

Important Constitutional Amendments for EOC

Amendment	YEAR	Topic of Change	RESULT
13th Amendment	18____		
14th Amendment	18____		
15th Amendment	18____		
Platt Amendment (not a constitutional amendment)	19____		
18th Amendment	19____		
19th Amendment	19____		
21st Amendment	19____		
22nd Amendment	19____		
26th Amendment	19____		

Important Supreme Court Cases for EOC

CASE	YEAR	ISSUE	RESULT
<i>Dred Scott v. Sanford</i>	18____		
<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>	18____		
<i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>	19____		
<i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>	19____		
<i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>	19____		
<i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>	19____		
<i>Roe v. Wade</i>	19____		

Important "Acts" for EOC

Act	President	Issue to Address	RESULT
<i>Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)</i>			
<i>Civil Rights Act of 1866</i>			
<i>Homestead Act 1862</i>			
<i>Dawes Act 1887</i>			
<i>Interstate Commerce Act of 1887</i>			
<i>Chinese Exclusion Act 1882</i>			
<i>Sherman Anti-Trust Act</i>			
<i>Espionage Act</i>			
<i>Sedition Act</i>			

Act	President	Issue to Address	RESULT
<i>Fordney-McCumber Act</i>			
<i>Social Security Act</i>			
<i>Lend-Lease Act</i>			
<i>Neutrality Acts</i>			
<i>Civil Rights Act of 1964</i>			
<i>Voting Rights Act of 1965</i>			
<i>Immigration Act of 1965</i>			
<i>Civil Rights Act of 1968</i>			

Pick one Act that you find the most significant and explain why.

Wars Involving the U.S. for EOC

WAR	YEARS and Casualties	WHY DID U.S. ENTER?	THOSE INVOLVED (Countries/Leaders)	RESULTS
<i>American Civil War</i>	Years: _____ - _____ U.S Casualties _____		North: South:	
<i>Spanish-American War</i>	Years: _____ - _____ U.S Casualties _____		Allies: Opponents:	
<i>World War I</i>	Years: _____ - _____ U.S Casualties _____		Allies: Opponents:	
<i>World War II</i>	Years: _____ - _____ U.S Casualties _____		Allies: Opponents:	

WAR	YEARS and Casualties	WHY DID U.S. ENTER?	THOSE INVOLVED (Countries/Leaders)	RESULTS
<i>Korean War</i>	Years: _____ - _____ U.S Casualties _____		Allies: Opponents:	
<i>Vietnam War</i>	Years: _____ - _____ U.S. Casualties _____		Allies: Opponents:	
<i>Gulf War</i>	Years: _____ - _____ U.S Casualties _____		Allies: Opponents:	
<i>War in Afghanistan</i>	Years: _____ - _____ U.S Casualties _____		Allies: Opponents:	



TEDDY ROOSEVELT

SQUARE DEAL

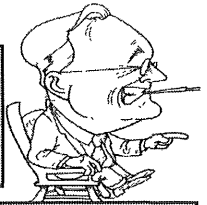
Sherman _____ - Take on the Bad Trusts and Monopiles.

Conservation- Established _____ Parks.

Big

**Presidential
Legislative
Programs**

**FRANKLIN DELANO
ROOSEVELT**



NEW _____

*****RELIEF ***RECOVERY ***REFORM**

Social Security!!!!

CCC - young people work

WPA- Work for people including artists

TVA- Tennessee Valley Authority **Damns** and Electrify the Rural South

Pay farmers to not grow help people from (**dust bowl**)

NIRA-National Recovery Act,

New frontier

_____ Pay Act !!!!

Space Race \$\$\$ Money

Military industrial Complex – AKA the _____ Industry \$\$\$\$\$\$

Civil Rights Bill (unpassed)

Department of Urban (unpassed Affairs)

Medicare (unpassed)

**Small
Government
Presidents**

1920's Coolidge-
"the business of
America IS Business"

1980'S
**RONALD
REGAN-**
"Reganomics"

"Government Cannot
solve problems
Government IS the
problem"

80's MODERN

_____ Movement

Johnson

"Great _____"

Economic - Where no man who wants to work Will Fail to find it.

Civil Rights - "Where no Citizen will be barred from ANY DOOR because of his birth"

Peace/Cold War - "Where Peace and security is common among neighbors and possible among NATIONS."

Health -

Environment -

Education -

Great Society Video Notes.

