

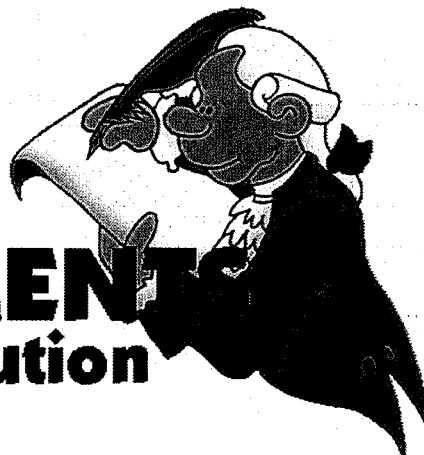
Activity #1:

Name that Amendment

Write the number of the amendment described on the blank next to each statement.

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|-----------|--|-----------|---|
| <u>6</u> | 1. Guarantees the right to a speedy trial. | <u>6</u> | 15. Gives us the right to confront our accusers when charged with a criminal offense. |
| <u>24</u> | 2. Outlaws paying a tax as a condition for voting. | <u>5</u> | 16. Prohibits being forced to give testimony that might implicate oneself in a crime. |
| <u>25</u> | 3. Sets out the Presidential succession to office and a Vice-Presidential vacancy. | <u>20</u> | 17. Explains the dates that Congress will convene and the President will take office, and what will happen if the President-elect dies. |
| <u>8</u> | 4. Protects against excessive bails and cruel and unusual punishment. | <u>1</u> | 18. Guarantees freedom of the press. |
| <u>6</u> | 5. Guarantees representation in criminal proceedings. | <u>5</u> | 19. Prohibits trying someone twice for the same offense. |
| <u>1</u> | 6. Guarantees the right to vote to all persons without reference to race, color, or previous servitude. | <u>21</u> | 20. Repealed the 18 th Amendment. |
| <u>3</u> | 7. Protects us from having to keep troops in our homes in peacetime. | <u>90</u> | 21. States that the people of the United States retain certain unenumerated rights that cannot be taken away. |
| <u>13</u> | 8. Forbids slavery in the U.S. | <u>6</u> | 22. Guarantees that one must be told the charges if arrested. |
| <u>27</u> | 9. Congressional pay raises will not go into effect until after the next congressional election. | <u>1</u> | 23. Protects freedom of religion and speech. |
| <u>10</u> | 10. Says that powers not delegated to the national government, and not prohibited to the States, belong to the States. | <u>2</u> | 24. Gives right to bear arms. |
| <u>18</u> | 11. Prohibited the sale, manufacture, transportation, importation, and exportation of all intoxicating liquors in the United States. | <u>14</u> | 25. Guarantees the rights of all citizens born or naturalized in the U.S. |
| <u>22</u> | 12. Stipulates that a President can serve no more than two elected terms. | <u>26</u> | 26. Lowers voting age from 21 to 18. |
| <u>1</u> | 13. Provides for the right to petition the government. | <u>16</u> | 27. Established individual income tax. |
| <u>17</u> | 14. Changes the way we elect our U.S. Senators in each State. | <u>19</u> | 28. Extended the right to vote to women. |
| | | <u>4</u> | 29. Protects against unreasonable searches and seizures by law officers. |
| | | <u>14</u> | 30. Contains the equal protection clause. |
| | | <u>1</u> | 31. Provides for freedom of expression. |
| | | <u>1</u> | 32. Provides for the right to assemble. |

AMENDMENTS to the Constitution



Activity #2: Individuals and Leaders

Presidents:

<i>Carter</i>	<i>Ford</i>	<i>Hoover</i>	<i>Jefferson</i>	<i>Johnson, Lyndon</i>	<i>Kennedy</i>
<i>Lincoln</i>	<i>Monroe</i>	<i>Nixon</i>	<i>Wilson</i>	<i>Truman</i>	<i>Reagan</i>
	<i>Roosevelt, Teddy</i>		<i>Roosevelt, F.D.</i>		

