

Constitutional Compromises

The Great Compromise

Virginia Plan (bicameral based on population) vs. New Jersey Plan (equal representation). The Compromise provided for a two-house (bicameral) legislature where the House of Representatives is based on population, and the Senate has equal representation (2 Senators per state).

3/5 Compromise

Slaves counted as 3/5th of a person for both taxation and representation.

Commercial Compromise

The federal government will regulate interstate commerce, and tax imports, not exports.

Amendments to Know

Including the Bill of Rights, you need to know the following Amendments. Remember: The Bill of Rights was ratified in 1791, two years after the Constitution went into effect. Of the ten, these tend to be the most important:

Bill of Rights Amendments (1791)

1st – Freedoms of speech, press, religion, assembly, and right to petition the government.

2nd – Right to bear arms.

4th – Freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures.

5th – Due process rights (right to fair justice, and freedoms from self-incrimination). Also, one cannot be tried twice for the same crime. This is a freedom from “double-jeopardy.”

6th – Right to a fair trial and attorney.

10th – Division of power between the states and federal government (called federalism).

Civil War Amendments

13th Amendment (1865) – Abolition of Slavery [62]

14th Amendment (1868) – Equality [62]

15th Amendment (1870) – Universal Male Suffrage [62]

Progressive Era Amendments

16th Amendment (1913) – Income Tax [82-83]

17th Amendment (1913) – Direct Election of Senators [83]

18th Amendment (1919) – Prohibition... Was it successful? [86, 101]

19th Amendment (1920) – Women’s Suffrage [87]

Other Important Amendments

22nd Amendment (1951) – Two Term Limit for Presidents [119]

24th Amendment (1964) – Ended the poll tax [64]

26th Amendment (1971) – Lowered the voting age to 18 [131]

Supreme Court Cases — A Short Synopsis

Marbury v. Madison (1803) - First use of judicial review. [29]

McCulloch v. Maryland (1819) - Maryland could not tax the Bank of the United States because of federal supremacy, and the right of the national government to charter a bank. [This, and other Marshall Court decisions are found on pg. 31.]

Worcester v. Georgia (1832) - The Supreme Court ruled that Georgia could not pass legislation regarding Cherokee land. [40]

Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857) - Chief Justice Roger B. Taney said that slaves were property, and owners could not be deprived of them. [51-52]

Slaughterhouse Cases (1873) - The Fourteenth Amendment did not protect slaughterhouse workers attempting to conduct a business. [65]

Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) - Justified Jim Crow laws. "Separate but equal" was fine. [137]

Muller v. Oregon (1908) - The Court ruled that women were not permitted to work such long hours because they might damage their bodies for maternity. [87]

Schenck v. US (1919) - Said that free speech was not absolute. One can't utter something that creates a "clear and present danger," as someone can't shout "FIRE!" in a crowded theater. [94]

Schechter Poultry Corp. v. US (1935) - Declared the New Deal's NIRA unconstitutional. [110]

US v. Butler (1936) - Declared the New Deal's AAA unconstitutional. [110]

Korematsu v. US (1944) - Japanese internment was constitutional, as in times of war, rights can be limited. [118-119]

Dennis v. US (1951) - Upheld the Smith Act during the Cold War which made it illegal to speak about overthrowing the government. Due process was limited because of a fear of communism. This was similar to the "clear and present danger" decision of the *Schenck* case. [126]

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas (1954) - Ended segregation in schools. "Separate but equal" is inherently unequal. [137]

Engel v. Vitale (1962) - The Supreme Court ruled that official school-sponsored prayer (even if optional and/or non-denominational) is a violation of the free exercise clause of the First Amendment.

Heart of Atlanta Motel v. US (1964) - Public accommodations, such as hotels, can't reject customers based on race. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 does not violate the commerce clause.

Griswold v. Connecticut (1965) - A Connecticut law making it illegal for married people to obtain contraceptives (birth control) was declared unconstitutional. The right of a married couple's privacy was protected.

Miranda v. Arizona (1966), **Gideon v. Wainwright** (1963), **Mapp v. Ohio** (1961) – All of these decisions of the Warren Court protected rights of the accused. [137-138]

NY Times v. US (1971) - Publication of the Pentagon Papers was protected by freedom of the press. [140]

Roe v. Wade (1973) - Legalized abortion in 1973, but not in all cases. Most important to know is that a woman's right to privacy is protected by the Constitution. Note: Though *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* (1992) affirmed the major points of the *Roe* decision, the Supreme Court ruled that states could also regulate abortions with requirements such as parental consent. [141]

United States v. Nixon (1974) - President Richard Nixon was not protected by executive privilege, and had to hand over tape recordings. Nixon remains the only President to resign the office. [141]

Regents of the University of California v. Bakke (1978) - Race can be considered in the university admissions process, but distinct racial quotas are illegal. [142]

Texas v. Johnson (1989) - Burning of the American flag was protected by the First Amendment.

How Does Checks and Balances Work?

