

AP US History Vocabulary Summer Homework

I suggest you rewrite the following terms on a 3 X 5 card and work on memorizing the terms 35-45 minutes a day. You WILL have an exam when the class begins in August

Purchase on line or order a local bookstore the following book and have it read by first day of school!

Norman Risjord. *Representative Americans: the Colonists*

Mercantilism- Economic philosophy or practice in which England established the colonies to provide raw materials to the Mother country; the colonies receive manufactured goods in return.

Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam—the three most important allied conferences of WWII

Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions—issued by Jefferson and Madison in response to President Adam’s passage of the Alien & Sedition Acts, the _____ & _____ advocated states rights to nullify laws they considered to be un-constitutional.

Logrolling (Pork Barrel Politics)—Mutual assistance in the passage of legislation so that one member of Congress votes for a colleague’s bill in return for his/her support on their bill.

Big Stick Policy—nickname of Teddy Roosevelt’s bold foreign policy (gun boat diplomacy) in Latin America

Horace Mann-during the age of reform 1825-1859 he was an outspoken reformer who focused on education

Greenback paper money issued during the civil war to help finance the war effort and stabilize the economy

Committee on Public Information—the US propaganda office in WWI

Doctrine of Separate Spheres—19th century belief that men were superior in worldly pursuits and women were superior in their moral influences

Alfred Thayer Mahan Naval historian who influenced American Imperialism and a world wide naval arms race with his support of large capital ships (battleships) and large navies to protect overseas colonial holdings & trade.

SCLC Southern Christian Leadership Conference was the Civil Rights organization founded by M.L. King Jr. in 1956

Hartford Convention Meeting of New England Federalist who were opposed to the War of 1812 and wanted to seek a separate peace with Britain even if it meant seceding from the Union.

Doughboy U.S. Soldier sent to fight in France during WWI

War Hawks—Henry Clay and John C Calhoun were called _____ for their support of the war of 1812 (Now a common term used for pro-war sentiment)

Satelites—Soviet controlled Eastern European Nations during the Cold War 1945-1989

Antietam – Bloodiest single day of fighting during the Civil War resulted in a draw and prompted Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.

Emancipation Proclamation—Issued by Lincoln, the _____ freed slaves only in the states under rebellion.

The USS MAINE American battleship that blew up in Havana, Cuba, and ultimately started the Spanish – American War of 1898 “To hell with Spain! Remember the Maine!”

Midnight Judges John Adams’ appointment of Federalist party members to federal courts before Thomas Jefferson took office in 1800.

Corrupt Bargain the alleged deal between John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay in the Election of 1824 that stole the election from Andrew Jackson.

Iroquois Confederation – The league of Indian tribes in the Northeast that fought with the English in the French-Indian War and supported the Loyalist in the American Revolution.

Iran-Contra Scandal the _____ involved a secret arms-for-hostages-deal between the US. (Reagan Administration) and Iran to fund money for Contra Rebels (anti-communists) in Central America.

Rugged Individualism the principle of strong self reliance in Frederick Jackson Turner’s Frontier thesis and used as a theme to the Harding election campaign of 1920.

Pentagon Papers Daniel Ellsberg released top secret documents revealing U.S. dealings in Southeast Asia and the Vietnam War that reinvigorated the waning anti-war movement.

Old National Road-(Cumberland Road) first of the internal improvements provided by congress in 1806 to help the colonization of the west. A toll bill linked to the road was vetoed by Monroe.

Credibility Gap—The _____ was part of the complexity of the Vietnam war when Gen. Westmoreland's assessment of the war turned out to be wrong. The media believed he was deliberately misleading them.

2nd New Deal-Legislative program focusing on REFORM begun by FDR in 1935 when the first attempt to end the Depression failed.

Great Compromise—Also known as the Connecticut compromise, the ___ established a bicameral legislature with proportional representation in the lower house (House Rep) and equal representation in the upper house [2 senators each state].

Fair Deal—Truman's domestic program to head off a post war depression and address important social issues facing the nation.

Axis—The alliance of Germany, Italy and Japan during WWII

Taft-Hartly Act 1947—Republican sponsored anti-union legislation that prohibited "closed shops" and allowed states to pass "right-to-work" laws.