1. He pardoned President Nixon for his offenses in the Watergate Affair. Consequently, he was not reelected in 1976. Ford
2. His purchase of Louisiana caused quite a stir among strict constructionists who believed the President did not have the power to acquire new lands. Jefferson
3. His New Deal sought to relieve the problems of the Great Depression by government intervention in creating jobs and reforming the economy. FDR
4. His "Doctrine" closed the Americas to further colonization by Europe, and made the U.S. the "Protector of the Western Hemisphere." Monroe
5. European leaders rejected his "Fourteen Points," opting instead for the Treaty of Versailles which punished Germany for its role in WWI. Wilson
6. He resisted "direct relief" in solving the Great Depression, believing the economy would right itself and fearing dependence on welfare. Hoover
7. Among his achievements were "taking" the Panama Canal, adding his "corollary" to the Monroe Doctrine, and busting bad trusts. Teddy Roosevelt
8. His foreign policy concerned "human rights;" he signed the Panama Canal treaty and helped Mideast peace with the Camp David Accords. Carter
9. He helped to "preserve the union" with the Emancipation Proclamation, suspending Habeas Corpus, and creating a "10% Plan" for reconstruction. Lincoln
10. His "doctrine" said that the U.S. would provide military and economic aid to any free people resisting the spread of communism. Truman
11. His programs under the "Great Society" plan were meant to fight poverty by teaching people skills, providing housing and health care. Johnson
12. His economic plan, which cut government spending while increasing money spent on defense, caused huge deficits for the U.S. budget. Reagan
13. Despite achievements in détente with China and the USSR, his actions in the Watergate cover-up caused him to resign before impeachment. Nixon
14. Before his assassination, he created the Peace Corps, blockaded Cuba, signed a nuclear test ban and led the nation toward a "New Frontier." Kennedy

Women:

<i>Addams, Jane</i>	<i>Anthony, Susan B.,</i>	<i>Brown, Linda</i>	<i>Carson, Rachel</i>	<i>Dix, Dorothea</i>	<i>Friedan, Betty</i>
<i>Parks, Rosa</i>	<i>Sanger, Margaret</i>	<i>Stanton, Eliza</i>	<i>Stowe, Harriet</i>		<i>Tarbell, Ida</i>

1. Her book, the Feminine Mystique, argued that women were unfairly kept from opportunities as housewives and mothers. Betty Friedan
2. She advocated the use of birth control and helped to found Planned Parenthood, to protect women from numerous pregnancies. Margaret Sanger
3. She helped start the settlement house movement by establishing Hull House, which provided services to the poor and immigrants of Chicago. Jane Addams
4. Her refusal to "move to the back of the bus" caused African-American leaders to mount the successful Montgomery Bus Boycott. Rosa Parks
5. The Supreme Court's decision in her case allowed her and other black children to be integrated into Southern schools. Linda Brown
6. In tribute to this women's suffrage leader, the 19th amendment giving women the right to vote was named for her. Susan B. Anthony
7. She helped organize the Seneca Falls Convention, and helped to draft the Declaration of Sentiments, which declared men and women equal. Elizabeth Stanton
8. Her book, Silent Spring, warned against the dangers of pesticides on the environment; her work started the environmental movement. Rachel Carson
9. She helped to convince many Northerners to oppose slavery by writing the book, Uncle Tom's Cabin. Harriet Beecher Stowe
10. Her concern for the mentally-ill and prisoners caused state reforms in building of asylums and practicing rehabilitation in jails. Dorothea Dix
11. This muckraking writer exposed the corrupt practices of John D. Rockefeller in her book, The History of the Standard Oil Company. Ida Tarbell

Notable Americans:

<i>Carnegie, Andrew</i>	<i>Chavez, Cesar</i>	<i>Debs, Eugene</i>	<i>DuBois, W.E.B</i>	<i>Garrison, William L</i>
<i>Gompers, Samuel</i>	<i>King, Martin Luther</i>	<i>Levitt, William</i>	<i>Marshall, John</i>	<i>Rockefeller, John D</i>
<i>Scopes, John</i>	<i>Sinclair, Upton</i>	<i>Warren, Earl</i>	<i>Washington, Booker T.</i>	<i>X, Malcolm</i>

