**Unit 1: Founding a New Nation**

**New World Beginnings:** *1492—Columbus sails from Spain. Cortez conquers the Aztecs in 1521.* *Motives for Exploration (3 G’s). Columbian Exchange: Items exchanged between Europeans and Natives (horses, disease, crops). French land in Canada in 1530 (Cartier, Samuel de Champlain). British Sir Walter Raleigh establishes Roanoke which fails. Jamestown established in 1607. Faced hardships but John Smith helped negotiate with the Powhatan Indians. Was successful b/c of tobacco (John Rolfe).*

**English Colonies:** *1607—Jamestown; 1617 Virginia House of Burgesses; Pilgrims—separatists of the Anglican Church, stressed godliness and social order. 1620—Mayflower lands and establishes Plymouth Colony. Puritans: wanted to purify the Church of England. Massachusetts Bay Colony: John Winthrop, city upon a hill. 1692—Salem Witch Trials. 1670—SC settled and began looking for larger workforce (indentured servants; slaves). Increase in slave trade (middle passage)1750—Georgia legalized slavery.*

**Colonial Society:** *17th Century—New England Society. Appointed teachers in towns with more than 50 households. 1636—Harvard College founded to train ministers. Life centered around meeting houses. Early 1700—Great Awakening led by New Light ministers who emphasized personal relationship with God (Jonathan Edwards, George Whitefield). Tobacco center of life in Chesapeake Colonies.1676—Bacon’s Rebellion. 1754—French and Indian War. 1763—Treaty of Paris signed that ended the war.*

**Revolutionary America:** *1603-1763—Salutary Neglect. 1754—Albany Congress.1754-1763—French and Indian War. Proclamation of 1763. 1764—Sugar Act. 1765—Stamp Act, Quartering Act. 1767—Townsend Act. 1770—Boston Massacre. 1773—Tea Act, Boston Tea Party. 1774—Intolerable Acts, First Continental Congress. 1775—Battles of Lexington and Concord.*

**Revolutionary War:** *1775-1783—Second Continental Congress (adopt measures to raise military, appoint Washington). Bunker Hill, Common Sense (Thomas Paine, 1776), Declaration of Independence (1776; Thomas Jefferson), Patriots/Loyalists, Saratoga (1777, led to an alliance between France and America), Articles of Confederation (1777)Yorktown (1781, surrender, Cornwallis), Treaty of Paris (1783).*

**Critical Period:** *1786—Annapolis Convention (revise AOC); Shay’s Rebellion (1786), Constitutional Convention (1787), Virginia Plan (proportional representation); New Jersey Plan (equal representation); Great Compromise; 3/5 Compromise; Add Executive Branch; Federalist Papers*

**Unit 2: Building a New Nation**

**Federalist Era:** *1789-1800—Washington and Adams administration. Washington—unanimously elected, added a Cabinet, Congress drafted Bill of Rights, Hamilton (bank of the U.S.), 1794—Whiskey Rebellion. Washington’s Farewell Address: warned against entanglement in foreign affairs, set a precedent of two terms. Adams—XYZ Affair, Alien and Sedition Acts.*

**Age of Jefferson:** *1800-1816—Jefferson and Madison Administrations. Economy is based on agriculture and trade. Shipping prospered. Jefferson’s reforms: secure tax system, eliminate direct taxes, military cut, Federalists fell apart, Louisiana Purchase (Spain had given it to France; we bought for $15 million, Lewis and Clark expedition (Sacagawea) , 1803—Marbury v. Madison (judicial review, Chief Justice John Marshall).*

**War of 1812:** *1812-1815—Second War for Independence. Causes: Napoleonic Wars, Impressment of Sailors, Embargo Act (banned all U.S.exports), Madison’s Response, relations with Native Americans, Election of War Hawks. Declaration of war in 1812—labeled as “Mr. Madison’s war”. White House burned. 1814—Treaty of Ghent signed which restored pre-war relations. News did not reach until two months later. Battle of New Orleans—Andrew Jackson led and was the most decisive battle of the war. Legacy—increased moral in the U.S.*

