

Important Documents

Treaties that Ended Wars

Peace of Callias - 449 BC, Persian War
Treaty of Bretigny - 1360, Hundred Years War; England gained Aquitaine and Calais
Treaty of Troyes - 1420, Hundred Years War, made Henry V (England) heir to Charles VI (France)
Treaty of Torun - 1466, Poland - Teutonic Knights conflict
Treaty of Westphalia - 1648, Thirty Years War
Treaty of Aix-le-Chapelle - 1688; War of the Devolution
Treaty of Ryswick - 1697, War of the League of Augsburg
Treaty of Utrecht - 1713, Spanish Succession; includes Third Barrier, Baden, and Rastat Treaties; Louis XIV's grandson Philip V retained Spanish crown
Treaty of Vienna - 1735, Polish Succession
Treaty of Aix-le-Chapelle - 1748, Austrian Succession; Marie Theresa succeeded Charles VI; Silesia ceded to Prussia
Treaty of Paris - 1763, Seven Years War
Treaty of Paris - 1783, American Revolution
Treaty of Greenville - 1795, Miami Indian Wars in Ohio
Treaty of Campo Formio - 1797, War of the First Coalition (Napoleonic Wars)
Treaty of Amiens - 1802, War of the Second Coalition (Napoleonic Wars)
Treaty of Tilset - 1807, Russia and France during the Napoleonic Wars, ending War of the Third Coalition
Treaty of Ghent - 1814, War of 1812
Congress of Vienna - 1815, Napoleonic Wars; included von Metternich, Alexander I, Talleyrand, and Duke of Wellington
Treaty of Cordoba - 1821, Mexican Independence
Treaty of Yandabo - 1826, First Anglo-Burmese War
Treaty of Adrianople - 1829, Greek Independence, enforcing Treaty of London
Treaty of New Echota - 1835, Cherokee Wars
Treaty of Velasco - 1836, Texas Revolution
Treaty of Nanking - 1842, First Opium War
Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo - 1848, Mexican-American War
Treaty of Paris - 1856, Crimean War
Treaty of Tianjin - 1860, Second Opium War
Treaty of San Stefano - 1878, Russo-Turkish War
Congress of Berlin - 1878, revised San Stefano; led by von Bismarck
Treaty of Ancon (or Valparaiso) - 1883, War of the Pacific
Treaty of Shimonoseki - 1895, First Sino-Japanese War
Treaty of Paris - 1898, Spanish-American War
Treaty of Vereeniging - 1902, Boer War
Treaty of Portsmouth - 1905, Russo-Japanese War
Treaty of London - 1913, First Balkan War
Treaty of Bucharest - 1913, Second Balkan War
Treaty of Brest-Litovsk - 1918, Russia and Central Powers during World War I
Versailles - 1919, World War I; included George, Wilson, Clemenceau, and Sonnino
Treaty of Saint-Germain - 1919, Allies and Austria after World War I
Treaty of Neuilly - 1919, Allies and Bulgaria after World War I
Treaty of Trianon - 1920, Allies and Hungary after World War I
Treaty of Sevres - 1920, Allies and Turkey after World War I
Geneva Accords - 1954, First Indochina War; partitioned Vietnam, with scheduled 1956 reunification
Lusaka Protocol - 1994, Angolan Civil War
Dayton Accords - 1995, Wars of Yugoslav Succession; signed by Izetbegovic (Bosnia), Tudjman (Croatia), and Milosevic (Serbia)

Other Treaties, Accords, Peaces, Unions, Protocols, and Purchases

Treaty of Verdun - 843, divided Charlemagne's empire among Louis the Pious's sons Louis II the German, Charles II the Bald, and Lothair I

Treaty of Mersen - 870, Louis II took land from Charles II

Kalmar Union - 1397, Margaret I made grandnephew Eric king of united Denmark, Sweden and Norway

Treaty of Lodi - 1454, Sforza became leader of Milan

Peace of Passau - 1552, granted religious toleration to German states

Peace of Augsburg - 1555, allowed princes in the HRE to decide religion in their own domains

Peace of the Pyrenees - 1659, set France - Spain border and allowed Louis XIV to marry Marie Therese

Treaty of Karlowitz - 1699, Hapsburgs gained control of Hungary

Jay's Treaty - 1794, signed by Jay and Grenville; tried to resolve US - Britain trade and other issues and preserve American neutrality in European wars

Pinckney's Treaty - 1795, Spain agreed to US-Florida border at 31 st parallel, and granted US free navigation of the Mississippi and right of deposit in New Orleans

Louisiana Purchase - 1803, Monroe and Livingston bought 800,000 square miles from Talleyrand and Napoleon for \$15 million

