

TAKS FACTS

Exit Level

Information from 8th grade that will also be tested.

1. **The Magna Carta**, signed by King John of England in 1215, was the first document that limited the power of the king/monarchs.
2. **The English Bill of Rights (1689)** protected the rights of English citizens and became the basis for the American Bill of Rights.
3. The **Declaration of Independence** was signed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on **July 4, 1776**. This document stated the reasons for the colonists declaring their independence from Great Britain.
4. **Colonial grievances in the Declaration of Independence:**
Standing armies were sent to the colonies and **quartered** among the people without their consent. (3rd Amendment –no quartering of troops) Colonists were **taxed without representation** in Parliament. (U.S. Constitution - Elected representatives to Congress to make laws for us.) Colonists were deprived of their **right to a trial by jury**. (6th and 7th amendments deal with civil and criminal jury trials.) Judges were dependent upon the will of the king (Constitution – judiciary branch is independent of the other two branches.) The king suspended colonial legislatures on a whim. (3 branches of government with checks and balances.)
5. **Growth of representative government:**
 - a. For a period of time, governors were sent by the king to control the new colonies. Then in 1619, the Virginia House of Burgesses was established as the first representative form of government. Ideas about representative government go back to the Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights. As more colonies were settled, other forms of rep. government appeared such as the Mayflower Compact, the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, etc.
6. **Free speech and press in a democratic society:**
 - a. 1734 – Trial of Peter Zenger accused of libel when he criticized the governor of New York. The jury found that what he printed was not a lie, so he was freed. Freedom of the press would become recognized as a basic American right.
 - b. Free speech and press are given to us in the 1st amendment in the Bill of Rights. Because of this, we cannot be arrested for criticizing government officials. We can read newspapers that do not represent the views of an official party. It is because of these two important freedoms that we do have a democratic society.
7. The first shots fired in the **American Revolution** were in Lexington, Massachusetts, in 1775.
8. **Thomas Jefferson** wrote the Declaration of Independence; he became the 3rd President of the United States and purchased the Louisiana Territory (1803), doubling the size of the United States.
9. **George Washington** led the Continental Army in its fight against Great Britain during the Revolutionary War; he later became the first President of the United States.

10. **The Articles of Confederation** was the first U.S. constitution; it was a very weak document that limited the power of Congress by giving the states the final authority over all decisions. It was in effect from 1781-1789.
11. **The Federalist Papers** were a series of essays written by James Madison, John Jay, and Alexander Hamilton, defending the Constitution.
12. The **Constitution of the United States** was written in **1787**; it is the oldest written constitution in the world and serves as the basis of our government.
13. **Limited government** refers to the fact that our government is a government of laws, not of men. Everyone, including all authority figures, must obey the laws. Our government has built in checks and balances that keep any one group or person from becoming too powerful.
14. **Republicanism** is a philosophy of limited government with elected representatives serving at the will of the people. The only legitimate government is one based on the consent of the people.
15. **Checks and balances** refers to the fact that each branch of our government shares its powers with the other two, thereby providing a check on each other so that no one branch becomes too powerful.
16. **Federalism** is the distribution of power between a federal government and states within a union.
17. **Separation of Powers** refers to the three branches of our government: the legislative branch (U.S. Congress) which makes laws, the executive branch (the President) which enforces the laws, and the judicial branch (the Supreme Court) which interprets the laws. Each branch is given specific powers, but also has the power to check the other two. Ex: the President nominates someone to his cabinet but the Senate must give its approval.
18. **Popular sovereignty** is the concept that political power rests with the people who can create, alter, and abolish the government. People do this through the voting process.
19. **Individual rights** refer to those rights we take for granted as Americans. The Bill of Rights guarantees specific individual rights such as the freedom of religion.
20. **The Nullification Crisis** refers to the crisis over protective tariffs. Angry southerners declared the federal tariff null and void and threatened to secede from the Union. (1832) A civil war was prevented with the Compromise Tariff of 1833 which gradually reduced the protective tariff over the next ten years.
21. **States' rights** are the powers that the Constitution neither gives to the federal government nor denies to the states. South Carolina felt that their state's rights had been violated by the protective tariff.
22. The **Civil War** was fought from **1861-1865**; it began with the firing on Ft. Sumter by the Confederacy (southern states which had seceded or withdrawn from the United States) and ended at the **Appomattox Courthouse** when the Confederate commander, General, Robert E. Lee, surrendered his troops to General Grant, the Union commander.
23. **13th Amendment** ended slavery without compensation to the slave owners. It legally forbade slavery in the United States.

