EOI Review US History

1. **13th Amendment** – Abolished Slavery
2. **14th Amendment** –Citizenship rights and equal protection of the laws
3. **15th Amendment** – African American men the right to vote.
4. **Black Codes** - laws had the intent and the effect of restricting African Americans' freedom, and of compelling them to work in a labor economy
5. **Ku Klux Klan** – Trying to stop African Americans to vote. Scare tactics to scare many different ethnic groups.
6. **Chinese Exclusion Act** – prohibiting all immigration of Chinese laborers. Meaning stopped Chinese from coming in and taking American jobs.
7. **Nativism** – the policy of protecting the interests of native inhabitants against those of immigrants.
8. **Americanization** – influence the United States has on the culture of other countries, such as their popular culture, cuisine, technology, business practices, or political techniques.
9. **Ellis Island** – An island of Upper New York Bay southwest of Manhattan. It was the main US immigration station from 1892 to 1943.
10. **Battle of Wounded Knee** – Was the final clash between federal troops and the Sioux. Ended Native American conflict in America
11. **Dawes Act** – authorized the President of the United States to survey American Indian tribal land and divide it into allotments for individual Indians. Those who accepted allotments and lived separately from the tribe would be granted United States citizenship.
12. **Chief Joseph** – was the chief of the Nez Perce, the Government wanted to drive Nez-Perces away from their territory. He travelled all the way to Washington D.C. and spoke to President Ulysses S. Grant. But he only got mean looks. He lost the war against the United States and said, “I will fight no more forever.”
13. **John D. Rockefeller** – Rockefeller founded Standard Oil, Used the Karosine in the oil to put in gasoline that powered Ford’s automobile.
14. **Andrew Carnegie** – Was a steel man in Pittsburgh, His industry (Steel) was the first billion dollar industry.
15. **Thomas Edison** – Creator of over 1,000 patens. Inventions were the Light bulb, electric chair, and phonograph.
16. **Bessemer Process** – was the first inexpensive industrial process for the mass-production of steel
17. **Muckrakers** – journalists who wrote largely for all popular magazines, worked to expose social ills and corporate and political corruption. took on corporate monopolies and crooked political machines while raising public awareness of chronic urban poverty, unsafe working conditions, and social issues like child labor.
18. **Ida Tarbell** - American teacher, author and journalist. She was one of the leading "muckrakers" of the progressive era of the late 19th and early 20th centuries and is thought to have pioneered investigative journalism
19. **Upton Sinclair** – Wrote, “The Jungle” which exposed conditions in the U.S. meat packing industry. He was a famous muckracker.
20. **Sherman Antitrust Act** – was the first Federal Act that outlawed monopolistic business practices.
21. **Temperance Movement** – is a social **movement** against the consumption of alcoholic beverages.
22. **Susan B. Anthony** – played a pivotal role in the women's suffrage movement. Pushed for women’s right to vote (19th Amendment. 1920). Was arrested for trying to vote in her hometown in 1872.
23. **Alice Paul** – leader of the National Woman's Party, and pushed for the 19th Amendment. Focus on the legal status of all women.
24. **Jane Addams** – Was a leader in women's suffrage and world peace. She helped turn America to issues of concern to mothers, such as the needs of children, local public health, and world peace. Pushed for women’s right to vote, became the first American woman to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
25. **Pullman Strikes** – was a nationwide railroad **strike** in the United States in the summer of 1894. It pitted the American Railway Union or (ARU) against the **Pullman** Company, the main railroads, and the federal government of the United States under President Grover Cleveland.
26. **Haymarket Riot** - was the aftermath of a bombing that took place at a labor demonstration on Tuesday May 4, 1886, at Haymarket Squarein Chicago. It began as a peaceful rally in support of workers striking for an eight-hour day. An unknown person threw a dynamite bomb at police as they acted to disperse the public meeting. The bomb blast and ensuing gunfire resulted in the deaths of seven police officers and at least four civilians; scores of others were wounded.
27. **Eugene V. Debs** – Debs was instrumental in the founding of the American Railway Union (ARU), one of the nation's first industrial unions. After the Pullman Strike, Debs signed many into the ARU. He called a boycott of the ARU against handling trains with Pullman cars, in what became the nationwide Pullman Strike, affecting most lines west of Detroit, and more than 250,000 workers in 27 states. To keep the mail running, President Grover Cleveland used the United States Army to break the strike. As a leader of the ARU, Debs was convicted of federal charges for defying a court injunction against the strike and served six months in prison.
