

A FINAL REVIEW

This chapter will help you to continue your preparation for an examination in American history and government by reviewing some important items that may appear on the test. Filling in the graphic organizers will help you remember these items, and will draw attention to those you may need to review further. In addition, charts with brief descriptions of milestones in U.S. political, social, and economic history, as well as foreign policy, will refresh your memory about the most important events and people in American history.

PRINCIPLES OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

The system of government established by the U.S. Constitution rests on a series of fundamental principles. Summarize your knowledge of these principles by completing the following chart. The last column indicates the page where you can read about the item if you have trouble recalling it.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLE	DEFINE THE PRINCIPLE	HOW THE PRINCIPLE PROMOTES FREEDOM	PAGE
POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY			46
FEDERALISM			46
SEPARATION OF POWERS			49
CHECKS AND BALANCES			49
LIMITED GOVERNMENT			50

MAJOR SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

U. S. Supreme Court decisions have often had a major impact on American government and society. Summarize your knowledge of some of these key decisions by completing the following chart:

CASE	IMPORTANCE OF THE DECISION	PAGE
Marbury v. Madison (1803)		96
McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)		96
Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)		96
Korematsu v. United States (1944)		233
Brown v. Board of Educ. (1954)		260
Roe v. Wade (1973)		273
Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)		283
Miranda v. Arizona (1966)		283

U.S. PRESIDENTS

A number of U.S. Presidents have had a special impact on American history. Summarize your knowledge of their actions by completing the following chart:

PRESIDENT (term of office)	MAJOR SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF THAT PRESIDENT	PAGE
George Washington (1789-1797)		73
Andrew Jackson (1829-1837)		84
Abraham Lincoln (1861-1865)		157
Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909)		158
Woodrow Wilson (1913-1921)		217
Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933-1945)		267
Lyndon B. Johnson (1963-1969)		296
Ronald Reagan (1981-1989)		304
George W. Bush (2001-present)		309

MILESTONES OF U.S. POLITICAL AND SOCIAL HISTORY

Milestone	Description
The American Revolution (1775-1783)	Colonists became alarmed when the British imposed new taxes without their consent. On July 4, 1776, members of the Continental Congress issued the Declaration of Independence, proclaiming that the purpose of government is to protect the rights of the governed. The Continental Army, led by Gen. George Washington, defeated Britain.
The Constitutional Convention and Bill of Rights (1787-1791)	After independence, the Articles of Confederation created a central government which could not prohibit states from taxing each other's goods or defend against rebellion or invasion. States sent delegates to Philadelphia to write a new Constitution with a national President, Congress, and Supreme Court. The states ratified the Constitution in 1788. A Bill of Rights was added in 1791.
Westward Expansion (1804-1848)	After the American Revolution, settlers streamed over the Appalachian Mountains to settle the Northwest Territory. The Louisiana Purchase (1804) doubled the size of the nation. Americans next annexed California and the Southwest after victory in the Mexican-American War — giving them territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
The Civil War (1861-1865)	Sectionalism grew as different ways of life emerged. Southerners relied on slavery, while abolitionism grew stronger in the North. The acquisition of new territories created a crisis as Americans debated whether to extend slavery to these areas. When Lincoln was elected in 1860, Southern states seceded. Determined to preserve the Union, Lincoln led the nation into the Civil War. The North achieved victory but only after four long years of war.
Reconstruction (1865-1877)	During Reconstruction, Americans had to reunify the nation and rebuild the South. Radical Republicans in Congress refused to recognize Southern state governments and imposed military rule. Reconstruction ended in 1877 when Northern troops were withdrawn. White Southerners then deprived African Americans of their voting rights and introduced racial segregation.
Industrialization and the Settlement of the West	After the Civil War, America was transformed by industrialization, urbanization, immigration, the expansion of railroads, and the settlement of the Great Plains and Far West. Native Americans were forced onto reservations.
Grangers and Populists (1867-1896)	High railroad charges and falling food prices led farmers to organize into Grange associations. Later farmers joined the Populist Party, which sought many reforms, including party primaries and a graduated income tax, which were later adopted by the other political parties.

