

### Level I

Identify significant individuals, events, and issues in U.S. history

For dates, see section "Recognize major historical points of reference."

**Significant Individuals** - If in bold print, you must know them.

| Individual             | Significance   |
|------------------------|--|
| Jane Addams            | Founded Hull House in Chicago to help poor immigrants, part of social reform movements   |
| Susan B. Anthony       | Advocated for women's suffrage   |
| Vernon Baker           | Awarded several top military honors in WWII, including the Medal of Honor  |
| Roy Benavidez          | Awarded the Medal of Honor for saving fellow soldiers in Vietnam War   |
| The Black Panthers     | Radical group in the 1960s who advocated armed self-defense and revolution to end black oppression. More militant than MLK and other civil rights leaders but also established daycare centers, medical clinics, etc.  |
| Omar Bradley           | <b>Commanded 1<sup>st</sup> US Army during D-Day Invasion, lead liberation of Paris, won the Battle of the Bulge</b> <i>Learn more about Omar Bradley. <a href="http://goo.gl/Yu8j4">http://goo.gl/Yu8j4</a></i>   |
| William Jennings Bryan | Important Politian of the time, supported prohibition, women's rights, income tax. Gave famous "Cross of Gold" speech attaching tariffs. Prosecuted John Scopes in the "Monkey Trial" for teaching evolution.  |
| Andrew Carnegie        | Accumulated huge wealthy in the railroad and steel industry, used the Bessemer process to create steel. Developed "Gospel of Wealth" doctrine in which he believed it was the duty of the wealthy to use their money to improve the conditions for all.  |
| Charles Carroll        | Founding Father. Signed the Declaration of Independence.   |
| César Chavez           | <b>Fought discrimination against migrant workers and Hispanics. Founded the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee union.</b> <i>Learn more about Cesar Chavez. <a href="http://goo.gl/qdTjS">http://goo.gl/qdTjS</a></i>  |
| Bill Clinton           | 42 <sup>nd</sup> President, Democrat. Third President to be impeached. Was acquitted by the Senate.  |
| Hillary Clinton        | First Lady of President Bill Clinton. Only first lady to be elected to a position in the US government after being First Lady. Came the closest to winning a presidential nomination of any woman in history. Served as Secretary of State under President Obama.  |
| Glenn Curtiss          | "Father of Naval Aviation" and "Founder of the American Aircraft Industry"   |
| Clarence Darrow        | Famous defense attorney. Most famous for defending Science teacher John Scopes for teaching evolution in his biology class in TN.  |
| Alexis de Tocqueville  | <b>French political thinker and historian who came to the US to study our political and social nature. Identified 5 characteristics that sets Americans apart: liberty, egalitarianism, individualism, populism, laissez-faire.</b> <i>Learn more about Alexis de Tocqueville. <a href="http://goo.gl/nj7xcZ">http://goo.gl/nj7xcZ</a></i> |
| Sanford Dole           | Negotiated the annexation of Hawaii to the US in 1898. Served as President of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Hawaii after Queen Liliuokalani was overthrown.  |
| WEB DuBois             | Early civil rights leader, Published "The Souls of Black Folks" in 1903 and helped found the NAACP in 1909. Advocated for Pan-Africanism (all African descent people should fight oppression together), eventually left NAACP and believed in black separatism.  |
| Dwight Eisenhower      | <b>34<sup>th</sup> President. Prior to Presidency, served in WWII as commander of Allied Forces in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy. Promoted to General after D Day. Created the Interstate Highway System as President.</b> <i>Learn more about Eisenhower. <a href="http://goo.gl/9e3fhL">http://goo.gl/9e3fhL</a></i>                   |
| Orval Faubus           | Governor of Arkansas who supported segregation. Used Arkansas National Guard to prevent students from integrating Little Rock High School. President Eisenhower sent army troops to enforce court ordered desegregation and to protect the first 9 African American students.  |
| The Flying Tigers      | <b>Americans who volunteered to serve as pilots fighting the Japanese in China prior to the US entering the war.</b> <i>Learn more about the Flying Tigers. <a href="http://goo.gl/4m8H9a">http://goo.gl/4m8H9a</a></i>  |
| Henry Ford             | founder of Ford Motors, innovated the auto industry with the assembly line and invented the Model T and Model A cars, with an affordable price   |
| Betty Friedan          | <b>wrote The Feminine Mystic, co-founded NOW (National Organization of Women)</b><br><i>Learn more about Betty Friedan. <a href="http://goo.gl/PNBybg">http://goo.gl/PNBybg</a></i>  |

