

APUSH THEMATIC REVIEW – SOCIAL HISTORY

Consider the following themes as you study for the AP exams.

<p>Native Americans/impact of White Settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spanish, British, French relations with Americans during the colonial period. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ecomienda system o Bartolome De Las Casas o Pueblo Revolt - English Colonization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Pequot War o King Phillips War o Bacon's Rebellion o French and Indian War o Pontiac's Rebellion <p>National Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jackson <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Indian Removal Act o Cherokee Nation v. Georgia o Worcester v. Georgia o Trail of Tears - 1850s – 1880s – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Reservation system o Plains Indians and Buffalo o Impact of Homestead Act and Railroads - 1880s – 1930s – Dawes Act, Boarding Schools, Assimilation 	<p>Socio-Economic Class</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indentured Servitude - Bacon's Rebellion - Shays' Rebellion - Whiskey Rebellion - Jacksonian Democracy - Agrarian Revolt and Populism - Labor Movement – Late 19th century <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Knights of Labor o AFL o Haymarket o Homestead Strike o Pullman - Organized Labor during the New Deal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o CIO o Flint Sit-Down Strike o Wagner Act and Fair Labor Standards Act - Great Society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o War on Poverty 	<p>African-Americans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of Slavery - Impact of Revolutionary War on Slavery - Cotton Gin and revival of slavery - Changing southern views of slavery – necessary evil to positive good (George Fitzhugh) - American Colonization Society - Abolitionist Movement - Reconstruction Period <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 13, 14, 15 amendments o Success or failure? Why? - Jim Crow (1890s through 1960s) - Civil Rights Activists 1890s through the 1930s <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Booker T. Washington o W.E.B. DuBois o Marcus Garvey - Great Migration (why?) - Harlem Renaissance - Impact of World War II - Truman and Civil Rights - Brown Decision - Civil Rights Movement - Black Power Movement - Civil Rights Laws <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o CRA of 1964 o 24th Amendment o Voting Rights Act of 1965
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Women's Rights/Gender Issues

- Impact of Revolutionary War on women
 - o Republican Motherhood
- Women and Antebellum Social Reform (in particular abolitionism)
- Cult of Domesticity
- **Seneca Falls Convention (beginning of first wave feminism)**
- Grimke Sisters, Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- National Woman's Suffrage Association – (1870s) Susan B. Anthony
- Women and late 19th century social reform
 - social gospel movement
 - Jane Addams – Hull House
- Impact of WWI on Suffrage
- Alice Paul and Carrie Chapman Catt
- 19th Amendment
- 1920s – New Manners and Morals
- Margaret Sanger and Birth Control Movement
- Impact of World War II
- revival of cult of domesticity
- ****Women's Liberation Movement –2nd Wave Feminism**
- Betty Friedan
- Gloria Steinem
- NOW
- Griswold v. Connecticut; Roe v. Wade
- Title IX
- Equal Rights Amendment

Religion

- **Spanish Colonization (1492 – 1700)**
- Missionaries (eg. Bartolome De Las Casas)
- Pueblo Revolt (1680 – New Mexico)
- **English Colonization (1607-1776)**
- Separatists (Plymouth)
- ****Puritans (Massachusetts Bay Colony)**
- Beliefs – Pre-destination, views on wealth, education, importance of community and social stability
- John Winthrop – “Model of Christian Charity
- Impact on New England Society
- Religious Dissent
- Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson
- ***** First Great Awakening (1730s)**— Jonathon Edwards, George Whitefield
- Importance?
- ******Second Great Awakening (1810-1840s)**
- Significance?
- Why?
- Anti Catholicism (1840s through 20th Century)
- Social Gospel – Late 19th century
- Jane Addams – Settlement House Movement
- Fundamentalism v. Evolution – Culture Wars of 1920s
- Scopes Trial
- 1950s – Revival of Religion – in part response to Cold War
- 1970s and 1980s – Rise of Religious Right (Jerry Falwell and the Moral Majority) – in part response to Supreme Court decisions on reproductive freedom (Roe v. Wade) and prayer and bible reading in public schools.

