

Column 5

Review

**This President went from
being extremely popular
to being blamed for the
Great Depression (hang in
there “prosperity is just
around the corner”)**

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to being blamed for the
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there “prosperity is just
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Herbert Hoover

**Governor of NY who ran
against Hoover in 1932...
he had a plan to offer the
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Franklin Roosevelt

**Franklin Roosevelt rejected
the ***** or “hands
off” policy and offer the
*** ***** to relieve the
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Depression.**

**Franklin Roosevelt rejected
the **laissez faire** or “hands off”
policy and offer the
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suffering of the Great
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Franklin Roosevelt rejected the **laissez faire or “hands off” policy and offered the **New Deal** to relieve the suffering of the Great Depression.**

**Franklin Roosevelt established
the to build
confidence in banks (insured
deposits so banks did not
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**Franklin Roosevelt established
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confidence in banks (insured
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Federal Deposit Insurance Corps

**Franklin Roosevelt established
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stock market**



**Franklin Roosevelt established
the **S. E. C.** to oversee the
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Securities Exchange Commission

**The Federal Reserve (or FED)
is like the old National Bank
and controls two important
things:**

1) *****

2) *****

**The Federal Reserve (or FED)
is like the old National Bank
and controls two important
things:**

1) money supply

2) *****

**The Federal Reserve (or FED)
is like the old National Bank
and controls two important
things:**

1) money supply

2) interest rates


**Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal
included programs (like WPA,
PWA or CCC) to put the
***** back to work
building things like
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**Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal
included programs (like WPA,
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**Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal
included programs (like WPA,
PWA or CCC) to put the
unemployed back to work
building things like
roads, bridges and schools.**

**When *part* of Franklin
Roosevelt's New Deal was
declared unconstitutional FDR
tried to **** the
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When *part* of Franklin
Roosevelt's New Deal was
declared unconstitutional,
FDR tried to **pack** the
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When *part* of Franklin
Roosevelt's New Deal was
declared unconstitutional,
FDR tried to **pack** the
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**When *part* of Franklin
Roosevelt's New Deal was
declared unconstitutional,
FDR tried to **pack** the
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judges .**

**Previously, Teddy Roosevelt
had the “**** *****” policy
concerning Latin America
(harsh on them), but in 1932,
Franklin Roosevelt said we
would now have a friendlier
**** ***** policy.**

Previously, Teddy Roosevelt had the “**Big Stick**” policy concerning Latin America (harsh on them), but in 1932, Franklin Roosevelt said we would now have a friendlier
**** ***** policy.

Previously, Teddy Roosevelt had the “**Big Stick**” policy concerning Latin America (harsh on them), but in 1932, Franklin Roosevelt said we would now have a friendlier **Good Neighbor** policy.

**Before World War II started
in Europe, Congress passed
the *****(*)**** Acts, hoping
we would not repeat how we
got into WWI ... we would not
be able to *****(*) with any
countries at ***.**

**Before World War II started
in Europe, Congress passed
the **Neutrality** Acts, hoping we
would not repeat how we got
into WWI ... we would not be
able to ***** with any
countries at ***.**

**Before World War II started
in Europe, Congress passed
the **Neutrality** Acts, hoping we
would not repeat how we got
into WWI ... we would not be
able to **trade** with any
countries at ***.**

Before World War II started in Europe, Congress passed the **Neutrality Acts, hoping we would not repeat how we got into WWI ... we would not be able to **trade** with any countries at **war**.**

During the first year of World War II, Germany overran France and threatened to invade Britain. We decided we needed to help Britain with the ** and ***** arms sales (their ***** and they pay for the goods).**

During the first year of World War II, Germany overran France and threatened to invade Britain. We decided we needed to help Britain with the **cash and **carry** arms sales (their ***** and they pay for the goods).**

During the first year of World War II, Germany overran France and threatened to invade Britain. We decided we needed to help Britain with the **cash and **carry** arms sales (their **ships** and they pay for the goods).**

**Later in World War II, FDR
stated in the inaugural address
we needed to do more to help
those fighting against Hitler...
it is better to send our “guns
than our sons,” so we became
the ***** of *****
(provided war materials to the
Allies)**

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the **Arsenal** of *****
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**Later in World War II, FDR
stated in the inaugural address
we needed to do more to help
those fighting against Hitler...
it is better to send our “guns
than our sons,” so we became
the **Arsenal of Democracy**
(provided war materials to the
Allies)**

****** ***** Aid was when the U.S. basically gave the Allies war materials (tanks, trucks, airplanes) on the pretense they would return them or pay a minimal fee to use them.**

Lend Lease Aid was when the U.S. basically gave the Allies war materials (tanks, trucks, airplanes) on the pretense they would return them or pay a minimal fee to use them.