28. **William Jennings Bryan “Cross of Gold Speech**” – Bryan supported bimetallism or "free silver", which he believed would bring the nation prosperity. America went by the “gold standard” and limited money supply.
29. **16th Amendment** – allows the Congress to levy an income tax
30. **17th Amendment** –established the election of United States Senators by the people of the states.
31. **18th Amendment** – established the prohibition of alcoholic beverages in the United States by declaring illegal the production, transport, and sale of alcohol
32. **19th Amendment** – Women’s right to vote
33. **21st Amendment** – repealed the Eighteenth Amendment, where alcohol is now legal.
34. **Jim Crow Laws** – were racial segregation state and local **laws** enacted after the Reconstruction period in Southern United States that continued in force until 1965 mandating de jure racial segregation in all public facilities
35. **Plessy vs. Ferguson Case** – case that ruled segregation was legal, as long as equal facilities were provided for both races. Supported the Jim Crow Laws.
36. **WEB DuBois** – leader of the Niagara Movement, a group of African-American activists who wanted equal rights for blacks. Du Bois insisted on full civil rights and increased political representation. **He tried to gain black rights gently.**
37. **Booker T Washington** – Booker worked hard to improve the lives of African-Americans in the United States. He believed that education, black owned businesses, and hard work were the keys to African-American success. **He said that black rights should be demanded not gently given**
38. **Marcus Garvey** - intended persons of African ancestry in the diaspora to "redeem" the nations of Africa and for the European colonial powers to leave the continent.
39. **Annexation of Hawaii** – Was annexed because the amount of sugar planters that America had on the island. Pushed by William McKinley to overthrow the queen of the island.
40. **Admiral Alfred T. Mahan** – His concept of "sea power" presented in *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History,* The concept had an enormous influence in shaping the strategic thought of navies across the world, He is the reason for American dominant navy.
41. **Anti-Imperialists League** – was an organization established on June 15, 1898, to battle the American annexation of the Philippines. opposed expansion, Anti-Imperialist League was ultimately defeated in the battle of public opinion
42. **Spanish American War** – America pushed to go to war by “Yellow Press” or war journalists and American public interests with Sugar Cane in Cuba. Nationalists in Cuba tried to rebel, Spain came in to put it down. America stepped in to help. Teddy Roosevelt and his “rough riders” were put in to defeat the Spanish and secure Cuba as a sphere of influence for America. America won the rights to the Philippines as well.
43. **Cuba & Philippines Sphere of Influence** – Both had natural resources that America wanted. Phillipines were won in the Spanish American war.
44. **Theodore Teddy Roosevelt** **– Big Stick Diplomacy** - Speak softly and carry a big stick—you will go far." With these words President Theodore Roosevelt (1901–1909) described his approach to foreign policy. The press characterized Roosevelt as a menacing ogre brandishing a club as his aggressive policies bullied smaller nations into conforming to U.S. desires. With the use of American navy and military.
45. **William Howard Taft – Dollar Diplomacy** —America to further its aims in Latin America and East Asia through use of its economic power by guaranteeing loans made to foreign countries.
46. **Woodrow Wilson – Missionary Diplomacy** - idea of the United States' moral responsibility to deny recognition to any Latin American government that was viewed as hostile to American interests. This was the first time America had failed to recognize any government, besides the Confederacy. It was an expansion of President James Monroe's 1823 Monroe Doctrine.
47. **Teddy Roosevelt Corollary** - The corollary states that the United States will intervene in conflicts between European countries and Latin American countries to enforce legitimate claims of the European powers, rather than having the Europeans press their claims directly.
48. **Bull Moose Party** **– AKA the Progressive Party**, formed by former President Theodore Roosevelt, after a split in the Republican Party between him and President William Howard Taft. Became known as the **Bull Moose Party** after journalists quoted Roosevelt saying "I feel like a bull moose" shortly after the new party was formed.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Progressive_Party_%28United_States%2C_1912%29#cite_note-1)
49. **Zimmerman Note** – WWI - secret **telegram** sent on Jan. 16, 1917, by German foreign secretary Arthur **Zimmermann** to Count Johann von Bernstorff, the German ambassador to the United States. In it **Zimmermann** said that in the event of war with the United States, Mexico should be asked to enter the war as a German ally.
