

# Chapter 16: The Settlement of the West

Themes:

1. The varied cultures that characterized the American West and how they co-existed.
2. The economic transformation of the Far West into a capitalistic economy based on mining, ranching, and commercial farming.
3. The closing of the frontier and how Frederick Jackson Turner interpreted its meaning.
4. The ordeal of farming on the Great Plains.

Key Terms:

“Great American Desert”, the Great Plains	Plains Indians, Indian Territory, Territorial Rings
<i>Californios, barrios, coolies, tongs</i>	Chisholm Trail, Texas Fever, Long Drives, Cattle Kingdom
Transcontinental Railroad (Union Pacific and Central Pacific)	Promontory Point (1869), Chinese Exclusion Act
Sand Creek Massacre (Chivington), Black Kettle (Cheyenne)	Red Cloud (Oglala Sioux) and the Bozeman (Trail) War
Crazy Horse, Sitting Bull (Lakota Sioux)	George Custer, Battle of Little Big Horn
Chief Joseph (Nez Percé), Gerónimo (Apache)	Ghost Dance Panic, Massacre of Wounded Knee
Dawes Severalty Act (assimilation), Bureau of Indian Affairs	Wild West Show, Buffalo Bill Cody, Annie Oakley
Helen Hunt Jackson, <u>Ramona</u> , Owen Wister, <u>The Virginian</u>	Frederic Remington, Albert Bierstadt
Homestead Act, sodbusters, dugouts	John Deere plow, McCormick reaper
The Open Range, range wars, vigilantes	barbed wire (Joseph Glidden)
Comstock Lode/Washoe District, Black Hills	placer mining vs. quartz mining
Boomtowns, ghost towns	Frederick Jackson Turner, <i>The Turner Thesis</i>

Also: Willa Cather (My Antonia, O Pioneers!), Laura Ingalls Wilder (Little House on the Prairie, The Long Winter)

Workbook Exercises:

1. Questions 1-25 (193-194)
2. Map Exercises (196-197)
3. Read Documents 1 & 2 to further your understanding (195-196)
4. Choose a review question (pg 198) to answer in essay form and turn in. Use your own words and cite sources (Internet, textbook, encyclopedia, etc.)
5. Review self-tests (also online).

# Chapter 17: Industrial Supremacy

## Themes:

1. How various factors (raw materials, labor supply, technology, business organization, growing markets, and government) combined to thrust the United States into worldwide industrial leadership.
2. How the explosion of industrial capitalism was both extolled and condemned for its accomplishments.
3. How American workers benefited and reacted to the physical and psychological realities of the new economic order.
4. The struggle to found a national labor movement.
5. The mystique of the captains of industry and how the ideas of Charles Darwin affected them.

## Key IDs:

capitalism, socialism, communism  
Cyrus W. Field, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison  
Standard Oil Company, Carnegie Steel  
J. P. Morgan (banker, financier)  
consolidation (horizontal or vertical mergers)  
The Gospel of Wealth by Andrew Carnegie  
Horatio Alger, Edward Bellamy, Henry George  
National Labor Union, Knights of Labor, AFL  
*Molly Maguires*, Pinkerton *Strikebreakers*  
Pullman Strike, Eugene V. Debs, American Railway Union

Adam Smith, Charles Darwin, Karl Marx  
Bessemer Process, Taylorism (Frederick Winslow Taylor)  
John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Cornelius Vanderbilt  
corporation, stock, patents  
holding company, trust, monopoly  
*laissez-faire* economics  
Child Labor Laws; Chinese Exclusion Act  
Uriah Stephens, Terence Powderly, Samuel Gompers  
Haymarket Square Riot, Homestead Strike  
Social Darwinism, Herbert Spencer

## Alabama IDs:

Birmingham, *the Magic City*  
TCI Schools, Welfare Capitalism  
Development of Gadsden and founding of Anniston

Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company (TCI)  
The New South, Henry Grady

## Workbook Exercises:

1. Questions 1-27 (204-205)
2. Map Exercises (208-209)
3. Read Documents 1 & 2 to further your understanding (206-207)
4. Read chapter summary (209)
5. Choose a review question (210) to answer in essay form and turn in. Use your own words and cite sources (Internet, textbook, encyclopedia, etc.)
6. Complete self-tests (also online).

# Chapter 18: The Age of the City

## Main Themes:

1. How the economic and social lure of the city attracted migrants and how they adjusted to urban life.
2. How rapid urban growth forced adaptations.
3. How the urban environment served as a conduit for new ideas, leisure activities, education, journalism, and increased consumerism.
4. How the gritty reality of the cities inspired writers and artists to depict realistic portrayals of life.

## Key Identifications:

immigrants, ghettos, assimilation, xenophobia  
Exclusion Leagues, Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)  
City Beautiful movement, *Great White City*  
tenements, trolleys, Jacob Riis, How the Other Half Lives  
Skyscraper, elevator (Otis), steel girder  
The “Great” Fires, epidemics  
Political Machines (Democrats), graft & corruption  
Rise of “white collar” workers, professional prestige  
A&P, Woolworth’s Five and Ten-Cent, Department Stores  
Major League Baseball (National and American Leagues)  
Intercollegiate Football, Princeton def. Rutgers (1869)  
Basketball, James Naismith (1891)  
*4<sup>th</sup> of July* celebration  
Darwinism, anthropology, pragmatism (Wm. James)  
Universal schooling: increase of public high schools  
*Land Grant* industrial colleges: Auburn, Texas A&M  
Indian colleges: Hampton Institute, Carlisle College

Southern and Eastern European migrations, black migration  
Public Parks, Frederick Law Olmstead, Central Park (NYC)  
1893 Columbian Exposition, David Burnham, city planning  
Suspension bridge, John Roebling, Brooklyn Bridge  
Louis Sullivan, *form follows function*, Frank Lloyd Wright  
The Salvation Army (William Booth), YMCA  
Boss William Tweed, Tammany Hall, “honest graft”  
consumerism, Mail Order catalog stores, Montgomery Ward, Sears  
Amusement Parks (Coney Island), theatre, Vaudeville  
World Series, Red Sox def. Pirates (1903); *Black Sox Scandal* (1919)  
Big Ten Conference (1896), Amos Alonzo Stagg, NCAA (1910)  
Boxing (HWC John L. Sullivan, 1892), Kentucky Derby  
*Yellow Journalism*, newspaper chains, magazines  
Economic Determinism (FJ Turner, Charles Beard)  
Women’s colleges: Mount Holyoke, Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, etc.  
Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Normal School (1881)  
Realist writers: Mark Twain, Stephen Crane, Theodore Dreiser,  
Henry Adams and Henry James

