

Midway Independent School District



US History
Grade 11

Course Handbook

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	Issues and Events	Geographic and Cultural Impact
<p>Gilded Age 1877-1898</p>	<p>MAJOR ISSUES and EVENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Factory system ● Population shift to cities ● Inventions/industrialism ● Immigration ● Urbanization ● Political corruption and political machines ● Entrepreneurship (growth of big business) ● Philanthropy ● Indian policies ● Labor unions ● Growth of railroad (transcontinental) ● Cattle industry boom ● Westward movement and the Homestead Act ● Laissez-faire 	<p>IMPACT OF PHYSICAL AND HUMAN FACTORS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Settlement of the Great Plains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Located between the South and Midwest regions to the east and the Rocky Mountains to the west. This region experiences the greatest extremes in temperature and climatic conditions of any region in the U.S. Winters are cold, with frequent snowy blizzards, while summers bring hot, dry winds ○ due to the consistency of the topography the land was ideal for farming ○ The Plains Indians were the earliest settlers ○ Innovations such as the steel plow made it easier to break the dense soil and farm the land ○ The Homestead Act encouraged settlement by giving 160 acres of land to settlers at no cost. ● Klondike Gold Rush <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Northern Washington and Alaska, source of raw materials ○ Thousands of people, hoping to ease the woes of economic depression, sold farms, dropped businesses, and boarded ships to follow their dreams north. ● Transcontinental Railroad <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ensured a production boom as industry mined the vast resources of the middle and western continent for use in production around the country.

	Role of Government and Civics	Economics and Technology Impact
<p>Gilded Age 1877-1898</p>	<p>POLITICAL ISSUES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indian Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dawes Act - Indian removal through reservation system ○ loss of buffalo and plains culture ● Corruption in politics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tammany Hall ○ Boss Tweed ○ Thomas Nast's illustrations ● Civil service reform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assassination of Garfield ○ Pendleton Act of 1883 - test for government jobs ○ Graduated income tax ○ Direct election of senators ● Populism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Politicians gained support by improving urban infrastructure, providing jobs to immigrants and the poor, and favors to local businessmen. ○ The expectation was to then have support from these groups at the ballot box. <p>CIVIL RIGHTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Women worked in factories that made textiles at lower wages. ● Child Labor Children worked in factories, performing dangerous jobs. ● Immigrants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nativists were individuals opposed to the new waves of immigrants who competed for jobs. ○ Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) prohibited Chinese laborers from entering the US ○ Immigrants faced language and cultural barriers, separation from family, faced the threat of poverty. ○ Immigrant optimism is the idea that each generation will do better in life than the one that preceded it. ○ Urbanization - Cities grew around immigration and industrial centers. ● The Social Gospel reform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Taught that salvation could be reached by serving the poor ○ Established settlement houses ○ Several wealthy industrialists elected to give back to the community through philanthropic activities (e.g., founding of Carnegie Hall). ○ "The Gospel of Wealth" (1889) set forth Carnegie's idea that rich men are "trustees" of their wealth and should administer it for the good of the public. <p>SUPREME COURT DECISIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) U.S. Supreme Court ruled that states can constitutionally enact legislation requiring persons of different races to use "separate but equal" segregated facilities. 	<p>ECONOMIC ISSUES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industrialization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Industries grew in response to technological innovations such as the Bessemer Steel Process. ○ Other breakthroughs in electricity, mass communication, and shipping allowed factories to produce more, at a faster rate. ○ Large numbers of immigrants provided industrialists with more workers. ○ Shift from rural to urban society ● Growth of railroads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Response to increased demands of industrialization (shipping). ○ To meet demands of settlement and economic development of the West. ● Growth of labor unions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Labor leaders fought to improve wages and working conditions. ○ Allowed factory workers to engage in collective bargaining with employers. ○ Many workers went on strike in the 1880s. ● Westward expansion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Farmers began to rely on mechanization to improve and increase agricultural production. Resulting in overproduction. ● Cattle industry boom as the culture and influence of the Plains American Indians declined and the demand for beef increased. ● Rise of entrepreneurship because skilled workers created value by moving resources out of less productive areas and into more productive ones. ● Free enterprise promoted free enterprise to operate competitively for profit with little government regulation. ● Reduction of competition led to the creation of monopolies and trusts. ● Significant industrialists include Carnegie, Rockefeller, Morgan, Vanderbilt, etc. Some people viewed these men as "Captains of Industry," while others viewed them as "Robber Barons."

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<p>Progressive Era 1898-1920</p>	<p>MAJOR ISSUES and EVENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Corruption and waste in government ● Social injustice ● Civil Service reform ● Anti-trust acts ● Populism ● Interested in government reform at all levels ● Muckrakers ● Conservation ● 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th amendments ● Suffrage ● Prohibition ● Pure Food and Drug Act ● Federal Reserve ● Social Gospel Movement 	<p>IMPACT OF PHYSICAL AND HUMAN FACTORS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Panama Canal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The 48 mile waterway allows ships to pass between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, saving about 8,000 miles than going around the southern tip of South America (Cape Horn). ○ The US supported a revolution in Panama in the early 1900s and was permitted to build the canal and control a zone of 5 miles on each side of the canal. ○ Division of the country by the U.S. territory caused tension. ○ Pres Carter signed treaty to return Canal area to Panama on Dec 31, 1999. <p>MANAGING THE ENVIRONMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The National Park Service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ U.S. federal agency that manages all national monuments and parks. ○ John Muir helped persuade Theodore Roosevelt to set aside 148 million acres of forest reserves and over 50 wildlife sanctuaries and several national parks. <p>HOW HISTORY IS REFLECTED IN ART, MUSIC, LITERATURE</p> <p>Realism reflected the focus on the social changes brought about by industrialization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Writings of Upton Sinclair and Mark Twain ● James McNeill Whistler's art