Treaty of Kiel - 1814, Denmark ceded Norway to Sweden

Rush-Bagot Treaty - 1817, limited US and British naval power on the Great Lakes

Adams-Onis Treaty - 1819, Spain ceded Florida to US

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty - 1850, neither US nor Britain should control a canal in Panama

Gadsden Purchase - 1853, Gadsden (US) negotiated purchase of land in AZ and NM from Santa Anna (Mexico) for \$10 million

Kanagawa - 1854, Matthew Perry got Japanese to open ports to US vessels

Burlingame Treaty - 1868, allowed Chinese to immigrate to US

Treaty of Washington - 1871, Fish negotiated agreement with Britain over reparations for damage by English-built Confederate ships, the San Juan boundary, and North Atlantic fishing dispute

Gentlemen's Agreement - 1900, Japan would stop issuing passports to emigrants

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty - 1901, overrode Clayton-Bulwer, allowing US to build a canal in Panama

Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty - 1903, Panama gave US canal zone

Root-Takahira Treaty - 1908, Japan respected US's Open Door policy in China

Bryan-Chamorro Treaty - 1916, gave US exclusive rights to build a canal in Nicaragua

Treaty of Rapallo - 1920, settled Italy-Yugoslavia boundary dispute

Treaty of Lausanne - 1923, Greece returned land to Turkey

Locarno Pact - 1925, drafted by Chamberlain, demilitarized Rhineland, allowed Germany in League of Nations

Geneva Protocol - 1925, bans bacterial and gas weapons

Kellogg-Briand Pact - 1928, also Pact of Paris or Treaty for the Renunciation of War; 15 nations agreed to ban war as an instrument of national policy

Munich Pact - 1938, let Germany annex Czech Sudetenland; signed by N Chamberlain (England, "peace in our time"), Mussolini (Italy), Daladier (France), and Hitler (Germany)

Treaty of San Francisco - 1951, ended occupation of Japan

Treaty of Rome - 1957, established European Economic Community

SALT I - (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) 1972, US and USSR signed Anti-Ballistic Missiles Treaty and Interim Agreement on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms

Camp David Accords - 1978, peace between Egypt and Israel; included al-Sadat, Begin, and Carter

SALT II - 1979, US and USSR limited nuclear launchers; never officially ratified

Meech Lake Accord - 1987, plan to revise Canada's constitution for Quebec; never ratified; second try with Charlottetown Accord

START I - (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty) 1991, Bush (US) and Gorbachev (USSR) reduced nuclear arsenals; five former Soviet republics signed on in 1992

Treaty of Maastricht - 1992, European Union established
START II - 1993, Bush (US) and Yeltsin (Russia) reduced nuclear arsenals
Declaration of Principles - 1993, Rabin (Israel) and Arafat (PLO) agreed to limited Palestinian self-rule in Gaza and Jericho
Good Friday Agreement - 1998, Catholics and Protestants agreed to share power in Northern Ireland

Tariffs and Trade Laws

Tariff Act of 1789 - 1789, first tariff; protected domestic glass and earthenware
Embargo Act - 1807, supported by Jefferson, prohibited US vessels from trading with European nations involved in the Napoleonic Wars
Enforcement Act - 1809, provided for stricter enforcement of the Embargo Act
Non-Intercourse Act - 1809, reinstated trade with all nations except Britain and France
Macon's Bill #2 - 1810, reinstated trade with all nations
Tariff Act of 1816 - 1816, first complete tariff
Tariff of Abominations - 1828, increased rates to highest ever; protected wool; angered the South
Tariff of 1832 - reduced rates to those of 1824, SC declared Tariff of Abominations and Tariff of 1832 null
Compromise Tariff - 1833, proposed by Clay, reduced rates gradually
Tariff Act of 1842 - 1842, raised rates back to 1832 levels to make up for revenue lost in Panic of 1832
McKinley - 1890, increased tariffs
Dingley - 1897, increased rates to the highest levels since the Civil War
Payne-Aldrich - 1909, reduced rates slightly
Underwood - 1913, greatly reduced rates
Fordney-McCumber - 1922, greatly increased rates, allowed President to adjust rates in trade wars
Hawley-Smoot - 1930, increased rates to try to protect industries during the Great Depression
Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act - 1934, allowed President to negotiate trade agreements
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade - 1947, international agreement to reduce tariffs
Trade Act of 1974 - 1974, established Generalized System of Preferences to reduce tariffs for developing nations
Tokyo Round - 1979, GATT conference that further reduced international tariffs
North American Free Trade Agreement - 1992, eliminated most tariffs among US, Canada, and Mexico
World Trade Organization - 1994, WTO established by GATT Uruguay Round conference

