

## U.S. MAJOR REFORM AMENDMENTS AND U.S. SUPREME COURT CASES

<b>13th</b> (1865)	Freed the slaves.
<b>14th</b> (1868)	Defined citizenship and guaranteed equal protection.
<b>15th</b> (1870)	Provided universal male suffrage (voting).
<b>16th</b> (1913)	Granted Congress the power to tax income.
<b>17th</b> (1913)	Provided for the direct election of U.S. Senators.
<b>18th</b> (1919)	Prohibited making, selling, or transporting alcohol.
<b>19th</b> (1920)	Provided female suffrage (voting).
<b>24th</b> (1964)	Bans poll tax as a requirement for voting.
<b>26th</b> (1971)	Set minimum voting age at 18.

### Reform-Minded Supreme Court Cases

<b><i>Munn v. Illinois</i></b> (1876)	Upheld Granger state laws regulating railroad commerce.
<b><i>Brown v. Board</i></b> (1954)	Found that segregation of black children in the public school system was a violation of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.
<b><i>Mapp v. Ohio</i></b> (1961)	Upheld the Fourth Amendment guarantee against unreasonable search and seizure.
<b><i>Baker v. Carr</i></b> (1962)	Found that unequal legislative apportionment violated the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment..
<b><i>Engel v. Vitale</i></b> (1962)	Found that NYS school prayer violated guarantees of freedom of religion from the First Amendment.
<b><i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i></b> (1963)	Required that the accused be provided with an attorney by the government even if they cannot afford one.
<b><i>Escobedo v. Illinois</i></b> (1964)	Required that the accused be provided with an opportunity to meet with an attorney.
<b><i>Miranda v. Arizona</i></b> (1966)	Required that the accused be informed of their rights and that they understand them before being questioned.
<b><i>U. of California Regents v. Bakke</i></b> (1971)	Found that affirmative action was constitutional, but could not be used as the only criteria for college admissions.

## IMPORTANT CIVIL RIGHTS INFORMATION

Civil War Amendments	
<b>13th</b> (1865)	Freed the slaves.
<b>14th</b> (1868)	Defined citizenship and guaranteed equal protection.
<b>15th</b> (1870)	Provided universal male suffrage (voting).

African-American Civil Rights Movement	
<b><i>Brown v. Board</i></b> (1954)	Overtured the <i>Plessy</i> case by declaring that segregated facilities were inherently unequal, and ordered the integration of the nation's public schools.
<b>Montgomery Bus Boycott</b> (1955)	Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat in the front of a Montgomery, Alabama, public bus for a white rider, leading African-Americans to boycott public bussing.
<b>Little Rock Crisis</b> (1957)	After schools in Little Rock, Arkansas, refused to admit African-Americans to all-white schools, President Eisenhower authorized the U.S. Army to escort and protect African-American students.
<b>University of Alabama</b> (1963)	Governor George C. Wallace refused to allow African-American students to register for classes at the all-white University of Alabama. President Kennedy authorized the use of the National Guard to enforce educational integration.
<b>March on Washington</b> (1963)	Martin Luther King and his SCLC organized a massive demonstration in Washington, D.C., where he delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech.

African-American Civil Rights Law	
<b>Civil Rights Act of 1964</b>	Provides criminal penalties for discrimination in employment or voting and integrates most pubic facilities.
<b>24th Amendment</b> (1964)	Banned the poll tax.
<b>Voting Rights Act of 1965</b>	Banned literacy tests in counties where over half of eligible voters have been disenfranchised.

## Feminist Law

<b>Equal Rights Amendment</b> <small>(NEVER PASSED!)</small>	Congress approved this proposal to guarantee that "equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex." However, the states failed to ratify it.
<b>Equal Employment Opportunity Act</b> <small>(1972)</small>	Required employers to pay equally qualified women the same as their male counterparts.
<b>Title IX of Educational Amendments Act</b> <small>(1972)</small>	Gave female athletes the same right to financial support for individual and team sports as male athletes.

## Disabled American Law

<b>Education of All Handicapped Children Act</b> <small>(1972)</small>	Required states to mandate education for all students regardless of mental and/or physical disability.
<b>Americans With Disabilities Act</b> <small>(1990)</small>	Mandated construction codes, public access, and employment opportunities for the disabled.

