Model T – represented the American consumer culture in the early 20th century. Mass production of automobiles played a major role in the economic boom in the 1920s, as well as revolutionizing economic and social life. The Model T was a Ford, and one of the most famous and popular cars. It changed the way Americans spent their leisure time, as well as changing the landscape (gas stations, motels, and drive-in restaurants), and the dating scene, because a car offered more privacy. The car also helped the decline of railroad travel, and let people travel farther in less time.

National Origins Act – 1924, part of the Johnson-Reed Act (Quota Act II), a measure passed by Congress that used census data from 1890 to restrict immigration. In the future, annual immigration could not exceed 2% of that nationality’s U.S. population as it was in 1890. For example, there were 42,000 Italians in 1890, and so about 8,000 Italians could come into the country each year. This was very skewed to Western Europeans and Anglo-Europeans, and discriminated against Eastern and Southern Europeans, of whom there were less of in 1890.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom – created in 1919, a group of women peace advocates, whose leading members including Jane Addams. During the peace negotiations at Versailles after WWI, women peace advocates congregated in Zurich and called on all nations to use their resources to end hunger and promote human welfare; Paris ignored them through the 1920s and beyond, they denounced imperialism, stressed the suffering caused by militarism, and proposed social justice measures.

Flappers – a small minority of women who dressed up in short dresses with boyish haircuts and silhouettes, but very prominent in movies and advertising. They became an influential symbol of women’s sexual and social emancipation in the 1920s.

Women's Joint Congressional Committee – 1920s Washington-based advocacy group. It’s greatest accomplishment was the first federally funded health-care legislation, the Sheppard-Towner Federal Maternity and Infancy Act (1921), which provided federal funds to subsidize medical clinics, prenatal education programs and visiting nurses. It improved health care for the poor and significantly lowered infant mortality rates. It marked the first time that Congress designated federal funds to the states and encouraged them to administer a social welfare program.

Marcus Garvey – leader of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, a Harlem based movement that rose up in the 1920s to empower black workers. In its He championed black separatism: he urged followers to move to Africa, because peoples of African descent would never be treated justly in white-run countries; and pan-Africanism: he argued that peoples of Africa descent had a common destiny and should participate in political action. His grandiose ideas gave a “consciousness” to the black peoples that they’d never had before, including a dream of a united Africa. In 1925, Garvey was imprisoned for mail fraud and deported back to Jamaica, and without his leadership the movement and the UNIA declined.

William Jennings Bryan – Democratic and Populist leader and a magnetic orator who ran unsuccessfully three times for the U.S. presidency (1896, 1900, 1908). His enemies regarded him as an ambitious demagogue, but his supporters viewed him as a champion of liberal causes. He
was influential in the eventual adoption of such reforms as popular election of senators, income
tax, creation of a Department of Labor, prohibition, and woman suffrage. He was appointed
secretary of state in 1913. Despite his diplomatic inexperience, he made a distinctive
contribution to world law by espousing arbitration to prevent war. Bryan convinced 31 nations to
agree in principle to his proposal of new treaties that would provide a “cooling-off” period of one
year during which a question in dispute could be studied by an international commission. In the
meantime, World War I broke out. An avowed pacifist, Bryan finally resigned over Wilson’s
second note to Germany (June 8, 1915) protesting the sinking of the Lusitania. Nonetheless, he
urged loyal support of the war when it was finally declared.

The concluding episode of his life was the famous Scopes trial in July 1925. A firm
believer in a literal interpretation of the Bible [antievolutionist], Bryan went to Dayton, Tenn., to
assist in the prosecution of a schoolteacher accused of teaching Darwinism, or the theory of the
evolutionary origin of man, rather than the doctrine of divine creation. With Clarence Darrow as
chief defense counsel, the trial attracted worldwide attention as a dramatic duel between
fundamentalism and modernism. John T. Scopes was found guilty and fined (later overruled), but
the excesses and passions of the court battle took their toll: soon after the trial, Bryan fell ill and
died.

H.L. Mencken – 1920s famous journalist, who wrote an essay after William Jennings Bryan’s
death after the Scopes trial. In the essay, he captured the hostility of the urban for rural America,
as well as the divisions of social class, and of education, faith, and region that were felt and seen
at the time. He also dismissed anti-evolutionists as “gaping primates…,” implying that they
hadn’t evolved yet.

