

VIRGINIA AND UNITED STATES HISTORY STUDY GUIDE

2008 STANDARDS

STANDARD VUS.2

EARLY EUROPEAN EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION RESULTED IN CULTURAL INTERACTIONS AMONG EUROPEANS, AFRICANS, AND AMERICAN INDIANS

Early European exploration and colonization resulted in the **redistribution of the world's population** as millions of people from Europe and Africa voluntarily and involuntarily moved to the New World.

Exploration and colonization initiated worldwide **commercial expansion** as agricultural products were exchanged between the Americas and Europe. In time, colonization led to **ideas of representative government** and **religious toleration** that over several centuries would inspire similar transformations in other parts of the world.

Why did Europeans settle in the English colonies? How did their motivations influence their settlement patterns and colony structures?

Characteristics of early exploration and settlements in the New World

- **New England** was settled by **Puritans** seeking freedom from **religious persecution** in Europe.
They formed a “**covenant community**” based on the principles of the **Mayflower Compact** and Puritan religious beliefs and were often **intolerant** of those not sharing their religion.
They also sought economic opportunity and practiced a form of **direct democracy** through **town meetings**.
- The **Middle Atlantic** region was settled chiefly by **English, Dutch, and German-speaking** immigrants seeking religious freedom and economic opportunity
- **Virginia** and the other **Southern colonies** were settled by people seeking economic opportunities.
- Some of the early Virginia settlers were “**cavaliers**”, **English nobility** who received **large land grants** in eastern Virginia from the King of England.
- **Poor English immigrants** also came seeking better lives as **small farmers or artisans** and settled in the **Shenandoah Valley** or **western Virginia**, or as **indentured servants** who agreed to work on tobacco plantations for a period of time to pay for passage to the New World.
- **Jamestown**, established in 1607 by the Virginia Company of London as a **business venture**, was the **first permanent English settlement** in North America.

- The **Virginia House of Burgesses**, established by the **1640s**, was the **first elected assembly** in the New World. It has operated continuously and is today known as the **General Assembly of Virginia**.

In what ways did the cultures of Europe, Africa, and the Americas interact? What were the consequences of the interactions of European, African, and American cultures?

Interactions among Europeans, Africans and American Indians

- The explorations and settlements of the **English** in the American colonies and **Spanish** in the Caribbean, Central America, and South America, often led to **violent conflicts with the American Indians**. The Indians lost their traditional territories and fell victim to diseases carried from Europe.
By contrast, **French** exploration of Canada **did not lead to large-scale immigration** from France, and relations with native peoples were often **more cooperative**.
- The growth of an **agricultural economy** based on **large landholdings** in the Southern colonies and in the Caribbean led to the introduction of **slavery** in the New World.

The first **Africans** were brought against their will to Jamestown in **1619** to work on tobacco plantations.

STANDARD VUS.3

VALUES AND INSTITUTIONS OF EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL LIFE TOOK ROOT IN THE COLONIES AND HOW SLAVERY RESHAPED EUROPEAN AND AFRICAN LIFE IN THE AMERICAS

Economic and political institutions in the colonies developed in ways that were either typically European or were **distinctively American**, as climate, soil conditions, and other natural **resources** shaped regional economic development.

The **African slave trade** and the development of a **slave labor system** in many of the colonies resulted from **plantation economies** and **labor shortages**.

How did the economic activity and political institutions of the three colonial regions reflect the resources or the European origins of their settlers?

Economic characteristics of the Colonial Period

- The **New England colonies** developed an economy based on **shipbuilding, fishing, lumbering, small-scale subsistence farming**, and eventually, **manufacturing**.
The colonies prospered, reflecting the **Puritans’** strong belief in the values of **hard work and thrift**.
- The **middle colonies** of **New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware** developed economies based on **shipbuilding, small-scale farming, and**

trading. Cities such as **New York**, and **Philadelphia** began to grow as **seaports** and **commercial centers**.

- **Virginia** and the other **Southern colonies** developed economies in the **eastern coastal lowlands** based on **large plantations** that grew “**cash crops**” such as **tobacco, rice, and indigo** for export to Europe.

Farther inland, however, in the mountains and valleys of the **Appalachian foothills**, the economy was based on **small-scale subsistence farming, hunting, and trading**.

- A strong belief in private owner-ship of property and free enterprise characterized colonial life.

Social characteristics of the colonies

- **New England’s** colonial society was based on **religious standing**.
- The **Puritans** grew **increasingly intolerant** of dissenters who challenged the Puritans’ belief in the **connection between religion and government**.
- **Rhode Island** was founded by **dissenters** fleeing persecution by Puritans in Massachusetts.
- The **middle colonies** were home to multiple religious groups, including **Quakers** in Pennsylvania, **Huguenots** and Jews in New York, and **Presbyterians** in New Jersey who generally believed in religious tolerance.
- These colonies had **more flexible social structures** and began to develop a middle class of **skilled artisans, entrepreneurs** (business owners), and **small farmers**.
- Virginia and the **Southern colonies** had a social structure based on **family status** and the **ownership** of land.

Large landowners in the eastern lowlands dominated colonial government and society and maintained an **allegiance to the Church of England** and closer social ties to England than in the other colonies.

In the mountains and valleys **further inland**, however, society was characterized by **small subsistence farmers, hunters and traders** of **Scots-Irish and English descent**.

- The “**Great Awakening**” was a **religious movement** that swept both Europe and the colonies during the **mid-1700s**. It led to the rapid growth of **evangelical religions** such as the Methodists and Baptists and **challenged the established religious and governmental order**. It laid one of the social foundations for the **American Revolution**.

Political life in the colonies

- **New England** Colonies - the use of **town meetings** (an “**Athenian**” **direct democracy** model) in the operation of government.

- **Middle Colonies** - incorporated a number of democratic principles that reflected the basic rights of Englishmen.
- **Southern Colonies** - maintained **stronger ties with Britain**, with planters playing leading roles in representative colonial legislatures.

*How did the institution of **slavery** influence European and African life in the colonies? Why was slavery introduced into the colonies?*

The development of indentured servitude and slavery

- The growth of a **plantation-based agricultural** economy in the hot, humid coastal lowlands of the Southern colonies **required cheap labor on a large scale**.

Some of the labor needs, especially in Virginia, were met by **indentured servants**, who were often poor persons from **England, Scotland, or Ireland** who agreed to work on plantations for a period of time in return for their passage from Europe or relief from debts.
- Most **plantation labor** needs eventually came to be filled by the forcible importation of Africans. While some Africans worked as indentured servants, earned their freedom, and lived as free citizens during the Colonial Era, **over time larger and larger numbers of enslaved Africans were forcibly brought to the Southern colonies** (the “**Middle Passage**”).
- The development of a **slavery-based agricultural economy** in the Southern colonies would lead to eventual conflict between the North and South and the **American Civil War**.

STANDARD VUS.4a

THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD: THE POLITICAL IDEAS OF JOHN LOCKE AND THOSE EXPRESSED IN COMMON SENSE HELPED SHAPE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

New political ideas about the **relationship between people and their government** helped to justify the Declaration of Independence.

The revolutionary generation formulated the political philosophy and laid the institutional foundations for the system of government under which we live.

The American Revolution was inspired by **ideas concerning natural rights and political authority**, and its successful completion affected people and governments throughout the world for many generations.

*How did the ideas of **John Locke** and **Thomas Paine** influence Jefferson’s writings in the **Declaration of Independence**?*

The ideas of John Locke

The period known as the “**Enlightenment**” in Europe during the **17th and 18th centuries** saw the development of new **ideas about the rights of people and their relationship to their rulers**.

John Locke was an Enlightenment philosopher whose ideas, more than any other's, influenced the **American belief in self-government**. Locke wrote that:

- All people are **free, equal, and have "natural rights"** of life, liberty, and property that rulers cannot take away.
- All **original power resides in the people**, and they consent to enter into a **"social contract"** among themselves to form a government to protect their rights.
- In return, the **people promise to obey** the laws and rules established by their government, establishing a system of **"ordered liberty."**
- Government's **powers are limited** to those the people have **consented** to give to it. Whenever government becomes a threat to the people's natural rights, it breaks the social contract and the people have the right to alter or **overthrow it**.

Locke's ideas about the sovereignty and rights of the people were radical and **challenged** the centuries-old practice throughout the world of **dictatorial rule by kings, emperors, and tribal chieftains**.

Thomas Paine and Common Sense

Thomas Paine was an English immigrant to America who produced a pamphlet known as **Common Sense** that **challenged the rule of the American colonies** by the King of England.

Common Sense was read and acclaimed by many American colonists during the mid-1700s and contributed to a **growing sentiment for independence** from England.

The Declaration of Independence

The eventual draft of the **Declaration of Independence**, authored by Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, reflected the **ideas of Locke and Paine**:

- "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."
- "That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed..."
- "That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government..."

Jefferson then went on to detail many of the **grievances against the king that Paine had earlier described in Common Sense**.

STANDARD VUS.4b

EVENTS AND ISSUES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD - **KEY PRINCIPLES** IN THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE GREW IN IMPORTANCE TO BECOME UNIFYING IDEAS OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

The ideals expressed in the Declaration of Independence **contradicted the realities of slavery** and the undemocratic nature of political participation in the early decades of the new republic.

*How did the **Declaration of Independence** become a road map for the new republic as it extended the franchise, provided for equality of opportunity, and guaranteed "unalienable rights"?*

The key principles of the Declaration of Independence increased political, social, and economic participation in the American experience over a period of time.

- rights to women and other groups
- Economic participation Political participation (equality)
- Extending the franchise
- Upholding due process of law
- Providing free public education
- Social participation (liberty)
- Abolishing slavery
- Extending civil (pursuit of happiness)
- Regulating the free enterprise system
- Promoting economic opportunity
- Protecting property rights

STANDARD VUS.4c

THE POLITICAL DIFFERENCES AMONG THE COLONISTS CONCERNING SEPARATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN

The ideas of the **Enlightenment** and the perceived unfairness of British policies **provoked debate** and resistance by the American colonists.