Milestone	Description
<p>The Progressive Era (1900-1920)</p>	<p>Muckrakers and other middle-class reformers exposed the abuses caused by the rise of big business and rapid industrialization. Progressive state governments and Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson helped curb some of the worst abuses.</p>
<p>The Roaring Twenties (1920s)</p>	<p>The passage of the 19th Amendment and the prosperity of the 1920s saw the rise of new cultural values. Women, African Americans and youths enjoyed greater freedom than ever before.</p>
<p>Depression, the New Deal, and World War II (1930s-1940s)</p>	<p>The Stock Market Crash of 1929 led to the Great Depression. President Roosevelt's "New Deal," experimented with new programs to find people work and introduced Social Security and many other reforms. World War II restored full employment as the nation fought for victory.</p>
<p>Post-War Prosperity (1950s-1960s)</p>	<p>After World War II, America emerged as the world's leading economic superpower. Americans bought millions of autos, refrigerators, and other appliances. War veterans moved to suburbs and started families, creating the baby boom. With the onset of the Cold War, America became concerned with internal security.</p>
<p>Civil Rights Movement (1950s-1960s)</p>	<p>The <i>Brown</i> decision (1954) and the Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955) inaugurated the Civil Rights Movement. Under Martin Luther King, Jr. and others, African Americans ended racial segregation and made tremendous strides towards racial equality.</p>
<p>The 1960s: A Decade of Change</p>	<p>The Civil Rights Movement was followed by the Women's Liberation Movement, in which women achieved greater equality in the workplace and the home. President Johnson attempted to eliminate poverty with his "Great Society" Programs. A new youth culture emerged in which young people experimented with sexual freedom, new fashions and music, and drugs. The war in Vietnam led to the disillusionment of many with the so-called establishment.</p>
<p>The Presidency in Crisis (1968-1980)</p>	<p>The New Deal, World War II, the Cold War, and the Vietnam War led to tremendous increases in Presidential power. The failure in Vietnam and President Nixon's resignation over the Watergate Scandal led to widespread doubts about the capabilities of our nation's leaders. Presidents Ford and Carter had difficulties coping with rising oil prices, stagflation, and foreign crises.</p>
<p>America Today (1981 - Present)</p>	<p>Under Presidents Reagan, Bush and Clinton, Americans enjoyed a return to prosperity, followed by recession, and then the longest period of economic expansion the nation has ever seen. The Reagan and Bush Presidencies also witnessed the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union. Under President Clinton, Americans have benefited from increased foreign trade and improvements in the computer industry.</p>

MILESTONES OF U.S. ECONOMIC HISTORY

Milestone	Description
Creation of the National Economy	The Commerce Clause of the Constitution and the Supreme Court decision in <i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i> (1824) helped create a national economy in which citizens could do business in other states on equal terms – encouraging the free movement of goods, money, and people. This greatly speeded up the growth of the American economy.
Industrial Revolution	Factories, and the use of new machines and sources of power greatly increased the scale of production, changed where people lived, and altered what they produced and consumed.
Abolition of Slavery (1865)	After the Civil War, the plantation system of the South was replaced by sharecropping and light industry; the South fell behind the North in economic power and influence.
The Transcontinental Railroad (1869)	The construction of railroads opened the interior of the nation for settlement, speeded up the pace of industrialization, and linked production centers to large city markets. In addition, railroads helped settle the prairies, leading to the availability of cheaper food to feed the people living in cities.
Urbanization and Immigration (late 1880s)	A new urban culture developed as America was transformed into a nation of city dwellers. Cities became crowded and faced housing shortages. As the need for labor increased, immigrants filled jobs in factories and sweatshops. Despite many hardships, they contributed greatly to the creation of a prosperous economy.
Business Consolidation in the Gilded Age (late 1880s)	The rise of corporations allowed companies to undertake vast enterprises such as the construction of steel mills. The trend toward unfair business practices was limited by federal anti-trust laws like the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890.
Rise of Labor Unions (late 1800s - early 1900s)	Workers gained the right to bargain collectively with their employers over pay and working conditions. Unions obtained better conditions for U.S. workers. The Wagner Act (1935) gave a decisive push to the growth of unions.
Progressive Reforms (early 1900s)	At the state and federal level, Progressives introduced reforms like the Pure Food and Drug Act (1906) to protect consumers and prevent the worst abuses by Big Business.

