Period 1: 1491-1607

Juan de Sepúlveda -Spaniard who supported the Spanish Empire’s right of conquest and colonization in the New World. Sepúlveda also argued in favor of the Christianization of Native Americans.

Bartolomé de Las Casas - Spaniard who fought against the enslavement and colonial abuse of Native Americans.

Map of North America regarding Natives PRIOR to contact with Europeans (Know the different regions and how Natives adapted to their environments)

Period 2: 1607-1754

Maryland Toleration Act, 1649 - A law passed by the Maryland colonial assembly mandating toleration for all Trinitarian Christian denominations. (Maryland had been founded in 1632 by Cecilius Calvert as a haven for Catholics.)

The Enlightenment (Age of Reason) - 17th century philosophical movement in Europe that emphasized reason and individualism rather than tradition and faith.

John Locke - British philosopher of the late 17th century whose ideas influenced the writing of the Declaration of Independence and the creation of the United States. He argued that sovereignty resides in the people (We the People), who have natural rights to life, liberty, and property.

Navigation Acts, 1651-1696 -Attempt by England to assert its control over American trade by passing a series of laws that regulated colonial trade to England’s benefit.

Reasons for the growth of slavery:

Bacon’s Rebellion, 1676 - The immediate cause of the rebellion was Governor William Berkeley's recent refusal to retaliate for a series of Native American attacks on frontier settlements. In addition, many colonists wished to push westward to claim Indian frontier land, but they were denied by Gov. Berkeley. This would lead for the desire of slave labor instead of indentured servants.

Pueblo Revolt, 1680 - An uprising of Indians in Santa Fe against Spanish colonization.

Smuggling as a way to get around mercantilism - British restrictions on colonial trade were ignored and colonists engaged in widespread smuggling. Smugglers who got caught were often freed by sympathetic American juries.

Mercantilism -Economic system based on trade in which a nation establishes colonies for its own economic benefit.

Period 3: 1754-1800

Pontiac’s Rebellion, 1763 - Unsuccessful Indian rebellion led by an Ottawa chief named Pontiac against British Indian policy in the Northwest Territory.

Proclamation Line of 1763 - Britain established a boundary in the Appalachian Mountains, banning colonists from settling west of the boundary. Designed to prevent conflict with Indians.

Stamp Act, 1765 - British law that established a direct tax in the colonies on written documents, including newspapers, legal documents, and playing cards. The tax was designed to raise revenue for the British Empire. Protests against the Stamp Act led to its repeal in 1766.

Sons of Liberty - Secret organization formed in Boston in 1765 to oppose the Stamp Act. Best known for the Boston Tea Party in 1773.

Intolerable Acts - American Patriots' term for a series of punitive laws passed by the British Parliament in 1774 after the Boston Tea party. They were meant to punish the Massachusetts colonists for their defiance in throwing a large tea shipment into Boston harbor (Boston Tea Party). The British referred to these laws as the Coercive Acts

Mercy Otis Warren -Massachusetts playwright, poet, and historian who wrote some of the most popular and effective propaganda for the American cause during the American Revolution. In 1805, she published the first history of the American Revolution.

Abigail Adams -Wife of revolutionary leader John Adams who advised him to “remember the ladies” when the nation’s leaders spoke of liberty and equality.

Pennsylvania Gradual Emancipation Law, 1780 -Law that made Pennsylvania the first state to abolish slavery. The law provided that no child born after the date of its passage would be a slave.

French Revolution, 1789 -Period of radical social and political change throughout Europe that began with an uprising against the king of France. It was inspired by the Declaration of Independence and the Enlightenment. The French Revolution’s spread throughout Europe and beyond helped fuel Americans’ debate not only about the nature of the United States’ domestic order, but also about its proper role in the world.

Articles of Confederation, 1781-1789 - First constitution of the United States. Created a national government with limited powers. Shay’s Rebellion proved it was too weak and need to be replaced. It failed and was replaced by the Constitution. One of its’ few successes was the Northwest Land Ordinance.

Northwest Ordinances -As settlers moved westward the 1780s, Congress enacted the Northwest Ordinance for admitting new states and sought to promote public education, the protection of private property, and the restriction of slavery in the Northwest Territory.