**Era of Good Feelings:** *1817-1825—Monroe and the Upsurge of Nationalism. Henry Clay—strong war hawk, nationalist, represented Western views. John C. Calhoun—war hawk, nationalist, Eastern views. Economic panic of 1819. Nine states joined the Union (beginning of westward expansion). Steamboat helped with traveling upstream, Missouri Compromise (Missouri admitted as a slave state, Maine=free, future slavery was banned north of the 36’30 line. Legacy=lasted 34 years, slavery became a dominate issue, beginning of sectionalism. 1823—Monroe Doctrine (warned European about being involved in American affairs).*

**Jacksonian Democracy:** *1824-1839. John Q. Adams won the election of 1824 (corrupt bargaining). Election of 1828—Labeled “Old Hickory”, Spoils System, new political parties (Democratic, Whig), Nullification Crisis (S.C. almost secedes b/c of Tariff Act of 1828), Bank Wars, Panic of 1837, Indian Removal Act, (1831). Van Buren next president= Trail of Tears (forced removal of Cherokee tribe).*

**Market Revolution:** *First half of the 1800s economic transformation. Construction of roads and canals, production for consumers instead of personal consumption, transformed the way people approached their jobs, and turned people into businessmen and employees.*

**Unit 3: Testing the New Nation**

**Antebellum Reform Movements:** *1790-1860—Romantic Movement: more to the world than the logic. Revered nature and felt that natural scenes would lead to truth. Transcendentalism: philosophy that infuses Romanticism with mysticism (belief in the direct communication with God and spiritual insight). Truth is beyond what can be discovered through the senses (ex. Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau—Civil disobedience). Second Great Awakening—religious revival that began in 1795. Utopian movements—at experimental social organizations in Christian living (ex. New Harmony, Brooks Farm, Shaker villages). Humanitarian Reform—care for physically and mentally afflicted (ex. Dorothea Dix: crusaded for mentally impaired). Social reforms—focused on public education (ex. Horace Mann). Temperance Movement—wanted to make alcohol illegal. Women’s Rights—began during this time (Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony, Seneca Falls Convention). Abolitionist Movement—Nat Turner Rebellion, William Lloyd Garrison, The Liberator, Frederick Douglas.*

**Manifest Destiny:** *1841-1848. William Henry Harrison (died after 4 months); millions believed that God chose Americans to control of the Western Hemisphere. Oregon Trial, Mexican American War (Polk was President), reignited the issue of slavery (would slavery expand or not?). Legacy=U.S. territory increased by 1/3, sentiment in Manifest Destiny increased, Latin America viewed U.S. poorly, U.S. troops became more experienced (will affect Civil War later on).*

**On the Brink of War:** *1848-1854—Nation dived over the issue of sectionalism, California Gold Rush (peak in 1849), slaves smuggled through the Underground Railroad, Compromise of 1850 (issue of states acquired during the Mexican War; abolished slave trade, California free state, Fugitive Slave Law—enraged Northerners). Return of Manifest Destiny (Gadsden Purchase—idea of transcontinental railroad which further demonstrated how the North was winning the economic battle; Kansas-Nebraska Act—contradicted the Missouri Compromise), Birth of the Republican Party. 1854-1861—Struggle for Kansas, “Bleeding Kansas”, Sumner and Brooks feud on the Senate, Dred Scott decision, Financial Crash of 1857, John Brown (abolitionist, Harper’s Ferry), Lincoln wins the election of 1860 (south still had advantage in Congress, began to secede in 1861, Crittenden Amendments (last attempt but Lincoln rejected).*

**The Civil War:** *1861-1865—Lincoln not morally opposed to slavery (just the spread of slavery), Fort Sumter, Confederate States of America (CSA, Jefferson Davis), Union Strategy=Anaconda Plan, Southern Advantages=Home Court, Clear Aims, Leadership. Cotton was King in the South. Battle of Bull Run (first major battle), Antietam (first battle fought in the North), Emancipation Proclamation, Enrollment Act, Draft Riots, Clara Barton (Red Cross), Gettysburg (bloodiest battle), Sherman’s March through Georgia, Surrender at Appomattox, Lincoln assassinated five days later.*