Open Door Policy—Sec. of State John Hay's plan in 1899 to give all countries equal trading rights with China and respect Chinese sovereignty. Derived from his "Open Door Notes"

Wounded Knee—The battle of ____ was the last major battle between the Native Americans and the U.S. Army in 1890. U.S army reacted to the ghost dance religion of the Sioux tribe.

McGuffey Readers—1836-1870 these were used by schools to expose children to a common curriculum that preached honesty, industry (hard work), and patriotism.

Cotton Whigs and Conscience Whigs—Southern Whigs who supported slavery and Northern Whigs who opposed slavery.

Deism—18th Century (1700's) concept which held that God created the world according to rational laws and that he was like a clockmaker who would not interfere in the natural order of things.

Stalwart—A supporter of the Republican Party during the Gilded Age who supported the Spoils System, Protective Tariffs, and Hard Money; he opposed reform.

King Cotton—Term used to describe the dominance of the South's cash crop (Cotton) on politics, agriculture, and society prior to the Civil War in the Ante-Bellum South.

Speakeasies—Illegal, yet popular, bars that sold liquor during Prohibition in the 1920's.

Wilson-Gorman Tariff 1894—Protective tariff that was passed to ease the Panic of 1893—It had an amendment on it that created a graduated income tax.

Proclamation of 1763—A line drawn by the British gov't that forbade colonist from settling the western lands won after the French and Indian War.

Enola Gay- the name of the airplane that dropped the first A- bomb on Japan in WW2.

Forgettable Presidents- term applied to the U.S. presidents between Grant and Roosevelt. (Hayes, Cleveland, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison, McKinnley) Because business men dominated the National scene.

Social Darwinism- 19th century of belief that evolutionary ideas theorized by Charles Darwin could be applied to society.

Dove- anti-war sentiment.

Triangle Shirtwaist Fire- 1911 death of 141-45 people (mostly young immigrant girls) burned to death, crushed to death by leaping out of windows etc. Resulted in stronger building codes.

Frederick Douglas- escaped slave who became a leading figure in the anti slavery movement.

Bay Of Pigs- unsuccessful attempt by Cuban refugees backed by the U.S. (Kennedy) to overthrow Castro in Cuba.

Wade Davis Bill- radical reconstruction plan with the far reaching punitive measures against the southern southern states and their eventual readmission into the union.

Teapot Dome Scandal- the unlawful leasing of public oil fields to private business during the Harding administration.

Huey Long- Gov. of Louisiana during the great depression he criticized FDR for not going far enough. His “share the wealth” program demanded all incomes over \$ 1 million be confiscated.

Andrew Johnson- vice president who succeeded Lincoln after the assassination and was the first president to be impeached.

Onieda Community – socio religious group of “perfectionists”. Began in 1848 its members shared property, complex marriage, and raising of the children in communal form to reach a utopian society.

Free Soil Party 1847/48- political movement that opposed the expansion of slavery into the western territories.

Truman Doctrine- the doctrine, enunciated by Harry Truman in 1847, that the United States would provide economic aid to countries that said they were threatened by communist expansion.

Dollar Diplomacy – a type of economic imperialism in which the Taft administration’s use of monetary power to create dependency among Latin Amer. Countries to the U.S.

Sussex Pledge- The Wilson administration’s demand on Germany to stop the use of unrestricted submarine warfare during WW1 or risk war with the U.S.

Townshend Acts- named after the British political leader who wrongly believed that this external “tax” or “duty” would be accepted by the colonies.

Fugitive Slave Law- the most controversial portion of the compromise of 1850. It allowed southern slave holders to retrieve escaped slaves in the north.

National Bank- Alexander Hamilton’s _____ was established to improve the national economy, but it also created a constitutional crisis on interpretation of the U.S. constitution.

Shay’s Rebellion- debt- ridden farmers mounted a protest to foreclosures led by revolutionary war veterans; that demonstrated the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.

HUAC- late 1940’s early 1950’s Red scare investigation called the House of Un-American Activities Committee.

Copperheads- Northern democrats who opposed the civil war and were also referred to as peace democrats.

Sphere of Influence- a term used by imperial powers in which they claimed to have special authority over parts of China and far East.

Anaconda Plan- the union (Northern) plan devised by General Winfield Scott to blockade the south and restrict its trade to win the war.

Black Codes- passed by southern “Johnson” governments to force Freedmen back on the plantations.

