DATES

This section will cover important dates for the U.S. History EOC Test.
1776

- Declaration of Independence is signed.
- Independence from Great Britain
- List of grievances against King George III
- Unalienable Rights: Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness
1787

- Year the U.S. Constitution was ratified
- Replaced the Articles of Confederation
- Established 3 branches of Government and a system of checks and balances
1861-1865

- Years for the American Civil War
- North vs. South
- Fight was over state’s rights and the issue of slavery
1898

- Spanish-American War
- Sinking of the U.S.S. Maine led to declaration of war
- U.S. acquires Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico after the war
- United States victory allows United States to expand and become a world power
1914-1918

- Years of World War I
- Triggered by the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and the Alliance system
- United States enters in 1917
- Ends with the Treaty of Versailles
1929

- On Black Tuesday, October 24, 1929 the Stock Market crashed
- Led to a world-wide depression
1939-1945

- World War II begins in 1939 with the German invasion of Poland
- The U.S. becomes involved when Japan attacks Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941
- The war ends after the U.S. drops the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945
1957

- Soviet Union launches Sputnik, the world’s first satellite
- Launches the space race during the Cold War
1968

- Civil Rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. is assassinated in Memphis
1969

- The U.S. becomes the first nation to land on the moon
1991

- The end of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union
2001

- Terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon
2008

- Election of the First Black President, Barrack Obama
IMPORTANT PEOPLE

This section will cover major individuals that will be tested on your U.S. History EOC Test.
Benjamin Rush

• Signer of the Declaration of Independence
• Known as the “Father of American Medicine”
John Hancock

- Became symbolic signer of the Declaration of Independence because of the size of his signature
- Became President of the Continental Congress
Jon Witherspoon

- Signer of the Declaration of Independence
- Would later become President of Princeton University
Charles Caroll

- Signer of the Declaration of Independence
- One of the wealthiest man in the colonies
- Helped finance the Revolution
- Catholic
Jonathan Trumbull Sr.

- Governor of the colony of Connecticut
- Only Governor to support the Colonists
- Supplied General Washington’s army with food, clothing, and ammunition
John Peter Muhlenberg

- Protestant minister who joined the Continental Army
- Became part of the Black Regiment, which were ministers who wore black robes while preaching and recruited volunteers to join the Colonists
John Jay

- One of the writers of the Federalist Papers
- Became the 1st Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court
Alexis de Tocqueville

- Frenchman who came to study the newly formed U.S. in 1831
- Believed America’s success as a constitutional republic was due to--
  - liberty
  - egalitarianism
  - individualism
  - populism
  - laissez-faire
Andrew Carnegie

- Entrepreneur who became a multi-millionaire by making steel cheap and readily available with the Bessemer Process
- Considered a robber baron and also a philanthropist
- Philanthropic actions included giving money to charities, education, libraries, research, etc.
John D. Rockefeller

- Entrepreneur who created a monopoly on the oil industry in the late 1800’s
- Formed Standard Oil Company
Jane Addams
(1869-1935)

• Social reformer who founded Hull House in Chicago.
• Formed the settlement house to help struggling women, poor immigrants, and children.
Frances Willard
(1839-1898)

• Was instrumental in helping pass the 18th Amendment, which prohibited the sale and manufacture of alcohol
• Became president of the Women’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)
• Also advocated for women’s rights
Upton Sinclair

- Famous muckraker who wrote “The Jungle”
- In his book, he exposed the unsanitary conditions of the meat-packing industry
- His book led to the government passing the Meat Inspection Act as well as the Pure Food and Drug Act
Ida B. Wells

- Spoke out against lynching’s that were happening to African-Americans in the U.S.
- Helped organize an anti-lynching crusade
W.E. B. DuBois
(1868-1963)

- Founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909
- Argued that African-Americans should seek immediate racial equality
Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906)

- Social reformer who was a leader in the women’s suffrage movement
- **Women’s Suffrage**: the movement to grant women the right to vote
Alfred Thayer Mahan
(1840-1914)

• Leading advocate for American expansion and imperialism
• Argued that for the U.S. to become a world power, they needed to have a powerful navy
Sanford B. Dole (1844-1926)