What differences existed among Americans concerning separation from Great Britain?

Anglo-French rivalry leading to conflict with the colonies

- The **rivalry in North America between England and France** led to the **French and Indian War**, in which the French were driven out of Canada and their territories west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- As a result of the war, England took several actions that angered the American colonies and led to the American Revolution. These included:
- The **Proclamation of 1763**, which **prohibited settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains**, a region that was costly for the British to protect.
- **New taxes** on legal documents (the **"Stamp Act"**), **tea and sugar**, to pay costs incurred during the French and Indian War and for British troops to protect colonists.

The beginning of the American Revolution

Resistance to British rule in the colonies mounted, leading to war:

- The **Boston Tea Party** was staged.

- The **First Continental Congress** was called, to which all thirteen colonies sent representatives, **the first time the colonies had acted together**.
- The **Boston Massacre** took place when British troops fired on anti-British demonstrators.
- War began when the “**Minutemen**” in Massachusetts fought a brief skirmish with British troops at **Lexington and Concord**.

Differences among the Colonists

The **colonists were divided** into three main camps during the Revolution:

Patriots

- Believed in complete independence from England
- Inspired by the ideas of Locke and Paine and the words of Virginian Patrick Henry (“Give me liberty, or give me death!”)
- Provided the troops for the American Army, led by George Washington, also of Virginia

Loyalists (Tories)

- Remained loyal to Britain, based on cultural and economic ties
- Believed that taxation of the colonies was justified to pay for British troops to protect American settlers from Indian attacks

Neutrals

- The many colonists who tried to stay as uninvolved in the war as possible

STANDARD VUS.4d

REASONS FOR COLONIAL VICTORY IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

The American rebels won their independence because the **British government grew tired of the struggle** soon after the **French** agreed to help the Americans.

What factors contributed to the victory of the American rebels?

Factors leading to colonial victory

- Diplomatic
Benjamin Franklin negotiated a Treaty of Alliance with France.
The war did not have popular support in Great Britain.
- Military
George Washington, general of the American army, avoided any situation that threatened the destruction of his army, and his leadership kept the army together when defeat seemed inevitable.
 - Americans benefited from the presence of the **French** army and navy at the **Battle of Yorktown**, which ended the war with an American victory.

STANDARD VUS.5a

ORIGINS OF THE CONSTITUTION, INCLUDING THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

During the Constitutional Era, the Americans made two attempts to establish a workable government based on republican principles.

How did America’s pre-Revolutionary relationship with England influence the structure of the first national government?

American political leaders, **fearful of a powerful central government** like England’s, created the **Articles of Confederation**, adopted at the end of the war.

What weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation led to the effort to draft a new constitution?

The Articles of Confederation

- Provided for a weak national government
- Gave Congress no power to tax or regulate commerce among the states
- Provided for no common currency
- Gave each state one vote regardless of size
- Provided for no executive or judicial branch

STANDARD VUS.5b

THE MAJOR COMPROMISES NECESSARY TO PRODUCE THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ROLES OF JAMES MADISON AND GEORGE WASHINGTON

The **Constitution** of the United States of America established a government that **shared power** between the national government and state governments, protected the rights of states, and provided a system for orderly change through **amendments** to the Constitution itself.

*How did the delegates to the **Constitutional Convention** balance competing interests?*

Key issues and their resolution

- Made **federal law** the **supreme law** of the land when constitutional, but otherwise gave the **states considerable leeway** to govern themselves
- **Balanced power** between **large and small states** by creating a **Senate** (where each state **gets two senators**) and a **House** of Representatives (with membership **based on population**)
- **Placated the Southern** states by counting the **slaves as three-fifths** of the population when determining representation in the U.S. House of Representatives
- **Avoided a too-powerful central government** by establishing three **co-equal branches**—legislative, executive, and judicial—with numerous **checks and balances** among them
- **Limited the powers of the federal government** to those identified in the Constitution

Key leaders

- **George Washington**, President of the Convention

Washington **presided at the Convention** and, although seldom participating in the debates, lent his enormous prestige to the proceedings.

- **James Madison**, “Father of the Constitution”

Madison, a Virginian and a brilliant political philosopher, often **led the debate** and **kept copious notes** of the proceedings—the best record historians have of what transpired at the Constitutional Convention.

At the Convention, Madison authored the “**Virginia Plan**,” which proposed a federal government of **three separate branches** (legislative, executive, judicial) and became the foundation for the structure of the new government.

He later authored much of the **Bill of Rights**.

STANDARD VUS.5c

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE **VIRGINIA DECLARATION OF RIGHTS AND THE VIRGINIA STATUTE FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM** IN THE FRAMING OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The major principles of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution were based on earlier Virginia statutes.

How was the Bill of Rights influenced by the Virginia Declaration of Rights and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom?

Virginia Declaration of Rights (George Mason)

- Reiterated the notion that basic **human rights should not be violated by governments**

Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom (Thomas Jefferson)

- **Outlawed the established church**—that is, the practice of government support for one favored church

Bill of Rights

- James Madison, a Virginian, **consulted the Virginia Declaration of Rights and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom** when drafting the amendments that eventually became the United States **Bill of Rights**.

STANDARD VUS.5d

ARGUMENTS OF **FEDERALISTS AND ANTI-FEDERALISTS** DURING THE RATIFICATION DEBATES AND THEIR RELEVANCE TO POLITICAL DEBATE TODAY

Elements of Federalist and Anti-Federalist thought are reflected in contemporary political debate on issues such as the size and role of government, federalism, and the protection of individual rights.

What were the major arguments for and against the Constitution of 1787 in leading Federalist and Anti-Federalist writings and in the ratification debates?

Who were the leading Federalists and Anti-Federalists in the pivotal ratification debate in Virginia?

Federalists advocated the importance of a **strong central government**, especially to promote economic development and public improvements. Today those who see a primary role for the federal government in solving national problems are heirs to this tradition.

Anti-Federalists feared an overly powerful central government destructive of **the rights of individuals** and the **prerogatives of the states**. Today more conservative thinkers echo these concerns and champion liberty, individual initiative, and free markets.

The leading Virginia **opponents** of ratification were **Patrick Henry and George Mason**; the leading Virginia **proponents** of ratification were **George Washington and James Madison**.

STANDARD VUS.5e

HOW **JOHN MARSHALL'S** PRECEDENT-SETTING DECISIONS ESTABLISHED THE **SUPREME COURT AS AN INDEPENDENT AND EQUAL BRANCH** OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Important legal precedents established by the **Marshall Court** strengthened the role of the U.S. Supreme Court as an **equal branch** of the national government.

How did Chief Justice John Marshall, a Virginian, contribute to the growth of the U.S. Supreme Court's importance in relation to the other branches of the national government?

The doctrine of **judicial review** set forth in **Marbury v. Madison**, the doctrine of **implied powers** set forth in **McCulloch v. Maryland**, and a broadly national view of **economic affairs** set forth in **Gibbons v. Ogden** are the foundation blocks of the **Court's authority to mediate disagreements** between branches of governments, levels of government, and competing business interests.

STANDARD VUS.6a

THE LAST DECADE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY THROUGH THE FIRST HALF OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY - THE PRINCIPLES AND ISSUES THAT PROMPTED **THOMAS JEFFERSON** TO ORGANIZE THE **FIRST OPPOSITION POLITICAL PARTY**

Different views of economic and foreign policy issues led to the development of the first American political parties.

Why did competing political parties develop during the 1790s?

Controversy over the **Federalists'** support for the **Bank of the United States**, the **Jay Treaty**, and the undeclared war on France contributed to the emergence of an organized opposition party, the **Democratic-Republicans**, led by **Thomas Jefferson** and **James Madison**.

The **presidential election of 1800**, won by **Thomas Jefferson**, was the first American presidential election in **which power was peacefully transferred from one political party to another**.

Typically, the **Federalists**, led by **John Adams** and **Alexander Hamilton**, believed in a **strong national government** and

commercial economy and were supported by **bankers** and **business interests** in the Northeast.

The **Democratic-Republicans**, believed in a **weak national government** and an **agricultural economy**. They were supported by **farmers, artisans, and frontier settlers** in the South.

STANDARD VUS.6b

ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND GEOGRAPHIC FACTORS THAT LED TO **TERRITORIAL EXPANSION** AND ITS IMPACT ON THE **AMERICAN INDIANS**

Economic and strategic interests, supported by popular beliefs, led to **territorial expansion to the Pacific Ocean**.

The new American republic **prior to the Civil War** experienced **dramatic territorial expansion, immigration, economic growth, and industrialization**. Americans, stirred by their hunger for land and the ideology of "**Manifest Destiny**," flocked to new frontiers.

Conflicts between American settlers and Indian nations in the Southeast and the old Northwest resulted in the **relocation** of many Indians to **reservations**.

What factors influenced American westward movement?

Expansion resulting from the Louisiana Purchase and War of 1812

- **Jefferson** as President in **1803** purchased the huge **Louisiana Territory** from France, which **doubled** the size of the United States overnight.
- He authorized the **Lewis and Clark** expedition to explore the new territories that lay west of the Mississippi River.
- **Sacajawea**, an American Indian woman, served as their guide and translator.
- The American victory over the British in the **War of 1812** produced an American claim to the **Oregon Territory**, and increased migration of American settlers into **Florida**, which was later acquired by **treaty from Spain**.
- The **Monroe Doctrine (1823)** stated:
 - The American continents should not be considered for future colonization by any European powers.
 - Nations in the Western Hemisphere were inherently different from those of Europe, republics by nature rather than monarchies.
 - The United States would regard as a threat to its own peace and safety any attempt by European powers to impose their system on any independent state in the Western Hemisphere.
 - The United States would not interfere in European affairs.

The westward movement and economic development

- American settlers poured westward from the coastal states into the Midwest, Southwest, and Texas, seeking

economic opportunity in the form of land to own and farm.

