

WORD ASSOCIATIONS FOR U.S. HISTORY

Below are a number of important terms, concepts and people that are stressed in the U.S. History Curriculum. Along with these important terms, concepts and people are words/phrases that are often associated with them. Use these lists when trying to remember basic ideas associated with major terms/concepts/people!

WHEN YOU SEE THIS...

...THINK OF THAT

TERM, CONCEPT OR PEOPLE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE
Mercantilism	Colonial power takes raw materials from colony	Mother Country ships finished product to sell to colony	
House of Burgesses	First form of representative government	New England Town Meeting	Mayflower Compact
Declaration of Independence	Ideas from John Locke "natural rights" (Jefferson agrees)	Power of Government from the people	Social Contract
Articles of Confederation	failed with no central government/Afraid of strong central government	No power to tax/ No control of commerce	Only had one branch of Government (Legislative)
Constitutional Convention	Revise the articles of Confederation	Instead created the Constitution	
Federalists	Agreed with constitution	More powerful central government	
Anti-Federalists	Opposed the Constitution	Wanted Bill of Rights	
Checks and Balances	3 Branches of government	Protects from abuse of power by 1 branch of government	Separation of powers
Constitution	Delegated Powers - Federal (coin money)	Reserve Powers – State (education system)	Concurrent Powers – Both (Tax and borrow money)
Amendment	Change the Constitution as the world changes	Flexibility of Constitution	
Bill of Rights	1 st 10 amendments to the Constitution	Guarantees basic rights and civil liberties	

Constitutional Compromises	Five Compromises: (Great Compromise, Slavery, Electing the President, Commerce, 3/5's Compromise)		
Unwritten Constitution	Political parties	President's cabinet	Judicial Review
Electoral College System	might not select the candidate with the largest number of popular votes		
Marbury v. Madison	Judicial Review	Checks and Balances	
Elastic Clause	"Necessary and Proper"	Implied Powers	National Bank
The Great Compromise	small states vs. large states	Bicameral legislature- states have equal representation in the Senate, but representation in the House depends on population	
George Washington	Neutrality	Stay out of foreign affairs	Avoid alliances
Thomas Jefferson	Louisiana Purchase	Strict interpretation of the constitution	

Louisiana Purchase	Doubled the size of the U.S.	Opened port of New Orleans to Mississippi shipping	Jefferson goes against strict constructionism
Federalism	state and federal governments working together and independently	Division of power between state and local governments	
John Marshall (Supreme Court Justice)	Marbury v. Madison	Judicial Review	Loose interpretation of constitution
Andrew Jackson	Indian Removal Act	Spoils system	Manifest Destiny
Manifest Destiny	US destined to control continent from sea to shining sea		
Monroe Doctrine	Established under President James Monroe	U.S. opposes European attempts to extend control over Western Hemisphere	Foreign Policy

Missouri Compromise	settle disputes over the spread of slavery to the western territories	The balance between free and slave states was maintained.	
Dred Scott v. Sanford	Slaves= property	protected the property rights of slave owners in the territories	
Slave States v. Free States	1800 – 1860 fought for control of new states entering Union	Missouri Compromise	Kansas-Nebraska Act
Abolitionists	Wanted to Free Slaves	Want to end slavery	
Civil War	Lincoln	Fought to preserve the Union	Amendments Passed in the end
Civil War Amendments	13 th amendment Freed the slaves	14 th Amendment Made the slaves citizens	15 th Amendment Granted African American males the right to vote
President Abraham Lincoln	His election resulted in Southern states seceding from the union	Fought to preserve the union	Emancipation Proclamation (declared the slaves as free)
Share Cropping	White southern landowners	Former slaves	maintains a cheap labor supply
Reconstruction (plan to rebuild the South)	Radical Republicans (punish Rebels, help Blacks) tough on the South	Lincoln Plan – treat states like they never left Union (lenient)	
Plessy v. Ferguson	Upheld racial segregation	Racial segregation did not violate the equal protection provision of the 14th amendment.	Overtaken by Brown v. Board of Education
Segregation	Jim Crow Laws	Black Codes	Plessy v. Ferguson
Homestead Act	Free farmland in the West- encouraged immigrants to move West	provided free land to settlers	settlement of western territories
Dawes Act	To break down native American tribes	Attempt to assimilate Native Americans into white culture	
Yellow Journalism	Spanish-American War	exaggerated events to build support for war	Sinking of the U.S.S. Maine

