

EOC Content Domain I: Colonization through the Constitution (16%)

SSUSH1 – Compare and contrast the development of English settlement and colonization during the 17th Century.

1. economic policy of European nations who sought to increase their wealth through trade and colonization
2. as the colonies grew, this exchange of goods between North America, Europe, and Africa would expand over many decades

For number 3-12 answer southern colonies, New England colonies, or Mid-Atlantic colonies.

3. economies centered on the development of cash crops like tobacco, rice, indigo, and later cotton
4. conflicts such as King Phillip's war demonstrated the bloody conflicts between the colonists and the natives in this region
5. colonies which relied on a large labor force – ultimately slaves – to drive their economies
6. Bacon's Rebellion, an uprising of landless indentured servants against the Virginia government in 1676, showed the tensions between the rich, poor, and natives in this region
7. these were known as the breadbasket colonies – produced wheat, corn
8. colonies established primarily for economics reasons (multiple answers)
9. colonies mostly established by Puritans for religious reasons
10. colonies which had long warm seasons and fertile soil
11. these colonies had colder climates, rocky soil, and therefore were not good for large cash crops
12. colonies were selected near waterways to facilitate trade, agriculture, economic development, transportation (multiple answers)

SSUSH2 – Describe the early English colonial society and investigate the development of its governance.

13. as part of the triangular trade, this was the term for the journey of slave ships across the Atlantic
14. as this population grew, they made lasting contributions to the agriculture, foodways, art, and religious traditions in the colonies
15. explored by Henry Hudson, began as a Dutch colony until the English took it over
16. the most important French colony in North America, valuable to the French fur trade, located along the St. Lawrence River
17. English policy in the early 1700s that allowed the colonies to expand and develop with little regulation or interference from England
18. Extremely democratic governing structure in the New England colonies – gave the people the ultimate decision-making power over their own lives
19. this was the first example of self-government in the colonies, established in Virginia in 1619
20. term for the revival of Puritanism in the colonies in the 1730s and 1740s, helped to establish new, unifying churches throughout North America which often challenged traditional English authority

SSUSH3 – Analyze the causes of the American Revolution.

21. conflict between Great Britain and France for the domination of North America 1754-1763
22. agreement which ended the French and Indian War and resulted in increased control of the colonies by Great Britain to help pay for the war

23. order by the English king that all colonists living west of the Appalachian Mountains must move back to the eastern side – done to appease the Native Americans, very unpopular with the English colonists
24. these were citizens groups formed to protest, through violence (men) or through boycotts (women), English taxation and rule over the colonies
25. 1765 law which required all printed documents to carry a special stamp on the paper, protested violently by the Sons of Liberty and by a special Congress whose petitions to King George III were ignored
26. these were groups which spread information and communications from colony to colony to share ideas about how to resist British rule after the Stamp Act
27. 1774 laws after the Boston Tea Party that closed the port of Boston, redirected all trials to England
28. meeting of colonial leaders in 1774 as a result of the Intolerable Acts
29. 1776 pamphlet, written by Thomas Paine, which urged the colonies to rebel against England, it brought more common people onto the side of the Patriots as the Revolution grew

SSUSH4 – Analyze the ideological, military, social, and diplomatic aspects of the American Revolution.

30. Enlightenment philosopher whose writings on natural rights most influenced the Declaration of Independence
31. group of colonial delegates chosen by the Continental Congress to write down a rationale for independence from England
32. document which addressed a worldwide audience and explained the reasons that the colonies wished to separate from England, written primarily by Thomas Jefferson
33. he was the American ambassador to France and helped to bring the French into the Revolutionary War against England after the American victory at the battle of Saratoga
34. he was named by the Second Continental Congress as commander of the Continental Army in 1775
35. German leader brought over by George Washington to train the Continental Army into a professional military
36. Washington's held his army together here during the winter of 1777-1778, again showing his ability as a leader and commander
37. young French commander who greatly admired George Washington and commanded American and French troops against the English
38. this surprise attack on Christmas 1776 demonstrated Washington's leadership as a military commander aka the crossing of the Delaware
39. decisive battle of the American Revolution where Washington, Lafayette, and the French navy trapped the British, under the command of General Charles Cornwallis, against the sea
40. these two groups saw the American Revolution as an opportunity to expand their own rights by supporting the American cause, neither group saw gains after the war
41. agreement which ended Revolution and granted independence to the new United States

SSUSH5 – Investigate specific events and key ideas that brought about the adoption and implementation of the United States Constitution.