Jay’s Treaty, 1795 -Treaty between the U.S. and Great Britain that ensured American neutrality in the British-French war.

Pinckney’s Treaty, 1795 -Treaty between the U.S. and Spain that that defined the boundaries between the U.S. and Spanish colonies and granted the U.S. navigation rights on the Mississippi River.

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, 1798 -Statements authored secretly by James Madison and Thomas Jefferson in response to the Alien and Sedition Acts. The Resolutions asserted the right of states to veto federal legislation.

Period 4: 1800-1848

John Marshall -Appointed to the Supreme Court by John Adams in 1801, he served as chief justice until 1835. His legal decisions gave the Supreme Court more power, strengthened the federal government and protecting private property.

Marbury v. Madison, 1803 -Supreme Court decision that declared a section of the Judiciary Act of 1789 unconstitutional and established the principle of judicial review.

judicial review -The power of the Supreme Court to review the constitutionality of laws passed by Congress.

McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819 -A Supreme Court decision that upheld the constitutionality of the Bank of the United States. In writing that the state of Maryland did not have the right to tax the federal bank, John Marshall wrote, “The power to tax is the power to destroy.”

Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824 -Supreme Court decision stating that the authority of Congress is absolute in matters of interstate commerce.

Worcester v. Georgia, 1832 -A Supreme Court ruling that declared a state did not have the power to enforce laws on lands that were not under state jurisdiction, John Marshall wrote that the state of Georgia did not have the power to remove Indians. Andrew Jackson removed the Natives anyway (Trail of Tears).

Tariff and currency disputes: Control of taxation and tariffs was left to the states, and each state could issue its own currency. In disputes between states Congress served as mediator and judge, but could not require a state to accept its decisions.

Utopian communities -Idealistic reform movement based on the belief that a perfect society could be created on Earth. Significant Utopian experiments were established at New Harmony, Indiana, Brook Farm, Massachusetts, and Oneida Community in New York.

American Colonization Society, 1817 - Organization established to end slavery gradually by helping individual slave owners liberate their slaves and then transport the freed slaves to Africa.

New National Culture:

Hudson River School, 1825-1875 -The first native school of painting in the U.S. Attracting artists who were rebelling against neoclassicism, Hudson River artists painted primarily landscapes.

John James Audubon -Naturalist and painter who became well-known for his attempt to document all types of American birds.

Resistance to Slavery:

Richard Allen -African American minister who established the first independent African American denomination in the United States, the African Methodist Episcopalian Church.

David Walker -African American who wanted slaves to rebel against their own masters. Walker relied on sailors and ship's officers sympathetic to the abolitionist cause to transfer his message to southern ports.

New Inventions to increase production of farm goods and manufactured goods:

John Deere - Invented the steel plow in 1837, which revolutionized farming. The steel plow broke up soil without the soil getting stuck to the plow (as happened with older wooden plows).

Cyrus McCormick -Developed the mechanical reaper in 1831, a machine that revolutionized farming by increasing crops yields and decreasing the number of field hands needed for the harvest.

Samuel Slater -Known as the “Father of the American Industrial Revolution,” Slater brought British textile technology to the United States.

Oregon Treaty, 1846 -After years of conflict over ownership of the Pacific Northwest, the U.S. and England established the boundary at 49º latitude.

Annexation of Texas, 1845 -Through a joint resolution of Congress, the U.S. annexed and granted statehood to the Republic of Texas, an independent nation that had won its independence from Mexico in 1836.

Monroe Doctrine, 1823 -President Monroe’s unilateral declaration that the Americas would be be closed to further European colonization. The doctrine also stated the U.S. would not allow European interference in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere.

Webster-Ashburton Treaty, 1842 -Treaty between the U.S. Great Britain that established the border between Canada and northeastern Maine.

John C. Calhoun -South Carolina political leader who defended slavery and advocated the doctrine of nullification, a policy in which a state could nullify federal law.

Daniel Webster -Massachusetts political leader who advocated a strong Union and thought the doctrine of nullification was a threat to the Union.

South Carolina Nullification Crisis, 1832-1833 -After South Carolina declared a federal tariff null and void, President Jackson obtained a Force Bill to use military action against South Carolina. The crisis ended with a compromise to lower tariffs over an extended time.