Roosevelt Corollary (to the Monroe Doctrine)- U.S. promised to intervene in Latin American affairs if its “police powers” needed to be used.

Military Industrial Complex- a phrase used by Eisenhower to refer to the relationship between the military and business in the U.S.

GI bill- passed by congress during WW2 the ____ _ provided monies for vets to adjust to post war life.

Compromise of 1877- the ____ _ resolved the disputed election of 1876 between Sam Tilden and Rutherford B Hayes.

Stephen A Douglas (the little giant)- senator and presidential candidate from ILL. who authored the Kansas- Nebraska Act to benefit his political career.

Pet Banks—Andrew Jackson (Old Hickory) opposition to National Bank (Henry Clay) prompted him to remove Federal deposits and place them in State Banks or ____ _.

Implied Powers—Powers suggested but not specifically listed in the Constitution.

Gospel of Wealth—Belief that those blessed with great wealth earned it through Darwinist competition but also were obligated to improve society and mankind through philanthropy.

Henry David Thoreau—transcendentalist who wrote the essay “Civil Disobedience” which outlined his protest to the Mexican American war. This essay later influenced non-violent protests by Ghandi and M.L. King jr.

Scalawag—A southern supporter of northern “Carpet Bag” governments during Reconstruction in the South.

John Dewey—Progressive educator who believed in Child Centered Learning or learning by doing to indoctrinate children to progressivism. Wrote the book *Democracy in Education*.

Hooverizing—Voluntary rationing of food stuffs during WWI named after Herbert Hoover the head of the Food Administration.

Kansas-Nebraska Act—Stephen Douglas’ attempt to allow popular sovereignty to decide the slavery issue in the territories in exchange for the Trans-Continental Rail Road linking California and Illinois.

New Immigrant—Term applies to southern and eastern European immigrants that came to American cities in the 1890’s.

Nat Turner—Slave who led a bloody revolt in 1831 and who believed he was divinely inspired to kill his master and other slave owners. 60 men women and children were killed by his band. Southern states wrote more restrictive slave laws limiting the movement of slaves.

Island Hopping—Chester Nimitz’ US Navy campaign in the Pacific during WWII.

John Locke—Enlightenment philosopher whose ideas influenced T. Jefferson’s Declaration of Independence and Madison’s work on the Bill of Rights; specifically his ideas on Life, Liberty and Property.

Fourteen Points—In 1919 President Woodrow Wilson proposed this plan to the Allied Powers to avoid future wars.

Robert Fulton—Creator of the American steamboat who started the era of commercial steam navigation.

Volstead Act—The act that was passed to define what “Hard Liquor” was and set up the law enforcement apparatus to police prohibition.

Stamp Act—prior to the American Revolution, the British instituted the ___ which taxed all transactions involving paper without colonial consent. No other act outraged all 13 colonies than this one.

Peculiar Institution—the historical term used to identify slavery prior to the Civil War.

Isolationism—The unofficial U.S. foreign policy adopted after WWI and lasted until U.S. was drawn into WWII.

Tweed Ring—During the Gilded Age it was the notorious Tammany Hall political machine led by “Boss” William Marcy Tweed. In two years it defrauded the City of \$200,000,000 1868-71.

Clayton Anti-Trust Act—Signed into law by President Wilson the ___ was considered to be the “Magna Carta of Labor”. It outlawed restraining orders (Injunctions). Its primary purpose was to outlaw price discrimination and interlocking directorates.

Samuel Slater—Induced by American textile industries, he left England with the memorized knowledge on how to build a textile factory.

Yellow Journalism—Sensational newspaper reporting by William Randolph Hearst and Jay Pulitzer’s news journals that helped instigate a war with Spain.

Halfway Covenant—Used by Puritan Churches to bolster attendance but also keep political leadership under the control respectable families. Conversion needed but not “regeneration” to be a member of the congregation.

Wilmot Proviso (1846)—This bill was presented during the Mexican-American War. It stipulated that none of the territory acquired should be opened to slavery.

Fireside Chats—President F.D. Roosevelt’s weekly radio addresses to the nation during the Great Depression.

Know Nothing Party—Secretive Nativist political party that opposed Immigration during the 1840’s and early 1850’s. Officially called the American Party.

