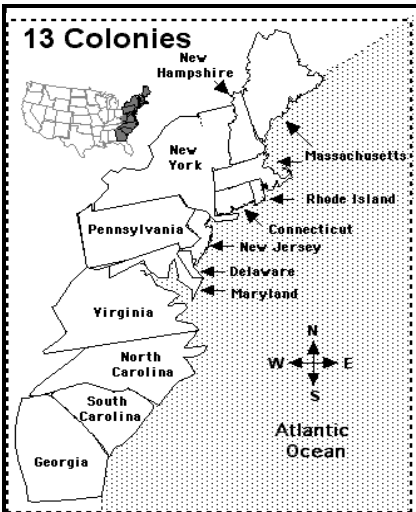


SOL Review for Virginia and United States History



Why did Europeans settle in the English Colonies? (VUS.2)

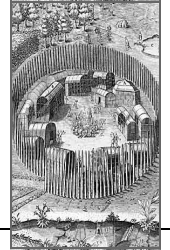
- *New England*—freedom of Religion
- *Middle Atlantic*—religious freedom and economic opportunity
- *Virginia & Southern Colonies*—Economic opportunities

How did their motivations influence their settlement patterns and colony structures? (VUS.2)

Early European exploration and colonization resulted in the redistribution of the world's population as millions of people from Europe and Africa voluntarily and involuntarily moved to the New World.

Jamestown (VUS.2)

- Established 1607
- Founded by Virginia Company of London
- Was a business venture
- 1st permanent settlement in North America
- Virginia House of Burgesses was the first elected assembly in the New World
- House of Burgesses is today's General Assembly of Virginia



Characteristics of early exploration and settlements in the New World (VUS.2)

New England

- Puritans
- Covenant Community
- Mayflower Compact
- Direct democracy through town meetings
- Religious Freedom

Southern

- Economic Opportunities
- "Cavaliers" - English nobility who received large land grants from King of England

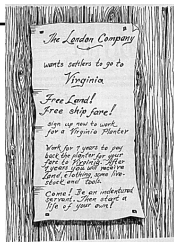
Middle Atlantic

- Settled by English, Dutch and German speaking immigrants
- Religious Freedom
- Economic Opportunities



Indentured Servants (VUS.2)

Agreed to work on tobacco plantations for a period of time to pay for passage to the New World.

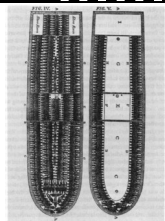


In what ways did the cultures of Europe, Africa and the Americas interact? (VUS.2)

Explorations and colonization initiated worldwide commercial expansion as agricultural products were exchanged between the Americas and Europe. In time, colonization led to ideas of representative government and religious tolerance that over several centuries would inspire similar transformations in other parts of the world.

Slavery (VUS.2)

The growth of agricultural economy based on large landholdings in the Southern colonies and in the Caribbean led to the introduction of slavery in the New World.



The first Africans were brought against their will to Jamestown in 1619 to work on tobacco plantations.



Political life in the colonies (VUS.3)

New England: town meetings, "Athenian" Direct Democracy model

Middle Colonies: incorporated a number of democratic principles that reflected the basic rights of Englishmen.

Southern Colonies: maintained stronger ties with Britain, with planters playing leading roles in representative colonial legislatures.

How did the economic activity and political institutions of the three colonial regions reflect the resources and/or the European origins of their settlers? (VUS.3)

Economic and political institutions in the colonies developed in ways that were either typically European or were distinctively American, as climate, soil conditions, and natural resources shaped regional economic development.

New England: shipbuilding, fishing, lumbering, small-scale subsistence farming, eventually manufacturing.

Middle Colonies: shipbuilding, small-scale farming and trading, eventually larger cities with commercial centers.

Southern Colonies: large plantation with "cash crops" (tobacco, rice and indigo) for sale to Europe. Farther inland (mountains and Appalachian foothills) small-scale subsistence farming, hunting and trading.

There was a strong belief in private ownership of property and free enterprise characterized colonial life everywhere.

What were the consequences of the interactions of Europeans, African and American cultures? (VUS.2)

The explorations and settlements of the English in the American colonies and Spanish in the Caribbean, Central American and South America often led to violent conflicts with American Indians. Indians lost their traditional territories and fell victim to diseases from Europe.

French exploration of Canada did not lead to large scale immigration from France, and relations with native people were generally more cooperative.



Enlightenment—development of new ideas about the rights of people and their relationship to their rulers.

Ideas of John Locke - (VUS.4a)

- All people are free, equal and have “natural rights” of life, liberty and property that rulers cannot take away.
- All original power resides in the people, and they have consent to enter into a “social contract” among themselves to form a government to protect their rights. In return, the people promise to obey the laws and rules established by their government, establishing a system of “ordered liberty.”
- Government’s powers are limited to those the people have consented to give to it. Whenever the government becomes a threat to the people’s natural rights, it breaks the social contract and the people have the right to alter or overthrow the government.

Locke’s ideas about “sovereignty” and rights of the people were radical and challenged the centuries-old practice throughout the world of dictatorial rule by kings, emperors, and tribal chieftains.

Social characteristics of the colonies (VUS.3)

New England’s colonial society was based on religious standing. The Puritans grew increasingly intolerant of dissenters who challenged the Puritans’ belief in the connection between religion and government. Rhode Island was founded by dissenters fleeing persecution by Puritans in Massachusetts.



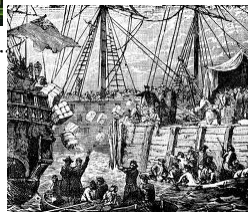
The *Middle colonies* were home to multiple religious groups who generally believed in religious tolerance, including Quakers in Pennsylvania, Huguenots and Jews in New York, and Presbyterians in New Jersey. These colonies had more flexible social structures and began to develop a middle class of skilled artisans, entrepreneurs, and small farmers.