British Legislation and Acts

Magna Carta - 1215, signed by King John; gave barons increased feudal powers; contains 63 articles
Provisions of Oxford - 1258, constitution forced upon Henry III after Barons' Revolt
Corn Laws - 1436, amended often, including 1463, 1815, and 1828, regulated the supply and price of grains (called corn), repealed by Parliament and Prime Minister Peel in 1846 after the Irish potato famine
Act of Union - 1536, united England and Wales under Henry VIII
Thirty-Nine Articles - 1563, established doctrine of Anglican Church
Instrument of Government - 1648, constitution written by Lambert during English Civil War; Cromwell became Lord Protector
Navigation Acts - 1651, intended to promote English trade; many similar acts passed later
Clarendon Code - 1661-1665, acts passed establishing supremacy of the Anglican Church; includes the Corporation Act, the Five Mile Act, the Act of Uniformity, and the Conventicle Act
Act of Settlement - 1701, provided for succession to the throne by the house of Hanover unless Queen Anne provided an heir; George I became king in 1714
Act of Union - 1701, united England and Scotland
Molasses Act - 1733, imposed tax on molasses, used by American colonists to produce rum

Royal Proclamation of 1763 - 1763, limited American colonies to east of the Appalachians; prompted by Pontiac's rebellion

Currency Act - 1764, prevented American colonies from using paper money for payment of debts

Sugar Act - 1764, Prime Minister Grenville replaced Molasses Act with tax on sugar

Stamp Act - 1765, supported by Prime Minister Grenville; required a tax stamp on all legal documents in the American colonies

Declaratory Act - 1766, declared Parliament's right to impose laws on the American colonies; accompanied repeal of the Stamp Act

Townshend Acts - 1767, included Revenue Act, imposing taxes on various items, and suspended NY legislature

Intolerable Acts - 1774, also Coercive Acts; punished MA; included Boston Port Act (closed Boston harbor), Quartering Act, MA Government Act (revoked MA charter), and Impartial Administration of Justice Act (removing British soldiers from jurisdiction of MA)

Quebec Act - 1774, expanded Quebec into the Ohio River Valley and instituted French civil law

Act of Union - 1800, united England and Ireland

Orders in Council - 1807, George III prohibited neutral nations from trading with France; led to US Embargo Act

Reform Act of 1832 - 1832, increased suffrage; eliminated rotten and pocket boroughs

Act of Union - 1840, united Upper and Lower Canada

British North America Act - 1867, united Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick into new nation, the Dominion of Canada

Home Rule Act - 1914, provided for self-government of Ireland; had earlier been supported by Parnell and Gladstone but hadn't passed

American Legislation, Acts, Bills, Ordinances, Amendments, and Provisos

Northwest Ordinance - 1787, divided territories in the Midwest into townships and allowed them to eventually become states; supported public schools; prohibited slavery in the region; written by Dane

Fugitive Slave Laws - 1793, updated in Compromise of 1850, providing different fees to judges depending on their verdict

Naturalization Act - 1798, increased citizen residency requirement from 5 to 14 years; repealed in 1802

Alien Act - 1798, allowed President to deport any alien considered dangerous; expired in 1800

Alien Enemies Act - 1798, allowed for the deportation of citizens of nations at war with the US; expired in 1801

Sedition Act - 1798, prohibited printing of libel or fostering opposition to US laws

Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions - 1798, drafted by Jefferson and Madison in opposition to infringements of civil liberties in the Alien and Sedition Acts; later cited by nullification proponents

Missouri Compromise - 1820, Clay's (KY) proposal allowed slave state MO and free state ME to enter (keeping balance at 12 each);

Thomas Proviso to Missouri Compromise - 1820, Thomas (IL) added proviso preventing slavery north of 36 30 in LA purchase

Tallmadge Amendment to Missouri Compromise - 1820, would have freed slaves born in MO at age 25

Specie Circular - 1836, required land payments be made in gold or silver; devalued currency; supported by Jackson; written by Benton, delivered by Treasury Secretary Woodbury

Wilmot Proviso - 1846, proviso added by Wilmot (PN) to appropriations bill preventing slavery in lands acquired from Mexico; removed from the bill by the Senate

Compromise of 1850 - 1850, Clay's (KY) proposal included ending of slavery in DC, admission of CA, a new Fugitive Slave Law, establishment of NM and UT territories, and \$10 million payment to TX

Kansas-Nebraska Act - 1854, Douglas's (IL) proposal created KS and NE, and allowed settlers in both states to decide slavery issue for themselves, repealing Missouri Compromise

Homestead Act - 1862, provided free land up to 160 acres to people who would settle on it for five years

Morrill Land-Grant College Act - 1862, provided much federal land to states for establishing state universities