	LEGISLATIVE	EXECUTIVE	JUDICIAL
LEGISLATIVE CHECKS		1. Can override vetoes by 2/3 vote 2. Senate can refuse to confirm a Presidential appointment	1. Can change the size of the Supreme Court 2. Can impeach and convict justices (as well as the President)
EXECUTIVE CHECKS	1. Can veto bills 2. Can call Congress into special session		1. Appoints Supreme Court justices 2. Grants pardons and reprieves
JUDICIAL CHECKS	1. Can declare an act of Congress to be unconstitutional (judicial review)	1. Can declare an act of the President to be unconstitutional	

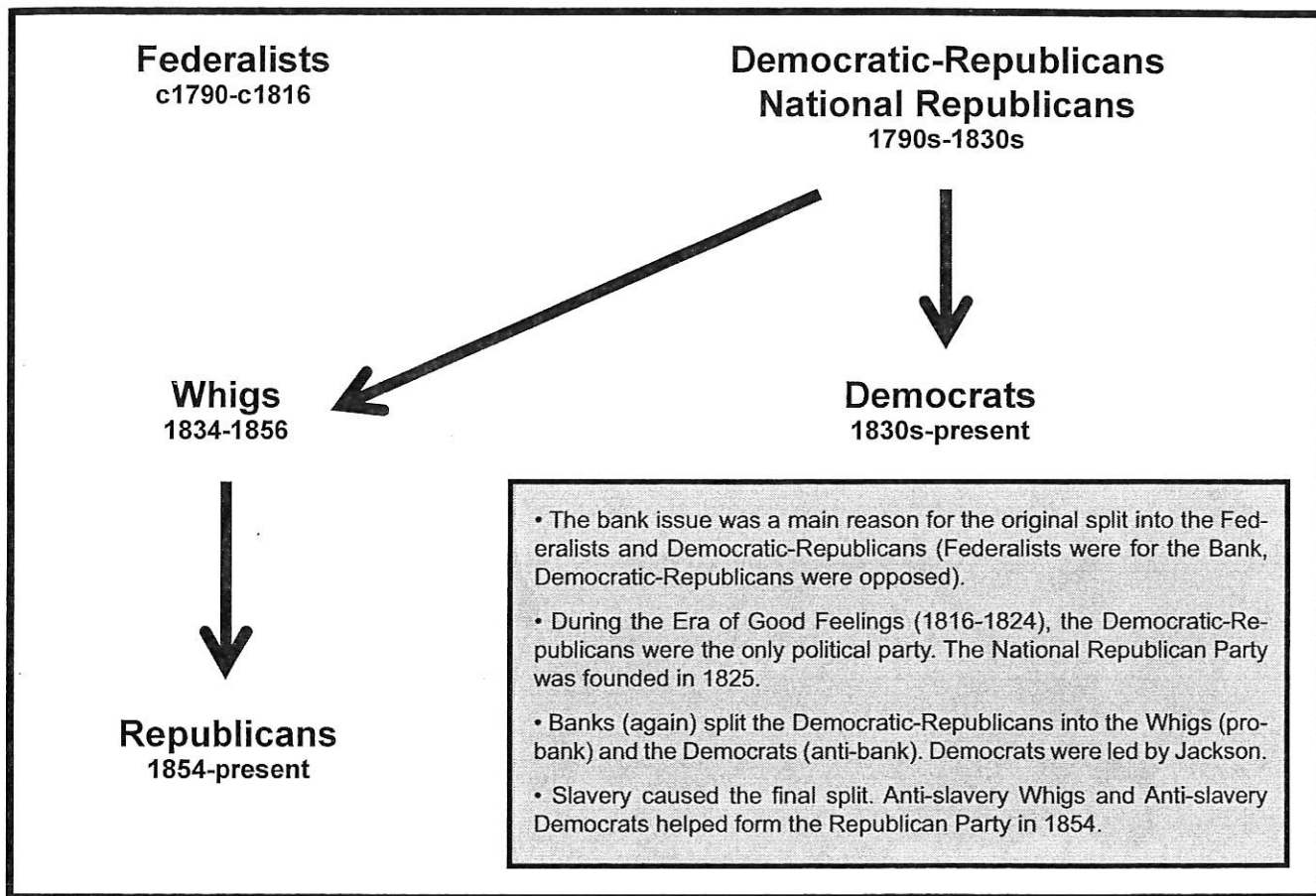
Differences Between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton

Issue	Thomas Jefferson	Alexander Hamilton
Who should have power in government?	The educated/ commoners	The propertied aristocracy
Give most power to the:	States	Federal or Central Gov't. (Strong Federal Gov't.)
Constitutional Interpretation	Strict — Don't give the Federal Government too much power to legislate	Loose — Allow the Federal Government to do whatever is "necessary and proper"
Stance on Army	Against! Gives government too much power	For! Will make the government powerful
National Bank	Con: Favors the rich	Pro: Stabilizes the economy
Favored foreign nation	France — They supported our revolution	England — the strongest nation; similar heritage
Preferred Economy	Agriculture	Industry and Commerce

These ideas would evolve into the first political parties.