Virginia and the other Southern colonies had a social structure based on family status and the ownership of land. Large landowners in the eastern lowlands dominated colonial government and society and maintained an allegiance to the Church of England and closer social ties to Britain than did those in the other colonies. In the mountains and valleys further inland, however, society was characterized by small subsistence farms, hunters and traders of Scots-Irish and English decent.



American Revolution (VUS.4c)

- Boston Tea Party
- First Continental Conference (all attend except Georgia)
- Boston Massacre
- War begins when the “Minutemen” in Massachusetts skirmish at Lexington and Concord



Factors leading to colonial victory (VUS.4d)

- Benjamin Franklin negotiated Treaty of Alliance with France
- War was not popular or supported in Great Britain
- George Washington through great leadership kept the army together and avoided situations which threatened the destruction of the army
- French helped at the Battle of Yorktown which ended the war, America wins!

Slavery/Indentured Servants (VUS.3)

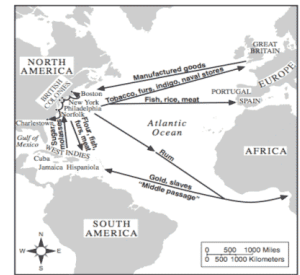
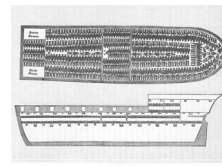
Why was slavery introduced into the colonies? And, How did the institution of slavery influence European and African life in the colonies?

The African slave trade and the development of slave-labor system in many of the colonies resulted from plantation economies and labor shortages.

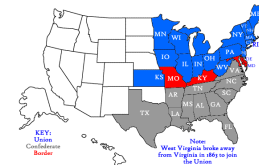
- The growth of a plantation-based agricultural economy in the hot, humid coastal lowlands of the Southern colonies required cheap labor on a large scale. Some of the labor needs, especially in Virginia, were met by indentured servants, who were often poor persons from England, Scotland or Ireland who agreed to work on plantations for a period of time in return for their passage from Europe or relief from debts.
- Most plantation labor needs eventually came to be satisfied by the forcible importation of Africans. Although some Africans worked as indentured servants, earned their freedom, and lived as free citizens during the Colonial Era, over time larger and larger numbers were enslaved.

Middle Passage - Triangular Trade Routes (VUS.3)

As plantations grew over time, larger and larger numbers of enslaved Africans were forcibly brought to the Southern colonies through by Middle Passage.



The development of slavery based agricultural economy in the Southern colonies eventually led to conflict between the North and South and the American Civil War.



The Great Awakening (VUS.3)

- Religious movement sweeping through Europe and the colonies during the mid -1700’s
- Led to rapid growth of other religions such as Methodist and Baptist
- Challenged the established religious and governmental orders
- Laid the foundations for the American Revolution



Virginians -

- Opponents of ratification - Patrick Henry and George Mason
- Proponents of ratification - George Washington and James Madison (VUS.5d)

Federalist (VUS.5d,6a)

- Strong central Government
- Promote economic development and public improvements
- Supported the Bank of the United States
- Supported the Jay Treaty and undeclared war on France
- Led by John Adams and Alexander Hamilton
- Supported by bankers and business interests in Northeast
- Modern day - primary role for federal government is solving national problems

Anti-Federalist

- Feared a strong central government was destructive to the rights of individuals and prerogatives of the states
- Wanted an agricultural economy
- Led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison
- Party called Democratic-Republicans
- Supported by farmers, artisans, and frontier settlers in the South
- Modern day - concerns and champions of liberty, individual initiative and free markets

The Declaration of Independence (VUS.4a)

- Authored by Thomas Jefferson
- Reflected ideas of Locke and Paine
- Listed Grievances against the King of England

Excerpt—

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness."

"That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

"That whenever any Form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute new Government..."

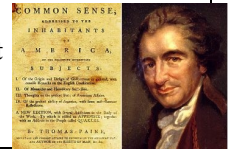
Key Principles of the Declaration of Independence increased political, social, and economic experience over a period of time. (VUS.4b)

- Political participation (EQUALITY)
 - extending the franchise
 - upholding due process of law
 - providing free public education
- Social participation (LIBERTY)
 - abolishing slavery
 - extending civil rights to women and other groups
- Economic participation (PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS)
 - regulating free enterprise system
 - promoting economic opportunity
 - protecting property rights

How did the ideas of John Locke and Thomas Paine influence Jefferson's writings in the Declaration of Independence? (VUS.4a)

- New political ideas about the relationship between people and their government helped to justify the Declaration of Independence.
- The revolutionary generation formulated the political philosophy and laid the institutional foundations for the system of government under which American's live.
- The American Revolution was inspired by ideas concerning natural rights and political authority, and its successful completion affected people and governments throughout the world for many generations.

Thomas Paine was an English immigrant to America and produced the pamphlet known as *Common Sense* which challenged the rule of the American colonies by the King of England. *Common Sense* was read and acclaimed by many American colonist during the mid-1700s and contributed to a growing sentiment for independence from Great Britain. (VUS.4a)

**Anglo-French rivalry leading to conflict with colonies** (VUS.4c)

- Led to French and Indian war - French driven out of Canada and their territories west of Appalachian Mountains
- Britain angered American colonies leading to American Revolution by
 - Proclamation of 1763 - which prohibited settlement west of Appalachian Mountains (Britain was unable to protect it)



- new taxes on legal documents (STAMP ACT), tea, sugar, to repay what was spent on the colonies during the French and Indian War

American Indians—(VUS.6b)

During westward migration, American Indians were repeatedly defeated in violent conflicts with settlers and soldiers and forcibly removed from their ancestral homelands. They were either forced to march far away from their homes (the "Trail of Tears," when several tribes were relocated from Atlantic Coastal states to Oklahoma) or confined to reservations.