Enrollment Act - 1863, instituted a draft for the Civil War, allowing exception by the payment of \$300

Wade-Davis Bill - 1864, Wade (OH) and Davis (MD) proposed bill requiring half a state's white males to swear loyalty before reestablishing state governments in the South; pocket-vetoed by Lincoln, who supported his Ten Percent Plan

Freedmen's Bureau - 1865, also Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands; established Freedmen's Bureau to help freed slaves; headed by Howard

Tenure of Office Act - 1867, prevented the President from removing officials without Senate's consent; violated by Andrew Johnson when he replaced Secretary of War Stanton with Thomas, leading to his impeachment trial

Bland-Allison Act - 1878, created silver certificate and allowed silver purchase by the government

Pendleton Civil Service Reform Act - 1883, required competitive tests for federal civil service jobs; passed in response to Garfield's assassination by Guiteau; drafted by Pendleton and Eaton

Sherman Antitrust Act - 1890, proposal by Sherman (OH) outlawed all trusts in restraint of free trade

Sherman Silver Purchase Act - 1890, proposal by Sherman (OH) provided by monthly purchase of silver by federal government

Teller Amendment to Declaration of War with Spain - 1898, stated that the US would not annex Cuba

Platt Amendment to the Army Appropriations Bill of 1901 - 1901, ended US occupation of Cuba; established naval base at Guantanamo Bay

Spooner Amendment to the Army Appropriations Bill of 1901 - 1901, provided for civilian government in the Philippines

Pure Food and Drug Act - 1906, supported by Wiley; inspired by Sinclair's *Jungle*; amended 1938

Owen-Glass Act - 1913, established Federal Reserve

Clayton Antitrust Act - 1914, amendment to Sherman Antitrust Act by Clayton (AL); dealt with new monopolistic practices

Espionage Act - 1917, provides stiff penalties for spying against the US

Glass-Steagall Act - 1932, extended credit and gold to industries

Norris-LaGuardia Act - 1932, banned yellow-dog contracts and prevented injunctions

National Industrial Recovery Act - 1933, established Public Works Administration (under Ickes) and National Recovery Administration to help economic recovery from Great Depression; NRA was ruled unconstitutional in *Schechter Poultry v. US*

Wagner Act - 1935, also National Labor Relations Act; granted rights to unions; allowed collective bargaining

Hatch Act - 1939, also Political Activity Act; limited political activities of federal employees; limited individual campaign contributions

Smith Act - 1940, also Alien Registration Act; outlawed advocacy of force to change government

Lend-Lease Act - 1941, allowed the President to grant economic aid to nations important to the defense of the US

Taft-Hartley Act - 1947, also Labor-Management Relations Acts; curbed powers of unions; outlawed closed shop; allowed right-to-work laws; passed over Truman's veto

McCarran-Walter Act - 1952, removed ban on immigration by Asians to US

Landrum-Griffin Act - 1959, also Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act; Bill of Rights for union members; regulated union internal affairs; required reporting of union dealings

Voting Rights Act of 1965 - 1965, provided federal enforcement of laws allowing minorities to vote

Medicare Act - 1965, established health insurance for the elderly

Medicaid Act - 1965, established health insurance for the poor

Social Security Act of 1967 - 1967, established social welfare insurance

Civil Rights Act of 1968 - 1968, prohibited racial or religious discrimination in housing

Boland Amendment - 1984, prevented US aid for contras in Nicaragua

Policies, Plans, Systems, Doctrines, and Diplomacies

Virginia Plan - 1787, proposed by Randolph and Madison; provided Congressional representation for states on the basis of population

New Jersey Plan - 1787, proposed by Patterson, provided equal Congressional representation for each state

Great Compromise - 1787, also CT Compromise, proposed by Sherman and Ellsworth, provided for bicameral Congress

Plan of Iguala - 1821, Iturbide and Guerrero's plan for Mexican independence from Spain

American System - 1820s, Clay's policies, calling for high tariffs, internal improvements, and a strong national bank

Monroe Doctrine - 1823, Monroe's statement that European powers should not interfere in the affairs of nations in the Western Hemisphere

Doctrine of Nullification - 1832, Calhoun and SC declared a state could suspend federal laws; Webster argued the issue with Hayne in the Senate

Freeport Doctrine - 1858, Stephen Douglas's support for popular sovereignty on the slavery issue, espoused during his debates with Lincoln in Illinois Senate election

Open Door Policy - 1899, Secretary of State Hay negotiated for equal trading rights in China

Square Deal - 1903, Theodore Roosevelt's policies of treating everyone equally

Roosevelt Corollary - 1904, Theodore Roosevelt's assertion that the US could intervene in affairs of Latin American nations, such as Venezuela