How Did Our Two-Party System Develop?



Look What the Jay Treaty with Britain Caused!



A Quick Review of Tariffs, Early 1800s-World War II

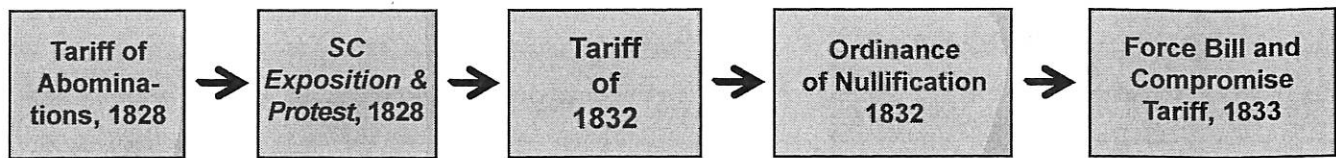
1. 1828 Tariff of Abominations raised rates, and nearly caused South Carolina to secede.
2. The Underwood Tariff of 1913 decreased rates after the Democrats took office.
3. The Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1930 raised tariffs to the highest point since the Tariff of Abominations. This was done originally to protect the agriculture industry.

D ... **D**emocrats, Tariffs go **D**own, Help **D**ee poor, **D**eep or Solid South.

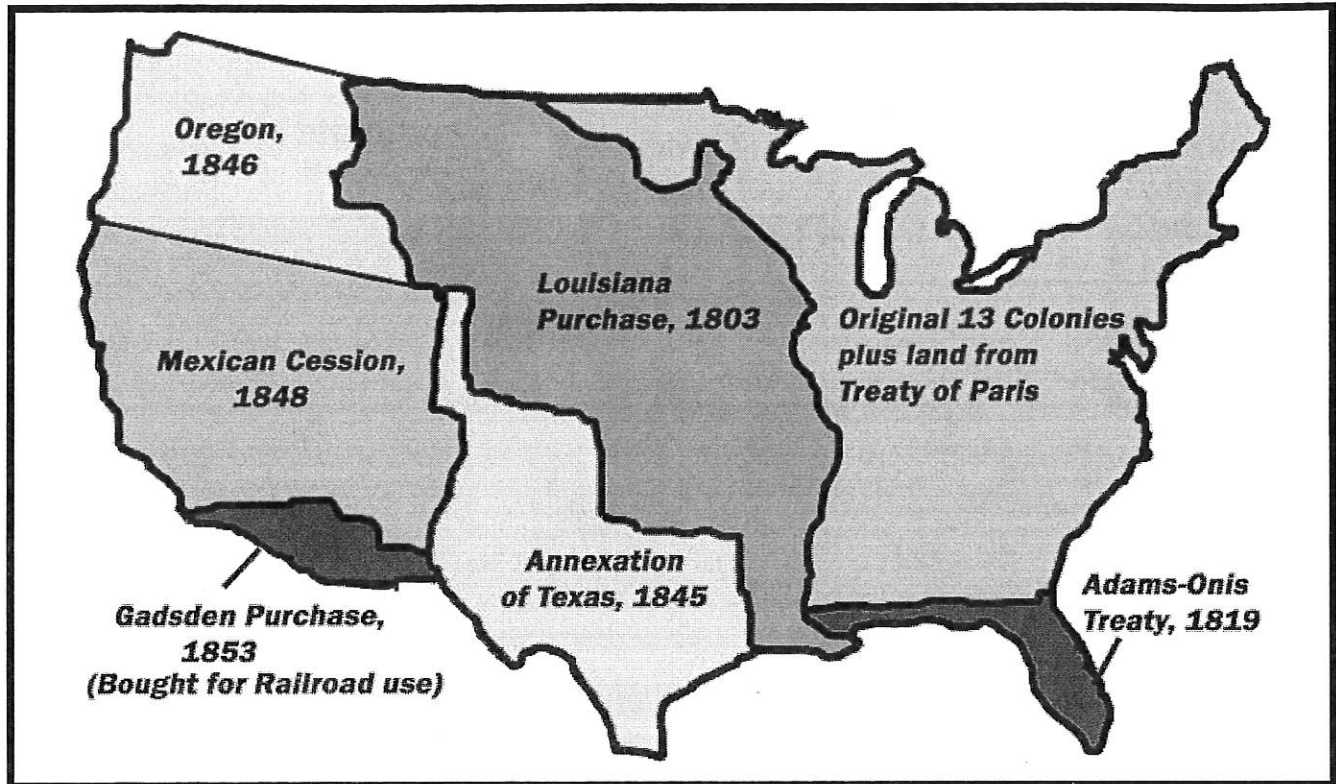
R ... **R**epublicans, **R**aise Tariffs, Less Taxes for the **R**ich, Favor **R**ailroads and **R**obber Barons.

Remember: When Democrats were in office, tariffs typically went down. When Republicans were in office, tariffs typically went up. Tariffs eased after World War II.

