Reconstruction on American Life after the Civil War:

- **13th Amendment**: abolished slavery / made slavery illegal
- **14th Amendment**: gives all citizens EQUAL rights
- **15th Amendment**: gives all MEN the right to vote (former slaves)
- **Jim Crow Laws**: laws put into place by whites to keep African Americans and whites separated. They would often say “separate but equal.” Things back then were not equal or fair.
- **How were former slaves prevented from being able to vote?**: difficult literacy tests, poll taxes
- **Freedmen’s Bureau**: group who helped slaves become citizens and find family members, education, and land.
- **Sharecropping**: former slaves began working for their old slave owners. They had to give up 50% of their profits.

How Life Changed in America at the Turn of the Century:

- **Black Cowboys of Texas**: former slaves did not want to work in the fields any longer; many became cowboys on the Cattle Trails. The “Black Cowboys” good at horse riding, gun shooting, and roping.
- **Cattle Trails**: Late 1800s, great demand for beef in Eastern United States. Cattle drives from Texas to railheads in Kansas. A railhead is an end point for a railroad. Cattle trails were formed.
- **Alexander Graham Bell**: invented telephone in 1876.
- **Thomas Alva Edison**: invented the phonograph, typewriter, electric generator, and photographic film for moving picture machines.
- **The Wright Brothers**: built the first successful airplane and conduct the first airplane flight on December 17, 1903
- **George Washington Carver**: known for knowledge of plant chemistry. Carver worked to help farmers grow new crops and improve the soil. He studied over 300 uses of the peanut, sweet potato, soybean, and clay.
- **William McKinley**: US President during the Spanish-American War.
- **Spanish-American War**: Cuba wanted its independence from Spain. The US blamed Spain for the USS Maine sinking in Havana Harbor, Cuba. Sugar a key crop produced in Cuba. The U.S. won the war and gained control over Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. The United States was now a world power.
- **Theodore Roosevelt**: Became president when McKinley was assassinated. “Walk softly and Carry a big Stick”
- **Panama Canal**: Roosevelt constructed the canal so the Navy move ships from Atlantic and Pacific oceans faster.

Reasons for Immigration to the United States

- **Economic opportunity**: People come to the United States looking for jobs. Many people were living in poverty in their native countries and saw the United States as a place where they could build a better life.
- **Educational opportunities**: Many families came for increase educational opportunities for their children.

U.S. Involvement in World War 1

- **World War 1** began in 1914 when the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria Hungary was assassinated
- The United States DID NOT want to join the war … at first
- In 1915, Germany sunk the LUSITANIA, a British passenger ship, killing 128 American lives.
- In February 1917, British spies captured a telegram to the German minister in Mexico from Germany that offered to help Mexico recover territories (like Texas, California, and Arizona) that they had lost to the U.S. The Zimmerman Telegram main reason that the United States joined World War I on the Allied side.

United States- POST World War 1

- **Treaty of Versailles**: document ended World War 1. Blame for the war on Germany and removed its military strength. Germany was also forced to pay for the entire cost of the war. President Wilson wanted countries to help each other recover after the war. Countries like France and Great Britain wanted to punish Germany.
Factories that were making tanks and planes for the war went back to making cars and stoves.

Women helped with the war efforts which led to the 19th amendment—women’s right to vote.

Businesses were doing well after the war, so people began investing in stocks. This caused people to ‘boom’ even more— which led to the beginning of the Roaring Twenties—known for the period of prosperity.

The Roaring Twenties- 1920’s

- Jazz Age—brought live music to people; people began paying for live events for the first time.
- Louis Armstrong—was very well known for his jazz music. He was a great trumpet player.
- Harlem Renaissance—Langston Hughes was an American writer. He often wrote of African American issues. The Harlem Renaissance— an African American cultural movement in Harlem neighborhood of New York City.
- Babe Ruth—one of the greatest baseball players of all time. Played for the New York Yankees. He was entered into the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1936.
- Henry Ford—introduced the moving assembly line and mass production to automobile making. New cars like the Model T helped the economy because the price of cars was more affordable.
- Charles Lindbergh—was a pilot, an author, and an inventor. He is most famous for his work in aviation. He was the first man to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean. He flew from New York to Paris in the Spirit of St. Louis.