## Workbook Exercises:

1. Pertinent Questions 1-33 (pp. 215-217)
2. Map Exercises (pp. 219-220)
3. Read Documents (pp. 218-219) and Summary (p. 220)
4. Choose a review question (p. 221) to answer in essay form **to turn in**; use the textbook and other sources (use citations in parentheses as necessary, and be sure to write in your own words).
5. Online review tests at <http://mhhe.com/brinkley12>  
Click on Student Edition shortcut at right (email results to conklans@bibbed.org).

# Chapter 19: From Stalemate to Crisis

## Themes:

1. How the Democrats and Republicans were evenly divided and that this balance led to partisan campaigns without great philosophical differences.
2. How the political impasse along with a shared philosophy of limited government kept Congress and the president from interfering much with the rapid social and economic changes.
3. How the agrarian sector attempted but failed to change the directions of American industrial capitalism and how this confrontation came to a head in the crisis of the 1890s.

## Key IDs:

Ulysses Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, Samuel J. Tilden  
Half-Breeds, Stalwarts, Sen. Roscoe Conkling, *dark horse*  
Civil Service Reform (Pendleton Act, 1883)  
The Granger Movement, Oliver H. Kelley, Granger Laws  
Mary E Lease, Tom Watson, Colored Alliances, Bourbons  
Benjamin Harrison, Sherman Antitrust Act, McKinley Tariff  
Free Silver, The Money Question, Bimetallism, specie  
Omaha Platform of 1892, William H. Harvey  
1896 Election: William McKinley, Front Porch Campaign  
Senator Mark Hanna

Stolen Election of 1876; Compromise of 1877  
James Garfield, Chester A. Arthur, Charles Guiteau  
James G. Blaine, Mugwumps, "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion"  
Farmers' Declaration of Independence, Farmers' Alliances  
Grover Cleveland, Tariff Question, Interstate Commerce Act  
Crime of 1873; Sherman Silver Purchase Act  
James B. Weaver, Greenback Party, The People's (Populist) Party  
Panic of 1893, Coxey's Army, Wilson Gorman Tariff  
William Jennings Bryan, *Cross of Gold* speech  
Gold Standard Act of 1900; Dingley Tariff

## Workbook Exercises:

1. Questions 1-22 (pp 226-228)
2. Map Exercises (p. 231)
3. Read Documents 1 & 2 to further your understanding (pp 228-230)
4. Read chapter summary (pp 231-232)
5. Choose a review question (p. 232) to answer in essay form and turn in. Use your own words and cite sources (Internet, textbook, encyclopedia, etc.)
6. Complete self-tests (also online).

# Chapter 20: The Imperial Republic

## Themes:

1. The new Manifest Destiny and how it differed from the original one.
2. How the Spanish-American War transformed us into an imperial republic.
3. How imperialism affected American attitudes toward politics and the military.
4. How economics influenced foreign policy and led to annexation of Hawaii and the Open Door policy.

## Key IDs:

New Manifest Destiny, Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge (R-MA)  
Capt. Alfred Thayer Mahan, Influence of Sea Power Upon History  
Josiah Strong, Our Country: Its Possible Future and Present Crisis  
Queen Liliuokalani, Pearl Harbor, Sanford Dole, Samoan Islands  
Yellow Journalism (*The Yellow Kid*), Joseph Pulitzer, *The NY World*  
*Remember the Maine*, Teddy Roosevelt, Commodore George Dewey  
Gen. Joseph Wheeler\*, Dr. William Gorgas\*  
Cuban Crisis, de Lôme letter, José Martí  
Gen. Valeriano “Butcher” Weyler, Adm. Pascual Cervera  
Cuban Protectorate, Teller and Platt Amendments  
Puerto Rico, Jones Act (1917)  
McKinley-TR def. William Jennings Bryan  
Sec. of War Elihu Root, Army Reorganization, Joint Chiefs

Sec. of State James G. Blaine, Pan American Union  
Venezuela Dispute (1895), Monroe Doctrine  
Rudyard Kipling’s *The White Man’s Burden*  
Sugar Lobby, Wilson-Gorman Tariff  
William Randolph Hearst, *The NY Journal*  
Buffalo Soldiers, Gen. Leonard Wood, *Rough Riders*  
Lt. Richmond Pearson Hobson\*  
Sec. of State John Hay, *Splendid Little War*  
Open Door Policy, Boxer Rebellion  
Treaty of Paris (1898), Puerto Rico, Philippines, Guam  
Anti-Imperialist League, 1900 election  
Philippines, Emilio Aguinaldo, W. H. Taft  
Army Staff College, Army War College

\*Figures from Alabama History

## Workbook Exercises:

1. Questions 1-21 (pp 237-238)
2. Map Exercises (p. 241)
3. Read Documents 1 – 2 for class discussion (pp 239-241)
4. Read chapter summary (p. 242)
5. Choose a review question (p 242) to answer in essay form and turn in. Use your own words and cite sources (Internet, textbook, encyclopedia, etc.)
6. Complete online self-tests.

## Quizzes:

1. ID quiz, Part I through Rough Riders
2. ID quiz, Part II
3. Next exam over chapters 18-20

# Chapter 21: The Rise of Progressivism

## Themes:

1. How progressivism was a reaction to the rapid industrialization and urbanization of the U.S.
2. That progressives shared an optimistic vision that an active government could solve problems and create an efficient, orderly society.
3. That progressives wanted to increase the involvement of people and reduce the influence of professional politicians.
4. How the progressive movement took on a crusade-like aspect with temperance and women's suffrage.
5. How some advocated outright socialism and even eugenics as a way to end poverty and ignorance.
6. That progressivism, erroneously called "liberalism", remains the dominant political ethos.