The Tariff of Abominations Led to...



Manifest Destiny



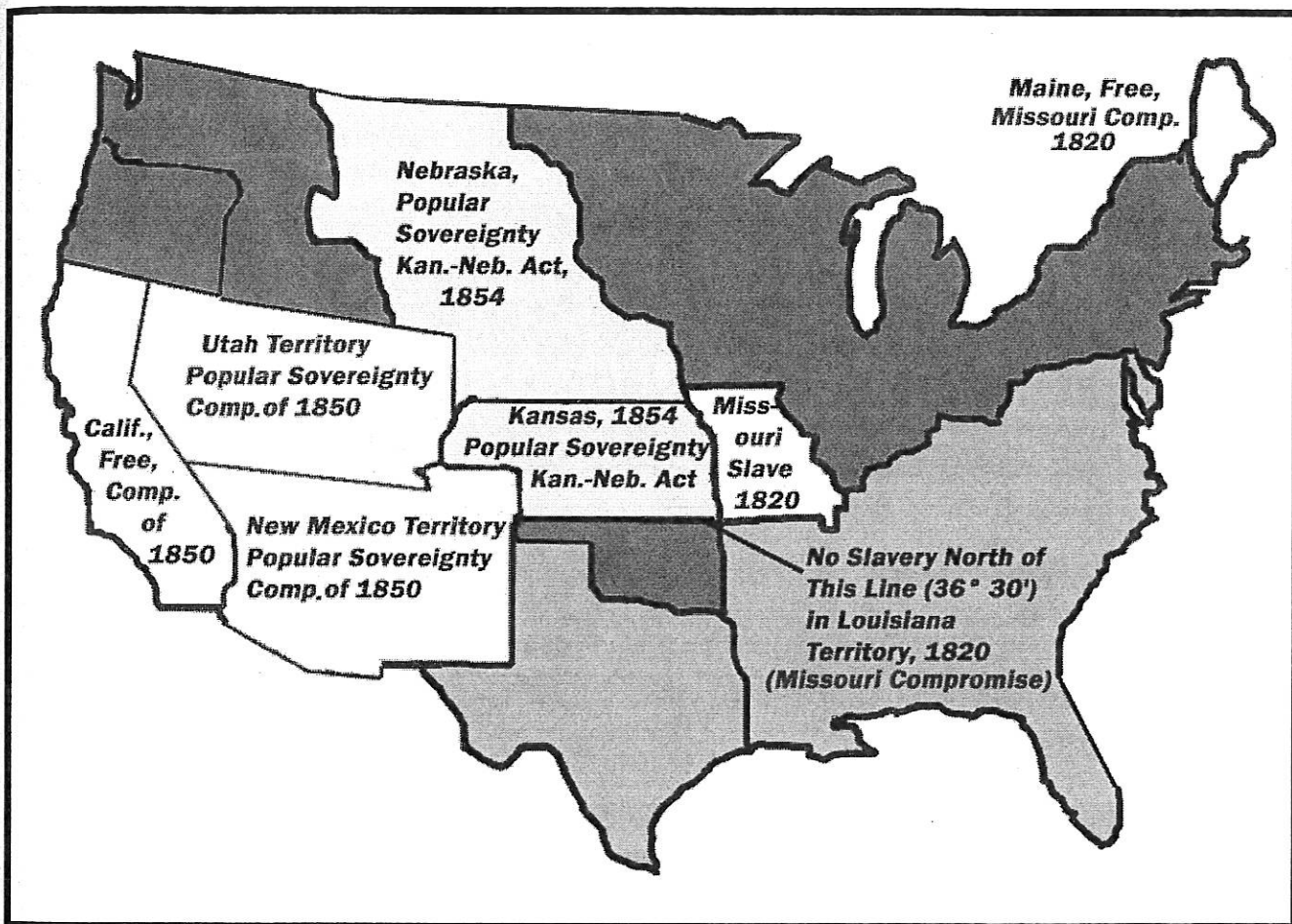
Slavery Compromises Prior to the Civil War *(Know these well!)*

Missouri Compromise of 1820 - Missouri was a slave state, no slavery north of the 36° 30' latitude line, Maine was a free state. It was brokered by Henry Clay.

Compromise of 1850 - Provided for: A Fugitive Slave Act, no slave trade in DC, the former Mexican Territory of Utah and New Mexico to have popular sovereignty, California to become a free state, Texas to give up western land and receive \$10 million to pay off its debt. Authored by Henry Clay.

Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 - Provided for popular sovereignty, or the right to choose if a state would have slavery or not. This led to *Bleeding Kansas*, and the *Lecompton Constitution* which approved slavery in Kansas. The compromise was authored by Stephen Douglas.