De lome Letter—Spanish Ambassador's letter that was illegally removed from the U.S. Mail and published by American newspapers. It criticized President McKinley in insulting terms. Used by war hawks as a pretext for war in 1898.

Iranian Hostage Crisis—This occurred when an Islamic fundamentalist revolution broke out in the late 1970's in Iran, and the U.S. embassy was captured in Tehran. It helped destroy the chances for Carter's reelection.

Domino Theory—The Cold War belief that if one nation comes under communist control its neighboring nations would also fall to communism.

Underground Railroad—A network of safe houses that were used to aid the escape of Southern Slaves into the North.

Pinckney's Treaty—1795 Treaty with Spain fearful of Jay Treaty with GB might threaten Spanish holdings in the West. Spain permitted U.S. navigation rights on the Mississippi and conceded U.S. right to lands east of the Mississippi.

Bleeding Kansas—Conflict over the expansion of slavery into the Kansas Territory during its transition to statehood. Free-Staters battled slavery supporters with violence.

Marcus Garvey—Founder of UNIA (Universal Negro Improvement Association) and the Motherland Africa movement in the 1920's. He was jailed for fraud.

Reconstruction—The period following the Civil War in which the devastated Southern States were slowly restored economically, politically and socially.

Vietnamization—Part of the Nixon Doctrine and begun the Johnson Administration. It was the policy of turning the war in Vietnam to the ARVN (Army of the Republic of [South] Vietnam).

Sputnik—First artificial satellite launched into space by the USSR in 1957. Began the space race between the U.S. and Russia plus a great deal of hysteria and fear of nuclear war.

War Industries Board—The W I B was headed by Bernard Baruch. It used the power of the Federal Gov't to fix prices, determining production and develop new industry.

Olive Branch Petition—the 2nd Continental Congress sent this to King George III in hopes of reconciliation.

Republican Motherhood—after the election of 1800 Jeffersonians promoted this as the ideal for women to raise their children with the idealism of the American nation.

Sherman Silver Purchase Act 1890—Passed to appease pro-silver interests in the Midwest (Farmers), the act created inflation and lowered Gold Reserves thus causing the panic of 1893.

Jim Crow Laws—Laws enforcing segregation or control of Blacks in such a manner as to make them unequal after reconstruction.

Plessy vs Ferguson 1896—Supreme Court Case that upheld Jim Crow segregation laws as legal so as they were "equal".

Pinkerton—"Detective" agency or private police hired by the Federal Gov't to guard the President prior to 1865 and used by business owners to intimidate Unions with strong arm tactics.

Nullification Crisis—1832-33 was over the tariff policy of the Fed. Gov't, during Jackson's presidency which prompted South Carolina to threaten the use of NULLIFICATION, possible secession and Andrew Jackson's determination to end with military force.

Watergate—the breaking by Nixon staff members into the DNC Head quarters housed in the hotel. It resulted in cover-ups, obstruction and the eventual resignation of Nixon.

Manhattan Project—The most expensive and important U.S. research project during WWII, it developed the A-bomb.

Marbury vs Madison—Landmark supreme court case that established the principle of judicial review.

Knights of Labor—early American labor union that failed to achieve economic and social acceptance because its members were unskilled, expendable and "un-American". The union was prone to violence, linked to communism, and anarchism.

Panics of 1819, 1837, 1857, 1873, 1883, 1893—Economic Depression brought about by over speculation in land or rail roads on a cycle of 20 to 10 years.

Silent Majority –the mainstream of middle American society that supported the U.S. domestic policy and foreign policy in the late 1960's and early 1970's and opposed the loud student/anti war types and protestors in general with slogans such as "America Love it or Leave it"

American Federation of Labor—(AFL) was the first successful trade union that succeeded in bringing acceptance to unions because its members were skilled and were willing to avoid strikes through "collective bargaining" .

Détente—the French word for the easing of tensions between the Superpowers during the Cold War presidencies of Nixon and Carter.

"54 40 or Fight"—slogan used by pro-war westerners wanting a war with GB for all of the Oregon territory in the 1840's.

John Brown—Fanatic anti-slavery leader who attempted to start a massive slave uprising by seizing the federal armory at Harpers Ferry in 1859.

Fall of Atlanta—Major turning point of the Civil War when Sherman's Union Army victory insured the re-election of Abe Lincoln.

Saratoga—Important battle of the Revolutionary War. The American victory encouraged France to aid colonial independence from Britain.