Chief Justice John Marshall's important cases—(VUS.5e)

Marbury v. Madison—Judicial review; *McCulloch v. Maryland*—implied powers; *Gibbons v. Ogden*—economic affairs.

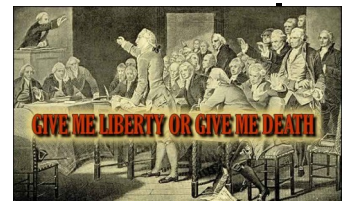
All cases are the foundation blocks of the courts authority to mediate disagreements between branches of governments, levels of government and competing business interests.

Colonists were divided into three main groups during the Revolution (VUS.4c)

Patriots—believed in complete independence from Britain; inspired by Locke, Paine; Patrick Henry ("Give me liberty or give me death!"); provided troops for the American Army led by George Washington

Loyalists (Tories) - remained loyal to Britain because of cultural and economic ties; believed that taxation of the colonies was justified to pay for British troops to protect the American settler from Indian attacks

Neutrals—many colonist who tried to stay as uninvolved in the war as possible





George Mason - (VUS.5c)
Wrote the **Virginia Declaration of Rights** which reiterated the notion that basic human rights should not be violated by governments.



Thomas Jefferson - (VUS.5c,6a)
Wrote the **Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom** which outlawed the established church, the practice of government support for one favored church. His election in 1800 was the first election in which powers was peacefully transferred from one political party to another.

Articles of Confederation (VUS.5a)

- ◆ Provided for a weak national government
- ◆ Gave Congress no power to tax or regulate commerce among the states
- ◆ Provide for no common currency
- ◆ Gave each state one vote regardless of size
- ◆ Provide for no executive or judicial branch

Constitutional Convention (VUS.5b)

- * Made federal law—supreme law of the land
- * Allowed states leeway to govern themselves
- * Balanced power between large and small states
- * Congress—2 Houses (Senate 2 per state; House based on population)
- * Counted slaves as 3/5ths of population for representation in the House
- * Developed 3 co-equal branches of government— legislative, executive and judicial
- * Checks and balances between branches
- * Limited powers of federal government to those identified in the Constitution



James Madison (VUS.5c)

- “Father of Constitution”
- Kept the best records of the convention
- Authored “Virginia Plan” (3 branches of government legislative, executive and judicial)
- Authored much of the Bill of Rights
- Used Virginia Declaration of Rights and Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom to help draft the amendments.



What were the causes of the War of 1812? (VUS.6c)

British interference with American shipping and western Expansionism fueled the call for declaration of war. Federalist opposed Madison’s war resolution, talked secession, and proposed constitutional amendments, which were not acted upon.

What issues divided America in the first half of the 19th century? (VUS.6e)

Sectional tensions - economic interests

- North—industrial, protective of tariffs, manufactures goods from foreign competition
- South— agricultural opposed high tariffs that made the price of imports more expensive

Sectional tensions— westward expansion

- Based upon compromise, new states were balanced by Congress between “free” and “slave” states
- Missouri Compromise drew an east-west line through Louisiana—slavery prohibited above the line and allowed below except that slavery was allowed in Missouri in the north
- Compromise of 1850—California is a free state, while South-western territories acquired from Mexico would decide on their own.
- The Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854—repealed Missouri Compromise—giving Kansas and Nebraska the choice to allow slavery; Bloody Kansas was a fight by both sides on the slavery issue Also led to the Republican Party which opposed the spread of slavery

Sectional tensions—debates over the nature of the Union

- South Carolina argued sovereign states could nullify Tariff of 1832 and other acts of Congress
- President Jackson threatened to send federal troops to collect the tariff revenues



Sectional tensions—Slavery (VUS.6e)

- Virginia Revolts—Nat Turner and Gabriel Prosser
- Harsh laws against fugitives
- Abolitionists in the south were intimidated into silence
- Northerners—William Lloyd Garrison published *The Liberator*
- Viewed slavery as a violation of Christian principles
- Fugitive slave events pitted Southern owners against Northerners who opposed returning escaped slave to bondage.

What factors influenced American westward movement? (VUS.6b)

- ◇ Thomas Jefferson purchased Louisiana Territory from France
- ◇ Lewis and Clark explored the new territories west of Mississippi, Sacajawea, an American Indian was their guide and translator
- ◇ Victory of British in War of 1812 produced Americas claim on the Oregon Territory, increased migration to Florida which was acquired from Spain
- ◇ **Monroe Doctrine stated-**
 - * American continents should not be considered for future colonization from Europe
 - * Nations in the Western Hemisphere where different, they were republics by nature rather than monarchies
 - * The US would take it as a threat to her own peace and safety any attempt by European powers to impose their system on us.
 - * The US would not interfere in European affairs
 - * Would expand US from the Atlantic to the Pacific which would provide for territorial expansion
- ◇ Settlers moved west seeking land to own and farm for economic opportunity
- ◇ Railroads and canals supported the growth of industry and movement westward
- ◇ Eli Whitney's cotton gin led to the spread of slavery in deep south
- ◇ Texas migration led to a revolt against Mexican rule and the famous battle at the Alamo
- ◇ Victory during the Mexican War led to new territories which include today's— California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of Colorado and New Mexico

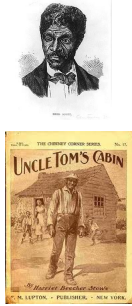
Frederick Douglass— (VUS.7b)

- Supported full equality for African Americans
- Advocated for the passage of 14th and 15th amendments
- Encouraged federal government to protect rights of freedom men in south
- Served as ambassador to Haiti in the civil service



