

Early American Quiz Study Guide

Self-Government

Example of Self-Representation/Democracy	Place in America	Actions
House of Burgesses	Virginia	Settlers were representatives in the law making practices
Mayflower Compact	New England/Plymouth	On Voyage from Europe, drew up laws in which each of the settlers would have to live by along with punishments if the laws were broken
Town Hall Meetings	New England	Meetings for settlers to voice problems and offer suggestions to things that are going on in the colony

Geography

Area	Impact
New England	Rocky soil, Forest for timber (wood), Fishing along coast Both warm and Cold Seasons
South	Rich soil, warm climate good for farming
Appalachian Mountain	Western Border of the colonies, prevented colonist from moving out west

Mercantilism

Mercantilism	The colonies were only allowed to trade natural resources and raw materials to England
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Road to Revolution Study Guide

Zenger Case

Zenger Trial	Protect the right of freedom of speech, freedom of the press One of the first victories for American Colonist in gaining individual rights from England
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French and Indian War

Cause of War	Dispute over land in the Ohio River Valley Region
Result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -England and American Colonist the won war but England did not let the American Colonist settle in region that was disputed because of conflict with Native Americans.(Proclamation of 1763) -American Colonist wanted to settle in region for the fertile land for agriculture -British start to tax American Colonist on common used goods to pay for war and protection of Colonist

British Tax and Colonist Reaction

"No Taxation Without Representation"	-British taxed American Colonist, who had no voice(representation) in the legislature action
Stamp/Tea/Intolerable Acts	-British placed taxes on common day goods
Colonist Respond to Taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -American Colonist boycott British goods -Boston Tea Party
British Response to American Colonist Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -British strictly enforce the laws which were passed by English Parliament -Tries to maintain order in colonies

Thomas Paine- Common Sense

Thomas Paine-Common Sense	-Wrote pamphlet on why the American Colonies should break away from England and become Independent
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Declaration of Independence

Reason	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Show grievances, complaint, against England -Tell England they were becoming Independent -Written by Thomas Jefferson
John Locke Inspired Declaration of Independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Power comes from the consent of the governed (people) -Natural Rights -If a government denies those natural rights then people can overthrow and create a new government -Social Contract

Constitution Study Guide

Articles of Confederation

Power under the Articles of Confederation	More power was given to the State Government than to the Federal (National) Government, which made the Federal Government weak
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Constitution

Purpose of the Constitutional Convention	Fix the Articles of Confederation, give more power to the Federal Government
Virginia Plan	Supported by the big states that called for three branches of government (Executive, Legislative and Judicial). Legislative Branch would be one house and representation would be based on the number of people living in the state (population)
New Jersey Plan	Supported by the small states that called for three branches of government (Executive, Legislative, and Judicial). Legislative Branch would be one house and representation would be equal (2 representatives from each state)
Great Compromise	Deal reached that would make the government three branches (Executive, Legislative and Judicial). Legislative Branch would be a two house (bicameral) Congress. Senate where representation would be equal for each state House of Representatives where representation would be based on the state's population
Preamble	"We the PEOPLE" Shows the power belongs to the people

Federalist and Antifederalist

Federalist	Those who supported the Constitution
Antifederalist	Those who did not support the Constitution
Federalist Papers	Written to gain support for Ratifying (Approving) the Constitution
Bill of Rights	Antifederalist would not ratify the Constitution unless a Bill of Rights were included to protect the people from Government power
Slavery and Constitution	Slavery was continued under the new Constitution because without it the Southern States would not have agreed to ratify the constitution

Powers

Federalism	Power is divided between the National and State Government
Reserved Power	Power that only the states have the right to control..Marriage, driving laws
Delegated Powers	Powers that only the National government have the right to control...Declare war, sign treaties
Concurrent	Powers that BOTH the National and State government have the right to control....Collect Taxes, set up courts
Elastic Clause	Allows for congress to add laws to the Constitution to changing circumstances in history. Constitution is a living document, never finalized
Checks and Balances	Power is not within one branch of the government. Each Branch checks on one another so that not one branch becomes too powerful. Example Congress (Legislative Branch) passes a Bill, Bill gets sent to the President (Executive Branch) for his approval or veto (deny of law), then to the Supreme Court (Judicial Branch) to make sure the Law is constitutional

