

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
- 1st Continental Congress
 - attempt at compromise
- 2nd 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 17th 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
 - 13th – officially ends slavery in the US
 - 14th – equal protection for all citizens regardless of race
 - 15th 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
 - 3rd 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
 - 17th 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
 - 18th Amendment starts it
 - 21st 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
 - 1st 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
 - 1st 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