**Reconstruction:** *1865-1877Lincoln’s 10% Plan (pardons and reestablishment of states), 13th 14th and 15th Amendments ratified, Freedman’s Bureau, Johnson’s plan was similar to Lincoln’s, Black Codes, John impeached because of the Tenure of Office Act, Scalawags, Carpetbaggers, Ku Klux Klan founded, Jim Crow Laws, Plessy v. Ferguson (1896).*

**Unit 4: Forging an Industrial Society**

**The Great West:** *1862-1900. Two companies were given land grants in 1862 to build the transcontinental railroad (Pacific Railroad Act; Union Pacific and Central Pacific; two lines met at Promontory Point in 1869). Workers were Chinese or Irish immigrants or Civil War veterans. Great Migration: Morrill Land Grant College Act (1862); Homestead Act (1862—160 acres); Exodusters (massive “exodus” of African Americans westward); bonanza farms; National Grange (education and social organization); Interstate Commerce Act (ensure that railroads set “reasonable and just” rates); mining opportunities; range wars among cowboys and ranchers; Indian Appropriations Act (set aside tracts of Oklahoma land for NA, but white settlers had already moved there); Custer’s Last Stand (1876—against Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse) at the Battle of Little Big Horn; Dawes Act (1887—that was designed to break up reservations and assimilate NA). Barbed wire closes of the west and ends the “open range”.*

**The Gilded Age:** *1877-1900. Comes from Twain’s 1873 book “The Gilded Age” refers to the era of rapid economic and population growth in the United States during the post-Civil War. Marked by political corruption and ineffectiveness. Political machines: controlled the political parties of urban areas (ex. Boss Tweed and Tammany Hall). Presidents: Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, B. Harrison. Populist Movement: upset farmers; gold to silver standard. William Jennings Bryan ran for president; “cross of gold”*

**Growth of Industry:** *1877-1900. Fueled by the natural resources available in the U.S. Black gold: oil; Edwin Drake uses steam engine for oil. Bessemer Process: make steel strong and cheaper; used in railroads, barbed wire, farm machines, bridges, skyscrapers. Edison invents the first incandescent light bulb. Captains of Industry /Robber Barons: Carnegie (steel), Rockefeller (oil), Morgan (banking), Vanderbilt. Vertical (buys out suppliers to control materials) and horizontal integration (merges with competing companies). Social Darwinism: Based on Darwin’s theory of evolution; strong will survive. Riches as a sign of God’s favor; poor must be lazy or inferior. Labor Unions: three goals (working conditions, hours, wages). National Labor Union, Knights of Labor (open to women), Samuel Gompers (American Federation of Labor), Socialism (IWW and Eugene V. Debs). Strikes Turn Violent: Great Strike of 1877; Haymarket Affair in 1886; Homestead Strike in 1892; Pullman Company Strike in 1894; Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire.*

**America Moves to the City:** *1901-1921. Majority of people struggled under the robber barons; Progressives appealed to the middle and lower classes. Jacob Riis: How the Other Half Lives. Muckrakers: investigated the scandalous stories (Ida Tarbell). Social Gospel Movement: instill religious ethics into business. Municipal, State and National Reforms (Governor Robert La Follette0. Booker T. Washington; Tuskegee Institute.*

**Progressive Politics:** *1901-1921. Presidents: T. Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson. Progressives believed govt. could protect public interest and restore order to society. Address social problems (working conditions, rights of women and children, economic issues, environmental issues and social welfare). T. Roosevelt: Square Deal, Upton Sinclair published “The Jungle”, Meat Inspection Act of 1906, Pure Food and Drug Act in 1906. Taft: Trustbuster (90 suits against trusts). Election of 1914: Republicans split between Taft and Roosevelt. Roosevelt creates Bull Moose Party. Wilson is elected. Wilson: “New Freedom”, Federal Reserve Board, Clayton Antitrust Act, 19th Amendment passed.*