50. **Great Migration** – was the movement of 6 million African Americans out of the rural Southern United States to the urban Northeast, Midwest, and West that occurred between 1910 and 1970.
51. **First Red Scare** – marked by a widespread fear of Bolshevism and anarchism, due to real and imagined events, real events such as the Russian Revolution as well as the publicly stated goal of a worldwide communist revolution.
52. **Wilson’s 14 Points** – The "Fourteen Points" was a statement given on January 8, 1918 by United States President Woodrow Wilson declaring that World War I was being fought for a moral cause and calling for postwar peace in **Europe**.
53. **League of Nations** – was an intergovernmental organization founded on 10 January 1920 as a result of the Paris Peace Conference that ended the First World War.
54. **Harlem Renaissance** – as the name given to the cultural, social, and artistic explosion that took place in **Harlem** between the end of World War I and the middle of the 1930s. During this period **Harlem** was a cultural center, drawing black writers, artists, musicians, photographers, poets, and scholars.
55. **Jazz Age** - was term coined by F. Scott Fitzgerald, and was a feature of the 1920s (ending with The Great Depression) when **jazz** music and dance became popular
56. **Talkies (Movies) –** At first, the sound films incorporating synchronized dialogue—known as "talking pictures
57. **Tulsa Race Riot** – large-scale, racially motivated conflict on May 31 and June 1, 1921, in which a group of white people attacked the black Greenwood District. Richest African American district in the USA. It was burned to the ground.
58. **Indian Citizenship Act of 1924** – also known as the **Snyder Act**, was proposed by Representative Homer P. Snyder (R) of New York and granted full U.S. citizenship to America's indigenous peoples, called "Indians" in this Act.
59. **Laissez-Faire** – is an economic system in which transactions between private parties are relatively free from [government](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government) interference such as restrictions, [privileges](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Privilege_%28legal_ethics%29), [tariffs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tariff), and [subsidies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subsidy). The phrase *laissez-faire* is [French](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_language) and literally means "let [them] do," but it broadly implies "let it be," "let them do as they will," or "leave it alone."
60. **FDR’s Inaugural Address – “Only thing we have to fear, is fear itself.”**
61. **FDR’s Four Freedoms Speech** - 4 Freedoms that people should have, Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Worship, Freedom From Want, Freedom From Fear.
62. **Roosevelt’ Court Packing Plan** - A move by President Franklin D. [Roosevelt](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/Roosevelt) to increase the size of the [Supreme Court](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/Supreme%20Court) and then bring in several new justices who would change the balance of opinion on the Court. Roosevelt proposed to pack the Court in the 1930s, when several [conservative](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/conservative) justices were inclined to declare parts of his program, the [New Deal](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/New%20Deal), unconstitutional. [Congress](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/Congress) would not allow the number of justices to be increased, and Roosevelt was criticized for trying to undermine the independence of the Court.
63. **Social Security – (in the US**) a federal insurance program that provides benefits to retired people and those who are unemployed or disabled.
64. **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation – FDIC** – Gives insurance out to people and banks if banks fail.
65. **Works Progress Administration – WPA** – the WPA employed musicians, artists, writers, actors and directors in large arts, drama, media, and literacy projects.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Works_Progress_Administration#cite_note-arnesen-1)Employing millions of unemployed people (mostly unskilled men) to carry out [public works](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_works) projects,[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Works_Progress_Administration%22%20%5Cl%20%22cite_note-arnesen-1) including the construction of public buildings and roads.
66. **Tennessee Valley Authority – TVA** – to develop jobs, water irrigation, power plants and electricity to the poorest area of the nation in Tennessee. They also created a series of damns and reservoirs.
67. **Neutrality Acts** - It was designed to keep the United States out of a possible European war by banning shipment of war materiel to belligerents at the discretion of the President and by forbidding U.S. citizens from traveling on belligerent vessels except at their own risk
68. **Lend-Lease Program** – was a program under which the United States supplied [Free France](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_French_Forces), [Great Britain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom), the [Republic of China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_China), and later the [USSR](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USSR) and other [Allied nations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allies_of_World_War_II) with food, oil, and [materiel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Materiel) between 1941 and August 1945.