- The growth of railroads and canals helped the growth of an industrial economy and supported the westward movement of settlers.
- Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin led to the spread of the slavery-based "cotton kingdom" in the Deep South.
- American migration into Texas led to an armed revolt against Mexican rule and a famous battle at the Alamo, in which a band of Texans fought to the last man against a vastly superior force.
- The Texans' eventual victory over Mexican forces subsequently brought Texas into the Union.
- The American victory in the Mexican War during the 1840s led to the acquisition of an enormous territory that included the present-day states of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of Colorado and New Mexico.

Impact on the American Indians

- The belief that it was America's "**Manifest Destiny**" to stretch from Atlantic to Pacific provided political **support for territorial expansion**.
- During this period of westward migration, the American Indians were repeatedly **defeated in violent conflicts** with settlers and soldiers and forcibly removed from their ancestral homelands. They were either forced to march far away from their homes (the "**Trail of Tears**," when several tribes were relocated from Atlantic Coast states to Oklahoma) or confined to **reservations**

STANDARD VUS.6c

THE REASONS WHY **JAMES MADISON** ASKED CONGRESS TO **DECLARE WAR ON GREAT BRITAIN IN 1812** AND HOW THIS DIVIDED THE NATION.

Regional self-interests led to a divided nation at war against the British.

What were the causes of the War of 1812?

British interference with American **shipping** and **western expansionism** fueled the call for a declaration of war.

Federalists opposed Madison's war resolution, talked of secession, and proposed constitutional amendments, which were not acted upon.

STANDARD VUS.6d

THE CHANGING CHARACTER OF AMERICAN POLITICAL LIFE IN "**THE AGE OF THE COMMON MAN**" (JACKSONIAN ERA) TO INCREASING POPULAR PARTICIPATION IN STATE AND NATIONAL POLITICS

An extension of the franchise, westward expansion, and the rise of sectional interests prompted **increased participation** in state and national politics.

*In what ways did **political democracy** change in the years following the War of 1812?*

The changing character of American politics in “**the age of the common man**” was characterized by

- heightened emphasis on **equality** in the political process for adult white males
- the rise of **interest group politics** and **sectional issues**
- a changing style of **campaigning**
- increased voter **participation**.

Andrew Jackson personified the “democratic spirit” of the age by **challenging the economic elite** and rewarding campaign supporters with public office (**Spoils System**).

The **Federalist Party disappeared**, and new political parties, the **Whigs and Know-Nothings**, were organized in opposition to the **Democratic Party**.

STANDARD VUS.6e

CULTURAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL ISSUES THAT DIVIDED THE NATION, INCLUDING TARIFFS, SLAVERY, THE ABOLITIONIST AND WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENTS, AND THE ROLE OF THE STATES IN THE UNION

The nation struggled to resolve **sectional issues**, producing a series of crises and compromises.

These crises took place over the **admission of new states** to the Union during the decades before the Civil War. The issue was whether the number of “**free states**” and “**slave states**” would remain balanced, thus affecting the distribution of **power in the Congress**.

What issues divided America in the first half of the nineteenth century?

Sectional tensions caused by competing economic interests

- The **industrial North** favored **high protective tariffs** to protect Northern manufactured goods from foreign competition.
- The **agricultural South** opposed high tariffs that made the price of imports more expensive.

Sectional tensions caused by westward expansion

As new states entered the Union, **compromises** were reached that maintained the balance of power in Congress between “free” and “slave” states.

- The **Missouri Compromise (1820)** drew an **east-west line through the Louisiana Purchase**, with slavery prohibited above the line and allowed below, except that slavery was allowed in Missouri, north of the line.
- In the **Compromise of 1850**, **California** entered as a free state, while the new **Southwestern territories** acquired from Mexico would decide on their own.
- The **Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854** repealed the **Missouri Compromise line**, giving people in **Kansas**

and **Nebraska** the choice whether to allow slavery in their states or not (“**popular sovereignty**”).

This law produced bloody **fighting** in Kansas as pro- and anti-slavery forces battled each other. It also led to the **birth of the Republican Party** that same year to **oppose the spread of slavery**.

Sectional tensions caused by debates over the nature of the Union

- **South Carolinians** argued that sovereign states could **nullify the Tariff of 1832** and other acts of Congress. A union that allowed state governments to invalidate acts of the national legislature could be dissolved by states seceding from the Union in defense of slavery (**Nullification Crisis**).
- **President Jackson** threatened to send **federal troops** to collect the tariff revenues.

Sectional tensions caused by the institution of slavery

- **Slave revolts** in Virginia, led by **Nat Turner** and **Gabriel Prosser**, fed white Southerners’ fears about slave rebellions and **led to harsh laws** in the South against fugitive slaves. Southerners who favored abolition were intimidated into silence.
- **Northerners**, led by **William Lloyd Garrison**, publisher of **The Liberator**, increasingly viewed the institution of slavery as a **violation of Christian principles** and argued for its abolition.
- Southerners grew alarmed by the growing force of the Northern response to the abolitionists.
- **Fugitive slave events** pitted Southern slave owners against outraged Northerners who opposed returning escaped slaves to bondage.

The women’s suffrage movement

- At the same time the abolitionist movement grew, another reform movement took root—the movement to give equal rights to women.
- **Seneca Falls Declaration**
- Roles of **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** and **Susan B. Anthony**, who became involved in the women’s suffrage movement before the Civil War and continued with the movement after the war

STANDARD VUS.7a

CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION: CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR, INCLUDING THE ROLE OF THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY AS A PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF THE CONFLICT

Mounting sectional tensions and a failure of political will led to the Civil War.

What were the causes of the Civil War?

Causes of the Civil War

- Sectional disagreements and **debates over tariffs**, extension of **slavery into the territories**, and the nature of the Union (**states' rights**)
- Northern abolitionists versus Southern defenders of slavery
- United States Supreme Court decision in the **Dred Scott** case
- Publication of **Uncle Tom's Cabin** by **Harriet Beecher Stowe**
- **Ineffective presidential leadership** in the **1850s**
- A series of **failed compromises** over the expansion of slavery in the territories
- **President Lincoln's call for federal troops in 1861**
- **Jefferson Davis**: U.S. senator who **became president of the Confederate States** of America
- **Ulysses S. Grant**: **Union military commander**, who won victories over the South after several other Union commanders had failed
- **Robert E. Lee**: Confederate **general of the Army of Northern Virginia** (Lee **opposed secession**, but did not believe the Union should be held together by force), who urged Southerners to **accept defeat and unite** as Americans again, when some Southerners wanted to fight on after Appomattox
- **Frederick Douglass**: Former enslaved African American who became a **prominent abolitionist** and who urged Lincoln to recruit former enslaved African Americans to fight in the Union army

STANDARD VUS.7b

MAJOR EVENTS OF THE CIVIL WAR AND THE ROLES OF KEY LEADERS, WITH EMPHASIS ON ABRAHAM LINCOLN, JEFFERSON DAVIS, ULYSSES S. GRANT, ROBERT E. LEE, AND FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The **secession of Southern states** triggered a long and costly war that concluded with Northern victory and resulted in the restoration of the Union and emancipation of the slaves.

The Civil War put constitutional government to its most important test as the debate over **the power of the federal government versus states' rights** reached a climax. The survival of the United States as one nation was at risk, and the nation's ability to bring to reality the ideals of liberty, equality, and justice depended on the outcome of the war.

Why did Southern states secede? Did any state have a right to leave the Union? Was Lincoln right to use military force to keep the Union intact?

What were the major military and political events of the Civil War?

Major events

- **Election of Lincoln (1860)**, followed by the **secession of several Southern states** that feared Lincoln would try to abolish slavery
- **Fort Sumter: Opening** confrontation of the Civil War
- **Emancipation Proclamation** issued after **Battle of Antietam**
- **Gettysburg: Turning point** of the Civil War
- **Appomattox**: Site of **Lee's surrender** to Grant

Who were the key leaders of the Civil War?

Key leaders and their roles

- **Abraham Lincoln**: President of the United States during the Civil War, who insisted that **the Union be held together, by force if necessary**

STANDARD VUS.7c

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION AND THE PRINCIPLES OUTLINED IN LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

Lincoln's **Gettysburg Address** said the United States was **one nation**, not a federation of independent states. For Lincoln, the Civil War was about **preserving the Union** as a nation "of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Lincoln believed the Civil War was fought to fulfill the promise of the Declaration of Independence and was a "**Second American Revolution**." He described a different vision for the United States from the one that had prevailed from the beginning of the Republic to the Civil War.

*How did the ideas expressed in the **Emancipation Proclamation** and the **Gettysburg Address** support the North's war aims?*

Emancipation Proclamation

- **Freed those slaves** located in the "rebellious" states (Southern states that had seceded)
- Made the **abolition of slavery** a Northern war aim
- Discouraged any interference of foreign governments
- Allowed for the **enlistment of African American** soldiers in the Union Army

*What was Lincoln's vision of the American nation as professed in the **Gettysburg Address**?*

Gettysburg Address

- Lincoln described the Civil War as a struggle **to preserve a nation** that was dedicated to the proposition that "**all men are created equal**" and that was ruled by a government "**of the people, by the people, and for the people**."
- Lincoln believed America was "**one nation**," not a **collection of sovereign states**.

Southerners believed that states had **freely joined** the Union and could **freely leave**.

STANDARD VUS.7d

THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, INCLUDING THE ADOPTION OF THE 13TH, 14TH, AND 15TH AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

The war and Reconstruction resulted in Southern resentment toward the North and Southern African Americans, and ultimately political, economic, and social control of the South returned to whites.

The **economic and political gains of former slaves proved to be temporary.**

What were the consequences of the war and Reconstruction?