- Helped overthrow Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii
- Established a provisional government and became President of Hawaii until the United States annexed it
Theodore Roosevelt
26th President
(1859-1919)

- Gained national attention as the leader of the Rough Riders during the Spanish-American War
- Progressive President who created national parks and was a leading conservationist
- Known as a “trust buster” for going after big business
- Was key in the building of the Panama Canal and American Imperialism
John J. Pershing
(1860-1948)

- American General during World War I
- Led the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) during the Battle of Argonne Forest
Alvin York  
(1887-1964)

- Received the Congressional Medal of Honor for his fighting during World War I  
- In the Battle of Argonne Forest, reportedly killed 25 Germans and captured 132 prisoners
Woodrow Wilson
28th President
(1856-1924)

- President during World War I
- Proposed his 14 points and the League of Nations after the war
  - Believed that a League of Nations would help prevent a future world war

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SOCIETE DES NATIONS
Henry Cabot Lodge (1850-1924)

- Strong supporter of the U.S. intervening in Cuba during the Spanish-American War
- As a Senator was a strong opponent of the League of Nations
Henry Ford (1863-1947)

- Helped make the automobile affordable by mass producing it using the assembly line
- Helped lead to urban sprawl and the automobile becoming a staple of American life
Glenn Curtiss
(1878-1930)

• Designed the 1st plane that could land on water
• Led to U.S. Navy using planes
Charles Lindbergh
(1902-1974)

• Made the first solo, non-stop flight across the Atlantic Ocean
• Seen as an American hero
Clarence Darrow
(1857-1938)

- Defense attorney for John Scopes during the Scopes-Monkey Trial
- Argued that Bible contradicts himself

Clarence Darrow leaning on desk at Scopes Trial
Credit: Corbis-Bettman
William Jennings Bryan  
(1860-1925)  

• Represented the state of Tennessee in the Scopes-Monkey Trial  
• Against the teaching of evolution in public schools  
• Ran for President three times
Marcus Garvey (1887-1940)

• Jamaican political activist
• Goal was total liberation of African people
• Formed the “Back to Africa” Movement (felt that African-Americans should return to Africa)
Warren G. Harding
29th President
(1865-1923)

Policy was called “Return to Normalcy”, where he wanted to stay out of foreign affairs and emphasize prosperity at home.

- Appointed friends (Ohio Gang) to government positions where they became involved with the Teapot Dome Scandal.
Herbert Hoover
31st President
(1874-1964)

- President during the beginning of the Great Depression
- Believed in laissez-faire economics
- Blamed for the Great Depression getting worse
Franklin D. Roosevelt
32\textsuperscript{nd} President
(1882-1945)

- Elected President during the Great Depression
- His New Deal economic reform package was centered around the Government getting involved in getting the U.S. out of the Depression
- President during W.W. II
- Elected to 4 terms as President
Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962)

- First Lady and wife of President Franklin D. Roosevelt
- Was an activist in supporting women’s rights
The Flying Tigers

- American volunteer fighter pilots who transported supplies to China prior to official U.S. involvement in World War II
- Fought against the Japanese and were responsible for over 300 victories
Tuskegee Airmen

- The first African-American aviators and pilots to serve during World War II
- This highly decorated group of fighter pilots was tasked with escorting Allied planes on bombing missions
Navajo Code Talkers

• Served as an elite unit during World War II in the Pacific
• Tasked with creating and transmitting codes in their Native Navajo language, which the Japanese could not decipher
Vernon Baker
(1919-2010)

• Served as a First Lieutenant during World War II
• In 1997, he became the only living African-American veteran of W.W. II to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor
Dwight D. Eisenhower
34th President
(1890-1969)

- During WWII, he served as Supreme Commander of the Allied troops that invaded France on D-Day
- As President, was responsible for helping build the Interstate Highway System
Omar Bradley
(1890-1981)

- U.S. Army General who commanded the First Army in the D-Day and Normandy invasion.
- Helped open a hole in the German lines during the Battle of Normandy.
George Patton
(1885-1945)

- Directed the Third Army at the Battle of Normandy, led the campaign in Northern Africa, and assisted with the Battle of the Bulge during World War II
General Douglas MacArthur (1880-1964)

