

Tuckahoe High School's history is quite unique, and few people know about it. Since Tuckahoe did not have a school, the students that resided in Tuckahoe were transported to other schools, such as Bronxville, Mount Vernon, and Yonkers.

The details of what followed vary from person to person. Tulsa police arrested Rowland the following day and began an investigation. An inflammatory report in the May 31 edition of the Tulsa Tribune spurred a confrontation between black and white armed mobs around the courthouse where the sheriff and his men had barricaded the top floor to protect Rowland. Shots were fired and the outnumbered African Americans began retreating to the Greenwood District. In the early morning hours of June 1, , Greenwood was looted and burned by white rioters. Governor Robertson declared martial law, and National Guard troops arrived in Tulsa. Guardsmen assisted firemen in putting out fires, took African Americans out of the hands of vigilantes and imprisoned all black Tulsans not already interned. Over 6, people were held at the Convention Hall and the Fairgrounds, some for as long as eight days. Twenty-four hours after the violence erupted, it ceased. In the wake of the violence, 35 city blocks lay in charred ruins, over people were treated for injuries and contemporary reports of deaths began at Historians now believe as many as people may have died. No one will ever know the absolute truth of what happened during the hours of the Race Riot. However, by examining historical resources, members of the Race Riot Commission determined a number of details to be undeniable. They are the historical record. Black Tulsans had every reason to believe that Dick Rowland would be lynched after his arrest. His charges were later dismissed and highly suspect from the start. They had cause to believe that his personal safety, like the defense of themselves and their community, depended on them alone. As hostile groups gathered and their confrontation worsened, municipal and county authorities failed to take actions to calm or contain the situation. At the eruption of violence, civil officials selected many men, all of them white and some of them participants in that violence, and made those men their agents as deputies. In that capacity, deputies did not stem the violence but added to it, often through overt acts that were themselves illegal. Public officials provided fire arms and ammunition to individuals, again all of them white. They removed them to other parts of the city, and detained them in holding centers. Entering the Greenwood district, people stole, damaged, or destroyed personal property left behind in homes and businesses. People, some of them agents of government, also deliberately burned or otherwise destroyed homes credibly estimated to have numbered 1,, along with virtually every other structure “ including churches, schools, businesses, even a hospital and library “ in the Greenwood district. Despite duties to preserve order and to protect property, no government at any level offered adequate resistance, if any at all, to what amounted to the destruction of the Greenwood neighborhood Although the exact total can never be determined, credible evidence makes it probable that many people, likely numbering between , were killed during the riot. Not one of these criminal acts was then or ever has been prosecuted or punished by government at any level: Despite being numerically at a disadvantage, black Tulsans fought valiantly to protect their homes, their businesses, and their community. But it was the American Red Cross, which remained in Tulsa for months following the riot, that provided the most sustained relief effort. Massacre In recent years there has been ongoing discussion about what to call the event that happened in Historically, it has been called the Tulsa Race Riot. Some say it was given that name at the time for insurance purposes. Designating it a riot prevented insurance companies from having to pay benefits to the people of Greenwood whose homes and businesses were destroyed. It also was common at the time for any large-scale clash between different racial or ethnic groups to be categorized a race riot. What do YOU think?