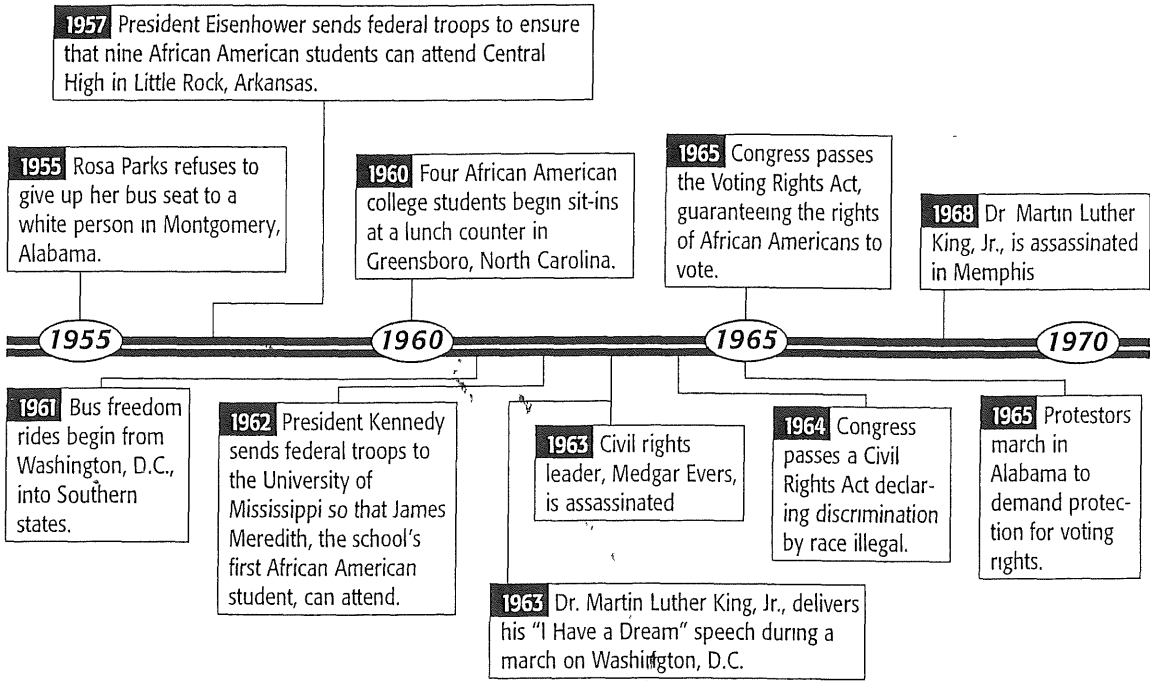
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pD3Vn44F7as>

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★ Time Line Activity (CHAP 16)

Civil Rights Milestones

DIRECTIONS: Use the time line information to answer the questions below about the civil rights movement.



CHAPTER 29

- Describe two situations in which federal troops were sent to enforce the laws against discrimination. When did they occur? _____
- What courageous act by a woman is generally considered the beginning of the modern civil rights movement? _____
- Name two acts passed by Congress in the 1960s. What rights did they protect? _____
- What famous speech given by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., captured the heart of the civil rights movement? When and where did he deliver the speech? _____
- Which two civil rights leaders were assassinated in the 1960s? When were they assassinated? _____



Reteaching Activity

(CHAPTER 16)

The Civil Rights Movement, 1954–1968

The civil rights movement tried different strategies to achieve racial equality and integration. Initially, most African Americans followed Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s path of nonviolent protests, staging sit-ins, peaceful protest marches, and boycotts, as well as mounting legal challenges to unjust practices. Others grew impatient and lashed out in citywide rioting. Some leaders advocated black power and segregation from white society.

DIRECTIONS: Read each statement below. Select from the list the group or individual who could have spoken each statement and write the letters in the appropriate blanks.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| A. Rosa Parks | E. Robert F. Kennedy | I. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. |
| B. Orval Faubus | F. Freedom Riders | J. Black Panthers |
| C. Otto Kerner | G. Thurgood Marshall | K. Benjamin O. Davis, Sr. |
| D. Malcolm Little | H. Student Nonviolent
Coordinating Committee | L. Southern Christian
Leadership Conference |

- _____ 1. "We boarded southbound interstate buses in defiance of segregation laws."
- _____ 2. "I successfully argued *Brown v. Board of Education* in order to challenge school segregation before becoming the first African American Supreme Court justice."
- _____ 3. "I led a commission investigating civil disorder. We concluded that the nation was moving toward two separate societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal."
- _____ 4. "Blacks, rise up and arm yourselves! Black power will defeat our white oppressors!"
- _____ 5. "I took aggressive legal action in order to actively support the civil rights movement."
- _____ 6. "We staged sit-ins in restaurants, intending to desegregate all public facilities."
- _____ 7. "Who could have guessed that my refusal to give up my bus seat would help launch the civil rights movement?"
- _____ 8. "I defied school desegregation by ordering the Arkansas National Guard to keep nine African American students from entering Central High."
- _____ 9. "Our goals were simple: desegregate America and register African American voters."
- _____ 10. "After leaving prison, I joined the Black Muslims and changed my last name to 'X' in honor of my slave ancestors."
- _____ 11. "My promotion to general in World War II broke a color barrier in the armed forces."
- _____ 12. "I penned the 'Letter from a Birmingham Jail' in defense of nonviolent protest."

- 13. Critical Thinking** Which strategy do you think proved more effective over the long term: the nonviolent protests advocated by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., or the militant call to assert black power by any means preached by the Black Panthers? Why?

Important Vocabulary Unit 13: End of the 20th Century and Beginning of the 21st

1. **Apartheid:**

2. **Iran-Contra Affair:**

3. **Persian Gulf War:**

4. **OPEC:**

5. **Glasnost:**

6. **Globalization:**

7. **NAFTA:**

8. **September 11th Attacks:**

9. **Terrorism:**

10. **Saddam Hussein:**