Dollar Diplomacy - 1909, Taft's policies of investing money in Latin America; led to military involvement in places such as Nicaragua

Plan of San Luis Potosi - 1910, Madero's plan for revolution in Mexico

Plan of Ayala - 1911, Zapata's agrarian reform plan for Mexico

New Nationalism - 1912, Theodore Roosevelt's policies as Progressive Party candidate

New Freedom - 1912, Wilson's policies of limited government, low tariffs, banking reform, and antitrust laws

Dawes Plan - 1924, plan to reduce reparations imposed on Germany at Versailles

Young Plan - 1929, further reduced reparations imposed on Germany after WWI

Stimson Doctrine - 1932, Hoover's Secretary of State said the US would not recognize territorial changes resulting from Japan's invasion of Manchuria

New Deal - 1933, FDR's plan for economic recovery during the Great Depression

Fair Deal - 1945, Truman's plan for social legislation

Marshall Plan - 1947, also European Recovery Program, allotted \$13 billion for rebuilding Europe after WWII

Containment - 1947, plan to limit spread of Communism; outlined by Kennan

Schumann Plan - 1950s, idea to form European Coal and Steel Community

Hundred Flowers - 1956, Mao encouraged intellectuals to criticize the government for a short time

Great Leap Forward - 1957 - 1962, Mao tried unsuccessfully to rapidly increase China's industrial and agricultural production

Great Society - 1964, LBJ's policies of fighting poverty and racial injustice

Cultural Revolution - 1966 - 1976, Mao attempted to rekindle revolutionary fervor, organizing students into groups of Red Guards; ended with arrest of the Gang of Four (including Mao's wife Jiang Qing)

Shuttle Diplomacy - 1973, Secretary of State Kissinger traveled back and forth between nations in the Arab-Israeli War

Edicts, Bulls, Manifestos, Oaths, Concordats, Codes, Orders, Compacts, and Statements

Code of Hammurabi - 1700s BC, Hammurabi (Babylonia) established laws of equal retaliation; discovered at Susa in 1901

Edicts of Ashoka - 200s BC, Ashoka (Mauryan) spelled out his Buddhist-based policies; included Minor,

Major Rock, and Pillar Edicts

Edict of Milan - 313, Constantine the Great (Rome) legalized Christianity in the Roman Empire
Theodosian Code - 438, compilation of opinions of Roman jurists by Antiochus Chuzon
Justinian Code - 534, Body of Civil Law compiled by Trebonianus for Byzantine Emperor Justinian I
Oath of Strasbourg - 842, Charles II the Bald and Louis II the German allied against brother Lothair I; had briefly imprisoned Lothair and dad Louis the Pious at Field of Lies in 833
Golden Bull - 1222, Hungarian nobles forced Andrew II to issue the Golden Bull
Unam Sanctum Bull - 1302, Boniface VIII asserted supremacy of the pope over secular leaders; ignored by Philip IV (France)
Golden Bull - 1356, Charles IV (HRE) established rules for election of emperors in the HRE
Pragmatic Sanction - 1438, Charles VII (France) limited papal authority in France
Concordat of Bologna - 1516, Francis I (France) obtained the right to appoint church officials without papal approval
Edict of Worms - 1521, Charles V (HRE) condemned the teachings of Luther
Edict of Nantes - 1598, Henry IV (France) granted partial religious freedom to Huguenots; revoked by Louis XIV in 1685
Mayflower Compact - 1620, signed by Pilgrim Separatists led by Brewster and Bradford, establishing laws for Plymouth colony
Edict of Restitution - 1629, Ferdinand II (HRE) ordered return of Catholic land seized by Protestants
Fundamental Orders of Connecticut - 1637, Hooker and Haynes established laws for colony; considered first written constitution
Pragmatic Sanction - 1713, Charles VI (HRE) willed Hapsburg lands to daughter Maria Theresa
Tennis Court Oath - 1789, members of National Assembly vowed to create a constitution for France
Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen - 1789, proclaimed by National Assembly during French Revolution; ended divine right of kings and guaranteed personal freedoms
Code Napoleon - 1804, body of French civil law established by Napoleon; still used in Belgium, Louisiana, and France
Tamworth Manifesto - 1832, Peel outlined his plan for the Conservative Party
Southern Manifesto - 1956, opposition of southern congressmen to *Brown v. Board of Education* decision
Port Huron Statement - 1962, manifesto of the Students for a Democratic Society by Tom Hayden