2: mrhegarty / Hegarty's Home Page

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By the 1960s, the population of the Sun Belt had risen to exceed that of the industrial regions of the Northeast and Midwest—the Rust Belt, which had steadily lost industry and had little population growth. Young, working-age Americans and affluent retirees all flocked to the Sun Belt. The boom mentality in this growing region conflicted sharply with the concerns of the Rust Belt, populated mainly by those either unable or unwilling to move elsewhere, particularly minority groups and senior citizens. The Northeast and Midwest have remained more committed to social programs and more interested in regulated growth than the wide-open, sprawling states of the South and West. Electoral trends in the regions reflect this divergence—the Northeast and Midwest have been increasingly voting for Democratic candidates in federal, state and local elections while the South and West are now the solid base for the Republican Party. The liberal response, typified by Mayor John Lindsay of New York City was to dramatically increase welfare services and education, as well as public employment and public salaries, at a time when the tax base was shrinking. New York City barely averted bankruptcy in 1975; it was rescued using state and federal money, along with strict state control of its budget. This was a potent theme in the presidential race and the mid-term elections of 1980, when the Republicans captured the House of Representatives after 40 years of Democratic control. The Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal shattered confidence in the presidency. The energy crisis, high unemployment, and very high inflation and escalating interest rates made economic planning difficult and raised fundamental questions over the future of American prosperity. Under the rule of Leonid Brezhnev the Soviet economy was falling behind—it was decades behind in computers, for example—and was kept alive because of lucrative oil exports. Most dramatic was the victory in Vietnam in 1975 when North Vietnam invaded and conquered South Vietnam; American forces were involved only to rescue American supporters. Nearly a million refugees fled; most who survived came to the U.S. And the Soviet Union seemed committed to the Brezhnev Doctrine, ending the Sino-Soviet split by sending troops to Afghanistan in a move roundly denounced by the West and Muslim countries. Many clustered around Senator Henry "Scoop" Jackson, a Democrat, but they later aligned themselves with Ronald Reagan and the Republicans, who promised to confront pro-Soviet Communist expansion. Generally they were anti-communist Democrats and opposed to the welfare programs of the Great Society. They wanted rollback and the peaceful end of the Communist threat rather than aimless negotiations, diplomacy, and arms control. Before the election of Reagan, the neoconservatives, gaining in influence, sought to stem the antiwar sentiments caused by the U.S. During the 1970s, Jeane Kirkpatrick, a political scientist and later U.S. Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., became a convert to the ideas of the new conservatism of once liberal Democratic academics. She drew a distinction between authoritarian dictators, who she believed were capable of embracing democracy and who were, not coincidentally, allies of the United States, and Communist totalitarian dictators, who she viewed as unyielding and incapable of change. Grippled by the worst economy since the 1930s, the automobile and steel industries in serious trouble, the ongoing Iranian Hostage Crisis, and the U.S. Olympic hockey team defeated their professional Soviet counterparts in the Miracle on Ice. Ronald Reagan and the elections of [edit] Ronald Reagan, 40th President of the United States Conservative sentiment was growing, in part due to a disgust at the excesses of the sexual revolution and the failure of liberal policies such as the War on Poverty to deliver on their promises. Against the backdrop of economic stagflation and perceived American weakness against the USSR abroad, Ronald Reagan, former governor of California, won the Republican nomination in 1980 by winning most of the primaries. After failing to reach an unprecedented deal with Ford, who would be a sort of co-president, Reagan picked his chief primary rival, George H. Bush, as the vice-presidential nominee. He also promised an end to "big government" and to restore economic health by use of supply-side economics. Supply-side economists were against the welfare state built up by the Great Society. They asserted that the woes of the U.S. The solution, they argued, was to cut taxes across the board, particularly in the upper income brackets, in order to encourage private investment. They also aimed to reduce government spending on