Causes of the Civil War - (VUS.7a)

- ⇒ Sectional disagreements and debates over tariffs, slavery and the states' rights
- ⇒ Northern abolitionist v. Southern defenders of slavery
- ⇒ US Supreme Court - Dred Scott decision
- ⇒ Publication *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe
- ⇒ Ineffective presidential leadership in 1850s
- ⇒ Series of failed compromises over the expansion of slavery
- ⇒ President Lincoln's call for federal troops in 1861



Major Events of the Civil War—(VUS.7b)

- ◆ Election of Lincoln, followed by secession of several Southern states
- ◆ Fort Sumter: opening confrontation of Civil War
- ◆ Emancipation Proclamation: issued after the Battle of Antietam
- ◆ Gettysburg: Turning point of the Civil War
- ◆ Appomattox: Site of Lee's surrender to Grant

Jefferson Davis (VUS.7b)

- US senator who became president of the Confederate States of America

Robert E. Lee (VUS.7b)

- Confederate General of Virginia Army
- Lee opposed secession, but did not feel the Union should be held together by force.
- Urged Southerners to reconcile and rejoin the US
- Served as president of Washington and Lee College
- Emphasized the importance of education to the nation's future

Reconstruction period ended following presidential race of 1876. In return of support from Southern Democrats in the electoral college vote, the Republicans agreed to end the military occupation of the south. Known as the Compromise of 1877, this enabled former Confederates who controlled the Democratic Party to regain power. It opened the door to the "Jim Crow Era" and began a long period of which African Americans in the South were denied the full rights of American citizenship. (VUS.7d)

Reconstruction Economic Impact - (VUS.7d)

South—devastated by war; farms, railroads and factories destroyed; confederate money worthless; towns in ruins' source of labor was changed due to loss of slaves; remains an agriculture based economy and poorest section of the nation for decades after Civil War

North and Midwest—growing industrial economies; helped US emergence as a global economic power beginning of 20th century

Transcontinental Railroad—after the war ended continued the westward movement of settler into the states between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean

Civil War impact on home front (VUS.7e)

- Women were required to assume nontraditional roles
- Managed homes and families with scarce resources
- Often faced poverty and hunger
- Assumed new roles in agriculture, nursing and war industries

Women's Suffrage Movement -

- ◇ At the same time of the abolitionist movement, the movement to give equal rights to women grew
- ◇ Seneca Falls Declaration
- ◇ Leaders—Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony become involved before and after Civil War.
- ◇ 19th Amendment

Radical Republicans (VUS.7d)

- ◇ Lincoln's death a few days after Lee's surrender at Appomattox, they influenced the process of Reconstruction with stricter and more punitive measures
- ◇ Would not allow seceded states back into the Union—they were under military operation
- ◇ Aggressively voted other civil rights to African Americans clashing with Andrew Johnson over the topic of Civil Rights for freed slaves
- ◇ Impeached Andrew Johnson but failed to remove him from office.

In what ways did political democracy change in the years following the War of 1812? (VUS.6d)

"The Age of the Common Man"

- Heightened emphasis on equality in the political process for adult white males
- The rise of interest group politics and sectional issues
- A changing style of campaigning
- Increased voter participation

Andrew Jackson personified the "democratic spirit" of the age by challenging the economic elite and rewarding campaign supporters with public office (Spoils System) The Federalist Party disappeared, new parties -Whigs and Know-Nothings were organized in opposition to the Democratic Party.

Ulysses S. Grant—(VUS.7b)

- Union military commander—won victories in South when others failed
- Urged radical Republicans not to be harsh with former Confederates
- Elected president and served during Reconstruction
- Advocated rights for freed man
- Opposed retribution directed at the defeated South

Abraham Lincoln (VUS.7b)

- * President of United States during Civil War
- * Insisted Union be held together by force if necessary
- * **Emancipation Proclamation (VUS.7c)**
- * Freed those slaves located in "rebellious" states (seceded states in South)
- * Made abolition of slavery a Northern war aim
- * Discouraged any interference of foreign governments
- * Allowed for the enlistment of African American soldiers in Union Army (VUS.7ce)
- * **Gettysburg Address (VUS.7c)**
- * Lincoln described Civil War as a struggle to preserve a nation that was dedicated to the proposition that **"all men are created equal"**
- * Government ruled—"of the people, by the people, and for the people."
- * One nation—not a collection of sovereign states
- * Southerners believed that states had freely joined the Union and could freely leave
- * **Reconstruction Political Effects—Lincoln (VUS.7d)**
- * Viewed the US was one indivisible nation that had prevailed
- * Believed that since secession was illegal, Confederate governments in the Southern states were illegitimate and the states had never really left the Union.
- * Believed that Reconstruction was a matter of quickly restoring legitimate Southern state governments that were loyal to the Union
- * Lincoln believed that to reunify the nation, the federal government should not punish the south, but act **"with malice towards none, with charity for all...to bind up the nation's wounds..."**

Civil War

Amendments

(VUS.7d)

- 13th** - Abolish slavery
- 14th** - States were prohibited from denying equal rights under law to any American
- 15th** - Voting rights guaranteed regardless of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."