Milestone	Description
Establishment of the Federal Reserve and the Income Tax (1913)	President Woodrow Wilson introduced a Federal Reserve System to provide stability and flexibility to our national monetary system, and a progressive income tax to raise revenue. The Federal Reserve helped stabilize the economy, while income taxes became the main source of federal revenue, replacing tariffs.
Mass Production of the Automobile	Henry Ford began mass production of the Model T in 1908. The rise of affordable automobiles created a new industry employing millions of Americans. Cars, buses and trucks increased personal mobility, brought different parts of the country closer together, and transformed the American way of life.
The Great Depression and the New Deal (1929-1939)	The Great Depression of 1929 to 1939 was the greatest economic disaster in American history. People were thrown out of work, families lost their homes and farms, banks failed, and national production dropped 50%. The crisis led to increased federal involvement in the economy. President Roosevelt's New Deal introduced Social Security, created jobs, and made the federal government responsible for supervising the performance of the national economy.
World War II and the Post-War Prosperity (1940s-1950s)	The federal government directed national wartime production. War-time research developed atomic energy, aircraft and computers. Following the war, America prospered as the world's leading producer of manufactured goods.
The Great Society (1960s)	President Johnson introduced new social programs such as Medicare, federal aid to education, and Affirmative Action. These new programs and the costs of the war in Vietnam led to increased federal spending and inflation.
Reaganomics (1980s)	President Reagan's deficit spending and easing of government regulations led to economic prosperity for many Americans. However, minority and low income groups suffered from reduced spending on social programs. Deregulation led to stockbroker scandals and the Savings and Loan crisis; increased military spending created a vast national debt.
The Computer Revolution (1990s)	Almost every part of modern life has been affected by the "computer revolution" – from manufacturing techniques to children's toys. Writers are now more productive because of word processing; lawyers and doctors have immediate access to large computerized databases. The Internet offers new ways to access information worldwide, and to buy and sell goods. Much of the prosperity of the 1990s was due to increases in computer-generated productivity, in which Americans led the world.

MILESTONES OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

Milestone	Description
Washington's Farewell Address (1796)	President Washington advised Americans to avoid entangling alliances with European nations. This policy helped the United States keep out of war between France and England until 1812.
War of 1812	In 1812, Congress declared war against Britain in order to stop the impressment of American sailors, to halt Native American raids in the Northwest, and to try to conquer Canada. British troops burned the White House, but the Americans drove them back out to sea. The war ended in 1815.
Monroe Doctrine (1823)	President Monroe announced that America would oppose any attempt by European powers to reconquer former colonies in Latin America that were independent, or to establish new colonies. As a result, the newly independent countries of Latin America preserved their freedom. Later, the Monroe Doctrine was used by the U.S. to justify its interference in the Caribbean region.
Manifest Destiny (mid-1800s)	In the mid-19th century, many Americans held the belief that the United States was destined to expand from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. The desire for territorial expansion led to the Mexican-American War (1846-1848). Mexico was defeated and forced to give up much of its territory to the United States.
Spanish-American War (1898)	After the DeLôme letter and the sinking of the <i>U.S.S. Maine</i> , Americans went to war with Spain to help Cuban rebels win their independence. After the war, Cuba became independent but fell under U.S. control. Spain lost the Philippines and its possessions in the Western Hemisphere.
American Imperialism (1898-1900)	After the Spanish-American War, the United States became an imperialist power by annexing the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and Samoa. Americans also developed overseas trade with China and Japan.
The Panama Canal and the "Big Stick" Policy (1902-1914)	Theodore Roosevelt helped Panamanian rebels and reached an agreement with newly-independent Panama to build the Panama Canal. Roosevelt used his "Big Stick" Policy to assert a greater U.S. presence in the Caribbean. The Caribbean became, in effect, an "American lake" under the control of the United States.
World War I (1914-1918)	Events in Europe led to war in 1914. America remained neutral, but entered the war in 1917 after German submarines attacked American ships in the Atlantic. American entry led to an Allied victory by 1918. Germany surrendered, and a revolution in Germany turned that country into a republic.
The Fourteen Points and the Treaty of Versailles (1918-1919)	President Wilson announced his Fourteen Points, which sought to create new states in Europe on the basis of national groups. The Fourteen Points also proposed creating a League of Nations, an international peace organization. Many of the Wilson's ideas were accepted in the Treaty of Versailles but the U.S. Senate, fearing another foreign war, rejected the treaty and the League of Nations. The United States became isolationist.