Political effects

- Lincoln's view that the United States was one **indivisible nation had prevailed.**
- Lincoln believed that since secession was illegal, Confederate governments in the Southern states were illegitimate and the states had never really left the Union. He believed that Reconstruction was a matter of quickly **restoring legitimate Southern state governments that were loyal to the Union.**
- Lincoln also believed that to reunify the nation, the federal government should **not punish** the South, but act "with malice towards none, with charity for all... to bind up the nation's wounds...."
- The **assassination of Lincoln** just a few days after Lee's surrender at Appomattox **enabled Radical Republicans** to influence the process of Reconstruction in a manner much **more punitive** towards the former Confederate states. The states that seceded were not allowed back into the Union immediately, but were put **under military occupation.**
- Radical Republicans** also believed in **aggressively guaranteeing voting and other civil rights** to African Americans. They **clashed** repeatedly with Lincoln's successor as president, **Andrew Johnson**, over the issue of civil rights for freed slaves, **eventually impeaching him**, but failing to remove him from office.
- The **three "Civil War Amendments"** to the Constitution were added:
 - **13th Amendment: Slavery was abolished** permanently in the United States.
 - **14th Amendment:** States were prohibited from denying **equal rights** under the law to any American.
 - **15th Amendment: Voting rights** were guaranteed regardless of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude" (former slaves).
- The **Reconstruction period ended** following the extremely close **presidential election of 1876.** In return for support from Southern Democrats in the electoral college vote, the Republicans agreed to end the military occupation of the South. Known as the **Compromise of**

1877, this enabled former Confederates who controlled the Democratic Party to regain power. It opened the door to the "**Jim Crow Era**" and began a long period in which African Americans in the South were denied the full rights of American citizenship.

Economic impact

- The Southern states were left **embittered and devastated** by the war. Farms, railroads, and factories had been **destroyed** throughout the South. Confederate **money was worthless.** Many towns and cities such as Richmond and Atlanta lay in ruins, and the source of labor was greatly changed due to the loss of life during the war and the end of slavery. The South would remain an agriculture-based economy and the poorest section of the nation for many decades afterward.
- The **North and Midwest** emerged **with strong and growing** industrial economies, laying the foundation for the sweeping industrialization of the nation (other than the South) in the next half-century and the emergence of the United States as a global economic power by the beginning of the twentieth century.
- The completion of the **Transcontinental Railroad** soon after the war ended **intensified the westward movement** of settlers into the states between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean.

STANDARD VUS.7e

THE SOCIAL IMPACT OF THE WAR ON AFRICAN AMERICANS, THE COMMON SOLDIER, AND THE HOME FRONT, WITH EMPHASIS ON VIRGINIA

Although slavery ended, **African-Americans did not achieve full equality during the next 100 years.**

For the common soldier, warfare was brutal and camp life was lonely and boring. Many soldiers returned home wounded or disabled.

On the home front, women were required to assume nontraditional roles.

Enslaved African Americans seized the opportunity presented by the approach of Union troops **to achieve freedom.**

How did the Civil War affect African Americans and the common soldier?

What was the war's impact on the home front?

African Americans

- The **Emancipation Proclamation** allowed for the enlistment of African American soldiers.

Common soldiers

- Warfare often involved hand-to-hand combat.
- Wartime diaries and letters home record this harsh reality.

- After the war, especially in the South, soldiers returned home to find destroyed homes and poverty. Soldiers on both sides lived with permanent disabilities.

Women

- Managed homes and families with **scarce resources**
- Often faced **poverty and hunger**
- **Assumed new roles** in agriculture, nursing, and war industries

STANDARD VUS.7f

POSTWAR CONTRIBUTIONS OF KEY LEADERS OF THE CIVIL WAR

After the Civil War, both **Robert E. Lee** and **Ulysses S. Grant** urged **reconciliation** between the North and the South.

After the Civil War, **Frederick Douglass** became the **leading spokesman** for African Americans in the nation.

What were the postwar contributions of Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, and Frederick Douglass?

Ulysses S. Grant

- **Urged radical Republicans not to be harsh** with former Confederates
- Was **elected president** and served during most of Reconstruction
- Advocated rights for the freedman
- **Opposed retribution** directed at the defeated South

Robert E. Lee

- Urged Southerners to **reconcile** and **rejoin** the United States
- Served as **president of Washington College** (Washington & Lee University today)
- Emphasized the importance of **education** to the nation's future

Frederick Douglass

- Supported **full equality** for African Americans
- Advocated for the passage of the **14th and 15th Amendments**
- Encouraged federal government actions to protect the **rights of freedmen** in the South
- Served as ambassador to Haiti and in the civil service

STANDARD VUS.8a

RECONSTRUCTION THROUGH THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY: THE RELATIONSHIP AMONG TERRITORIAL EXPANSION, WESTWARD MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, NEW IMMIGRATION, GROWTH OF CITIES, THE ROLE OF THE RAILROADS, AND THE ADMISSION OF NEW STATES TO THE UNITED STATES.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, economic opportunity, industrialization, technological change, and immigration fueled **American growth and expansion**.

What factors influenced American growth and expansion in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century?

Westward movement

- Following the Civil War, the **westward movement** of settlers **intensified** in the vast region between the **Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean**.
- The years immediately before and after the Civil War were the era of the **American cowboy**, marked by long **cattle drives** for hundreds of miles over unfenced open land in the West, the only way to get cattle to market.
- Many Americans had to rebuild their lives after the Civil War. They responded to the incentive of free public land and moved west to take advantage of the **Homestead Act of 1862**, which gave **free public land** in the western territories to settlers who would live on and farm the land.
- Southerners, including African Americans in particular, moved west to seek **new opportunities** after the Civil War.
- **New technologies** (for example, **railroads** and the mechanical **reaper**), opened new lands in the West for settlement and made farming profitable by increasing the **efficiency of production** and linking resources and markets. By the turn of the century, the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains regions of the American West were no longer a mostly unsettled frontier, but were fast becoming **regions of farms, ranches, and towns**.
- The **forcible removal of the American Indians** from their lands continued throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century as settlers continued to move west following the Civil War.

Immigration

- **Prior to 1871**, most immigrants to America came from **northern and western Europe** (Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, and Sweden). During the half-century from **1871 until 1921**, most immigrants came from **southern and eastern Europe** (Italy, Greece, Poland, Russia, present-day Hungary, and former Yugoslavia), as well as **Asia** (China and Japan).
- Like earlier immigrants, these immigrants came to America seeking freedom and better lives for their families.
- Immigrants made valuable contributions to the dramatic industrial growth of America during this period. **Chinese** workers helped to build the **Transcontinental Railroad**. Immigrants worked in **textile and steel mills** in the Northeast and the **clothing industry** in New York City. Slavs, Italians, and Poles worked in the **coal mines** of the East. They often worked for **very low pay** and endured

dangerous working conditions to help build the nation's industrial strength.

- During this period, immigrants from Europe entered America through **Ellis Island** in New York harbor. Their first view of America was often the **Statue of Liberty**, as their ships arrived following the voyage across the Atlantic.
- Immigrants began the process of assimilation into what was termed the American "**melting pot.**" While often settling in ethnic neighborhoods in the growing cities, they and their children worked hard to learn English, adopt American customs, and become American citizens. The **public schools** served an essential role in the process of **assimilating immigrants** into American society.
- Despite the valuable contributions immigrants made to building America during this period, immigrants often faced **hardship and hostility**. There was fear and resentment that immigrants would take jobs for lower pay than American workers would accept, and there was prejudice based on religious and cultural differences.
- Mounting resentment led Congress to limit immigration through the **Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882** and the **Immigration Restriction Act of 1921**. These laws effectively **cut off most immigration** to America for the next several decades; however, the immigrants of this period and their descendants continued to contribute immeasurably to American society.

Growth of cities

- As the nation's industrial growth continued, cities such as Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and New York grew rapidly as **manufacturing and transportation centers**. Factories in the large cities provided jobs, but workers' families often lived in **harsh conditions**, crowded into tenements and slums.
- The rapid growth of cities caused housing shortages and the **need for new public services**, such as sewage and water systems and public transportation. New York City was the first city to begin construction of **a subway** system around the turn of the twentieth century, and many cities built **trolley or streetcar lines**.

Admission of new states

- As the population moved westward, **many new states** in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains regions were added to the United States. **By the early twentieth century, all the states** that make up the continental United States today, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, had been admitted.

STANDARD VUS.8b

THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMY FROM A PRIMARILY **AGRARIAN TO A MODERN INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY** AND IDENTIFYING **MAJOR INVENTIONS** THAT IMPROVED LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES.

During the period from the Civil War to World War I, the United States underwent an **economic transformation** that involved the development of an industrial economy, the expansion of **big business**, the growth of large-scale agriculture, and the rise of national **labor unions** and **industrial conflict**.

What fueled the modern industrial economy?

Technological change spurred **growth of industry** primarily in northern cities.

Inventions/Innovations

- **Corporation (limited liability)**
- **Bessemer steel** process
- **Light bulb (Thomas Edison)** and **electricity** as a source of power and light
- **Telephone** (Alexander Graham Bell)
- **Airplane** (Wright brothers)
- **Assembly-line** manufacturing (Henry Ford)

Industrial leaders

- Andrew **Carnegie** (steel)
- J. P. **Morgan** (finance)
- John D. **Rockefeller** (oil)
- Cornelius **Vanderbilt** (railroads)

Reasons for economic transformation

- **Laissez-faire capitalism** and special considerations (e.g., land grants to railroad builders)
- The **increasing labor supply** (from immigration and migration from farms)
- America's possession of a wealth of **natural resources** and navigable rivers

STANDARD VUS.8c

PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION DURING THIS TIME PERIOD, WITH EMPHASIS ON "**JIM CROW**" AND THE RESPONSES OF **BOOKER T. WASHINGTON** AND **W.E.B. DUBOIS**

Discrimination against and segregation of African Americans **intensified** and took new forms in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century.

African Americans disagreed about how to respond to these developments.

How did race relations in the South change after Reconstruction, and what was the African American response?

