

Term 1

Definition 1

**Truman Doctrine**

**President Truman's policy of providing economic and military aid to any country threatened by communism or totalitarian ideology**

Term 2

Definition 2

**Vietnamization**

**During the Vietnam War, the U.S. program of turning over to the South Vietnamese government responsibility for waging the conflict, in order to implement withdrawal of U.S. military personnel**

Term 3

Definition 3

**Iron Curtain**

**used by Winston Churchill in 1946 to describe the demarcation between democratic and communist countries**

**Term 4**

**Definition 4**

**Covenant Communities**

**formed based on principles of the Mayflower compact and Puritan religious beliefs**

**Term 5**

**Definition 5**

**Great Awakening**

**Religious movement that swept through Europe and the colonies, led to a rise in evangelical churches in America**

**Term 6**

**Definition 6**

**The Enlightenment**

**period in 17th and 18th centuries when new ideas developed about the rights of people and their relationship with their rulers**

**Term 7**

**Definition 7**

**John Locke**

**This person said all people are free, equal, and have “natural rights”.**

**Term 8**

**Definition 8**

**Common Sense**

**pamphlet that challenged the rule of the King of England over the American colonies**

**Term 9**

**Definition 9**

**Proclamation Act of 1763**

**prohibited settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains**

**Term 10**

**Definition 10**

**First Continental Congress**

**the first meeting where all the colonies (except Georgia) worked together to resist British rule**

**Term 11**

**Definition 11**

**Minutemen**

**Massachusetts colonial militia who fought in the Revolutionary War**

**Term 12**

**Definition 12**

**The first battle of the Revolutionary War**

**Lexington & Concord**

**Term 13**

**Definition 13**

**reasons loyalists were loyal to England**

**had economic and cultural ties**

**Term 14**

**Definition 14**

**Ben Franklin**

**diplomat negotiated the alliance treaty with France during Revolutionary war**

**Term 15**

**Definition 15**

**Articles of Confederation**

**A document established the new government of the U.S. directly after the Revolutionary War (first attempt)**

**Term 16**

**Definition 16**

**characteristics of the Constitution**

**share power between national and state governments, protected rights of states, provided for system of orderly change**

**Term 17**

**Definition 17**

**James Madison**

**Author of the Bill of Rights and also called the "Father of the Constitution"**

**Term 18**

**Definition 18**

**George Mason**

**Author of the Virginia Declaration of Rights, influenced the US Bill of Rights.**

**Term 19**

**Definition 19**

**Democratic-Republicans**

**Group that wanted a weak national government & an agricultural economy**

**Term 20**

**Definition 20**

**John marshall**

**Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, ruled in the marbury v. madison case.**

**Term 21**

**Definition 21**

**Judicial Review**

**The power of the federal courts to declare laws unconstitutional**

Term 22

Definition 22

**Oregon, Florida**

**What lands did America gain because of the War of 1812?**

Term 23

Definition 23

**Monroe Doctrine 1823**

**-Europe should not colonize any American continents in the future.  
-Nations in the Americas are different than those in Europe because they are republics, not monarchies.  
-If European powers tried to impose their system on an independent state in the Western hemisphere, it would be considered a threat to the peace and safety of the United States.**

Term 24

Definition 24

**Cotton Gin**

**this contributed to the spread of the slavery based "cotton kingdom" in the Deep South**



Term 25

Definition 25

**Manifest Destiny**

**it was America's destiny to stretch  
from the Atlantic to the Pacific**

Term 26

Definition 26

**Presidential Veto**

**The power granted to the President to  
prevent passage of legislation**

Term 27

Definition 27

**Panic of 1837**

**economic situation that resulted from  
reckless speculation that led to bank  
failures and dissatisfaction with the  
use of state banks as depositories for  
public funds**

**Term 28**

**Definition 28**

**Andrew Jackson**

**President who did not trust the Bank of the US- believed it was undemocratic and a tool of the Eastern elite**

**Term 29**

**Definition 29**

**Compromise of 1850**

**California admitted as a free state, new Southwestern territories from Mexico could decide on their own, in exchange, South gets Fugitive Slave Laws**

