

### Amendments to Constitution

1	Prohibits federal government from restricting religion, speech, assembly, petition, press
2	Gives citizens right to bear arms
3	Prohibits federal government from housing troops in private homes during peacetime
4	Prohibits federal government from making unreasonable searches and seizures
5	Prohibits double jeopardy, self-incrimination, seizing property without due process, and just compensation
6	Citizens have right to speedy and public trial, be informed of charges against them, impartial jury, legal counsel
7	Citizens have right to a jury trial
8	Prohibits excessive bail or fines and cruel or unusual punishment
9	Rights not enumerated in Constitution remain in people's hands
10	Powers not delegated to federal government are reserved to the state or people
11	Federal courts have no authority in suits by citizens against another state or foreign states
12	Provides for separate electoral voting for president and vice president
13	Abolished slavery in the United States
14	Blacks given citizenship; all citizens guaranteed due process of law and equal protection of the law; federal government would protect rights if states failed to do so
15	Black men given the right to vote
16	Federal government allowed to tax incomes
17	Direct popular election of United States senators
18	Prohibited the manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcoholic beverages
19	Women given the right to vote
20	Congress begins new term on January 3; president and vice president begin terms on January 20 of year following their election
21	Repealed Eighteenth Amendment
22	Limited the president to two terms or ten years in office
23	District of Columbia given three electoral votes in presidential elections
24	Abolished poll taxes in the voting process
25	When president dies or is disabled, vice president becomes president and new vice president is appointed; established procedures in case of presidential disability
26	All citizens eighteen years of age and older given right to vote
27	Congress prohibited from changing its pay for the current congressional term

	First Bank	Second Bank
Years	1791–1811	1816–1836
Reasons for Creation	Hamilton modeled it after Bank of England Paid dividends and interest to government, which was the source of revenue	1811–1816 country in economic chaos following War of 1812 Explosion in number of unstable state banks
Function	Provided flexible currency Created adequate credit for business Generated revenue for national government	Controlled state banks Provided flexible currency Controlled inflation Restrained land speculation
Supporters	Alexander Hamilton's supporters Members of the Federalist Party Mercantile, eastern groups Friends of strong central government	Madison signed recharter National Republicans/Whigs Henry Clay/Nicholas Biddle Mercantile, eastern groups
Opponents	Thomas Jefferson's supporters (Democratic) Republicans Backcountry farmers States' rights supporters	Old Jeffersonians Andrew Jackson—Democrats Western farmers Small banking interests Land speculators
Reasons for Demise	Republicans gain political power and, by 1811, control Washington Madison's government did not renew charter	Andrew Jackson's veto Became a cause celebre for opponents of Jackson Appeared undemocratic/elitist in the egalitarian 1830s
Constitutional Issue	Federalists: Bank was "necessary and proper" under "elastic clause" in Constitution Republicans: Bank violated the Constitution—establishing Bank was not enumerated as a power of Congress in Article 1, Section 8 Great struggle of loose v. strict interpretation of the Constitution	1819 <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> declared the Bank constitutional 1832 Jackson declared the Bank unconstitutional in his veto message Part of an ongoing debate between the loose/strict interpretations of Constitution and the strong/weak views of federal government

### *Four Greatest Presidents*

President	Domestic Success	Foreign Success	Lasting Impact on Country/Presidency
<b>George Washington</b>	Bill of Rights approved National Bank begun Established authority of federal government to tax citizens Government authority established by Whiskey Rebellion	Jay Treaty: British out of forts in Northwest Maintained neutrality in European war Farewell Address advocated no entangling alliances Treaty of San Lorenzo with Spain opened up the Mississippi River to American trade	Created/established dignity and power of president Sound financial footing established Isolationism toward Europe proposed Secured the "West" (area beyond the Appalachian Mountains)
<b>Thomas Jefferson</b>	Reduced size of government Abolished Whiskey Tax Reduced national debt Pardoned Sedition Act violators Enacted Judiciary Act to reform court system	Negotiated Louisiana Purchase Barbary pirate wars establish respect for U.S. Kept U.S. out of European war	Achieved peaceful transition of power between parties Doubled geographic size of U.S. Promoted rights rather than control of people by government
<b>Abraham Lincoln</b>	Preserved the Union Emancipation Proclamation and Thirteenth Amendment Passed the Homestead Act Reformed banking system	Kept Europe out of Civil War	Kept nation whole Gave nation a new birth of freedom Expanded president's war-making power
<b>Franklin Roosevelt</b>	Created New Deal reforms to combat Depression Established Social Security Assisted homeless and unemployed Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. Security and Exchange Commission Civil Conservation Corp.	Led U.S. through World War II Established United Nations Led U.S. from isolationism to internationalism	America became a superpower Government permanently expanded its role in society Focused attention and power in Oval Office

Period	Date	Events marking beginnings and endings
Colonial Period	1607–1763	1. Jamestown founded 2. French and Indian War ended
Revolutionary Period	1763–1783	1. England ended salutary neglect 2. Treaty of Paris signed ending Revolution
Confederation Period	1781–1789	1. States surrender their western land claims 2. Constitution ratified
Era of Good Feelings	1815–1824	1. War of 1812 ended 2. Election of 1824
Jacksonian Era	1828–1848	1. Andrew Jackson elected president 2. Mexican War ended/James Polk leaves office
Antebellum Period (South before Civil War)	1793–1861	1. Cotton gin invented/rise of slavery 2. Civil War started
Reconstruction Era	1865–1877	1. Civil War ended 2. Compromise of 1877
Gilded Age	1868–1901	1. Ulysses Grant elected president 2. Assassination of William McKinley
Progressive Era	1901–1917	1. Square Deal began 2. America entered the Great War
New Deal Era	1933–1939	1. Franklin Roosevelt began his presidency 2. World War II began in Europe
Fair Deal Era	1945–1953	1. Truman became president/F.D.R. died 2. Korean War divided nation/Truman retired
New Frontier/ Great Society Era	1961–1968	1. John Kennedy became president 2. Vietnam War divided nation