## Key IDs:

Muckrakers: Ida Tarbell, Lincoln Steffens, Upton Sinclair, Jacob Riis  
Hull House (Jane Addams)  
Women's Suffrage, Elizabeth Cady Stanton  
16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> Amendments  
Clubwomen, *Mother's pensions*, Women's professions  
Eugenics, Madison Grant's The Passing of the Great Race  
Split Ticket, Direct Primaries  
Commission Form of Government vs. Mayor-Council  
Tom Johnson, Charles Frances Murphy  
W.E.B. DuBois, Niagara Movement. *Talented Tenth*  
WCTU, Anti-Saloon League, Carrie Nation  
*Trust Regulation*, Louis Brandeis, Herbert Croly, Walter Lippman

Salvation Army, Children's Bureau, Settlement Houses  
Thorstein Veblen, A Theory of the Leisure Class, Taylorism  
National American Suffrage Association, Carrie Catt  
Equal Rights Amendment (Again in 1970s)  
*New Woman*, *Boston Marriages*  
(See also Margaret Sanger, *Planned Parenthood*)  
Initiative, Referendum, Recall  
Professionalism, City Manager Plan  
Triangle Shirtwaist Company Fire, Louis Brandeis  
NAACP, NACW  
Industrial Workers of the World, Eugene V. Debs, Socialism  
Also: Social Gospel, Farm Bureau, A.M.A.

## Alabama IDs:

Governor Braxton Bragg Comer, Education Act of 1907  
1901 Constitution, Bourbon Democrats defeat the Populists

"Pallbearer" Primary of 1906, Sen. John Bankhead, Sr.

## Workbook Exercises:

1. Questions 1-25 (pp 247-249)
2. Map Exercises (pp 251-252)
3. Read Documents (pp 250-251)
4. Read chapter summary (p. 252)
5. Choose a review question (p. 253) to answer in essay form and turn in. Use your own words and cite sources (Internet, textbook, encyclopedia, etc.)
6. Complete online self-tests.

# Chapter 22: The Progressive Presidents

## Themes:

1. How Theodore Roosevelt reshaped the American presidency.
2. That Americans responded enthusiastically to progressive programs and policies.
3. That the United States assumed a much more assertive and interventionist foreign policy.
4. How Woodrow Wilson's administration embodied traditional and progressive features.

## Key IDs:

T. Roosevelt, W. Howard Taft, T. Woodrow Wilson  
TR's "Square Deal" (refers to fair rules for all to follow)  
Senator Francis Newlands' Reclamation Act of 1902  
Trust "Buster", Northern Securities Company  
Meat Inspection Act, Pure Food and Drug Act, 1906  
*Speak Softly and Carry a Big Stick*, "Open Door" Policy  
Great White Fleet, Platt Amendment, Roosevelt Corollary  
*Yellow Peril*, Gentlemen's Agreement (1907)  
Pinchot-Ballinger Controversy, Payne-Aldrich Tariff  
Progressive Amendments: 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>  
1912 Election: Wilson defeats TR and Taft  
Woodrow Wilson, *New Freedom*  
Underwood-Simmons Tariff (First Income Tax)  
Keating-Owen Act, Senator Robert LaFollette  
Porfirio Díaz, Pancho Villa, Gen. John J. Pershing  
First Lady Edith Bolling Galt Wilson

United Mine Workers Strike, 1902  
1904 Election: TR defeats Judge Alton B. Parker  
John Muir, Sierra Club, Hetch Hetchy Controversy  
Hepburn Act (RR Regulation), 1906  
J.P. Morgan, Panic of 1907  
Russo-Japanese War, Treaty of Portsmouth, 1905  
Hay-Pauncefote, Hay-Banau Varilla Treaties, Panama Canal  
1908 Election: Taft defeats Bryan  
Antitrust Suit against U.S. Steel  
"Dollar" Diplomacy (flag follows commerce)  
Progressive "Bull Moose" Party, *New Nationalism*  
Federal Reserve Act, Sec. of Treasury William McAdoo  
Federal Trade Commission Act, Clayton Anti-trust Act  
Secretary of State Wm. Jennings Bryan  
Wilson's personal advisor: Colonel Edward M. House

## Alabama IDs:

Governor Braxton Bragg Comer  
U.S. Steel takes over Birmingham's TCI

Reps. Oscar W. Underwood & Henry D. Clayton  
Wilson Dam (later part of TVA)

## Workbook Exercises:

1. Questions 1-28 (pp 258-260)
2. Map Exercises (p. 263)
3. Read Documents (pp 261-262)
4. Read chapter summary (pp 263-264)
5. Choose a review question (p. 264) to answer in essay form and turn in. Use your own words and cite sources (Internet, textbook, encyclopedia, etc.)
6. Complete online self-tests.

## Tests:

1. ID Quizzes
2. Chapters 21-22
3. Midterm Exam (Chapters 16-22)

# Chapter 23: America and the Great War (WWI)

## Themes:

1. How the U.S., which leaned toward support of France and England, was drawn into the war.
2. That U.S. intervention shifted a stalemate into an allied victory.
3. How the Wilson administration financed the war, managed the economy, propagandized the fight, and curtailed civil liberties during and after the war.
4. That Wilson failed to gain his lofty war aims at the Versailles Conference in 1919.
5. How disillusionment from the war changed American society.

## Key Terms:

Triple Alliance (Central Powers)  
Bosnia and Serbia, Archduke Franz Ferdinand  
Secretaries of State W.J. Bryan and Robert Lansing  
“He kept us out of war” Election of 1916  
Zimmermann Note  
Comm. on Public Information (George Creel)  
National War Labor Board  
Espionage Act (1917) Sedition Act (1918)  
Eugene V. Debs, Big Bill Haywood, IWW (Wobblies)  
Women’s Peace Party (also Rep. Jeanette Rankin)  
AEF & Meuse-Argonne offensive  
Big Four: Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Orlando, Wilson  
Reparations  
The Senate fight, Henry Cabot Lodge (Reservationists)  
Communist International (Comintern)  
J. Edgar Hoover’s Bureau of Investigation  
Warren G. Harding (return to normalcy)