New Government Study Guide

President George Washington

Cabinet	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Washington created a Cabinet to advise him when making decision-Washington set a precedent (Started a trend that other President will follow in the future) by creating the Cabinet of adviser
Policy of Neutrality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Washington followed a policy of Neutrality (Not getting involved in European conflicts/issues)-Washington wanted to increase foreign trade so by taking sides in European conflicts it would limit who he could trade with

Whiskey Rebellion

Whiskey Tax	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-To help pay off the debt that the United States collected because of the American Revolution the government passed a law to tax whiskey-Pennsylvania Corn Farmers would not pay tax because the tax hurt their business
Washington Enforced the Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Washington sent federal troops to Pennsylvania to make sure that the farmers paid taxes-Important because it showed that the Government would make sure that laws that are passed would be enforced

Alexander Hamilton

Secretary of Treasury	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-1st Secretary of Treasury, which dealt with the Country's Economic decisions
Bank of the United States	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Hamilton created National Bank-Took all the debts that each state carried from the American Revolution-Paid off the debts a little at a time (Think like a credit card or car loan) this ensured that the foreign countries and wealthy businessmen would want the United States to be successful because they wanted to get their money back-Bank helped ensure economic stability
Loose Interpretation of the Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Hamilton thought that things could be added to the United States Government even if it did not clearly state this in the Constitution-Hamilton used this idea to create Bank of the United States

Political Parties

Political Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- People who share the same beliefs on what actions government should take
Alexander Hamilton	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Federalist-Believed that the government should be more involved in the lives of the people-Loose interpretation of the Constitution
Thomas Jefferson	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-1st Secretary of State (Deals with issues between foreign countries and the United States)-Anti-Federalist-Believed that the government should be less involved in the lives of the people-Strict Interpretation of the Constitution, only do what the constitution says
Birth of Political Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Hamilton and Jefferson debated over creating the National Bank and Tariffs-These two issues caused some people to support Hamilton's ideas on government and other people to support Jefferson's ideas

Adams and Jefferson Study Guide

Louisiana Purchase

Who was the land Purchased from?	President Thomas Jefferson was able to work a deal with France and Napoleon
Why was it purchased?	United States wanted control of the Port of New Orleans as well as the Mississippi River
Impact	Doubled the size of the United States
Diplomacy	Louisiana was purchased through the act of talking and making deals not through fighting

Thomas Jefferson

Strict Interpretation of the Constitution	If the Constitution said you could do something, you do it. If the Constitution does not mention something you want to do, you do NOT do it.
Louisiana Purchased and Thomas Jefferson	President Jefferson had to be convinced to purchase the land from France because he was a strict follower of the Constitution and nowhere did it mention that a President could add new territory

Marbury v. Madison

Result of Case	Chief Justice John Marshall decided the Judiciary Act of 1789 unconstitutional, which created Judicial Review
Judicial Review	Supreme Court reviews laws to make sure that they follow the Constitution This became the role which the Supreme Court would take
Power	Increased the power of the Federal Government

John Marshall

Role	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
Power under Marshall's Rulings	The power of the Federal Government increased under Marshall's Rulings

Kentucky and Virginia Resolution

Kentucky and Virginia Resolution	States could nullify, not follow, laws, like the Alien and Sedition Act because they violated the Constitution
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Lewis and Clark

Lewis and Clark	Explored the Louisiana Purchase territory so that the United States would have a better understanding of the land they purchased
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War-Westward Expansion Study Guide

War 1812

Winner?	No clear winner, both United States and Britain maintained the land that they had control over before the war
Why did the war begin?	The British were capturing U.S. Ships and forcing Americans to be part of the British Navy, Impressment

Manifest Destiny

Manifest Destiny	"Natural Right" of Americans to add land between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean
Mexican War	President James K Polk went to war with Mexico over Texas border dispute
Land Acquired during Manifest Destiny	Texas, Arizona, California, Wyoming, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah and Oregon

Monroe Doctrine

Monroe Doctrine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - U.S. warned European countries from setting up colonies in the Western Hemisphere and if they did the United States would interfere - U.S. would stay out of European Issues
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Homestead Act/Railroads/ Erie Canal