The Great Depression

- Black Tuesday—On October 29, 1929, the stock market crashed. People had borrowed money to buy stocks. When stock prices started to fall, people panicked. They sold off their stocks in a hurry. This made the price of stocks go even lower. People began to lose large amounts of money.
- Soup Kitchens—People who did not have jobs during the Great Depression went to soup kitchens for food. Soup kitchens run by churches or private charities served free food to hungry people who had no money.
- Hooverville’s— were groups of shacks made from materials usually found in the trash. These temporary camps were named after President Herbert Hoover. Many people were angry at President Hoover.
- President Hoover did not give direct aid to help the needy people. He gave loans to businesses and banks. He thought that helping businesses would help create jobs.
- Dust Bowl—a severe drought swept across the Great Plains. As the drought continued the grass in the area died, and the soil dried out. This caused huge dust storms in the area. The drought caused farmers to suffer.
- Franklin D. Roosevelt—became the thirty-second president of the United States in 1933.
- New Deal—F.D.R. proposed the New Deal to provide relief for the unemployed, to help the economy recover, and to reorganize the banking system.
  - Works Progress Administration (WPA)—provides jobs to build buildings like schools and libraries.
  - Social Security Act—was created to give money to elderly, retired citizens. It also gave money to people who were disabled and could not work. Social Security is still around today.
  - Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)—put people to work building dams, bridges, and roads. The dams were especially important because they provided a source of cheap electricity for the region.
  - Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was set up to maintain state and national forests. People were given jobs to work in the forests making trails, fighting fires, and planting trees.

1930’s Culture- Key People

- Duke Ellington—popular African American jazz musician
- Margaret Mitchell—Wrote Gone with the Wind—a book about life in the South during the Civil War
- Jesse Owens—African American who won 4 gold medals in 1936 in Germany

World War 2

- War in Europe—September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland. Germany's leader, Adolf Hitler, wanted his country to control land and be more powerful.
- Imperialism—is the desire to make a country more powerful by controlling other countries.
- War in Asia—Japan attacked Manchuria and China, so the U.S. banned all exports of oil and steel to Japan.
- Pearl Harbor—On December 7, 1941, Japan attacked the U.S. base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The Japanese had hoped to destroy the U.S. Navy with the attack. The U.S. entered World War II by declaring war on Japan.
- **D-Day invasion**- the Allies landed on the beaches in Normandy, France, to fight German forces in Europe.
- **The Battle of Iwo Jima**- was fought on the **Japanese island of Iwo Jima**. Over 20,000 American soldiers were killed or injured. Most of the Japanese soldiers were killed. This picture shows American soldiers raising a flag over the island during the battle.
- **VE Day**- “Victory in Europe” Germany surrendered after years of defeats, the Allied invasion, and capture of the capital of Berlin.
- **Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki** President Harry S. Truman decided to use the bombs to make Japan surrender. On August 6, 1945, the United States dropped an atomic bomb on the city of Hiroshima. On August 9, the city of Nagasaki was bombed. Truman wanted Japan to surrender to save American soldiers lives.
- **VJ Day**- “Victory in Japan”. Japan surrenders to end World War II.
- **The United Nations**- formed after World War 2 to help maintain peace and prevent further world wars.

### World War 2- Key People

- **The Tuskegee Airmen**- first group of African Americans to be pilots in the United States they were very skilled pilots.
- **"Rosie the Riveter"**- encouraged women to enter the workforce while men were fighting. Symbol of millions of women who worked during the war.
- **Franklin D. Roosevelt**- president for the beginning of World War 2 (died)
- **Harry S. Truman**- Vice President- Allied Power- became president after FDR died. Truman ordered the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- **Winston Churchill**- Allied Power- Great Britain’s Prime Minister
- **Joseph Stalin**- Allied Power- Soviet Union’s leader
- **Hirohito**- Axis Power- Japan’s emperor
- **Adolf Hitler**- Axis Power- Germany’s leader