Government Reform Periods in American History

Period	Historical Context	GOALS	REFORMS and Actions taken	Results or Impact
Reconstruction (1865-1877)	<p>Dred Scott decision (1858) – Blacks not citizens of United States</p> <p>Civil War (1861-65) – slavery major cause of the war</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bring Southern States back into the Union - Expand Rights of African-Americans - Punish south - Expand Republican party political power into south 	<p>Freedman’s Bureau</p> <p>13th Amendment</p> <p>14th Amendment</p> <p>15th Amendment</p>	<p>Blacks gained rights during Reconstruction, but lost many of those rights afterwards. Due to:</p> <p>Jim Crow Laws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plessy v. Ferguson <p>Violence - lynchings</p> <p>Voting Restrictions</p> <p>Poll taxes, literacy tests</p>
Progressive Movement (1900-1920)	<p>Rapid economic and social change</p> <p>Growth of Big Business during late 19th century – monopolies.</p> <p>Poor working conditions</p> <p>Urbanization and immigration</p>	<p>Solve problems caused by industrialization and urbanization</p> <p>Trusts –</p> <p>Worker’s Rights –</p> <p>Consumer Protection</p> <p>Muckrakers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upton Sinclair - Jacob Riis - Ida Tarbell 	<p>Northern Securities Case –</p> <p>Teddy Roosevelt – Mediation of Anthracite Coal Strike</p> <p>Meat Inspection Act and Pure Food and Drug Act</p> <p>Clayton Anti-trust Act</p> <p>16th Amendment - Income Tax</p> <p>17th Amendment - Direct Election of Senators</p>	<p>Increased Involvement of both the federal and state Governments in the economy.</p>

PERIOD	Historical Context	GOALS	REFORMS	Results or Impact
<p>The New Deal (1933-1940)</p>	<p>The Great Depression</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25% unemployment - Bank Failures <p>Dustbowl</p> <p>Hoover's Presidency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rugged individualism - Trickle down - Bonus Army March 	<p>Solve the Problems brought on by the Great Depression</p>	<p>Federal Depositors Insurance Corporation (FDIC)</p> <p>Social Security</p> <p>Wagner Act</p> <p>Civilian Conservation Corps</p> <p>Works Progress Administration</p>	<p>Greatly expanded the role of the federal government over the American economy</p> <p>Debt from deficit spending (John Maynard Keynes)</p> <p>Many of the reforms still affect us today</p>
<p>Lyndon Johnson's Great Society (1963-1968)</p>	<p>Civil Rights Movement</p> <p>Highest standard of living in world</p> <p>Influenced by Michael Harrington "Other America"</p> <p>John Kenneth Galbraith "Affluent Society"</p>	<p>Advance African American Civil Rights</p> <p>"War on Poverty"</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Healthcare</p>	<p>Civil Rights Act of 1964</p> <p>Voting Rights Act of 1965</p> <p>Anti-poverty Programs</p> <p>Aid to education – Head Start Program</p> <p>Medicare</p> <p>Medicaid</p>	<p>Expansion of Civil Rights</p> <p>Expansion of federal power over the economy</p> <p>Safety Net for poor</p> <p>Criticized for creating a "welfare state"</p>

APUSH Thematic Review – Economic Developments

Period	Economic Developments	Government Policies and Politics
1492-1750	Commercial Revolution	Mercantilism British – 1690s-1750s – Salutary Neglect
1763 - 1776	Commercial Revolution	Britain's New Colonial Policy
1789-1797		Hamilton's Financial Program
1800-1860	Market Revolution	Clay's American System

Period	Economic Developments	Government Policies and Politics
1860-1900	Rise of Big Business Transcontinental Railroads Consolidation Social Darwinism; Gospel of Wealth National Labor Unions	Was the Government Laissez Faire? Money Issue Agrarian Revolt and Populism
1900-1920	See Above World War I – 1914-1918	Progressivism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trusts - Workers - Banks - Taxes
1920-29	Roaring Twenties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New Products - Economic Boom in production and growth of wealth - Depression in Agriculture - Causes of Great Depression 	Economic Policies of 1920s Presidents