**Unit 5: Empire and Expansion**

**The New Imperialism:** *1877-1914: American Foreign Policy. Imperialism: stronger nations extend political, military and economic control over weaker territories. Other nations were establishing global military presence. Alfred Mahan: build American naval power. Constructed Great White Fleet; fueling stations on Hawaii and Cuba. U.S. wanted to new markets and materials. Combined Social Darwinism with racial superiority of Western nations; obligation to “civilize” the “inferior” people; white man’s burden.1887—built naval base on Hawaii and was made a territory in 1898. Revolts in Cuba against the Spanish began in 1868 and intensified after Spanish general moved Cuban revels into concentration camps. Yellow journalism sparked U.S. involvement.*

**Spanish American War:** *1898. Three main causes: yellow journalism, De Lome Letter, and the sinking of the USS Maine. First battle in the Philippines; Spain surrendered after two months. T. Roosevelt’s Rough Riders helped gain control over San Juan Hill. Results: Spain gain up gains to Cuba, U.S. gained Puerto Rica and Guam, Spain turned over Philippines for $20 million, strengthened the military and economic position of the U.S. Problems with expansion: Anti-Imperialist League; citizen rights of conquered areas?; Foraker Act (limited govt. in Puerto Rico, citizenship and ability to be drafted). 1901—Platt Amendment: US can intervene in Cuba when we feel threatened; leased Guantanamo Bay to the US.*

**American Empire:** *John Hay: Open Door Policy with China (nonbinding international agreement that kept China’s market open). Influenced the Boxer Rebellion—nationalist movement that sought to remove foreigners from China by force. Panama Canal: supported by T. Roosevelt; through Central America to expand trade and strengthen forces. Roosevelt Corollary (1904): extension to the Monroe Doctrine; US will provide aide to Latin American nations in financial trouble. Taft’s Dollar Diplomacy: encouraged US investment in Latin America to ensure economic dominance. Wilson’s Missionary Diplomacy: US has a moral duty to spread democracy and protect nations under the threat of totalitarianism.*

**World War I:** *1914-1918. Causes: MAIN (militarism, alliances, imperialism, nationalism). Immediate Cause: assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Allied Powers: Great Britain, France, and Russia. Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary. President Wilson: declares US neutrality. Most Americans were anti-German. US economy is boosted by British and French orders. 1915: Germany begins sinking ships with “contraband”. British ship (Lusitania) was sank with 128 Americans on board. 1917—Wilson urges European powers to reach “peace without victory”. Germany—policy of unrestricted submarine warfare. Zimmerman Note: Germany proposed an alliance with Mexico. US declare war on April 6, 1917. Espionage and Sedition Acts passed that banned criticism of the government. US began mobilizing for war, African Americans migrated north to work in factories. WEB Dubois: war was an opportunity to better the life of African Americans. 1917: Selective Service Act—men 18-45 registered. Trench warfare. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk: took Russia out of the war. Germany now focused on fighting on the western front.*

**Treaty of Versailles:** *Peace based on Wilson’s Fourteen Points and he became incredibly popular. Versailles Peace Conference: negotiated by the “Big Four”. Wilson’s Goals: League of Nation, collective security. Treaty included: war guilt clause, reparations, restricted military, loss of territory, self-determination to other nations.US did not support TOV and negotiates separate treaty w/ Germany.*

**Unit 6: Prosperity and Depression**

**Postwar Tensions:** *Economic tensions and high unemployment due to the prosperity during the war. Labor tensions because workers struggled to keep the gains that were made during the war. Businesses reduced wages and paid less attention to safety and labor unions grew and went on strike (AFL and IWW); however, many people saw labor unions as a threat and did not support them. The Supreme Court rejected child labor laws, minimum wage for women, etc. Growing political tensions and radicalism (socialist, communist and anarchists). Red Scare: postwar fear of radicals; Palmer raids/searches of random houses and without warrants. Civil liberties suffered. Social tension: Immigration increased after the war which led to a rise of nativism and restrictions on immigration (quote system). Ku Klux Klan was reborn in 1915 and reached its peak in 1920. Racial and religious tensions: among Asian, African Americans, Catholics and Jewish immigrates. Example: Sacco and Vanzetti.*