Triple Entente (Allies), War Plans, complications of mobilization  
Battle of Jutland, naval blockade, U-boats (Lusitania)  
Germany’s Sussex Pledge  
Justice Charles Evans Hughes  
October Revolution, Bolsheviks, Vladimir I. Lenin  
War Industries Board (Bernard Baruch)  
National Food Administration (Herbert Hoover)  
Selective Service Act  
War Finance Board (Sec of Treasury Wm. McAdoo)  
The Fourteen Points, Colonel Edward House (Wilsonianism)  
Armistice Day (11:11am on 11/11/18)  
Treaty of Versailles, League of Nations (Geneva)  
Yugoslavia, Austria, Hungary, Baltic States  
Wilson’s intransigency (also: Irreconcilables)  
Red Scare, Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer (Palmer Raids)  
Sacco and Vanzetti Controversy  
Billy Sunday (New Revivalism)

## Workbook Exercises:

1. Questions 1-12; 14-19; 21-23; 24; 25-29
2. Map Exercises
3. Read Documents 1 & 2 to further your understanding
4. Choose a review question (pg 276) to answer in essay form and turn in.
5. Online review tests (or in your workbook) when you have finished everything else.
6. Midterm, chapters 16-22

# Chapter 24: The New Era (The *Roaring* Twenties)

## Themes:

1. How the automobile and advances in technology led to the business boom of the 1920s.
2. That Harding's and Coolidge's pro-business policies (Return to Normalcy) led a Republican resurgence.
3. The changes in American way of life: the *new woman*, consumerism, and communications revolution.
4. How disenchantment among artists and intellectuals led to a conflict over cultural and ethnic issues.
5. That farmers' prosperity continued to lag.

## Key IDs:

Warren G. Harding, *Smoke-filled Room*, *Ohio Gang*  
Harding/Coolidge defeat James M. Cox/ F. D. Roosevelt  
Secretary of Treasury Andrew Mellon  
Sec. of State Charles Evans Hughes  
Margaret Sanger, National Birth Control League  
Fordney-McCumber Tariff (1922)  
Vice President Charles G. Dawes, Dawes Plan, 1924  
Secretary of State Frank Kellogg  
McNary-Haugen Bill (1927)  
A. Phillip Randolph, Sleeping Car Porters  
1928 Election: Herbert Hoover & Al Smith  
ACLU, League of Women Voters  
D.W. Griffith's *Birth of a Nation*  
Langston Hughes, *Harlem Renaissance*  
Fundamentalists (Billy Sunday) v. Modernists  
The Agrarians (Fugitives): Robert Penn Warren  
Flapper, the Charleston, speakeasy  
General Motors, RCA, NBC, (also CBS)  
Bruce Barton, The Man Nobody Knows

Vice President (later president) John Calvin Coolidge, Jr.  
Also: Wm. McAdoo, Oscar Underwood  
Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover  
Washington Disarmament Conference, 1921  
Sheppard-Towner Act (1921), Alice Paul, Nat'l Women's Party  
Teapot Dome (1923): Albert B. Fall & Harry Daugherty  
Coolidge-Dawes defeat John W. Davis, 1924  
National Origins Act (1924)  
Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)  
Welfare capitalism, Decline of unionism  
Trade associations  
*Noble* experiment, bootlegging, Al Capone  
*The Jazz Singer* with Al Jolson  
The Scopes Trial (W.J. Bryan, Clarence Darrow, H.L. Mencken)  
*Lost Generation*: Ernest Hemingway, Scott Fitzgerald, Sinclair Lewis  
*Lucky Lindy* (Charles Lindbergh)  
Nativism, the *New Klan*  
Thomas Edison, Henry Ford  
John Dewey (Democracy and Education), Charles Beard

## Key IDs:

KKK in Alabama Politics  
Senator Hugo Black, Senator John H. Bankhead, Jr.  
Also: Speaker of the House William B. Bankhead  
1926 Rose Bowl: Alabama defeats Washington, 20-19

Senator Oscar Underwood  
Montgomery Belles: Zelda Sayre Fitzgerald, Sara Haardt Mencken  
Talullah Bankhead (daughter of W.B. Bankhead)  
*Yea Alabama!* (Rudy Valee)

## Workbook Exercises:

1. Pertinent Questions 1-22; 23
2. Map Exercises (286)
3. Read Documents 1 & 2 (284-286) and Summary (287)
4. Choose a review question (pg 287) to answer in essay form and turn in.
5. Online review tests (or in the workbook).

## Quizzes and Tests:

1. ID Quizzes
2. Major Test (Chapters 23 and 24)

# Chapter 25: The Great Depression (1929-1939)

## Themes:

1. How misguided policies and practices (high tariffs, war reparations, overproduction, under-consumption, tight money, stock speculation) created the perfect storm that was the Great Depression.
2. That the Stock Market Crash marked the beginning of the Depression, but it was merely one factor.
3. That Hoover's volunteerism did not halt declining production and increasing unemployment.
4. How economic bleakness led to escapism in the cinema and gritty realism in literature, art, and journalism.
5. How FDR was swept into office as president in 1932 despite his vague recovery program.

## Key IDs:

The Great Crash (Black Tuesday)

Al Smith, *the Happy Warrior*

Soup kitchens, bread lines, apple sellers, *Hooverilles*

Reconstruction Finance Corporation

Europe: Rise of Fascism (Mussolini & Hitler)

*Scottsboro Boys Case* (Alabama)

Bonus Expeditionary Force (Bonus Army)

Election of 1932, FDR defeats Hoover

Frank Capra, *It Happened One Night* (1934)

Erskine Caldwell, *Tobacco Road* (1932)

John Steinbeck, *The Grapes of Wrath* (1939)

President Herbert Hoover and VP Charles Curtis (1929-1933)

FDR & VP John Nance Garner (1933-1941)

*Okies* and the Dustbowl

Hawley-Smoot Tariff (1930)

Communists and Popular Fronts, Secretary of War Henry Stimson

Richard Wright, *Native Son*

GEN Douglas McArthur

Norman Thomas, Socialist Party

Movie Musicals and *screwball* comedies

Margaret Mitchell, *Gone With the Wind* (1936)

Documentaries, Photo Essays, *Life* magazine

## Alabama IDs:

*Scottsboro Boys Case*

Wilson Dam/Muscle Shoals Project

James Agee & Walker Evans, *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men* (1941)

## Workbook Exercises:

1. Pertinent Questions 1-28
2. Map Exercises (296)
3. Read Documents 1 & 2 (294-296) and Summary (296-297)
4. Choose a review question (pg 297) to answer in essay form and turn in.
5. Online review tests (or in the workbook).