Indian Removal Act, 1830 -Law that provided for the removal of all Indian tribes east of the Mississippi and the purchase of Indian lands for resettlement.

Missouri Compromise, 1820 -Law proposed by Henry Clay admitting Missouri to the U.S. as a slave state and Maine as a free state. The law also banned slavery in the Louisiana Territory north of latitude 36º30′.

Period 5: 1844-1877

Wilmot Proviso, 1846 Amendment to an appropriations bill proposing that any territory acquired from Mexico be closed to slavery. Although the amendment was defeated in the Senate, it started a national debate that ended in Civil War.

Know Nothings -Secret nativist organization of the 1850s that was anti-Catholic and anti-immigrant. The Know Nothings eventually formed themselves into the American Party, a national political party.

Compromise of 1850 - Attempt to reconcile northerners and southerners over the issue of slavery. The compromise, written by Henry Clay, admitted California as a free state and called for popular sovereignty in New Mexico and Utah. The compromise also included a strong fugitive slave law and the end of the slave trade in D.C.

popular sovereignty-Letting the people of a territory decide whether their territory will be slave or free Developed by James L. Smith

Fugitive Slave Law, 1850 - Law that provided for the return of escaped slaves in the North to their owners in the South.

Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854 -Law that allowed the Kansas and Nebraska territories to decide the issue of slave through popular sovereignty. The law led to Civil War in Kansas, creating what many called “Bleeding Kansas.”

Dred Scott v. Sandford, 1857 -After ruling that people of African descent were not citizens and could not sue in court, the Supreme Court under Chief Justice Roger Taney affirmed the right of slave owners to take their slaves into the Western territories, negating the doctrine of popular sovereignty and repealing the Missouri Compromise.

Homestead Act, 1862 -Law that provided 160 acres of public land to anyone who lived on and cultivated the land for five years. Led to a mass movement to the West after the Civil War.

Civil War Battles:

Gettysburg, 1863 -Turning point of the Civil War in the East. Northern troops led by George Meade stopped southern forces led by Robert E. Lee from invading the North.

March to the Sea, 1864 -Northern troops led by William T. Sherman marched through Georgia destroying everything in their path.

Emancipation Proclamation, 1863 -Lincoln’s executive order abolishing slavery in all states rebelling against the United States. Lincoln issued the proclamation as a military necessity.

Gettysburg Address - speech by U.S. President Abraham Lincoln, delivered by Lincoln during the American Civil War at the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. That was four and a half months after the Union armies defeated those of the Confederacy at the Battle of Gettysburg.

Hiram Revels -Mississippi Minister who became the first African American to serve in the U.S. Senate (1870-1871).

Period 6: 1865-1898

Corporate titans such as Rockefeller, Carnegie, and Morgan consolidated corporations into trusts and holding companies and defended their resulting status and privilege through theories such as **Social Darwinism**.

laissez faire - The principle that government should not interfere in the workings of a free market economy.

Social Darwinism - Philosophy that competition leads to the betterment of society through the survival of the fittest. Social Darwinists are opposed to regulating competition or assisting the poor.

J.P. Morgan -Powerful financier and banker who controlled American finance. His dedication to modernization transformed American business.

John D. Rockefeller -Industrialist who amassed a great fortune through the Standard Oil Trust.

Andrew Carnegie -Scottish-born industrialist who made a fortune in steel.

horizontal integration -Merging one or more companies of the same business activity. Standard Oil used horizontal integration to limit competition and increase profits.

vertical integration -A single company brings together several activities used in the process of creating a product, such as the acquisition of raw materials, the manufacturing of the product, and the marketing, selling, and distribution of the product. Carnegie Steel used vertical integration to increase profits.

robber baron -Derogatory term that refers to the industrialists and bankers of the late 1800s who placed profits over the public interest.

Union workers organized to achieve goals of better working conditions and higher pay.

Knights of Labor, 1869 -Nationwide labor union that was open to ALL workers. The union reached its peak in 1886 before beginning a decline in membership.

American Federation of Labor (AFL), 1886 -Nationwide labor union that by the 1890s was open only to skilled, white workers. The AFL was known as a “bread and butter” union because it sought only to achieve higher wages, minimize hours, and improve working conditions rather than transform American society.

Samuel Gompers -Cigar maker who founded the American Federation of Labor.