Manifest Destiny—An almost religious belief prior to the Mexican American War that the U.S. should possess the N. American continent from east to west.

Second Great Awakening—Religious revivals between 1800-1840 that lead to rise of major reform movements and utopian/religious sects like the Shakers, Mormons, Millerites et al.

Booker T Washington—African American progressive who supported segregation and demanded that African American better themselves individually to achieve equality.

Counter Culture—1960's-1970's anti-establishment youth movement that opposed the Vietnam War, believed in the use of mind expanding drugs and extreme liberalism.

Seneca Falls –1st national meeting for women's suffrage held in 1848. Susan B Anthony issued the "Declaration of Sentiments" calling for the equality of the sexes.

Whig Party—the political party formed as the anti-Jackson party by Henry Clay and supporters of the American System, and southern "states rights" advocates.

Comstock Law 1873—The ___ of 1873 was passed to prohibit the mailing of indecent material via the U.S. mail i.e., anything dealing with human reproduction.

Dawes Act—Bill that attempted to pacify the plains Indians by giving them land to farm. Many Indians sold their land for alcohol.

CREEP—Committee to Re-Elect the President. They were the overzealous supporters of Richard Nixon's re-election campaign.

Vietcong—communist guerilla forces that were formed after the French involvement in Vietnam ended and the U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia began.

Coxey's Army—these were hundreds of unemployed laborers led by a populist businessman on a march to Washington D.C. to demand a work relief program. They were met dispersed they arrived and the leaders were arrested.

Great Awakening—Major religious revival (1750-1770) prior to the American Revolution that furthered individualism, established authority and American nationalism.

Uncle Tom's Cabin—Written by Harriet Beecher Stowe in response to the Fugitive Slave Law ___ is considered to have been one of the most effective Anti-Slavery statements made prior to the Civil War.

Boat People—Refugees from Southeast Asia during the 1970's.

The Jungle—Muckracker Upton Sinclair wrote the ___ during the progressive era. It prompted President T. Roosevelt to sign the Meat Inspection Act.

Margaret Sanger—Founder of the American birth control league (Planned Parenthood).

Waving the bloody shirt—an expression used as a vote getting stratagem by the Republicans during the election of 1876 to offset charges of corruption by blaming the Civil War on the Democrats.

Domino Theory- the belief that if one nation comes under communist control, its neighboring nations will also fall under communist control.

New Frontier- the domestic and foreign policy of President J.F.K.

Brain Trust- FDR's new deal advisors

Harry Truman- the U.S. president that ordered the use of the atomic bomb.

WCTU- Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Boston Massacre- 1770, street clash between townspeople and Irish soldiers ordered to guard British custom houses.

Dixiecrats- led by Strom Thurmond southern democrats who opposed Truman's desegregation of the U.S. army and his policy forward race relations.

Hull House- during the industrial Rev. Jane Addams founded ____ ____ a settlement house that offered social programs for immigrants.

Tet Offensive- 1968 offensive action by N.V.A and the Nat'l liberation front that was a military failure but a propaganda victory.

Brooks/Summer Episode- a bloody altercation between a southern congressman and a northern senator in the senate chamber in 1856.

Compromise of 1850- controversial bill which allowed CA to enter the union as a free state while agreeing to some southern demands on slavery issues.

Abolitionists- anti slavery activists who demanded the immediate end of slavery.

Vertical and Horizontal Integration- two forms of monopolistic system used by the "captains of industry" in the U.S from the 1870's to 1900 to control production and sale. (Horizontal = mine to market) (Vertical = specialized in one particular aspect of business such as refining of raw materials)

Lame Duck- period that the outgoing president has between election and the inauguration of the incoming Pres.

WEB Dubois—Progressive author and founder of the NAACP who thought that blacks would be best served by the "talented 10th" and receive government aid to gain equality.

Good Neighbor Policy- part of the new deal's foreign policy which aimed at strengthening U.S. ties with Latin America.

Sherman Anti Trust Act- passed to curb the abuses of big business in 1890, it was instead used to break up labor unions by claiming unions were a "labor trust".

Cash and Carry Policy- F.D.R's policy of supplying G.B and easing U.S non interventionist fears of war, While violating the neutrality acts.

League Of Nations- an organization of states proposed by Woodrow Wilson in 1919 that would provide "collective security" against war.