Milestone	Description
World War II (1939-1945)	World War II broke out when Nazi Germany invaded Poland in 1939. At first, America stayed neutral. Germany conquered much of Western Europe and attacked Russia in June 1941. In December 1941, Germany's ally, Japan, bombed Pearl Harbor, bringing America into the war. World War II was the most destructive war in history. Racial and religious hatred led to the mass murder of European Jews and others in the Holocaust. In the U.S., Japanese Americans were relocated to internment camps in desolate areas. America and its allies landed in France on D-Day (June 6, 1944) and Germany surrendered in May of 1945. The war ended in August 1945, after the U.S. dropped atomic bombs on two Japanese cities. Nazi leaders were brought to trial at Nuremberg. Germany and Japan were occupied by Allied forces and turned into democracies.
The Cold War (1946-1991)	After World War II, America and the Soviet Union emerged as superpowers. When the Soviets imposed Communist governments on Eastern Europe, the "Cold War" began. The U.S. countered Soviet Communism by trying to spread its system of democracy. Germany was divided in two, and an "Iron Curtain" fell between Eastern and Western Europe. The Western allies formed NATO, and the Soviet Union and its satellites formed the Warsaw Pact. Although the superpowers never went to war with each other, they stockpiled nuclear weapons and missiles and became involved in regional crises.
Korean War (1950-1953)	In 1950, Communist North Korea invaded South Korea. The U.S., under a U.N. resolution, sent troops to South Korea to repel the North's attack. When U.S. forces entered North Korea, Communist China entered the war. After three years a truce was signed, leaving Korea divided exactly as before the war.
Vietnam War (1963-1975)	Vietnam overthrew French rule in 1954, and was divided in two. Communist North Vietnam began a war against the non-Communist South to reunite Vietnam under Communism. Half a million U.S. troops were sent to aid the South Vietnamese government, but they were unable to defeat the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese. The U.S. finally withdrew, after tens of thousands of Americans had been killed. A million Vietnamese died, and millions more were homeless. Fighting spread to neighboring Cambodia, where local Communists massacred several million innocent civilians. Difficulties in Vietnam led President Nixon to open relations with Communist China and pursue détente with the Soviet Union.
Persian Gulf War (1990)	Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein invaded oil-rich Kuwait. President George H.W. Bush, with U.N. support, formed a large military coalition that invaded Kuwait and forced the Iraqis to withdraw. The Gulf War was the first example of multinational military cooperation after the end of the Cold War. The allies liberated Kuwait, but decided against toppling the Saddam Hussein regime in Iraq.
Wars in Afghanistan and Iraq (2001-present)	On Sept. 11, 2001 terrorists crashed airliners into the Trade Towers and the Pentagon. President George W. Bush declared a "War on Terrorism." When Afghanistan's Taliban government refused to hand over al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden, U.S. forces overthrew the Taliban. The U.S., Britain and Spain, believing Iraq had WMDs they might sell to terrorists, invaded in 2003. The coalition toppled the regime and captured Saddam Hussein. Despite early success, insurgents fighting the occupation are terrorizing the population with bombs and ambushes.