OPEC Oil Embargo led to colder winters and long Gas lines

**OPEC Oil Embargo**: Arabs block oil export to Israel’s allies after losing another war

**Camp David Summit**: Carter negotiates peace between Egypt and Israel

**War Powers Act**: Required President to report to Congress within 48 hours of using troops, and only had 60 days to use the military without direct authorization from Congress

**Gerald R. Ford**: Lost to Carter, negotiated Vietnam Cease-fire

**Jimmy Carter**: Concerned for human rights, resume diplomacy with China, turn over Panama Canal

**Iran Contra Scandal:** Reagan Administration illegally sells arms to Iran; regrets it and is forgiven

**Reagonomics**: Supply side economics of low taxes, spending; failed economically, worked politically

**New Federalism**: Slow transfer of States Rights back to states after New Deal era

**Three Mile Island**: Pennsylvania nuclear reactor overheats and melts down; no casualties

***Unsafe at Any Speed***: Ralph Nader claims auto manufactures are reluctant to install safety systems

**Benjamin Spock**: Parents should be flexible and affectionate with children, treat them as individuals