24. **14th Amendment** declared that all persons born in the U.S. (except Indians) were citizens, and that all citizens are entitled to equal rights and their rights are protected by due process of the law. (Gave former slaves citizenship).
25. **15th Amendment** granted black men the right to vote.
26. **Unalienable (inalienable) rights** are fundamental rights guaranteed to the people naturally, instead of by law. They include life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.
27. **Bill of Rights** – first ten amendments to the United States Constitution. Among the guarantees listed are: freedom of religion, speech, press, petition, assembly, right to bear arms, no quartering of troops, no unreasonable searches and seizures, jury trials in cases involving over \$20, no cruel and unusual punishment, the right to remain silent, etc.

11th grade Facts:

Objective One –Understanding of issues and events in U.S. History

(US1A)

Major Eras from 1877 – present:

1. **1877 – Reconstruction period comes to an end.**
2. **1865 – 1900 – Gilded Age**
3. **1900 – 1920 – Progressive Era (1914 – 1918 WWI)**
4. **1920 – 1929 – Roaring Twenties**
5. **1929 – 1940's – The Depression Era (1933 – 1940's– The New Deal)**
6. **1939 – 1945 – WWII (1941-45 for U.S.)**
7. **1945 – 1990 – The Cold War (Post war era)**
8. **1950 – 1953 – The Korean War**
9. **1950-1968 – The Civil Rights Movement**
10. **1954 – 1975 – Vietnam Conflict**
11. **1980's – 1999 – Fall of Communism**

(US1C)

1. **1898 – The Spanish-American War.** The United States acquired Puerto Rico, the Philippines and Guam.
2. **1914 – 1918 – WWI** (the U.S. did not enter until 1917)
3. **1929 – Great Depression** began. The stock market collapsed and a world-wide depression ensued.
4. **1939 - 1945 – WWII** (US entered in 1941)
5. **1957 –** First space satellite, **Sputnik**, was launched by the Russians; it started the space race with the United States.

(US3A)

6. **Emergence of the U.S. as a world power – 1898 -1920** The U .S. began to change its foreign policy from one of isolationism to one of **imperialism**, seeking control of

foreign trade to bolster the domestic economy. **Theodore Roosevelt** was in favor of imperialism.

Roosevelt: supported expansion; the development of a canal across Central America, and a powerful navy. Led the Rough Riders in Cuba during the Spanish –American War. President from 1901-1909.

(US3B)

7. **Causes leading to U.S. involvement in WWI –**

- a. Sinking of the **Lusitania**, which carried 128 Americans
- b. **Unrestricted German submarine warfare** (German U-boats attacked ships at sea)
- c. The **Zimmermann Note** from Germany to Mexico asking Mexico to attack the U.S. in return for American land in the Southwest.

8. The **Treaty of Versailles** (1919) ended WWI. This treaty established the **League of Nations** which obliged each country to defend the territory of other member countries. It also charged **Germany** with responsibility for the war, requiring it to pay reparations to the Allies. The U.S. did not support the League of Nations.

9. **The Fourteen Points (1918)** were proposed by Woodrow Wilson for post WWI. Many U.S. critics refused to accept his ideas.

(US5A)

10. **Individuals, Issues, Events of the 1920's**

- a. **Immigration** – the U.S. established a quota system to limit the immigration of undesirables because nativists believed they should not benefit from U.S. services.
- b. **Red Scare** – a threat, in the minds of many Americans, that there was a giant conspiracy to destroy the U.S. government. Radicals, immigrant laborers, and anyone who appeared to threaten the U.S. government were charged with crime; many were deported or executed depending on court verdicts. (direct result of the Russian Revolution and rise of Bolshevism)
- c. **Prohibition – 1919-1933** – During this time, the **18th amendment** made it illegal to manufacture, sell, or transport alcoholic beverages. Enforcement was difficult; gangs made millions dealing in illegal liquor so crime actually increased.
- d. **Changing Role of Women – 1920 – 19th Amendment.** This amendment gave women the right to vote in all state and federal elections. However, the poll tax and age requirements kept many women from voting.

