

## Regents Exam Vocabulary Review

- mercantilism
  - Navigation Acts
  - salutary neglect
- Jamestown
  - Virginia
  - House of Burgesses
- Mayflower Compact
  - Puritans
  - early democracy
- Northwest Passage
  - Henry Hudson
  - Samuel de Champlain
- causes of revolution
  - taxation without representation
    - Stamp Act
  - Boston Massacre
  - Colonial Propaganda
    - Sam Adams
    - Sons of Liberty
  - Boston Tea Party
  - Intolerable/Coercive Acts
  - Quebec Act
- 1<sup>st</sup> Continental Congress
  - attempt at compromise
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Continental Congress
  - fighting the revolution
- Thomas Paine
  - “Common Sense”
  - justifies revolution
- John Locke
  - Enlightenment
  - natural rights
  - consent of the governed
  - right to overthrow the government
- Thomas Jefferson
  - Declaration of Independence
    - July 4, 1776
- militias
  - volunteers
- George Washington
  - French & Indian War
  - General of the Continental Army
- Lexington & Concord
  - “shot heard round the world”
- Battle of Saratoga
  - US victory is turning point
  - leads to French involvement
- Yorktown
  - Cornwallis surrenders to Washington
- Treaty of Paris
  - ends Revolutionary War
  - Britain recognizes the US
- Articles of Confederation
  - first US government
  - very weak central government
  - won the Revolution
  - Northwest Ordinance & Land Ordinance
    - creation of new states
- Constitution
  - framework of government
- federalism
  - division between state and central governments
- Great Compromise
  - Connecticut Plan
  - makeup of Congress
  - bicameral
  - Senate
    - equal representation
  - House of Representatives
    - representation based on population
    - only federal officials directly elected before the 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- 3/5's Compromise
  - 3 out of 5 slaves counted toward a state's pop.
- Commercial Compromise
  - federal government regulates interstate and foreign trade
  - states regulate intrastate trade
  - allowed importation of slaves to be outlawed
- separation of powers
  - three branches of government
  - checks & balances
- Legislative Branch
  - writes the laws
  - Congress
- Executive Branch
  - enforces the laws
  - President
    - Chief Executive
    - Commander in Chief (head of military)
- Judicial Branch
  - judges those accused of breaking the laws
  - Supreme Court
    - highest court in the land
- Elastic Clause
  - Constitution
  - Necessary and Proper Clause
  - allows for change
- strict construction
  - narrow interpretation
  - believe in limited or no use of the Elastic Clause
  - follow the Constitution to the letter
- loose construction
  - broad interpretation
  - liberal use of the Elastic Clause
  - follow the spirit of the Constitution
- enumerated powers
  - delegated powers
  - powers specifically given to the federal government
- implied powers
  - powers the federal government draws out of the Elastic Clause
- reserved powers
  - powers that may only be exercised by the states
- concurrent powers
  - powers that may be exercised by both state and federal governments (ex. taxation)
- judicial review
  - federal courts may judge the constitutionality of state and federal laws
  - *Marbury vs. Madison*
- veto
  - President says "no" to Congress on passage of a law
- override
  - Congress bypasses the President's veto
  - requires 2/3 vote
- impeachment
  - federal official accused of wrongdoing
- electoral college
  - officially elects the President
- amendments
  - only way to change the Constitution
  - allows new situations, values, etc. to be dealt with
- Bill of Rights
  - first 10 amendments
  - added to Constitution to get it ratified
- Unwritten Constitution
  - past practices & traditions which carry the weight of law
- Federalists
  - wanted strong central government
  - use of the Elastic Clause
  - Alexander Hamilton
  - John Adams
  - George Washington
- Anti-Federalists
  - wanted power shifted to the states
  - no use of the Elastic Clause
  - Thomas Jefferson