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<p>Progressive Era 1898-1920</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT REFORM Reforms that gave the people more say in how their government was run and operated,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 16th Amendment created the income tax to raise revenue rather than reliance on tariffs ● 17th Amendment allowed voters to directly elect Senators ● 18th Amendment prohibited alcohol ● 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote ● Bills passed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Initiative – citizens may introduce a new legislative measure and ○ Referendum – public laws must pass a direct popular vote; ○ Recall – public officials may be removed from office by popular vote; <p>HOW REFORM IN THIS ERA BEGAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Muckrakers Journalists who exposed corruption and wrongdoing through their writing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Upton Sinclair – The Jungle exposed the conditions in the meat packing ○ Susan B. Anthony – women’s suffrage movement ○ Ida B. Wells – antilynching crusade and women’s suffrage movement ○ W.E.B. DuBois – found the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People). He encouraged a liberal arts education for African American civil rights leaders. <p>THIRD PARTIES IN THIS ERA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Third parties often focus on issues the main parties ignore ● Third-party candidates can split the major party with which they are most similar, leading to the other major party's victory ● Third parties often serve as a catalyst for Republicans and Democrats to address issues raised by the third party. ● Populist Party <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ comprised of poor farmers from the south; generally opposed to banks, railroads, and upper class; ○ William Jennings Bryan most popular candidate ● Progressive Party – formed in 1912 as a result of a split in the Republican Party; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ also known as the “Bull Moose Party;” ○ Theodore Roosevelt most popular candidate <p>CIVIL RIGHTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 19th Amendment – guarantees all American women the right to vote (1920) ● W.E.B. DuBois one of the founders of the NAACP 	<p>FEDERAL GOVERNMENT VS PRIVATE BUSINESS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Role of the government is growing in regulating private business <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) – regulates business in the interest of society ○ Pure Food and Drug Act – prevents the manufacture, sale, or transportation of poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors (passed in response to Upton Sinclair’s work The Jungle) ○ Laissez-faire: freedom of economic conduct from dictation by the government. Cost –a lack of government regulations can lead to corrupt, unethical practices that harm the public good Benefit – market governs itself based on the natural laws of supply and demand, encourages innovation and invention laws forbidding businesses from monopolizing a market or restraining free trade (e.g., Sherman Antitrust Act) <p>ECONOMIC POLICIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 – Restricted immigration to the United States in response to economic fears that Chinese workers would create unemployment and declining wages. ● Open Door Policy – Secretary of State John Hay's economic policy in China giving the imperial powers equal trading rights in the country (1899-1900) resulted in the Boxer Rebellion which U.S. forces suppressed

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<p>Rise of World Power 1898-1920</p>	<p>MAJOR ISSUES and EVENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social Gospel Movement ● Spanish American War ● Expansionism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ US acquired Guam, Hawaii, Philippines, Puerto Rico ○ Panama Canal ● World War I (1914-1918) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations ○ Treaty of Versailles <p>HOW THE US BECOMES A WORLD POWER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Spanish American War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ America went to war with Spain to protect the rights of Cubans who were being tormented by Spanish rulers. ○ The sinking of the battleship USS Maine in Cuba brings America into a war with Spain. ○ The US wins the war and Guam, Philippines, and Puerto Rico become U.S. territories. ● Expansionism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ US annexes Hawaii and other Pacific islands ○ US industry spreads to new markets in the Pacific. ○ The US believes it must spread democracy. ○ Henry Cabot Lodge - "increases national pride" ○ Alfred Mahan – navy is important to a country's power ○ Theodore Roosevelt increased the US role in Latin America; reasserted the Monroe Doctrine ○ Sanford B. Dole – first president of Republic of Hawaii and helped Hawaii become annexed to the US ○ Missionaries in China and Hawaii helped link the United States with Asia ● World War I <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ German Proclamation (1915) waters around the British Isles were considered an official war zone, and Germany would sink any ship that entered ○ Sussex Pledge – Germany pledged not to sink merchant ships without warning (not upheld). ○ Germany torpedoed the British ship Lusitania, killing 128 Americans. Germany continues U-boat attacks on U.S. ships. ○ British intelligence intercepted the Zimmerman telegram: Germany plans to make Mexico an ally. ○ U.S. forces sent to the Western Front (France) to fight with the British and French the last year of WW I to "make the world safe for democracy", a policy that the US would go to war to spread democracy. ○ Gen. John J. Pershing – commander of American Expeditionary Forces shaped an inexperienced group ○ Battle of Argonne Forest ended the war. Allies captured a vital train station leading to the Armistice ○ Treaty of Versailles ended the war. French and British punished Germany by imposing severe sanctions. Established new political boundaries in Europe. 	<p>IMPACT OF PHYSICAL AND HUMAN FACTORS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hawaii <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Location of US coaling station for warships crossing the Pacific Ocean. ○ The Spanish-American War revealed Hawaii's strategic military importance and annexation occurred in 1898. ● Migration to the North <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ African Americans left racism, sharecropping, and tenant farming in the South to work in industrial centers in the Northeast and Midwest ○ Increased the African American population in urban cities like Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and New York City ● Due to concerns over immigration the National Origins Quota Act (1921) limited the number of legal immigrants to 3% of their ethnic population living in the US.