(US5B)

- e. **Clarence Darrow** – the most renowned attorney of his time. Defended Eugene V. Debs, argued cases involving union violence and labor rights. He opposed the death penalty and supported racial equality. In 1925, he defended John T. Scopes and became a model of expository speaking.
- f. **William Jennings Bryan** – noted politician and orator who supported reforms benefiting ordinary people. He was a spokesman for the prosecution in the Scopes trial; he supported a literal interpretation of the Bible and denounced the teaching of evolution in schools.

- g. **Henry Ford** – Ford used mass production and the assembly line to produce his Model T. He helped create a mobile society.
- h. **Charles A. Lindbergh** – most famous for his solo flight across the Atlantic in 1927. Testing new aircraft, developing viable routes, and serving as technical advisor to commercial airlines, Lindbergh left his mark on aviation.

(US6A)

11. Reasons for U.S. involvement in WWII:

Pearl Harbor – Dec. 7, 1941 – home of the U.S. Pacific Fleet was attacked, resulting in the deaths of over 2400 Americans.

Growth of Dictatorships – Hitler in Germany (Nazis), Mussolini in Italy (Fascists), and Tojo in Japan. These three dictators formed the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis

German Aggression – Germany declared war on U.S. as a result of U.S. declaring war on Japan. (Germany and Japan and Italy were allies.)

(US6B)

12. Major Issues and Events of WWII

Fighting the War on Multiple Fronts:

- a. Fighting in the Pacific against the Japanese
- b. Fighting in Europe (east and west)
- c. Fighting in North Africa

Japanese-American Internment:

- a. Feb., 1942: Approximately 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were interned, or confined, to camps in remote areas. Relocation took place quickly and many Japanese-Americans lost businesses, homes and valuable assets. They were not allowed to leave the camps until early in 1945.
- b. All surviving internees were awarded a tax-free payment of \$20,000 in 1988.

Holocaust:

- a. Nazi Germany's systematic murder of European Jews.
- b. @ 6 million Jews (2/3 of Europe's Jewish population) died at the hands of the Germans.
- c. 5-6 million other people also died in Nazi captivity.

Battle of Midway:

This battle (June, 1942) helped turn the tide in the Pacific fighting as the Americans sank four Japanese carriers, destroyed some 250 planes and most of Japan's skilled naval pilots.

Invasion of Normandy:

Known as D-Day (June 6, 1944), the Allies began their invasion of Western Europe. This was the largest landing by sea in history. Thus began the liberation of Western Europe by the Allies.

Development of the Atomic Bomb:

Development of the new atomic bomb began under the top secret **Manhattan Project**. **Albert Einstein**, a brilliant Jewish scientist who had fled from Europe, warned FDR that the Germans might soon have access to this new type of bomb. FDR ordered the making of the bomb before the Germans could. With the help of Enrico Fermi, the bomb was first tested in New Mexico in July, 1945.

Decision by Truman to Unleash the Atomic Bomb:

After much consideration and looking at alternatives to bring Japan to its knees, Truman determined the best way to end the war was with the use of the atomic bomb. It was estimated that if the Allies invaded Japan's mainland over one million Allied troops would die. On Aug. 6, 1945, the first atomic bomb was dropped on the city of Hiroshima, the site of a large army base. A second bomb was dropped three days later on the city of Nagasaki. Within days, the Japanese surrendered to the Allies.

(US6D)

13. U.S. Response to Soviet Aggression after WWII

Truman Doctrine: With the Soviet aggression against Turkey and Greece, and Great Britain financially unable to protect these areas, the U.S. developed a plan to aid Turkey and Greece. In 1947, Truman issued his famous Truman Doctrine that would guide American actions during the Cold War. The doctrine called for the U.S. to support free people who were resisting conquest by armed minorities. In other words, the U.S. would aid countries who were fighting off communism.

The Marshall Plan:

This plan developed in 1947 by Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, was a response to American concerns that Communist parties were growing stronger across Europe, and that the Soviet Union might intervene to support more of the Communist movements. The plan also reflected the belief that U.S. aid for European economic recovery would create strong democracies and open new markets for American goods. 17 Western European countries joined the plan. The U.S. allocated \$13 billion in grants and loans to Western Europe; their economies were quickly restored and the U.S. gained strong trading partners in the region.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization:

NATO was formed by the U.S., Canada, and a number of Western European countries in April, 1949. Member nations agreed that “an armed attack against one or more of them... shall be considered an attack against them all.”