**Term 30**

**Definition 30**

**The Great Compromise**

**This called for a two-house legislature in US Congress**

**Term 31**

**Definition 31**

**Federal Reserve**

**Agency that creates monetary policy decisions & controls the supply of money and credit to expand or contract economic growth.**

**Term 32**

**Definition 32**

**Reagan Revolution**

**in recognition of the political realignment both within and beyond the U.S. in favor of his brand of conservatism and his faith in free markets**

**Term 33**

**Definition 33**

**Sally Ride**

**the first female American astronaut.**

Term 34

Definition 34

**John F. Kennedy**

**President who pledged increased support for the American space program. The race to the moon continued through the 1960s.**

Term 35

Definition 35

**United States Supreme Court**

**included women and minorities, such as Sandra Day O'Connor, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, and Clarence Thomas.**

Term 36

Definition 36

**Voting Rights Act 1965**

- **The act outlawed literacy tests.**
- **Federal registrars were sent to the South to register voters.**
- **The act resulted in an increase in African American voters.**
- **President Johnson played an important role in the passage of the act.**

**Term 37**

**Definition 37**

**Civil Rights Act of 1964**

**The act that prohibited discrimination based on race, color, religion, gender, or national origin.**

**Term 38**

**Definition 38**

**17th Amendment**

**Direct election of Senators**

**Term 39**

**Definition 39**

**18th Amendment**

**Prohibited the consumption or sale of alcohol in the US (later repealed)**

**Term 40**

**Definition 40**

**1963 March on Washington**

**Participants were inspired by the “I Have a Dream” speech given by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and helped influence public opinion to support civil rights legislation.**

**Term 41**

**Definition 41**

**NAACP**

**Challenged segregation in the South through a series of court cases**

**Term 42**

**Definition 42**

**Brown V. Board of Education**

**Supreme Court decision that segregated schools are unequal and must desegregate**

**Term 43**

**Definition 43**

**Ronald Reagan**

**This person challenged moral legitimacy of the Soviet Union, for example, in a speech at the Berlin Wall (“Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!”)**

**Term 44**

**Definition 44**

**Gorbachev’s glasnost and perestroika**

**openness and economic restructuring (in reference to changing the the Soviet )**

**Term 45**

**Definition 45**

**Reasons for the collapse of the Soviet Union**

- Increasing Soviet military expenses to compete with the United States
- Rising nationalism in Soviet republics
- Fast-paced reforms—market economy
- Economic inefficiency

Term 46

Definition 46

JFK

**This person was assassinated in 1963 in Dallas, Texas, in an event that shook the nation's confidence and began a period of internal strife and divisiveness**

Term 47

Definition 47

JFK

**Who said "pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and the success of liberty."**

Term 48

Definition 48

Cold War

**The heavy military expenditures throughout the \_\_\_\_\_ benefited Virginia's economy proportionately more than any other state, especially in Hampton Roads, home to several large naval and air bases,**



Term 49

Definition 49

**McCarthyism**

**played on American fears of communism by recklessly accusing many American governmental officials and other citizens of being communists, based on flimsy or no evidence**

Term 50

Definition 50

**Alger Hiss and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg**

**convicted of spying for the Soviet Union and the construction of nuclear weapons by the Soviets, using technical secrets obtained through spying, increased domestic fears of communism.**

Term 51

Definition 51

**Bay of Pigs**

**an attempt to invade Cuba and overthrow Castro. The invasion .**

Term 52

Definition 52

**NATO**

**formed as a defensive alliance among  
the United States and western  
European countries to prevent a  
Soviet invasion of Western Europe.**

Term 53

Definition 53

**The United Nations**

**formed near the end of World War II to  
create a body for the nations of the  
world to try to prevent future global  
wars.**