Navigation Acts- trade laws administered by GB in the 1600's to enforce mercantilism on the Amer. Colonies.

Keynesian Economies- Government spending during depression periods and high taxes during periods of boom.(Tax and Spend)

Jay Treaty- the unpopular treaty with GB 1794-95 that was supposed to stop British impressments but did not. Brits did withdraw soldiers from the Northwest Territory.

Boston Tea Party- organized by the sons of liberty, the ____ ____ eventually forced the British to pass the Coercive Acts in 1775.

NAWSA- National American Women Suffrage Association

Pendleton Act- this act sought to end the abuses of the spoils system and was passed by Grover Cleveland. It mandated civil service exams for employment in the government.

Redeemers- southern political movement that sought and did not return "home rule" to the southern states during reconstruction.

U-2 Spy Plane- U.S. spy plane shot down over the USSR which ended a move toward "rapprochement" at the end of the Eisenhower administration.

Committees of Correspondence- organized by Massachusetts in 1772 __ __ __ purpose was to keep a close watch on the British and report any violations on individual rights.

Interstate Commerce Act 1887- this act created a commission (the ICC) to check and regulate RR abuses- rates, rebates, discrimination, and required annual reports and financial statement.

Henry Kissinger- Nixon's Sec. Of State who negotiated the end to Vietnam war at the Paris Peace Talks.

NYE committee- 1930's senate investigation that linked economic interests in the U.S. to the U.S. entry into WW1.

Mexican/American War- a war fought on the principle of "manifest destiny" and supported by southern planters desiring to expand the cotton culture. Was opposed by the Northeast who thought war was "unrighteous and gave the south more political power.

Grantism- a 19th century term for political corruption during the Gilded Age. Which included bribery scandals, abuses of the spoils system and political cronyism.

Albany Congress- during the French and Indian war, Ben Franklin attempted to unify the colonies behind G.B. in its war against France.

NATO- North Atlantic Treaty Organization- a mutual defense pact formed in 1949 by the U.S and major western European countries.

Containment- the U.S. foreign policy adopted by the Truman Administration in which the U.S. would limit communism to those countries where it already existed.

Dred Scott Case- 1857 Supreme Court case that developed the fact that slaves were property not persons entitled to constitutional rights. It was the second Supreme Court decision to declare a law unconstitutional—Missouri Compromise

Great Society—This was Lyndon Johnson's program of bringing economic, social and political progress to the U.S. from 1965-1969 – So-called the "war on poverty".

Sectionalism—Term used to describe the regions (Northeast, South & West) and differing economic, social and cultural systems and interests prior the Civil War.

Fundamental Orders of Connecticut—First constitution in the colonies drafted that stated a government's authority rests upon the consent of the governed and expressed the will of the majority.

EPA—Environmental Protection Agency—Established in the Nixon administration in 1970 to monitor and reduce pollution.

Harlem Renaissance—African American art, music and literature that flourished in the 1920's in New York City.

American Temperance Society—First national organization to protest the abuse of alcohol. They demanded the "total" abstinence and pressured churches to expel members who condoned alcohol.

The Federalist Papers—Jay, Madison, and Hamilton published a series of letters under the pseudonym "Publius" to help grow support for the ratification of the Constitution.

American System—This was Henry Clay's three part plan to improve the U.S. economic condition through the 2nd National Bank, internal improvements and protective tariffs.

Port Huron Statement 1962—SDS leader Tom Hayden manifesto that rejected what they claimed was a system of power rooted in possession, privilege, racism, or circumstance.

Ralph Nader—Consumer rights activist who in the 1960's and 70's attacked cooperate America's unsafe products. He wrote a book about the auto industry *Unsafe at Any Speed*.

Populists—American political movement that began in the Midwest among agrarian interests who believed that the money supply was too restrictive, advocated socialist ideas, and laid the groundwork to the progressive movement.

Lost Generation-- Alienated authors disillusioned with the 1920—conformity and culture including Faulkner, Fitzgerald, Hemingway and Gertrude Stein.

Silent Spring—a book written by Rachel Carson that helped launch the Environmentalist movement in the 1960's.

Dwight E. Eisenhower (IKE) popular “middle of the road” conservative president and one time supreme allied commander in Europe during WWII.