- Commander of the U.S. forces in the Pacific during World War II
- In charge of the U.S. occupation of Japan
Chester Nimitz
(1885-1966)

- Commanded the Pacific Fleet during World War II, including the American victory at the Battle of Midway
- Born in Fredericksburg, Texas
George Marshall
(1880-1959)

- Served as the United States Army Chief of Staff during World War II and as the chief military advisor for President Franklin D. Roosevelt
- Implemented the Marshall Plan, named after him, for the economic recovery of Europe
Harry S. Truman
33rd President
(1884-1972)

- Becomes President after FDR dies in office
- Makes the decision to have the atomic bomb dropped on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- Puts in place the Truman Doctrine, which provided aid to countries being threatened by communism
Joseph McCarthy (1908-1957)

- American Senator who in the 1950’s claimed that communists had infiltrated the U.S. Government
- Accused hundreds of Americans of being communist, but eventually became discredited because he provided no evidence
Dr. Jonas Salk (1914-1995)

- In 1953, developed the first vaccine for polio.
- Polio is a disease that attacks the central nervous system and causes paralysis or death.
- The development of his vaccine has been instrumental in the saving of millions of lives.
John F. Kennedy
35th President
(1917-1963)

• As President, helped sponsor the creation of the Peace Corps and helped ignite the Space Race with the U.S.S.R.

• President during the Cuban Missile Crisis, when the Soviet Union installed missiles in Cuba. Responded by ordering a naval blockade of Cuba and threatening to go to war if the missiles were not removed.
Lyndon B. Johnson
36th President
(1908-1973)

• Became President after the assassination of JFK
• His social reform program was known as the Great Society
• Great Society included a “war on poverty”, which included the creation of Medicare, Medicaid, the Economic Opportunity Act, as well as several Civil Rights legislation

We have the opportunity to move not only toward the rich society and the powerful society, but upward to the Great Society.

Lyndon B. Johnson
Barry Goldwater (1909-1998)

- In 1964, was the Republican candidate for the Presidency
- Lost to Lyndon Johnson
- Considered by many to be the founder of the modern conservative movement within the Republican Party
- Felt that the Government should not have to solve society’s problems
Thurgood Marshall
(1908-1993)

- NAACP lawyer during the Brown v. Board of Education case
- Became the first African-American to serve on the Supreme Court
Rosa Parks (1913-2005)

• Best known for refusing to give up her seat on a bus to a white man and being arrested.
• Helped organize the Montgomery Bus Boycott, which helped marked the beginning of the Civil Rights Movement.
Martin Luther King Jr. (1929-1968)

- Civil Rights Leader who preached non-violent protest and civil disobedience as a means of achieving equal rights for African-Americans
- Led the March on Washington in 1963
- Assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee in 1969
Malcolm X
(1925-1965)

- Civil Rights leader who became one of the most notable members of the Nation of Islam
- Preached that African-Americans should meet violence with violence
- Assassinated in 1965, shortly after denouncing his relationship with the Nation of Islam

“Concerning ‘nonviolence’ — it is criminal to teach people not to defend themselves, when they are the victims of constant brutal attacks.

-Malcolm X
Black Panthers

- A radical, militant political party in the 1960’s that advocated armed self-defense and a revolutionary agenda to immediately end black oppression
Governor Orval Faubus  
(1910-1994)

- Gained national attention in 1957 when he ordered the Arkansas National Guard to not allow nine African-American students to integrate Little Rock High
Governor George Wallace (1919-1998)

- In 1963, stood at the doors of the University of Alabama and refused to allow African-Americans to enroll
- Gained popularity among many southerners who were anti-integration
Lestor Maddox
(1915-2003)

- Challenged the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by refusing to desegregate his restaurant
- When he lost his challenge in court, he chose to close his restaurant rather than allow African-Americans into it
- In 1967 became the Governor of Georgia
Congressional Bloc of Southern Democrats

- In the 1960’s attempted to Civil Rights legislation from passing in Congress
Dr. Hector Garcia  
(1914-1996)

- World War II veteran who founded the American GI Forum, which’s goal was to assist Mexican-American veterans
- Dedicated most of his life to helping achieve equal rights for Mexican-Americans
Cesar Chavez
(1927-1993)

