

PEOPLE

1. She went on a hunger strike to influence the passage of the 19th Amendment _____
2. Promoted nationalism by establishing language standards for American English _____
3. She exercised civil disobedience in her support of women’s suffrage _____
4. He was supportive of labor unions and Socialist views _____
5. He led raid on Harpers Ferry that created fear of slave revolts _____
6. Published the *Liberator* in which he condemned slavery on moral grounds _____
7. Daughters of SC slaveholder that became leading abolitionist in South _____
8. Southern leader who opposed tariffs and supported nullification _____
9. Devised financial plan that led to creation of first political parties _____
10. Union General who carried out “March to the Sea” of Anaconda Plan; burned South _____
11. Leader of the Radical Republicans who wanted to punish the South _____
12. Abolitionist who traveled throughout North giving anti-slavery speeches _____
13. Monopolist who controlled Steel Industry _____
14. Monopolist who controlled Oil Industry _____
15. Monopolist who controlled Banking Industry _____
16. Early Progressive reformer who helped mentally ill _____
17. Known as the “Conservation President” and “Father of the National Parks” _____
18. Founder of Hull House, helped women and children improve their lives _____
19. Muckraker photographer; published *How the Other Half Lives* about urban living conditions _____
20. Wrote muckraking book *The Jungle* about the meat packing industry _____
21. President who supported Pure Food and Drug Act after reading *The Jungle* _____
22. President whose Progressive reforms included creation of Federal Reserve System _____
23. President who advocated neutrality before WWI; wrote *14 Points* _____
24. Famous writer/poet of Harlem Renaissance _____
25. Wrote the book *The Great Gatsby* _____
26. His program created jobs and stimulated economic growth in Depression _____
27. President that refused to provide direct relief to people suffering Depression _____
28. Leader of the Nazi Party in Germany _____
29. Leader who met with Roosevelt to create Atlantic Charter _____
30. Leader of Allied invasion on Normandy, France on D-Day _____
31. Author of *Feminine Mystique*; leader of ERA movement in 1970s _____
32. President who warned U.S. of growing military industrial complex _____
33. Leader of U.N. peacekeeping troops in Korean War; fired by Truman _____
34. Responsible for mass production of homes in 50s; made housing affordable _____
35. Refused to move from “Whites Only” bus seat; led to Civil Rights Movement _____
36. Elected because of televised debates; started Peace Corps, NASA _____
37. Leader of U.S.S.R. during 80s; tore down the Berlin Wall, ended Cold War _____
38. Invaded Kuwait for control of oil, led to Gulf War _____
39. Led Senate hearings investigating suspected Communists _____
40. Doctor who developed vaccine for disease poliomyelitis _____

41. President during severe gas shortages, energy crisis, and high inflation _____
42. Conservative elected with help of Moral Majority in 80s _____
43. Signed Camp David Accords bringing Peace to Israel and Egypt _____
44. Watergate led to his resignation; conflict between Legislative and Executive _____
45. President never elected by the people _____
46. Started the Great Society and War on Poverty _____
47. First President to discuss “domino theory” _____
48. Presidents assassinated other than Lincoln and Kennedy _____
49. Signed SALT treaties; détente with USSR and China _____
50. “Age of the Common Man”; created Spoils System of hiring govt. officials _____
51. Birmingham Bus Boycott, March on Washington, Nobel Prize, assassination _____
52. Feminist journalist of 1970s; founder of National Women’s Political Caucus and *Ms. Magazine* _____
53. Signed free trade agreement NAFTA; sent US troops to Yugoslavia & Somalia _____
54. Waged war on terrorism; popularity declined over war in Iraq _____
55. Most important inventor of Industrial Age; founded Menlo Park _____
56. Invented the telephone _____
57. Transcendentalist who promoted individualism, nature, and civil disobedience _____
58. First African American professional baseball player _____
59. Women’s rights activist Writer of *Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments* _____
60. Leading activist in the Women’s Christian Temperance Movement _____