69. **Korematsu vs. USA** – ase concerning the constitutionality of [Executive Order 9066](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Executive_Order_9066), which ordered [Japanese Americans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_American) into [internment camps](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_American_internment) during [World War II](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II). the Court sided with the government,[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korematsu_v._United_States#cite_note-Richey2007-2) ruling that the exclusion order was [constitutional](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitutionality).
70. **Manhattan Project** – was a research and development **project** that produced the first atomic bombs during World War II.
71. **Island Hopping** - After the [Battle of Midway](http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h1725.html), the United States launched a counter-offensive strike known as "island-hopping," establishing a line of overlapping island bases, as well as air control. The idea was to capture certain key islands, one after another, until Japan came within range of American bombers
72. **General MacArthur** – American [five-star](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Five-star_rank) general and [Field Marshal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_marshal_%28Philippines%29) of the [Philippine Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippine_Army). He was [Chief of Staff of the United States Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chief_of_Staff_of_the_United_States_Army) and put down the BONUS ARMY during the 1930s and played a prominent role in the [Pacific theater](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_War) during [World War II](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II). He officially accepted [Japan's surrender](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surrender_of_Japan) on 2 September 1945, aboard the USS Missouri anchored in Tokyo Bay, and oversaw the [occupation of Japan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occupation_of_Japan). He led the [United Nations Command](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Command) in the [Korean War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korean_War) until he was [removed from command](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_Truman%27s_relief_of_General_Douglas_MacArthur) by President [Harry S. Truman](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_S._Truman)
73. **General Eisenhower** – was the [34th](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Presidents_of_the_United_States) [President of the United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States) from 1953 until 1961. He was a [five-star general](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_of_the_Army_%28United_States%29) in the [United States Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Army) during [World War II](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II) and served as [Supreme Commander](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Commander_of_the_Allied_Expeditionary_Force) of the [Allied Forces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allies_of_World_War_II) in Europe; he had responsibility for planning and supervising the invasion of North Africa in [Operation Torch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Torch) in 1942–43 and the successful [invasion of France](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_Normandy) and [Germany](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drive_to_the_Siegfried_Line) in 1944–45 from the [Western Front](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Front_%28World_War_II%29). In 1951, he became the first [supreme commander of NATO](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Allied_Commander_Europe). He believed in stock piling weapons of mass destruction.
74. **Holocaust** – murder of six million Jews by the Nazi regime and its collaborators. "Holocaust" is a word of Greek origin meaning "sacrifice by fire." was a [genocide](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genocide) or mass execution of people. victims were being regularly transported by freight train to specially built [extermination camps](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extermination_camp) where, if they survived the journey, most were systematically killed in [gas chambers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gas_chamber#Nazi_Germany)
75. **Nuremburg Trials** - The Nuremberg trials were a series of military tribunals, held by the Allied forces after World War II, most notable for the prosecution of prominent members of the political, military, and economic leadership of Nazi Germany.
76. **Battle of the Bulge** – It was a counter-offensive in France by Nazi Germany. It was the last blow to protect Germany from being invaded by the allies. The allies won this battle and it crippled Hitler’s military.
77. **Battle of Midway** – Battle won by the United States decisively defeated an attacking fleet of the [Imperial Japanese Navy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_Japanese_Navy) under Admirals [Isoroku Yamamoto](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isoroku_Yamamoto). This battle stopped Japan from ever threatening to invade Pearl Harbor, or the West Coast of the United States. After this battle won by t he USA, the USA began island hopping toward Japan.
78. **Battle of Stalingrad** – It was an important industrial city. If the Germans won the battle then they would control the [Caucasus](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caucasus) area of Russia, and its oil. Hitler also wanted to capture Stalingrad because it was named after [Josef Stalin](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Josef_Stalin), the leader of the Soviet Union. Hitler launched an offensive attack With bombs and fire the [German air force](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_air_force), the Luftwaffe, turned the city into ruins. The ruins gave the Red Army hiding spots for snipers allowing the Soviets to win.