42. this was the name of the first government of the United States, it gave too many powers to the states and resulted in a weak central government for the new United States
43. these two laws were a strength of the Confederation government. They measured townships in the northwest territory, provided the requirements for new states to be added to the Union, provided land for public education to expand, and prohibited the expansion of slavery to new states.
44. this event exposed the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation as indebted farmers rebelled in Massachusetts in 1786 against high taxes and land foreclosures, as a result American leaders went to Philadelphia in 1787 to revise the Articles and create a stronger central government

45. this agreement was part of the new U.S. Constitution, it outlined how the states would be represented in the new U.S. Congress – the Senate and the House of Representatives
 46. this agreement was part of the new U.S. Constitution, it allowed for the calculation of the populations of slave states for the purposes of representation in the House of Representatives
 47. these are the three branches of government under the U.S. Constitution which created a system of separation of powers under a limited government
 48. the president's power to veto laws passed by Congress is an example of this in the U.S. Constitution
 49. this was a political faction which emerged at the Philadelphia Convention who spoke out that the U.S. Constitution created a central government that was too powerful
 50. to counter Anti-Federalist arguments, James Madison and Alexander Hamilton wrote a series of essays to argue why the new Constitution was a better government, these essays were called the
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51. this was added to the U.S. Constitution at the insistence of the Anti-Federalists and was the key to ratification of the new government
 52. he was a leading Federalist and the first Secretary of Treasury under Washington's cabinet
 53. he emerged as the leader of the anti-Federalists, later called the Democratic-Republicans, and called for states' rights and a limited federal government

EOC Content Domain II: New Republic through Reconstruction (20%)

SSUSH6 – Analyze the challenges faced by the first five presidents and how they responded.

1. Washington's precedent – established a group of advisors to assist him with the Presidency
2. Washington's precedent – established the basis of U.S. foreign policy until after World War II
3. Washington's precedent – signed this law which organized the judicial branch
4. Washington's precedent – followed by every POTUS until FDR
5. In his Farewell Address, Washington warned the nation about the growing influence of these in the federal government and about avoiding what?
6. As the 2nd President of the United States, his policies continued to strengthen the federal government and followed Washington's neutral/isolationist policies.
7. law signed by President Adams to reduce foreign influences in the U.S. – critics say it violated the 1st amendment – probably cost him re-election in 1800 against Thomas Jefferson
8. Jefferson's land deal with France which doubled the size of the U.S. in 1803
9. How did Jefferson expand presidential powers by authorizing the Louisiana Purchase?
10. sent by Jefferson to explore, map, and survey the new Louisiana Purchase
11. impressment and violation of U.S. shipping and trade were the primary causes of this conflict
12. an end to problems with the British and a wave of American nationalism were the primary results of this conflict – not losing this war helped establish a true American identity
13. POTUS during the War of 1812
14. this was the first important foreign policy established for the U.S. – said that European nations were no longer to colonize the Americas – reflected Washington's neutral/isolationist precedent

SSUSH7 – Investigate political, economic, and social developments during the Age of Jackson.

1. his election in 1828 expanded suffrage by removing voting qualifications, included the practice of a “spoils system”, revolutionized popular politics, and overall increased participation by Americans in the political process
2. the belief that individual states had the right to reject federal laws they opposed and labeled as unconstitutional
3. under President Jackson, this resulted when southern leaders began to oppose federal tariff increases in the 1820s and 1830s, led to increased sectionalism and more fervent beliefs in states' rights
4. controversial law signed by President Jackson ordering the five “civilized” tribes of the South to relocate to the Oklahoma Territory – resulted in the Trail of Tears for the remaining Cherokees
5. American industrialist who invented the cotton gin
6. Eli Whitney demonstrated this concept to Congress using muskets for the military
7. economic concept promoted by Henry Clay – to link the nation together economically through protective tariffs, expansion of national infrastructure (roads, canals), and renewal of the BUS
8. because of the construction of this important infrastructure project, New York City became a major center of trade and commerce
9. major religious revival movement in the 1820s-1840s which greatly expanded Christianity and democracy in the U.S. and resulted in numerous social reform movements
10. reform movement which attempted to control the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the U.S.
11. reform movement which sought to end slavery in the U.S.
12. leading abolitionist who published *The Liberator* and called for “immediate and uncompensated emancipation”
13. former slave, abolitionist, published *The North Star* and a best-selling autobiography/slave narrative
14. daughters of southern slave owners who rejected their heritage and became abolitionists

15. uprising in Virginia in 1836 which resulted in strict new slave codes and increased white fear in areas with large numbers of slaves
16. Horace Mann led this reform movement in the U.S. in the 1830s and 1840s
17. she was the first voice for women's rights in the U.S. – “all men and women are created equal”
18. this was the first meeting which dealt with the issue of women's rights in the U.S.