The Southern Economy -Despite the industrialization of some segments of the southern economy, a change promoted by southern leaders who called for a “New South,” agrarian sharecropping, and tenant farming systems continued to dominate the region.

The New South -Term that was used by southerners who wanted to promote economic changes in the South. The changes included industrialization, diversification of crops, and integration with the national economy.

Sierra Club, 1892 -Grassroots environmental organization founded in San Francisco by the conservationist John Muir.

Grange, 1867 -Organization that brought farmers together to promote their economic and political interests.

Granger Laws -Laws passed by Midwestern states in the late 1860s and early 1870s to help farmers, primarily by regulating railroads.

People’s (Populist) Party, 1891 -Political party created by farmers (primarily in the South and Midwest) who had been hurt by debt, low prices for their crops, and railroad monopolies.

Omaha Platform, 1892 -The political platform of the Populist Party in the election of 1892. The platform called for the free coinage of silver, the abolition of national banks, a graduated income tax, direct election of Senators, civil service reform, a working day of eight hours and government control of all railroads, telegraphs, and telephones.

gold standard -Monetary system in which currency is based upon a fixed quantity of gold. Debtors are often hurt by the higher interest rates and the deflationary pressure associated with the gold standard.

free silver -A central cause of the Populist movement. Populists favored the "free coinage of silver" to inflate the American economy and allow farmers to more easily pay debts.

William Jennings Bryan, 1896 -U.S. representative from Kansas who became the nominee of both the Democratic and Populist Parties in 1896 after his famous “Cross of Gold” speech. Bryan campaigned against the gold standard, calling for the free coinage of silver.

Government encouraged Westward expansion:

Homestead Act, 1862 -Law that provided 160 acres of public land to anyone who lived on and cultivated the land for five years. Led to a mass movement to the West after the Civil War.

Pacific Railway Act, 1862 -Law that gave loans and land to subsidize (someone else is assisting with the cost) construction of a railroad to the Pacific Coast. Enabled Americans to more easily move west after the Civil War.

railroad subsidies -Government grants of land or money to railroad companies to build railroads in the West.

Morrill Land-Grant Acts, 1862 and 1890 -Laws passed that granted federal land to states for the purposed of building colleges.

Dawes Act - ASSIMILATION – sought to end tribal identities. Dawes Severalty Act, 1887 -Law that intended to break up Indian reservations into individual farms and turn American Indians into homesteaders. Designed to end common ownership of the land. Surplus lands were sold to raise money for Indian education.

Ghost Dance was a way for the Natives to preserve autonomy - Ghost Dance -Indian belief that centered on a ritual dance that would bring about an Indian messiah who would banish the whites, bring back the buffalo, and restore land to the Indians.

Nativism:

American Protective Association, 1887 -Organization created by American nativists that campaigned for laws to restrict immigration.

Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882 -Law that prohibited Chinese laborers from entering the United States.

Challenging their prescribed “place,” women and African American activists articulated alternative visions of political, social, and economic equality.

Booker T. Washington -Former slave who became an educator and founded Tuskegee Institute to provide training in agriculture and crafts for African American students.

Atlanta Compromise, 1895 -Speech made by Booker T Washington in which he urged African Americans to accept disenfranchisement and segregation for the time being, working for economic advancement instead. Criticized heavily by WEB DuBois.

Ida Wells-Barnett -African American civil rights activist who championed anti-lynching legislation.

Period 7: 1890-1945

Clayton Antitrust Act, 1914 -Law that made business monopolies illegal. Labor unions and farmers’ organizations were exempt from the law.

Florence Kelly -Social and political reformer who campaigned for the minimum wage, eight-hour day, and children’s rights. In 1909 she helped create the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

New Deal Programs:

Social Security Act, 1935 -Provided federal financial assistance to the problems of old age and unemployment. Social Security also provided benefits to widows and fatherless children.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), 1933 -Government agency created by President Roosevelt that regulates banks and insures bank deposits.

National Recovery Administration (NRA) an early New Deal program designed to assist industry, labor, and the unemployed through centralized planning that monitored workers' earnings and working hours to distribute work and established codes for "fair competition" to ensure that similar procedures were followed by all firms in any particular industrial sector.