## Evaluations:

ID quizzes

# Chapter 26: The New Deal

## Themes:

1. How FDR, despite his traditional economic views, enacted economic planning and Depression relief.
2. How the 1934 Congressional elections inspired FDR to push through the more ambitious 2<sup>nd</sup> New Deal.
3. How the New Deal foundered in 1937 despite FDR's re-election, and that it was moribund by 1938.
4. That the New Deal dramatically increased the role of the national government in our society.

## Key IDs:

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, VP John Nance Garner  
The Bank Holiday, Emergency Banking Act  
Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA), Harry Hopkins  
Public Works Administration (PWA), Sec. of Interior Harold Ickes  
Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)  
Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC), FHA  
National Industrial Recovery Act (NRA), Blue Eagle, Hugh Johnson  
Hoover Dam, Grand Coulee Dam  
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)  
Indian Reorganization Act (1934), BIA Comm. John Collier  
Father Coughlin, Senator Huey P. Long (*Share the Wealth*)  
Holding Company Act (Aimed at Large Utility Companies)  
Works Progress Administration (WPA), \$5 billion, H. Hopkins  
Rural Electrification Act, Revenue Act (Wealth Tax), 1935  
Social Security Act (FICA), Unemployment Insurance  
1936 Election, FDR vs. Governor Alf Landon (R-KS)  
Court Packing Crisis, Court conservatives relent  
John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers, Industrial Unions  
United Steel Workers, Republic Steel Strike (Memorial Day 1937)  
Fair Labor Standards Act (1938), minimum wage  
FDR's *Black Cabinet*, Marian Anderson

First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt Roosevelt  
*Fireside chats*, 20<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> amendments  
Under FERA 1933-35: Civil Works Administration (CWA)  
Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)  
Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace  
Frazier-Lemke Farm Bankruptcy Act  
Schechter Poultry Case (1935)  
Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)  
Glass-Steagall Act (FDIC)  
American Liberty League, Dr. Francis Townsend Plan  
Second New Deal, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins  
National Labor Relations Act (NLRB) [aka Wagner Act]  
Federal Arts Project (also Music and Theater)  
National Youth Administration (NYA)  
Comic Strips, *Dick Tracy*, *Little Orphan Annie*  
William Lemke, Union Party  
Roosevelt's Recession of 1937  
Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), 1936  
UAW, *sit-down* strikes, GM (1936-1937)  
Federal Housing Administration, 1937 (FHA)

## Alabama IDs:

*Scottsboro Boys Case*  
*Let Us Now Praise Famous Men* (James Agee & Walker Evans)  
Governor Bibb Graves, Senator Lister Hill

TVA, REA  
Senator Hugo Black (later U.S. Associate Justice)  
Aubrey Williams, NYA Administrator

## Workbook Exercises:

1. Pertinent Questions 1-27 (pp 303-304)
2. Map Exercises (p. 308)
3. Read Documents 1 & 2 (pp 305-307) and Summary (296-297)
4. Choose a review question (p. 309) to answer in essay form and turn in.
5. Online review tests (or in the workbook).

## Evaluations:

ID quizzes  
Test 25-26

# Chapter 27: Inter-War Diplomacy and the Global Crisis

## Major Themes:

1. That, in the 1920s, the United States sought global disarmament and renunciation of war.
2. In the 1930s, in the face of growing economic and political crises, America turned toward legislated neutrality.
3. How war in Europe and Asia gradually drew in the United States until Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor and Germany's declaration of war forced the United States into the conflict.

## Key IDs:

Isolationism vs. Independent Internationalism	Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes
Washington Disarmament Conference (1921)	4-Power, 5-Power, 9-Power Pacts
Charles G. Dawes, Dawes Plan (1924)	Fordney-McCumber Tariff (1922)
Fascist Party – Benito Mussolini (il Duce)	General Billy Mitchell
Secretary of State Frank Kellogg	Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)
Secretary of State Henry Stimson	Clark Memorandum, “The Good Neighbor” Policy
Hawley-Smoot Tariff (1930)	Secretary of State Cordell Hull
Reciprocal Trade Agreements (MFN)	Nazi Party – Adolf Hitler (die Fuhrer)
SEN Gerald Nye and the Nye Committee (1934)	Neutrality Acts (1935-39), Italy annexes Ethiopia
World Court Treaty failure (1935)	Germany-Italy Axis (1936)
General Francisco Franco, Spanish Civil War (Lincoln Brigades)	Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, Sino-Japanese War
Panay Incident (Yangtze River), Germany annexes Austria	appeasement, Munich Pact ( <i>Peace in Our Time</i> )
Non-Aggression Pact (Hitler-Stalin)	Polish Invasion, blitzkrieg, division of Poland
World War II (1939-1945)	Maginot Line; fall of Paris, Vichy France
Free France, GEN Charles DeGaulle	Dunkirk, Battle of Britain, Germany invades Russia
Cash and Carry Policy, Destroyer Deal	1937 “Quarantine” and 1940 “Arsenal of Democracy”
Japan joins Axis, Tripartite Pact (1939)	Emperor Hirohito, Premier Hideki Tojo
America First Committee (Lindberg, Wood)	1940 Election: FDR/ Henry Wallace v. Wendell Willkie
Lend-Lease Policy	Atlantic Charter (Churchill & FDR)
Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, a <i>date that will live in infamy</i>	Congresswoman Jeanette Rankin (R-Montana)

## Workbook Exercises:

1. Pertinent Questions 1-19
2. Read Document (316-317) and Summary (317)
3. Choose a review question (pg 317) to answer in essay form and turn in.
4. Workbook Review Tests (318-322)

## Quizzes and Tests:

ID Quizzes  
Test: Chapters 26-27

# Chapter 28: America in World War II

## Themes:

1. That the vast productive capacity of the United States was the key to the American victory over the Axis.
2. How “total war” affected the home front.
3. How the three major western offensives combined with a Russian front to defeat Germany.
4. How U.S. sea power along with MacArthur’s “island hopping” allowed U.S. forces to move steadily toward Japan.
5. That the Manhattan Project made the U.S. a nuclear power and led to victory over Japan without an invasion.