Homestead Act	Gave cheap land to people who settled in the Western Territory
Railroads and Canals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Built to connect areas in the Midwest to areas along the Atlantic Coast - Transcontinental Railroad help settle the west
Erie Canal	Connected Midwest to Atlantic Ocean Great Lakes-Erie Canal-Hudson River-Atlantic Ocean
Gold Rush	California was settled as a result of gold being found

Andrew Jackson

Spoils System	Jackson rewarded supporters who helped him become elected President by giving them Federal government jobs
Indian Removal Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jackson order Native Americans to be moved out of land that the American settler desired - Trail of Tears, movement of Native Americans to Oklahoma Territory - Hundreds of Native Americans died during the move
Expanded Presidential Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of the Spoils System - Vetoed many bills that came from Congress, was compared to a "King"

Civil War to Reconstruction Study Guide

Causes of the Civil War

Sectionalism	Economic divide between the North (Manufacturing) and South (Agriculture)
Issue of Slavery	Kansas-Nebraska Act <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People in this territory voted on slavery to be allowed in the territory (Popular Sovereignty) Dred Scott Decision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supreme Court ruled that Slaves are not citizens of the United States but rather property
Election of Abraham Lincoln	Lincoln did not win a single southern state South was afraid that Lincoln would stop slavery South Carolina seceded (Left) the Union (United States)
Constitutional Issue	Southern States wanted more states' rights

Abraham Lincoln

Slavery	Before election Lincoln wanted to stop the spread of slavery During Civil War, Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves if the Union won
Preserving the Union	After the Civil War Lincoln wanted to bring back the South as quickly as possible

Restrictions on Freed Slaves

Sharecropping	System where landowners allowed freed slaves to use the land in return for a share of the crops produced on their portion of the land This system restricted the freed slaves because it did not allow them to make money for themselves but rather the landowner
Black Codes	limited the rights of the newly freed slaves
Jim Crow Laws	Racial segregation ("Whites Only" "Blacks Only") Segregated Public bathrooms, movie theaters, schools, restaurants
Voting Rights	-Literacy tests were required in order to vote but freed slaves did not know how to read and write -Poll tax, tax was created in order to vote which the freed slaves had little money to pay

13th Amendment

13th Amendment	Addition to the Constitution which ended slavery throughout the United States
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Immigration Study Guide

Labor Unions/Strikes

American Federation of Labor (AFL)	Goal was to collectively bargain wages and work hours
Samuel Gompers	Leader of the AFL
Railroad and Pullman Strike	The Federal government used force against workers to put down the strike.

Immigration

Immigrants	Immigrant workers would take less money for a job
Nativist	American people who didn't want immigrants in America
Sacco and Vanzetti Palmer Raids Klu Klux Klan	Showed the Americans distrusted foreigners

Plessy v Ferguson

Plessy v Ferguson	Supreme Court case that states racial segregation in public facilities was legal "Separate but equal" facilities
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Schenck v US

Schenck v US	Civil Liberties can be limited and restricted on constitutional rights During the time of "Clear and Present Danger" Limit Freedom of Speech
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W.E.B. Du Bois and Booker T Washington

Education	Both believed that racial equality can be met through education (Du Bois traditional Academic Education/ Washington Trade school)
Du Bois	Leader of NAACP

Progressive Era Study Guide

Big Business

Monopolies	One business controls the all/large majority of an industry, where there is little to no competition and they can set the price of the goods.
Laissez-Faire	Hands off approach to business that the United States government takes. Does not get involved in business unless business breaks a law.
Standard Oil Company	Rockefeller controlled the oil industry

President Theodore Roosevelt

Trustbuster	Name given to Roosevelt because he went after the monopolies in the Big Business and broke the monopolies up
Sherman Anti-Trust Act	Law put into place that outlawed/tried to stop monopolies
Foreign Policy	"Speak softly but carry a big stick". Roosevelt would interfere i in Latin American countries to keep European countries out of Latin America (Compared to Monroe Doctrine)
Environment	Roosevelt wanted to protect nature and passed laws to protect land and create national parks like Yellowstone Park