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) - One of the most revolutionary of the New Deal public works projects. The TVA brought cheap electric power, full employment, low-cost housing, and environmental improvements to Americans in the Tennessee Valley.

Critics of the New Deal:

Court-Packing Plan, 1937 -After the Supreme Court declared New Deal programs unconstitutional in such cases as Schechter v United States (1935) and Butler v. United States (1936), President Roosevelt unsuccessfully attempted to add new members to the Supreme Court.

Huey Long -Louisiana governor and U.S. senator who supported a redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor. Long, whom FDR feared politically, was assassinated in 1935.

New Technologies of the 1920’s:

Cars: Model T Ford introduced, 1908 -The Model T was a popular and inexpensive automobile sold by Henry Ford from 1908 to 1927. Ford’s mass production of the Model T brought dramatic changes to the American culture and economy.

Radio: KDKA in Pittsburgh, 1920 -The world’s first commercial radio station. In November 1920, KDKA broadcast the returns of the U.S. presidential election, beginning a decade in which radio became pervasive in U.S. culture. By 1933, two-thirds of American homes had a radio, twice as many as those with telephones

Refrigerators: In the 1920s and '30s, consumers were introduced to freezers when the first electric refrigerators with ice cube compartments came on the market. Before the invention of the refrigerator's people used Ice boxes. They were less effective than modern refrigerators or refrigerators in the 1920's. The Ice boxes were replaced with ice everyday or so by an "ice man".

Scopes Trial (Monkey Trial) - Fundamentalism vs Modernism -Fundamentalists emphasized the literal truth of the Bible and opposed the modernists who tried to reconcile the Bible with scientific knowledge. The division reached its peak in 1925 when a high school biology teacher, John Scopes, was put on trial for teaching evolution.

Harlem Renaissance -Literary and artistic movement in the 1920s in which black writers and artists described African American life.

Bracero Program, 1942 -Agreement between the U.S. and Mexico allowing importation of temporary contract workers from Mexico to the United States.

Stimson Doctrine, 1932 -Policy of the U.S. government toward Japan that stated the U.S. government would not recognize territorial changes made through force. (Japan had seized Manchuria from China.)

Neutrality Acts, 1935-1939 -A series of laws making it illegal for Americans to get involved with nations at war. The laws, making no distinction aggressors and victims, were repealed after Germany invaded Poland in 1939, beginning World War II.

Manhattan Project – Atomic Bomb – advantage of the US to win WWII.

Manhattan Project, 1942 Top-secret program of the U.S. government to develop an atomic bomb.

A. Philip Randolph –(Double “V” Campaign– Victory in Europe over the Nazis and Victory in the US over prejudice and racism. African American leader who organized a march on Washington in 1941 to pressure FDR to issue an executive order banning discrimination in defense industries. (FDR the set up the Fair Employment Practices Commission to halt discrimination in war production and government.)

Period 8: 1945-1980

Executive Order 9981 - an executive order by President Harry S. Truman in 1948. It abolished racial discrimination in the United States Armed Forces and eventually led to the end of segregation in the Armed Services

massive retaliation -Term used by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles that implied the U.S. was willing to use nuclear force in response to Communist aggression.

brinkmanship -Practice under Eisenhower of trying to win international disputes through a willingness to push dangerous situations to the brink of war.

space race -Cold War competition between the United States and the Soviet Union for supremacy in technology and spaceflight.

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) -Economic alliance of oil-producing countries (mostly Arab) that became powerful enough in the 1970s to control oil prices by controlling oil supplies. In 1973, OPEC placed an embargo on the sale of all countries allied with Israel.

energy crisis -The decreasing oil supplies, wasteful energy consumption, and embargoes by OPEC that threatened the American economy and challenged the U.S. standing as a superpower.

1960s Supreme Court Cases – more rights for accused and expanded individual freedoms

Griswold v. Connecticut, 1965 -Supreme Court decision that recognized a citizen's right to privacy, stating that a state could not prohibit the use of contraceptives by adults.

Miranda v. Arizona, 1966 -Supreme Court decision that required law enforcement officers to inform defendants of their rights.

Gideon v. Wainwright, 1963 -Supreme Court decision that required state courts to provide counsel for poor defendants.