Term 54

Definition 54

**Marshall Plan**

**A massive financial aid to rebuild  
European economies and prevent the  
spread of communism.**

Term 55

Definition 55

**Japan**

**Following defeat, this Pacific country was occupied by American forces. It soon adopted a democratic form of government, resumed self-government, and became a strong ally of the United States.**

Term 56

Definition 56

**Germany**

**The end of World War II found Soviet forces occupying most of Eastern and Central Europe and the eastern portion of this country.**

Term 57

Definition 57

**Why were Japanese placed in internment camps?**

- Strong anti-Japanese prejudice on the West Coast**
- False belief that Japanese Americans were aiding the enemy**

**Term 58**

**Definition 58**

**Rationing**

**This was used to maintain supply of essential products to the war effort and front lines.**

**Term 59**

**Definition 59**

**Nuremburg Trials**

**- Nazi leaders and others were convicted of war crimes. - emphasized individual responsibility for actions during a war, regardless of orders received. -led to increased demand for a Jewish homeland.**

**Term 60**

**Definition 60**

**Victims of the Nazi holocaust**

- Jews**
- Poles**
- Slavs**
- Gypsies**
- “Undesirables”**

**Term 61**

**Definition 61**

**Final Solution**

**Germany's decision to exterminate all Jews**

**Term 62**

**Definition 62**

**Bataan Death March**

**American POWs suffered brutal treatment by the Japanese after surrender of the Philippines.**

**Term 63**

**Definition 63**

**Geneva Conention**

**attempted to ensure the humane treatment of prisoners of war by establishing rules to be followed by all nations.**

**Term 64**

**Definition 64**

**Navajo**

**Communication codes of this native group were used (oral, not written language; impossible for the Japanese to break).**

**Term 65**

**Definition 65**

**battle at El Alamin**

**German forces threatening to seize Egypt and the Suez Canal were defeated by the British.**

**Term 66**

**Definition 66**

**Japan**

**Following Pearl Harbor, this country invaded the Philippines and Indonesia and planned to invade both Australia and Hawaii.**

**Term 67**

**Definition 67**

**Defeat Hitler First strategy**

**strategy where most American military resources were targeted for Europe.**

**Term 68**

**Definition 68**

**Lincoln-Douglas debates**

**The 2 candidates for the U.S. Senate in Illinois in 1858 who participated in a series of debates?**

**Term 69**

**Definition 69**

**FDR**

**Who said: "Its like lending a garden hose to a next-door neighbor whose house is on fire." about the Lend-Lease Act?**

Term 70

Definition 70

**Lend-Lease Act**

**Act that gave the president authority to sell or lend equipment to countries to defend themselves against the Axis powers.**

Term 71

Definition 71

**Social Security Act**

**New Deal program that offered safeguards for workers and provided unemployment assistance**

Term 72

Definition 72

**FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.)**

**New Deal program that corrected unsound banking and investment practices and insured people's deposits in the bank**



Term 73

Definition 73

**The New Deal**

**This program created during the Great Depression changed the role of the government to a more active participant in solving problems**

Term 74

Definition 74

**Impact of the Great Depression**

- **Unemployment and homelessness**
- **Collapse of the financial system (bank closings)**
- **Decline in demand for goods**

Term 75

Definition 75

**Causes of the Great Depression**

- **collapse of stock prices**
- **buying stock on credit**
- **collapse of the nation's banks**
- **high protective tariffs**

**Term 76**

**Definition 76**

**-Virginia statute of Religious Freedom  
-Virginia Declaration of Rights**

**What two Virginia Documents were cited when creating the Bill of Rights?**

**Term 77**

**Definition 77**

**James Madison**

**“Father of the Constitution”  
– Madison, a Virginian and a brilliant political philosopher, often led the debate and kept copious notes of the proceedings**

**Term 78**

**Definition 78**

**Three-fifths Compromise**

**• Placated the Southern states by counting slaves as three-fifths of the population when determining representation in the United States House of Representatives**