American Conferences, Conventions, and Congresses

Albany Congress (1754, NY) - meeting between American colonies and Iroquois in preparation for war with France; Franklin presented a plan of union for the colonies
First Continental Congress (1774, PN) - met at Carpenter's Hall; Randolph was president; issued Declaration of Rights and Grievances; established Continental Association, protected by Committees of Safety
Second Continental Congress (1775 - 1777, PN) - drafted Declaration of Independence; Dickinson headed committee that wrote Articles of Confederation, contributed to by Burke; Hancock was president
Annapolis Convention (1786, MD) - decided the convention's powers were too limited to make needed changes in commerce laws, so it called for a convention in Philadelphia in 1787
Constitutional Convention (1787, PN) - framed new Constitution; Washington was president
Hartford Convention (1814 - 1815, CT) - NE Federalists, opposed to the War of 1812, proposed constitutional amendments, including 2/3 majority for war or new states, and one-term presidency; disbanded when Treaty of Ghent was signed; led by Cabot and Otis
Harrisburg Convention (1827, PN) - discussed Tariff of Abominations; dominated by textile industry
Seneca Falls Convention (1848, NY) - adopted Declaration of Sentiments for women's rights, especially suffrage; led by Mott and Stanton
Hampton Roads Conference (1865, VG) - Lincoln and Seward (Union) met with Stephens, Campbell, and Hunter (Confederate) aboard the *River Queen* but reached no agreement on ending Civil War
Atlantic Charter (Aug. 1941, Newfoundland) - Roosevelt and Churchill expressed postwar aims, including

right of self-determination
Casablanca (Jan. 1943, Morocco) - Roosevelt and Churchill decided to follow up African campaign with a Mediterranean campaign rather than immediate attack on Germany
Cairo (Nov. 1943, Egypt) - Roosevelt, Churchill, and Chiang discussed WWII Pacific Theater
Tehran (Nov. - Dec. 1943, Iran) - Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin discussed WWII and postwar plans; Stalin's first appearance at a conference
Dumbarton Oaks (1944, DC) - US, China, Britain, and USSR outlined plan for UN; estate was deeded by Bliss to Harvard in 1940
Bretton Woods (July 1944, NH) - also United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference; 44 nations established IMF and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Yalta (Feb. 1945, Ukraine) - Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin met; agreed on reparations, partition of Germany, and (secretly) that the USSR would join the war on Japan
United Nations Conference on International Organization (Apr. - June 1945, SF) - established UN
Potsdam Conference (July-Aug. 1945, Germany) - implemented Yalta decisions; issued ultimatum to Japan; Stalin, Truman, and Churchill (replaced by new Prime Minister Attlee)

Church Councils and Their Associated Heresies

First Council of Nicaea - 325; called by Constantine the Great (Rome); condemned Arianism; adopted Nicaen Creed
Council of Ephesus - 431; called by Valentinian III (Western Rome) and Theodosius II (Eastern Rome); St. Cyril led condemnation of Nestorianism
Council of Chalcedon - 451; called by Leo I and Marcian (Eastern Rome); condemned Monophysitism
Second Council of Nicaea - 787; called by Irene (Byzantine); supported iconoclasm
Council of Clermont - 1095; called by Urban II; initiated First Crusade; excommunicated Philip I (France)
Fourth Lateran Council - 1215; called by Innocent III; condemned Cathari (Albigenses) and Waldenses
Council of Constance - 1414 - 1418; called by antipope John XXIII and Sigismund (HRE); elected Martin V over John, Gregory XII, and antipope Benedict XIII, ending Rome - Avignon schism; declared Wycliffe, Huss, and Jerome of Prague heretics; declared council supremacy over the pope
Council of Basel - 1431 - 1449; called by Martin V; Eugene IV replaced it with Ferrara-Florence Council; it elected anti-pope Felix V, threatening to reopen the Great Schism
Council of Ferrara-Florence - 1438 - 1445; Eugene IV tried to reunite Eastern Church under John VIII Palaeologus with the Western Church; moved to Florence when plague broke out in Ferrara
Council of Trent - 1545 - 1563; called by Paul III to consider reforms proposed by the Reformation; Pius IV confirmed its decrees; met in three periods
First Vatican Council - 1869 - 1870; called by Pius IX; affirmed papal infallibility (*Pastor Aeternus*)
Second Vatican Council - 1962 - 1965; called by John XXIII; promoted Christian unity and reforms in the church; condemned anti-Semitism; led by Paul VI

Associated Heresies

Arianism - belief that Jesus was created and is not eternal like the Father; proposed by Arius of Libya
Nestorianism - belief that Christ's divine and human natures were distinct, and so Mary was not the "mother of God", proposed by patriarch Nestorius
Monophysitism - belief that Christ has divine nature but no human nature, supported by Robber Synod and Coptic Church
Albigensian Heresy - belief in two gods (Dualism), one good and the other bad; adherents often called Cathari; based on Persian Manichaeism