**The 1920s:** *Modernism v. Fundamentalism. Education is a huge priority (states begin requiring students to attend until 16 or 18). John Dewey: learning by doing. Charles Darwin: theory of biological evolution upset fundamentalists (these ideas minimized the importance of the Bible). Scopes “Monkey” Trial. 1920-1933: Prohibition was established with the 18th Amendment. Bootleggers, speakeasies, increase in organized crime/gangs (Al Capone, St. Valentine’s Day Massacre) , jazz, “New Woman”, flappers, Great Migration of African Americans, Harlem Renaissance, Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, F. Scott Fitzgerald (The Great Gatsby), Ernest Hemingway, consumerism, Babe Ruth, art deco, rise of Hollywood.*

**Politics of Normalcy:** *1920-1932 US Policy. Republican Era. Harding=Free enterprise system. Postwar recession ends (cut taxes, control spending) which leads to renewed prosperity and this continues under Coolidge. Hoover promised to end poverty and promote business. US economy booms. Age of Mass Production: Henry Ford—assembly line. New industries arise because of the automobile business (steel, oil, rubber, highway construction, service industries [gas, repair]). Stock investments grow.*

**The Great Depression:** *1929-1939 Causes of the GD include: installment plan, buying on credit (false sense of wealth), farms failing, trouble in the stock market, buying on margin, overproduction and underconsumption, real estate speculation. The stock market crashed on October 29, 1929. By December, $40 million was lost in the market.*

**The New Deal and its Legacy:** *1933-1937**Relief, Reform and Recovery. Hoover’s Response: govt. should not give aide to the needy. Trickle-down theory and asked healthy banks to loan money to failing banks. Hoovervilles. Battles the Bonus Army. FDR wins the election of 1932. FDR: New Deal, First Hundred Days, Emergency Banking Act, Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), National Industry Recovery Act (NIRA), Public Works Act (PWA), Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA), Civilian Corporation Corps (CCC), Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA), court-packing, Wagner Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, Social Security Act. Conservative Critics—New Deal expanded govt. too far. Radical Critics—New Deal should give more aide to the needy. Legacy—established concept that Americans have the right to economic security, expanded role of govt., increased deficit spending.*

**Unit 7: Shadows of War**

**World War Looms:** *1920-1941. From Isolationism to Internationalism. Economic pressures: European nations wanted the US to forgive debts from WWI. Rise of totalitarian governments globally (Hitler—Germany, Mussolini—Italy, civil war in Spain, militarism in Japan). Growth of Neutrality Acts in the U.S. 1939—Hitler invades Poland. FDR states that the US will remain neutral but clearly supports the Allied cause; establishes “cash and carry” basis. Germany signs nonaggression pact with Soviet Union, but does not follow. Germany, Italy and Japan have treaty that if one goes to war with the US all of them will. Japan ends up attacking the U.S. at Pearl Harbor.*

**World War II:** *1941-1945 FDR asks Congress for a declaration of war after the attack on Pearl Harbor. The U.S. fights the war in three theaters (North Africa, Europe and the Pacific). War had been taking place in Europe since 1939. Invade North Africa first (needed to secure oil and transportation into Europe…especially Italy). Poland was controlled by Germany (forced into concentration camps, ghettos). Soviet Union enters the war after invaded by Germany. Allies invade Italy, Mussolini killed, but is not free from Axis control until the end of the war. Battle of Stalingrad, D-Day, Battle of the Bulge, Race to Berlin. Pacific: Strategy of island hopping, Philippines, Bataan Death March, General MacArthur, Doolittle’s Raiders, Midway, Okinawa, amphibious attacks were tested by the US, atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki (Churchill estimated a million and a half Allies lost if there was an invasion on Japan).*

**On the Homefront:** *1941-1945 War Production Board: halted production on nonessential building to conserve materials for the war. Rationing, labor unions made a pledge to stop strikes, victory gardens, women joined the war effort and worked in nonconventional jobs (“Rosie the Riveter”), propaganda: Nazis were shown as unintelligent, Japanese were shown as subhuman, race hatred. Japanese Americans were forced into internment camps (Executive Order 9066, Korematsu v. United States upheld the decision). African Americans: began to challenge civil rights issues. Mexican-Americans: faced segregation which led to the Zoot Suit Riots in California in 1943.*