Progressive Era

Muckrakers	Investigative reporters who uncovered problems in society in hopes of solving economic or social problems
Upton Sinclair	Wrote, <i>The Jungle</i> , which exposed the conditions in Meat Packing industry
Jacob Riis	Published, <i>How the Other Half Lives</i> , which exposed the poor living conditions of the tenements.
More Voting Rights for the People	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Direct Elections of Senators 2. Primaries

Granger/Populist Party

Farmers	Farmers supported the Granger Movement and Populist Party because it took care of issues in agriculture
Railroad Rates	Wanted the rates of railroads to be regulated by the Federal government because of the storage fees for grain and rates that were being charged.

Dawes Act

Dawes Act	<p>United States government wanted to assimilate Native Americans into American life</p> <p>Sent Native American children to schools to teach them how to be more American</p>
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Suffrage-1920's Study Guide

Suffrage Movement

19th Amendment	Gave women the right to vote
Seneca Falls Convention	Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B Anthony gathered women for support of women's right to vote Declaration of Sentiments outlined the complaints that women had about being treated unequal
Suffrage Movement	Movement towards women gaining the right to vote, developed popular support

Spanish American War

U.S.S Maine	U.S. Battleship sunk in Cuban Harbor, believed to have been done by Spain
Yellow Journalism	Built up support in the United States to go to war against Spain
Result of War	United States became a Colonial Power gaining Puerto Rico, Guam and Philippines

WWI

Lusitania	British ship attacked by German submarine that killed Americans on board Caused the United States to get involved in WWI
Treaty of Versailles	Treaty to end WWI Dealt with with keeping peace in the world after WWI Creation of the League of Nations, which the United States did not join
Fourteen Points	Created by United States President Woodrow Wilson to create world peace after WWI
Reason for not Joining the League of Nations	Congress did not want the United States to be drawn into European conflicts
African Americans	Moved to the North to work in the factories during the war

Federal Reserve System

Purpose	Regulates the banking system Lowers interest Rates on loans to member banks Regulate the amount of money in circulation
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Scopes Trial

Trail	Should Evolution be taught in schools
Challenges	Traditional Values vs changing lifestyles Science vs Religion

NAACP

NAACP	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Purpose	Respond to racism and prejudice Help African Americans participate in higher education, politics and continued support of civil rights

Automobile Through New Deal Study Guide

Automobile

"Boom Years"	Sign of the "Great" years in the 1920's where people would increase their buying of goods, which included automobiles
Impact on American Life	<p>People started to move to the suburbs</p> <p>People went on vacation which increased the economy</p> <p>Teens spent a lot of time together on long drives</p>

Stock Market Crash

Cause	<p>-Excessive speculation (buying stocks and investments)</p> <p>-Buying on Margin (Think buying with a credit card but not having the money to pay back your purchases)</p> <p>-Day of crash known as Black Tuesday, because BILLIONS of dollars were lost</p>
Effect	Lead to the Great Depression

Franklin D Roosevelt's New Deal

Goal	<p>Provide jobs to the massive unemployed</p> <p>Created Government works jobs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure (Build bridges, roads, dams, hydroelectric power (Tennessee Valley Authority)) - Nature (Plant trees) <p>Help farmers by providing them assistance and financial aide</p>
Policies	The New Deal increased the power of the Federal Government while trying to keep the idea of capitalism (Free Market run by citizens not by Government)
Opposition	Big Business leaders felt that the government was too involved in business and taking money/opportunity away from them.
SEC/FDIC	<p>Protected people's money to give more confidence in Bank and Stock Market</p> <p>SEC-Oversaw the stock market</p> <p>FDIC-Protected the money that people put in the bank</p>

FDR Supreme Court

Court Packing	<p>-FDR wanted to increase the number of Supreme Court Justices because the current justices did not support his New Deal Ideas</p> <p>-Wanted to pass more New Deal Ideas</p>
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Dust Bowl

Location	Great Plains
Causes	Overfarming and severe drought
Geography Impact	This shows the impact that geography has on the lives of people
<i>Grapes of Wrath</i>	Book that detailed the hardships of the people/farmers impacted by the Dust Bowl
Impact	People moved out to California in search of jobs and food