IDEAS / CONCEPTS

1. Concept used to justify imperialism; “survival of the fittest” _____
2. Principle that led to conflict over slavery in Kansas and Nebraska territory _____
3. Most significant impact of the Jacksonian Era on American politics _____
4. Name for pre-Civil War era _____
5. Issued to free slaves and prevent Britain from entering Civil War for South _____
6. Reason Britain considered joining South in Civil War _____
7. Strategy to win Civil War; blockade ports, capture capital, divide and conquer _____
8. 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments; Free slaves, equal protection of law, voting rights _____
9. Law that forced policy of assimilation on Native Americans _____
10. Plan that angered Allies helping Germany to pay WWI reparations _____
11. Book/movie that symbolized the struggles of farmers and Populists _____
12. Document giving power to the people; Supreme Law of the Land _____
13. 1st 10 Amendments to Constitution added to protect citizens from the govt. _____
14. Gives U.S. citizens right to criticize govt.; free speech, press, religion _____
15. Philosophy of total equality; govt. takeover and worker ownership of businesses _____
16. Principle that balanced power in govt. so no one group had too much power _____
17. Principle of government in which each branch watches the others _____
18. Philosophy to disobey laws that are unjust; Thoreau, Gandhi, King Jr. _____
19. US foreign policy until early 1900s; concerned only with domestic issues _____
20. Lincoln’s original war goal to unite the North and South _____
21. Organization established to discourage Republicans and blacks from voting _____
22. The action taken by the South following Lincoln’s election in 1860 _____
23. Large groups of Southern and Eastern European immigrants post-1890 _____
24. Houses located near ethnic neighborhoods to help immigrants _____
25. Political movement opposed to big businesses and bad urban conditions _____
26. Organizations that wanted higher wages, shorter workdays, better conditions _____
27. Movement started by W.E.B. DuBois to help created well-educated black leaders _____
28. Creation of NAACP, Great Migration, Niagara Movement were ways blacks opposed _____
29. Journalism which led to Meat Inspectors Act and Pure Food & Drug Act _____
30. Journalism that led to Spanish-American War by exaggerating the truth _____
31. Organization during WWI that controlled wartime production _____
32. Wilson’s plan for world peace called for creation of League of Nations _____
33. Attitude in the 1920’s that led to quotas/restrictions on immigration _____
34. “New women” of the 1920s _____
35. Economic condition of the 1920s that led to stock market Crash, Depression _____
36. Organization who tried to ban the use of alcohol _____
37. Policy/law that led to a wide disregard for the law during 1920s _____
38. Constitutional Amendment that established women’s suffrage _____
39. Movement of racial pride and celebration of African American art, music, etc. _____
40. The reform movement to end slavery _____

41. FDR's plan to help country's economy recover from the Great Depression _____
42. Expanded the role of the federal government in lives of Americans _____
43. Policy/agency that paid farmers to limit production and destroy crops _____
44. Plan following WWII to establish general security and peace of world _____
45. Policy of Britain and France allowing Germany to take territory to avoid war _____
46. Rose to power because of European depression; took over weak democratic govt. _____
47. US foreign policy to stop expansion of Communism _____
48. Organization that meets in New York designed to keep world peace _____
49. Economic concept that encourages people to buy on credit _____
50. Plan giving aid to democratic countries in Europe to stop spread of communism _____
51. Policy that granted education benefits to war veterans _____
52. Population explosion after WWII in the 1940s & 1950s _____
53. Alliance of the Communist countries of Europe and Asia _____
54. Global conflict between Soviet Union and US from 1945 to 1990 _____
55. Post-WWII movement out of inner cities caused by use of cars and highways _____
56. Organizations that lobby Congress for special interests _____
57. Separation of races in South Africa that ended because of economic sanctions _____
58. Rapidly growing immigrant group that has revived nativism in US _____
59. US foreign policy with Soviet Union at end of Cold War; eased tensions _____
60. Movement in 1970s to grant full equality to women _____
61. Militant civil rights movement, with leaders like Malcolm X _____
62. Period of fear and paranoia of Communist takeover in US _____
63. Political philosophy of Reagan to reduce the role of federal govt. _____
64. Dominant demographic trend (movement of people) of last half of 20th century _____
65. Two largest immigrant groups to US since the 1960s _____