**The Early Cold War:** *1945-1963. Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam Conferences at the end of WWII. Truman became the president after FDR died in office. Truman was unaware of the Manhattan Project until that time. Two Superpowers: United States (democracy/capitalism) vs. Soviet Union (communist/command economy). Iron curtain across Europe. Containment Doctrine, domino effect, Truman Doctrine (duty to protect nations fighting communism—end of isolationism), Marshall Plan, Berlin airlift, Arms Race, Nato Alliance (1949), Chinese Revolution (US had supported, scared Americans bc Communism was spreading), Korean War (1950-1953), Eisenhower (brinkmanship), Sputnik (1957—demonstrated Soviet technological superiority), U-2 incident, John F. Kennedy called for flexible response, Bay of Pigs Invasion (1961), Berlin War (1961), Cuban Missile Crisis (1962).*

**Fighting Communism at Home:** *1945-1963. Fear of Communist influence in the U.S. Loyalty Review Board. House of UnAmerican Activities Committee (HUAC), Hollywood Ten, McCarren Act (unlawful to plan any action that might lead to totalitarian govt. in the U.S.), spy cases stun the world (Alger Hiss, Rosenbergs), Joseph McCarthy, Second Red Scare, McCarthyism,*

**Unit 8: Making Modern America**

**Postwar Boom and the 1950s:** *1945-1960 Suburban Growth: Baby boom causes population growth, demand for goods surpasses supply (people had saved money during the war because of rationing), highways and affordable homes make suburban life desirable (ex. Levittowns). Politics: Eisenhower’s presidency brings prosperity and political conservativism, equal rights remain a problem, Cold War creates fear and anxiety. Popular Culture: rock’n’roll give minorities representation, beat movement rejects conformity, recreation and consumerism flourish, television portrays an idealized white America. Unequal opportunities: urban areas fall into decay, minorities experience prejudice and discrimination, minorities establish organizations to improve civil rights.*

**Civil Rights Movement:** *1954-1968 After the Civil War, Plessy v. Ferguson legalized segregation and Jim Crow laws in the south kept African Americans from gaining anyway rights. 1954—Brown v. Board of Education overturned Plessy and allowed integration of schools. Thurgood Marshall, civil disobedience, Rosa Parks, Montgomery Bus Boycotts, Martin Luther King, Jr., NAACP, SCLA, SNCC, Freedom Riders, Freedom Summer, Little Rock Nine, Greensboro Sit-ins, March on Washington, Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965, Selma, affirmative action. Civil Rights Movement began to shift after many became impatient about the progress made by civil disobedience. Became more radical and violent. Groups like the Black Panthers, Nation of Islam, Malcolm X, Stockley Carmichael led the movement in a different direction with an emphasis on black power and black separatism.*

**Age of Camelot:** *1960-1963 Period of hope and optimism in the US. JFK was elected over Richard Nixon (first televised debates). Fought for Civil Rights, family was icons of American culture and pseudo-celebrities, after the Cuban Missile Crisis Kennedy helped led to talks with Khrushchev about decreasing nuclear tests, West Berlin Speech, New Frontier (domestic programs), Peace Corps, Alliance of Progress, surrounded himself with highly intelligent individuals, cabinet was almost chaotic, increased spending in the space race. Assassinated in Dallas, Texas during a parade, videoed. Walter Cronkite announced the news on TV.*

**The Great Society:** *1963-1969 LBJ’s set of domestic programs geared towards the elimination of poverty and racial injustice. Many compare to FDR’s New Deal programs. War on Poverty, height of the Civil Rights Movement, Job Corps, Head Start, Food Stamps, Medicaid, Medicare, Teacher Corps, increased minimum wage, Fair Labor Standards Act, Miranda v. Arizona. Took a huge hit because of the Vietnam War.*