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| Hector P. Garcia        | Mexican American physician and civil rights advocate; Dr. Garcia organized the American G.I. Forum (1948) initially to improve veteran benefits and enhance medical attention, but it soon expanded to address educational and vocational training, housing, public education, poll taxation, voter registration, hospitalization, and employment.<br><i>Learn more about Hector P. Garcia. <a href="http://goo.gl/3blwWZ">http://goo.gl/3blwWZ</a></i> |
| Marcus Garvey           | publisher, journalist, and Black Nationalist; founder of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League   |
| Bill Gates              | developed a small software business in his garage that eventually employed numerous Americans and set the standard in computer software   |
| Barry Goldwater         | United States Senator from Arizona (1953-1965, 1969-1987) and the Republican Party's nominee for President in the 1964 election, retired from the Senate in the mid 1980s – Considered one of the founders of the modern Conservative movement  |
| Billy Graham            | a powerful evangelical preacher; conducted many evangelistic crusades and counseled majority of U.S. Presidents from Truman through Obama   |
| John Hancock            | representative from Massachusetts; president of the Continental Congress in 1775; first to sign Declaration of Independence   |
| Warren Harding          | President in the 1920s, advocated "Return to Normalcy" (meaning life before WW I) and "America first" campaign encouraged industrialization and a strong economy, independent of foreign influence  |
| Dolores Huerta          | advocate and lobbyist for farmworkers' rights   |
| John Jay                | representative from New York at the Continental Congresses; signer of the Declaration of Independence; helped negotiate the Treaty of Paris 1783 that ended the American Revolution; diplomat to England in late 1700s where he negotiated Jay's Treaty that averted threat of another war with the British   |
| Robert Johnson          | founder of television network BET (Black Entertainment Television)  |
| John F. Kennedy         | President during the 1960s. Navigated the US through the Cuban Missile Crisis and other Cold War issues with the Soviet Unions. Assassinated in 1963.   |
| Martin Luther King, Jr. | <b>leader of the Civil Rights Movement; preached nonviolent approach and demanded equal rights for African Americans</b> <i>Learn more about MLK. <a href="http://goo.gl/DXD2PE">http://goo.gl/DXD2PE</a></i>   |
| Estee Lauder            | listed as one of Times most influential business people in 1998, Estée Lauder grew up in New York and developed a world renowned beauty company. The basis of entrepreneurial skills were learned in her father's hardware store and working for her uncle.   |
| Charles A. Lindbergh    | first solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean   |
| Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.  | supported American expansion as a way to increase national pride, spread civilization, and gain world power   |
| Douglas MacArthur       | <b>commander of the U.S. Army in the Pacific in WWII</b><br><i>Learn more about Douglas MacArthur. <a href="http://goo.gl/OBzF8r">http://goo.gl/OBzF8r</a></i>  |
| Lester Maddox           | Governor of Georgia; former restaurant owner who refused to serve African Americans; ran for governor though he had not held a public office before   |
| Alfred Thayer Mahan     | historian and author of a book on the importance of the navy to a country's power   |
| George Marshall         | <b>Chief of Staff that coordinated the war effort from Washington, D.C. in WWII</b><br><i>Learn more about George Marshall. <a href="http://goo.gl/05sqbg">http://goo.gl/05sqbg</a></i>   |
| Thurgood Marshall       | distinguished lawyer; appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court (1967) and established a record for supporting the voiceless American   |
| Joseph McCarthy         | Senator after whom the term "McCarthyism" is named. The fear of communism increased throughout the 1950s; extreme opposition to communism gained the name "McCarthyism" from the efforts of Senator McCarthy who, in 1950, announced that communists worked in the State Department. He worked to identify known communists and accused others based on association.  |
| John Peter Muhlenberg   | clergyman; soldier during Colonial, Revolutionary, and Post-Revolutionary eras in Pennsylvania; elected to the first U.S. Congress  |
| Navajo Code Talkers     | <b>Navajo American Indians were recruited by the military to encode, transmit, and decode messages; the Navajo language was used to develop a code that was not broken by the enemy in WWII</b><br><i>Learn more about the Navajo Code Talkers. <a href="http://goo.gl/lydoPa">http://goo.gl/lydoPa</a></i>   |