The Progressive Movement used government to institute reforms for problems created by industrialization. Examples of reform include Theodore Roosevelt's "Square Deal" and Woodrow Wilson's "New Freedom." (VUS.8d)

Causes of the Progressive Movement

- Excesses of the Gilded Age—income disparity, lavish lifestyles; practices of robber barons
- Working conditions for labor—child labor, dangerous conditions, long hours, low wages, no job security or benefits, company towns and employment of women

Goals of Progressive Movement

- ◆ Government controlled by the people
- ◆ Guaranteed economic opportunities through government regulations
- ◆ Elimination of social injustices

Accomplishments of Progressive Movement

- **Local Government**—new governments to meet the needs of urbanization (commissioner-style and city managers)
- **State Governments**—referendum, initiative, recalls
- **Elections**—primary elections, direct election of US senators (17th Amendment), secret ballots
- **Child Labor**—muckraking literature describing abuses of child labor, child labor laws
- **Labor Unions**—Organization (Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor founded by Samuel Gompers, American Railway Union founded by Eugene V. Debs and International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
- **Strikes**—Haymarket Square Riot; Homestead Strike; Pullman Strike
- **Gains**—limited work hours; regulated working conditions
- **Antitrust Laws**—**Sherman Anti-Trust Act:** Prevents any business structure that "restrains trade" (monopolies)
Clayton Anti-Trust Act: Expands Sherman Act; outlaws price-fixing; exempts unions from Sherman Act

The Common Soldiers (VUS.7e)

- Warfare involved hand-to-hand combat
- Wartime diaries and letters home record harsh reality of war
- After war, soldiers in the south returned home to find destroyed homes and poverty
- Soldiers on both sides lived with permanent disabilities

What fueled the modern industrial economy? (VUS.8b)

Technological change spurred growth of industry primarily in northern cities.

- ⇒ Laissez-faire capitalism and special considerations (land grants to railroad builders)
- ⇒ Increasing labor supply from immigration and migration
- ⇒ America's possession of wealth of natural resources and navigable rivers

What factors influenced American growth and expansion in the late 19th and early 20th century? (VUS.8a)

Westward Movement

- * American Cowboy—long cattle drives over unfenced open land
- * Incentive "Free Public Land" - Homestead Act of 1862
- * African Americans moved west to seek job opportunities
- * New technologies - railroads, mechanical reaper - made farming profitable
- * Forcible removal of American Indians from their land continued as settlers moved west following Civil War

Immigration

- ◇ Prior to 1871 immigrants came from Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway and Sweden
- ◇ From 1871 - 1921 immigrants came from Italy, Greece, Poland, Russia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Asia
- ◇ Came seeking freedom and better lives for families
- ◇ Chinese workers worked Transcontinental Railroad
- ◇ Worked textile and steel industry for low pay and dangerous working conditions
- ◇ European immigrants entered through Ellis Island in New York
- ◇ American Melting Pot
- ◇ Public schools served an important role in assimilating immigrants into American society
- ◇ There was fear and resentment that immigrants would take American jobs most of the prejudice was based on religion and cultural differences
- ◇ Limits to immigration - Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 and Immigration Restriction Act of 1921

Admission of New states

- * As population moved westward, new states in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains were added to the United States. By the early 20th century, all the continental states had been admitted.

Growth of Cities

- ◇ Large manufacturing cities—Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and New York
- ◇ Workers families often lived in harsh conditions, or crowded tenements and slums. Housing shortages in cities need for new public services such as water and sewer and public transportation.

Inventions/Innovations

- Corporation (limited liability)
- Bessemer Steel process
- Light Bulb (Thomas Edison)
- electricity as source of power and light
- Telephone (Alexander Graham Bell)
- Airplane (Wright Brothers)
- Assembly-line manufacturing (Ford)



Industrial Leaders

- Andrew Carnegie (steel)
- J.P. Morgan (finance)
- John D. Rockefeller (oil)
- Cornelius Vanderbilt (railroads)



Discrimination against and segregation of African Americans (VUS.8c)

- ◆ Laws limited freedoms of African Americans
- ◆ Many Southern states passed "Jim Crow" laws forcing separation of races in public places
- ◆ Crimes (lynching's) were directed at African Americans
- ◆ Plessy v. Ferguson - Supreme Court ruled "separate but equal" did not violate the 14th Amendment - upholding "Jim Crow" laws
- ◆ During 20th century, African Americans head to Northern cities searching for jobs and escape from poverty and discrimination in the South.



Booker T. Washington believed the way to equality was through vocational education - economic success; he accepted social separation

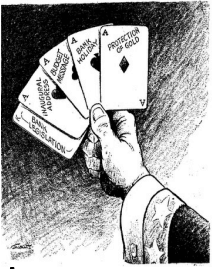


Ida B. Wells led anti-lynching crusade and called on federal government to take action



W.E. B. DuBois believed that education was meaningless without equality. Helped form NAACP—National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

It IS a New Deal



How did the New Deal attempt to address the causes and effects of the Great Depression? (VUS.10d)

- * Changed the role of government to a more active participant in solving problems
- * Roosevelt rallied a frightened nation in which one in four workers were unemployed.
- * “We have nothing to fear, but fear itself.”

- * Relief measures - direct payment to people for immediate help (Works Progress Administration WPA)
- * Recovery programs designed to bring nation out of depression over time (Agricultural Adjustment Administration AAA)
- * Reform measures corrected unsound banking and investments practices (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation FDIC)
- * Social Security Act offered safeguards for workers

The legacy of the New Deal influenced the public’s belief in the responsibility of government to deliver public service, to intervene in the economy, and to act in ways that promote the general welfare.

How did minorities contribute to Allied victory?

(VUS.11e)
African Americans generally served in segregated military units and were assigned to noncombat roles but demanded the right to serve in combat rather than support roles.

Minority units suffered high casualties and won numerous unit citations and individual medals for bravery in action.

- Tuskegee Airman** - served in Europe with distinction (African American)
- Nisei Regiments** - earned a high number of decorations (Asian American)
- Navajo Code Talkers** - used oral, not written language; impossible for Japanese to break
- Mexican Americans** - fought in non-segregated units



Why did the US abandon her traditional isolationist foreign policy?