1. His trial for teaching evolution in Tennessee showed the conflict between traditional and modern values during the 1920's.
John Scopes
2. He helped to found the American Federation of Labor, a union of skilled workers using the strike and collective bargaining as weapons.
Samuel Gompers
3. This man led the Socialist Party in America, believing that the government should operate businesses to protect labor and the consumer.
Eugene Debs
4. He helped Mexican migrant workers by organizing a labor union and calling for boycotts on crops.
Cesar Chavez
5. One of his developments of cheap, affordable homes housed many veterans returning from WWII.
William Levitt
6. In the early 1800's, the decisions of this Supreme Court Chief justice expanded the Court's power; Marbury v. Madison created judicial review.
John Marshall
7. In the 1960's, the decisions of this Supreme Court Chief justice expanded the rights of accused people; Miranda v. Arizona is one example.
Earl Warren
8. In the 1950 and 1960's, he advocated non-violence and civil disobedience to fight segregation and gain equality.
MLK
9. His abolitionist newspaper, The Liberator, called for the immediate emancipation of all slaves prior to the Civil War.
William Lloyd Garrison
10. This muckraker wrote, The Jungle, a book which exposed unsanitary conditions in the meat-packing industry.
Upton Sinclair
11. This African-American leader called for separatism among American blacks, helping to begin the movement called, "Black Power."
Malcolm X
12. This "Robber Baron" rose from rags to riches as the owner of a steel monopoly; he later left his fortune to charity and created a music hall.
Andrew Carnegie
13. This black leader in the late 1800's believed freed-slaves should first compete economically for equality, before demand equal political rights.
Booker T. Washington
14. His Standard Oil Company monopolized the oil industry; a "center" is named for this "Captain of Industry."
John D. Rockefeller
15. Despite Jim Crow laws, this founder of the NAACP called for African Americans to fight for equality.
W.E.B. Dubois

Foreign Leaders:

<i>Castro</i>	<i>Chiang Kai Shek</i>	<i>Ho Chi Minh</i>	<i>Gorbachev</i>
<i>Stalin</i>	<i>Hussein, Saddam</i>	<i>Hitler</i>	<i>Churchill</i>

1. As a fascist leader, he built Germany's military and economy, leading to aggression against the allied powers at the start of WWII.
Hitler
2. The U.S. supported this leader's fight against communism in China; he was forced to flee with his followers to Taiwan following surrender.
Chiang Kai Shek
3. He led his armies into Kuwait, only to be forced from Kuwait by U.N. coalition forces led by the U.S. and President George H.W. Bush.
Saddam Hussein
4. His communist Viet Cong were effective in carrying on a guerrilla war against the U.S. for the control of South Vietnam.
Ho Chi Minh
5. In 1959, this leader seized control in Cuba, making it the first communist country in the Western Hemisphere.
Castro
6. This Soviet leader improved relations by initiating the policies of perestroika and glasnost, leading to the end of the Cold War.
Gorbachev
7. This Soviet leader led the tremendous Russian effort to defeat Hitler in WWII; he also signed the Yalta Agreements with FDR.
Stalin
8. He was an ally of America during WWII; this British leader warned that an "iron curtain" had descended over Europe following the war.
Churchill

Activity #3: Supreme Court Cases

Directions: Match the Supreme Court case with its appropriate description.

1. F Marbury v. Madison

2. N Dred Scott v. Sanford

3. J Munn v. Illinois

4. L Plessy v. Ferguson

5. K Schenk v. U.S.

6. A Schechter Poultry v. U.S.

7. I Korematsu v. U.S.

8. C Brown v. Board of Ed.

9. B Engle v. Vitale

10. H Gideon v. Wainwright

11. D Miranda v. Arizona

12. E New York Times v. U.S.

13. O Roe v. Wade

14. G McCulloch v. Maryland

15. M Tinker v. Des Moines

A. Court found NRA was unconstitutional, led the way to dismantling of New Deal programs like the AAA.

B. Ruled that any school prayer in public schools violates 1st amendment "separation of church and state."

C. Decision that segregation violated the 14th amendment clause of "equal protection."

D. A result of this case is ruling that police must read those accused of crimes their constitutional rights.

E. Government tried to argue that they should not release the "Pentagon Papers" due to national security, court did not agree.

F. Set precedent of "judicial review", as a result the Supreme Court had the power to declare laws and policies unconstitutional.

G. Declared that congress had the right to create a national bank based on the elastic clause of the Constitution.

H. Held that all defendants must be provided legal counsel if they cannot afford one.

I. Upheld Roosevelt's executive decision 9066 creating internment camps during WWII.

J. Established that business could be regulated if the people's interests are at stake.

K. Decision in this case stated that a person's right to freedom of speech could be limited if it was a case of "clear and present danger."