Period	Economic Developments	Government Policies and Politics
1941-1945	World War II stimulates Economic Growth	Government Control over economy
1945-1960	The Affluent Society	Eisenhower – Moderate Republicanism
1960s	Affluent Society	LBJ – Great Society
1970s	Stagflation Energy Crisis	Nixon Carter
1980s	“It’s Morning in America” – Economic Growth Growing income/wealth gap	Reaganomics

Turning Points in American History

Explain the event. Briefly explain the before. Give more in depth analysis of the “after” and the significance. Consider economic, political and social impact of the event.

BEFORE	TURNING POINT (Explain	AFTER AND SIGNIFICANCE
	Columbus “discovers” the New World (1492)	
	French and Indian War (1754-1763)	
	American War for Independence (1775-1783) – Consider the extent to which it brought significant social (race, class, gender), economic and political change.	
	Election of 1800	

BEFORE	TURNING POINT	AFTER AND SIGNIFICANCE
	War of 1812	
	Election of 1828 (Jackson)	
	Mexican War (1846-1848)	
	Civil War	

BEFORE	TURNING POINT	AFTER AND SIGNIFICANCE
	Spanish-American War (1898)	
	World War I	
	Election of 1932 (Franklin Roosevelt elected President)	
	World War II	

BEFORE	TURNING POINT	AFTER AND SIGNIFICANCE
	1968	
	Election of 1980 and the Reagan Revolution	

POLITICAL PARTIES

1790s-1816 Federalists v. Democratic Republicans

Federalists (Hamilton)	Democratic-Republicans (Jefferson)

Era of Good Feelings – Was it really an Era of Good Feelings?

- Disappearance of Federalists
- Did Federalist Philosophy disappear?????

SECOND PARTY SYSTEM – Whigs v. Democrats

Whigs (Henry Clay)	Democrats (Andrew Jackson)

What caused the Second Party System to collapse?

THIRD PARTY SYSTEM – REPUBLICANS V. DEMOCRATS

Republicans	Democrats

Late 19th Century –

- Agrarian Revolt, Populists and the Money Issue

SOLID SOUTH (1870s-1960) – Meaning?

NEW DEAL COALITION (Meaning?)

NEW RIGHT 1964 - present

- Goldwater to Reagan
 - o Economic Philosophy
 - o Social Conservatism – Jerry Falwell and the Moral Majority

THE SUPREME COURT

Marshall Court (1801 – 1835) – Judicial Review, Expansion of Federal Power, Limits on States Rights

- Marbury v. Madison
- Fletcher v. Peck
- Dartmouth v. Woodward
- McCullough v. Maryland
- Gibbons v. Ogden

Taney Court (1836-1864) – States Rights, limits on Federal and Presidential Power

- Charles River Bridge Decision
- Dred Scott v. Sanford
- Ex Parte Merryman (1861)
- Ex Parte Milligan (1866 – not Taney Court)

Late 19th/Early 20th Centuries

- Weakening of 14th Amendment
 - o Civil Rights Cases (1883)
 - o Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)
- Weakening of Sherman Anti-Trust Act
 - o EC Knight v. United States (1895)
 - o Danbury Hatters Case (1913)
- Imperialism
 - o Insular Cases – Constitution does not follow the flag
- Weakening of Labor Protections
 - o Lochner v. New York (1905)
 - o Hammer v. Dagenhart (1916)
 - o Exception - Muller v. Oregon (1907) - Why?