Massive Retaliation – John Foster Dulles advice and policy during the Eisenhower years to use the threat of nuclear war to prevent war and the spread of Communism. Later called MAD (Mutual Assured Destruction).

Wobblies – WWI Industrial Workers of the World. A “revolutionary” leftist labour union opposed to the U.S. entry in to WWI and the use of the Selective Services Act (draft).

Camp David Accords – A peace deal broken by James Earl Carter that involved Israel and Egypt in 1978.

New Nationalism – Slogan for the reform program of Teddy Roosevelt and the Progressive Party (Bull Moose Party) in the election of 1913.

Fair Labour Standards Act – 2nd New Deal reform measure that outlawed child labour, established a minimum wage, and a 40 hour work week.

Three R's – Relief, Recovery, and Reform. The purpose of FDR's New Deal measures to combat the three D's – Depression, Decline, and Despair.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty – 1850 – US agreement with Great Britain not to monopolize the isthmus of Panama, it guaranteed the security, free access to, and neutrality of the region. Neither country would colonize or exercise dominion over any part of Central America.

HENRY CLAY – Senator from Kentucky called the Great Compromiser because he was the authour of the Missouri Compromise and other major political compromises between 1820 - 1850.

Scientific Management – (1883) Frederick Taylor's introduction of the __ helped industrial engineers to produce more efficient factories.

Economy of Scale – Economic philosophy during the Industrial revolution that understood that volume of production lessens the costs to produce and drives down prices and increases demand.

Marshall Plan – The economic aid provided to European Nations shortly after WWII to help stop the spread and CONTAIN Communism and rebuild the worn and torn economies of Western Europe.

Lincoln - Douglas Debates – Seven debates for the Illinois senate in 1858. This was the last peaceful debate over slavery prior to the Civil War.

Liberator – Anit-Slavery (Abolitionist) newspaper founded by New Englander William Lloyd Garrison/Liberator were outspoken and controversial because of their unwavering stand on slavery.

Wagner Act (NLR Act) – Passed by new Dealers, the __ granted labour the right to organize, and use collective bargaining. The National Labour Relations Act established a gov't board to ensure democratic elections in Unions.

First 100 Days – The first executive driven relief and recovery actions taken by FDR during the Depression after his inauguration in 1933.

Robber Barons – The term used to describe the Gilded Age monopolist for their Social Darwinist practices who referred to themselves as “Captains of Industry.”

Whiz Kids – President Kennedy's advisors.

Brinkmanship – Political power politics practiced by Kennedy and Kruschev in the early 1960's. Berlin Crisis of 1961 (Wall) and the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962). Using the threat of war.

Dorethea Dix – Unitarian Sunday School teacher who during the age of reform worked for better treatment for the mentally insane.

Ho Chi Minh Trail – In the Vietnam War, the __ was the supply route used by the communist forces of Vietnam to ferry war supplies through Laos and Cambodia into South Vietnam.

SDS – Students for a Democratic Society was a radical anti-war organization during the late 1960's and early 1970's responsible for leading Anti-War protests and campus violence.

XYZ Affair – Diplomatic incident involving the US and France in 1797-98. French officials of the Directory dubbed by __ __ demanded tribute money in exchange for not raiding American shipping.

Missouri Compromise – HENRY CLAY proposed this bill in 1820 to solve the divisive issue of the expansion of slavery which threatened to upset the political balance in the Senate. This bill set the tone for the congressional actions prior to the Civil War.

Thomas Nast – Political cartoonist who's work exposed the abuses of the Tweed ring, criticized the South's attempts to impede Reconstruction, and lampooned labour unions. Created the animal symbols of the Democratic and republican parties.

Articles of Confederation – First US government which was ineffectual in dealing with the nation's financial and political problems because it lacked coercive power.

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution – The _ _ _ _ gave LBJ the authority to use combat troops in Vietnam.

Grangers – The Patrons of Husbandry or farmers organized against rail road abuses. Similar group to the Farmers Alliance.

Populists – American political movement that began in the Midwest among agrarian interests who believed the money supply was too restrictive (Hard Money) and demanded monetary reform (coinage of Silver). Their support of socialist ideas laid the groundwork for the "progressive" movement.

American System 1819 – This was HENRY CLAY'S three part plan to improve the national economy through a 2nd National Bank, Internal Improvements, and Protective Tariffs.