(VUS.9a)
Growth in international trade occurred from the late 1800s to World War I the first era of a true “global economy” with the creation of international markets

Open Door Policy: Secretary of State John Hay proposed a policy that would give all nations equal trading rights in China. Urged all foreigners in China to obey Chinese law, observe fair competition.

Dollar Diplomacy: President Taft urged American banks and businesses to invest in Latin America. Promised if there was unrest US would protect investments.

Latin America - (VUS.9a)
Spanish American War— Puerto Rico was annexed by the US and the US asserted her right to intervene in Cuban affairs



US tried to depose Hawaii’s monarchy; annexation of Hawaii

Panama Canal and the role of Theodore Roosevelt—US encouraged Panama’s independence from Columbia; negotiate a treaty to build the canal.



Philippines: Annexed after the Spanish American War (VUS.9a)



United States involvement World War I (VUS.9b)

- ⇒ Began in Europe 1914
- ⇒ Germany & Austria Hungary war with Britain, France and Russia
- ⇒ America is neutral for 3 years with much pressure to get involved
- ⇒ Enter because of German submarine warfare which violated the freedom of the seas
- ⇒ Americans wanted to “make the world safe for democracy”

Wilson’s 14 Points (VUS.9b)

- ◇ Self-determination
- ◇ Freedom of the seas
- ◇ League of Nations
- ◇ Mandate system

Causes of the Stock Market Crash of 1929 (VUS.10b)

- ⇒ Business booming, but with investment made with borrowed money (over speculation)
- ⇒ Excessive expansion of credit
- ⇒ Business failures led to bankruptcies
- ⇒ Bank deposits were invested in the market
- ⇒ When the markets collapsed, the banks ran out of money



Consequences of the stock market crash of 1929

- ◆ Clients panicked, attempted to withdraw their money from banks - there was no money to give them

Treaty of Versailles (VUS.9b)

- French and English insisted on punishment of Germany
- League of Nations created
- National boundaries were redrawn, creating many new nations



Popular culture reflected the prosperity of the era - (VUS.10a)

Mass Media and Communication

- ◇ **Radio:** jazz and Fireside Chats
- ◇ **Movies:** provided escape from Depression era realities
- ◇ **Newspapers and magazines:** shaped cultural norms and sparked fads

Challenges to traditional values

- ◆ **Religion:** Darwin’s Theory, the Scopes Trial
- ◆ **Women:** Flappers, 19th Amendment
- ◆ **Open Immigration:** Rise of New Ku Klux Klan (KKK)
- ◆ **Prohibition:** smuggling alcohol and speakeasies



League of Nations

Objections to US foreign policy decisions being made by international organizations, not by US leaders

The Senate’s failure to approve the Treaty of Versailles



Causes of the Great Depression (VUS.10c)

- Stock market crash of 1929 and collapse of stock prices
- Federal Reserve’s failure to prevent widespread collapse of the nation’s banking system in late 1920s and early 1930s
- Lack of money in circulation
- High protective tariffs produced retaliatory tariffs in other countries strangling world trade (Tariff Act of 1930 known as Hawley Smoot Act)

Impact of Great Depression

- * Unemployment and homelessness; Decline in demand for goods
- * Collapse of financial system (bank closings)
- * Political unrest (growing militancy of labor unions)

How did the United States respond to the increasing totalitarian aggression in Europe and Asia? (VUS.11a)

The US gradually abandoned neutrality as events in Europe and Asia pulled the nations toward war.

World War II in Europe (VUS.11a)

- ◆ Begins with Hitler's invasion of Poland 1939
- ◆ Soviet Union's invasion of Poland and the Baltic from the east
- ◆ US was neutral for first 2 years of war
- ◆ Germany overrun France and pounded Britain "Battle of Britain"
- ◆ Lend-Lease Act gave the President authority to sell or lend equipment to countries to defend themselves against Axis powers



War in Asia (VUS.11a)

- ◇ During 1930s militaristic Japan invaded and brutalized Manchuria and China for military and economic domination
- ◇ US refused to recognize Japan imposed embargo on exports of oil and steel
- ◇ Attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; Dec. 7, 1941
- ◇ Roosevelt called it "a date that will live in infamy" and asked Congress to declare war
- ◇ Hitler and Japan wage war together - US becomes fully involved in World War II



Allied strategy (VUS.11b)

- "Defeat Hitler First"; most American military resources headed for Europe
- Pacific, military strategy called "island hopping", seizing islands close to Japan and using them as a base for their air attacks on Japan; cutting off supplies through submarine warfare



Axis strategy (VUS.11b)

- Defeat Soviet Union (gain control of Soviet oil fields)
- Force Britain out of war by bombing and submarine warfare
- Japan invaded Philippine and Indonesia and planned to invade Australia
- Japan wanted America to accept control of Asia

Groups affected by Holocaust (VUS.11e)

- ◆ Jews; Poles; Slavs; Gypsies
- ◆ "Undesirables" (homosexuals, mentally ill and political dissidents)

Holocaust terms to know -

Genocide: the systematic and purposeful destruction of a racial, political, religious or cultural group

Final solution: Germany's decision to exterminate all Jews

What was the short-term and long-term significance of the Holocaust? (VUS.11e)

- ◇ Nuremberg trials, Nazi leaders and others were convicted of war crimes
- ◇ Nuremberg trials emphasized individuals responsibility for actions during war, regardless of orders

Trials led to increased demand for Jewish homeland

How did media communications assist the Allied efforts during World War II? (VUS.12d)

- ⇒ US maintained strict censorship of reporting the war
- ⇒ Public morale and ad campaigns kept Americans focused on war effort
- ⇒ Entertainment industry produced movies, plays and shows that boosted morale and patriotic support for war and portrayed the enemy in stereotypical ways



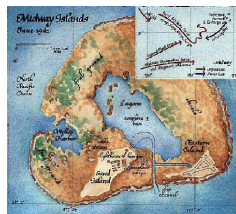
Major Battles and military turning points of World War II (VUS.11b)

North Africa

El Alamein: German forces threaten to seize Egypt and the Suez Canal but are defeated by British. Defeat prevents Hitler from gaining access to Middle Eastern oil supplies and attacking Soviet Union from the South.