US Constitution

Articles

Article I - Powers of Congress
Article II - Powers of the President
Article III - Judiciary Powers
Article IV - Admission of New States
Article V - Process of Amending the Constitution
Article VI - Supremacy of the Constitution
Article VII - Ratification process of the Constitution Amendments

Amendments

- 1 - Freedom of speech, press, and religion
- 2 - Right to bear arms
- 3 - Quartering of troops
- 4 - Search and seizure
- 5 - Due process, do not have to witness against yourself, no double jeopardy
- 6 - Right to speedy trial
- 7 - Right to trial by jury
- 8 - Excessive bail and cruel and unusual punishment
- 9 - Constitutional rights do not deny rights retained by people
- 10 - Rights not delegated by the Constitution are retained by the states
- 11 - Limits of federal judicial power (1795)
- 12 - Separate electoral ballots for President and Vice President (1804)
- 13 - Abolition of Slavery (1865)
- 14 - Rights of citizenship unabridged (1868)
- 15 - Voting rights to all races (1870)
- 16 - Federal income tax (1913)
- 17 - Direct election of senators (1913)
- 18 - Prohibition (1919)
- 19 - Women's suffrage (1920)
- 20 - Lame Duck amendment (1933)
- 21 - Repeal Prohibition (1933)
- 22 - Presidential term limits (1951)
- 23 - DC given vote in Presidential elections (1961)
- 24 - Poll tax ban (1964)
- 25 - Presidential succession (1967)
- 26 - Voting age lowered to 18 (1971)
- 27 - No congressional payraises effective until after intervening election (1992)

Ratification

- 1 - Delaware
- 2 - Pennsylvania
- 3 - New Jersey
- 4 - Georgia
- 5 - Connecticut
- 6 - Massachusetts
- 7 - Maryland
- 8 - South Carolina
- 9 - New Hampshire
- 10 - Virginia
- 11 - New York
- 12 - North Carolina
- 13 - Rhode Island
- 14 - Vermont
- 15 - Kentucky

Secession

- 1 - South Carolina
- 2 - Mississippi
- 3 - Florida
- 4 - Alabama
- 5 - Georgia
- 6 - Louisiana
- 7 - Texas
- 8 - Virginia
- 9 - Arkansas
- 10 - North Carolina
- 11 - Tennessee

Supreme Court Cases

1789 - 1795 John Jay

1795 - 1795 John Rutledge

1796 - 1801 Oliver Ellsworth

1801 - 1835 John Marshall

Chisholm v. Georgia (1793) - ruled the federal government had jurisdiction in the case of an individual (Chisholm of SC) against another state (GA); led to Eleventh Amendment

Marbury v. Madison (1803) - ruled Congress exceeded its power in Judiciary Act of 1789, establishing Supreme Court's power to invalidate laws

Fletcher v. Peck (1810) - first state law ruled unconstitutional; case based on Yazoo land fraud

McCulloch v. Maryland (1819) - ruled Congress had authority to charter a national bank under "necessary and proper" clause, and that the Second National Bank was immune to taxation from Baltimore County

Trustees of Dartmouth College v. Woodward (1819) - ruled state could not arbitrarily alter terms of a college's contract

Cohens v. Virginia (1821) - again overruled state law; case based on two brothers illegally selling lottery tickets

Gibbons v. Ogden (1824) - ruled that Congress could regulate commerce and struck down monopoly on NY-NJ ferries given to Ogden, Fitch, Livingston, and Fulton

Worcester v. Georgia (1832) - ruled state of GA could not remove Cherokees, but Jackson did not enforce the decision ("Let him enforce it")

Barron v. Baltimore (1833) - ruled Bill of Rights did not apply to state governments; case based on a claim for compensation from city of Baltimore for reducing wharf's value

1836 - 1864 Roger Taney

Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857) - ruled Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional because it deprived a person of his property (slaves) without due process, and that slaves are not citizens

Ex parte Merryman (1861) - ruled Lincoln could not suspend habeas corpus for secessionist at Fort McHenry

1864 - 1873 Salmon P. Chase

Ex parte Milligan (1866) - ruled an Indiana civilian could not be tried in military courts when civil courts existed

Ex parte Garland (1867) - ruled unconstitutional a law requiring attorneys to have always been loyal to US

1874 - 1888 Morrison Waite

Munn v. Illinois (1877) - upheld laws supported by Grangers regulating railroad rates

Ex parte Yarbrough (1884) - upheld conviction of Klansmen who prevented a black man from voting in GA

1888 - 1910 Melville Fuller

United States v. E.C. Knight Co. (1895) - ruled manufacturing was not commerce and so not covered by Sherman Antitrust Act; let stand a sugar monopoly