Slavery Legislation and Compromises, 1820-1854



Differences Between the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor

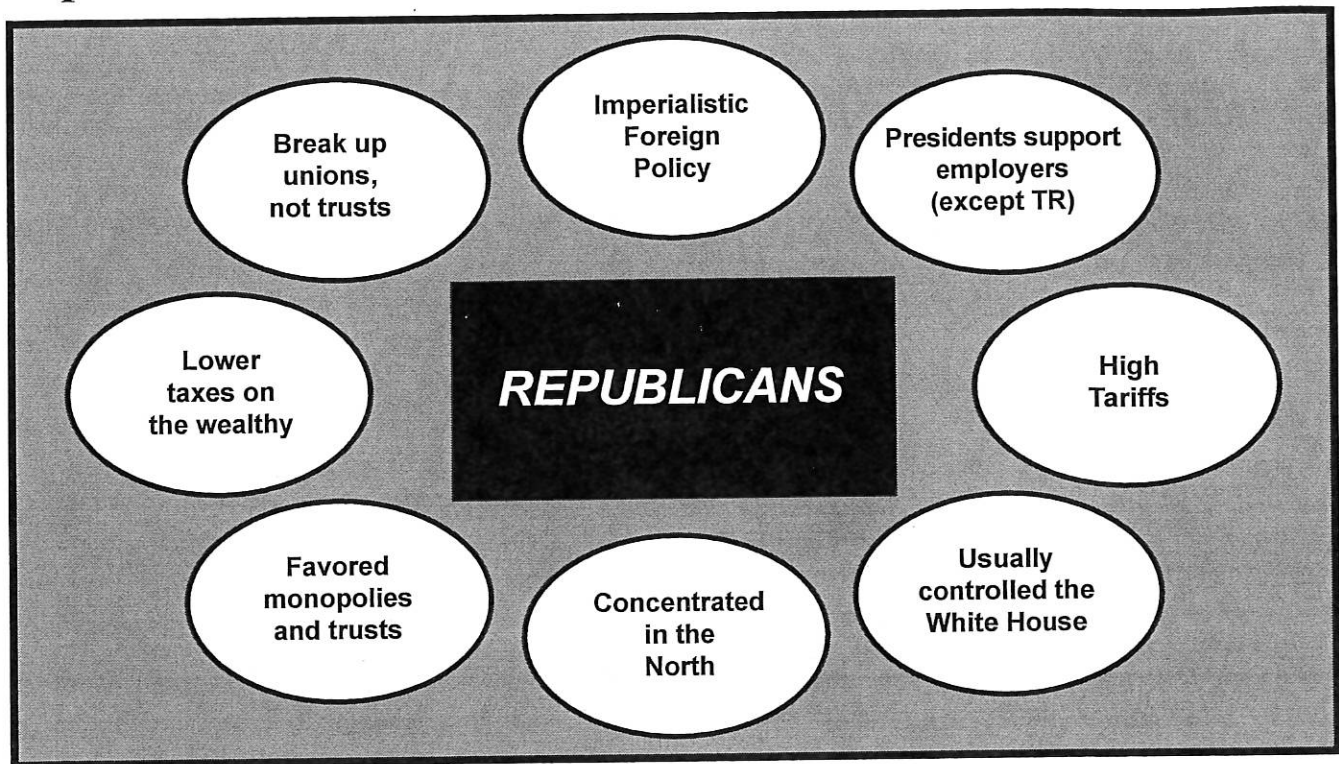
American Federal of Labor:

BAGS = Bread Butter Issues / AFL / Gompers / Strike less with collective bargaining