Term 79

Definition 79

**The Great Compromise**

- **Balanced power between large and small states by creating a Senate, where each state has two senators, and a House of Representatives, where membership is based on population**

Term 80

Definition 80

**Marbury v. Madison**

**Court case which established the court's power of Judicial Review**

Term 81

Definition 81

**McCulloch v. Maryland**

**Established the concept of implied powers in this court case involving the taxation of a Federal bank**

**Term 82**

**Definition 82**

**Election of 1800**

**won by Thomas Jefferson, was the first American presidential election in which power was peacefully transferred from one political party to another.**

**Term 83**

**Definition 83**

**Louisiana Purchase**

**Thomas Jefferson, as president in 1803, purchased the huge track of land from France, which doubled the size of the United States overnight.**

**Term 84**

**Definition 84**

**Mexican War**

**• The American victory in this war during the 1840s led to the acquisition of an enormous territory that included the present-day states of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of Colorado and New Mexico.**

Term 85

Definition 85

**War of 1812**

**British interference with American shipping and western expansionism fueled the call for a declaration of this war.**

Term 86

Definition 86

**Characteristics of the election of Andrew Jackson, "age of the Common Man"**

- heightened emphasis on equality in the political process for adult white males**
- the rise of interest group politics and sectional issues**
- a changing style of campaigning**
- increased voter participation.**

Term 87

Definition 87

**North**

**The industrial \_\_\_\_\_ favored high protective tariffs to protect Northern manufactured goods from foreign competition.**

**Term 88**

**Definition 88**

**Missouri Compromise (1820)**

**draw an east-west line through the Louisiana Purchase, with slavery prohibited above the line and allowed below, except that slavery was allowed in Missouri, north of the line.**

**Term 89**

**Definition 89**

**Nat Turner and Gabriel Prosser**

**Slave revolts in Virginia, led by these two slaves fed white Southerners' fears about slave rebellions and led to harsh laws in the South against fugitive slaves**

**Term 90**

**Definition 90**

**Garrison and The Liberator**

**increasingly viewed the institution of slavery as a violation of Christian principles and argued for its abolition**

**Term 91**

**Definition 91**

**Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Susan B. Anthony**

**Women associated with the Women's suffrage movement and Seneca Falls Convention**

**Term 92**

**Definition 92**

**Emancipation Proclamation**

**issued after the battle of Antietam, freeing the slaves in rebelling territories.**

**Term 93**

**Definition 93**

**Robert E. Lee**

**Confederate general of the Army of Northern Virginia (he opposed secession, but did not believe the Union should be held together by force), who urged Southerners to accept defeat and unite as Americans again, when some Southerners wanted to fight on after Appomattox**

**Term 94**

**Definition 94**

**Lincoln's beliefs:**

**That the US was "One nation," not a collection of sovereign states. Believed all men are created equal, and the government was created " Of the people, by the people, for the people."**

**Term 95**

**Definition 95**

**Northeast and Midwest**

**Which two regions emerged after the civil war with strong and growing industrial economies, laying the foundation for the sweeping industrialization of the nation?**

**Term 96**

**Definition 96**

**Square Deal**

**Teddy Roosevelt's domestic program was formed upon three basic ideas: conservation of natural resources, control of corporations, and consumer protection.**



Term 97

Definition 97

**New Freedom**

**Woodrow Wilson's government program he promoted while he was running for president that promoted less government regulations.**

Term 98

Definition 98

**Open Door Policy**

**Secretary of State John Hay proposed a policy that would give all nations equal trading rights in China.**

Term 99

Definition 99

**Dollar Diplomacy**

**President Taft urged American banks and businesses to invest in Latin America. He promised that the United States would step in if unrest threatened their investments.**

**Term 100**

**Definition 100**

**Federalists**

**Political party led by John Adams and Alexander Hamilton, typically believed in a strong national government and commercial economy.**

**Term 101**

**Definition 101**

**Anti-Federalists**

**Political party that believed in a weak national government and an agricultural economy. They were supported by farmers, artisans, and frontier settlers in the South.**