## Key IDs:

Winston Churchill, FDR, Joseph Stalin  
European Theater, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower  
North African Campaign  
Eastern Front, Stalingrad  
Operation Overlord, D-Day, Normandy  
Yalta Conference (Feb 1945)  
Pacific Theater  
Philippines, Bataan Death March, *I shall return*  
Solomon Islands, Guadalcanal  
Philippine Liberation, Leyte Gulf, kamikazes  
Manhattan Project, J. Robert Oppenheimer  
Hiroshima and Nagasaki (August 6 & 9, 1945)  
Japanese Internment (Korematsu v. US, 1944)  
Henry J. Kaiser  
“Rosie the Riveter”, Navajo code-talkers  
The Bracero Agreement (1942)  
Big Band “Swing” Music, Propaganda Films

Gen. George Marshall, Secretary of War Henry Stimson  
Gen. George S. Patton  
Sicily Campaign, Dresden Bombings (Civilians)  
Casablanca, Cairo and Tehran Conferences (1943)  
Battle of the Bulge (Dec/Jan 1944-45)  
VE Day (May 8, 1945)  
Gen Douglas MacArthur, Admiral Chester Nimitz  
Battle of Coral Sea  
Battle of Midway  
Saipan, Iwo Jima, Okinawa  
Enola Gay (B-29), Little Boy, Fat Man  
VJ Day (Aug 14, 1945), U.S.S. Missouri (Hirohito surrenders)  
Issei and Nisei  
A. Phillip Randolph (CORE)  
OPA, War Production Board  
1944 Election: FDR/Harry Truman vs. Gov. Thomas Dewey (NY)  
Betty Grable (*Pin-up Girl*), Hollywood “Canteen”, USO

## Alabama IDs:

Fort McClellan (WACs), Fort Rucker, Maxwell AFB  
University of Alabama Medical School (Birmingham)  
E.B. Sledge’s With the Old Breed

Redstone Arsenal, POW camps (Aliceville)  
Migration of workers to North, West, and urban areas

## Workbook Exercises:

1. Pertinent Questions 1-21
2. Read Document (325-326) and Summary (329)
3. Choose a review question (pg 329) to answer in essay form and turn in.
4. Workbook Review Tests (330-333)

## Quizzes and Tests:

1. ID Quizzes
2. Major Test 27-28

# Chapter 29: The Post-War Period (The Cold War)

## Themes:

1. How Stalin's deceptions and Soviet expansionism created the Cold War.
2. How, instead of winning the peace after World War II, Truman tried to contain communism to those areas where the Russians had already imposed it.
3. That Truman and Eisenhower accepted stalemate in Korea rather than risk a larger war with the Chinese communists.
4. How the rapid extension of communism coupled with the shocking revelations of the cases of Alger Hiss and the Rosenbergs led to a second *Red Scare*.
5. How World War II finally ended the Depression and ushered in a period of unparalleled prosperity.

## Key IDs:

Yalta, Potsdam. "Big Three"  
German Zones, Partition, Berlin Airlift  
Betrayal in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary  
Yugoslavia, Josef Broz (Tito)  
UN Anti-Nuclear Proliferation Plan  
Defense Dept., CIA, NSC  
Truman Doctrine, Dean Acheson, *Cold War*  
George Kennan, Containment Policy, NSC-68  
Servicemen's Readjustment Act (GI Bill)  
OPA controversy and inflation  
Tax Cuts, 22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment  
1948 Election (Dewey, Truman, Wallace, Thurmond)  
*Fair Deal* (Social Security Expansion)  
House Un-American Activities Committee  
Chiang, Mao Zedong, China Lobby  
China, Formosa (Taiwan), Korea  
Red Scare II, McCarran Internal Security Act  
1952 Election ("Ike" Eisenhower-Nixon)  
Senator Richard Nixon, *Checkers* Speech  
Senator Joseph McCarthy  
Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

War Crimes' Tribunals (Nuremberg, Tokyo)  
United Nations, Security Council  
*Iron Curtain* Speech (1946)  
Marshall Plan, IMF  
National Security Act of 1947  
Atomic Energy Commission  
Turkey, Greece  
NATO, Warsaw Pact  
Coal Strike of 1946  
Republican Congress, 1947-1948  
Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 (*Right to Work* laws)  
States Rights' Party ("Dixiecrats"), Progressive Party  
Americans for Democratic Action (ADA)  
Richard Nixon, JFK, Alger Hiss  
Syngman Rhee, Kim Il Sung  
Korean War (MacArthur vs. Truman)  
*Film Noir, Hollywood Ten* (Blacklist), Ronald Reagan  
Governor Adlai Stevenson (IL), Senator John Sparkman  
Eisenhower: *I shall go to Korea*, 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel  
Army-McCarthy Hearings (1954)  
J. Edgar Hoover (FBI)

## Alabama IDs:

Governor James "Big Jim" Folsom  
Senator John Sparkman  
Alabama Dixiecrats vs. loyalists

Marshall Space Flight Center, Werner von Braun  
Secretary of State Sibyl Pool, women in elective office  
Governor Gordon Persons, Coach Ralph "Shug" Jordan

## Workbook Exercises:

1. Pertinent Questions 1-29
2. Read Documents (337-338) and Summary (340)
3. Map Exercise (339)
4. Choose a review question (pg 340) to answer in essay form.
5. Workbook Review Tests (341-345)

# Chapter 30: Happy Days — The 1950s

## Themes:

1. Keynesian fiscal policy and the robust economy of the 1950s.
2. Eisenhower's middle-of-the road policies in both domestic and foreign affairs.
3. The Baby Boom and the changes it brought to the American lifestyle.
4. Desegregation and the evolving civil rights movement.
5. Continued tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union.