Discrimination against and segregation of African Americans

- **Laws limited freedoms** for African Americans.
- After reconstruction, many Southern state governments passed "**Jim Crow**" laws **forcing separation** of the races in public places.
- **Intimidation and crimes** were directed against African Americans (**lynchings**).

- African Americans looked to the **courts** to safeguard their rights.
- In **Plessy v. Ferguson**, the Supreme Court ruled that “**separate but equal**” did **not** violate the **14th Amendment, upholding the “Jim Crow”** laws of the era.
- During the early twentieth century, African Americans began the “**Great Migration**” to Northern cities in search of jobs and to escape poverty and discrimination in the South.

Responses of African Americans

- **Ida B. Wells** led an **anti-lynching crusade** and called on the federal government to take action.
- **Booker T. Washington** believed the way to equality was through vocational education and economic success; he accepted social separation.
- **W.E.B. DuBois** believed that education was meaningless without equality. He supported political equality for African Americans by helping to form the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (**NAACP**).

STANDARD VUS.8d

THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT, INCLUDING THE EXCESSES OF THE GILDED AGE, CHILD LABOR AND ANTITRUST LAWS, THE RISE OF LABOR UNIONS, AND THE SUCCESS OF THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

The period from **Reconstruction** through the early twentieth century was a **time of contradictions** for many Americans. Agricultural expansion was accomplished through wars against the Plains Indians, leading to new federal **Indian policies**. Industrial development brought great fortunes to a few and raised the standard of living for millions of Americans, but also brought about the rise of national labor unions and **clashes between industry and labor**. Social problems in rural and urban settings gave rise to third-party movements and the beginning of the **Progressive Movement**.

How did the excesses of the Gilded Age contribute to the development of the Progressive Movement?

The **Progressive Movement** used government to institute reforms for **problems created by industrialization**. Examples of reform include **Theodore Roosevelt’s “Square Deal”** and **Woodrow Wilson’s “New Freedom.”**

Causes of the Progressive Movement

- Excesses of the **Gilded Age**
 - Income **disparity, lavish lifestyles**
 - Practices of **robber barons**
- **Working conditions** for labor
 - **Dangerous** working conditions
 - **Child** labor
 - **Long hours, low wages**, no job security, no benefits

- Company towns
- Employment of women

What were the goals of Progressives, and what were their accomplishments?

Goals of Progressive Movement

- Government controlled by the people
- Guaranteed **economic opportunities** through **government regulation**
- **Elimination of social injustices**

Progressive accomplishments

- In local governments
 - **New forms of government** (commissioner-style and city-manager-style) to meet needs of increasing urbanization
- In state governments
 - **Referendum**
 - **Initiative**
 - **Recall**
- In elections
 - **Primary elections**
 - **Direct election of U.S. senators (17th Amendment)**
 - **Secret ballot**
- In child labor
 - **Muckraking literature** describing abuses of child labor
 - **Child labor laws**
- Impact of labor unions
 - Organizations
 - **Knights of Labor**
 - **American Federation of Labor** (Samuel Gompers)
 - **American Railway Union** (Eugene V. Debs)
 - **International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union**
 - Strikes
 - **Haymarket Square Riot**
 - **Homestead Strike**
 - **Pullman Strike**
 - Gains
 - **Limited work hours**
 - **Regulated working conditions**
- Antitrust laws
 - **Sherman Anti-Trust Act:** Prevents any business structure that “restrains trade” (**monopolies**)
 - **Clayton Anti-Trust Act:** Expands Sherman Anti-Trust Act; **outlaws price-fixing**; exempts unions from Sherman Act
- Women’s suffrage

- Was a forerunner of modern protest movement
- Benefited from strong leadership (e.g., **Susan B. Anthony**)
- Encouraged women to enter the **labor force** during World War I
- Resulted in the **19th Amendment** to the Constitution

STANDARD VUS.9a

THE EMERGING ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES IN WORLD AFFAIRS: THE CHANGING POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES TOWARD LATIN AMERICA AND ASIA AND THE GROWING INFLUENCE OF THE UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN MARKETS

Many twentieth-century American foreign policy issues have their origins in America's **emergence as a world power** at the end of the nineteenth century. America's intervention in **World War I** ensured her role as a world power for the remainder of the century. The growing role of the United States in international trade displayed the American urge to build, innovate, and explore new markets.

*Why did the United States **abandon her traditional isolationist foreign policy**?*

*How did the United States **expand her influence in the world**?*

Creation of international markets

- **Open Door Policy:** Secretary of State John Hay proposed a policy that would give all nations **equal trading rights in China**.
- **Dollar diplomacy:** **President Taft** urged American banks and businesses to **invest in Latin America**. He promised that the United States would step in if unrest threatened their investments.
- **Growth in international trade** occurred from the late 1800s to World War I—the first era of a true “global economy.”

Latin America

- **Spanish American War**
 - Puerto Rico was annexed by the United States.
 - The United States asserted her right to intervene in Cuban affairs.
- **Panama Canal** and the role of **Theodore Roosevelt**
 - The United States encouraged Panama's independence from Colombia.
 - The parties negotiated a treaty to build the canal.

Asia and the Pacific

- **Hawaii:** U.S. efforts to depose Hawaii's monarchy; U.S. **annexation of Hawaii**
- **Philippines:** Annexed after the Spanish American War

- **Open Door Policy:** Urged all foreigners in China to **obey Chinese law, observe fair competition**

STANDARD VUS.9b

UNITED STATES INVOLVEMENT IN **WORLD WAR I**, INCLUDING **WILSON'S FOURTEEN POINTS**, THE **TREATY OF VERSAILLES**, AND THE NATIONAL DEBATE OVER TREATY RATIFICATION AND THE **LEAGUE OF NATIONS**.

While American entry into World War I ensured Allied victory, the failure to conclude a lasting peace left a bitter legacy.

Why did the United States become involved in World War I?

How did visions of the postwar world differ?

United States involvement in World War I

- The war began in Europe in **1914** when Germany and Austria-Hungary went to war with Britain, France, and Russia.
- For **three years**, America remained **neutral**, and there was strong sentiment not to get involved in a European war.
- The decision to enter the war was the result of continuing **German submarine warfare** (violating freedom of the seas) and **American ties to Great Britain**.
- Americans wanted to “**make the world safe for democracy**.” (**Woodrow Wilson**)
- America's military resources of soldiers and war materials **tipped the balance** of the war and led to Germany's defeat.

Fourteen Points

- **Wilson's plan to eliminate the causes of war**
- Key points
 - Self-determination
 - Freedom of the seas
 - League of Nations
 - Mandate system

Treaty of Versailles

- The French and English insisted on **punishment of Germany**.
- A **League of Nations** was created.
- **National boundaries were redrawn**, creating many new nations.

League of Nations debate in United States

- Objections to United States foreign policy decisions being made by an international organization, not by U.S. leaders
- The **Senate's failure to approve the Treaty of Versailles**

STANDARD VUS.10a

**DOMESTIC EVENTS OF THE 1920S AND 1930S:
RADIO, MOVIES, NEWSPAPERS, AND MAGAZINES
CREATED POPULAR CULTURE AND CHALLENGED
TRADITIONAL VALUES**

Popular culture reflected the prosperity of the era.

How did radio, movies, newspapers, and magazines promote challenges to traditional values?

Mass media and communications

- **Radio:** Broadcast **jazz** and **Fireside Chats**
- **Movies:** Provided **escape** from Depression-era realities
- **Newspapers and magazines:** **Shaped cultural norms** and sparked fads

Challenges to traditional values

- Traditional religion: **Darwin's Theory**, the **Scopes Trial**
- Traditional role of women: **Flappers**, **19th Amendment**
- Open immigration: Rise of new **Ku Klux Klan (KKK)**
- **Prohibition:** Smuggling alcohol and speakeasies

STANDARD VUS.10b

THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE STOCK MARKET CRASH OF 1929

The United States emerged from World War I as a global power. The stock market boom and optimism of the 1920s were generated by **investments made with borrowed money**. When businesses failed, the stocks lost their value, prices fell, production slowed, banks collapsed, and unemployment became widespread.

What caused the stock market crash of 1929?

Causes of the stock market crash of 1929

- Business was booming, but investments were made with borrowed money (**overspeculation**).
- There was **excessive expansion of credit**.
- **Business failures** led to **bankruptcies**.
- Bank deposits were invested in the market.
- When the market collapsed, the **banks ran out of money**.

What were consequences of the stock market crash of 1929?

Consequences of the stock market crash of 1929

- Clients panicked, attempting to withdraw their money from the banks, but there was nothing to give them.
- There were no new investments.

STANDARD VUS.10c

THE CAUSES OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND ITS IMPACT ON THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The Great Depression caused widespread hardship.

What were the causes of the Great Depression?

Causes of the Great Depression

- The **stock market crash of 1929** and collapse of stock prices
- **Federal Reserve's failure** to prevent widespread collapse of the nation's banking system in the late 1920s and early 1930s, leading to severe **contraction in the nation's supply** of money in circulation
- **High protective tariffs** that produced retaliatory tariffs in other countries, **strangling world trade (Tariff Act of 1930**, popularly called the **Hawley-Smoot Act**)

How did the depression affect the lives of Americans?

Impact of the Great Depression

- **Unemployment and homelessness**
- Collapse of the financial system (**bank closings**)
- **Decline in demand** for goods
- Political unrest (growing **militancy of labor unions**)
- **Farm foreclosures** and migration

STANDARD VUS.10d

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT'S NEW DEAL RELIEF, RECOVERY, AND REFORM MEASURES ADDRESSED THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND EXPANDED THE GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN THE ECONOMY.

The **New Deal** permanently altered the **role of American government in the economy**. It also fostered **changes in people's attitudes toward government's responsibilities**. **Organized labor** acquired new rights, as the New Deal set in place legislation that **reshaped modern American capitalism**.

How did the New Deal attempt to address the causes and effects of the Great Depression?

What impact did the New Deal have on the role of the federal government?