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<p>Rise of World Power 1898-1920</p>	<p>POLICIES DURING WW I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. policy of isolationism and neutrality kept the US out of the war for years. • Selective Service Act (1917) required young American men to register for the draft. • Executive power expanded with new agencies. (War Trade Board, regulate the economy; railroad industry was nationalized) • Taxes increased to pay for the war; • Espionage Act of 1917 restricted freedom of speech that criticized the war • Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points was a plan for ending the war and making peace last. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ reduction of armaments, ○ freedom of the seas, ○ end to secret alliances, ○ removal of trade barriers, ○ Formation of League of Nations: a forum for countries to resolve their grievances without having to resort to war. ○ Many in Congress believed that U.S. involvement in the League of Nations would lead U.S. to economic and military action without the direct consent of Congress ○ Isolationists prevailed in the Senate which did not ratify the Treaty of Versailles to avoid participation in the League of Nations. <p>CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Espionage Act - U.S. mail could not be used for sending any material urging "treason, insurrection or forcible resistance to any law." 	<p>AMERICAN EXPANSIONISM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dollar Diplomacy – President Taft's foreign policy to use economic investment instead of military force to influence US goals in Latin America and the Far East. • United States' industrial might spreads to new markets in Guam, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico which became U.S. territories after the Spanish American War. • Hawaii – United States placed naval stations in Hawaii to protect U.S. overseas trade. • World War I led the US to great levels of industrialization, increased exports and increased agricultural production. • WWI caused U.S. to return to the goal of isolationism thus ending Dollar Diplomacy <p>WAR TECHNOLOGY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Machine guns – many difficulties with keeping machine cool, but had the effect of making it impossible to cross defended ground which resulted in huge numbers of casualties • Airplanes – early in WWI used as spotters; later, planes were able to bomb the enemy • Tanks – developed out of the need to end the stalemate on the western front by ending trench warfare • Poison gas – chlorine gas and mustard gas used to force evacuation of enemy trenches to end the stalemate on the western front • Trench warfare – combatants occupy fighting lines, comprised of trenches. While in the trenches, there is little risk of small arms fire, and troops are protected from artillery. The area between opposing trench lines was known as "no man's land." <p>ECONOMIC POLICIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Federal Reserve Act created the central banking system in the United States and granted legal authority to issue legal tender, regulate interest rates as well as buying and selling bonds

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<p>Roaring 20s 1920-1929</p>	<p>MAJOR ISSUES and EVENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Isolationism ● Immigration ● Red Scare ● Jazz Age ● Social Darwinism ● Eugenics ● Nativism ● Changing role of women ● Economic boom/consumerism ● Great Depression ● Crash of stock market ● Dust Bowl ● New Deal ● Expansion of the Federal government ● Relief, Reform, Recovery 	<p>IMPACT OF PHYSICAL AND HUMAN FACTORS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Dust Bowl <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Years of sustained drought caused the land to dry up allowing the wind to make great clouds of dust and sand ○ Farmers misused the land (over planting, not rotating crops) making millions of acres of farmland useless ○ Hundreds of thousands of people were forced to leave their homes <p>SOCIAL ISSUES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Immigrants increased the US population making cities overcrowded and the labor force growing for factories, ● Social Darwinism led to racist policies that maintained economic and social divisions (Darwin's principles of natural selection were applied to people to justify why some had more power than others ● Eugenics is the study of human improvement by genetic mean; used to improve societies ● Race Asian immigrants are targeted and resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan ● Nativism natives worried the immigrants would take jobs. ● Red Scare Reaction to communist revolution that deported many communists and socialists ● Prohibition It was believed that alcohol was leading to the decline of society, ● 18th Amendment was passed to combat organized crime ● Role of women change from homebound to wage earning consumers, also gained the right to vote. <p>SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUALS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Clarence Darrow – defense attorney in the Scopes “Monkey” Trial who debated the issue of evolution ● William Jennings Bryan – prosecuting attorney in the Scopes trial, leader in Populist movement ● Henry Ford – founder of Ford Motors, innovated auto industry with assembly lines to make cars affordable ● Glenn Curtiss – considered “The Father of Naval Aviation,” he was a pioneer in aviation ● Marcus Garvey – founder of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League ● Charles Lindbergh – first solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean <p>CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Roosevelt attempts to increase the number of Supreme Court justices from 9 to 13 would shift the “separation of powers” and “checks and balances” <p>POLITICAL SCANDALS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Teapot Dome: secret lease of oil rights to private companies on government land in Wyoming (President Harding) <p>HOW HISTORY IS REFLECTED IN ART, MUSIC, LITERATURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social changes reflected in the creation of Jazz music ● Economic prosperity reflected in F. Scott Fitzgerald's Great Gatsby ● Issues of the African American community in the Harlem Renaissance especially the works of Langston Hughes ● Cultural modernism in art deco ● The Great Depression and New Deal themes about the plight of the poor in the photography of Dorothea Lange and in literature such as in the works of John Steinbeck (Grapes of Wrath)

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<p>Roaring 20s 1920-1929</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stock Market Crash causes the Great Depression ● US becomes economically vulnerable changing the role of federal government in domestic economic policy <p>CAUSES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stock Market creates quick wealth ● President Harding's "Return to Normalcy" (meaning life before WW I) and "America first" campaign encouraged industrialization and a strong economy by being independent of foreign influence ● Reduced taxes – tax burden of middle and lower income relieved ● Increased production efficiencies – assembly line production resulted in mass production of goods to meet consumer demand <p>CAUSES OF GREAT DEPRESSION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● High tariffs limited foreign trade and investment which prevented European countries to repay the debts they owed the U.S. from WWI ● Stock market speculation – buying stocks on margin (needing only 10% of the price of a stock to be able to complete the purchase) led to investors buying shares of stock which led to falsely high stock prices ● Bank failures – once the stock market crashed millions of Americans began to withdraw their money from the bank. Banks were not secure and the money in them was not insured if banks failed. ● The Federal Reserve System – raised interest rates to try to slow investors from buying stocks. <p>EFFECTS OF GREAT DEPRESSION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Widespread unemployment ● Deportation and repatriation of people of European and Mexican heritage to make more jobs available.