WWII Study Guide

U.S. Entered WWII

Bombing of Pearl Harbor Naval Base	Japan bombed Pearl Harbor to weaken the U.S. Pacific Fleet. U.S. had stopped selling Japan scrap metal and oil
December 7, 1941	FDR speech, "Date that will live in infamy"

Policies

Lend-Lease Act	United States supplied war materials (Ships) to Allied Nations without declaring war.
Manhattan Project	United States had a group of scientist secretly develop the Atomic Bomb
Rationing	The United States government asked the American people to limit the amount of food, metal and gas/oil they used so that the military can use for war

Japanese Internment Camps

Internment Camps	Japanese Americans on West Coast were relocated to camps because of the threat of National Security (They were spies for Japan)
Executive Order	President Roosevelt created these camps through the Presidential power of executive order which does not require approval of other branches of government
<i>Korematsu v U.S.</i>	Supreme Court Case which, tried to end the internment camps because felt it was unconstitutional but was denied

End/Post WWII

G.I. Bill	Provided veterans of war college, home purchasing and other economic assistance
Suburbs	With Advantages of G.I. Bill veterans were moving to the suburbs to live so a lot of homes were built
Baby Boom	Soldiers came back from WWII started families which caused an increase of housing and schools that needed to be built
Yalta Conference	Meeting of USA, Britain and Soviet Union to prepare control of Germany after WWII
Nuremberg Trials	Punishment for crimes occurred during WWII Human Right violations

End of Military Segregation

Desegregation of Military	President Harry Truman desegregated the military so that whites and African Americans can serve in the same unit
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Cold War Study Guide

Marshall Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limit communist influence in Western Europe - Give money, military assistance and medicine
Truman Doctrine	-Give financial, military and medical assistance to both Greek and Turkey to protect them from communism.
Berlin Airlift	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Soviet Union Closed access to West Berlin -People in West Berlin were starving, so United States flew in supplies to the West Berliners
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Countries that were a Democracy formed an alliance to stick together in the event that one member is attacked by the Soviet Union -Sense of collective security
Containment	United States goal during the Cold War was to contain communism in the areas that it already existed and not have it spread to new territories
Korean and Vietnam War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Cold War spread beyond just tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States -Korean War is the first time that the United Nations (U.N.) had to be called upon to stop aggressors.
Cuban Missile Crisis	Put the two superpowers, United States and Soviet Union, on the brink of war
Technology	
Sputnik	Soviet Union launched the first satellite into space
U.S. Reaction to Sputnik	Increase federal spending on math and science education U.S. was afraid that the Soviet's had better technology than the U.S.
Atomic Bomb	After the Soviet Union gained the capability to make the Atomic Bomb both United States and Soviet Union were hesitant to go to war with one another because of the potential of a nuclear war
Communist Score	
Senator Joseph McCarthy	Goal was to identify and expose communist that were working within the United States Government and living in the U.S. McCarthy's claims lead to a limit of civil liberties of some Americans
Soviet and U.S. Relations	
Detente	Easing of tension between the United States and Soviet Union by limiting nuclear arms
Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT)	Both United States and Soviet Union would reduce the amount of nuclear weapons they possessed

Civil Rights Movement and JFK Textbook

President Kennedy

Peace Corp (813)	President Kennedy Sent volunteers to developing nations as teachers, health workers and technicians.
Alliance for Progress (812-813)	Promote "peaceful revolutions" in Latin American Countries Goal was to have these countries Ally with United States and not the Soviet Union

Civil Rights Movement

24th Amendment (170)	Eliminate poll tax for African Americans
<i>Brown v Board of Education</i> (786-788)	Desegregate schools, whites and blacks go to the same school where as before they went to separate schools because of their race.
President Eisenhower/Little Rock Arkansas (787-788)	President Eisenhower sent in federal troops to enforce the desegregation of school after 9 African Americans were not allowed to enter a school
Civil Rights Act of 1964 (833-834)	Eliminates discrimination based on race, sex or religion in public places
Voting rights Act of 1965 (835)	Federal officials could help register African Americans when local officials refused Eliminate literacy test
Dr. Martin Luther King Jr	- Civil Rights leader - Helped run the Montgomery, Alabama bus boycott which started because Rosa Parks refused to move from her seat on the bus - "I Have a Dream" Speech at the March on Washington to support Civil Rights Bill presented by President Kennedy.
Sit-Ins	Peaceful protest of segregation laws by sitting at restaurant counters where blacks were not allowed
Freedom Riders	Group that tried to protest interstate bus segregation

