U.S. History Final Study Guide Spring 2015

**Civil Rights/1960s**

* Watergate Scandal – June 1972 there was a breaking an the Watergate building in Washington D.C. Originally this was not a big deal, but as investigations furthered they found a connection between the burglary and the White House. They were breaking into the offices of the Democratic National Party The burglars were tried and James McCord charged that the White House knew what was going on. As the Senate continued to investigate Nixon’s story was more unreliable. The story was written by two journalists from the Washington Post – Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein. They received tips from “deep Throat” who was later to be revealed was an FBI official. He said the men had ties to the reelection committee of Nixon. Americans began to lose faith in the president and by June 1973 less than 1 in 5 Americans believed in his innocence. In the Fall of 1973, his vice president – Spiro Agnew resigned under an unrelated scandal and was replaced by Gerald Ford. It was later found that Nixon had recorded conversations secretly. Many believed that these tapes would reveal the truth. Nixon refused based on executive privilege. The Supreme Court ruled that he had to deliver the tapes. When they were heard, it was discovered that he had erased some of the tapes, but there was enough that the committee investigating him was going to vote to impeach. Instead of waiting to see what would happen – He resigned. Watergate had a lasting impact – how much power does the President have and can the U.S. really trust the president.
* Jackie Robinson – was the first black man to integrate baseball. Showed that black men were just as capable athletically and Robinson showed poise above all else.
* *Hernandez v. Texas* – African Americans were not the only organization that had a difficult time with discrimination. This case extended the protection of the 14th Amendment to the Mexican Americans as well.
* MLK and Birmingham – Birmingham was considered the most segregated of the Southern cities. MLK chose this as the best place to demonstrate. An example of this has to do with the Children’s March. Eugene Bull Conner – was the police chief. When MLK chose children to march, he used all means necessary to stop them including attack dogs and fire hoses.
* *Brown II*  that followed ordered that it be done with all immediate speed because most southern states had no intention of following the directions. A result of this was that in 1956 about 100 Southern members of Congress endorsed the Southern Manifesto that pledged to oppose the Brown ruling through all lawful means on the grounds that the Court had misinterpreted the Constitution.
* *Brown v. Board of Education* – this is the court case that ended separate but equal, but it only applied to schools. It also didn’t set a time line. The first conflict was in Little Rock where the National Guard was called up by the governor to keep them out. Eisenhower who had avoided doing anything about the Civil Rights issue was forced by his actions to send the 101st airborne in to protect them.
* Civil Rights Act of 1964 – was passed in July 1963. It banned segregation in public accommodations and gave the federal government the ability to compel state and local school boards to desegregate. It also banned discrimination based on gender, nation of origin, color, and race. It created the Equal Emmplyment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) to enforce the provisions.
* Kerner Commission – this was created by Johnson to understand why so much violence and riots were taking place. The conclusion was that it was from segregation and poverty. Some conservatives were upset and urged that federal spending be limited especially for minorities.
* “black power” – Some African Americans were looking for an alternative to MLK’s nonviolence. They were much more radical. Black power is a term that was used by Stokely Carmicheal of the SNCC in 1966. What he meant was that for them to use their economic and political muscle to gain equality. That they didn’t need white people to do it for them. Many whites felt threatened by the comments and thought they meant violence.
* The Black Panthers were a radical group that formed in the 1960s in Oakland, CA. They were led by Bobby Seales and Huey Newton. They took the concept of black power to a new level. They hard armed patrols of urban neighborhoods to protect people from police abuse, but they also created anti poverty groups, free breakfasts for kids, health clinics. They created the programs to help themselves. They gained national attention when they walked into the state capital carrying shotguns to protest attempt to restrict their right to bear arms. That exchange was peaceful although later ones were not.

Voting Rights act of 1965 – was passed to address what the Civi Rights bill did not –voting. The ht

* Pentagon Papers – 1971 an article in the New York Times. They were classified government papers regarding involvement in Vietnam. That were released by Daniel Ellsberg. Nixon tried to block the release, but the Supreme Court ruled against him. The papers revealed that American leaders involved in the U.S. in Vietnam without fully informing the American people and occasionally even lied to Congress.