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<p>World War II 1939-1945</p>	<p>MAJOR ISSUES and EVENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Totalitarianism ● Pearl Harbor ● World War II - Axis and Allies Multiple front war & Military leaders ● Internment ● Home front (volunteerism) <p>REASONS U.S. ENTERED WW II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Global division between democratic societies and totalitarian states <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nazism in Germany under Adolph Hitler ○ Fascism in Italy under Benito Mussolini ○ Communism in the Soviet Union under Stalin ● Aggressive Dictatorships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ German expansion into Austria, Poland and Czechoslovakia brings Europe into war. ○ Japan expands into Manchuria and China ○ Japan attacks the US at Pearl Harbor on Dec 7, 1941, “a date which will live in infamy” (President Franklin D. Roosevelt) as a result of economic sanctions hindering Japan’s expansion goals. <p>MAJOR ISSUES OF WW II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Human Treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Holocaust – six million Jews killed by Nazi Germany ○ Internment of German, Italian, Japanese in American by US by Presidential Order (FDR) ● Battle of Midway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Turning point in war in the Pacific) ○ Japan could not replace the loss of ships and pilots as fast as the US. ● U.S. advances through Pacific Islands (“Island Hopping”) to get close enough to Japan to attack. ● Bataan Death March - Japan forces Americans to march 60 miles through jungles in Philippine Islands ● The invasion of Normandy – June 6, 1944, Allied invasion to repel the German Army ● Liberation of concentration camps exposed full scope of Nazi horrors. ● Atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki forced Japan’s surrender. <p>MILITARY LEADERS IN WW II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● War in Europe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dwight Eisenhower – commander of all Allied forces against Germany on DDay ○ Omar Bradley – “Soldier’s General” led the First Army Division on DDay ○ George Patton – spearheaded the final attack into Germany ○ George Marshall – Chief of Staff that coordinated the war effort from Wash, D.C. ○ Bernard Montgomery – British commander who drove Germany out of N Africa ○ Erwin Rommel – German General; nicknamed the “The Desert Fox” ● War vs Japan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Douglas MacArthur – commander of the U.S. Army against Japan ○ Chester W. Nimitz – commander of the U.S. Navy against Japan ○ Yamamoto – Japanese Admiral, oversaw the attack on Pearl Harbor 	<p>AMERICAN PATRIOTISM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● High military enlistment ● The purchase of war bonds to provide funds for the war. ● Volunteerism was an essential part of life in America during the war <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Victory Gardens for individuals to grow food during rationing ○ Tuskegee Airmen - African American pilots at a time when the military still practiced racial segregation. ○ The Flying Tigers - 1st American volunteer group who went to China to fight aggressive Japan ○ Code Talkers - Navajo American Indians recruited by the military to encode messages in their language ○ Women and ethnic minorities – worked in factories, offices, and military bases in roles traditionally reserved for non-minority men in peacetime.

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<p>World War II 1939-1945</p>	<p>PRESIDENTIAL LEADERSHIP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● FDR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Domestic - industry's rapid mobilization due to the Lend Lease program to produce war material ○ International - FDR's relationship with Churchill allowed the U.S. to support Britain through Lend Lease ● Harry Truman <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Domestic – “Fair Deal” provided employment and federal control of unemployment compensation, housing ○ International ○ Did not trust Soviet intentions under Stalin at Potsdam Conference at end of war. ○ Led to the Truman Doctrine, where the U.S. supported Greece and Turkey to resist communist threats ○ Began Cold War <p>CIVIL RIGHTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Desegregation of the armed forces by Executive Order. President Truman ordered, "It is hereby declared to be the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin." ● Mendez v. Westminster – A California District court held that segregating “Mexican” and “Mexican American” students into different “Mexican” schools was unconstitutional (1946). ● Delgado v. Bastrop I.S.D. – U.S. Federal District Court decided the separation of Mexican American children based on national origin was illegal; forced the integration of children in Texas schools (1948) 	<p>NEW DEAL POLICIES TO RESOLVE THE GREAT DEPRESSION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The government created jobs with new programs such as: the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), Civilian Conservation Corps(CCC), Civil Works Administration (CWA), Public Works Administration (PWA), and Works Progress Administration (WPA) ● Changed the way many citizens view the responsibilities of the government ● Agencies were created to step in during economic crises or when the people are suffering <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ FDIC – Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to protect people's money in the banks ○ SEC – Security and Exchange Commission – to regulate the stock markets and businesses ○ SSA – Social Security Administration – to help people retire with savings ○ AAA – Agriculture Adjustment Act – drastic measure to raise agricultural prices by limiting the surplus/supply ○ TVA – Tennessee Valley Authority – brings electrical power to poverty stricken rural areas of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and other states ○ FHA – Federal Housing Administration provides mortgage insurance allowing Americans to have greater access to home loans <p>ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF WORLD WAR II ON THE HOME FRONT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WW II marked the end of the Great Depression as the United States transitioned into a wartime economy. ● Rationing – in order to ensure the fair distribution of scarce goods a system of rationing was created; many items were controlled by the government for use in the war effort: gas, tires, scrap metal, nylon, food stuff, etc.; Ration Cards ● Female employment – as millions of men were put into uniform, women entered the workforce to replace them as workers – “Rosie the Riveter”; women also went into the military through the Women's Army Corps (WACS) and the Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES) and other organizations. ● Halting production of non-essential items, such as cars ● WW II brought economic prosperity and affluence to the United States, but greatly increased the national debt. ● Western migration; growth of suburbs <p>WAR TECHNOLOGY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Higgins boat (used on D-Day), ● tanks, bombers, torpedoes ● M1 rifle (first semi-auto rifle) ● Atomic bombs