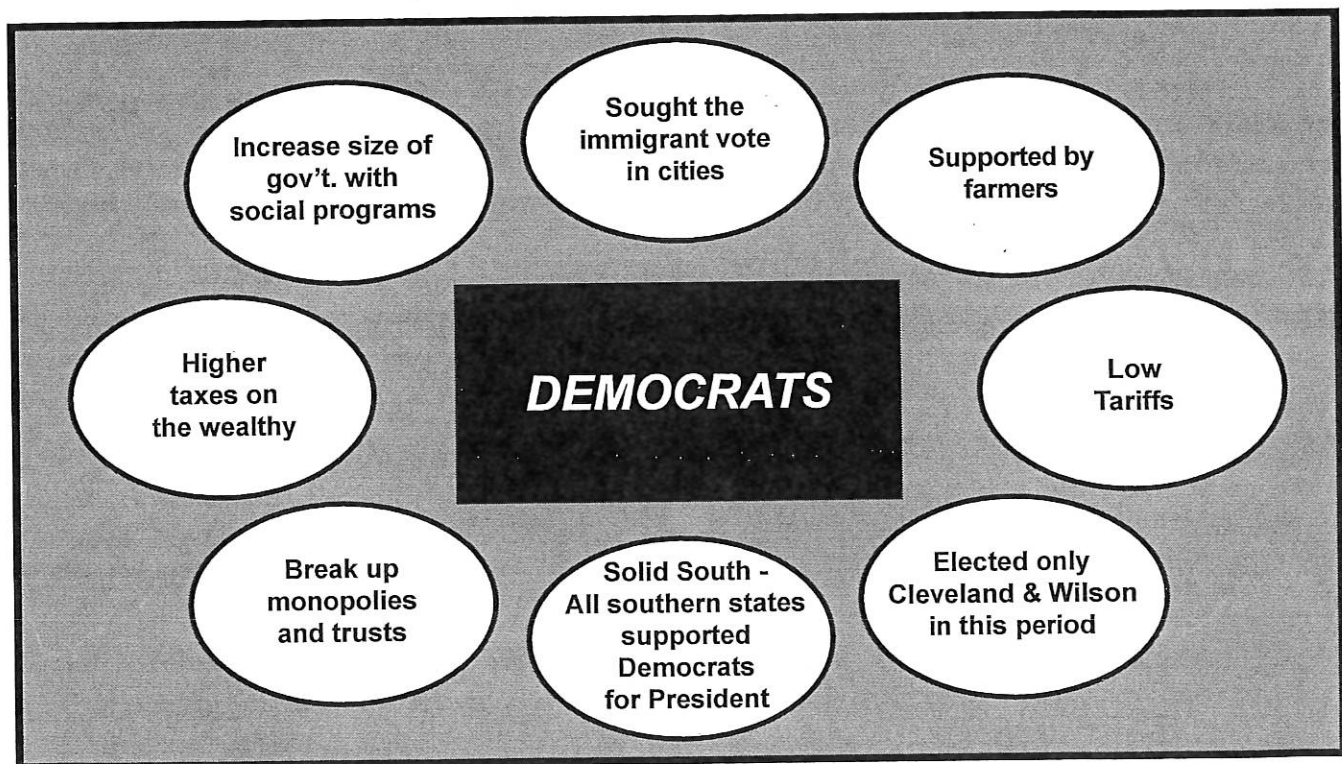
Knights of Labor:

KUPS = Knights / Unskilled / Powderly / Strike more (Unskilled spellers can't spell cups)

Republican Policies, 1865-c1932



Democratic Policies, 1865-c1932



20th Century Presidential Programs and Slogans

Theodore Roosevelt (Rep); A *Square Deal* for Americans. He supported consumers over trusts. [84]

Woodrow Wilson (Dem); His *New Freedom* (defeated TR's *New Nationalism*) promised even more trustbusting. [85]

Warren G. Harding (Rep); Looked to *Return to Normalcy* after World War I. He died in office, and Calvin Coolidge was in office for most of the 20s.

Franklin D. Roosevelt (Dem); *The New Deal* looked for public works, and hands-on government economic change. [108]

Harry Truman (Dem); *A Fair Deal* for social improvement, civil rights, and expanding education and healthcare. Remember, "Tru" was "Fair." [129]

Dwight Eisenhower (Rep); *Dynamic Conservatism*. The 1950s was a conservative time economically (government supported business), politically (McCarthyism), and socially (women were back at home). You should also know that Eisenhower signed the *Federal-Aid Highway Act in 1956*. This provided for the modern-day **interstate highway system**.

John F. Kennedy (Dem); *The New Frontier* was a hope for solving poverty, racial prejudice, and providing international aid. [127]

Lyndon Johnson (Dem); *The Great Society* offered solutions for poverty, education, and discrimination. [140]

Presidents 1965-Present

Lyndon Johnson [140]

Richard Nixon [140-141]

Gerald Ford [142]

Jimmy Carter [142-143]

Ronald Reagan [143-144]

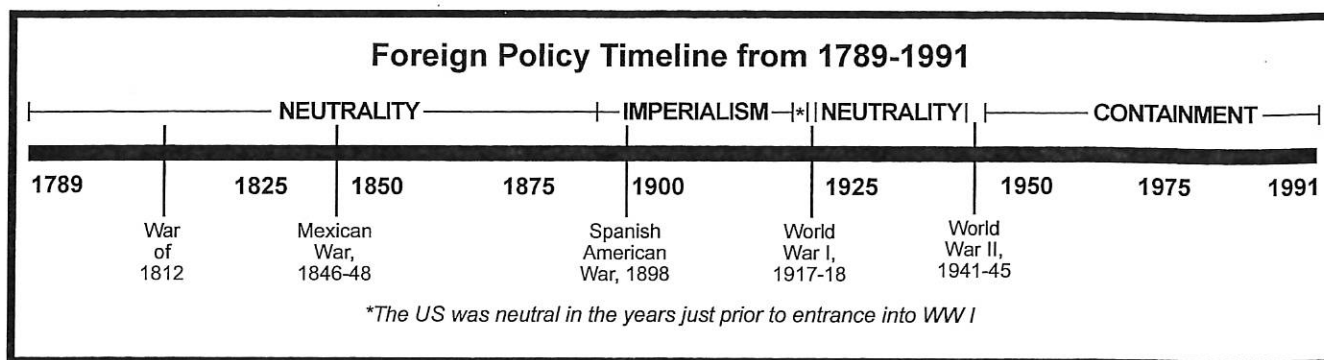
George H. W. Bush [144]

Bill Clinton [144]