World War I

- Schenck v. United States

Depression/New Deal

- Declared some New Deal Laws unconstitutional – led to court packing proposal
 - o Schechter v. U.S. – NIRA unconstitutional
 - o Butler v. U.S. – AAA unconstitutional

World War II

- Korematsu v. United States (1944)

Warren Court (1954-1969)

- Civil Rights
 - o Brown v. Board of Ed. (1954)
 - o Loving v. Virginia (1966)
- Rights of Accused
 - o Mapp v. Ohio
 - o Gideon v. Wainwright
 - o Miranda v. Arizona
- Reproductive Rights
 - o Griswold v. Connecticut
- First Amendment
 - o Engel v. Vitale
 - o Tinker v. Des Moines

Burger Court (1969 – early 80s)

- Roe v. Wade (abortion rights)
- Bakke v. University California Board of Regents (1978) – affirmative action

Foreign Policy

Keep in mind – details below are incomplete. Research and add important details

Foreign Policy, Time Period, Explanation	Examples / Events	Reason U.S. adopted Policy	Impact or Results
<p>George Washington Neutrality (1789-1797) –</p>	<p>Proclamation of Neutrality (1793) Washington's Farewell Address (1797)</p> <p>Jay Treaty</p>	<p>Country was young. Washington feared involvement in foreign wars would jeopardize American independence</p>	<p>For the next 150 years, presidents attempted to adhere to the policy – sometimes unsuccessfully (War of 1812 and WW1)</p>
<p>John Adams</p>	<p>XYZ Affair</p> <p>Quasi War</p>		<p>Passage of Alien and Sedition Acts</p> <p>D-R Response – Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions</p>
<p>Republican Era – Jefferson, Madison, Monroe</p>	<p>Louisiana Purchase (1803) –</p> <p>Impact of Napoleonic Wars - violations of neutral rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Embargo and Non-Intercourse Acts <p>War of 1812</p> <p>Monroe Doctrine (1823)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Open Mississippi to trade for western farmers - Jefferson's Constitutional dilemma <p>War of 1812</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - British navigation restrictions - Native American Resistance in West - Opportunity to conquer Canada <p>Know the War Hawks</p>	<p>Federalist Opposition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hartford Convention <p>Important results</p>

Foreign Policy, Time Period, Explanation	Examples / Events	Reason U.S. adopted Policy	Impact or Results
<p>Manifest Destiny</p> <p>Westward Expansion, (1800-1853) – U.S. acquired Territory west to the Pacific</p>	<p>Texas (independence 1836, annexation 1845)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Northern opposition <p>Oregon (1846)</p> <p>Mexican War (1846-8) – Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo</p> <p>Northern opposition to war – saw it as a war to spread slavery</p> <p>Henry David Thoreau – Civil Disobedience</p> <p>Massachusetts Resolutions against the war</p>		<p>U.S. acquired land westward to the Pacific Ocean</p> <p>Analyze the impact of expansion on national unity</p>
<p>Overseas Expansion and Imperialism (1890-1920)</p> <p>U.S. expanded its influence and took colonies in Asia and Latin America</p>	<p>McKinley (1897-1901)</p> <p>Spanish American War – U.S. declared war on Spain to free Cuba from Spanish control. <u>Yellow Journalism</u>, Explosion of <u>Maine</u> important factors leading to war.</p> <p>Platt Amendment after war made Cuba an American Protectorate. U.S. also annexed the Philippines.</p> <p>Open Door Policy – China. U.S. requested that all powers be given equal trading privileges in China</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Teddy Roosevelt</p> <p>– Big Stick Policy and Roosevelt Corollary –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acquisition of Panama Canal - Roosevelt Corollary U.S. would play role of debt collector in Latin America; intervene in exercise of international police power in cases of “chronic wrong doing” - Mediation of Russo Japanese war – Maintain balance of power in Pacific - Sailing of the Great White Fleet <p>William Taft (1909-1913)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dollar Diplomacy – Explain ---- <p>Woodrow Wilson (1913-1921) – Moral Diplomacy</p> <p>Examples? Did he really follow it?</p>	<p>Economic – Response to industrialization; rise of big business; Markets and Raw Materials</p> <p>Social – White Man’s Burden; Social Darwinism</p> <p>Political – Rivalry with foreign powers; National security interests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Give specific reasons for each policy to the left. 	<p>U.S. acquired overseas territories (treaty of Paris – 1899)</p> <p>Resentment in Latin America towards American interventionism</p>