• Mexican-American Civil Rights leader who used nonviolent actions such as boycotts, pilgrimages, and hunger strikes to achieve better wages and working conditions for Mexican-American farm workers
• Helped form the National Farm Workers Association
Dolores Huerta (1930-)

- Along with Cesar Chavez, co-founded the formation of the National Farm Workers Association
- Helped direct the national grape boycott that resulted in the California grape industry agreeing to the collective bargaining rights of farm workers
Billy Graham (1918-)

- Christian preacher and spiritual advisor to many U.S. Presidents
- Supported the Civil Rights movement and spoke out against communism during the Cold War Era
Betty Friedan
(1921-2006)

• Founded the National Organization of Women (NOW) and is given credit for the modern women’s right movement

• In 1963, her book The Feminist Mystique, detailed the struggle of women and argued for women’s equality
Ho Chi Minh

- North Vietnamese Communist leader during the Vietnam War
- Wished to unite North and South Vietnam into one Communist country
- Sent aid and support to the Vietcong to fight the United States in South Vietnam
Roy Benavides
(1935-1998)

- Texan who was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his heroism during the Vietnam War
Richard Nixon
37th President
(1913-1994)

- Implemented the Vietnamization policy
- Successfully establishes a relationship with China
- Credited for the policy of détente, or the easing of tensions between the U.S. and the Soviet Union
- Resigns as President due to his role in the Watergate scandal
Phyllis Schlafly (1924-)

- In 1964, published a book that detailed how Republicans could win the presidency by staying true to conservative causes.
- Campaigned against the Equal Rights Amendment stating that it would deprive women of the “right” to be “supported and protected” by men.
Jimmy Carter
39th President
(1924-)

- As President, organized the Camp David Accords, which negotiated a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt and was intended to bring peace to the Arab-Israeli conflict
- During presidency oversaw the Iran Hostage crisis where 66 Americans were taken hostage
Ronald Reagan
40th President
(1911-2004)

• Conservative President who believed the Government had become too involved
• Economic policy known as “Reaganomics” was based on giving tax breaks to the wealthy and businesses
• Foreign policy of “Peace through Strength” was passed on increased military spending
Sandra Day O’Connor (1930-)

- First woman appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court
- Appointed by President Reagan in 1981
George H.W. Bush
41st President
(1924-)

- Cold War came to an end with events such as Eastern Europe moving from Communism to democracy (1989-1991), the fall of the Berlin Wall (1989), and the reunification of Germany (1990)
- Sent troops into Iraq during the Gulf War to force Iraq to withdraw troops from Kuwait
Bill Clinton
42\textsuperscript{nd} President
(1946-)

- Pushed the formation of NAFTA, which phased out tariffs between the U.S., Mexico, and Canada and helped stimulate the economy
- Impeachment proceedings brought against him, as a result of a relationship with a White House intern.
- Was charged with committing perjury, but was acquitted
Hilary Clinton (1947-)

- First Lady from 1992-2000
- As First Lady pushed for Health Care Reform
- Elected as Senator of New York in 2000
- Came closer than any female in U.S. history to winning the presidential nomination of a major party, but ultimately lost the nomination to Barrack Obama
George W. Bush
43rd President
(1946-)

- Wins one of the closest elections ever in 2000 by winning the electoral vote, but not the popular vote
- Sends troops into Afghanistan after it is known that the Taliban government is harboring members of al-Qaeda
Barack Obama
44th President
(1961-)

• In 2008, became the first African-American to be elected President
• Campaigned on a promise of change that powered him through the longest, most costly Presidential campaign in U.S. History
Sonia Sotomayor  
(1954-)  

- First Hispanic to be appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court  
- Appointed by President Obama in 2009
Estee Lauder
(1908-2004)

- An American entrepreneur who built a global cosmetic company through dedication and hard work.
- She is credited with pioneering the marketing idea of receiving a gift with a purchase.
Bill Gates (1955-)

- Co-founder of Microsoft
- Today Microsoft software is part of nearly every personal computer in the world
- Used his wealth to establish the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation which helps fund many charitable works focusing on education, world health, and investment in low income communities
Sam Walton
(1918-1992)

• Entrepreneur and founder of Wal-Mart and Sam’s Club, which has grown to become the world’s largest retailer.
Robert Johnson (1946-)