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| Richard Nixon            | President in the 1970s. Helped the US withdraw from Vietnam and improved relations with China, but resigned Presidency after the Watergate scandal<br><i>Learn more about Watergate. <a href="http://goo.gl/ExaHba">http://goo.gl/ExaHba</a> Username: air35wheels You don't need a password.</i>   |
| Chester Nimitz           | <b>commander of the U.S. Navy and Allied land and sea forces in the Pacific in WWII</b><br><i>Learn more about Chester Nimitz. <a href="http://goo.gl/2aU41s">http://goo.gl/2aU41s</a></i>  |
| Barack Obama             | First African American President of the US, elected 2008  |
| Sandra Day O'Connor      | first woman to be appointed to the Supreme Court (1981)   |
| Rosa Parks               | <b>African American civil rights activist; in Montgomery, Alabama (1955), refused to give up her seat on the city bus for a white man; led to the Montgomery Bus Boycott</b><br><i>Learn more about Rosa Parks. <a href="http://goo.gl/5uK08K">http://goo.gl/5uK08K</a></i>   |
| George Patton            | <b>colorful and celebrated tank commander for the Third Armored Division who spearheaded the final attack into Germany in WWII</b> <i>Learn more about George Patton. <a href="http://goo.gl/dfj3Qo">http://goo.gl/dfj3Qo</a></i>   |
| General John J. Pershing | commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in WWI   |
| Ronald Reagan            | President in the 1980s -- grew US economy through "Reaganomics," influenced the end of the Cold War, advocated for a strong military to deter aggression against the US   |
| Theodore Roosevelt       | "Rough Rider" during the Spanish American War; expansionist policies as President increased the U.S. role in Latin America and the world; reasserted the Monroe Doctrine  |
| Eleanor Roosevelt        | First Lady, appointed by President Truman as a delegate to the United Nations General Assembly and became the first chairperson of the preliminary United Nations Commission on Human Rights  |
| Franklin D. Roosevelt    | President during the Great Depression and WWII. Famous for "New Deal" recovery program which helped alleviate the Great Depression and expanded the role of the government. Said 12/7/41 is a "day which will live in infamy"   |
| Benjamin Rush            | from Pennsylvania; treasurer of the U.S. Mint from 1797 to 1813; physician, writer, educator, Founding Father; Signed Declaration of Independence and attended Continental Congress   |
| Phyllis Schlafly         | a political conservative known for her anti-feminism and campaign against the Equal Rights Amendment; she believed you could be a mother and have a career too; wrote/co-authored several books   |
| Upton Sinclair           | author; wrote The Jungle which exposed the conditions in the U.S. meat packing industry, causing a public uproar and leading to the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act and Meat Inspection Act   |
| Lionel Sosa              | founder of the largest Hispanic advertising agency in Texas. (San Antonio advertising agency: Sosa, Bromley, Aguilar, Noble, and Associates)  |
| Sonia Sotomayor          | first Hispanic to serve on the Supreme Court, nominated by President Obama  |
| Harry Truman             | As President, ended segregation in the military. Proposed his "Fair Deal" including full-employment and fair-employment-practices bills, federal control of the unemployment compensation program, a large housing program, and the development of natural resources. When Truman attended the Potsdam conference at the end of WWII; he became suspicious of the Soviet intentions under Stalin. (This eventually affected his leadership in the early years of Cold War and led to the Truman Doctrine, where the U.S. supported Greece and Turkey in their attempt to ward off communist threats.) |
| Jonathan Trumbull, Sr.   | the only colonial governor who supported the American cause/side in the Revolution  |
| The Tuskegee Airmen      | <b>determined young men who enlisted to become America's first black military aviators at a time when the U.S. military still practiced racial segregation. They participated in over 15,000 sorties and earned over 100 Flying Crosses.</b> <i>Learn more about the Tuskegee Airmen. <a href="http://goo.gl/1sNh8l">http://goo.gl/1sNh8l</a></i>   |
| George Wallace           | Governor of Alabama; ran for U.S. President four times; fierce pro-segregationist; quote from his inaugural address, "I say segregation today, segregation tomorrow, and segregation forever"   |
| Sam Walton               | small-town general store owner who believed he could bring important goods to rural America. His store Walmart is now known as an industry leader in supply chain operations and brings low prices and common goods to communities across the world.  |
| Ida B. Wells             | American reformer and leader in the anti-lynching crusade and women's suffrage movement   |
| Frances Willard          | suffragette and member of the WCTU (Women's Christian Temperance Union)   |
| Oprah Winfrey            | supervising producer and host of the top-rated, award-winning The Oprah Winfrey Show for two decades. She is a global media leader and philanthropist.  |
| John Witherspoon         | active clergyman; New Jersey representative that signed the Declaration of Independence; later President of modern Princeton University   |