(US6F)

14. Impact of the GI Bill:

This bill, passed in 1944, gave WWII veterans low-interest mortgages to purchase new homes and provided them with educational stipends to go to college or graduate school. The influence of this bill on the post-war housing boom was tremendous. Between 1945 and 1965, about 20% of all the single-family houses built in the country were financed, at least in part, by mortgages guaranteed by the GI Bill of Rights.

15. McCarthyism:

Led by Senator Joseph McCarthy, a witch-hunt for Communists in the U.S. government began in 1950. He engaged in smear tactics that came to be called McCarthyism. It sparked an anti-Communist hysteria and national search for subversives that caused suspicion and fear across the nation. McCarthy's fall came in 1954 with senate hearings that led to his fall from public grace.

16. Sputnik I:

This was the first artificial satellite to orbit the earth and it was launched by the Russians in 1957. This demonstrated the technology gap between the U.S. and Russia as we realized that the same rocket used to launch Sputnik could also carry a hydrogen bomb to the shores of the U.S. The drive to become superior in technology and science became top priority for the U.S. This led directly to the space race with the Soviet Union.

(US6E)

17. The Conflict in Korea

June, 1950, North Korean troops crossed the 38th parallel (post-war dividing line) into South Korea, determined to reunite Korea by force. Truman, seeing this as Communist aggression, went to the UN and received approval for several resolutions that called on member states to help defend South Korea and restore peace. He did not ask Congress for a declaration of war, but he received praise from both Democrats and Republicans for his strong action. American troops were soon making up about 80% of the troops that served in the UN police action in Korea.

Effects of Korean Conflict:

- A truce was signed in 1953, leaving the dividing line at the 38th parallel. 34,000 American soldiers had died in the fighting.
- First war in which white Americans and African Americans served in the same units.
- Led to a huge increase in military spending.

- The Korean War further poisoned relations with Communist China for the next 20 years.
- The U.S. came to accept the demands of permanent mobilization with troops stationed all over the world.

The Vietnam Conflict

President Eisenhower sent 675 military advisors to support South Vietnam's fight against the aggression of communist North Korea. Based on the **domino theory**, that if one Southeast nation fell to the Communists, the others would also fall; as a result, the U.S. became involved in Vietnam. President Kennedy, determined to prevent the spread of Communism, increased the number of military advisors to 16,000 by the end of 1963. When LBJ was thrust into the presidency, he inherited the Vietnam problem and he, too, was determined to stop the spread of Communism. With the **Gulf of Tonkin Resolutions**, he was given the power to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the U.S. and to prevent further aggression. There was never an official declaration of war from Congress.

As the war escalated and thousands of our young men died in fighting, the U.S. became sharply divided over whether or not we should be in Vietnam. Millions of young people attending college began to demonstrate and many professors began to have teach-ins to make a public statement against the war. Approximately 1.8 million men were drafted between 1964 and 1973. College deferments meant that college age men could finish their education before being eligible for the draft; as a result, a large proportion of draftees were young men who were too poor to afford college. Deferments ended in 1971. There was opposition to the draft as well as to the lottery system that was introduced. Some young men burned their draft cards in protest. Others left the country in protest. When Nixon became President, he sent troops to invade Cambodia and this set off even more protests. At Kent State University in Ohio, four students were killed in protests. By 1973, the U.S., South Vietnam, North Vietnam, and the Viet Cong signed an agreement of peace.

Effects of the Vietnam Conflict:

- More than 58,000 Americans died in the war and over 300,000 were wounded.
- More than 2500 Americans are listed as POW's and MIA's.
- Returning soldiers did not receive the reception at home that they expected.
- This was the longest and the least successful war in American history.
- It cost over \$150 billion and led to growing inflation and economic instability at home.
- The U.S. had a trade embargo against Vietnam until 1994 when the U.S. agreed to restore full diplomatic relations with Vietnam.

- The military as an institution was diminished in the eyes of many Americans until the end of Desert Storm in 1991.
- The 26th amendment was ratified allowing 18 year olds to vote.