President and the Events during their Presidency

Lyndon B Johnson (LBJ)

<p>Vietnam War- Escalation (increasing war effort) 1.Explain what LBJ did 2.Explain how he did these actions (875-877/89-891)</p>	<p>President Johnson increase troops and supplies in Vietnam after the Gulf of Tonkin incident</p> <p>Congress passed Gulf of Tonkin Resolution that gave President Johnson full authority over the actions in Vietnam</p>
<p>What was the goal of LBJ's Great Society? (802-806)</p>	<p>Goal was to help those people in poverty (Poor) throughout the United States</p> <p>Health Care Laws Passed Medicare to insure those over the age of 65 Passed the Medicaid that insured the poor people to get health care</p>

Richard Nixon

<p>Watergate Scandal (From Reading)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Break in at the Democratic headquarters called Watergate -Members of President Nixon's re-election campaign were found guilty -Nixon said he had no knowledge of break in and the American people re-elected him
<p>United States v. Nixon (From Reading)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nixon taped all of his conversations in the Oval Office, one of the found guilty in Watergate made officials aware - Justice department requested the tapes BUT Nixon refused to hand over - Federal court ruled that Nixon had to hand over tapes - Nixon resigned from office before he was impeached
<p>Detente (916,934,942)</p>	<p>Easing of tensions between United States and Soviet Union/China</p> <p>Reduced nuclear weapons during this time Nixon visited China and Soviet Union to ease tensions</p>

Ronald Reagan

Role of the Government	Wanted to limit the role the government had on the lives of people and businesses
Taxes	Believed lowering taxes on corporations and individuals would improve the growth of the economy
Famous Quote	"Mr. Gorbachev tear down this wall!" Referring to the Berlin Wall and the divide of Germany

George W Bush

Iraqi Freedom	<p>After 9/11 attacks was a belief that Iraq was harboring terrorist and had Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).</p> <p>President Bush fear was current Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein, who already used chemical weapons in the past would use WMD again in a possible terrorist attack</p> <p>Other countries around the world did not support Bush and United States sending troops into Iraq.</p> <p>No Weapons of Mass Destruction were found but Saddam Hussein was captured, tried and killed.</p> <p>This war lead to many years of American troops being in Iraq while the Iraqi government transitioned into a new government. Many American soldiers were killed during this time.</p> <p>Some refer to this as President Bush's "Vietnam"</p>
USA Patriot Act	After 9/11 attacks a new law was passed that would allow for the government to look into personal information like e-mails, telephone calls and library take outs to help prevent future terrorist attacks
Department of Homeland Security	New department of the government that was put into place after the 9/11 attacks to help prevent future terrorist attacks
Taxes	Like President Reagan, President Bush believed that lower taxes would increase economic growth

Barack Obama

Iraq	President Obama removed troops from Iraq that were there from Operation Iraqi Freedom
Afghanistan	President Obama moved troops into Afghanistan to lessen the power of Al Qaeda and the Taliban, both terrorist groups
Osama Bin Laden	President Obama authorized a raid to capture and kill Osama Bin Laden, the mastermind behind the 9/11 attacks and leader of Al Qaeda

Supreme Court Cases

Baker v Carr

Voting districts were drawn out to represent the large population in the rural (country) area.

When people started to move to the urban or city areas they were underrepresented.

Court Ruling

- Congressional districting has to be appropriate on the basis of "one person, one vote"

Gibbons v Ogden

Aaron Ogden purchased a state license giving him exclusive rights to operate a New York to New Jersey steamboat line.

Thomas Gibbons started a steamboat business on the same route.

Ogden sued Gibbons because he had the license

Ruling:

- John Marshall declared that states could NOT regulate commerce on interstate waterways.
- Ruling gave Federal government authority over all types of interstate business

Gideon v Wainwright

Gideon was charged with breaking into a poolroom. He could not afford a lawyer and Florida refused to provide him with one.