**When Franklin Roosevelt died
in 1945, his vice president
***** took over at the
end of WWII and had the
difficult decision to use the
***** against Japan to
end the war.**

**When Franklin Roosevelt died
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**When Franklin Roosevelt died
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the end of WWII and had the
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atomic bombs against Japan
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**After World War II, the US
decided NOT to return to our
policy of *****
(staying out of all foreign
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peace organization called the

**After World War II, the US
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policy of **isolationism**
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**After World War II, the US
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peace organization called the
United Nations**

After World War II, the US and the *** became superpowers. The US tried to limit communism from spreading through a policy called *****.**

After World War II, the US and the Soviet Union became superpowers. The US tried to limit communism from spreading through a policy called ***.**

After World War II, the US and the **Soviet Union became superpowers. The US tried to limit communism from spreading through a policy called **containment**.**

**After World War II, the US
started the ***** Plan to
help rebuild war-torn Western
Europe, so they would not
turn to *****ism**

**After World War II, the US
started the **Marshall** Plan to
help rebuild war-torn Western
Europe, so they would not
turn to *****ism**

After World War II, the US started the **Marshall Plan to help rebuild war-torn Western Europe, so they would not turn to **communism****

After World War II, the US started _____. (North Atlantic Treaty Association) to protect Western Europe Soviet – communist aggression. (Remember: UN was NOT anti-communist)

After World War II, the US started **N.A.T.O. (North Atlantic Treaty Association) to protect Western Europe Soviet – communist aggression. (Remember: UN was NOT anti-communist)**

**After World War II, the US
started **N.A.T.O.** (**North
Atlantic Treaty Organization**)
to protect Western Europe,
which was based on
***** (attack
one member and all will
defend them)**

After World War II, the US started **N.A.T.O. (North Atlantic Treaty Association) to protect Western Europe, which was based on ******* security (attack one member and all will defend them)****

After World War II, the US started **N.A.T.O. (North Atlantic Treaty Association) to protect Western Europe, which was based on **collective security** (attack one member and all will defend them)**

**After World War II, our
president started the *****
Doctrine to help countries
resist ***** by giving
them money and supplies
(Greece and Turkey for
example).**

After World War II, our president started the **Truman Doctrine to help countries resist ********* by giving them money and supplies (Greece and Turkey for example).**

After World War II, our president started the **Truman Doctrine to help countries resist **communism** by giving them money and supplies (Greece and Turkey for example).**

**After World War II, our
President Truman kept the
important German city of
***** supplied (after the
Soviet Union cut the roads off)
by using an *****.**

**After World War II, our
President Truman kept the
important German city of
Berlin supplied (after the
Soviet Union cut the roads off)
by using an *****.**

After World War II, our President Truman kept the important German city of **Berlin supplied (after the Soviet Union cut the roads off) by using an **airlift**.**

**During the Cold War of the
1950s, Senator Joseph *****
was on a witch-hunt for
***** (stated this way
because of the violations of
civil liberties).**

**During the Cold War of the
1950s, Senator Joseph
McCarthy was on a witch-
hunt for ***** (stated
this way because of the
violations of civil liberties).**

During the Cold War of the 1950s, Senator Joseph McCarthy was on a witch-hunt for communists (stated this way because of the violations of civil liberties).

**During the Cold War of the
1950s, President Eisenhower
stated we needed to stop one
country from falling to
communism, or the next and
next... would. This was called
the ***** Theory**

During the Cold War of the 1950s, President Eisenhower stated we needed to stop one country from falling to communism, or the next and next... would. This was called the **Domino Theory**

During the Cold War of the 1960s, President *** faced the ***** ***** crisis when the Soviet Union placed missiles on the island near Florida. The president used a ***** or “quarantine” to prevent nuclear warheads from getting in.**

During the Cold War of the 1960s, President **Kennedy** faced the ********* ********* crisis when the Soviet Union placed missiles on the island near Florida. The president used a ********* or “quarantine” to prevent nuclear warheads from getting in.

During the Cold War of the 1960s, President **Kennedy** faced the **Cuban Missile** crisis when the Soviet Union placed missiles on the island near Florida. The president used a ********* or “quarantine” to prevent nuclear warheads from getting in.

During the Cold War of the 1960s, President **Kennedy** faced the **Cuban Missile** crisis when the Soviet Union placed missiles on the island near Florida. The president used a **blockade** or “quarantine” to prevent nuclear warheads from getting in.