New Deal (Franklin Roosevelt)

- This program changed the role of the **government** to a **more active participant** in solving problems.
- Roosevelt rallied a frightened nation in which **one in four workers was unemployed**. ("We have nothing to fear, but fear itself.")
- **Relief measures** provided direct payment to people for immediate help (**Works Progress Administration—WPA**).
- Recovery programs were designed to bring the nation out of the depression over time (**Agricultural Adjustment Administration—AAA**).
- Reform measures corrected unsound banking and investment practices (**Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—FDIC**).
- **Social Security Act** offered safeguards for workers.

The legacy of the New Deal influenced the **public's belief in the responsibility of government** to deliver public services,

to intervene in the economy, and to act in ways that promote the general welfare.

STANDARD VUS.11a

WWII: CAUSES AND EVENTS THAT LED TO AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR, INCLUDING MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR.

The United States **gradually abandoned neutrality** as events in Europe and Asia pulled the nations toward war.

How did the United States respond to increasing totalitarian aggression in Europe and Asia?

What caused America's gradual abandonment of her policy of neutrality?

The war in Europe

- **World War II** began with **Hitler's invasion of Poland** in **1939**, followed shortly thereafter by the Soviet Union's invasion of Poland and the Baltic countries from the east.
- During the first two years of the war, the **United States** stayed **officially neutral** while **Germany overran France** and **most of Europe** and pounded Britain from the air (the **Battle of Britain**).

In **mid-1941**, **Hitler** turned on his former partner and **invaded the Soviet Union**.

- Despite strong **isolationist sentiment** at home, the United States **increasingly helped Britain**. It gave Britain war supplies and old naval warships in return for military bases in Bermuda and the Caribbean. Soon after, the **Lend-Lease Act** gave the president authority to sell or lend equipment to countries to defend themselves against the Axis powers. Franklin Roosevelt compared it to "lending a garden hose to a next-door neighbor whose house is on fire."

The war in Asia

- During the **1930s**, a militaristic **Japan invaded** and brutalized Manchuria and **China** as it sought military and economic domination over Asia.

The United States refused to recognize Japanese conquests in Asia and imposed an embargo on exports of oil and steel to Japan. Tensions rose, but both countries negotiated to avoid war.

- While negotiating with the United States and without any warning, Japan carried out an air attack on the American naval base at **Pearl Harbor**, Hawaii, on **December 7, 1941**. The attack destroyed much of the American Pacific fleet and killed several thousand Americans. Roosevelt called it "a date that will live in infamy" as he asked Congress to declare war on Japan.
- After Pearl Harbor, **Hitler** honored a pact with Japan and **declared war on the United States**.

The debates over isolationism in the United States were over. World War II was now a true world war, and the **United States was fully involved**.

STANDARD VUS.11b

THE MAJOR BATTLES AND TURNING POINTS OF THE WAR IN NORTH AFRICA, EUROPE, AND THE PACIFIC, INCLUDING MIDWAY, STALINGRAD, THE NORMANDY LANDING (D-DAY), AND TRUMAN'S DECISION TO USE THE ATOMIC BOMB TO FORCE THE SURRENDER OF JAPAN.

Wartime strategies reflect the political and military goals of alliances, the resources on hand, and the geographical extent of the conflict.

What was the overall strategy of America and her allies in World War II?

How did America's strategy during World War II reflect available resources and the geographical scope of the conflict?

Why were some battles of World War II considered turning points of the war?

Allied strategy

- America and her allies (Britain, and the Soviet Union after being invaded by Germany) followed a "**Defeat Hitler First**" strategy. Most American military resources were targeted for Europe.
- In the Pacific, American military strategy called for an "**island hopping**" campaign, seizing islands closer and closer to Japan and using them as bases for air attacks on Japan, and for cutting off Japanese supplies through submarine warfare against Japanese shipping.

Axis strategy

- **Germany hoped to defeat the Soviet Union quickly**, gain control of Soviet oil fields, and force Britain out of the war through a bombing campaign and submarine warfare **before America's** industrial and military strength **could turn the tide**.
- Following Pearl Harbor, **Japan invaded the Philippines and Indonesia** and planned to invade both Australia and Hawaii. Her leaders hoped that America would then accept Japanese predominance in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, rather than conduct a bloody and costly war to reverse Japanese gains.

Major battles and military turning points

- North Africa
 - **El Alamein:** German forces threatening to seize Egypt and the Suez Canal were defeated by the British. This defeat prevented Hitler from gaining access to Middle Eastern oil supplies and attacking the Soviet Union from the south.
- Europe
 - **Stalingrad:** Hundreds of thousands of German soldiers were killed or captured in a

months-long siege of the Russian city of Stalingrad. This defeat prevented Germany from seizing the Soviet oil fields and turned the tide against Germany in the east.

- **Normandy landings (D-Day):** American and Allied troops under Eisenhower landed in German-occupied France on June 6, 1944. Despite intense German opposition and heavy American casualties, the landings succeeded, and the liberation of western Europe from Hitler began.
- Pacific
 - **Midway:** In the Battle of Midway (termed the “**Miracle at Midway**”), American naval forces defeated a much larger Japanese force as it prepared to seize Midway Island. Coming only a few months after Pearl Harbor, a Japanese victory at Midway would have enabled Japan to invade Hawaii. The American victory ended the Japanese threat to Hawaii and began a series of American victories in the “**island hopping**” campaign, carrying the war closer and closer to Japan.
 - **Iwo Jima and Okinawa:** The American invasions of the islands of Iwo Jima and Okinawa brought American forces closer than ever to Japan, but both invasions cost thousands of American lives and even more Japanese lives, as Japanese soldiers fought fiercely over every square inch of the islands and Japanese soldiers and civilians **committed suicide rather than surrender**.
 - **Use of the atomic bomb:** Facing the prospect of horrendous American and Japanese casualties if American forces were to invade Japan itself, **President Harry Truman** ordered the use of atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of **Hiroshima and Nagasaki** to force the Japanese to surrender. Tens of thousands of people were killed in both cities. Shortly after the bombs were used, the Japanese leaders **surrendered**, avoiding the need for American forces to invade Japan.

STANDARD VUS.11c

THE ROLE OF ALL-MINORITY MILITARY UNITS, INCLUDING THE TUSKEGEE AIRMEN AND NISEI REGIMENTS.

World War II solidified the nation’s role as a **global power**, ushered in social changes, and established reform agendas that would preoccupy public discourse in the United States for the remainder of the twentieth century.

Women entered into previously **male job roles** as African Americans and others struggled to obtain **desegregation**

of the armed forces and end discriminatory hiring practices.

How did minority participation in World War II reflect social conditions in the United States?

How did minorities contribute to Allied victory?

Minority participation

- **African Americans** generally served in **segregated military units** and were assigned to **noncombat roles** but demanded the right to serve in combat rather than support roles.

All-minority military units

- **Tuskegee Airmen** (African American) served in Europe with distinction.
- **Nisei regiments** (Asian American) earned a high number of decorations.

Additional contributions of minorities

- **Communication codes** of the **Navajo** were used (oral, not written language; impossible for the Japanese to break).
- **Mexican Americans** also fought, but in nonsegregated units.
- Minority units suffered high casualties and won numerous unit citations and individual medals for bravery in action.

STANDARD VUS.11d

THE GENEVA CONVENTION AND THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR DURING WORLD WAR II

The conduct of war often reflects the social and moral codes of a nation.

The treatment of prisoners of war often reflects the savage nature of conflict and the cultural norms of a nation.

What was the purpose of the Geneva Convention?

How did the treatment of prisoners of war differ during the war?

The **Geneva Convention** attempted to ensure the **humane treatment of prisoners** of war by establishing rules to be followed by all nations.

The treatment of prisoners of war in the Pacific Theater often reflected the savagery of the fighting there.

- In the **Bataan Death March**, American POWs suffered **brutal treatment by the Japanese** after surrender of the Philippines.
- Japanese soldiers often **committed suicide rather than surrender**.
- The treatment of prisoners of war in Europe more closely followed the ideas of the Geneva Convention.

STANDARD VUS.11e

THE HOLOCAUST (HITLER'S "FINAL SOLUTION"), ITS IMPACT ON JEWS AND OTHER GROUPS, AND THE POSTWAR TRIALS OF WAR CRIMINALS.

Specific groups that are the object of hatred and prejudice often face increased discrimination during wartime.

What was the Holocaust, who was its victims, and what was its short-term and long-term significance?

Terms to know

- **genocide:** The systematic and purposeful destruction of a racial, political, religious, or cultural group
- **final solution:** Germany's decision to exterminate all Jews

Affected groups

- Jews
- Poles
- Slavs
- Gypsies
- "Undesirables" (homosexuals, the mentally ill, political dissidents)

Significance

- In the **Nuremberg trials**, Nazi leaders and others were convicted of war crimes.
- The Nuremberg trials emphasized individual responsibility for actions during a war, regardless of orders received.
- The trials led to increased demand for a **Jewish homeland**.

STANDARD VUS.12a

THE EFFECTS OF WORLD WAR II ON THE HOME FRONT: THE UNITED STATES MOBILIZED ITS ECONOMIC, HUMAN, AND MILITARY RESOURCES.

The United States' success in the war required the total commitment of the nation's resources. On the home front, public education and the mass media promoted nationalism.

How did the United States organize and distribute its resources to achieve victory during World War II?

Economic resources

- United States government and industry forged a close working relationship to **allocate resources** effectively.
- **Rationing** was used to maintain supply of essential products to the war effort.
- **War bonds** and income tax were used for financing the war.
- **Businesses retooled** from peacetime to wartime production (e.g., car manufacturing to tank manufacturing).

Human resources

- More **women and minorities** entered the labor force.
- Citizens volunteered in support of the war effort.

Military resources

- The draft (selective service) was used to provide personnel for the military.

STANDARD VUS.12b

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF WOMEN AND MINORITIES TO THE WAR EFFORT.

Contributions to the war effort came from all segments of society. Women entered into previously male job roles as African Americans and others struggled to obtain desegregation of the armed forces and end discriminatory hiring practices.