	Issues and Events	Geographic and Cultural Impact
<p>Early Cold War 1945-1960s</p>	<p>MAJOR ISSUES and EVENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cold War was an Ideological war against communism ● HUAC Truman Doctrine & McCarthyism ● Marshall Plan ● NATO Domino Theory ● Berlin Wall and Berlin Airlift ● Korean Conflict ● Cuban Missile Crisis ● Russia launches Sputnik - start of the Space Race ● Civil Rights Act (1957) <p>U.S. RESPONSE TO SOVIET AGGRESSION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Soviet Aggression <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1918-1920 communists defeat anticommunists in Russia to create Soviet Union (USSR) ○ Communists sought to take over Greece and establish an airbase in Turkey. ○ Stalin (USSR) tries to push the West out of Berlin by enacting a blockade of the city. ○ Berlin Wall – in 1961, Soviet East Germany constructed a wall to prevent East Germans from going into West Germany. ○ Iron Curtain – how Winston Churchill described the division of communist and democratic nations in Europe ● U.S. Response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ U.S. feared communist expansion would threaten democracies (Red Scare). ○ Truman Doctrine (1947) U.S. supports “free peoples who are resisting subjugation by outside pressures” by giving them military and economic aid. ○ Marshall Plan (1947) - contain communism by giving economic aid to Europe and increase trade between the US and Europe. Received the 1953 Nobel Peace Prize. ○ North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) - U.S., Canada, Iceland, and nine other western European nations pledged loyalty to the other in case of attack. ○ Berlin Airlift - during the Communist blockade of Berlin, British and U.S. planes flew humanitarian supplies into Berlin for nearly a year. ○ Cuban Missile Crisis – 1962 President Kennedy warned Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev that a Cuban attack on US would be same as an attack from USSR Kennedy and Khrushchev agree to a nuclear test-ban treaty and establish direct communication between the White House and the Kremlin to de-escalate crises. <p>KOREAN WAR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● US wanted to prevent communism from spreading into Korea. ● Domino Theory –if one country fell to communism, many others would follow ● Korea divided into North Korea, with Soviet troops, and South Korea, with U.S. troops. ● Following the withdrawal of the Soviet and U.S. troops, communist North Korea, supported by China (PRC) and Soviet Union, invaded South Korea. ● US public differed greatly on whether US should get involved. ● The Korean War resulted in dividing North Korea and South Korea at the 38th parallel; North Korea remained communist and South Korea gained sovereignty. 	<p>COLD WAR TENSION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arms Race – For nearly 50 years, U.S. and U.S.S.R. competed to build the biggest and best equipped military forces. ● Fear of nuclear attack prompted US citizens to build bomb shelters and worry about nuclear disaster. ● Space Race <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ began with the Soviet launch of SPUTNIK I in 1957, the first spacecraft to orbit the Earth. ○ Led to the creation of NASA and funding for math and science education so that U.S. could become technologically superior. ○ The first U.S. spacecraft to orbit the Earth was Friendship 7, manned by John Glenn, February 20, 1962. ● McCarthyism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Extreme opposition to communism (second Red Scare) due to efforts from Senator Joseph McCarthy (R, Wisconsin) who investigated known communists and their associates working in the State Department. ○ The term coined by political cartoonist Herbert Block (Herblock) in a 1950 cartoon ● House UnAmerican Activities Committee (HUAC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Famous for investigating Alger Hiss and for the “blacklisting” of many Hollywood actors. ● Venona Papers – documents from a secret joint project between the intelligence agencies of the US and the UK to decode Soviet messages to reveal Americans involved in espionage. <p>HOW HISTORY IS REFLECTED IN ART, MUSIC, LITERATURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Growing tension between traditionalists and the counterculture movement reflected in the the Beat Generation ● Rock and Roll music reflected the influence that African-Americans were having on culture in the United States.

	Role of Government and Civics	Economics and Technology Impact
<p>Early Cold War 1945-1960s</p>	<p>CIVIL RIGHTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Civil Rights Act 1957 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ protection of voting rights ○ established a federal Civil Rights Commission to investigate discriminatory conditions ○ empowered federal prosecutors to obtain court injunctions against interference with the right to vote. ○ signed into law by President Eisenhower <p>SUPREME COURT DECISIONS FOR CIVIL RIGHTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Brown v. Board of Education (1954) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Court ruled that “racially segregated schools are inherently unequal.” ○ rejected the precedent for state-maintained segregation established by Plessy v. Ferguson ● Hernandez v. Texas(1954) U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Mexican Americans and all other racial groups in the U.S. have equal protection under the 14th Amendment. The systematic exclusion of persons of Mexican ancestry from juries violated the Constitution. ● Sweatt v. Painter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Court ruled that a “separate” law school for African Americans was illegal because the school was not equal due to the Equal Protection Clause to reach equality you must consider the quantitative differences and the intangible factors (1950). 	<p>CAUSES OF PROSPERITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Baby Boom – increase in marriages grew population which created a demand for housing, federal highway construction, new industries, and increased military spending all of which helped create jobs ● Impact of the GI Bill (1944) – provided federal aid to help veterans with hospitalization, homes, businesses, and education. ● Increased consumption by growing middle class expanded economy <p>EFFECT OF SPUTNIK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● US – Soviet space race ● Funding towards education in mathematics and science increased (NDEA) ● High tech industries and research steadily increased government defense spending which led to creation of a huge military and weapons of mass destruction. <p>INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● OPEC – 12 countries stabilize the oil market by balancing supply and demand