Europe

- **Stalingrad:** hundreds of thousands German soldiers killed or captured in month long siege on Russian city of Stalingrad. Prevented the seizure of oil fields and turned the tide against Germany in the east.
- **Normandy:** D-Day; American and Allied troops under Eisenhower land in German occupied France June 6, 1941; Begins the liberation of Europe from Hitler



Pacific

- **Midway:** Battle of Midway (Miracle of Midway); American naval forces defeat much larger Japanese force; If Japan had succeeded they would have been able to invade Hawaii
- **Iwo Jima and Okinawa:** American invasion brought American forces closer than ever to Japan. Japanese and American forces fought fiercely over both islands. Japanese soldiers and civilians committed suicide rather than surrender
- **Atomic Bombs:** President Harry Truman ordered the use of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki to force Japan's surrender. Shortly after the bombing Japan surrendered.



How did the US organize and distribute its resources to achieve victory during World War II? (VUS.12a)

Economic resources -

- US government and industry forged a close working relations to allocate resources
- Rationing was used to maintain supply of essential products to war effort
- War bonds and income tax were used to finance war
- Businesses retooled from peacetime to wartime production - car to tank manufacturing

Human resources -

- More women and minorities entered labor force
- Citizens volunteered in support of war effort

Military resources -

- The draft (selective service) was used to provide personnel for military service

How did women and minorities contribute to America's efforts during WWII? (VUS.12b)

Women - were in the workforce to replace men serving in military (Rosie the Riveter) and participated in noncombat military roles

African Americans - migrated to cities in search of jobs in war plants and then campaigned for victory in war and equality at home

Postwar outcomes of World War II - (VUS.13a)

- End of WWII found Soviet forces occupying most of Eastern and Central Europe and the eastern portion of Germany
- Germany was divided into East and West Germany. West Germany was democratic and resumed self-government after a few years of American, British and French occupation. East Germany remained under Soviet Union and did not adopt the democratic ways
- Following defeat, Japan was occupied by American forces. It soon adopted a democratic form of government, resumed self-government and became a strong ally of the US
- Europe lay in ruins, the US launched the Marshall Plan which provided massive financial aid to rebuild European economies and prevent the spread of communism
- The United Nations was formed near the end of World War II to create a body for nations of the world to try to prevent future global wars

Origins of Cold War (VUS.13b)

- ◇ Lasted 45 years end of WWII to collapse of Soviet Union
- ◇ US represented democratic political institutions and a generally free market economy while Soviet Union was totalitarian government with communist (socialist) economic system
- ◇ Truman Doctrine “containment of communism” principle of American foreign policy
- ◇ North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) formed as a defensive alliance among US and western Europe to prevent a Soviet invasion of Western Europe
- ◇ Warsaw Pact—formed by Soviet Allies
- ◇ Communist takeover of China after WWII increased American fears of communist domination.
- ◇ China and Soviet Union were rivals for territory and diplomatic influence which President Nixon exploited during the 1970s
- ◇ US and Soviet Union both had nuclear weapons
- ◇ President Eisenhower, adopted a policy of “massive retaliation” to deter any nuclear strike by Soviets.



How did military forces defend freedom during the Cold War? (VUS.13c)

- ◆ **President Kennedy** pledged - “the US would pay any price, bear and burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and success of liberty.” He then said, “Ask not what our country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.”
- ◆ President Kennedy, a World War II veteran, was assassinated in 1963 in Dallas, Texas
- ◆ Veterans of WWII returned home heroes to a grateful nation; Vietnam veterans were often faced with hostility from those who opposed the war
- ◆ Eventually Vietnam veterans were honored for their service and sacrifice

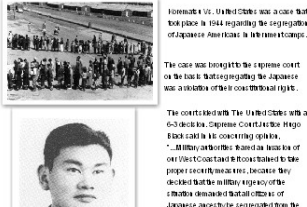


President George H. W. Bush, 1989 - 1993

- * Fall of communism in Eastern Europe
- * Reunification of Germany
- * Collapse of Yugoslavia
- * Breakup of Soviet State
- * Persian Gulf War 1990—1991 (VUS.13e)



Korematsu Vs. United States



The Korean War (VUS.13b)

- ◇ America involved in early 1950s because of containment policy
- ◇ After communist North Korea invaded South Korea US led the United Nations in a counter attack that drove deep into North Korea
- ◇ Communist Chinese forces sided with North Korea
- ◇ War ended in a stalemate and South Korea free of communist occupation



United States and Cuba (VUS.13b)

- * Site of Cold War confrontations
- * Fidel Castro led communist revolution that took over Cuba
- * Cubans fled to Florida and later attempted to invade Cuba and overthrow Castro; “Bay of Pigs” invasion which failed
- * 1962 Soviet Union stationed missiles in Cuba Cuban Missile Crisis
- * President Kennedy ordered Soviets to remove the missile for several days the world was on the brink of a nuclear war

In the end of the Cold War, the US changed her goals and policies. (VUS.13e)

- Foreign aid
- Humanitarian aid
- Support for human rights

Virginia benefited from Cold War more than any other state, especially in Hampton roads. Pentagon was here as was other military bases. (VUS.13b)

Cold War at home (VUS.13b)