- Alexander Hamilton
  - Federalist
  - National Bank
    - first major use of Elastic Clause
  - killed by Aaron Burr
- George Washington
  - leader of Continental Army
  - first President
  - Whiskey Rebellion
    - ability of federal gov't to enforce its will on states
  - precedent for two terms
  - Farewell Address
    - US should stay neutral
    - avoid political parties
    - warned of sectionalism
- Sectionalism
  - pride first and foremost in your region, rather than the whole country
  - differences in lifestyles and economics
- States' Rights Doctrine
  - belief that states should have more power than the federal gov't
  - Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions
  - nullification
    - states can ignore federal laws they don't agree with
    - would lead to dissolution of the US
- Thomas Jefferson
  - Anti-Federalist
  - Barbary pirates
    - first US foreign military intervention
  - Louisiana Purchase
    - bought from France
    - required Jefferson to use the Elastic Clause
    - Lewis & Clark
- John Marshall
  - first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
  - Federalist
    - rulings tended to strengthen federal gov't over states
      - federal supremacy
  - *Marbury v. Madison*
    - midnight judges
    - established judicial review
  - *Dartmouth v. Woodward*
    - protects private contracts (property) from gov't interference
  - *Gibbons v. Ogden*
    - reinforces federal control over interstate trade
  - *McCulloch v. Maryland*
    - states cannot tax or interfere with federal institutions
- War of 1812
  - James Madison (President)
  - US vs. Britain
  - impressments
    - British navy kidnapping US sailors
  - Treaty of Ghent
    - established US/British diplomacy
  - Battle of New Orleans
    - fought after treaty was signed
    - Andrew Jackson hero of the battle
- Missouri Compromise
  - issue of slavery in new territories
  - set up a line of latitude, north would be free
- Trail of Tears
  - *Worcester v. Georgia*
  - Cherokee unconstitutionally forced out of Georgia

- Andrew Jackson
  - expanded presidential power
  - spoils system
  - Indian fighter
  - killed the National Bank
  - Nullification Crisis
    - threatened military use against states
- Nat Turner
  - slave rebellion
- Eli Whitney
  - interchangeable parts
  - Cotton Gin
- Robert Fulton
  - Fulton's Folly
  - first steamboat
- Industrial Revolution
  - use of machines to replace hand labor
  - mass production
- Henry David Thoreau
  - civil disobedience
  - passive resistance
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton
  - women's suffrage
- Sojourner Truth
  - former slave
  - women's suffrage
- Susan B. Anthony
  - women's suffrage
- William Lloyd Garrison
  - abolitionist
- Manifest Destiny
  - US has god-given right to expand from Atlantic to Pacific
  - James K. Polk
- Mexican-American War
  - James K. Polk (President)
  - seen by many as unnecessary
  - US land grab
  - Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
    - US gains southwest, to the Pacific
- Compromise of 1850
  - Fugitive Slave Act
  - popular sovereignty
    - citizens in a territory decide legality of slavery for themselves, not Congress
- Harriet Tubman
  - Underground Railroad conductor
- *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
  - Harriet Beecher Stowe
  - increased anti-slavery feelings
- John Brown
  - radical abolitionist
  - Harper's Ferry
- Kansas-Nebraska Act
  - Bleeding Kansas
    - abolitionist and pro-slavery settlers fight for popular sovereignty
- *Dred Scott v. Sanford*
  - Roger Taney (Chief Justice)
  - victory for Southern pro-slavery
- Charles Sumner
  - Northern Radical Republican
  - beaten in the Senate by Southerner
- election of 1860
  - South Carolina secedes after Lincoln's victory
- Civil War
  - North vs. South
    - sectionalism
  - federal supremacy vs. states rights
  - slavery was a symptom, not the cause
  - Fort Sumter
    - its bombardment by the South marks official beginning
  - secession
    - South declares itself independent
      - Confederate States

- Abraham Lincoln
  - Republican
  - “A house divided” speech
  - fought the Civil War to preserve the Union
  - expanded the power of the President
    - suspension of writ of habeus corpus
  - Emancipation Proclamation
    - gain abolitionist support
    - keep the British from siding with the South
  - Gettysburg Address
    - summed up reasons for fighting
- Jefferson Davis
  - President of the Confederate States
- Ulysses S. Grant
  - US commander in Civil War
- Robert E. Lee
  - Confederate commander in Civil War
- Appomattox Courthouse
  - Lee surrenders to Grant
- John Wilkes Boothe
  - assassinates Lincoln
- Reconstruction
  - era following Civil War
  - how to bring the North and South back together
- Radical Reconstruction
  - Radical Republicans controlled Congress, used reconstruction to punish the South
- Andrew Johnson
  - President after Lincoln’s assassination
  - impeached by Radical Republicans for not going along with them
  - acquitted by one vote
- Civil War Amendments
  - 13<sup>th</sup> – officially ends slavery in the US
  - 14<sup>th</sup> – equal protection for all citizens regardless of race
  - 15<sup>th</sup> voting rights may not be denied based on race
- Black Codes
  - Southern attempt to preserve pre-Civil War lifestyle (keep former slaves subservient)
- Jim Crow Laws
  - laws allowing segregation and unequal treatment for blacks in the South
- *Plessey v. Ferguson*
  - Supreme Court said separate but equal facilities for blacks and whites ok
  - legalized segregation of things like schools and restaurants
- capitalism
  - individuals can invest in business to make a profit
- laissez faire
  - government should not interfere in the economy
- free market
  - supply and demand regulate the economy, not the government
  - Adam Smith
- Robber Barons
  - Captains of Industry
  - Big Business
  - John D. Rockefeller
    - Standard Oil
  - J. P. Morgan
  - Andrew Carnegie
    - donated public libraries
- monopoly
  - total control of an industry
- trusts
  - form of monopoly
- philanthropy
  - using personal wealth for charity
- Samuel Gompers
  - American Federation of Labor (AFL)
  - bread and butter unionism
- labor union
  - collective bargaining
  - strikes