- Founder of Black Entertainment Television (BET)
- Later sold his network, making him the first African-American billionaire
Lionel Sosa (1940-)

- Successfully organized campaigns for Hispanic candidates
- Served as the Hispanic media consultant in six Republican campaigns
- In 2005, was recognized as one of the 25 Most Influential Hispanics in America
Oprah Winfrey (1954-)

• Overcame a rough childhood to become the host of one of the highest rated television shows of its kind
• First African-American woman billionaire
ACTS, DOCUMENTS, TREATIES, and POLICIES
Major laws and policies to know in U.S. History
U.S. Constitution

• Ratified in 1787 and replaced the Articles of Confederation
• Set up a government based on federalism, in which power is divided between the state and federal governments.
• Established a representative democracy with 3 branches of government: legislative, judicial, and executive
Bill of Rights

• First 10 amendments of the U.S. Constitution

• These amendments were added to calm fears that the Constitution did not do enough to protect citizen’s individual liberties
Indian Policies

- Due to efforts to assimilate Native Americans, including the Dawes Act (1887), the traditions of Native Americans disappeared as they were removed from their homelands, isolated on reservations, and forced to abandon their rituals.
Homestead Act (1862)

- Stated that any citizen could occupy 160 acres of land out West
- If, after 5 years, the settler improved the land by making a home, they would own the land
- Intended to get settlers to move West
Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)

- Temporarily banned the immigration of Chinese workers to the United States
- Many nativists in California pushed to support this law
Interstate Commerce Act (1887)

• Federal law that prohibited unfair practices by railroads, such as charging higher rates for shorter routes.
  • Interstate Commerce Commission was established to enforce the law
• Important law since it was the 1st time that Congress stepped in to regulate business in America
Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)

- Federal law passed to stop monopolies from engaging in unfair practices
Roosevelt Corollary (Big Stick Policy)

- Policy put in place by President Teddy Roosevelt to assert the United States presence in the Western Hemisphere
Dollar Diplomacy

- Policy adopted by President Taft to encourage American businesses to invest in other countries
- Taft promised military protection for businesses that invested in foreign countries
Open Door Policy

- A United States trade policy with China that stated that all nations would have equal trading rights in China
Initiative

- Process by which special interest groups, through voter participation, can propose bills to their legislature for a vote.
- Allows voters to force lawmakers to have to deal with difficult issues
Referendum

- Process by which voters approve bills offered by the legislature.
- Controversial bills, such as tax increases can be put up to a public vote before they become law.
Recall

- Voters have the power to remove or recall a public official from office before the next election.
- This process developed during the Progressive Era and was put in place to give the people (voters) more power.
American Indian Citizenship Act (1924)

- Granted U.S. Citizenship to all Native-Americans born in the United States.
Treaty of Versailles (1919)

- Treaty written by Allied leaders that ended W.W. I
- Created the League of Nations
- Treated Germany very harshly and forced them to pay war reparations
Wilson’s 14 Points

- After WWI, President Wilson sought to reduce the risk of war with this proposal.
- Supported the creation of a League of Nations to secure world peace
- Was ultimately rejected by the Senate
Mexican Repatriation Act (1930)

- Mexican and many Mexican-Americans were gathered and deported to Mexico.
- Nativists felt that Mexicans were taking away jobs that could have gone to Americans during this period of the Great Depression.
New Deal

- Plan put in place by FDR to try and pull the U.S. out of the Great Depression.
- Centered around the Federal Government becoming more involved.
- Focused on the “3R’s” of Relief, Recovery, and Reform
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

- A New Deal Agency created in 1933 to insure bank savings deposits.
- Intended to create faith in the banking system again
- Still ensures savings today
Securities and Exchange Commission

- Created as part of the New Deal to watch over the stock market, prevent fraud, and guard against another stock market crash
- Intended to create faith in the stock market again
- Still oversees the stock market today
Social Security Act (1935)

- Created as part of the New Deal.
- Provides retirement pensions, unemployment insurance, and payments to those disabled workers or the widows and children of workers who have died.
Lend Lease Act (1941)

- Passed by Congress in order to sell, lease, or lend war materials to any country “whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the U.S.”
- Countries that were lent money were countries fighting against Nazi Germany and its allies.
Executive Order 9066