Objective 3 – Economic and social influences

(US2B)

18. Economic Issues 1877-1898

- a. **Industrialization:** After the Civil War, the number of inventions increased. Without huge amounts of capital to gamble on new products, business leaders often combined funds and resources to create large companies. The number of immigrants from 1860-1900 was @ 14 million. They came in hopes of finding work in the industrial centers. Along with that was the migration of 8-9 million Americans who moved from the farms to the cities in search of jobs. (Major migration from south to the north by African-Americans in an effort to find better jobs and more equal treatment). Efficiency was improved along with division of labor, but the work environment in most industries left much to be desired. A growing number of children were also working in the factories under deplorable conditions.
- b. **Growth of railroads:** with the opening of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, the railroad industry began to play a key role in revolutionizing business and industry in the U.S.
 - RR offered a faster and more practical means of transporting goods.
 - RR created a national market. Goods could be obtained from any part of the country and shipped anywhere.
 - RR became a model for big business. New methods of management arose.
 - RR encouraged innovation in other industries. For example: replacement of iron rails with steel rails.
- c. **Rise of Labor Unions**
 - **Labor Unions** existed prior to the Civil War, but gained strength after the war. The AFL was formed under the leadership of Samuel Gompers; its purpose was to organize skilled workers and provide better working hours, wages and working conditions. With the coming of the unions came some of the largest labor strikes as well as violence. Among those were the Great RR Strike of 1877 (wage cuts), the Haymarket Riot of 1886 (8 hour day), Homestead (Carnegie Steel Mills), and the Pullman Strike of 1894 (wage cuts).
- d. **Farm Issues**
 - Knowledge of farming techniques improved during the 1880's and 90's. The USDA was created to provide information to farmers, new farm machines and techniques increased farm output and the small farmer began to sell out to the larger

farmers. The result was farm operations controlled by large businesses.

e. Rise of big business

- To succeed, business leaders often combined funds and resources to create large companies. Thus was born the age of big business. These men were referred to as “Robber Barons” and “Captains of Industry.” Major players were John D. Rockefeller (Standard Oil Co.), Andrew Carnegie (Carnegie’s Steel), etc. Many of the larger companies formed monopolies and controlled major industries.

(US2C)

19. Social Issues from 1877-1898.

a. Treatment of minorities:

- Educational opportunities were limited for both women and black Americans. Men received the majority of scholarships; few co-educational schools available; prejudice against women and blacks wanting an education.
- Separation issues – schools were segregated as were other public facilities. Poll taxes kept many poor men from voting and women could not vote at all. Supreme Court cases of the time established “separate but equal” laws.

b. Child labor: In the 1880’s, children made up more than 5% of the industrial labor force. By the end of the 1880’s, nearly one in five children between the ages of 10 and 16 was employed. This meant that many children left school to go to work. Girls often did this so their brothers could stay in school. Most jobs were held under terrible working conditions.

c. Growth of cities: Between 1880 and 1910, the percentage of the nation’s population living on farms fell from 72 to 54%. With this tremendous growth of cities came improvements like the skyscraper and the elevator. Tenements were built to house the millions moving into cities and these usually became slum areas due to the overcrowding conditions and lack of adequate sewage and garbage systems.

d. Problems of immigrants: Between 1865 and 1920, close to 30 million immigrants entered this country. Being admitted into the country was their first obstacle as they had to pass medical “exams.” Finding a decent place to live was an even bigger problem because they were often taken advantage of by landlords; those fortunate enough to find jobs were often discriminated against by their new bosses.

(US4B)

20. Reform Movements

- a. Susan B. Anthony:** A tireless crusader of women’s rights, abolitionist, and founder of a temperance group, Anthony spent her life fighting for equal rights for all. For over 40 years, she appeared before Congress to demand a suffrage amendment. Her death in 1906 came fourteen years before the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment.

- b. **W.E.B Dubois:** He was the first African American to earn a Ph.D. from Harvard; he argued that African Americans should seek an advanced liberal arts education rather than the vocational one promoted by Booker T. Washington. He was an outstanding black leader of the first half of the 20th century and spent many years working with the NAACP.

(US7B)

21. Civil Right Movement

- a. **Martin Luther King, Jr.:** King was not only a leader in the African American civil rights movement but also a symbol of nonviolent protest for the entire world. Beginning with the Montgomery Boycott, he gained national prominence. He played a major role in almost every major civil rights event until his assassination in April of 1968.

(US13A)

22. Causes of Economic Growth and Prosperity of the 1920's

- a. The 1920's saw the development of the consumer economy, one that depends on a large amount of spending by consumers. Increased spending lead to larger profits which in turn pushed up wages and encouraged even more spending.
- b. People began buying things on credit, the installment plan. Cars, furniture, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators...
- c. Increasing demand for electricity.
- d. Mass-media advertising became popular.
- e. Popularity of the new "affordable" automobile.
- f. Whole new industries developed around people traveling.

