

Affirmative Action

These are policies designed to promote equal education or employment access for minority groups that have previously been discriminated against.

Americans With Disabilities Act

This law was passed in 1990 to prevent social and economic discrimination against people with physical or mental limitation(s) that might impair a major life function.

Betty Friedan

She was an American feminist, activist and writer, best known her book \"The Feminine Mystique\" (1963).

Busing

In *Swann v. Charlotte Mecklenburg Board of Education* (1969), the Supreme Court unanimously ruled that _____ in order to enforce desegregation was constitutional.

Chinese Exclusion Act

This law, passed in 1882, forbade any laborers from China to enter the United States for 10 years.

Civil Liberties

This term refers to the basic rights, such as freedom of speech and assembly, that are protected from government interference.

Civil Rights

This term refers to the laws that protect citizens from undue or unwarranted government intrusion into their lives, either personal or as an organization.

Civil Rights Act

Signed into law by President Johnson, this bill protected African Americans and women from job discrimination and any discrimination in public places.

Clean Air Act

Since the 1960s Congress has passed several laws by this name in order to keep smog under control.

Clean Water Act

Since the 1970s Congress has passed numerous versions of this law in order to help prevent water pollution.

Conservation Movement

This is a plan for the protection of plant and animal species as well as the habitats they live in from human influences. This became an important issue in America in the late 1800s.

Dawes Act

This 1887 law divided Native American tribal lands into family plots, but also required Native Americans to adopt "American" ways.

Delegated Powers

Powers specifically given to the government by the Constitution.

Earl Warren

This Chief Justice from 1953 to 1969 helped determine many decisions by the Supreme Court including racial segregation, civil rights and separation of church and state.

Entitlements

This is the name given to government programs which guarantee a service or payments to all who qualify.

Espionage Act

This was a 1917 Act passed after entering WWI that made it a crime to pass information that would interfere with the success of the US Armed Forces.

Exxon Valdez

This was the name of the ship- and the 1989 event caused by it- that ran aground in Prince William Sound, Alaska, resulting in the second-largest oil spill in U.S. history.

Feminist Movement

This is the movement aimed at equal rights for women.

Gideon V. Wainwright

This 1963 Supreme Court case ruled that states are required by the 6th Amendment to provide legal counsel for defendants if they can not afford their own lawyer.

Grandfather Clause

This Reconstruction era policy gave voting rights only to people whose grandfathers had been legally allowed to vote, thus excluded freedmen from voting.

Great Society

This is the name given to President Lyndon B. Johnson's domestic programs, among them VISTA, Job Corps, Head Start, the "War on Poverty," and the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

Hawley Smoot Tariff

This 1930 tariff was passed with the goal of protecting the American economy, but in reality it reduced U.S. imports and exports by as much as 50%.

Homeland Security

This Cabinet-level Federal agency was created in 2002 in the wake of the September 11 attacks and is charged with protecting the country from future terrorist attacks and providing aid after natural disasters.

Homestead Act

Legislation passed in 1862 allowing any citizen or applicant for citizenship over 21 years old and head of a family to acquire 160 acres of public land by living on it and cultivating it for five years.

HUAC

This is the name of the group in the House of Representatives that, in 1947, began hearings to expose communist infiltration in American life. Unfortunately, a good deal of the evidence they used was based on hearsay and conjecture, meaning innocent people were harmed by their findings.

Implied Powers

Powers that are not expressed but that the government may be inferred to have from another power.

Labor Union

This is an organization of workers that negotiates with employers for better pay, benefits, and working conditions.

Mapp V Ohio

This Supreme Court case, decided in 1960, more clearly defined "due process," holding that any evidence obtained through illegal searches is inadmissible in a court of law.

McCarthyism

This is a term that describes the severe anti-communist suspicion in the United States in the 1940s and 1950s.

Medicaid

This is a health program sponsored by the United States Government that provides services to individuals and families with low incomes.

Medicare

Created in 1966, this is the US publicly funded health insurance program for the elderly and the disabled.

Miranda V Arizona

This is the court case that upheld that the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination requires law officials to advise a suspect of his rights to remain silent and to obtain a lawyer.

National Park Service

This is the name of the Federal agency created in 1916 that manages the country's national monuments, historic sites, and other public spaces of national importance.

National Recovery Act

This was part of Roosevelt's New Deal that tried to stimulate the US economy out of the Great Depression by giving Presidential powers to regulate businesses.

New Deal

These were the programs and policies to promote economic recovery and social reform introduced during the 1930's by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

NOW

This is an American feminist group founded in 1966 that seeks to advance women to equal standing with men.

PATRIOT Act

This is legislation passed in the aftermath of 9/11 that expanded law enforcement agencies authority for the purpose of fighting terrorism.

Poverty

This is the economic situation in which one is poor.

Prayer

In *Engel v. Vitale* (1962), the Supreme Court ruled that government-directed, non-mandatory _____ in public schools violates the 1st Amendment and is unconstitutional.

Property

This tax is locally assessed, varies according to the worth of land and goods on it, and generally funds things like public schools.

Pure Food And Drug Act

This law was passed in 1906 during the Progressive Era, giving the Federal government the authority to inspect meat and other edible goods, as well as monitor what is put into medicines.

Red Scare

This was the period after each world war which saw massive upheaval in the U.S. and fear of many foreigners. It was characterized by widespread fears of Communist influence on U.S. society and Communist infiltration of the U.S. government.

September 11

This was the series of organized terrorist attacks on the United States by Al Qaeda by suicide commercial plane crashes in New York City, Arlington, Va and Pennsylvania.

Sherman Antitrust Act

This law was passed in 1890 in order to limit the power and the formation of business monopolies.

The Feminine Mystique

This ground-breaking book by Betty Friedan reshaped American attitudes towards the lives and rights of women.

Transcontinental Railroad

Completed by largely Chinese and Irish labor, this railway was completed in Promontory Point, Utah, 1869, linking the western and eastern parts of the United States.

Unemployment

This is the lack of jobs for willing workers.

Unemployment Rate

This term refers to the percentage of the civilian workforce who are available for a job but do not have one.

University Of California V. Bakke

This 1978 Supreme Court case barred quota systems in determining college admissions, but allowed affirmative action programs to remain Constitutional.

Urbanization

This is a rise in a society's population that is concentrated primarily in major cities.

Volstead Act

This is what helped to enforce the eighteenth amendment, dealing with alcohol prohibition.

Voting Rights Act

This was a congressional decision that outlawed voters being subjected to a literacy test and created federal registration for voters.

War On Poverty

This 1964 program of President Johnson's "Great Society" was designed to help impoverished Americans and expanded the government's role in social welfare programs.

War Powers Act

This was a congressional decision to limit the President to committing U.S. military forces for only 60 days.