Butler Act – 1925 Tennessee law prohibiting public school teachers from denying the Biblical
account of man’s origin. The law also prohibited the teaching of the evolution of man from what
it referred to as lower orders of animals in place of the Biblical account. The law was
subsequently challenged in 1925 in a famous trial in Dayton, Tennessee called the Scopes trial
which included a raucous confrontation between prosecution attorney and fundamentalist
religious leader, William Jennings Bryan, and noted defense attorney and religious agnostic,
Clarence Darrow.

John Scopes – Tennessee teacher that was charged in 1925 for violating Tennessee's Butler Act,
which prohibited the teaching of evolution in Tennessee schools. He was tried in a case known
as the Scopes Trial. He was declared guilty and fined $100, though later it was overruled. The
trial was started initially as a test case for the law. The case was thus seen as both a theological
contest and a trial on the veracity of modern science regarding the creation-evolution
controversy.

American Automobile Association – founded in 1902 when, in response to a lack of roads and
highways suitable for automobiles, nine motor clubs with a total of 1,500 members banded
together to form the Triple-A. The first AAA road maps were published in 1905, and AAA
began printing hotel guides in 1917. Triple-A began its School Safety Patrol Program in 1920,
the first of the association's driver safety programs, providing local schools with materials
(including badges and ID cards) to train and organize students into a patrol force. The AAA
against. They had the votes to throw out three powerful, veteran chairmen, fellow Democrats, whom had stayed too long, and voted in younger and more reform-minded replacements. For the first time, long-standing chairmen, with "till-death-do-us-part" tenure, had to face a vote of "Yes" or "No" to keep their position.

**Affirmative Action** – procedures designed to take into account the disadvantaged position of minority groups after centuries of discrimination. First advanced by Kennedy in 1961, boosted under LBJ, whose Labor Dept. fashioned a series of plans in the late 1960s to encourage govt contractors to recruit underrepresented racial minorities. Women were added under the last of these plans, when pressure from the women’s movement highlighted the problem of sex discrimination. By the early 1970s, affirmative action had been refined by court rulings that identified acceptable procedures – hiring and enrollment goals, special recruitment, and training programs, and set-asides for both racial minority groups and women. Didn’t please many whites, who felt the deck was stacked against them. Much of the dissent came from conservative groups that had opposed civil rights all along.

**Busing** – practice of assigning and transporting students to schools in such a manner as to redress prior racial segregation of schools, or to overcome the effects of residential segregation on local school demographics. In the 1970s and 1980s, under federal court supervision, many school districts implemented mandatory busing plans within their districts. Since the 1980s, desegregation busing has been in decline. Even though school districts provided zero-fare bus transportation to and from students’ assigned schools, these schools were in some cases many miles away from students' homes, which often presented problems to them and their families. In addition, many families were upset at having to send their children miles to another school in an unfamiliar neighborhood when there was an available school a short distance away. The movement of large numbers of white families to suburbs of large cities, so-called white flight, reduced the effectiveness of the policy. Many whites who stayed moved their children into private or parochial schools; these effects combined to make many urban school districts predominantly nonwhite, reducing any effectiveness mandatory busing may have had. In addition, school districts started using magnet schools, new school construction, and more detailed computer-generated information to refine their school assignment plans.

**Harvey Milk** – in 1977, he became the first openly gay man to be elected to public office in the California, when he won a seat on the San Francisco Board of Supervisors. He did this after running for office unsuccessfully, then mobilized the “gay vote” into a powerful bloc. After he helped to win passage of a gay rights ordinance in San Francisco, he was assassinated by Dan White. When White was convicted of manslaughter rather than murder, 5000 gays and lesbians marched on city hall in SF.

**Mikhail Gorbachev** – General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1985 until 1991, and as the first (and last) president of the Soviet Union from 1988 until its dissolution in 1991. Gorbachev's attempts at reform as well as summit conferences with United States President Ronald Reagan and his reorientation of Soviet strategic aims contributed to the end of the Cold War, ended the political supremacy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and led to the dissolution of the Soviet Union. He also instituted domestic reforms, such as perestroika (restructuring) and glasnost (openness).