How did women and minorities contribute to America's efforts during World War II?

Women on the home front during World War II

- Increasingly participated in the workforce to replace men serving in the military (e.g., **Rosie the Riveter**)
- Typically participated in noncombat military roles

African Americans on the home front during World War II

- Migrated to **cities** in search of jobs in war plants
- Campaigned for victory in war and **equality** at home

STANDARD VUS.12c

THE INTERNMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS DURING THE WAR.

Prejudice coupled with wartime fears can adversely affect civil liberties of minorities.

How were Americans of Japanese descent treated after United States entry into World War II, and why?

Reasons for internment of Japanese Americans

- Strong **anti-Japanese prejudice** on the West Coast
- False belief that Japanese Americans **were aiding the enemy**

Internment of Japanese Americans

- Japanese Americans were **relocated to internment camps**.
- Internment affected Japanese American populations along the West Coast. The **Supreme Court upheld** the government's right to act against Japanese Americans living on the West Coast of the United States. A public **apology** was eventually issued by the United States government, and financial payment was made to survivors.

STANDARD VUS.12d

THE ROLE OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS IN THE WAR EFFORT.

During World War II, the media and entertainment industries saw their role as supporting the war effort by **promoting nationalism (patriotism)**.

How did media and communications assist the Allied efforts during World War II?

Media and communications assistance

- The United States government maintained **strict censorship** of reporting of the war.
- Public **morale and ad campaigns** kept Americans focused on the war effort.
- The entertainment industry produced movies, plays, and shows that boosted morale and patriotic support for the war effort as well as portrayed the enemy in **stereotypical ways**.

STANDARD VUS.13a

UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY SINCE WORLD WAR II : OUTCOMES OF WORLD WAR II, INCLUDING POLITICAL BOUNDARY CHANGES, THE FORMATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AND THE MARSHALL PLAN.

Wars have political, economic, and social consequences.

What were the political, economic, and social consequences of World War II?

Postwar outcomes

- The end of World War II found **Soviet forces occupying most of Eastern and Central Europe** and the eastern portion of Germany.
- Germany was **partitioned** into **East and West Germany**.
West Germany became **democratic** and resumed self-government after a few years of American, British, and French occupation.
East Germany remained under the **domination of the Soviet Union** and did not adopt democratic institutions.
- Following her defeat, **Japan was occupied** by American forces.

It soon adopted a **democratic** form of government, resumed self-government, and became a strong ally of the United States.

- Europe lay in ruins, and the United States launched the **Marshall Plan**, which provided **massive financial aid** to rebuild European economies and **prevent the spread of communism**.
- The **United Nations** was formed near the end of World War II to create a body for the nations of the world to try to prevent future global wars.

STANDARD VUS.13b

THE ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR, AND DESCRIBING THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE AND THE POLICY OF CONTAINMENT OF COMMUNISM, THE AMERICAN ROLE IN WARS IN KOREA AND VIETNAM, AND THE ROLE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO) IN EUROPE.

The **Cold War** set the framework for global politics for **45 years** after the end of World War II. It also influenced American domestic politics, the conduct of foreign affairs, and the role of the government in the economy after 1945.

The Cold War was essentially a **competition** between **two very different ways of organizing** government, society, and the economy: the **American-led western nations' belief in democracy, individual freedom, and a market economy**, and the **Soviet belief in a totalitarian state and socialism**.

The United States government's anti-communist strategy of **containment** in Asia led to America's involvement in the **Korean and Vietnamese wars**. The Vietnam War demonstrated the power of **American public opinion** in reversing foreign policy. It tested the democratic system to its limits, **left scars** on American society that have not yet been erased, and made many Americans deeply skeptical of future military or even peacekeeping interventions.

How did the United States respond to the threat of communist expansion? What are the origins of the Cold War?

Origins of the Cold War

- The Cold War lasted from the end of **World War II until the collapse of the Soviet Union**.
- The United States and the Soviet Union represented starkly **different fundamental values**.

The United States represented **democratic political institutions** and a generally **free market economic** system.

The Soviet Union was a **totalitarian government** with a **communist (socialist) economic system**.

- The **Truman Doctrine** of "**containment of communism**" was a guiding principle of American foreign policy throughout the Cold War, not to roll it back, but **to keep it from spreading** and to resist communist aggression into other countries.
- The **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** was formed as a **defensive alliance** among the United States and western European countries to prevent a Soviet invasion of Western Europe.

Soviet allies in Eastern Europe formed the **Warsaw Pact**, and for nearly 50 years, both sides maintained large military forces facing each other in Europe.

- The **communist takeover in China** shortly after World War II increased American **fears of communist domination** of most of the world. Rather than becoming strong allies, however, the communist nations of **China and the Soviet Union** eventually became rivals for

territory and diplomatic influence, a split that American foreign policy under President Nixon in the 1970s exploited.

- After the **Soviet Union matched the United States in nuclear weaponry in the 1950s**, the threat of a nuclear war that would destroy both countries was ever-present throughout the Cold War. America, **under President Eisenhower**, adopted a policy of “**massive retaliation**” to **deter any nuclear strike** by the Soviets.

What were the early significant events of the Cold War?

The Korean War

- American involvement in the **Korean War** in the early 1950s reflected the American policy of **containment** of communism.
- After communist North Korea invaded South Korea, American military forces led a **United Nations counterattack** that drove deep into North Korea itself. Communist Chinese forces came into the war on the side of North Korea, and although the war threatened to widen, it eventually **ended in a stalemate** with South Korea free of communist occupation.

The Vietnam War

- American involvement in **Vietnam** also reflected the Cold War policy of **containment** of communism.
- Beginning in the 1950s and continuing into the early 1960s, the communist government of North Vietnam attempted to install through force a communist government in South Vietnam. The United States helped South Vietnam resist.
- The **American military buildup** in Vietnam began under **President John Kennedy**. After Kennedy’s assassination in 1963, the buildup was intensified under **President Lyndon Johnson**.
- The scale of combat in Vietnam **grew larger during the 1960s**. American military forces repeatedly defeated the North Vietnamese forces in the field, but by fighting a limited war, could not force an end to the war on favorable terms.
- **America became bitterly divided** over the issue. While there was support for the American military and conduct of the war among many Americans, others opposed the war, and **active opposition** to the war mounted, especially on **college campuses**.
- After Johnson declined to seek re-election, President **Nixon was elected** on a pledge to bring the **war to an honorable end**. He instituted a policy of “**Vietnamization**,” **withdrawing American troops** and replacing them with South Vietnamese forces while maintaining military aid to the South Vietnamese.
- Ultimately “**Vietnamization**” **failed** when South Vietnamese troops proved unable to resist invasion by the Soviet-supplied North Vietnamese Army. President Nixon was forced out of office by the **Watergate scandal**.

In 1975, **North and South Vietnam were merged under communist control**.

Confrontation between the United States and Cuba

- **Cuba** was also a site of **Cold War confrontations**.
- **Fidel Castro** led a **communist revolution** that took over Cuba in the **late 1950s**. Many Cubans fled to Florida and later attempted to invade Cuba and **overthrow Castro**. This “**Bay of Pigs**” invasion failed.
- In **1962**, the **Soviet Union stationed missiles in Cuba**, instigating the **Cuban Missile Crisis**.

President Kennedy ordered the Soviets to remove their missiles, and for several days the world was on the **brink of nuclear war**. Eventually, the **Soviet leadership “blinked”** and **removed their missiles**.

What was the impact of the Cold War on Americans at home?

Impact of the Cold War at home

- The fear of communism and the threat of nuclear war affected American life throughout the Cold War.
- During the **1950s and 1960s**, American schools regularly **held drills to train children** what to do in case of a **nuclear attack**, and American citizens were urged by the government to build **bomb shelters** in their own basements.
- The **convictions of Alger Hiss and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg** for **spying** for the Soviet Union and the construction of **nuclear weapons by the Soviets**, using technical secrets obtained through spying, increased **domestic fears of communism**.
- **Senator Joseph McCarthy** played on American fears of communism by **recklessly accusing** many American governmental officials and other citizens of being communists, based on flimsy or no evidence.

This led to the coining of the term **McCarthyism**—the **making of false accusations based on rumor or guilt by association**.

- The Cold War made foreign policy a major issue in every presidential election during the period.
- The **heavy military expenditures** throughout the Cold War **benefited Virginia’s economy** proportionately more than any other state, especially in **Hampton Roads**, home to several **large naval and air bases**, and in **Northern Virginia**, home to the **Pentagon** and numerous private companies that contract with the military.

What was the impact of the Vietnam War on Americans at home?

- The Vietnam War demonstrated the power of **American public opinion** in reversing foreign policy. It **tested the democratic system** to its limits, **left scars** on American society that have not yet been erased, and made many **Americans deeply skeptical of future military** or even peacekeeping interventions.

STANDARD VUS.13c

AMERICA'S MILITARY AND VETERANS IN DEFENDING FREEDOM DURING THE COLD WAR.

A strong military was the key to America's victory over the Soviet Union in the Cold War.

Millions of Americans served in the military during the Cold War. Their service was often at great personal and family sacrifice, yet they did their duty.

How did America's military forces defend freedom during the Cold War?

American military forces during the Cold War

- **President Kennedy** pledged in his inaugural address that the United States would “**pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and the success of liberty.**” In the same address, he also said, “**Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.**”
- During the Cold War era, millions of Americans served in the military, defending freedom in wars and conflicts that were not always popular. Many were killed or wounded. As a result of their service, the United States and American ideals of democracy and freedom ultimately prevailed in the Cold War struggle with Soviet communism.
- **President Kennedy**, a World War II veteran, was **assassinated in 1963 in Dallas, Texas**, in an event that shook the nation's confidence and began a period of internal strife and divisiveness, especially spurred by divisions over United States involvement in Vietnam.
- Unlike veterans of World War II, who returned to a grateful and supportive nation, **Vietnam veterans returned often to face indifference or outright hostility** from some who opposed the war.
- It was not until several years after the end of the Vietnam war that the **wounds of the war began to heal** in America, and Vietnam veterans were recognized and honored for their service and sacrifices.