Foreign Policy, Time Period, Explanation	Examples / Events	Reason U.S. adopted Policy	Impact or Results
<p>World War I</p> <p>Neutrality 1914-17</p> <p>Entry – 1917-1918</p>	<p>Outbreak Of World War I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wilson declared neutrality (reasons?) o Was U.S. Really Neutral? - Reasons for U.S. entry in 1917 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o German unrestricted submarine warfare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Lusitania</u> ▪ <u>Sussex</u> o <u>Loans to Britain and France</u> o <u>British Propaganda</u> o <u>Wilson – Make World Safe for Democracy (significance of March Revolution in Russia?)</u> o <u>Zimmerman Note</u> o _____ <p><u>Versailles Treaty and League of Nations Debate</u></p>	<p>Why did Wilson fail to win its passage? (discuss reservationists, irreconcilables, conflict with Henry Cabot Lodge)</p>	<p>Policy Failed – U.S. pulled into World War I</p>
<p>1920s – The Myth of Isolationism</p>	<p>Washington Naval Conference (1921-2)</p> <p>Kellogg Briand Pact (1928)</p> <p>Dawes Plan (1923)</p>		

Foreign Policy, Time Period, Explanation	Examples / Events	Reason U.S. adopted Policy	Impact or Results
From Neutrality to Intervention (1933-1941)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Nye Committee Report</u> - <u>Neutrality Acts (1935-37)</u> - Neutrality Act of 1939 - <u>Destroyers for Naval Bases</u> - <u>Lend-lease Act</u> - <u>Atlantic Charter</u> - Pearl Harbor 	Did not want to get pulled into another War like WWI. Depression caused Americans to focus on internal problems. - After Britain and France declared war, U.S. increasingly became more involved as Axis expanded in Europe and Asia.	Neutrality encouraged Axis Aggression. Failed to keep U.S. out of the war.
Containment (1945-1975) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stop spread of Communism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Marshall Plan</u> - <u>Truman Doctrine</u> - <u>NATO</u> - <u>Korean War</u> - Vietnam War 	U.S. was concerned about growing communist influence	Successful in Europe and Korea Unsuccessful in Vietnam
Nixon, Carter, Reagan	SEE RECENT PRESIDENTS REVIEW		

APUSH Review: Recent Presidents

Issues	Richard Nixon (1969-74)	Jimmy Carter	Ronald Reagan (1981-89)	George Bush (1989-1993)	Bill Clinton (1993-2001)	George W. Bush (2001-09)
Domestic Issues	<p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EPA - Clean Air and Clean Water Acts <p>Energy Crisis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oil Embargo - Conservation efforts - 55 mph 	<p>Stagflation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High Unemployment and High inflation <p>Energy Crisis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dependence on Middle Eastern Oil - Movement towards solar and nuclear power <p><u>Three Mile Island Crisis</u> – ended talk of going nuclear.</p>	<p>Reaganomics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supply-Side (Trickle Down economic theory) - Tax cuts - Reduced regulations on business 	<p>Recession</p>	<p>Balanced federal budget – first time since 1960s</p>	<p>Tax Cuts</p> <p>No Child Left Behind Act – Attempt to raise educational standards by having more testing</p> <p>Hurricane Katrina – disaster struck New Orleans in 2005. Weak federal response</p>
Foreign Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>End of Vietnam War</u> - Détente Relaxing of tensions with the Soviet Union and China - <u>SALT</u> – first treaty to limit nuclear weapons • OPEC Oil Embargo - High energy prices 	<p>Camp David Peace Accords – Peace agreement between Egypt and Israel</p> <p>End of Détente (after Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan)</p> <p>Iranian Hostage Crisis</p>	<p>Star Wars – effort to build missile defense shield</p> <p>Military Buildup – early in administration</p>	<p>Persian Gulf War Iraq invaded Kuwait. Formed coalition of countries to expel Iraq from Kuwait.</p>	<p>Military Intervention in the former Yugoslavia</p>	<p>War in Afghanistan (2001-present) – Purpose - Overthrow Taliban, capture Bin Laden other Al Qaeda leaders</p> <p>War in Iraq (2003-present) Weapons of Mass Destruction?</p>
Elections and Scandals	<p>1968 – Appealed to the “Silent Majority”</p> <p>1972- Southern Strategy – appeals to conservative white southerners</p> <p>Watergate – president Nixon involved in cover-up to protect advisors involved in burglary of Democratic Party offices. Nixon resigned from office</p> <p>Supreme Court Case – <u>United States v. Nixon</u> (President is not above law – must turn over tapes)</p> <p>Pardoned by Pres. Ford</p>		<p>Iran-Contra Affair – Sold weapons to Iran to free hostages in Lebanon. \$ from sale was given to Contras – a revolutionary group trying to overthrow communist government in Nicaragua.</p>		<p>Monica Lewinsky Scandal – lied under oath in an effort to conceal an affair. Led to his impeachment</p>	<p>Election of 2000. Al Gore won popular vote. Dispute over Florida’s votes. Supreme Court ruled that disputed ballots in Florida could not be recounted.</p>