	Issues and Events	Geographic and Cultural Impact
Vietnam 1960s	<p>MAJOR ISSUES and EVENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Frontier - Pres Kennedy • Great Society – Pres Johnson • Vietnam War 1970-1990 • Civil Rights Act (1964) & Voting Rights Act of 1965 • Significant Supreme Court cases <p>VIETNAM WAR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tet Offensive – N Vietnam (Communism) attack S Vietnam (Democracy), • Pres Johnson increased US forces in South Vietnam • Pres Nixon enacted Vietnamization – U.S. Military no longer fights but gives advice only to S Vietnam • Fall of Saigon to N Vietnam after Nixon orders U.S. forces out 	<p>HOW HISTORY IS REFLECTED IN ART, MUSIC, LITERATURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental movement as reflected in literature by Rachel Carson's work The Silent Spring • Subject of war dealt with by writings of Joseph Heller and Kurt Vonnegut and the music of Jimi Hendrix. • African American contributions in The Motown Sound from Detroit • Counterculture that was evident in the 1960's reflected in the works of Jackson Pollock and Andy Warhol.
	Economics and Technology Impact	
	<p>GOVERNMENT CREATES OPPORTUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Society to eliminate poverty and racial injustice • Affirmative Action to increase the representation of women and minorities in areas of employment, education, and business • Title IX to give equal opportunities to women in high school & college sports. • Head Start for early education for low income families • Upward Bound for healthy development of low income families <p>INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GATT– General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to encourage free trade) 	

Role of Government and Civics

RESPONSES TO VIETNAM WAR

- Draft – to increase US military presence in Southeast Asia
- 26th Amendment – voting age from 21 to 18 to give young men being drafted to fight in Vietnam a way to influence policies that affected them.
- The media embedded in Vietnam provided real time coverage of the war. Which changed public opinions about the war.
- Credibility gap – public skepticism over President Johnson’s statements and policies on the Vietnam War
- Silent majority – Phrase used by Nixon to describe the large number of Americans that were not joining in the protest movements against Vietnam War
- Antiwar movement – peace movement of the 1960s advocating the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam. These advocates were usually known as “Doves” while advocates of war were known as “Hawks”.

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

- Gulf of Tonkin Resolution gave President Johnson authorization (without formal declaration of war by Congress) to use conventional military force in Southeast Asia.
- War Powers Act (1973) limits the ability of the President to send troops into combat areas without congressional approval.

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

- Non-violent protests to resist Jim Crow laws
- **Leaders**
 - **Martin Luther King, Jr.** - demanded equal rights for African Americans especially desegregation. MLK quoted the Declaration of Independence in speeches and writings: “I have a Dream”, delivered at March on Washington, became the movement’s mantra, “Letter from Birmingham Jail” – “There are two types of laws, just and unjust. One has a moral responsibility to disobey unjust laws”; Decl of Independence states that a society has the right to abolish the government if it is not meeting the needs of the people.
 - **Caesar Chavez** Hispanic labor leader and farm worker who worked for reforms and rights of migrant workers
 - **Rosa Parks** - Afr Am civil rights activist refused to give up seat on city bus leading to Montgomery Bus Boycott
 - **Hector P. Garcia** Mexican American organized the American G.I. Forum in 1948 to improve veteran benefits for medical attention, education, vocational training, housing, poll taxation, voter registration, and employment.
 - **Betty Friedan** The Feminine Mystique (book) raised concerns of housewives - reinvigorated the women’s movement - NOW (National Org of Women)
- **Opponents**
 - George Wallace – Gov of Alabama was a fierce pro segregationist - quote from his inaugural address, “I say segregation today, segregation tomorrow, and segregation forever”
 - Orval Faubus – Gov of Arkansas known for ordering the state’s National Guard to stop African American students from entering a white high school. President Eisenhower sent the U.S. Army to escort the students to school.
 - Lester Maddox – Gov of Georgia refused to serve African Americans at his restaurant.
 - 18 southern Democrats and one Republican worked to block the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by filibuster in the Senate
- **Results**
 - Civil Rights Act of 1964 ends racial, religious, and sex discrimination by employers, signed into law by President Johnson
 - Voting Rights Act of 1965 increased voter registration and turnout, number of minorities running for office by outlawing the requirement to pay a poll tax or take a literacy test in order to be eligible to vote.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

- Tinker v. Des Moines(1969) U.S. Supreme Court ruled that students had the right to wear armbands to school to protest the Vietnam War. It defined the constitutional rights of students (freedom of speech protected by the 1st Amendment.
- Miranda v. Arizona (1966) U.S. Supreme court ruled that suspects must be informed of their constitutional rights