STANDARD VUS.13d

THE COLLAPSE OF COMMUNISM AND THE END OF THE COLD WAR, INCLUDING THE ROLE OF RONALD REAGAN IN MAKING FOREIGN POLICY.

Both internal problems and external pressures caused the collapse of communism and the Soviet Union.

How did internal problems affect the collapse of communism and the Soviet Union?

Internal problems of the Soviet Union

- **Increasing Soviet military expenses** to compete with the United States
- **Rising nationalism** in Soviet republics
- **Fast-paced reforms**—market economy

- **Economic inefficiency**
- **Gorbachev's glasnost and perestroika** (openness and economic restructuring)

What was President Ronald Reagan's role in the collapse of the Soviet Union?

Role of President Ronald Reagan

- **Challenged moral legitimacy** of the Soviet Union, for example, in a speech at the Berlin Wall (“**Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!**”)
- Increased United States **military and economic pressure** on the Soviet Union

STANDARD VUS.13e

THE IMPACT OF PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1988 ON FOREIGN POLICY.

With the **end of the Cold War**, the United States **changed her goals and policies.**

Involvement in conflicts in other areas of the world has been an integral part of United States **foreign policy since 1988.**

How did the United States redirect her goals and policies in the post-Cold War era?

How have presidents shaped American policy since 1988?

Selected post Cold War era goals and policies

- Foreign aid
- Humanitarian aid
- Support for human rights

President George H. W. Bush, 1989–1993

- **Fall of communism** in Eastern Europe
- **Reunification of Germany**
- Collapse of Yugoslavia
- **Breakup of the Soviet state**
- **Persian Gulf War** of 1990–1991
- First war in which American **women** served in a **combat** role
- Operation Desert Storm

President William J. Clinton, 1993–2001

- North American **Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)**
- Full diplomatic relations with Vietnam
- Lifting of economic sanctions against South Africa when her government ended the policy of apartheid
- **NATO action** in former Yugoslavia

President George W. Bush, 2001–2009

- **Terrorists attacks** on United States soil on **9/11/2001**
- **War in Afghanistan**

- War in Iraq

STANDARD VUS.14a

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT OF THE 1950S AND 1960S: THE IMPORTANCE OF THE BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION DECISION, THE ROLES OF THURGOOD MARSHALL AND OLIVER HILL, AND HOW VIRGINIA RESPONDED.

By interpreting its powers broadly, the United States Supreme Court can reshape American society.

*What was the significance of **Brown v. Board of Education**?*

*What roles did **Thurgood Marshall** and **Oliver Hill** play in the demise of segregated schools?*

*How did **Virginia** respond to the **Brown v. Board of Education** decision?*

Brown v. Board of Education

- Supreme Court decision that **segregated schools are unequal** and **must desegregate**
- Included Virginia case

Key people

- Thurgood Marshall: NAACP Legal Defense Team
- Oliver Hill: NAACP Legal Defense Team in Virginia

Virginia's response

- **Massive Resistance**: Closing some schools
- Establishment of private academies
- **White flight** from urban school systems

STANDARD VUS.14b

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP), THE 1963 MARCH ON WASHINGTON, THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964, AND THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965.

African Americans, working through the court system and mass protest, **reshaped public opinion** and **secured the passage of civil rights**.

*How did the **1963 March on Washington** influence public opinion about civil rights?*

How did the legislative process advance the cause of civil rights for African Americans?

How did the NAACP advance civil rights for African Americans

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

- **Challenged segregation** in the courts.

1963 March on Washington

- Participants were inspired by the "I Have a Dream" speech given by Dr. **Martin Luther King, Jr.**
- The march helped influence public opinion to support civil rights legislation.

- The march demonstrated the **power of nonviolent, mass protest**.

Civil Rights Act of 1964

- The act **prohibited discrimination** based on race, color, religion, gender, or national origin.
- The act **desegregated public accommodations**.
- **President Lyndon B. Johnson** played an important role in the passage of the act.

Voting Rights Act of 1965

- The act **outlawed literacy tests**.
- Federal registrars were sent to the South to register voters.
- The act resulted in an **increase in African American voters**.
- **President Johnson** played an important role in the passage of the act.

STANDARD VUS.15a

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, CULTURAL, AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN **RECENT DECADES AND TODAY**: THE **ROLE THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT** HAS PLAYED IN DEFINING A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO PRIVACY, AFFIRMING EQUAL RIGHTS, AND UPHOLDING THE RULE OF LAW.

The membership of the **United States Supreme Court** has changed to become **more diverse** over time.

The decisions of the United States Supreme Court have **expanded individual rights** in the years since **Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas (1954)**.

How has the membership of the United States Supreme Court changed to become more diverse over time?

How have the decisions of the United States Supreme Court promoted equality and extended civil liberties?

The membership of the United States Supreme Court has included **women and minorities**, such as **Sandra Day O'Connor, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, and Clarence Thomas**.

The **civil rights movement** of the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s provided a **model** that other groups have used to extend civil rights and promote equal justice.

The United States Supreme Court **protects the individual rights** enumerated in the Constitution of the United States.

The United States Supreme Court identifies a **constitutional basis for a right to privacy** that is protected from government interference.

The United States Supreme Court **invalidates legislative acts and executive actions** that the justices agree **exceed the authority granted to government officials** by the Constitution of the United States.

STANDARD VUS.15b

THE CHANGING PATTERNS OF **IMMIGRATION**, THE REASONS NEW IMMIGRANTS CHOOSE TO COME TO THIS COUNTRY, THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO CONTEMPORARY AMERICA, AND THE DEBATES OVER IMMIGRATION POLICY.

Rising immigration to the United States has **increased American diversity** and redefined American identity.

What factors have drawn immigrants to the United States?

*What **immigrant groups** account for the bulk of immigration?*

*What **issues** are currently being debated related to immigration to the United States?*

*What are some **contributions** made by immigrants?*

Immigration to the United States has increased from many diverse countries, **especially Asian and Latin American** countries.

Reasons for immigration

- Political freedom
- Economic opportunity

Issues related to immigration policy

- Strain on government **services**
- Filling **low-paying jobs** in the United States
- **Border** issues
- Pathway to **citizenship**
- **Bilingual** education
- Increasing cultural **diversity**

Contributions of immigrants

- Diversity in music, the visual arts, and literature
- Roles in the labor force
- Achievements in science, engineering, and other fields

STANDARD VUS.15c

THE **MEDIA INFLUENCE** ON CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN CULTURE AND HOW **SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES** AFFECT THE WORKPLACE, HEALTH CARE, AND EDUCATION

Dramatic **advances in technology** have affected life in America in many significant areas.

The American **space program** was a triumph of American technological prowess.

Technology can make **communication and information** more accessible.

How has the accessibility to improved technology and communications affected American culture?

In the early 1960s, President **Kennedy** pledged increased support for the American **space program**. The race to the moon continued through the 1960s. U.S. astronaut **John Glenn** was the first American to **orbit the Earth**. In 1969, American astronaut **Neil Armstrong** was the first person to

step onto the moon's surface. He proclaimed, "That's one small step for a man; one giant leap for mankind."

Sally Ride was the **first female** American astronaut.

Over the past three decades, improved technology and media have brought about **better access to communication** and information for businesses and individuals in both urban and rural areas. As a result, many more Americans have access to **global information** and viewpoints.

Examples of technological advances

- Space exploration
 - Space shuttle
 - Mars rover
 - **Voyager** missions
 - **Hubble** telescope
- Communications
 - Satellites
 - Global positioning system (**GPS**)
 - Personal communications devices
- Robotics

Changes in work, school, and health care in recent decades

- Telecommuting
- Online course work
- Growth of service industries
- Breakthroughs in medical research, including improved medical diagnostic and imaging technologies
- Outsourcing and offshoring

STANDARD VUS.15d

THE IMPACT OF THE "**REAGAN REVOLUTION**" ON FEDERALISM, THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT, AND STATE AND NATIONAL ELECTIONS SINCE 1988

Ronald Reagan's policies had an impact on the relationship between the **federal government** and **state governments**.

The **conservative political philosophy** of President Reagan prompted a reevaluation of **the size and role of government** in the economy and society of contemporary America.

*What was the impact of the "**Reagan Revolution**" on federalism, the role of government, and state and national elections since 1988?*

President **Reagan and conservative Republicans** advocated for

- tax cuts
- transfer of responsibilities to state governments
- appointment of judges/justices who exercised "judicial restraint"
- reduction in the number and scope of government programs and regulations

- strengthening of the American military.

The “Reagan Revolution” extended **beyond his tenure** in office with

- the election of his vice president, **George H. W. Bush**
- the election of a **centrist Democrat**, William J. Clinton
- the **Republican sweep** of congressional elections and statehouses in the **1990s**
- the election of **George W. Bush** as president.

STANDARD VUS.15e

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT ACTIONS THAT IMPACT THE ECONOMY

The federal government has the ability to influence the United States economy. It bases its decisions on economic indicators such as **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**, **exchange rates**, **rate of inflation**, and **unemployment rate**.

*What are the **roles that government** plays in the United States economy?*

Government promotes a **healthy economy** characterized by **full employment** and **low inflation** through the actions of

- the **Federal Reserve: Monetary policy** decisions control the **supply of money and credit** to expand or contract economic growth.
- the **president and Congress: Fiscal policy** decisions determine levels of **government taxation** and **spending**; government regulates the economy.

STANDARD VUS.15f

THE ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES IN A WORLD CONFRONTED BY INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

The United States has confronted the increase in international terrorism by formulating domestic and international policies aimed at **stopping terrorism**.

What role has the United States played in a world confronted by international terrorism?

United States responses to terrorism

- Heightened security at home (**Patriot Act**)
- Diplomatic and military initiatives