## Rights of The Accused Case Summaries

<b><i>Mapp v. Ohio</i></b> <small>(1961)</small>	Upheld the Fourth Amendment guarantee against unreasonable search and seizure.
<b><i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i></b> <small>(1963)</small>	Required that the accused be provided with an attorney by the government even if they cannot afford one.
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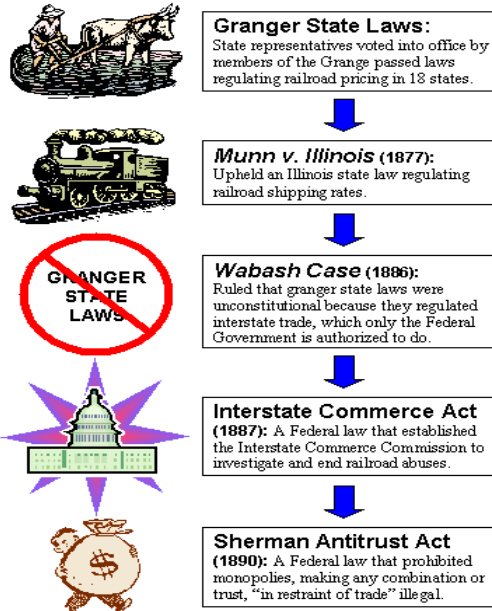
## INDUSTRIAL REFORM

### Business Organization

<b>Conglomerate</b>	A group of unrelated business owned by a single corporation.
<b>Pool</b>	Competing companies that agree to fix prices and divide regions among members so that only one company operates in each area.

<b>Trust</b>	Companies in related fields agree to combine under the direction of a single board of trustees, which meant that shareholders had no say.
<b>Holding Company</b>	A company that buys controlling amounts of stock in related companies, thus becoming the majority shareholder, and holding considerable say over each company's business operations.

## POPULISM



### Planks in the Populist Party Platform

<b>Direct Election of U.S. Senators</b>	Party bosses controlled state legislatures that elected representatives to the U.S. Senate. To limit this control, the Populists proposed allowing citizens to directly elect U.S. Senators.
<b>Secret Ballot</b>	Privacy at the ballot box would ensure that citizens can cast votes without party bosses knowing how they voted.
<b>Initiative</b>	Would allow voters to petition state legislatures in order to consider a bill desired by citizens.
<b>Referendum</b>	Would Allow voters to decide if a bill or proposed amendment should be passed.
<b>Recall</b>	Would allow voters to petition to have an elected representative removed from office.
<b>Direct Primary</b>	Designed to ensure that voters select candidates to run for office, rather than party bosses.

## SUFFRAGE

Suffrage Amendments	
<b>15th</b> (1870)	Provided universal male suffrage (voting).
<b>19th</b> (1920)	Provided female suffrage (voting).
<b>24th</b> (1964)	Bans poll tax as a requirement for voting.
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Post-Reconstruction Disenfranchisement	
<b>Poll Tax</b>	State laws that required that citizens pay a tax in order to be able to vote.
<b>Literacy Test</b>	State laws that required that citizens demonstrate the ability to read in order to be able to vote.
<b>Grandfather Clause</b>	State laws that required that citizens prove that their grandfather was eligible to vote in order to be able to vote themselves.

Civil Rights Movement Voting Reform	
<b>24th Amendment</b>	Banned the use of the poll tax.
<b>Voting Rights Act of 1965</b>	Banned the use of literacy tests and authorized Federal examiners to register African-Americans to vote if necessary.

## PROGRESSIVE ERA REFORM

Social Reformers	
<b>Jane Addams</b>	Pioneer in the field of social work who founded the settlement house movement through the establishment of <b>Hull House</b> in Chicago, Illinois.
<b>Margaret Sanger</b>	Educated urban poor about the benefits of family planning through birth control. She founded the organization that became <b>Planned Parenthood</b> .
<b>Booker T. Washinton</b>	Former slave who founded the <b>Tuskegee Institute</b> that focused on teaching African-Americans trade skills to earn a living and gain the trust of white society.
<b>W.E.B. DuBois</b>	Founder of the <b>NAACP</b> , and a Harvard-educated professor who focused on the need for a traditional liberal arts education for African-Americans who could then insist upon equal treatment and rights from white society.