### Cold War - War of Ideas, Threats, and Words

- **Berlin Blockade**- the Soviet Union blocked the Allies’ access to West Berlin (located within East Germany).
- **Berlin Airlift**- U.S. pilots carried thousands of tons of supplies to the people of West Berlin.
- **Winston Churchill** stated that “an iron curtain has descended across the Continent.” The iron curtain- not an actual wall, it was just a boundary for the separation the free countries and communist countries of Europe.
- **Berlin Wall**- a wall in Germany built to prevent people of East Berlin from crossing into West Berlin.
- **Joseph McCarthy**- a senator accused many Americans as being communists and spies for the Soviets.
- **Red Scare**- the time period when many people in the United States were accused of being communist.
- **Cuban Missile Crisis**- the Soviet Union placed nuclear missiles in Cuba in 1962. Cuba is only 90 miles from the U.S. President John F. Kennedy ordered a naval blockade of Cuba and removal of the missiles. The blockade meant that U.S. ships surrounded Cuba. Soviet Premier, **Nikita Khrushchev**, agreed to withdraw the weapons.
- **Korean War**- North Korea invaded South Korea. The US helped South Korea to protect from the communists. Fighting continued until the two groups agreed to a cease-fire. South Korea was free of communist control.
- **Space Race**- the United States and the Soviet Union challenged each other in space exploration. The Soviets first into space with the launch of **Sputnik I**, the first satellite made by human beings. The U.S. however was the first to send someone to the moon, **Neil Armstrong** on the APOLLO 11.
- **Communism Collapses- Soviet Union dissolved** in 1991 because it was not able to remain a successful country. The countries that were part of the Soviet Union during the Cold War declared independence.

### Civil Rights Movement & New Technologies

- **Jim Crow laws**- were designed to deny civil rights to African Americans. Many southern states laws required racial separation in public places such as schools, parks, and in public transportation.
- **Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka**- was a case brought to the Supreme Court in 1954. The Supreme Court declared racial segregation in public schools to be unconstitutional.
- Thurgood Marshall - African American attorney who helped win the Supreme court case Brown vs. BOE
- Rosa Parks - disobeyed a law in Montgomery, Alabama, saying that African American passengers on buses must give up their seats for white passengers
- Montgomery Bus Boycott - African Americans boycotted the city's buses and the bus system lost a lot of money. The U.S. Supreme Court declared segregated seating on the city's buses unconstitutional.
- Martin Luther King Jr. - led the March on Washington and made the famous "I have a dream speech"
- The Civil Rights Act of 1964 - law stops discrimination based on a race, national origin, religion, or sex.
- The Voting Rights Act of 1965 - literacy tests illegal, Department of Justice can watch voting registration.
- Cesar Chavez - started The National Farm Workers Association help farm workers to less work hours, better conditions, and more pay. Gave farm workers political power and better working conditions.
- John F. Kennedy - was the president during the Cuban Missile Crisis. He is also well known for trying to get civil rights laws passed. John F. Kennedy was shot and killed on November 22, 1963.
- Robert Kennedy - brother of President John F. Kennedy. He served as the Attorney General for his brother. He ran for president in 1968, and while campaigning for the Democratic nomination he was shot and killed.
- Impact of the Television - 1950s, television became the largest form of mass media. 1960s, Americans had at least one television. The television became the greatest source for news and entertainment for most Americans.

Collapse of the Soviet Union

- US President, Ronald Reagan - was an instrumental figure in the collapse of the Soviet Union.
- After Reagan was inaugurated in 1981, he called the Soviet Union an "evil empire" and vowed to stop the spread of communism.
- He began putting pressure on Mikhail Gorbachev and the Soviets to reduce their nuclear weapon supply.
- By the end of 1991, the Soviet Union had collapsed and there were many countries who became gained their independence from the communist government.

War on Terrorism

- September 11, 2001 - America was attacked at the World Trade Center in New York City and at the Pentagon. The people responsible were members of al-Qaeda, a terrorist group led by Osama bin Laden. Once this was known, the U.S. declared the War on Terrorism and invaded Afghanistan and Iraq.

Impact of Computer & Internet

- Computers - changed the way millions of people do their jobs. Today computers are the basis of American Industry. More and more Americans began purchasing computers to use at home as people realized they make tasks easier.
- Internet - In 1969, scientist created the first computer network. The internet was first developed for the government and universities. It was used mainly to share research information. Today, you can get almost any kind of information you want on the Internet. It can be used for education, business, research, communication, or just for fun!