**During the Cold War the US
fought two wars in Asia to try
to stop *****ism from
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*** 1950s we were successful in
*****, but in the 60s & early
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During the Cold War the US fought two wars in Asia to try to stop **communism from spreading.**

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During the Cold War the US fought two wars in Asia to try to stop **communism from spreading.**

*** 1950s we were successful in **Korea**, but in the 60s & early 70s we were NOT successful in **Vietnam**.**

**During the beginning of the
Vietnam War, President *****
received permission to increase
the number of American troops
there with the *****
Resolution.**

**During the beginning of the
Vietnam War, President
Johnson received permission to
increase the number of
American troops there with the
***** Resolution.**

During the beginning of the Vietnam War, President Johnson received permission to increase the number of American troops there with the Tonkin Gulf Resolution.

**President Johnson started his
***** program during
the 1960s to correct two
problems in society.**

1) *** injustice**

2) *****

**President Johnson started his
Great Society program during
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1) racial injustice

2) *****

President Johnson started his **Great Society program during the 1960s to correct two problems in society.**

1) racial injustice

2) poverty

**One of the programs to help
minorities get jobs and/or get
accepted to college were the
***** programs.**

**One of the programs to help
minorities get jobs and/or get
accepted to college were the
***** **action** programs.**

One of the programs to help minorities get jobs and/or get accepted to college were the **affirmative action programs.**

**One of the famous civil rights
leaders of the 1960s was
***** ***** ***, who
advocated a non-violent method
of protesting called *****
*****.**

**One of the famous civil rights
leaders of the 1960s was
Martin Luther King who
advocated a non-violent method
of protesting called *******

*******.**

**One of the famous civil rights
leaders of the 1960s was
Martin Luther King who
advocated a non-violent method
of protesting called civil
disobedience.**

Another famous civil rights leader of the early 1900s was WEB *** who founded a legal organization (the _____.) to help African Americans (they helped Linda Brown in the ***** v. ***** ** case.**

Another famous civil rights leader of the early 1900s was WEB DuBois who founded a legal organization (the _____.) to help African Americans (they helped Linda Brown in the *** v. ***** ** case.**

Another famous civil rights leader of the early 1900s was WEB DuBois who founded a legal organization (the N.A.A.C.P.) to help African Americans (they helped Linda Brown in the *** v. ***** of ***** case.**

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Another famous civil rights leader of the early 1900s was **WEB DuBois** who founded a legal organization (the **N.A.A.C.P.**) to help African Americans (they helped Linda Brown in the ***Brown* v. *Board of Education*** case.

**After the Vietnam War,
Congress decided to limit the
president's ability to deploy
troops with the *** ***** Act.**

**President Nixon rejected this
with a ****, but Congress
undid this with a 2/3 majority**

*******.**

**After the Vietnam War,
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president's ability to deploy
troops with the **War Powers**
Act. President Nixon rejected
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undid this with a 2/3 majority**

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After the Vietnam War, Congress decided to limit the president's ability to deploy troops with the **War Powers Act. President Nixon rejected this with a **veto**, but Congress undid this with a $2/3$ majority **override**.**

**President Nixon helped reduce
the Cold War tensions, which
was known as *****.**

President Nixon helped reduce the Cold War tensions, which was known as **detente.**

**The Treaty during
the 1970s reduced the number
of nuclear weapons the U.S. and
Soviet Union maintained.**

The **S.A.L.T. Treaty during the
1970s reduced the number of
nuclear weapons the U.S. and
Soviet Union maintained.**

President Nixon was the only president to resign. He did this because of the *** affair.**

President Nixon was the only president to resign. He did this because of the **Watergate affair.**

**This President went from
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to being blamed for the
Great Depression (hang in
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Franklin Roosevelt rejected the *laissez faire* or “hands off” policy and offer the *New Deal* to relieve the suffering of the Great Depression.

**Franklin Roosevelt established
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Securities Exchange Commission

**The Federal Reserve (or FED)
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and controls two important
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1) *****

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1) money supply

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**Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal
included programs (like WPA,
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**When *part* of Franklin
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**Previously, Teddy Roosevelt
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Previously, Teddy Roosevelt had the “**Big Stick**” policy concerning Latin America (harsh on them), but in 1932, Franklin Roosevelt said we would now have a friendlier
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Previously, Teddy Roosevelt had the “**Big Stick**” policy concerning Latin America (harsh on them), but in 1932, Franklin Roosevelt said we would now have a friendlier **Good Neighbor** policy.