EVENTS

1. Lyndon Jonson's domestic plan to end poverty and promote civil rights _____
2. Battle fought after the conclusion of war of 1812 _____
3. War that led to arguments over the extension of slavery into new territories _____
4. Treaty with Spain in which US gained access to Mississippi River _____
5. Treaty with Spain that gave the US possession of Florida _____
6. Invention; caused a need for more slaves _____
7. Supreme Court decision that slaves are not citizens _____
8. Turning point (battle) of Civil War _____
9. Presidential and Congressional attempt to restore the Union after Civil War _____
10. Doubled the size of US; unconstitutional - executive branch can't buy land _____
11. Dispute over popular sovereignty, led to civil war in Kansas; Bleeding Kansas _____
12. Included in Compromise of 1850; harsh penalty for harboring runaway slaves _____
13. Supreme Court case that repealed states' rights to choose whether to be slave or free state _____
14. Established to help newly freed slaves, built schools, hospitals gave food _____
15. Laws passed to deny African Americans specific civil liberties _____
16. Law that gave Congress control over Reconstruction; harsh terms on South _____
17. Ended Reconstruction by removing troops from South _____
18. 160 acres of free land to those who settled in the Great Plains _____
19. Act that allowed unions to use collective bargaining in negotiations _____
20. Event that led to a decrease in labor union membership in the 1880s & 1890s _____
21. Progressive reform in 1906 that increased govt. power to regulate railroads _____
22. Victory gave US Guam, Philippines, Puerto Rico; beginning of US imperialism;
Caused by sinking of U.S.S. Maine and Yellow Journalism _____
23. Occurred in 1917, 3 years after it had begun in Europe _____
24. British passenger ship that sunk killing 128 Americans _____
25. Telegram from Germany asking for Mexican aid against US _____
26. Ended WWI; harsh war reparations on Germany; Wilson opposed _____
27. Court case that illustrated fear of immigrants; part of "Red Scare" _____
28. Court case that upheld Creationism over Evolution in school science classes _____
29. Caused by buying stocks on margin; immediate cause of Great Depression _____
30. Long-term impact of New Deal that helped senior citizens _____
31. Government agency from New Deal that insures people's money in banks _____
32. Policy aimed at promoting American trade and imperialism in China _____
33. Policy by which US sold arms to European Allies before entry into WWII _____
34. Primary cause of Japan's bombing of Pearl Harbor in 1941 _____
35. Stalingrad, D-Day invasion of Normandy, Battle of the Bulge _____
36. Major turning point of WWII in the Pacific _____
37. Event after Munich Conference that was immediate cause of WWII in Europe _____
38. All Japanese-Americans were suspected of spying, sent to relocation camps _____
39. Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki _____

40. Soviet satellite; first to circle earth; increased math/science in US schools _____
41. Resolution made after US ship sunk by N. Vietnamese; escalated war in Vietnam _____
42. Massacre of innocent women & children in Vietnamese village; outraged US public _____
43. Controversial Supreme Court case that legalized abortion in 1973 _____
44. Sites of radiation leaks at nuclear power plants _____
45. Troops sent to Persian Gulf to stop Iraq from controlling oil supplies in Kuwait _____
46. Supreme Court case that required busing of minorities to integrate schools _____
47. Overturned Plessy; separate facilities are NOT equal; ruled on 14th Amendment _____
48. When MLK delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech calling for civil rights legislation _____
49. Law that outlawed segregation during the 1960s _____
50. Law that outlawed literacy tests used to discriminate against blacks voters _____
51. US government illegally traded arms for hostages in the 1980s _____
52. Conflict between executive and legislative branches that led to Nixon's resignation _____
53. Plan to provide medical treatment and hospitalization for people over 65 _____
54. Agreement between Begin and Sadat that brought peace to Israel and Egypt _____
55. Military action that removed Saddam Hussein and Iraqi troops from Kuwait _____
56. Trade agreement with Mexico and Canada to remove all trade restrictions between them _____
57. Invasion following Sept. 11, 2001 to eliminate Taliban Regime and al-Qaeda terrorist _____
58. Law passed after 9/11, 2001 to give govt. leeway in investigated suspected terrorists _____
59. Preventative War intended to remove dictator who threatened stability of Middle East with WMDs _____
60. New govt. department created to protect the nation from threats of terrorism _____