L. Legalized segregation as long as facilities were "separate but equal."

M. In a 7-2 decision, the Court ruled that students had the right to wear armbands protesting the Vietnam War under their 1st amendment rights.

N. Decision that held slaves were property and could there not sue in court, heightened tensions between the North and South.

O. Explained that under the 14th amendment due process clause women had the right to privacy and therefore could have abortions.

Activity #4: Last Chance Review

<i>14th Amendment</i>	<i>Declaration of Independence</i>	<i>Political Parties</i>	<i>Self-Incrimination</i>
<i>Northwest Ordinance</i>	<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>	<i>Judicial Review</i>	<i>Popular Sovereignty</i>
<i>Fugitive Slave Law</i>	<i>Amendment Process</i>	<i>Commander in Chief</i>	<i>Louisiana Purchase</i>
<i>Constitution</i>	<i>Manifest Destiny</i>	<i>Unwritten Constitution</i>	<i>Bicameral Legislature</i>
<i>Dred Scott</i>	<i>Writs of Assistance</i>	<i>Trail of Tears</i>	<i>Sedition Act</i>
<i>Strict Constructionists</i>	<i>Anti-Federalists</i>	<i>Bill of Rights</i>	<i>Articles of Confederation</i>
<i>Impressment</i>	<i>Life Term</i>	<i>Monroe Doctrine</i>	<i>John Marshall</i>
<i>Marbury v. Madison</i>	<i>Missouri Compromise</i>	<i>Abolitionism</i>	<i>Dorothea Dix</i>
<i>Elastic Clause</i>	<i>Elizabeth Cady Stanton</i>	<i>Federalism</i>	<i>Whiskey Rebellion</i>
<i>Secession</i>	<i>Neutrality</i>	<i>Electoral College</i>	<i>Reconstruction</i>
<i>Grandfather Clause</i>	<i>House of Burgesses</i>	<i>Jim Crow Laws</i>	<i>Great Compromise</i>

1. This was the representative assembly established in colonial Virginia House of Burgesses
2. This document states that men have rights to be protected by governments _____
3. These general British search warrants helped cause the American Revolution Writs of Assistance
4. This first U.S. government was made weak to prevent abuses like Parliament's Articles of Confederation
5. This law was passed to create a system for admitting new states into the Union Northwest Ordinance
6. Representation in Congress was settled by this Compromise Great Compromise
7. This is the written rules for governing; the government must follow it Constitution
8. This allows Congress to stretch its delegated powers to make necessary laws Elastic Clause
9. This system of government divides power between the states and federal government Federalism
10. This part of the Constitution allows for change and flexibility over time Amendment Process
11. The President assumes this role when he directs the U.S. military Commander in Chief
12. Federal judges serve this, to avoid public influence on their decisions Life Term
13. This is the Supreme Court's power to declare a law unconstitutional Judicial Review
14. This is the indirect method of electing the President Electoral College
15. These parts of our government were created through tradition and custom Unwritten Constitution
16. Our Congress-the House and the Senate-is an example of this Bicameral Legislature
17. Washington sent troops to quell this, to show the new government was strong Whiskey Rebellion
18. Political differences between Hamilton and Jefferson caused these to form Political Parties
19. Besides warning against alliances, Washington favored this foreign policy Neutrality
20. The Federalists created this unconstitutional act prohibiting criticism of the government Sedition Act
21. These believe that the government can only act according to delegated powers Strict Constructionist
22. These politicians opposed ratification of the Constitution, fearing abuse by the fed. Government Anti-federalist
23. These first ten amendments to the Constitution protect your freedoms Bill of Rights
24. This is your right not to provide evidence against yourself Self-incrimination
25. This was the British practice of forcing American sailors to work on British ships Impressment
26. This action by President Jefferson caused a constitutional crises Louisiana Purchase
27. This foreign policy warned Europe against colonizing the Americas Monroe Doctrine
28. He was the Supreme Court Chief Justice who established the Court's power of judicial review John Marshall
29. This case established the Supreme Court's power of judicial review Marbury v. Madison
30. This compromise brought a free and slave state into the Union Missouri Compromise
31. This reform movement sought the immediate emancipation of the slaves Abolitionism
32. She supported asylums for the mentally ill and rehabilitation for prisoners Dorothea Dix
33. She helped organize the Seneca Falls Convention for women's rights Elizabeth Cady Stanton
34. This policy allowed the people of a territory to decide if they wanted slavery Popular Sovereignty
35. This law forced escaped slaves back to the south Fugitive Slave Law
36. His suit for freedom was denied by the Supreme Court, because he was considered property Dred Scott
37. The southern states did this in reaction to Lincoln's election Secede
38. This event happened as a result of the removal of Native Americans to the west Trail of Tears
39. The was the American belief that the U.S. should expand westward Manifest Destiny
40. This period after the Civil War brought the southern states back into the union Reconstruction
41. This guarantees all citizens "equal protection under the law" 14th Amendment
42. This voting restriction kept freed slaves from voting in southern states Grandfather Clause
43. The Supreme Court legalized segregation in this case Plessy v. Ferguson
44. This was the system of legal segregation throughout the South Jim Crow Laws