Muckraker	Work	Subject	Results
Thomas Nast	<a href="#"><u>Political Cartoons</u></a>	Political corruption by NYC's political machine, Tammany Hall, led by Boss Tweed.	Tweed was convicted of embezzlement and died in prison.
Jacob Riis	<a href="#"><u>How the Other Half Lives</u></a> (1890)	Living conditions of the urban poor; focused on tenements.	NYC passed building codes to promote safety and health.
Ida B. Wells	<i>A Red Record</i> (1895)	Provided statistics on the lynching of African-Americans.	NAACP joined the fight for Federal anti-lynching legislation.
Frank Norris	<i>The Octopus</i> (1901)	This fictional book exposed monopolistic railroad practices in California.	In <i>Northern Securities v. U.S.</i> (1904), the holding company controlling railroads in the Northwest was broken up.
Ida Tarbell	" <a href="#"><u>History of Standard Oil Company</u></a> " in <i>McClure's Magazine</i> (1904)	Exposed the ruthless tactics of the Standard Oil Company through a series of articles published in <i>McClure's Magazine</i> .	In <i>Standard Oil v. U.S.</i> (1911), the company was declared a monopoly and broken up.
Lincoln Steffans	<i>The Shame of the Cities</i> (1904)	Examined political corruption in cities across the United States.	Cities began to use city commissions and city managers.
Upton Sinclair	<a href="#"><u>The Jungle</u></a> (1906)	Investigated dangerous working conditions and unsanitary procedures in the meat-packing industry.	In 1906 the Meat Inspection Act and Pure Food and Drug Act were passed.

City Reforms	
<b>City Commissioner Plan</b>	Cities hired experts in different fields to run a single aspect of city government. For example, the sanitation commissioner would be in charge of garbage and sewage removal.
<b>City Manager Plan</b>	A professional city manager is hired to run each department of the city and report directly to the city council.
State Reforms	
<b>Secret Ballot</b>	Privacy at the ballot box ensures that citizens can cast votes without party bosses knowing how they voted.
<b>Initiative</b>	Allows voters to petition state legislatures in order to consider a bill desired by citizens.

<b>Referendum</b>	Allows voters to decide if a bill or proposed amendment should be passed.
<b>Recall</b>	Allows voters to petition to have an elected representative removed from office.
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<b>Progressive Era Federal Legislation</b>	
<b>Newlands Reclamation Act</b> (1902)	Encouraged conservation by allowing the building of dams and irrigations systems using money from the sale of public lands.
<b>Elkins Act</b> (1903)	Outlawed the use of rebates by railroad officials or shippers.
<b>Pure Food and Drug Act</b> (1906/1911)	Required that companies accurately label the ingredients contained in processed food items.
<b>Meat Inspection Act</b> (1906)	In direct response to Upton Sinclair's <i>The Jungle</i> , this law required that meat processing plants be inspected to ensure the use of good meat and health-minded procedures.
<b>Hepburn Act</b> (1906)	Strengthened the Interstate Commerce Commission, allowing it to set maximum railroad rates.
<b>Federal Reserve Act</b> (1913)	Created 12 district Federal Reserve Banks, each able to issue new currency and loan member banks funds at the prime interest rate, as established by the Federal Reserve Board.
<b>Clayton Antitrust Act</b> (1914)	Strengthened the Sherman Antitrust Act by outlawing the creation of a monopoly through any means, and stated that unions were not subject to antitrust legislation.
<b>Federal Trade Act</b> (1914)	Established the Federal Trade Commission, charged with investigating unfair business practices including monopolistic activity and inaccurate product labeling.

<b>Progressive Era Amendments</b>	
<b>16th</b> (1913)	Granted Congress the power to tax income.
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## WELFARE IN AMERICA

FDR's New Deal	
<b>Relief</b>	<p><b>Emergency Banking Act (1933):</b> Provided a "bank holiday" to end the collapse of the national banking system. Banks were closing in alarming numbers as people withdrew their money during economic panic.</p> <p><b>Civilian Conservation Corps (1933):</b> Employed young men in jobs conserving natural resources.</p>
<b>Recovery</b>	<p><b>Tennessee Valley Authority (1933):</b> Provided government jobs and electricity infrastructure in poor rural areas.</p> <p><b>Home Owners Loan Corp. (1934):</b> Helped home owners save their homes from foreclosure by providing refinancing options.</p>
<b>Reform</b>	<p><b>Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (1933):</b> Guaranteed individual banking deposits up to a maximum amount of \$5,000.</p> <p><b>Social Security Act (1935):</b> Provided an old-age pension to retired workers, unemployment insurance, and aid for the disabled and surviving children of deceased parents.</p>

LBJ's Great Society	
<b>Head Start</b> (1965)	Provided poor, disabled, and minority kids with extra academic assistance through pre-school in order to ensure educational success.
<b>Job Corps</b> (1966)	Provided training for poor, minority inner-city youth in order to cultivate job skills.
<b>Medicare</b> (1965)	Extended Social Security benefits by providing health insurance for the elderly.
<b>Medicaid</b> (1966)	Provides health insurance for the poor and disabled.
<b>VISTA</b> (1966)	Volunteers In Service To America; Organized youth volunteers to work in economically depressed areas.