Vietnam
1960s

	Issues and Events	Geographic and Cultural Impact
<p>End of Cold War: New National Directions 1970 -1990</p>	<p>MAJOR ISSUES and EVENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nixon's relations with China ● Reagan's Leadership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reaganomics & Peace through Strength ● Involvement in the Middle East ● Conservative resurgence <p>U.S. IN WORLD AFFAIRS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● End of the Cold War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Due to a failing economy in the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries, Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, promoted political liberty and opened the "doors" to capitalism. ○ As free elections were held, longstanding Communist regimes were ousted. ○ The symbolic end of the Cold War came in 1989 with the tearing down of the Berlin Wall. 	<p>IMPACT OF PHYSICAL AND HUMAN FACTORS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rust Belt to Sun Belt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ US citizens move from Northeast and Midwest due to loss of manufacturing jobs and invention of air conditioning living in the South more attractive ○ increased availability of water created by dams to support population growth in West and South. ○ declining population growth in the North and Midwest ○ West and South received increased political representation ● Levee failure in New Orleans - Hurricane Katrina water exposed engineering failure of the levees <p>MANAGING THE ENVIRONMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) protects human health and to safeguard the natural environment- air, water, and land. ● Endangered Species Act - provides for both the conservation and protection of plant and animal species that face the threat of extinction. <p>SOCIETAL ISSUES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) epidemic that spread rapidly around ● Drug abuse (Just Say No) – As the use of drugs and illegal drug trade increased dramatically, some lawmakers pushed to legalize drugs to take power from the gangs. A national campaign of "Just Say No" was started to battle drugs. ● Education (A Nation at Risk) – a national report found that most American children lagged behind students of other industrial nations; This lead to a national push of improving skills in basic subjects and increased pay for teachers (including merit raises). ● Women's rights - after Equal Rights Amendment failed, women elected more women to political office to expand leadership opportunities in business, and fighting for equal pay at work <p>IMPACT OF ENERGY ON THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased availability of energy has spurred innovation, and brought technology to rural America, linking the country. Also, an increasing demand for energy put a strain on the current infrastructure.
	Economics and Technology Impact	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Due to a trade deficit the US moved away from the gold standard to fiat money to prevent the devaluation of the dollar, foreign price gouges, and the depletion of U.S. gold reserves to foreign countries. 	

Role of Government and Civics

US OPENS RELATIONS WITH CHINA

- President Nixon's visit to China in 1972 was the first by a U.S. President
- Led to improved relations and opening of communications between the two countries and served as an example to build relationships with the Soviet Union

POLITICAL SCANDALS

- **Watergate** President Nixon suspected of crimes led to a public cynicism toward government and politicians
- The Iran-Contra Affair (1986)
 - A political scandal about a plan to obtain the release of Americans held hostage by an Iranian supported terrorist group in Lebanon.
 - The U.S. sent weapons from Israel to Iran for the safe exchange of the hostages. Funds generated from the sale of weapons to Iran were given to Contras in Nicaragua despite Congress passing legislation against funding of Contras. U.S. Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, an advisor to President Reagan's National Security Council, was the architect of the plan. Congress investigated President Reagan and indicted several officials.

REAGAN'S LEADERSHIP

- Domestic policies
 - Pres Reagan argued that tax cuts and financial deregulation would grow the domestic economy (Reaganomics) which centered on these principles:
(1) Reduce government spending - Reduce tax rates (2) Reduce government regulation (3) Control the money supply to reduce inflation
- International policies
 - Reagan ended the Cold War and strengthened the relations between the US and Soviet Union. This was in part attained with "Peace through Strength," which encouraged the presence of a strong military to deter aggression.

U.S. AND THE MIDDLE EAST

- Israel has been in conflicts over territory for many years. The U.S. has supported Israel ever since Pres Truman officially recognized the State of Israel.
- The Camp David Accords were agreements signed by President Jimmy Carter that led to the Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty.
- Iran Hostage Crisis
 - Iranian college students entered the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, Iran and took 52 U.S. citizens as hostage for 444 days as a response to US supporting an Iranian leader, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi who had seized power (1953) with the assistance of the US.
 - President Carter imposed economic sanctions on Iran to pressure for release of hostages.
- U.S. Marine barracks (1983) were bombed by terrorists in Beirut during the Lebanese Civil War killing almost 300 U.S. and French servicemen.

CONSERVATIVE RESURGENCE

- Phyllis Schlafly – opposed feminism and the Equal Rights Amendment
- Contract with America – Republican Party outlined actions the Republicans promised if they became the majority party in the House of Representatives.
- Heritage Foundation – conservative think tank that created public policies based on free enterprise, limited government, individual freedom, and national defense.
- The Moral Majority – a political organization that lobbied for prayer in public schools.
- National Rifle Association – non profit organization protecting 2nd Amendment rights by promoting firearm ownership, safety, hunting and self defense.

CIVIL RIGHTS

- Title IX - Educational opportunities must be equal for all genders
- Sandra Day O'Connor first woman to the Supreme Court

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

- Wisconsin v. Yoder (1972) – Amish children could not be forced to attend school past 8th grade since parents have freedom of religion (Free Exercise Clause)
- White v. Regester (1973) – case in which a District Court challenged the 1970 Texas reapportionment of legislative districts. The U.S. Supreme Court decided that the restructuring discriminated against different groups in various districts

End of Cold War:
New National Directions
1970 -1990

	Issues and Events	Geographic and Cultural Impact
1990- Present	<p>MAJOR ISSUES and EVENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Persian Gulf War ● Balkans Crisis ● September 11, 2001 ● Long term effects of government entitlement programs ● 2008 Presidential election <p>U.S. IN WORLD AFFAIRS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Persian Gulf War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The United Nations sanctioned Iraq for invading Kuwait. ○ The U.S. led UN-authorized coalition force of 34 nations to expel Iraqi forces from Kuwait. ○ The war was decisively won by the coalition forces but Saddam Hussein remained in power. ● The Balkans Crisis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The U.S. provided air and naval support to UN peacekeeping mission in Bosnia & Herzegovina ○ The U.S. participated in NATO peacekeeping force sent to enforce the Dayton Peace Accords. ○ These agreements laid the foundation for the country of Bosnia and Herzegovina to become stable and rebuild. ● 9/11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An attack by alQaeda on the the World Trade Center Towers in New York and the Pentagon in Wash DC. ○ Greatest loss of life since Pearl Harbor ○ propelled the U.S. to declare the Global War on Terror and invade Iraq and Afghanistan. ○ The Global War on Terror Goals ○ Identify, locate, and destroy terrorists along with their organizations such as Osama Bin Laden and Abu Musab al-Zarqawi ○ Deny sanctuary to terrorists ○ Diminish underlying conditions that terrorists seek to exploit ○ Defend U.S. citizens and interests at home and abroad 	<p>IMPACT OF PHYSICAL AND HUMAN FACTORS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Economic conditions and political persecution led many immigrants to enter the US legally and illegally ● Immigrants tend toward ports of entry and cities with heavy industry. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Border states with Mexico have greater Hispanic populations. ○ Western states have greater Asian populations.