- Signed by President FDR and required Japanese-Americans to be relocated to internment camps.
- Believed that this was a matter of national security.
GI Bill (Serviceman’s Readjustment Act 1944)

- Provided a range of benefits for WWII veterans.
- Benefits included: low cost mortgages, low interest loans, and money to attend college.
- In the decade after WWII, 8 million veterans attended school because of the GI Bill.
Containment

- U.S. policy during much of the Cold War era.
- Goal was to stop the spread of Communism.
Truman Doctrine

- Policy in which the U.S. sent aid to any nation trying to stop communism.
- Policy began when the U.S. sent aid to Turkey and Greece to combat communism.
U.S. plan to give economic aid to European countries to rebuild their economies after World War II.
NATO

• Stands for North Atlantic Treaty Organization
• An alliance formed in 1949 between the United States and other countries of Western Europe who pledged to help one another in case of attack.
• Goal was to protect themselves from Soviet aggression.
McCarthyism

- Policy named after Senator Joseph McCarthy in the 1950’s.
- McCarthy claimed that Communists had infiltrated the U.S. government.
- Hundreds of Americans were accused.
Venona Papers

- Released in 1997.
- Revealed that the Rosenberg’s (controversially executed in 1953) had indeed spied for the Soviet Union.
- Served as proof that Soviets had penetrated American government during the Cold War.
Desegregation of Armed Forces

- Issued by President Truman in 1948 as Executive Order 9981.
- Abolished racial discrimination in the Armed Forces
Non-violent protest

- Made popular in the U.S. during the Civil Rights movement by leaders such as Martin Luther King and Cesar Chavez.
- Examples include: Sit-ins, boycotts, hunger strikes, and marches.
Civil Rights Act of 1964

- Prohibited discrimination on the basis of gender, race, religion, and national origin.
- Gave all citizens the right to enter public libraries, parks, restaurants, and other public accommodations.
Voting Rights Act of 1965

- Eliminated voter literacy tests, which were reading tests that were required before one could vote.
- African-American voter registration rose from 10% to 60% in the South.
Chicano Mural Movement

- Created to support identity and justice in the Mexican-American community.
Affirmative Action

- The policy of providing increased minority representation in colleges, professions, and business.
Title IX

• Banned sex discrimination in educational institutions.
• Guaranteed girls in school the same opportunities as boys.
• Schools had to offer sports opportunities for females in order to receive federal funds.
• Led to greater participation in school sports, which led to more females going to college.
Domino Theory

- Policy promoted by the United States, which became most popular with the U.S. intervention in Vietnam.
- Theory was based on the belief that if one nation “fell” to communism, then the others in the region would too.
Vietnamization

- Policy put in place by President Nixon in which the U.S. slowly turned over fighting to South Vietnamese troops, allowing U.S. troops to withdraw from the region.
Pentagon Papers

- Published in the New York Times in 1973
- Papers revealed that several presidents had lied to the American people about the possibility of winning in Vietnam.
- Government tried to prevent the papers from being published, but the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the papers being published.
War Powers Act (1973)

- Required President to inform Congress within 48 hours of sending troops without a declaration of war by Congress.
- If within 60 days, Congress does not approve, the President must bring back troops.
- Issue created a disagreement between the Executive and Legislative branches.
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- Created in 1970 to help protect the environment.
- Established air and water pollution standards and regulations.
Endangered Species Act (1973)

- Organization put in place by President Nixon to protect species from extinction.
Détente

- Policy initiated by President Nixon and later President Ford.
- Was a relaxing of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War.
Community Reinvestment Act (1977)

- Passed to reduce discriminatory practice by banks against low-income neighborhoods.
Reaganomics

• Economic policy during President Reagan’s administration in the 1980’s.
• Policy focused on decreasing taxes paid by corporations and individuals, deregulation, and increased military spending.
NAFTA

- North American Free Trade Agreement
- Went into effect in 1994 and created a tariff free trade association between the U.S., Canada, and Mexico.
USA PATRIOT Act (2001)

- Signed into law as a response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.
- Expanded the government’s role in law enforcement through increased surveillance and granting more powers to the NSA.