Explain the historical development of reform movements, court cases, and legislation that expanded the civil and political rights of citizens

| Item  | How did this expand civil and political rights of citizens?  |
|---|--|
| 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup> Amendments – the Reconstruction Amendments | Following the Civil War, these amendments abolished slavery (13 <sup>th</sup> , 1865), defined citizenship as belonging to anyone born in US and cannot be taken away without due process of law (14 <sup>th</sup> , 1868), and granted voting rights to adult males (15 <sup>th</sup> , 1870)<br><i>Learn more about the importance of the amendments, especially the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.</i><br><a href="http://goo.gl/mPY68d">http://goo.gl/mPY68d</a>   |
| <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> , 1896  | Supreme Court case that allowed for “separate but equal” facilities, reversed by <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>  |
| 17 <sup>th</sup> Amendment, 1913  | Allowed for the direct election of senators, increasing the public’s influence over the government   |
| Progressive Era Reforms – Initiative, Referendum, and Recall, early 1900s                         | Gave people more say in how the government is run and operated, making a more democratic government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiative: Citizens can introduce new legislation and can propose a new law by petition</li> <li>• Referendum: Submitting a proposed public measure or statute to direct popular vote</li> <li>• Recall: A public official can be removed by popular vote</li> </ul> <i>Learn more about referendum, recall, and initiative.</i> <a href="http://goo.gl/nT2yuV">http://goo.gl/nT2yuV</a> Username: air35wheels. You don’t need a password. |
| 19 <sup>th</sup> Amendment, 1920  | Granted right to vote (suffrage) to women<br><i>Learn more about Voting Rights for Women.</i> <a href="http://goo.gl/CXHwss">http://goo.gl/CXHwss</a> Username: air35wheels You don’t need a password.   |
| American Indian Citizenship Act, 1924   | Grants citizenships to all Native Americans born in the US   |
| <i>Mendez v. Westminster</i> , 1946   | Federal case in California, challenged racial segregation in schools – segregating Mexican American students is unconstitutional   |
| Desegregation of the armed forces, 1948   | By Executive Order, President Truman ended segregation in the armed forces   |
| <i>Delgado v. Bastrop ISD</i> , 1948  | US Federal District court ruled the segregation of Mexican American students was illegal   |
| <i>Sweatt v. Painter</i> , 1950   | Supreme Court case stating that the attempt to create a segregated UT Law School was unconstitutional under the Equal Protection Clause.   |
| <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> , 1954   | Supreme Court case that ended “separate but equal” ruling from <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> , led to desegregation of public schools  |
| <i>Hernandez v. Texas</i> , 1954  | Supreme Court case, Mexican Americans and other racial groups have equal protection under 14 <sup>th</sup> Amendment   |
| Civil Rights Act, 1957  | Protected voting rights  |
| Civil Rights Act, 1964  | Abolished racial, religious, and sex discrimination by employers   |
| 24 <sup>th</sup> Amendment, 1964  | Ended poll tax   |
| Voting Rights Act, 1965   | Outlawed poll tax or literacy test in order to be eligible to vote   |
| <i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i> , 1969  | Supreme Court extending 1 <sup>st</sup> Amendment rights to students, freedom of speech includes free expression   |
| 26 <sup>th</sup> Amendment, 1971  | Decreased voting age from 21 to 18 in response to the draft in the Vietnam War   |
| <i>Wisconsin v. Yoder</i> , 1972  | Supreme Court case, Amish children are exempt from compulsory education beyond 8 <sup>th</sup> grade because it violates parents’ right to freedom of religion   |
| <i>White v. Regester</i> , 1973   | Supreme Court ruled Texas redistricting in 1970 was discriminatory against different groups in various districts   |
| <i>Edgewood ISD v. Kirby</i> , 1993   | Texas case ending discrimination against poor school districts, redistributes property taxes equally across the state from richer districts to poorer districts  |

Highlight in yellow all of the cases that grant citizenship or extend the right to participate in government to citizens.

Highlight in blue all of the cases that eliminate discrimination or expand on first amendment rights.