SSUSH8 – Explore the relationship between slavery, growing north-south divisions, and westward expansion that led to the outbreak of the Civil War.

19. this decided the first political debate over slavery when Missouri applied for statehood as a slave state, it admitted Maine as a free state and drew a line through the LA territory for new slave and free states
20. growing belief in the 1830s-1840s that the U.S. would eventually occupy the land in North America to the Pacific
21. POTUS whose platform centered on the belief in “manifest destiny”
22. annexation of this territory was the result of illegal American immigration, the battle of the Alamo, and caused tensions and eventually war with Mexico
23. annexation of this territory was the result of a boundary dispute between the U.S. and Great Britain in the Pacific Northwest – “Fifty-four Forty or Fight!”
24. driven by the belief in “manifest destiny”, this 1846-1848 conflict resulted in new lands being ceded to the U.S. by the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo
25. this was a proposal that new lands acquired from Mexico prohibit slavery, it did not pass through Congress and left open the possibility of new slave states in the Mexican Cession
26. this agreement included the admission of California as a free state, a tough new Fugitive Slave Act, ending of slave trading in Washington DC, and the new idea of popular sovereignty the western territories
27. law which gave the citizens of two western territories the right to decide for themselves if they would be free states or slave states – a.k.a. popular sovereignty – this law ultimate failed and led to violence in the west over the issue of expanding slavery
28. Supreme Court case which ruled that slaves are not citizens and that citizens can not be denied the right to take their property – including slaves – into territories and free states, made the Kansas-Nebraska Act and popular sovereignty unconstitutional
29. abolitionist who led a raid of an arsenal at Harper's Ferry, VA to declare war on slavery, became a martyr to many who wanted slavery to end
30. South Carolina voted to secede from the Union when he was elected President in 1860 – Civil War began the next year

SSUSH9 – Evaluate key events, issues, and individuals related to the Civil War.

31. know the major advantages the Union had over the Confederacy with respect to each sides ability to conduct the war
32. to keep order when the Civil War broke out, Lincoln suspended this right to have the legality of a person's arrest be determined by a judge
33. Lincoln issued this in 1863 to free the slaves in the southern states, although it freed no slaves it increased support for the war and the morale of the Union troops
34. Lincoln's speech in which he hoped to bind the nation's wounds and begin the process of bringing the South back into the Union
35. Lincoln's speech in which he said that the soldiers who had fought the war should not have died in vain and that the war must continue in order to give meaning to their deaths
36. he was the commanding general of Confederate troops in the Army of Northern Virginia
37. Union general known for his “march to the sea” after the Battle of Atlanta

38. Confederate general who won the 1st Battle of Bull Run by holding his troops steady during battle
39. he was the President of the Confederate States of America
40. he was the commanding general of U.S. troops during the Civil War – defeated Lee who surrendered to him in April 1865
41. South Carolina battle which began the Civil War
42. battle in which Sherman secured victory against the South by destroying this large manufacturing city
43. battle in which Grant secured control of the Mississippi River for the Union
44. bloodiest one day battle of the war, Lee's first major defeat, led to the Emancipation Proclamation
45. the turning point of the Civil War, Lee's second failed invasion of the North in Pennsylvania

SSUSH10 – Identify legal, political, and social dimensions of Reconstruction.