**Before World War II started
in Europe, Congress passed
the **Neutrality** Acts, hoping
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be able to **negotiate** with any
countries at **all**.**

**Before World War II started
in Europe, Congress passed
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the **Neutrality** Acts, hoping we
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able to **trade** with any
countries at ***.**

Before World War II started in Europe, Congress passed the **Neutrality Acts, hoping we would not repeat how we got into WWI ... we would not be able to **trade** with any countries at **war**.**

During the first year of World War II, Germany overran France and threatened to invade Britain. We decided we needed to help Britain with the ** and ***** arms sales (their ***** and they pay for the goods).**

During the first year of World War II, Germany overran France and threatened to invade Britain. We decided we needed to help Britain with the **cash and **carry** arms sales (their ***** and they pay for the goods).**

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**Later in World War II, FDR
stated in the inaugural address
we needed to do more to help
those fighting against Hitler...
it is better to send our “guns
than our sons,” so we became
the ***** of *****
(provided war materials to the
Allies)**

**Later in World War II, FDR
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Lend Lease Aid was when the U.S. basically gave the Allies war materials (tanks, trucks, airplanes) on the pretense they would return them or pay a minimal fee to use them.

**When Franklin Roosevelt died
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**After World War II, the US
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**After World War II, the US
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policy of **isolationism**
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**After World War II, the US
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United Nations**

After World War II, the US and the *** became superpowers. The US tried to limit communism from spreading through a policy called *****.**

After World War II, the US and the Soviet Union became superpowers. The US tried to limit communism from spreading through a policy called ***.**

After World War II, the US and the **Soviet Union became superpowers. The US tried to limit communism from spreading through a policy called **containment**.**

**After World War II, the US
started the ***** Plan to
help rebuild war-torn Western
Europe, so they would not
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**After World War II, the US
started the **Marshall** Plan to
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After World War II, the US started the **Marshall Plan to help rebuild war-torn Western Europe, so they would not turn to **communism****

After World War II, the US started _____. (North Atlantic Treaty Association) to protect Western Europe Soviet – communist aggression. (Remember: UN was NOT anti-communist)

**After World War II, the US
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**After World War II, the US
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**After World War II, the US
started **N.A.T.O.** (**North
Atlantic Treaty Organization**)
to protect Western Europe,
which was based on
***** **security** (attack
one member and all will
defend them)**

After World War II, the US started **N.A.T.O. (**North Atlantic Treaty Organization**) to protect Western Europe, which was based on **collective security** (attack one member and all will defend them)**

**After World War II, our
president started the *****
Doctrine to help countries
resist ***** by giving
them money and supplies
(Greece and Turkey for
example).**

After World War II, our president started the **Truman Doctrine to help countries resist ********* by giving them money and supplies (Greece and Turkey for example).**

After World War II, our president started the **Truman Doctrine to help countries resist **communism** by giving them money and supplies (Greece and Turkey for example).**

**After World War II, our
President Truman kept the
important German city of
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Soviet Union cut the roads off)
by using an *****.**

**After World War II, our
President Truman kept the
important German city of
Berlin supplied (after the
Soviet Union cut the roads off)
by using an * * * * *.**

After World War II, our President Truman kept the important German city of **Berlin supplied (after the Soviet Union cut the roads off) by using an **airlift**.**

**During the Cold War of the
1950s, Senator Joseph *****
was on a witch-hunt for
***** (stated this way
because of the violations of
civil liberties).**

**During the Cold War of the
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**During the Cold War of the
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communism, or the next and
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the ***** Theory**

During the Cold War of the 1950s, President Eisenhower stated we needed to stop one country from falling to communism, or the next and next... would. This was called the **Domino Theory**

During the Cold War of the 1950s, President Eisenhower stated we needed to stop one country from falling to communism, or the next and next... would. This was called the **Domino Theory**

During the Cold War of the 1960s, President *** faced the ***** ***** crisis when the Soviet Union placed missiles on the island near Florida. The president used a ***** or “quarantine” to prevent nuclear warheads from getting in.**

During the Cold War of the 1960s, President **Kennedy** faced the ********* ********* crisis when the Soviet Union placed missiles on the island near Florida. The president used a ********* or “quarantine” to prevent nuclear warheads from getting in.

During the Cold War of the 1960s, President **Kennedy** faced the **Cuban Missile** crisis when the Soviet Union placed missiles on the island near Florida. The president used a ********* or “quarantine” to prevent nuclear warheads from getting in.