- cultural pluralism
  - society made up of many distinct ethnic groups
- nativism
  - no immigrants allowed (or only the “right” ones)
- inflation
  - prices ↑
  - value of \$ ↓
- deflation
  - prices ↓
  - value of \$ ↑
- Civil Service System
  - limits the spoils system
  - exam needed to get gov’t jobs
- Sherman Antitrust Act
  - attempt to limit Big Business
  - not well enforced
- Populists
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> party
  - aimed at farmers
  - make gov’t more democratic
  - end gold standard to create inflation
- William Jennings Bryan
  - “Cross of Gold” speech
- Seward’s Folly
  - Alaska bought from Russia
- Monroe Doctrine
  - no further European colonization in western hemisphere
- Spanish-American War
  - William McKinley (President)
  - Yellow Press
    - Hearst & Pulitzer
    - exaggeration and lies to manipulate public opinion
  - the *Maine*
  - Teddy Roosevelt
    - Rough Riders
  - US gets Philippines, Puerto Rico, Guam
    - US imperialism
  - Cuba becomes independent
- Teddy Roosevelt
  - increased presidential power
  - “square deal”
    - rights for workers
- United Mine Workers strike
- Interstate Commerce Commission
- Meat Inspection Act
- Pure Food and Drug Act
- “Speak softly and carry a big stick.”
- Gunboat Diplomacy
  - Great White Fleet
- Roosevelt Corollary
  - adds to Monroe Doctrine
  - US can police the western hemisphere
- conservationist and outdoorsman
- Progressives (Era)
  - make the government more democratic
  - reform
  - less corruption
  - 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment
    - direct election of senators
- Federal Reserve
  - sets interest rates
  - controls amount of cash in circulation
  - lends money to banks
  - tries to limit inflation and deflation
- Muckrakers
  - journalists exposing problems & corruption
  - Ida Tarbell
  - Jacob Riis
  - Upton Sinclair
    - *The Jungle*
- World War I
  - Woodrow Wilson (President)
  - neutrality
  - Allied Powers
    - Britain, France, Russia
  - Central Powers
    - Germany, Austria-Hungary

- unrestricted submarine warfare
  - freedom of the seas
  - the *Lusitania*
- Zimmerman Note
- Russian Revolution
  - Lenin leads the country into communism and out of the war
- Wilson's 14 Points
  - goals for after the war
  - League of Nations
- Treaty of Versailles
  - punishes Germany
    - must accept blame for war
    - must pay \$30 billion in reparations
- League of Nations
  - international peacekeeping organization
  - lacked power of enforcement
  - US did not join
- communism
  - Karl Marx
  - V. I. Lenin
    - Bolsheviks
  - no private ownership
  - command economy
- Red Scare
  - public panic over the spread of communism
- Prohibition
  - no alcohol
  - 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment starts it
  - 21<sup>st</sup> Amendment ends it
  - rise of organized crime
- Warren G. Harding (President)
  - Ohio Gang
    - friends brought with him to Washington
    - used positions to steal money from the US
  - corruption scandals contributed to death
- Calvin Coolidge
  - Silent Cal
  - return to normalcy
    - isolation after WWI
- "The business of America is business."
  - undid many Progressive limits on business
- Henry Ford
  - assembly line
  - mass production
- Herbert Hoover
  - stock market crash
  - no coordinated gov't response to the Depression
  - Bonus Army
    - WWI vets demonstrating in Washington attacked by US Army
  - Hoovervilles
    - shanty towns
- Great Depression
  - buying on credit
  - overproduction
  - buying on margin
    - stock market crash
  - Dustbowl
    - drought in Midwest
- FDR
  - New Deal
    - experimentation to end the Depression
  - Brain Trust
    - economic advisors
  - fireside chats
    - radio addresses to the public
  - polio
    - hid disability from the public
  - elected to 4 terms
- New Deal agencies
  - Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
    - insures bank deposits to prevent bank runs
  - Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC)
    - regulates the stock market

- Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC)
  - created jobs
  - wilderness conservation
- Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
  - created jobs
  - hydroelectric dams
- Public Works Administration (PWA)
  - created jobs
  - build bridges, schools, etc.
- National Recovery Administration
  - attempted to regulate business
  - *Schechter Poultry Corp v. US*
    - declared the NRA unconstitutional
- Social Security Administration (SSA)
  - public assistance for old people, disabled people, and the unemployed
- National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)
  - created by Wagner Act
  - mediate between employers and unions
  - enforce collective bargaining
- Second New Deal
  - FDR tries to recover from several New Deal agencies being declared unconstitutional
- court packing
  - FDR tries to increase # of Supreme Court judges
  - wanted a court that would vote in his favor
- Congress voted against it
- led to backlash against FDR
- World War II
  - FDR (President)
  - Winston Churchill
    - British Prime Minister
  - Hitler
    - Germany
    - anti-Semitism
    - *Mein Kampf*
    - Nazis
  - Stalin
    - USSR
    - Communist dictator
  - Mussolini
    - Italy
    - Fascism
  - Hirohito
    - Japan
  - Axis Powers
    - Germany, Italy, Japan
  - Allied Powers
    - Britain, France (until defeat), USSR (after German invasion), US (after Pearl Harbor)
  - appeasement
    - give in to avoid a fight
    - Munich Conference
  - Neutrality Acts
    - US to stay isolated
  - Cash-and-Carry & Lend-Lease Act
    - US attempts to help provide supplies to Britain
  - blitzkrieg
    - overwhelming military force
  - Battle of Britain
    - Hitler's attempt to prepare for invasion of Britain

- Pearl Harbor
  - surprise attack on US naval base in Hawaii by Japan
    - Dec. 7, 1941
  - US enters war the next day
- conscription
  - the draft
- total war
  - all of a nation's resources go to war effort
- propaganda
  - manipulate public opinion
- D-Day
  - Allied invasion of Normandy (France)
  - start pushing Hitler back
- Harry S Truman
  - President after FDR's death
- atomic bombs
  - Manhattan Project
  - Hiroshima
  - Nagasaki
- Holocaust
  - the Final Solution
  - Hitler's attempt to wipe out European Jews
  - genocide
- United Nations
  - replaced League of Nations
  - Security Council
  - UN Peacekeepers
  - World Health Organization
- Cold War
  - western democracies vs. communist countries
  - Iron Curtain
  - Truman Doctrine
    - containment
  - Marshall Plan
    - rebuild Europe
    - contain communism
  - NATO
    - oppose the USSR
- Warsaw Pact
  - oppose democracies
  - keep satellite nations in line
- McCarthy
  - Red Scare
- Berlin Airlift
- brinkmanship
- People's Republic of China
  - Mao Zedong
  - communism
- Korean War
  - containment
  - Douglas MacArthur
- Civil Rights Movement
  - NAACP
  - *Brown v. Board of Ed*
    - Separate is inherently unequal.
  - Little Rock
  - Rosa Parks
  - Martin Luther King, Jr.
    - civil disobedience
  - James Meredith
  - Medgar Evers
  - Thurgood Marshall
    - 1<sup>st</sup> African American Supreme Court Justice
- Fidel Castro
  - Cuba
  - communism
- JFK (President)
  - Bay of Pigs
  - Berlin Wall
  - Cuban Missile Crisis
  - assassination
    - Lee Harvey Oswald
- Vietnam
  - containment
- Richard Nixon
  - Vietnam
  - détente
    - trips to China and USSR
  - SALT
  - Spiro Agnew
    - VP - resigned
  - Watergate
  - resignation

- Gerald Ford
  - unelected President
  - pardons Nixon
- Chief Justice Earl Warren
  - rights of the accused
  - *Gideon v. Wainwright*
    - accused must be provided a lawyer
  - *Escobedo v. Illinois*
    - evidence given by accused unaware of rights is invalid
  - *Miranda v Arizona*
    - accused must be informed of rights
- Jimmy Carter (President)
  - Camp David Accords
  - Iran Hostage Crisis
- Ronald Reagan (President)
  - Reaganomics
  - air traffic controller strike
  - Iran-Contra Affair
    - Contras
    - Sandanistas
  - Mikhail Gorbachev
    - Glasnost
    - Perestroika
  - Chernobyl
  - space shuttle Challenger
  - SDI (Star Wars)
- Sandra Day O'Connor
  - 1<sup>st</sup> female Supreme Court Justice
- George H. W. Bush (President)
  - fall of the Berlin Wall
  - collapse of communism
  - Persian Gulf War
    - Iraq
    - Sadam Hussein
    - Kuwait
- Bill Clinton (President)
  - NAFTA
  - boom economy
  - impeachment
    - Monica Lewinsky
- George W. Bush (President)
  - *Bush v. Gore*
  - 9/11
    - Osama bin Laden
    - al Qaeda
- Afghanistan
  - Taliban
- Iraq War
  - Saddam Hussein
  - WMD's