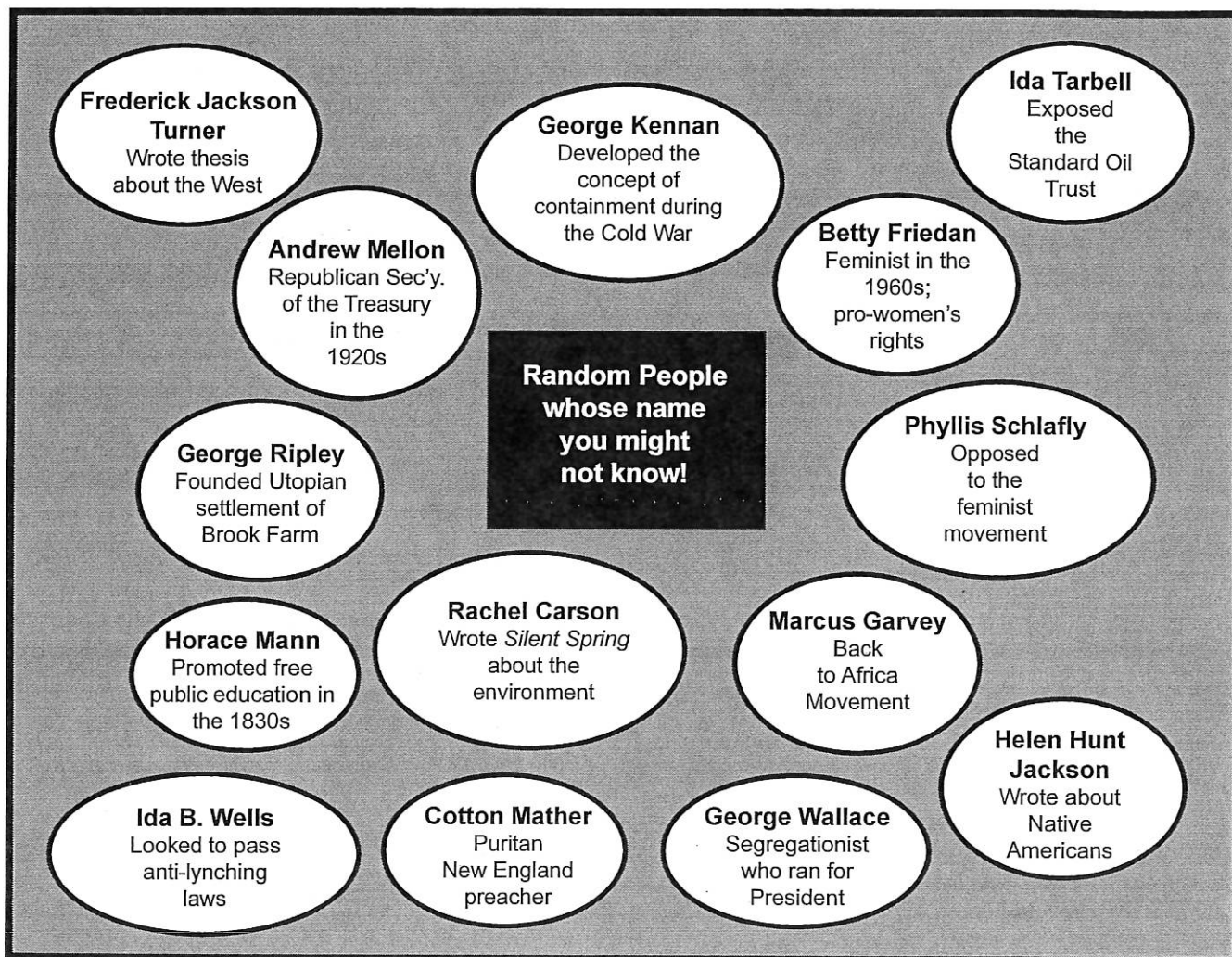
George W. Bush [145]

Barack Obama [145-146]

Foreign Policy: Here's a Handy Timeline



Here are some people you may not know...



...And here are some more!

James Oglethorpe

Founder of Georgia,
which was a buffer
between English and
Spanish colonies

Tecumseh

Native American
leader of forces in the
Northwest c.1812

**James Fenimore
Cooper**

Early American novelist
who wrote
adventure tales

Hiram Revels

First African American
Senator; elected during
Reconstruction

**Random People
whose name
you might
not know!**

A. Philip Randolph

African American
civil rights and
labor leader

H. L. Mencken

Satirist who criticized
American culture
in the 1920s and 30s

**William Henry
Harrison**

Whig President, nicknamed
Tippecanoe after famous
Native American
battle victory

**John Humphrey
Noyes**

Leader of the religious
Oneida community
in New York State

Alfred Thayer Mahan

Ideas helped to grow
the powerful
US Navy

A few random facts

Regulator Movement

Resistance to
colonial authority in the
Carolinas a decade
before the Revolution

**Anti-Defamation
League**

Looks to stop anti-Semitism
and promotes civil rights
for all

**Treaty of
Grenville, 1795**

Ended US-Native American
conflict in Ohio after US
victory at Battle of
Fallen Timbers

Pragmatism

William James and John
Dewey – Famous pragmatists
who stressed that theories be
judged by how practical their
consequences are

American Indian (Native American) Cultures Before Conquest That You Need to Know

Kwakiutl

Chinook

Tribes in Great Basin and Great Plains were more nomadic as they searched for food sources

Eastern Woodland Tribes (Iroquois)

Navajo

Pueblo

Eastern Woodland (including Iroquois)

- Crafted items from the trees around them, hunted and gathered in the woods, fished in lakes.