- Citizens feared communism and threat of nuclear war at home
- During 1950s and 1960s, school held regular drills to train students what to do in case of attack
- Alger Hiss and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were convicted of spying for Soviets
- Senator Joseph McCarthy played on fears of communism by accusing famous people and government officials of communism “McCarthyism”
- Foreign policy was in and in every elections

Japanese Internment - (VUS.12c)

Reasons for internment

- strong anti-Japanese prejudices on the West Coast
- False belief that Japanese Americans were aiding the enemy
- Internment affected Japanese population on West Coast
- Supreme Court upheld the governments right to act against Japanese Americans living on West Coast with *Korematsu v. US*
- A public apology was eventually issued by US government and financial payment was made



Vietnam War (VUS.13b)

- Involvement part of containing communism
- Time frame—1950s to early 1960s
- North Vietnam attempted to force communism US helped south Vietnam
- President John Kennedy build up the war after assassination, President Johnson intensified the war efforts
- End of war could not be met with favorable terms
- Americans at home protested the war
- President Nixon elected under the pledge of ending the war - when elected his policy of “Vietnamization” or withdrawing the troops started.
- President Nixon was forced out of office by the Watergate scandal
- 1975 North and South Korea merged under communist control



Both internal problems and external pressures caused the collapse of communism and the Soviet Union. (VUS.13d)

- Increase military expenses to compete with US
- Rising nationalism in Soviet republics
- Fast-paced reforms - market economy
- Economic inefficiency
- Gorbachev's *glasnost* and *perestroika* (openness and economic restructuring)

President Ronald Regan aided the collapse with a challenge of moral legitimacy of the Soviet Union in his speech at the Berlin Wall with - "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!"

Regan also increased military and economic pressure on the Soviet Union.

Brown v. Board of Education (VUS.14a)

⇒ Supreme Court decision that segregated schools are unequal and must desegregate - this included a Virginia case.

Virginia responded with -

- * Massive resistance: closing some schools
- * Establishing private academies
- * White flight from Urban school systems

Key Individuals -

- Thurgood Marshall: NAACP Defense Team
- Oliver Hill: NAACP Legal Defense in Virginia

NAACP—National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—challenged segregation in the courts.

Supreme Court Changes—(VUS.15a)

- ◇ Include women and minorities (Sandra Day O'Connor, Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Clarence Thomas)
- ◇ Civil Rights movement from 1940s, 1950s and 1960s provide a model other groups have used to extend civil rights and promote equal justice
- ◇ Protects the individual rights enumerated in the Constitution
- ◇ Identifies a constitutional basis for a right to privacy that is protected from government interference
- ◇ Invalidates legislative acts and executive actions that the justices agree exceeds authority granted by constitution

Immigration to the US has increased from many diverse countries, especially Asian and Latin American countries. (VUS.15b)

Reasons for immigration

- * Political freedom
- * Economic opportunity

Issues related to immigration policy

- * Strain on government services
- * Filling low-paying jobs in the US
- * Border issues
- * Pathway to citizenship
- * Bilingual education
- * Increasing cultural diversity

Contributions of immigrants

- * Diversity in music, the visual arts, and literature
- * Roles in the labor force
- * Achievements in science, engineering, and other fields

President William J. Clinton, 1993 - 2001 (VUS.13e)

- * North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
- * Full diplomatic relations with Vietnam
- * Lifted economic sanctions against South Africa when the government ended the policy of apartheid
- * NATO action in former Yugoslavia



President George W. Bush, 2001 - 2009

- * Terrorist attack on US soil 9/11/2001
- * War in Afghanistan
- * War in Iraq

Legislative process which advanced Civil Rights for African Americans (VUS.14b)

1963 March on Washington

- ◆ Participants inspired by "I Have a Dream" speech given by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- ◆ March influenced public opinion to support civil right legislation
- ◆ March demonstrated power of nonviolent, mass protest

Civil Rights Act of 1964

- ◆ Prohibited discrimination based on race, color, religion, gender or national origin
- ◆ Desegregated public accommodations
- ◆ President Johnson played an important role in the passing of the act.

Voting Rights Act of 1965

- ◆ Outlawed literacy tests
- ◆ Federal registrars were sent to the South to register voters
- ◆ Act resulted in an increase of African American voters
- ◆ President Johnson played an important role in the passing of the act

Government promotes a healthy economy by full employment and low inflation through the actions of the Federal Reserve: monetary policy decisions control the supply of money and credit to expand or contract economic growth and by the president and Congress making fiscal policy decision to determine levels of government taxation and spending. (VUS.15e)

The US responses to terrorism include - heightened security at home (Patriot Act) and diplomatic and military initiatives (VUS.15f)

Advances in technology have affected life in America - (VUS.15c)

Examples of technological advances

- Space Exploration - Space shuttle, Mars rover, Voyager missions, Hubble telescope
- Communications - satellites, Global positioning system (GPS) and personal communication devices
- Robotics

Changes in work, school, and health care in recent decades—because of these advances, more Americans have access to global information and viewpoints.

- Telecommuting
- Online course work
- Growth of service industries
- Breakthroughs in medical research, including improved medical diagnostic and imaging technologies
- Outsourcing and offshoring
- President Kennedy increased the space program.
- John Glenn first American to orbit the Earth
- 1969 Neil Armstrong was the first person to step on the moon "That's one small step for man; one giant leap for mankind."
- Sally Ride first female American astronaut

Ronald Regan and conservative Republicans advocated for - tax cuts, transfer of responsibilities to state governments; appointment of judges/justices who exercised "judicial restraint"; reduction in the number and scope of government programs and regulations; strengthening the American military. The "Regan Revolution" extended beyond his tenure with the election of George H.W. Bush his vice president, the election of centrist Democrat Bill Clinton and then the elections of George W. Bush. During the 1990s the Republicans swept the congressional elections in statehouses. (VUS.15d)