American History Review Social Reformers

Issue and Movement	Important People	Ideas / Action	Results / Success?
Slavery	Frederick Douglas William Lloyd Garrison Harriett Beecher Stowe Harriett Tubman	Published Liberator Organized American Anti-slavery Society Uncle Tom's Cabin Underground RR	Stirred up Northern Public Opinion against slavery. Caused South to more vigorously defend slavery. Helped bring about the Civil War
African American Rights (1890's-1930)	Booker T. Washington W.E.B DuBois Marcus Garvey	Atlanta Address (Compromise) Niagara Movement NAACP "Back to Africa"	
African-American Rights (1950's-70's)	NAACP; Southern Christian Leadership Conference Martin Luther King Jr. Rosa Parks Stokely Carmichael Malcolm X Black Panthers	Civil Rights Movement Non-violent direct action (Boycotts, civil disobedience, Marches) - Montgomery Bus Boycott - Sit-ins - March on Washington Know letter from Birmingham Jail Black Power Movement – Separatism Black Pride Self Defense	Civil Rights Act of 1964 Voting Rights Act 24 th Amendment

Issue	Important People	Ideas/Tactics	Success?
<p>Women's Rights</p> <p>(Mid-19th century)</p> <p>Progressive Era</p> <p>1960s-70s, Women's Liberation Movement</p>	<p>Elizabeth Cady Stanton</p> <p>Alice Paul, Carrie Chapman Catt</p> <p>Betty Friedan</p> <p>Gloria Steinem</p>	<p>Seneca Falls Convention Declaration</p> <p>Authored "The Feminine Mystique" (1963)</p> <p>Organized National Organization of Women (1966)</p>	<p>Marriage Laws repealed by 1900</p> <p>Voting in some states and territories (Wisconsin -1969)</p> <p>19th Amendment</p> <p>Reproductive Rights – Roe v. Wade</p> <p>Education – Title IX, increase in women in college</p> <p>Failure – Equal Rights Amendment never passed</p>
<p>Public Education</p> <p>1840s-50s</p>	<p>Horace Mann</p>	<p>New Democracy – create responsible electorate, assimilate immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Free, tax supported schools - Teacher training - Longer school year - Standardized curriculum 	<p>Reforms instituted in Massachusetts and New York</p>
<p>Improved Treatment for Mentally Ill</p>	<p>Dorothea Dix</p>		

Issue	Important People/organizations	Ideas/Tactics	Success?
Poverty	Social Gospel Movement (late 19 th century) Jane Addams (late 19 th /early 20 th c.) - Jacob Riis (1890s) Michael Harrington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Settlement Houses (Hull House) - Wrote "How the Other Half Lives" - Wrote "The Other America" (1960) 	Passage of Tenement reform laws. Influenced Progressive reformers. Influenced LBJ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Great Society and War on Poverty Programs
Environmentalism	Rachel Carson	Wrote "Silent Spring"	Clean Rivers Act Clean Water Act
Consumer Protection	Ralph Nader	Wrote "Unsafe at any Speed"	Automobile Safety Regulations