## Key IDs:

Baby Boomers (1946-1964)

Jonas Salk, polio vaccine

Beatniks, Jack Kerouac, Allen Ginsberg

The Television Generation, *Sitcoms*

Federal Highway Act of 1956

J.D. Salinger, Catcher in the Rye

Robert Goddard, Werner von Braun, Redstone Arsenal

Sputnik, NASA, Echo I

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, "Brinkmanship"

Vice President Richard M. Nixon

General Nasser and the Suez Crisis (1956)

Ho Chi Minh, Dien Bien Phu (1954), 17<sup>th</sup> Parallel

Earl Warren, *Brown vs. Board of Education* (1954)

Rosa Parks, Montgomery Bus Boycott

Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960

ML King, Jr. (*Southern Christian Leadership Conference*)

Ike's Farewell Address (*Military-Industrial Complex*)

Levittown (suburbia)

Dr. Benjamin Spock, Baby and Child Care

Walt Disney, *Disneyland*

Elvis Presley, Rock & Roll

Landrum-Griffin Act of 1959

Univac, IBM

National Defense Education Act

ICBM, Hydrogen Bomb

President Dwight D. Eisenhower

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev

Hungarian Revolt, U-2 Crisis

Cuban Revolution, Fidel Castro

Desegregation at *all deliberate speed*

Little Rock, Arkansas (1957)

Jackie Robinson

*Passive Resistance vs. Massive Resistance*

1960 Election, Senator Kennedy vs. VP Nixon

## Alabama IDs:

Albert & John Patterson, *The Phenix City Story*

Autherine Lucy (University of Alabama)

1957 National Champions Auburn University

1958 Gubernatorial Campaign: Patterson v. Wallace

Gov. "Big Jim" Folsom, *Brown* Decision

Montgomery Bus Boycott, Rosa Parks

Coach Ralph "Shug" Jordan

Gov. John Patterson, Civil War Centennial

## Workbook Exercises:

1. Pertinent Questions 1-37
2. Read Documents (349-350) and Summary (351-352)
3. Map Exercise (351)
4. Answer review question 1 or 3 (352)
5. Workbook Review Tests (352-356)

# Chapter 31: The 1960s (Liberalism in Turmoil)

## Themes:

1. Lyndon Johnson's ambitious *Great Society* follows John Kennedy's hopeful *New Frontier*.
2. Renewed communist aggression leads to the Cuban Missile Crisis and an escalation in Vietnam.
3. Support for the Civil Rights movement wanes as attainment of equal rights brings neither economic equality nor racial harmony.
4. Public approval for the containment policy declines with the "quagmire" of the Vietnam War.
5. The "Silent majority" turns to Richard Nixon's *New Federalism*, which promises to reshape the Supreme Court, curtail crime, and withdraw from Vietnam.

## Key IDs:

Kennedy v. Nixon, televised debates, "Missile Gap"  
Alliance for Progress, Peace Corps, Green Berets  
*Engle vs. Vitale & Abington School District vs. Schempp*  
Freedom Rides, Greensboro Sit-in  
Kennedy's Assassination, Warren Commission  
1964 Election: Lyndon Johnson v. Barry Goldwater  
LBJ's *Great Society*  
Selma March, Voting Rights Act, 1965  
Head Start, Food Stamps  
National Liberation Front (Viet Cong), Ho Chi Minh Trail  
Watts Riot, Black Panthers, "Black Power"  
*Miranda v. Arizona* (Rights of the Accused), 1966  
*Tet* Offensive (1968), Evening News Coverage  
*Prague Spring*, Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia  
1968 Conventions: Democrats VP Hubert Humphrey and Eugene McCarthy; Republicans Nixon, Geo. Romney, and R. Reagan  
1968 Election: Nixon, Humphrey, and Geo. Wallace  
Chief Justice Warren Burger (The Burger Court)

The New Frontier, Tax Cuts  
Bay of Pigs, Cuban Missile Crisis  
James Meredith, "Schoolhouse Door"  
Washington, DC (*I have a Dream*), SCLC  
1964 Civil Rights Act  
Conservative debacle, End of the *Solid South*, 1964  
Education Act of 1965, Immigration Act of 1965  
Medicare and Medicaid  
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, Robert McNamara  
Intervention in the Dominican Republic  
Black Muslims, Malcolm X  
Republican Resurgence of 1966  
*Pueblo Incident* (North Korea)  
Assassinations of MLK and Robert Kennedy  
President Nixon, *New Federalism*, *Peace with Honor*  
VP Spiro Agnew, "Silent Majority"

## Alabama IDs:

Governor George C. Wallace (first of four terms)  
*Stand Up for Alabama* (in the UA Schoolhouse Door, 1963)  
Birmingham ("Bombingham"), 16<sup>th</sup> Street Baptist Church  
Legislature Reapportionment (Baker v Carr)  
Coach Paul W. "Bear" Bryant

Segregation Campaign of 1962 (Wallace vs. Folsom)  
Vivian Malone and James Hood matriculate at UA  
*Letter from Birmingham Jail*  
1965 Selma March (Voting Rights Act passed as a result)  
Alabama National Championships 1961, 1964, 1965, 1966\*

\*Defending champion Alabama was undefeated including a big win over Nebraska in the Orange Bowl; however, Notre Dame received the national championship despite its 9-0-1 record and its refusal to meet Alabama in a Bowl game. Many blame Selma and Governor Wallace for this outrage.

## Workbook Exercises:

1. Pertinent Questions 1-29
2. Read Documents (361-362) and Summary (364)
3. Map Exercise (363)
4. Answer review question 1 or 2 (364)
5. Workbook Review Tests (365-369)

# Chapter 32: The 1970s

## Themes:

1. How President Nixon sought “peace with honor” in Vietnam, which, after Nixon’s ouster, became a communist victory.
2. That President Nixon and Secretary Kissinger believed that stability in the world could be achieved by détente with the Soviet Union and Red China.
3. How anti-free market and inconsistent economic policies led to stagflation and economic crisis.
4. How Nixon’s *New Federalism* did not reverse centralization but did presage the Reagan Revolution of 1980.
5. That the Watergate scandal destroyed Nixon, diminished the presidency, and ushered in an era of congressional domination.
6. How the culture of protest and group politics divided the country, which encouraged Soviet expansionism and weakened Americans’ resolve to win the Cold War, and that this disunity continues (e.g., *Red States* and *Blue States*).