46. assassinated by John Wilkes Booth in April 1865, just days after the Civil War ended
47. this approach to Reconstruction was to re-admit the southern states as quickly as possible after the Civil War
48. this approach to Reconstruction wanted to punish the south for the war and protect the newly freed slaves
49. this resulted from President Johnson's violation of the Tenure of Office Act, his numerous vetoes, and his refusal to follow laws which limited his power
50. agency which aided former slaves, poor whites, and Native Americans during and after the Civil War
51. this traditionally southern black men's institution was a product of the Freedmen's Bureau
52. this removed all voting restrictions with regard to race – now black males could vote
53. this further defined American citizenship and guaranteed due process of law to all citizens
54. this once and for all ended slavery in the United States
55. these were southern laws which attempted to limit the freedoms of blacks during Reconstruction, the forerunner of Jim Crow laws
56. this group was a product of radical southern Democrats who wished to keep control of the southern states after the Civil War
57. Most former slaves and poor whites remained in the south as _____ after the Civil War.
58. the controversial election of Rutherford Hayes in 1876 ended Reconstruction with this agreement which removed remaining troops from the southern states and restored full citizenship rights to former Confederates

EOC Content Domain III: Industrialization, Reforms, and Imperialism (16%)

SSUSH11 – Examine connections between the rise of big business, the growth of labor unions, and technological innovations.

1. besides the railroads, these were two of the biggest businesses in the U.S. by the late 19th century
2. founder of Standard Oil Company, he was an expert at and made a fortune by forming trusts and monopolies in the oil industry
3. founder of U.S Steel Corporation, he was an expert at and made a fortune by forming trusts and monopolies in the steel industry
4. a single company that controls all of an industry
5. laborers from this country were responsible for helping to complete the transcontinental railroad
6. American inventor whose Menlo Park laboratory produced inventions using electricity, transformed labor and big business, and modernized American infrastructure and American life
7. three inventions of Thomas Edison
8. this was the immigration processing center for “new” immigrants from southern and eastern Europe during the late 19th and early 20th centuries
9. this was the immigration processing center for “new” immigrants from Asia during the late 19th and early 20th centuries
10. major labor union founded in 1886 by Samuel Gompers which used strikes as a weapon to gain improvements in the workplace
11. term for the negotiation of a labor contract between labor unions and management (ownership)

SSUSH12 – Evaluate how westward expansion impacted the Plains Indians and fulfilled Manifest Destiny.

12. this was mostly responsible for the westward development of the U.S. economy and western settlement, the first was completed in 1869, four of these linked east and west and helped transform the American economy and populate the west
13. workers from this country were largely responsible for helping construct the transcontinental railroads
14. leader of the Sioux nation who resisted the U.S. government until his death in a gun battle
15. the last major battle of the Sioux people against the U.S. government, resulted in their final defeat
16. because of railroad constructions and westward expansion, this had a dramatic effect on the lives of the Plains Indians
17. once the railroads were completed, many believed that this concept – that god intended the U.S. to control North America to the Pacific – had finally been fulfilled

SSUSH13 – Evaluate efforts to reform American society and politics in the Progressive Era.

18. writers who attempted to expose corruption in business and government and raise awareness of social problems in the late 19th and early 20th centuries
19. author of *The Jungle*, a novel which resulted in reforms for the meatpacking industry
20. two laws passed by the Congress as a result of *The Jungle*
21. wrote *The History of Standard Oil Company* which helped break up Rockefeller’s monopoly
22. progressive reformer who began Hull House in Chicago to help immigrants adjust to life in the U.S.
23. two Progressive reforms which empowered voters in the early 20th century where voters raise an issue directly to their elected officials through petitions
24. term for the legal segregation laws in the South between 1896 and 1954
25. Supreme Court decision which legalized Jim Crow laws – “separate but equal”
26. civil rights organization founded by W.E.B. Dubois who sought full equality for blacks in the early 20th century

27. President who signed the first significant environmental law in the U.S. to include preservation of land for national parks and efforts to conserve environmental resources
28. Name the law mentioned in #27

SSUSH14 – Explain America’s evolving relationship with the world at the turn of the twentieth century.

29. fought on both Cuba and the Philippines, this conflict began a period of American expansion overseas
30. rebels here battled against American control after the Spanish American War
31. many Americans debated this issue after the Spanish-American War
32. under President Theodore Roosevelt, the completion of this provided a gateway to the Pacific Ocean for the American Navy and for the purpose of trade
33. this was a statement which modernized the Monroe Doctrine and stated that the U.S. would exercise “police powers” in the western hemisphere (especially in Latin America) to prevent foreign intervention

EOC Content Domain IV: Establishment as a World Power (24%)

SSUSH15 – Analyze the origins and impact of U.S. involvement in World War I.