Industrial Revolution	Man made products to machine made products	Urbanization	
Laissez-Faire	French for "let alone" "let be"	Opposes government involvement in business	Government involvement is harmful to economic growth
Anti-Trust Acts	Designed to prevent the abuses of large businesses (monopolies)	increase the federal government's power to regulate business practices	Robber barons
Teddy Roosevelt	Big Stick Policy- using military to influence foreign affairs	Intervention in Latin America	Protect natural resources
Imperialism	Natural Resources	Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Guam	Naval ports/bases
Open Door Policy	Maintain trade with China /Asia		
Federal Reserve System	Helps maintain the flow of money	Regulate banking system	
Progressive Era	Government should regulate big business	correct the economic and social abuses of industrial society	
Muckrakers	make Americans aware of problems in society	The Jungle- Upton Sinclair (meat packing industry)	How the Other Half Lives- Jacob Riis (living conditions)
World War I	Submarine warfare	Zimmermann Note	M.A.I.N
Woodrow Wilson	Fourteen Points (After WWI)	Opposed Treaty of Versailles	Supported League of Nations (Senate refused to join)
Fourteen Points	set goals for achieving peace after World War I	1 goal was to establish a league of nations	
League of Nations	involvement in future foreign wars	Opposed by senate	

Treaty of Versailles	contained provisions that might lead the United States into foreign conflicts	Harshly punished Germany	Lead to WWII
Schenck v. U.S.	"Clear and Present Danger"	Limits free speech in wartime	
Women's Suffrage	19 th amendment grants women the right to vote	Seneca Falls Convention 1848 Declaration of Sentiments	Susan B. Anthony Elizabeth Cady Stanton
Harlem Renaissance	highlighted the cultural achievements of African Americans	Jazz- Duke Ellington	Langston Hughes
Dust Bowl	poor farming methods and sustained drought		
Scopes Monkey Trial	Evolution v. Fundamentalism	Science v. Religion	

Roaring 20s	Harlem Renaissance (Black pride in accomplishments in the arts)	buying stocks on margin	Prohibition
Prohibition	Temperance Movement- Ban on production and consumption of alcohol	Unpopular laws are difficult to enforce	Ended when the 21st amendment was ratified
Nativists	Favoring native born Americans and opposing immigrants	Chinese Exclusion Act	
Neutrality Acts (1930s)	Avoid American involvement in European wars	Weapons embargo on warring countries	
President Herbert Hoover	Failed to provide relief for Americans during Great Depression	Hooverilles/Shanty Towns	
The Great Depression	Stock Market Crash- Americans buying stocks on margin	Ends with the conclusion of WWII	Unequal distribution of wealth

President Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR)	The New Deal	Court Packing to gain support for New Deal plans	Declared war on Japan after attack on Pearl Harbor
New Deal	increased size and power of government and involved the social and economic life of the people	Federal government directly assisted Americans- (example- Social Security)	Provided relief, but did not cure the Depression
World War II	Started for U.S. with Pearl Harbor attack	Caused by economic hardships left over from treaty of Versailles	Hiroshima and Atomic Bomb controversy
Korematsu v. United States	removal of Japanese Americans from their homes after Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor	civil liberties may be limited	Internment camps- west coast
Atomic Bomb	Manhattan Project	Nuclear Weapon	
GI Bill	Free education for veterans		
Marshall Plan	rebuild the economies of European nations after WWII		
Cold War	A war of words between Soviet Union and USA on political philosophy and economic systems	Arms Race/ Space Race Cuban Missile Crisis	Fall of the Berlin Wall ends
McCarthyism	Resulted from claims that communists had infiltrated the federal government	fear of communist influence in the United States	
United Nations	develop military alliances around the world		
Truman Doctrine	Send aid to countries to keep communism out	Containment	