welfare and social services geared toward the poorer sectors of society which had built up during the s. It signaled the new electoral power of the suburbs and the Sun Belt, with the Religious Right for the first time a major factor. Moreover, it was a watershed ushering out the commitment to government anti-poverty programs and affirmative action characteristic of the Great Society. It also signaled a commitment to a hawkish foreign policy. A third-party candidacy by Representative John B. Anderson of Illinois, a moderate Republican, did poorly. Carter seemed unable to control inflation and had failed in his rescue effort of the hostages in Tehran. Republicans defeated twelve Democratic senators to regain control of the Senate for the first time in 25 years. Reagan received 43,, votes in the election John Anderson won 5,, 6. Presidency of Ronald Reagan , Domestic policy of the Reagan administration , and Foreign policy of the Reagan administration After years of unstinting praise from the right, and unrelenting criticism from the left, historian David Henry finds that by a consensus had emerged among scholars that Reagan revived conservatism and turned the nation to the right by demonstrating a "pragmatic conservatism" that promoted ideology within the constraints imposed by the divided political system. Furthermore, says Henry, the consensus agrees that he revived faith in the presidency and American self-confidence, and contributed critically to ending the Cold War. As an executive, Reagan framed broad themes and made a strong personal connection to voters. He recovered fully, with opponents silenced in the meanwhile. His fourth appointment in proved controversial, as the initial choice had to withdraw he smoked marijuana in college , and the Senate rejected Robert Bork. Reagan finally won approval for Anthony Kennedy. Reaganomics Ronald Reagan promised an economic revival that would affect all sectors of the population. He proposed to achieve this goal by cutting taxes and reducing the size and scope of federal programs. Critics of his plan charged that the tax cuts would reduce revenues, leading to large federal deficits, which would lead in turn to higher interest rates, stifling any economic benefits. Reagan and his supporters, drawing on the theories of supply-side economics , claimed that the tax cuts would increase revenues through economic growth, allowing the federal government to balance its budget for the first time since Reagan declared spending cuts for the Social Security budget, which accounted for almost half of government spending, off limits due to fears over an electoral backlash, but the administration was hard pressed to explain how his program of sweeping tax cuts and large defense spending would not increase the deficit. He would later say that the program was rushed through too quickly and not given enough thought. Appeals from constituencies threatened by the loss of social services were ineffectual; the budget cuts passed through the Congress with relative ease. The recession of [edit] The Rust Belt is highlighted on the above map in red. In the short term, the effect of Reaganomics was a soaring budget deficit. Government borrowing, along with the tightening of the money supply, resulted in sky high interest rates briefly hovering around 20 percent and a serious recession with percent unemployment in Some regions of the " Rust Belt " the industrial Midwest and Northeast descended into virtual depression conditions as steel mills and other industries closed. Many family farms in the Midwest and elsewhere were ruined by high interest rates and sold off to large agribusinesses. Reagan allowed the Federal Reserve to drastically reduce the money supply to cure inflation, but it resulted in the recession deepening temporarily. His approval ratings plummeted in the worst months of the recession of Democrats swept the mid-term elections, making up for their losses in the previous election cycle. At the time, critics often accused Reagan of being out of touch. His Budget Director David Stockman, an ardent fiscal conservative, wrote, "I knew the Reagan Revolution was impossible--it was a metaphor with no anchor in political and economic reality. A factor in the recovery from the worst periods of was the radical drop in oil prices due to increased production levels of the mids , which ended inflationary pressures on fuel prices. The virtual collapse of the OPEC cartel enabled the administration to alter its tight money policies, to the consternation of conservative monetarist economists, who began pressing for a reduction of interest rates and an expansion of the money supply, in effect subordinating concern about inflation which now seemed under control to concern about unemployment and declining investment. By the middle of , unemployment fell from 11 percent in to 8. GDP growth was 3. Inflation was below 5 percent. When the economy recovered, Ronald Reagan declared it was Morning in America. Housing starts boomed, the automobile industry recovered its vitality, and consumer spending achieved new heights. Rising deficits[edit] Following the economic recovery that began in , the medium-term fiscal effect of

Reaganomics was a soaring budget deficit as spending continually exceeded revenue due to tax cuts and increased defense spending. Military budgets rose while tax revenues, despite having increased as compared to the stagnant late 1970s and early 1980s, failed to make up for the spiraling cost. The tax cuts, some of the largest in U.S. history, even so, by the end of the 1980s, funding for domestic programs had been cut nearly as far as Congress could tolerate. In addition, the media and entertainment industry during the 1980s glamorized the stock market and financial sector. The government was thus forced to borrow so much money to pay its bills that it was driving up the price of borrowing. Although supply-siders promised increased investment as a result of top-rate and corporate tax cuts, growth and investment suffered for now in the context of high interest rates. In October 1987, a sudden and alarming stock market crash took place, but the Federal Reserve responded by increasing the money supply and averted what could have been another Great Depression. Perhaps more alarmingly, Reagan-era deficits were keeping the U.S. With such a high demand for dollars due in large measure to government borrowing, the dollar achieved an alarming strength against other major currencies. As the dollar soared in value, American exports became increasingly uncompetitive, with Japan as the leading beneficiary. The high value of the dollar made it difficult for foreigners to buy American goods and encouraged Americans to buy imports, coming at a high price to the industrial export sector. Steel and other heavy industries declined due to excessive demands by labor unions and outdated technology that made them unable to compete with Japanese imports. The consumer electronics industry which had begun declining in the 1970s was one of the worst victims of dumping and other unfair Japanese trade practices. American consumer electronics also suffered from poor quality and a relative lack of technical innovation compared to Japanese electronics, in part because the Cold War had caused most American scientific and engineering effort to go into the defense sector rather than the consumer one. By the end of the decade, it had virtually ceased to exist. On the bright side, the upstart computer industry flourished during the 1980s. Thus, American industries such as automobiles and steel, faced renewed competition abroad and within the domestic market as well. The auto industry was given breathing space after the Reagan administration imposed voluntary import restraints on Japanese manufacturers allowing them to sell a maximum of 1.8 million cars per year. The Japanese responded by opening assembly plants in the U.S. The VIR was repealed in 1981 after auto sales were booming again, but the tariffs remain in effect to this day. With the event of CAFE regulations, small cars came to dominate in the 1980s, and much like with electronics, Japanese makes bested American ones in terms of build quality and technical sophistication. Reagan asked Congress for a line-item veto which would allow him to lower the deficits by cutting spending that he thought was wasteful, but he did not receive it. He also called for a balanced budget amendment which would mandate that the federal government spends no more money than it takes in, which never materialized. Reagan and the world[edit] Foreign policy: Third World[edit] See also: A new arms race would develop as superpower relations deteriorated to a level not seen since the Kennedy Administration a generation earlier. He favored a hawkish approach to the Cold War, especially in the Third World arena of superpower competition.