During the Cold War of the 1960s, President **Kennedy** faced the **Cuban Missile** crisis when the Soviet Union placed missiles on the island near Florida. The president used a **blockade** or “quarantine” to prevent nuclear warheads from getting in.

**During the Cold War the US
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*** 1950s we were successful in
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70s we were NOT successful in
*****.**

During the Cold War the US fought two wars in Asia to try to stop **communism from spreading.**

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***** .**

During the Cold War the US fought two wars in Asia to try to stop **communism from spreading.**

*** 1950s we were successful in **Korea**, but in the 60s & early 70s we were NOT successful in**

*******.**

During the Cold War the US fought two wars in Asia to try to stop **communism from spreading.**

*** 1950s we were successful in **Korea**, but in the 60s & early 70s we were NOT successful in **Vietnam**.**

**During the beginning of the
Vietnam War, President *****
received permission to increase
the number of American troops
there with the *****
Resolution.**

**During the beginning of the
Vietnam War, President
Johnson received permission to
increase the number of
American troops there with the
***** Resolution.**

During the beginning of the Vietnam War, President Johnson received permission to increase the number of American troops there with the Tonkin Gulf Resolution.

**President Johnson started his
***** program during
the 1960s to correct two
problems in society.**

1) *** injustice**

2) *****

**President Johnson started his
Great Society program during
the 1960s to correct two
problems in society.**

1) *** injustice**

2) *****

**President Johnson started his
Great Society program during
the 1960s to correct two
problems in society.**

1) racial injustice

2) *****

President Johnson started his **Great Society program during the 1960s to correct two problems in society.**

1) racial injustice

2) poverty

**One of the programs to help
minorities get jobs and/or get
accepted to college were the
***** programs.**

**One of the programs to help
minorities get jobs and/or get
accepted to college were the
***** **action** programs.**

One of the programs to help minorities get jobs and/or get accepted to college were the **affirmative action programs.**

**One of the famous civil rights
leaders of the 1960s was
***** ***** ***, who
advocated a non-violent method
of protesting called *****
*****.**

**One of the famous civil rights
leaders of the 1960s was
Martin Luther King who
advocated a non-violent method
of protesting called *******

*******.**

**One of the famous civil rights
leaders of the 1960s was
Martin Luther King who
advocated a non-violent method
of protesting called civil
disobedience.**

Another famous civil rights leader of the early 1900s was WEB *** who founded a legal organization (the _____.) to help African Americans (they helped Linda Brown in the ***** v. ***** ** case.**

Another famous civil rights leader of the early 1900s was WEB DuBois who founded a legal organization (the _____.) to help African Americans (they helped Linda Brown in the *** v. ***** ** case.**

Another famous civil rights leader of the early 1900s was WEB DuBois who founded a legal organization (the N.A.A.C.P.) to help African Americans (they helped Linda Brown in the *** v. ***** of ***** case.**

Another famous civil rights leader of the early 1900s was WEB DuBois who founded a legal organization (the N.A.A.C.P.) to help African Americans (they helped Linda Brown in the *** v. ***** of ***** case.**

Another famous civil rights leader of the early 1900s was **WEB DuBois** who founded a legal organization (the **N.A.A.C.P.**) to help African Americans (they helped Linda Brown in the ***Brown* v. Board of Education** case.

**After the Vietnam War,
Congress decided to limit the
president's ability to deploy
troops with the *** ***** Act.**

**President Nixon rejected this
with a ****, but Congress
undid this with a 2/3 majority**

*******.**

**After the Vietnam War,
Congress decided to limit the
president's ability to deploy
troops with the **War Powers**
Act. President Nixon rejected
this with a *****, but Congress
undid this with a 2/3 majority**

*******.**

**After the Vietnam War,
Congress decided to limit the
president's ability to deploy
troops with the **War Powers**
Act. President Nixon rejected
this with a **veto**, but Congress
undid this with a 2/3 majority**

*******.**

After the Vietnam War, Congress decided to limit the president's ability to deploy troops with the **War Powers Act. President Nixon rejected this with a **veto**, but Congress undid this with a $2/3$ majority **override**.**

**President Nixon helped reduce
the Cold War tensions, which
was known as *****.**

President Nixon helped reduce the Cold War tensions, which was known as **detente.**

**The Treaty during
the 1970s reduced the number
of nuclear weapons the U.S. and
Soviet Union maintained.**

The **S.A.L.T. Treaty during the
1970s reduced the number of
nuclear weapons the U.S. and
Soviet Union maintained.**

President Nixon was the only president to resign. He did this because of the *** affair.**

President Nixon was the only president to resign. He did this because of the **Watergate affair.**

The End