(US13B)

23. Causes of the Great Depression

- a. Immediate cause was the Stock Market Crash in Oct., 1929
Other causes:
- b. Overproduction by business during the 1920's. Too many goods and not enough demand.
- c. Lack of prosperity among farmers and factory workers during the 1920's. Many farmers lost their land with falling farm prices.
- d. Over 6000 rural banks closed during the 1920's when people could not repay their loans to the banks.
- e. Concentration of wealth in the hands of a few rich people.
- f. Increase in personal debt.
- g. Widespread speculation in the stock market (buying on margin).
- h. The U.S. Congress kept import taxes high making it hard for European countries to sell goods in the U.S.

(US13C)

24. Effects of the Great Depression on U.S. Economy and Government

- a. Thousands of factories as well as small businesses closed.
- b. Thousands of workers lost their jobs.
- c. Farm prices continued to fall; farmers lost their farms to the banks.
- d. Hooverville's, shelters for the homeless, appeared.
- e. The Dust Bowl days exacerbated the problems of the people of the Great Plains.
- f. The stress on families was tremendous as caregivers looked for jobs, places to live, etc.
- g. Minorities suffered more discrimination.
- h. The government passed the Hawley-Smoot Tariff, the highest import tax in history, to protect our industries.
- i. Hoover tried to create jobs.
- j. Hoover felt that state and local governments should handle their own relief. He argued that direct federal aid would destroy people's self-respect.

(US13E)

25. Continuous Effects of New Deal agencies and programs:

- a. **FDIC** – This organization insures bank deposits; it helped regain the people's confidence in the banking system.
- b. **Social Security** – established in 1935, it provides financial security for people who cannot support themselves. The government provides (a) old-age pensions and survivor's benefits and (b) unemployment benefits.

(US14)

26. Economic effects

- a. **Effects of WWII on homefront** –
 - **Rationing** – The Office of Price Administration oversaw rationing. Beginning in 1943, certain items were assigned point values: sugar, coffee, meat, butter, canned fruit, gasoline, shoes, and nylon stockings. Govt. issued ration books of coupons worth a certain number of points for different categories. Once the person had used up his points, he could not buy any more of these items until he received new ration books. Purpose of rationing was to have a fair distribution of scarce items. Many items were scarce because world shipping lanes were closed or items and food were needed to support the military effort. A blackmarket developed.
 - **Female employment** – 350,000 females volunteered for military duties (non-combat). 19.4 million women were in the work force by 1944. They were working at jobs that formerly belonged to men. This was the first time such a large number of women worked outside the home. "Rosie the Riveter" became a homefront hero.
 - **End of Great Depression** – The massive unemployment of the U.S. Not only did people have jobs, they were paid higher wages.

(US14E)

(US21)

(US22)

(US23)

(WG5)

(WG10)

27. Subsistence agriculture – the type of agriculture practiced in most of the poorer countries of the world. It is usually very small-scale, producing only enough to feed one family. Little surplus, if any. (Found in traditional economies)

28. Market-oriented agriculture – this type of agriculture is typically found in a free-enterprise economic system, where decisions are determined based on the laws of supply and demand. This type of agriculture is very large-scale, producing large quantities.

29. Cottage Industries – the type of industry usually found in subsistence economic systems which involves producing a good by hand or with low technology at home or in a small village cooperative. (Typical in 3rd world countries.)

Objective 4: Political Influences on Historical Issues and Events

(US4)

30. Impact of Progressive Era Reforms

- a. **16th Amendment** – gave Congress the power to levy an income tax
- b. **17th amendment** - provided for the direct election of senators

(US7)

31. Development of Civil Rights Movement (18th-20th centuries)

32. Civil Rights Act, 1964 – legislation that impacted voting, schools, and jobs.

- Banned use of different voter registration standards for blacks and whites
- Prohibited discrimination in public accommodations
- Allowed withholding federal funds from programs that practice discrimination
- Banned discrimination on the basis of sex, race, religion or national origin by employers

(US17)

33. Effects of landmark U.S. Supreme Court decisions

- ***Brown vs. Board of Education*** – the Court declared that “the separate but equal” doctrine was unconstitutional and could not be applied to public education. Public schools could no longer be segregated.

(US18)

34. Achieving Equality of Political Rights

- **19th amendment (1920)** granted women the right to vote
- **24th amendment (1964)** – outlawed poll taxes which were still being used in some southern states to keep poor African Americans from voting.
- **26th amendment (1971)** lowered the voting age to 18.