1. this was the official position of the United States when World War I began in Europe
2. this was the primary cause of U.S. entry into World War I
3. this also contributed to the U.S. entering World War I – it contained a proposed alliance between Germany and Mexico
4. term for the movement of blacks out of the South during World War I seeking industrial jobs for the domestic war effort
5. law passed to prevent U.S. citizens from interfering with the operation of the military during World War I, this included expressing opinions which might be construed as helping the enemy
6. Socialist and labor leader arrested and imprisoned during World War I for making a speech that obstructed recruiting during World War I, thereby violating the Espionage Act
7. this was the name of President Wilson’s peace plan after World War I – it included freedom of the seas, disarming aggressors, and plans for a permanent peace keeping organization
8. the name of the peace keeping organization formed after World War I – after much debate in the U.S. Senate, the U.S. did not join it because it committed us to aiding members in trouble – most leaders
9. wanted a return to neutrality and isolationism after the war

SSUSH16 – Investigate how political, economic, and cultural developments after WWI led to a shared national identity.

10. Constitutional amendment which was the result of the temperance movement
11. lasted from 1920 to 1933 – the sale, manufacture, and distribution of alcoholic beverages was illegal in the United States
12. a major unintended consequence of Prohibition was the rise of this in the U.S. – especially in the city of Chicago
13. Constitutional amendment passed as a result of the women’s suffrage movement and the efforts of American women during World War I
14. As a result of obtaining suffrage in 1920, these American women exemplified the new social freedoms many women enjoyed throughout the decade
15. term for the fear of communism that swept through the United States after World War I

16. laws were passed in the United States in the early 1920s that severely restricted _____ because of the fear of communism after World War I
17. term for the production of a single good in large quantities through a factory assembly line
18. he revolutionized the automobile industry by applying mass production to auto manufacturing – as a result the automobile was affordable for the average American
19. during the 1920s, this was the technological innovation that provided news and sports and introduced the American people to new developments in popular music
20. because of mass production and new forms of advertising, American society in the 1920s was considered a _____ society
21. during the 1920s, this was the technological innovation that, because of new developments in sound, grew in popularity as a form of entertainment
22. this was the most popular form of music during the 1920s – uniquely American and centered in New York City, Chicago, and New Orleans
23. famous American trumpeter, singer, and entertainer who helped to popularize jazz in the 1920s
24. developments such as the radio and films with sound had a _____ effect on American society
25. literary and artistic movement in the 1920s taken from a uniquely African American perspective which reached a national audience

SSUSH17 – Analyze the causes and consequences of the Great Depression.

26. overproduction by American industries, underconsumption by the American public, loose credit policies of banks and businesses, and overspeculation in the Stock Market caused this – the worst economic crisis in the history of the United States
27. term for the natural and man-made disaster that hit the midsection of the nation in 1932-33 – the worst years of the Great Depression, resulted in widespread migration to California and the west coast – caused over-farming and drought
28. this resulted for 25% of the American workforce during the peak of the Great Depression
29. elected in 1928, he was blamed for the Great Depression for his seeming lack of action to combat the economic problems the country faced
30. term for the crudely constructed homeless shelters and shantytowns that appeared throughout the nation during the Great Depression

SSUSH18 – Evaluate Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal as a response to the Great Depression and compare how governmental programs aided those in need.

31. the programs of New Deal centered on these three Rs
32. these were closed immediately after FDR became President and only re-opened if the federal government said they were stable
33. part of the New Deal which created millions of jobs building parks, planted and clearing forests, and various other outdoor-related work
34. part of the New Deal which created jobs and brought electricity to poor parts of the South with construction projects building dams on rivers – often called rural electrification
35. part of the Second New Deal – law passed to provide assistance to elderly workers who were no longer able to work – this system still exists today
36. she changed the role of the First Lady by working with civil rights and women’s groups to advance causes related to equality and justice during the Depression and World War II
37. Louisiana senator and New Deal critic who challenged the New Deal with his Share Our Wealth program to provide direct assistance the poor and elderly

38. after the Supreme Court struck down parts of the New Deal as unconstitutional, President Roosevelt responded by trying this with the Supreme Court – a plan that backfired and hurt him politically

SSUSH19 – Examine the origins, major developments, and the domestic impact of World War II, including the growth of the federal government.