Great Society:

Medicare, 1965 -Health insurance program for the elderly and disabled, providing government payment for health care supplied by private doctors and hospitals.

Medicaid, 1965 -Health insurance program for the poor, providing states with money to buy health care for people on welfare.

Civil Rights Act of 1964 -Law that barred segregation in public facilities and forbade employers to discriminate on the basis of race, religion, sex, or national origin.

Change in Civil Rights tactics post 1965 – Black Panthers and SDS both use more violence.

Black Panthers -Revolutionary organization founded in 1966 that endorsed violence as a means of social change.

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) -Nationwide student organization that was pro-civil rights and anti-war, wanting to transform the U.S. into a participatory democracy.

*The Feminine Mystique,* 1963 -Best-selling book by Betty Friedan that challenged women to move beyond the drudgery of being a suburban housewife. ( Make sure to connect with time periods that would NOT AGREE with the message)

*Silent Spring*, 1962 -Book written by Rachel Carson, a Marine biologist who warned of the misuse of pesticides and their negative effects on the environment. The book is credited with starting the modern environmental movement.

1950’s challenges to culture:

Beats -American writers, poets, and artists in the 1950s who rejected traditional middle-class values and championed nonconformity and sexual experimentation.

*The Affluent Society* is a 1958 book by Harvard economist John Kenneth Galbraith. The book sought to clearly outline the manner in which the post-World War II United States was becoming wealthy in the private sector but remained poor in the public sector, lacking social and physical infrastructure, and perpetuating income disparities.

Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 -Law that abolished the national origins quota system that had been in place since 1924. Gave preference to skilled workers, setting limits on immigrants from the Western Hemisphere. Provided for the admission of close relatives of US citizens.

Stonewall Riot, 1969 -Riot at a gay bar in New York City that was periodically raided by police. The riot helped trigger the gay rights movement.

Rise of the Conservative Movement:

Watergate - 1972 -Scandal in the Nixon administration that began with break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate Office Building in Washington, D.C. President Nixon’s role in the cover-up of justice led to his resignation in 1974.

Bakke v. University of California, 1978 -Supreme Court decision that said medical school students could not be admitted by racial quotas, although race could be considered for admission. The decision represented a partial victory for what conservatives thought was reverse discrimination against whites.

Phyllis Schlafly -A New Right activist who protested against the women's rights movement, saying it undermined tradition and the natural gender division of labor. Schlafly was representative of the conservative backlash against the changes of the 1960s.

Period 9: 1980 to the Present

Victories for Conservatives:

supply-side economics (Reaganomics) -Economic idea that reducing taxes on the wealthy and increasing the money available for investment would stimulate the economy, create jobs, and benefit all Americans. Reaganomics also held that deregulation of business would benefit the American economy.

Economic Recovery Tax Act, 1981 -Law passed under President Reagan that cut income taxes over three years by 25%. Lowered the rate for the highest income bracket from 78% to 28%.

Medicare Modernization Act, 2003 – (Medicare Part D) Law passed under George W. Bush that overhauled the Medicare system, providing benefits for prescription drugs.

Contract with America, 1994 -Pledge taken by Republican candidates for Congress who promised to reduce the size and scope of the federal government and to balance the federal budget. Led to a Republican takeover of both houses of Congress in the 1994 elections.

Setbacks for Conservatives:

Planned Parenthood v. Casey, 1992 -Supreme Court decision that upheld the right to an abortion, overturning Pennsylvania restrictions on abortion.

Although Republicans continued to denounce “big government,” the size and scope of the federal government continued to grow after 1980, as many programs remained popular with voters and difficult to reform or eliminate.

An increase in the budget deficit and national debt -Tax cuts and increases in defense spending let to an explosion of the federal deficit and national debt during the 1980s and early 1990s.

President Ronald Reagan, who initially rejected détente with increased defense spending, military action, and BELLICOSE RHETORIC, later developed a friendly relationship with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, leading to significant arms reductions by the United States and the Soviet Union.

North American Free Trade Agreement, 1993 (NAFTA) -Agreement between the U.S., Canada, and Mexico that eliminated most tariffs and other trade barriers.

Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell, 1994 -Policy prohibiting military personnel from discriminating against or harassing closeted homosexual or bisexual service members or applicants, while barring openly gay, lesbian, or bisexual persons from military service.