Match the following items with the 65 IDEAS and CONCEPTS

Popular Sovereignty	Civil War Amendments
Isolationist	Civil Disobedience
Fourteen Points	Abolition
Warsaw Pact	Nativism
Conservatism	Cold War
Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)	Preserve the Union
Social Darwinism	Atlantic Charter
Extension of voting rights	Separation of powers
Suburbanization	Cotton
Appeasement	Harlem Renaissance
Flappers	AFL / Knights of Labor
Ku Klux Klan	Marshall Plan
Yellow Journalism	Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)
Muckraking	Dawes Act
Anaconda Plan	Consumerism
Checks and Balances	19 th Amendment
Black Power	Progressivism
GI Bill of Rights / Serviceman's Readjustment Act	War Industries Board
Containment	Emancipation Proclamation
New immigrants	Détente
Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)	Antebellum
Bill of Rights	1 st Amendment
Apartheid	Settlement Houses
Totalitarianism	18 th Amendment / Prohibition
Constitution	United Nations (UN)
Political Action Committee (PAC)	Hispanics
Over-speculation; margin buying	<i>The Wizard of Oz</i>
Asians and Latin Americans	Dawes Plan
Secession	Socialism
New Deal (2)	Niagara Movement
Baby Boom	Jim Crow Laws
Red Scare	suburbanization

Match the following items with the 60 EVENTS

Roe v. Wade

Gettysburg

Federal Depositors Insurance Corporation

Haymarket Square Riot

Camp David Accords

Desert Storm

US entry into WWI

Louisiana Purchase

Lend-Lease Act

Medicare

Sputnik launched

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

Social Security Act

Wagner Act

Dred Scott v. Sandford (2)

Brown v. Board of Education

Turning points in Europe (WWII)

Department of Homeland Security

Fugitive Slave Law

Zimmermann Telegram

March on Washington

Civil Rights Act of 1965

Battle of New Orleans

Freedman's Bureau

Treaty of Versailles

Battle of Midway

Embargo on Japan

Kansas-Nebraska Act

Lusitania

My Lai Massacre

Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools

North American Free Trade Agreement
(NAFTA)

3-Mile Island / Chernobyl

Open Door Policy

Reconstruction

Spanish American War

Hitler invades Poland

Voting Rights Act

Mexican-American War

Black Codes

Sacco-Vanzetti

Scopes Monkey Trial

Wade-Davis Bill

Pinckney's Treaty

Adams-Onis Treaty

Iran-Contra Affair

Japanese Internment

Cotton Gin

Homestead Act

War in Iraq

Crash of 1929

Ended WWII

Watergate

The Great Society

USA Patriot Act

Hayes-Tilden Compromise / Compromise
of 1877

Hepburn Act

Invasion of Afghanistan

Match the following names with the 60 PEOPLE

Jimmy Carter (2)

John Brown

Dwight Eisenhower (3)

Theodore Roosevelt

George W. Bush

William J. Clinton

Sojourner Truth

Richard Nixon (2)

Adolf Hitler

Joseph McCarthy

Eugene V. Debs

Dorothea Dix

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Winston Churchill

William Lloyd Garrison

Woodrow Wilson (2)

Douglas MacArthur

Jane Addams

Gloria Stienham

Angelina and Sarah Grimke

Ronald Reagan

Andrew Jackson

Henry David Thoreau

Noah Webster

Alice Paul

Gerald Ford

William Levitt

Langston Hughes

Upton Sinclair

Susan B. Anthony

Thomas Edison

Alexander Graham Bell

Mikhail Gorbachev

William McKinley

Herbert Hoover

Thaddeus Stevens

Alexander Hamilton

John F. Kennedy

Franklin D. Roosevelt

F. Scott Fitzgerald

John C. Calhoun

Rosa Parks

Jacob Riis

Jackie Robinson

Martin Luther King Jr.

Lyndon B. Johnson

Carrie Nation

Saddam Hussein

James Garfield

William Tecumseh Sherman

John D. Rockefeller

Andrew Carnegie

J.P. Morgan

Betty Friedan

Jonas Salk