39. law passed in 1942 to maintain U.S. neutrality but to provide assistance to our allies in Europe by loaning them military equipment and supplies
40. this was the direct cause of U.S. entry into World War II – occurred on December 7, 1941 – President Roosevelt called it “a date that will live in infamy”
41. this executive order was President Roosevelt’s response to a threatened civil rights march on Washington DC during World War II
42. because of questions concerning their loyalty, FDR issued an executive order causing this to happen to over 100,000 Japanese Americans during World War II in addition to smaller numbers of German and Italian Americans
43. because it was fought all over Europe, Asia, and the Pacific, the ability of the U.S. military to do this was tested like it had never been tested before
44. World War II battle which turned the tide of the war in the Pacific and allowed the Allies to advance toward Japan by “island hopping”
45. led by the United States, this was the code name for the massive Allied invasion of Europe on June 6, 1944 which was ultimately successful in pushing Germany out of France
46. one of the final battles of World War II in Europe resulted in the fall of this city and the suicide of Adolph Hitler and many of his followers
47. this occurred in the automobile, steel, food, clothing and other industries which began to produce for the war effort after the U.S. entered World War II
48. this was the nickname given to women who worked in factories and did the traditional work of men building airplanes, tanks, and other war equipment during World War II
49. unlike in WWI, this was mandatory during World War II and required all citizens to conserve items like gasoline, meat, sugar and coffee
50. this was the secret New Mexico lab which was instrumental in the creation of the atomic bomb
51. this was the code name for the effort that created the atomic bomb
52. once completed, the U.S. had two main options to try to end the war in the Pacific against Japan – why did President Truman decide on the option of using the atomic bombs to end the war?

SSUSH20 – Analyze U.S. international and domestic policies including their influences on technological advancements and social changes during the Truman and Eisenhower administrations.

53. term for the period of tension that existed between the world’s superpowers – the U.S. and the Soviet Union – at the end of World War II
54. U.S. effort to rebuild Europe and thereby spread democracy in Europe after World War II – total cost of this plan was \$13 billion, the Soviets refused to accept our assistance when we offered it to them
55. statement by President Truman that the United States would support “free peoples who are resisting.....outside pressures” after World War II – specifically related to pressure from Russia
56. U.S. Cold War foreign policy that sought to prevent the spread of communism into western Europe – this was later extended into parts of Asia and the Americas
57. the U.S. entered the Korean War in support of _____ to help prevent the spread of communism there supported by Russia and China
58. Senator who caused a great fear of communism to spread throughout the United States when he falsely accused many in the U.S. government of being communists

59. law signed by FDR to assist returning WWII veterans with college educations and low-cost mortgages
60. law signed by President Eisenhower in 1956, a massive infrastructure project design to connect the country together, reflected the fast pace of American society and the growth of suburbs in the 1950s, but also had a military purpose
61. President Truman ordered the desegregation of these two large employers immediately after WWII
62. he became the first African American athlete to play Major League baseball and as a result all professional sports were eventually desegregated
63. although there was much resistance throughout the South, this major Supreme Court decision began the difficult process of ending Jim Crow segregation in public schools and all public facilities.
64. this major Supreme Court decision was reversed by #62
65. this technological achievement by the Soviet Union increased fear in the United States that we were no longer leading the world in technological development and created a “space race” between the superpowers
66. because of #64, the U.S. began to emphasize this in high school and college education
67. because of #64, billions of dollars was spent to fund the U.S. space program known as _____
68. because of #64, many Americans built _____ in their homes and school children were subjected to regular _____
69. this was to the 1950s what radio was to the 1920s – a new technology for news and entertainment

EOC Content Domain V: The Modern Era (24%)

SSUSH21 – Analyze U.S. international and domestic policies including their influences on technological advancements and social changes during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations

1. television brought visual images of this social movement to the attention of the entire nation through news coverage
2. these were the first televised Presidential debates and demonstrated how use of television could help or hurt political candidates
3. he led a revolution on Cuba and installed a communist government there in 1957 which remains today
4. this was the location of the failed effort by the United States to overthrow Castro on Cuba in 1961
5. in 1962 a U.S. spy plane took photographs of nuclear missile sites being constructed on Cuba by the _____, this was the closest the U.S. had ever come to nuclear war
6. the U.S. entered into the Vietnam War in the early 1960s again to prevent the spread of _____
7. this was the name for the North Vietnamese attack on every major South Vietnamese city in 1968 and caused many Americans to believe that the war was unwinnable
8. document produced by Martin Luther King, Jr., where he addressed the fears of white religious leaders that he was moving too fast with desegregation
9. radical student civil rights organization which used more direct confrontation and sometimes violent confrontation to speed up the cause for equality – gave rise to the “Black Power” movement in America
10. tactic used by SNCC to desegregate lunch counters and restaurants
11. term given to civil rights workers who rode on interstate buses to push for desegregation of public transportation
12. Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered this famous speech at the March on Washington DC in August 1963 where he asked the nation for peace and racial harmony
13. he led United Farm Workers Movement to improve the situation for Latino farm workers and crop pickers in California – used nonviolent tactics such as boycotts to get labor contracts for these workers to improve wages and offer other benefits
14. the assassination of this President in 1963 demonstrated to the American people the strength of the U.S. government and gave President Johnson the political support to push through his domestic programs to fight poverty and pass civil rights legislation
15. term for President Johnson’s domestic agenda which included a War on Poverty, the passage of Medicare to provide assistance to the elderly, the passage of stronger civil rights laws, new environmental and immigration laws, and programs to improve education
16. law signed by President Johnson which prohibited discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, and gender – resulted from the long civil rights struggles of the 1940s, 1950s, and early 1960s
17. law signed by President Johnson which outlawed literacy testing as a qualification for voting and gave the federal government power to oversee state voting laws
18. this directive from Congress led directly to the escalation of the Vietnam War by giving the President whatever he needed to protective American troops
19. this was the turmoil filled year in which Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy were assassinated, the Tet Offensive turned the American public against the Vietnam War, and Chicago police turned violent on anti-war protesters at the Democratic National Convention
20. after the Tet Offensive, television coverage of the Vietnam War had this effect on the American public
21. television covered this major achievement of NASA which fulfilled JFK’s goal in July 1969

SSUSH22 – Analyze U.S. international and domestic policies including their influences on technological advancements and social changes during the Nixon, Ford, and Carter administrations.

22. President Nixon is credited with opening diplomatic relations with what communist country by becoming the first American president to visit it in 1971
23. President Nixon called for a policy of _____ to gradually turn the responsibility of ending the Vietnam War over to the South Vietnamese
24. 1973 law which said that the President must inform Congress within 48 hours of sending troops into combat – reflected the mistakes made by the escalation of the Vietnam War
25. President Nixon supported the creation of this environmental organization operated by the federal government as the environment became more of a political issue
26. this modern women’s political group used the tactics of the civil rights movement to promote “equal pay for equal work” for women in addition to political and social equality – its goal was the passage of an Equal Rights Amendment
27. this scandal resulted in President Nixon’s resignation in 1974 when evidence showed that his administration tried to cover up their involvement in a burglary at the Democratic National Headquarters
28. his short Presidency including the controversial pardoning of President Nixon for the Watergate scandal
29. this was the peace agreement negotiated by President Carter between Egypt and Israel in 1978 – the first signed peace agreement between Middle Eastern nations
30. the 1978 revolution in this country replacing the pro-American shah with extremist Muslim religious leaders, resulted in the capture and imprisonment of American hostages for 444 days, significant damage to the Carter presidency when a rescue operation failed badly, the election of Reagan in 1980, and an increase in anti-American sentiment in the Muslim world

SSUSH23 – Assess the political, economic, and technological changes during the Reagan, George H.W. Bush, Clinton, George W. Bush, and Obama administrations.

31. term for the economic policies of the Ronald Reagan administration which included tax cuts, cuts to social welfare programs, and increased defense spending – led to severe recession in the 1980s
32. the greatest success of the Reagan administration which brought an end to the Cold War under Bush I
33. under President Clinton, this economic agreement brought an end to trade barriers (tariffs) between Mexico and the United States similar to those between Canada and the United States
34. President Clinton was impeached but acquitted during his second term – what crimes was he accused of?
35. these events resulted in the creation of the Department of Homeland Security, new laws allowing for the detaining of foreign terrorist suspects, and an increase in the powers of the federal government to search private records
36. as part of President Bush’s war on terrorism, this was the name for the American invasion of Afghanistan in October 2001 which defeated the pro-terrorist Taliban government there and disrupted the efforts of the terrorist organization al-Qaeda
37. as part of President Bush’s war on terrorism, this was the term for the American invasion of Iraq which resulted in the capture of Saddam Hussein and a search for weapons of mass destruction in Iraq which were never found
38. these modern technologies revolutionized how we exchange information and communicate in addition to creating new forms of mass entertainment through the Internet and social media
39. his election in 2008 was historic and in many ways represented a profound change in the Presidency