Pueblos and their Anasazi Ancestors

- Irrigated off the Rio Grande, planted maize (corn) for stable food source. Lived in adobe structures.

Northwest Tribes (Kwakiutl, Chinook)

- Relied on salmon and whaling near the Pacific Ocean.

Mesoamerican Mayan and Aztec Empires experienced advanced civilizations in modern-day Mexico.

NOTE: Tribes within regions would connect through trade. Native American populations were abruptly diminished after conquest. The tribes were susceptible to European diseases such as smallpox.

Domestic Conflicts and Foreign Policy, 1650-1900

1675-76 King Philip's War	1676 Bacon's Rebellion	1754-63 French and Indian War	1775-83 American Revolution	1786-87 Shays' Rebellion	1793 Washington's Proclamation of Neutrality	1794 Whiskey Rebellion	1797 XYZ Affair
1650	1750	1760	1770	1780	1790		

Domestic Conflicts and Foreign Policy, 1900-Present

1904 Roosevelt Corollary	1917-18 US in World War I	1941-45 US in World War II 1945 - Atomic Bomb	1947 Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan	1948 Berlin Airlift	1950-53 Korean War	1961 Bay of Pigs	1962 Cuban Missile Crisis	1968 Gulf of Tonkin
1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960		

Influential Writing

1776 <i>Common Sense</i>	1776 - Dec. of Independence 1781 - Articles of Confederation	1789 Const. goes into effect	1791 Bill of Rights	1798-9 <i>Kentucky & Virginia Resolutions</i>	1828 <i>SC Exposition & Protest</i>	1852 <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i>	1881 Helen Hunt Jackson <i>A Century of Dishonor</i>	1888 Edward Bellamy <i>Looking Backward</i>	1900 Muckers
1770	1800	1820	1830	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900

Struggle for Rights

1830 Indian Removal Act	c1838 Trail of Tears	1848 Seneca Falls Convention	1857 <i>Dred Scott</i> Decision	1863 Emancipation Proclamation	1864 Sand Creek Massacre	1865 - 13th Amendment 1868 - 14th Amendment 1870 - 15th Amendment	1877 End of Reconstruction. Beginning of Home Rule	1887 Dawes Act	1900 Worcester
1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880				

Labor

1869 Knights of Labor formed	1886 Haymarket Riot, AFL formed	1892 Homestead Strike	1894 Pullman Strike	1900 sup
1860	1870	1880	1890	1900

Immigration

<div>c1840-60 Old Immigration</div>										<div>c1890-c1920 - New Immigration</div>										<div>1882 - Chinese Exclusion Act</div>									
1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900																					



More Timelines

1794 Whiskey Rebellion	1797 XYZ Affair	1812-15 War of 1812	1823 Monroe Doctrine	1846-48 Mexican War	1861-65 Civil War	1898 Spanish- American War	1899 Open Door Policy			
1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900										
1962 Cuban Missile Crisis	1964 Gulf of Tonkin	1968 Tet Offensive	1970 Kent State	1973-74 Oil Embargo	1978 Camp David Accords	1979-81 Iran Hostage Crisis	1991 Operation Desert Storm	1995 NATO troops to Bosnia	2001 9/11 Attacks	2003-11 Iraq War
1970 1980 1990 2000 2010										
88 Bellamy king ward	c1890-c1900 Muckrakers - Tarbell, Sinclair, Wells, Riis, and others		1939 John Steinbeck <i>The Grapes of Wrath</i>		1957 Jack Kerouac <i>On the Road</i>	1962 Rachel Carson <i>Silent Spring</i>	1963 Betty Friedan <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>			
1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970		
1887 Dawes Act	1890 Wounded Knee	1896 <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>	1920 Nineteenth Amendment	1954 <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>	1963 Martin L. King, Jr. "I Have a Dream" Speech	1964 - Civil Rights Act 1965 - Voting Rights Act	1968 American Indian Movement founded	1969 Stonewall Riots	1982 Equal Rts. Amendment defeated	
1890 1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980										
1902 T. Roosevelt supports workers				1933 NIRA	1935 Wagner Act	1938 Fair Labor Standards Act	1947 Taft-Hartley Act			
1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950					
migration	c1890-c1920 - New Immigration		1921 - Emergency Quota Act 1924 - National Origins Act		Immigration Act of 1965	1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act				
1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	

You Should Know