79. **Yalta Conference** – meeting of the heads of government of the [United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), the [United Kingdom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) and the [Soviet Union](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union), represented by Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill. meeting was intended mainly to discuss the re-establishment of the nations of war-torn Europe
80. **Berlin Airlift** - first major international crises of the [Cold War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cold_War). [Soviet Union](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union) blocked the [Western Allies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Allies)' railway, road, and canal access to the sectors of [Berlin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berlin). the Western Allies organized the **Berlin** [**airlift**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Airlift) to carry supplies to the people in West Berlin. Such as fuel and food, to the Berliners.[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berlin_Blockade#cite_note-Nash.2C_Gary_B_2008-4) Neither side wanted a war; the Soviets did not disrupt the airlift.[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berlin_Blockade#cite_note-5)
81. **Iron Curtain** - physical boundary dividing Europe into two separate areas from the end of [World War II](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II). term symbolized efforts by the [Soviet Union](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union) to block itself and its satellite states from open contact with the west and non-Soviet-controlled areas.
82. **Marshall Plan** – was the American initiative to aid Europe and Asia, in which the United States gave money n economic support to help rebuild European economies after the end of World War II to stop the spread of communism.
83. **United Nations** – to promote international co-operation. A replacement for the ineffective [League of Nations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/League_of_Nations), the organization was created following the [Second World War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II) to prevent another such conflict.
84. **NATO** – Organization created by the non-communist allies after WW2. organization created where member states agree to mutual defense in response to an attack.
85. **Warsaw Pact** – Opposite of NATO. was a collective defense treaty among eight communist states of Central and Eastern Europe in existence during the Cold War.
86. **Kennedy’s Inaugural Address** – “And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country.” His inaugural address, the first delivered to a televised audience in color.
87. **Berlin Wall** – completely cut off [West Berlin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Berlin) from [East Berlin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Berlin) and from [East Germany](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Germany) occupied by the Soviet Union. Tore down in 1989.
88. **Bay of Pigs Invasion** – was an attempt in 1961 to remove [Fidel Castro](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fidel_Castro) from power in [Cuba](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuba). The [CIA](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/CIA) trained Cuban [exiles](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exile) and these exiles launched an attack in a bay called the Bay of Pigs. The [invasion](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion) was a [failure](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Failure) and most of the attackers were captured or killed. There were several issues that led to this; including a lack of promised air support and a change in where the landing was to be launched. This was one of many unsuccessful attempts by the CIA to rid Cuba of Castro
89. **Cuban Missile Crisis** – A confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union in 1962 over the presence of **missile** sites in **Cuba**; one of the “hottest” periods of the cold war.
90. **Peace Corps** – An agency of the United States government that sends American volunteers to developing nations to help improve living standards and provide training.
91. **Joseph McCarthy** – Senator from Wisconsin he led a campaign against Communists in US society and government in the 1950s, during the Cold War. Calling many people communist spies,
92. **Rosenberg Trials** – A court **case** involving Julius and Ethel **Rosenberg**, an American couple who were executed in 1953 as spies for the Soviet Union. Some have argued that the **Rosenbergs** were innocent victims of McCarthy -era hysteria against communists or of anti-Semitism (they were Jewish).
93. **Sputnik –** world's first space satellite. 1957 It was from the Soviet Union.
94. **Domino Theory** – idea that if one key nation in a region fell to control of communists, others would follow like toppling dominoes.
95. **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution** – Created by President Johnson, this was to begin its rapid escalation of U.S. military involvement in South Vietnam and open warfare between North Vietnam and the United States.
96. **Tet Offensive** – A series of major attacks by communist forces in the Vietnam War. Early in 1968, Vietnamese communist troops seized and briefly held some major cities at the time of the lunar new year, or **Tet**.
97. **War Powers Act** – US law passed in 1973 which allows Congress to limit the President's use of military forces. It states that the President must tell Congress within 48 hours if he sends armed forces anywhere, and Congress must give approval for them to stay there for more than 90 days.
98. **26th Amendment** – The right of citizens of the United States, who are 18 years of age or older, to vote, shall not be denied
99. **Thurgood Marshall** - **Marshall** served as a lawyer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and in 1954 he argued before the Court against segregation in the case of Brown versus Board of Education.
100. **Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher** – a key figure in the [Civil Rights](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_Rights) movement in [Oklahoma](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oklahoma). She applied for admission into the [University of Oklahoma](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Oklahoma) law school in order to challenge the state's segregation laws and to become a lawyer.