	Role of Government and Civics	Economics and Technology Impact
1990- Present	<p>IMPACT OF THIRD PARTIES ON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third parties can greatly impact presidential elections by an additional candidate on the ballot that represents another American viewpoint • In a close election, a third party can upset the balance of power in the current system by drawing votes away from the established political parties (the “Nader Effect” because of consumer advocate Ralph Nader’s frequent runs as a third party presidential candidate) • The challenge of third parties in elections often serves as a catalyst for established parties to address issues raised by the third party. <p>LEGISLATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 – encouraged banks and savings associations to meet the needs of borrowers in their local communities. This was an effort to reduce discriminatory practices against low and moderate-income neighborhoods. • American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 – economic stimulus package intended to create jobs, promote investment, and increase consumer spending during the recession • PATRIOT Act (Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism) – purpose of the Act is to deter and punish terrorist acts in the United States and around the world, to enhance law enforcement investigatory tools, and other purposes <p>CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9/11 – Patriot Act to deter and punish terrorist acts in the United States and around the world. <p>POLITICAL SCANDALS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinton’s impeachment occurred when the Senate and the public began to question his actions while President. <p>CIVIL RIGHTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barack Obama - first African American President • Sonia Sotomayor- first Hispanic woman to Supreme Court • elimination of restrictions on women serving in combat <p>SUPREME COURT DECISIONS FOR CIVIL RIGHTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edgewood I.S.D. v. Kirby ruled that students in poor school districts had less educational opportunity; this Texas case led to the decision to redistribute property taxes from wealthy school districts to poorer ones (1993). 	<p>INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAFTA – North American Free Trade Agreement between Canada, the United States, and Mexico <p>AMERICAN ENTREPRENEURS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bill Gates – Turned garage shop into Microsoft that employed numerous Americans and set the standard in computer software • Sam Walton – Turned small town general store into Walmart. • Estée Lauder – Turned skills running a hardware store into a world renowned beauty company. • Robert Johnson – founder of BET (Black Entertainment Television) • Lionel Sosa – founder of the largest Hispanic advertising firm

	Issues and Events	Geographic and Cultural Impact
Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Declaration of Independence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ announced the colonies' freedom from British rule ○ set forth the founding principles of "all men are created equal" which impacted Civil Rights Acts ● Bill of Rights (1791) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Added to the Constitution as the first 10 amendments to protect - ○ individual economic rights, ○ property rights, ○ political rights related to freedom of speech and press, ○ personal rights related to bearing arms and for those accused of crimes. 	<p>HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO CULTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● E Pluribus Unum – "Out of many, one" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ proposed to Congress in 1782 for use on the Great Seal of the United States ○ appears on most government tender and seals ○ the motto symbolized the 13 original States uniting together to form one compact and represented body. ○ Never made the official motto of the country, but generally accepted as a de facto motto. ● In God We Trust <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ became the official motto of the U.S. in 1956 in order to distinguish the United States from nations which restrict religious freedoms ○ the motto can be found on U.S. coins dating back to the 1860s and paper currency since 1956

Role of Government and Civics

Constitution

- Declaration of Independence
 - unalienable rights; government derives power from the consent of the governed.
- U.S. Constitution
 - provides a framework for a “limited” and “balanced” government
 - defines the responsibilities of The bicameral Congress
 - governance within the legislative branch of the government
 - The President as head of the executive branch of the government
 - The Supreme Court as head of the judicial branch of the government
 - Highest law in the land.

WHY THE CONSTITUTION HAS BEEN AMENDED

- 16th– income tax
- 17th – direct election of Senators to reform previous system buying of positions.
- 18th – prohibition of the sale of alcohol in response to the temperance movement
- 19th – women’s right to vote in response to the women’s suffrage movement
- 20th – Presl inauguration date closer to the election to allow incoming administration to address issues quickly
- 21st – repeal of prohibition to fight organized crime and changing public sentiments
- 22nd – two term limit to the Presidency after FDR goes beyond serving only two terms
- 23rd – presidential electorates given to Washington, D.C. because Afr Am couldn’t vote
- 24th – forbids poll tax that prevented African Americans from voting
- 25th – presidential succession and disability in response to Kennedy’s assassination and heightened Cold War fears over a clear line of presidential succession
- 26th – right to vote at age 18 since 18-20 year old men were drafted to fight in Vietnam
- 27th – prohibits compensation change for Senators and Representatives in current term

CIVIL RIGHTS

- Constitution and Bill of Rights guarantee civil rights to citizens and resident aliens of the US, but African Americans, American Indians, and women were denied some rights
- 13th Amendment – adopted after the civil war ended, the amendment forbade slavery.
- 14th Amendment – declared that all persons born in the US (except American Indian tribes) were citizens, that all citizens were entitled to equal rights regardless of their race, and their rights were protected by due process of the law.
- 15th Amendment – passed during Reconstruction, granted Afr Am men the right to vote.

PARTICIPATION IN THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY BUILDS A "MORE PERFECT UNION."

- Right to vote
- participation in various levels of politics, recalls, referendums
- Right to assemble
- Writing Congressional representatives