

Sharyland ISD Study Guide

US History Semester 2



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US HISTORY STUDY GUIDE – CBE PART B

Time Line

1870's – 1890's (Industrial Age / Gilded Age)

14th Amendment – Rights of citizen to all persons of color

15th Amendment -- Right to Vote to all males, including men of color

States in the south passed laws that defied these amendments outright, labeling their policies as *“separate but equal”*

1890's (Imperialism / End of Gilded Age)

1900's (Progressive Era)

1917 – 1920 (WWI)

Realpolitik – philosophy used by Germany to unite itself with Prussia in conflict against other European countries such as France and Austria. The main principle was that the main relationship between countries were their power.

1920's (Roaring 20's)

1930's (Depression)

Office of Price of Administration – was created to target the problem of *inflation*

France and **Great Britain** signed a policy of *appeasement* with **Germany** following Germany's occupation of Austria in 1938.

1941 (WWII)

Blitzkrieg – military strategy used by Nazi Germany that was characterized by surprise attack and overwhelming force of airplane strikes, followed by tank attacks and troop invasions.

D-Day (June 6, 1944) – Code name of “Operation Overlord” which was the Allied invasion of Nazi-occupied Europe.

1946 – 1960 (Post War Era – Rise of US as a Super Power)

Berlin blockade – set up by the Soviet Union to prevent the West to reunify Germany

GI Bill – Was created to aid returning US Soldiers to adapt to society by providing them low interest loans.

Suburbs – began to spring up during the post war era, as people began to build homes outside of city centers.

Korean War (June 25, 1950) – was a war between communist **North Korea** and democratic **South Korea**. South Korea would take advantage in the war until **China** entered the conflict.

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, 1954 – US Supreme Court strikes down policy of “separate but equal”

1960’s (Vietnam, NASA, Social Revolution, Cold War)

Civil Rights Act of 1964 – made segregation illegal in public accommodations

Medicare Act of 1965 – a federal program created in order to provide Americans age 65 and over with health insurance.

Civil Rights Act of 1968 – made the discrimination practice of buying or selling a home.

Great Society – Policy created by Lyndon B. Johnson where the problems of poverty and racism would be eliminated through social reforms.

Tet Offensive, 1968 – Marked the turn of the Vietnam conflict in favor of the Viet Cong – the American public felt the war was not winnable after this.

1970’s (End of Vietnam, Cold War, and Nixon Years)

1972 Summer Olympics – The Munich Olympics were marred by the kidnapping and killing of Jewish Olympic team members that were taken hostage by Palestinian terrorists.

War Powers Act of 1973 – restricted the power of the president by limiting his Presidential Commander in Chief powers.

Nixon’s southern strategy – understood the discontented Democrats in the south, and pandered to them to gain their vote

La Raza Unida, was created to promote the election of Latinos to public offices.

American Indian Movements – were organized to help recognize plight of Native Americans – Some of their activities organized included the occupation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota and the march on Washington called the Trail of Broken Treaties.

ERA (Equal Rights Amendment of 1977) – An amendment designed to give equal legal rights for all American citizens regardless of sex. Phyllis Schlafly, a conservative that opposed feminism and abortion, created a movement to prevent the passing of the amendment for fear of creating a huge disadvantage for women.

1980’s (Iran Hostage Crisis, Reagan Era, End of the Cold War)

Reaganomics – Conservative ideology that attacked excessive government regulations on the economy; the principle was that less government regulation meant expansion of the economy and increase of income of the middle class.

U.S. education in the 1980’s was performing worse than those of most industrialized nations.

Supreme Court – became more conservative under the Reagan and Bush Administrations.

1990's

Proposition 187 of 1984 – State of California passes the proposition cutting off education and health benefits to illegal immigrants

Heritage Foundation – helped lead the resurgence of conservative thought throughout the 1990's and advocated for conservative public policies.

Hillary Rodham Clinton was appointed by her husband to head the team in reforming the countries *health care system*.

Impeachment of Willam J. Clinton, 1998 – Only the second president of the U.S. to be impeached – charges of perjury and obstruction of justice were the cause and he was acquitted in the Senate trials.

Cultural diffusion – expanded American Popular music, American Fashion and American movies throughout the 1990's due to rise of technological advances. This cultural diffusion grew exponentially with the rise of the internet.

2000's

The Presidential Election of 2000 – Al Gore Democratic Candidate was predicted to have lost the race by television networks – in the end he lost the race to Republican George W. Bush

September 11, 2001 – Terrorist attack on American Soil which included 2 high jacked airplanes being crashed into the World Trade Center in New York, and another into the Pentagon.

The rise of a Global Economy – American workers compete for jobs with workers in other countries.

Patriot Act of 2001 – Act that established anti-terrorist programs and expanded the powers of domestic security. Several of these policies would raise constitutional issues, such as invasion of privacy and such. Other policies include the suspension of *Habeas Corpus* of foreigners suspected of terrorist involvements.

Environmentalists vs. Industrialists – Conflicts amongst these two groups rose in part due to claims that the rise in the Earth's temperature was due to the greenhouse effects, caused by the overused of fossil fuel emissions.

Also environmentalist continues to argue that industrialists will eventually created an elimination of the Earth's supply of natural resources.

Day without immigrants, 2006 – Hispanic immigrants across the U.S. boycotted school, work and retail establishments in sign of support of pro illegal immigration policies.