101. **George McLaurin** – ***McLaurin v. Oklahoma -*** state-supported [University of Oklahoma](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Oklahoma) to adhere to the state law requiring [African-Americans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African-American) to be provided graduate or professional education on a [segregated](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_segregation) basis.
102. **De jure segregation** – is separation enforced by law. Refers to the legal separation of groups in society.
103. **De facto segregation** – that happens “by fact” rather than by legal requirement.
104. **Brown vs. Board of Education** – United States Supreme Court case in which the Court declared state laws establishing separate public schools for black and white students to be unconstitutional.
105. **Rosa Parks** – A black seamstress from Montgomery, Alabama, who, in 1955, refused to give up her seat on a Montgomery city bus to a white person, as she was legally required to do.
106. **Montgomery Bus Boycott** - Sparked by the arrest of Rosa Parks on 1 December 1955, the **Montgomery bus boycott** was a 13-month mass protest that ended with the U.S. Supreme Court ruling that segregation on public **buses** is unconstitutional.
107. **OKC Sit in by Clara Luper** – she, her young son and daughter, and numerous young members of the [NAACP Youth Council](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NAACP_Youth_Council) successfully conducted nonviolent sit-in protests of downtown drugstore lunch-counters which overturned their policies of [segregation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_segregation).
108. **Freedom Rides** – group of northern idealists active in the civil rights movement. The **Freedom Riders**, who included both blacks and whites, rode buses into the South in the early 1960s in order to challenge racial segregation.
109. **March on Washington** – 1963 by civil rights leaders to protest racial discrimination and to show support for major civil rights legislation that was pending in Congress.
110. **Birmingham Church Bombing** – when four members of the [Ku Klux Klan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ku_Klux_Klan) planted a minimum of 15 sticks of [dynamite](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamite) attached to a timing device beneath the front steps of the church.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/16th_Street_Baptist_Church_bombing#cite_note-1)
111. **24th Amendment** - prohibiting any poll tax in elections for federal officials.
112. **Civil Rights Act of 1964** – A federal law that authorized federal action against segregation in public accommodations, public facilities, and employment.
113. **Voting Rights Act of 1965** – A law passed at the time of the civil **rights** movement. It eliminated various devices, such as literacy tests, that had traditionally been used to restrict **voting** by black people.
114. **Selma to Montgomery Marches** – part of the Voting Rights Movement, Activists publicized the three [protest marches](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demonstration_%28protest%29) to walk the 54-mile. highway from [Selma](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Selma%2C_Alabama) to the Alabama state capital of [Montgomery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montgomery%2C_Alabama) as showing the desire of [black American](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_American) citizens to exercise their constitutional right to vote, in defiance of segregationist repression.
115. **Assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr**. – April 4, 1968, **Martin Luther King**, Jr. was **killed** by a single shot which struck his face and neck. He was standing on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tennessee, where he had come to lead a peaceful march in support of striking sanitation workers
116. **Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. “I Have a Dream” Speech** – he calls for an end to [racism in the United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racism_in_the_United_States). Delivered to over 250,000 civil rights supporters from the steps of the [Lincoln Memorial](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lincoln_Memorial) during the [March on Washington](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/March_on_Washington_for_Jobs_and_Freedom), the speech was a defining moment of the [American Civil Rights Movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African-American_Civil_Rights_Movement_%281955%E2%80%931968%29).[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/I_Have_a_Dream#cite_note-1)
117. **Malcom X** – An African-American political leader of the twentieth century. A prominent Black Muslim, **Malcolm X** explained the group's viewpoint in a book written by Alex Haley, The Autobiography of **Malcolm X**. He was assassinated in 1965.
118. **Roe vs. Wade** – The Supreme Court case that held that the Constitution protected a woman's right to an abortion prior to the viability of the fetus; thus, government regulation of abortions must meet strict scrutiny in judicial review.
119. **Watergate Scandal** – was tied to a crime in which former [FBI](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Bureau_of_Investigation) and [CIA](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Intelligence_Agency) agents broke into the offices of the Democratic Party and George McGovern (the Presidential candidate). Nixon's helpers listened to phone lines and secret papers were stolen. This was against the law. Nixon chose to resign from presidency on August 9, 1974 because he didn't want to be impeached
120. **25th Amendment** – Constitution deals with succession to the Presidency and establishes procedures both for filling a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, as well as responding to Presidential disabilities.