**Vietnam War:** *1954-1975 Geneva Accords temporarily divide Vietnam along the 17th parallel. North Vietnam: Ho Chi Minh, Vietminh, communist. South Vietnam: supported by the US, Ngo Dinh Diem (incredibly corrupt), Vietcong (communist opposition group). Ho Chi Minh Trail supplied arms to the Vietcong. Tonkin Gulf Resolution: Johnson significantly increases troops. Fighting in the jungle: elusive enemy, attrition, difficult environment (led to the U.S. use of napalm and agent orange). Moral declined, economy suffered, Americans watched the war in their living rooms, credibility gap, Selective Service Act (draft), New Left led the way in opposition to the war, counterculture rises, protests become more radical, nation divided into hawks and doves, Tet offensive (huge decline in support), Nixon wins election and begins Vietnamization, My Lai Massacre, Invasion into Cambodia—led to protest across the US (Kent State, Jackson State), Pentagon Papers reveals the govt had been hiding information, US withdrawls, Saigon falls to North Vietnam. US—abolishes draft, passes the War Powers Act, people are more cynical of war and govt.*

**Unit 9: Building a New World Order**

**The Nixon Administration:** *1969-1974 New Federalism, Revenue Sharing, Stagflation, Organization of Petroleum Countries (OPEC), Realpolitik, Détente, Henry Kissinger, SALT I Strategy, Vietnamization, Watergate, Committee to Reelect the President. Established the Environmental Protection Act (Rachel Carson, Silent Spring). He initially increased US involvement in Vietnam but did end involvement in 1973. Only president to resign from office. Legacy—public mistrust of government.*

**The Ford and Carter Years:** *1973-1974 Gerald Ford served as President. Spent the majority of his time apologizing for Nixon. Issued Nixon a presidential pardon (wanted to end discussion of the issue). First and only president to serve as the vice president and president without being elected by the Electoral College. Growing inflation and recession during his term. 1977-1981: Jimmy Carter (peanut farmer from Georgia). Created the Department of Energy and Education. Camp David Accords, SALT II Talks, Iran Hostage Crisis, Three Mile Island nuclear accident, Soviet invasion in Afghanistan, US boycott of the 1980 Olympics. Worked for human rights and is a key figure in Habitat for Humanity.*

**The Reagan Revolution:** *1981-1989 Reaganomics: reduce tax cuts in order to spur growth, control the money supply to reduce inflation, deregulate the economy. Survived an assassination attempt, fought the War on Drugs. His second term is marked with the end of the Cold War, Iran Contra Affair, negotiated with Gorbachev to decrease the weapons arsenals of the United States and Soviet Union.*

**George H.W. Bush:** *1989-1993 Expert in foreign policy: military operations of Panama and Persian Gulf, Berlin Wall fell in 1989, Soviet Union collapsed in 1991. During his first campaign, Bush had promised not to increase the taxes but ended up signing a tax increase that had been passed by Congress and lost the next election.*

**Bill Clinton:** *1993-2001 Presided over the longest period of peacetime in US history. Signed North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), implemented “Don’t ask, don’t tell,” passed welfare reform, Newt Gingrich was Speaker of the House. After a series of scandals, Clinton was impeached (2nd in history after Andrew Johnson) for perjury and obstruction of justice. There was a budget surplus during the last 3 years of Clinton’s presidency which is one of the biggest legacy’s from his two terms. He left office with an incredibly high approval rating (highest since World War II). However, it was during his presidency that terrorist groups around the world were planning the attacks on the World Trade Center in NYC.*

**The 21st Century:** *2001-2009 George W. Bush served as president. Was elected after a controversial campaign against Al Gore. September 11 terrorist attacks. Bush responded with War on Terror (led to war in Afghanistan and Iraq). PATRIOT Act, No Child Left Behind, debates on immigration, electronic surveillance, Social Security, global warming. Hurricane Katrina, largest recession since post-WWII. 2009-present. President Barak Obama. First African American president, pursued universal health care “Obamacare” and economic stimulus legislation, repealed “don’t ask, don’t tell”, ended US in Iraq and increase involvement in Afghanistan. Most future decisions will revolve around technological advancements.*

**Additional Notes/Test Taking Strategies:**