Activity #4: Last Chance Review

<i>Dawes Act</i>	<i>Interstate Commerce Commission</i>	<i>Andrew Carnegie</i>	<i>Sherman Antitrust Act</i>
<i>Trusts</i>	<i>Samuel Gompers</i>	<i>Jane Addams</i>	<i>Populist Party</i>
<i>National Origins Act</i>	<i>Political Machines</i>	<i>W.E.B. DuBois</i>	<i>Yellow Journalism</i>
<i>Open Door policy</i>	<i>Muckrakers</i>	<i>Income Tax</i>	<i>Teddy Roosevelt</i>
<i>Third Parties</i>	<i>19th Amendment</i>	<i>Fourteen Points</i>	<i>Treaty of Versailles</i>
<i>Prohibition</i>	<i>Harlem Renaissance</i>	<i>Nativism</i>	<i>Great Depression</i>
<i>New Deal</i>	<i>Court-Packing</i>	<i>Wagner Act</i>	<i>Lend-Lease Act</i>
<i>Japanese Internment</i>	<i>Atomic Bomb</i>	<i>Marshall Plan</i>	<i>McCarthyism</i>
<i>Little Rock 9</i>	<i>Black Power</i>	<i>Great Society</i>	<i>Earl Warren</i>
<i>Betty Friedan</i>	<i>Watergate Scandal</i>	<i>Détente</i>	<i>Reaganomics</i>
<i>Cuba</i>	<i>Bill Clinton</i>	<i>NAFTA</i>	<i>Federal Reserve</i>