Counterculture

**The Cold War**

Korean war – beginning, stalemate, impact

Red Scare part 2 – during the 1950s – treatment of Communists, HUAC, government policies

Truman Doctrine

Marshall Plan

Berlin Blockade

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

Communist leader of North Vietnam

Space Race/Arms Race - Sputnik

Cuban Missile Crisis – talked

Iron Curtain

NATO and the Warsaw Pact

Brinkmanship

Rosenberg and Hiss spy cases

McCarthyism

Eisenhower Doctrine – Domino Theory

Hollywood Ten

Federal Employee Loyalty Program

Bay of Pigs – talked about in the video

Berlin Wall – talked about in the video

Vietnam War – reasons for entering, treatment of soldiers

Operation Rolling Thunder

African Americans and Vietnam

* Vietnam Draft – The Selective Service Act of 1948 required all men age 18 had to register for the draft. 1.5 million were drafted based on projected military needs. Local draft boards had a lot of leeway as to who they chose. It also granted deferments for those enrolled in college and men in certain designated careers. As a result most of those who served and were drafted were from working class and poor neighborhoods. African Americans were more likely to serve than others. In fact roughly 20% of the deaths were African American although they represented 10% of the American population. They were also more likely to serve in combat positions and less likely to become officers. A lot of problems arose because of the draft. Eventually men began to burn their draft cards and find ways to become deferred. To combat this, a lottery system was introduced.
* Tet Offensive – this was a turning point in the war in Vietnam. Tet was a Vietnamese holiday. The U.S. had relaxed forces as many villagers flocked to the cities to celebrate. Many of those flocking to the cities were Vietcong. They launched a simultaneous assault on 100 cities. Although this was put down quickly, it showed that the Vietcong were not about to stop and that they could still fight.
* My Lai – In 1968 Americans forces, while searching for enemy troops entered the village of My Lai. Under the direction of Lt. William Calley, the Americans began shooting unarmed civilians. (the Vietcong had often disguised themselves as civilians and killed many American soldiers) 400-500 civilians were executed. Calley said he was following orders, but many of the men did not participate and some even stepped in and tried to stop it. The investigation that followed by the military was weak. In 1971, *Life* magazine published pictures of the attack. He was court martialled. This added fuel to the fire of the anti war movement
* Vietnamization - Nixon’s plan to end the war by slowly removing American troops and putting more responsibility on the South Vietnamese to fight their own battle. With the hopes of just continuing aid behind the lines.

Doves and Hawks – a division of Congress based on their support of the war.

Credibility Gap – difference between what the government was saying and what the press was reporting about the war. It referred to the American publics growing distrust of the government.

**World War II**

Reasons for rise of dictators after WWI

Goals of the League of Nation and United Nations

Japanese Internment

Migration of African Americans

Nye Committee

Reason for Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor

Home Front during WWII – how Americans supported the war effort

American involvement in WWII prior and after Pearl Harbor

Executive Order 8802

V-E Day

Office of War Mobilization

Final solution

Great Arsenal for Democracy speech

GI Bill of Rights

22nd Amendment

appeasement

Neutrality Acts

The United Nations

CORE

**The 1920’s**

Prosperity of the 1920s

Sacco and Vanzetti

Scopes Trial

Farmers and prosperity

Prohibition and organized crime

Nativism

Jazz

Harlem Renaissance

Teapot Dome Scandal

Women and flappers

**The Great Depression and the New Deal**

Roosevelt’s First Hundred Days

Emergency banking act

Hoover’s response to the Great Depression

Causes and spread of the Great Depression

Bonus Army

Goals of the New Deal

AAA

Terms of the FDR

Social Security Act

TVA

**WWI and Imperialism**

Causes of WWI

American imperialism

League of Nations

14 Points

Treaty of Versailles

Espionage and Sedition Acts

*Schneck v. U.S.*

**Progressives**

Scientific Management

Square Deal

Meat Inspection Act

Muckrakers

Women’s suffrage

**The Gilded Age**

Sherman Anti-Trust Act and Clayton Anti-Trust Acts

Jim Crow Laws

De facto segregation

Monopolies

Populist Party

13, 14, 15 Amendments