President Harry S. Truman	Authorized dropping Atomic Bomb on Japan	Containment	
Containment	Stop spread of Communism	Vietnam/Korean Wars	
President Dwight Eisenhower	Sent federal troops to Little Rock AR to enforce Brown v. Board		
Civil Rights	Rights for Black citizens	Martin Luther King Jr.	Brown v. Board of Education 1954
<i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>	Know your rights as an accused	Right to a lawyer	Right to remain silent

President John F. Kennedy	Cuban Missile Crisis	Assassinated	Containment-Vietnam War
Vietnam War	Containment of communism	North and South Vietnam become communist	Controversial war
Chief Justice Earl Warren	increased the rights of individuals		
President Lyndon B. Johnson (LBJ)	"Great Society"	Government should increase involvement to improve people's lives	Wanted to end poverty in the United States
President Richard Nixon	Watergate	Détente Foreign Policy (better relations with soviet union)	<i>United States v. Nixon</i> (supreme court case)
President Jimmy Carter	Camp David Accords		
President Ronald Reagan	Trickle Down Economics	Lower taxes	
President Bill Clinton	Impeached but not convicted	Similar to Andrew Johnson (impeached but not convicted)	

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Marbury v. Madison	Judicial Review	Federal Courts the power to decide whether a law is constitutional	
Gibbons v. Odgen	regulate interstate commerce		
Gideon v. Wainwright	expanded the constitutional rights of persons accused of crimes	rights of the accused	
Mapp v. Ohio	Rights of the accused		
Miranda v. Arizona	Rights of the accused		
T.L.O. v. New Jersey	a student has no guaranteed rights while in school	civil liberties can be both protected and limited in schools	
Roe v. Wade	Right to Privacy	Right to Abortion	
Dred Scott v. Sanford	Slaves= property	protected the property rights of slave owners in the territories	
Plessy v. Ferguson	Upheld racial segregation	Racial segregation did not violate the equal protection provision of the 14th amendment.	Overtured by Brown v. Board of Education
Brown v. Board of Education	Desegregation	Overtured Plessy v. Ferguson	
Worcester v. Georgia	Trail of Tears	President Jackson defies Supreme Court ruling	
Schenck v. U.S.	"Clear and Present Danger"	Limits free speech in wartime	
Korematsu v. United States	removal of Japanese Americans from their homes after Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor	civil liberties may be limited	Internment camps- west coast

1 Freedoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Freedom of Religion ○ Freedom of Press ○ Freedom of Speech ○ Freedom of Assembly ○ Separation of Church and State (no national religion)
2 Right to Bear Arms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Right to keep and bear arms
3 No Quarter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Right to protection from troops being quartered in homes during peacetime
4 Search and Seizure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Right against unreasonable search and seizure ○ Warrants require cause and must be specific
5 Rights of the Accused	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Accused must be indicted by a Grand Jury ○ Cannot be tried for the same crime twice (double jeopardy) ○ Cannot be forced to testify against yourself ○ Right to a fair trial with all proper legal rights enforced (due process) ○ Right to fair compensation (\$\$) when the gov't takes your property for public use
6 More Rights of the Accused	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Right to be informed of the charges against you ○ Right to a speedy and public trial ○ Right to an impartial jury ○ Right to face witnesses against you in court ○ Right to counsel (a lawyer) ○ Right to call witnesses in your defense
7 Rights in a Civil Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Right to a trial by jury in a civil case (non-criminal case)
8 Cruel and Unusual Punishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Right to protection against cruel and unusual punishment ○ Right to protection against excessive bails and fines
9 Unenumerated Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Guarantee that rights not enumerated (listed) in the Constitution are still protected
10 Reserved Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Guarantee that the people and the states have all of the powers not specifically delegated the federal government (reserved powers)
13 Abolition of Slavery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Slavery is illegal
14 Equal Protection Under the Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Declares that all citizens are guaranteed equal treatment and protection under the law ○ Bars former Confederates from holding office ○ Declares Confederate debt null and void
15 Right to Vote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Insures black males the right to vote
18 Prohibition (1919)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The sale, making or transportation of alcohol is illegal
19 Women's Suffrage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Women are granted the right to vote
21 Repeal of Prohibition (1933)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The 18th amendment (prohibition) is repealed ○ Alcohol is again legal
26 Voting Age (1971)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The age of eligibility for voting is lowered to 18