Pollock v. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. (1895) - ruled part of Wilson-Gorman Tariff Act that established an income tax was unconstitutional; led to Sixteenth Amendment

Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) - ruled constitutional a state law requiring separate but equal facilities for black and white passengers

Northern Securities Co. v. US (1904) - ruled a holding company formed solely to eliminate competition between two railroad lines violated antitrust act

Lochner v. New York (1905) - limited power of states to regulate working conditions by finding in favor of Lochner, a NY bakery owner fined by the state

Muller v. Oregon (1908) - ruled constitutional a state law limiting the working hours of women

Loewe v. Lawler (Danbury Hatters) (1908) - ruled secondary boycotts illegal under Sherman Antitrust Act

1910 - 1921 Edward White

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey et al. v. US (1911) - ruled Standard Oil Trust must be dissolved because of its unreasonable restraint of trade, not because of its size

Hammer v. Dagenhart (1918) - ruled unconstitutional a law prohibiting commerce of goods produced by child labor; case brought by NC man with two sons in a cotton mill

Schenck v. US (1919) - sustained Espionage Act of 1917, saying freedom of speech could be constrained if it presents a "clear and present danger"; based on a case in which a man distributed anti-draft pamphlets

1921 - 1930 William Howard Taft

Gitlow v. New York (1925) - ruled freedom of speech in First Amendment applies to states also, but let stand a law preventing advocacy of violent overthrow of government

1930 - 1941 Charles Evans Hughes

Schechter Poultry v. US (1935) - ruled unconstitutional the National Industrial Recovery Act

National Labor Relations Board v. Jones & Laughlin Steel (1937) - upheld Wagner Act

1941 - 1946 Harlan Stone

1946 - 1953 Fred Vinson

Dennis et al. v. US (1951) - upheld Smith Act of 1940 outlawing speaking about Communist theory of advocating the forcible overthrow of US government

1953 - 1969 Earl Warren

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (1954) - ruled that separate schools for black and white students were inherently unequal, violating Fourteenth Amendment

Roth v. US and Alberts v. California (1957) - ruled that obscene material not protected by freedom of speech, defining obscene as "utterly without redeeming social value"

Mapp v. Ohio (1961) - ruled evidence obtained in violation of Fourth Amendment could not be used in court

Engel v. Vitale (1962) - ruled public school officials could not require school prayer

Baker v. Carr (1962) - ruled federal courts could redistrict legislative districts in TN

Gideon v. Wainwright (1963) - ruled that due process in Fourteenth Amendment applies to states, so all persons charged with crimes must be provided an attorney

New York Times v. Sullivan (1964) - ruled freedom of press protected press from libel suits for reports on public officials unless it could be proven he reports were made from malice

Griswold v. Connecticut (1965) - ruled state could not prohibit contraceptives

Miranda v. Arizona (1966) - ruled suspects must be informed of their right to remain silent and to obtain an attorney before questioning them

Loving v. Virginia (1967) - ruled unconstitutional a law banning interracial marriages, saying laws with racial classifications are "inherently suspect"

1969 - 1986 Warren Burger

Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education (1971) - permitted busing to end school segregation

Furman v. Georgia and Branch v. Texas and Jackson v. Georgia (1972) - ruled death penalty, as instituted, unconstitutional

Wisconsin v. Yoder (1972) - ruled Amish could be exempted from compulsory education law

Roe v. Wade and Doe v. Bolton (1973) - ruled fetus was not a person and that Fourteenth Amendment protected women's rights to abortion

US v. Nixon (1974) - ruled executive privilege of immunity from judicial demands for evidence to be used in a criminal trial were not applicable in this case

Buckley v. Valeo (1976) - ruled campaign spending limits violate First Amendment

Gregg v. Georgia and Profit v. Florida and Jurek V. Texas (1976) - ruled capital punishment was not in violation of ban on cruel and unusual punishments but required consideration of individual character and circumstances of the crime in sentencing

Coker v. Georgia (1977) - ruled death penalty excessive for rape

Regents of University of California v. Bakke (1978) - ruled special affirmative action medical admissions program violated 1964 Civil Rights Act, but that race could be considered in admissions

Bowers v. Hardwick (1986) - upheld Georgia law against homosexuality
1986 - William Rehnquist
Cruzan v. Missouri (1990) - ruled person has right to refuse life-sustaining medical treatment, but
there must be "clear and convincing evidence" of that desire
Adarand Constructors v. Peña (1995) - ruled federal programs classifying people by race may
deny right to equal protection and be unconstitutional, unless "narrowly tailored" to a
"compelling governmental interest"
US Term Limits Inc. v. Thornton (1995) - ruled Congressional term limits unconstitutional