1. President Eisenhower dispatched troops to protect them in integration Little Rock
2. Severe economic decline on Wall Street, industry, and agriculture in the 1930's Great Depression
3. Political organizations which held control of city politics using patronage Political Machines
4. This act established quotas, restricting immigration in the 1920's National Origin Act
5. This trade agreement between the U.S., Canada, and Mexico eliminated tariffs NAFTA
6. He led the Supreme Court in expanding rights of the accused like Miranda Warren Court
7. This was Woodrow Wilson's plan to end WWI using "peace without victory" Treaty of Versailles
8. This was how FDR responded to the Supreme Court's opposition to the New Deal Court-Packing
9. This law divided reservation land among Plains Indian families, attempting assimilation Dawes Act
10. This act tried to restore competition in business; monopolies got around it Sherman Anti-Trust Act
11. He was impeached for lying under oath, though acquitted and not removed from office Clinton
12. The Red Scare of the 50's prompted this witchhunt for communists in government McCarthyism
13. Malcolm X was a leader in this movement, favoring empowering African Americans Black Power
14. This was the first regulatory agency in U.S.; it set railroad prices for farmers F.C.C.
15. This law guarantees unions the right to organize and use collective bargaining Wagner Act
16. He monopolized the steel industry, but practiced philanthropy in retirement Carnegie
17. She created Hull House, a settlement house to help the urban poor Jane Addams
18. This was Lyndon B. Johnson's plan to fight a war on poverty in the 1960's Great Society
19. This sensationalized reporting caused the U.S. to enter the Spanish-American War Yellow Journalism
20. This "third party" demanded reforms that would help farmers and workers Populist
21. She wrote, "Feminine Mystique" criticizing a women's role as a housewife Betty Friedan
22. This was Nixon's policy easing Cold War tensions; SALT treaties included Détente
23. Nixon covered up this scandal, but resigned before impeachment Watergate
24. Truman decided to use this weapon to prevent invading Japan and end WWII quickly Atomic Bomb
25. These writers and journalists exposed corruption during Progressivism Muckrakers
26. He was a "trustbuster" and conservationist as President T. Roosevelt
27. This act lent weapons to Britain in WWII; making the U.S. the arsenal of democracy Lend Lease
28. This treaty ending WWI, was rejected by the Senate over League membership Treaty of Versailles
29. This was Reagan's plan to stimulate the economy, but caused huge deficits Regenomics
30. This was the U.S. plan to rebuild the economies after WWII Marshall Plan
31. He challenged racial discrimination, not accepting economic competition W.E.B. DuBois
32. This was FDR's plan to end the Depression with "relief, recovery, and reform" New Deal
33. This imperialistic policy gained U.S. access to China's huge markets Open Door
34. These monopolies reduced competition by combining companies Trusts
35. He founded the American Federation of Labor of skilled workers in craft unions Samuel Gompers
36. This was the belief that "America if for Americans," native-born WASPs Nativism
37. This tax was based on a person's ability to pay; it's a progressive reform Income Tax
38. This system regulated the nation's money supply using interest rates Federal Reserve
39. Kennedy created a naval blockade against this nation harboring Soviet missiles Cuba
40. This amendment gained women suffrage after battling since Seneca Falls 19th
41. This was a movement of African American arts in the 1920's Harlem Renaissance
42. This action was taken by the government to prevent sabotage on the West coast during WWII Japanese Internment
43. This was the banning of alcoholic beverages in the U.S.; people drank anyway 18th Prohibition
44. These political organizations demand reforms which the major parties adopt Third Parties

Activity #5: Really Last Chance Review

<i>Flexibility</i>	<i>Public Schools</i>	<i>Missouri Compromise</i>	<i>Writ of Habeas Corpus</i>
<i>Black Codes</i>	<i>3/5 Compromise</i>	<i>Presidential Pardon</i>	<i>Congressional Committee</i>
<i>Democracy</i>	<i>Nullification</i>	<i>Primary Elections</i>	<i>American Fed. Of Labor</i>
<i>Lobbyists</i>	<i>Erie Canal</i>	<i>Loose Constructionist</i>	<i>Boston Tea Party</i>
<i>Taxation</i>	<i>John D. Rockefeller</i>	<i>Salutary Neglect</i>	<i>William Jennings Bryan</i>
<i>Due Process</i>	<i>Spoils System</i>	<i>Federalist Papers</i>	<i>Alexander Hamilton</i>
<i>Sectionalism</i>	<i>Judicial Branch</i>	<i>Dawes Act</i>	<i>Social Darwinism</i>
<i>Cabinet</i>	<i>Chief Diplomat</i>	<i>Andrew Jackson</i>	<i>Joint Committee</i>

1. People exercise power in this form of government; everyone has a say Democracy
2. This was Britain's policy for their colonies, allowing self-rule Salutary Neglect
3. This event was the first time colonists destroyed British property Tea Party
4. This important power was denied to the Articles of Confederation government Taxation
5. This "deal" settled the issue of slave representation for the Constitution 3/5th Compromise
6. These parts of Congress weed out bad bills by holding hearings Congressional Committee
7. These people meet with Congress members to sway their votes Lobbyists
8. By signing treaties, the president practices this role Chief Diplomat
9. These heads of the executive departments advise the president Cabinet
10. These elections are used to determine a party's nominee from many Primary elections
11. This branch of the government interprets the law Judicial
12. President Ford used this executive check on the judicial branch Pardoned Nixon
13. This government concept allows the government to change with changing times Flexibility
14. This is your right against unfair practices against the government Due Process
15. These essays convinced many Americans to ratify the Constitution The Federalist Papers
16. This Secretary of Treasury helped to repay our war debt with a whiskey tax Alexander Hamilton
17. This type of person believes the government can use "implied powers" Loose Constructionist
18. This waterway was built as part of the Transportation Revolution Erie Canal
19. This system allows a new president to replace all appointees Spoils System
20. South Carolina threatened this by not enforcing the federal tariff Nullification
21. Horace Mann advocated this educational reform during the 1840's Public Schools
22. This was putting the interest of your region above the nation as a whole Sectionalism
23. One free and one slave state were admitted by this compromise Missouri Compromise
24. Abraham Lincoln suspended this during the Civil War Habeas Corpus
25. Southern states passed these to restrict the freedmen's rights Black Codes
26. This act divided up Indian reservations among native families Dawes Act
27. This Robber Baron controlled Standard Oil Co.'s monopoly Rockefeller
28. This labor union fought for "bread and butter" issues like more pay American Federation of Labor
29. This was the belief in the survival of the fittest businesses Social Darwinism
30. He was the populist candidate in 1896, favoring "free silver" William Jennings Bryan
31. He was president during the "Age of the Common Man" Andrew Jackson
32. Congress uses this type of committee to form compromise bills Joint Committee