Gideon defended himself and lost,

The court called for a new trial because Gideon's constitutional rights were not met with "Due Process" and guarantee counsel

Ruling:

Gideon was given a lawyer and was found NOT Guilty

Suspects in a criminal trial who could not afford a lawyer shall be granted one

Korematsu v U.S.

Fred Korematsu was arrested for not reporting to a relocation center, Japanese internment camp during WWII.

Korematsu felt that his civil rights were being denied moving to the internment camps

Ruling:

Decision was not based on race but rather “military urgency”

In a time of war civil rights could be limited

Mapp v Ohio

Cleveland police raided Mapp's home without a warrant and found obscene materials.

Mapp appealed her conviction saying that the 4th and 14th Amendment protected her against improper police behavior

Ruling:

Established the exclusionary rule which stated that evidence seized illegally could not be used in trial

Marbury v Madison

Right before President John Adams left office he appointed William Marbury justice of the peace for the District of Columbia

Secretary of State James Madison under orders from the incoming President Jefferson, never delivered the papers giving Marbury the authority.

Marbury sued Madison

Ruling:

It was against the constitution for the Supreme Court to give orders to the Executive Branch of the Government

Ruling also went against the Judiciary Act of 1789 which stated that the Supreme Court could tell Executive Branch to appoint people

Judicial Review was established giving the Supreme Court the power to determine if laws followed the Constitution

McCulloch v Maryland

Maryland Law stated that federally chartered banks could only print money on a certain paper, which amounted to a tax

McCulloch, a cashier at the Baltimore branch of a bank refused to print money on the certain paper claiming that the state government could not tax the federal government

Ruling:

Maryland law was unconstitutional

Miranda v Arizona

Miranda was arrested for Kidnapping and sexual assault, he signed a confession including a statement that he had “full knowledge” of his legal right.

He appealed claiming that without counsel and without warning the confession was illegally obtained.

Ruling

Those that are arrested need to be assured of their legal rights.

Miranda rights, “You have the right to remain silent anything you say may be used against you in the court of law, you have the right to an attorney, if you can not afford an attorney one will be appointed.”

Plessy v Ferguson

A Louisiana Law required separate seating for white passengers and black passengers on public railroads

African American herman Plessy argued this policy violated his right to “equal protection of the laws” .

Ruling

Court stated that the law provided equal facilities for both races.

This is referred to the “separate but equal” ruling which lead to the allowance of segregation

Roe v Wade

Many states outlawed women from aborting an unwanted pregnancy.

Women who were poor, that could not travel to the states that allowed abortion turned to illegal and unsafe methods of aborting the pregnancy on their own.

Ruling:

Court sighted the Constitutional right of privacy and struck down state regulation of abortion in the first three months of pregnancy.

However the ruling stated that states could restrict abortion after the first three months

Schenck v U.S.

Charles Schenck urged men who were drafted into WWI to not report to their assigned posts

He was arrested on charges of Espionage Act

Felt his First Amendment rights were being denied

Ruling:

In a time of "clear and present danger", war, one's civil liberties can be restricted.

Worcester v Georgia

Cherokee Native Americans sued the State of Georgia because they were being forced off their land because gold was found in this territory.

Ruling:

Court found that Georgia did not have authority over the Native Americans

President Andrew Jackson did not listen to this ruling and forced the native Americans off their land

Brown v Board of Education

Under Segregation laws white and black children went to separate schools

The Board of Education in Kansas was sued because a black child had to travel a ways to attend her all black school, while there was a white school near her house.

Rulings

Schools needed to be desegregated and allow whites and blacks to attend school together

Sectionalism Study Guide

	North	South
Economy	Production of goods, trade and factories	Farmers and exporting cotton, tobacco
View on Slavery	Against	In favor

Uncle Tom's Cabin

Uncle Tom's Cabin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Written by Harriet Beecher Stowe- Exposed the cruel treatment of Slaves in the South- Provided information to the people in the North about the reality of Slavery- Increase the Abolitionist Movement to end Slavery- Provided more of a divide between the North and the South- Help lead toward the Civil War
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