3: Faculty & Staff – Timpanogos High School

the transmission of animals, plants, communicable diseases and human populations including slaves, between the Western and Eastern Hemispheres that occurred after Columbus's voyages to the Americas.

Articles of Confederation and Constitution Chapter 9: It was an important stepping-stone towards the present constitution because without it the states would never have consented the Constitution. Northwest Ordinance - provided for supervision over the northwest after it was sold in bits and pieces. Followed Land Ordinance of Territories would be admitted as states pending the approval of the Congress under the Articles of Confederation. Many needed these as their farms had been taken or died during the war. When Daniel Shay went to collect his money, the office denied him as the government did not have the money to pay him. When he continued to be denied after firm reasoning, he gathered a group of angry farmers in similar situations and stormed a federal office, seeking to destroy it. There they were in charge of fixing the problems in the Articles of Confederation. The Virginia plan, created by James Madison, contains most of the ideas that make up the foundation of the Constitution. Stated that for every 5 slaves in a state, 3 count towards population - the Compromise: Congress cannot ban slave trade for the next 20 years, but can regulate interstate trading and commerce Federalists vs. Anti-federalists - Federalists were those in support of the Constitution. Anti-federalists were not in support of the Constitution. They were mostly Southern plantation owners of farmers who only saw disadvantages in the taxes that came with the Constitution. The Federalists were mainly educated New Englanders who may have participated in the creation of the document. Because each colony needed to be in unanimous agreement about the document to allow the document to take effect, Federalists needed Anti-federalists to agree to pass the bill. In order to allow this, the Federalists agreed to created the Bill of Rights as the first act of Congress, although reluctantly as they thought that there would be too many rights to list all of them. This quelled the Anti-federalists who had only passed the Constitution for the Bill of Rights as they were worried about the government restricting their freedoms. Bill of Rights - a document created by the government stating certain rights that every American citizen automatically had. These rights could not be denied, changed or removed from law. There are ten of them and were acquired in order to appease the Anti-Federalists. Separation of Powers - It is the distinction between the powers that the National government has and the State government has. For example, the tenth amendment states that any powers not listed to the national government in the bill of rights go directly to the states. Governmental powers included interstate trade, the ability to declare war, etc. State powers included intrastate trade, marriage, etc. There were shared powers like education. Federalism - Supporters of the Constitution. They were mostly from the New England area and compromised with the Anti-federalists in order to pass the Constitution by making a Bill of Rights. Later on, they favored the policies of Hamilton and became known for that.

4: History of the United States (–) - Wikipedia

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6: World History AP GT - Virginia Westbrook

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7: APUSH NOTES, Articles of Confederation and Constitution

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At dusk, the biggest power failure in U.S. history occurs as all of New York state, portions of seven neighboring states, and parts of eastern Canada are plunged into darkness.

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