Activity #5: Really Last Chance Review

<i>Boss Tweed</i>	<i>Isolationism</i>	<i>Good Neighbor Policy</i>	<i>Korematsu v. U.S.</i>
<i>G.I. Bill</i>	<i>Levittown</i>	<i>Overspeculation</i>	<i>Brown v. Board of Ed.</i>
<i>Lusitania</i>	<i>Oil Embargo</i>	<i>Susan B. Anthony</i>	<i>Strategic Def. Initiative</i>
<i>Panama Canal</i>	<i>Open Door Policy</i>	<i>New Immigrants</i>	<i>Booker T. Washington</i>
<i>Assimilation</i>	<i>Kent State University</i>	<i>Women's Liberation</i>	<i>Americans w/ Disabilities Act</i>
<i>Subsidies</i>	<i>John F. Kennedy</i>	<i>Camp David Accords</i>	<i>Direct Election of Senators</i>
<i>Korea</i>	<i>Fascism</i>	<i>Roosevelt Corollary</i>	<i>Unrestricted Submarine Warfare</i>
<i>FDIC</i>	<i>Cold War</i>	<i>D-Day</i>	<i>Sunbelt</i>

1. These immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe came after 1860 New Immigrants
2. Immigrants did this to fit into American culture; learning English is an example Assimilation
3. He led Tammany Hall, New York's powerful political machine Boss Tweed
4. He favored economic competition for freedmen, accepting segregation Booker T. Washington
5. This canal was created to control Atlantic to Pacific trade routes Panama Canal
6. This foreign policy allowed the U.S. to gain access to China's markets Open Door
7. This "Big Stick" policy allowed the U.S. to intervene in Latin America Roosevelt Corollary
8. This progressive political reform increased democracy Direct Election of Senators
9. She led the women's suffrage movement in the late 1800's Susan B. Anthony
10. German subs sunk this British cruise liner with Americans on board Lusitania
11. Wilson believed this German policy led us into WWII Unrestricted Submarine Warfare
12. This was the U.S. foreign policy during the Great Depression Isolationism
13. This policy by FDR promised no more intervention in Latin America Good Neighbor Policy
14. This practice on Wall Street caused the stock market crash of 1929 Overspeculation
15. This New Deal agency insures bank deposits against the bank failure FDIC
16. The New Deal paid farmers these payments to limit the production of crops Subsidies
17. This was the type of government run by Hitler during WWII Fascism
18. This was the great invasion of France by the Allies in WWII D-Day
19. This Supreme Court case involved Japanese internment Korematsu v. U.S.
20. This law provided educational and financial benefits to WWII veterans G.I. Bill
21. This was the rivalry between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R after WWII Cold War
22. A war here was the first limited war of containment Korea
23. This town of prefabricated houses was built for WWII veterans Levittown
24. This Supreme Court case ruled segregation in public schools illegal Brown v. Bd of Ed
25. This president created the Peace Corps and nuclear test ban Kennedy
26. Anti-war protestors were shot at this campus by troops Kent State University
27. This movement wanted to remove all gender bias from society Women's Liberation
28. OPEC responded to our aid to Israel with this economic action Oil Embargo
29. This was Reagan's "Star Wars" missile defense plan SDI or Strategic Defense Initiative
30. President Carter negotiated peace in the Middle East with this agreement Camp David Accords
31. The population of the U.S. has grown most in this area of the nation Sunbelt
32. This act provides for access to all public facilities to handicapped people American w/ Disabilities Act