## Key IDs:

Henry Kissinger, Paris Peace Talks, *Vietnamization*  
SDS, Weathermen, hippies, draft lottery  
Multiculturalism, César Chávez  
New Feminism, Betty Friedan (*The Feminine Mystique*)  
26<sup>th</sup> Amendment (Youth Vote), proposed ERA amendment  
Daniel Ellsberg, Pentagon Papers  
VP Agnew resigns, Gerald Ford replaces (25<sup>th</sup> Amendment)  
My Lai massacre, Ho Chi Minh City  
1973 Yom Kippur War, Israel, PLO  
(Chief Justice Warren) Burger Court, Affirmative Action  
President Gerald Ford and VP Nelson Rockefeller  
1976 Election: Carter/Mondale defeats Ford/Dole

Beijing and Moscow Summits, détente, SALT Talks, “realpolitik”  
Berkeley, Kent State, Wounded Knee (AIM), Woodstock  
EPA, Environmentalism, ecology, “tree huggers”  
NOW, *Roe v. Wade*, *Griswald v. Connecticut*  
*Peace is at Hand*, 1972 Presidential Campaign, George McGovern  
Watergate Break-in, CREEP, Cover-Up (obstruction of justice)  
Impeachment Hearings, Nixon Resignation, Nixon Pardon  
1973 War Powers Act  
Wage-Price Freeze, OPEC, Gas crisis, stagflation  
Reverse Discrimination, *Bakke v. UC-Davis Board of Regents*  
25<sup>th</sup> Amendment (VP succession and replacement)

## Alabama IDs:

Governor Wallace paralyzed in 1972 assassination attempt  
Governor Forrest “Fob” James (Wallace interregnum)  
Alabama National Championships (1973, 1978, 1979)

Postmaster General Winton “Red” Blount (1969-1972)  
Senator Jeremiah Denton, R-AL (1981-87)

## Workbook Exercises:

1. Pertinent Questions 1-4, 11-14, 19-37
2. Read Document (373-374) and Summary (376)
3. Map Exercise (374-375)
4. Answer any one of the review questions (376)
5. Workbook Review Tests (377-381)

# Chapters 33 & 34: The Age of Reagan

## Themes:

1. That Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter partially restored faith in the presidency, but their moderate-liberal policies failed to improve the economy or to blunt communist aggression.
2. That Ronald Reagan restored Americans' confidence by promoting patriotism, self-reliance, and a renewed military commitment to defeat communism.
3. How Reagan introduced "supply-side" economic policies that ushered in an enduring prosperity and, along with the Federal Reserve's restrictive money policies, ended inflation.
4. That Reagan confronted the "Evil Empire" and convinced the Soviets that they could not compete economically (and therefore militarily) with the West, which influenced Mikhail Gorbachev to begin the reforms of "glasnost" and "perestroika".
5. How Reagan's policies and Russian reforms inspired the forces of freedom in Eastern Europe and led to the dissolution of the Soviet Union.
6. That Reagan's desire to reshape the Supreme Court from a social activist court back to a judicious court became the central conflict between conservatives and liberals.
7. That economic good times and the winning of the Cold War temporarily lulled the United States into *status quo* policies under "kinder-gentler" George H.W. Bush and "bad boy" William J. Clinton.
8. That George W. Bush continues the Reagan legacy of spreading democracy abroad while maintaining a thriving U.S. economy based on Supply-Side economic principles.
9. That today's challenges include reforming healthcare, social security, and education to provide better services for the American public without harming the economy (perhaps by applying supply-side policies to foster competition and stabilize prices).
10. That because of technology and the interdependence of markets, we are especially vulnerable to terrorism and Islamofascism, so confronting this evil is now our paramount concern.

## Key IDs:

1976 election: Ford-Dole vs. Carter-Mondale  
Sadat-Begin and the Camp David Accords  
Iranian Hostage Crisis (Ayatollah Khomeini)  
John Hinckley's attempt to assassinate Reagan  
Falklands War; Grenada, Reagan Doctrine, SDI  
*The Evil Empire* (KAL 007)  
Supply-Side Economics (tax cuts; indexing, deregulation)  
Libya and Quaddafi  
1984 Election: Reagan landslide over Mondale-Ferraro  
"Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!"  
President GHW Bush, "No New Taxes" pledge (1988)  
1990 Budget Deal, Court: Clarence Thomas & David Souter  
Iraq, Saddam Hussein, 1991 Gulf War

1993 Tax Increase, *HillaryCare*, Clinton Scandals  
Republican Majority (1995), Newt Gingrich, Welfare Reform  
President George W. Bush, VP Richard B. Cheney  
Secretary of State Colin Powell, UN resolution  
Department of Homeland Security, Immigration Issues  
President Bush defeats Senator John Kerry (2004)  
Medicare Prescription Plan, Social Security Reform  
2006 Democrat resurgence, House Speaker Nancy Pelosi

## Alabama IDs:

1986 Democratic debacle, Governor Guy Hunt  
Governors "Fob" James, Don Siegleman, Bob Riley

Panama Canal Treaty; SALT II  
*Malaise*, Afghanistan Invasion, 1980 Olympics  
1980 Elections: Reagan-Bush Era begins  
Secretary of State George Schultz  
Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Pope John Paul II  
Court: CJ William Rehnquist; O'Connor, Scalia, Kennedy  
Gramm-Rudman Bill; deficits, Social Security Bailout  
Moral Majority, New Right, Jerry Falwell  
Mikhail Gorbachev, START talks, *glasnost*, *perestroika*  
Savings & Loan crisis and bailout  
Berlin Wall "tumbles", reunification of Germany  
Russian President Boris Yeltsin, Soviet Empire crumbles  
1992 Election: Bush, Bill Clinton, and Ross Perot

*Republican Contract with America*, 1994  
Monica Lewinsky, Impeachment, *Bush v Gore* (2000)  
9/11/2001, War on Terrorists (WWIII?)  
Secretary of Defense Don Rumsfeld, Afghanistan and Iraq  
Tax Reductions of 2001 and 2003 (Capital Gains Reform)  
Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice  
Court: Chief Justice John Roberts, Samuel Alito  
Preview of 2008 Election

1994 Republican Revolution, Tax Reform  
Senators Richard Shelby and Jeff Sessions

## Workbook Exercises:

Answer Pertinent Questions 1-28; read Document 1 (385-386) and Summary (388); Map Exercise (387-388)