COLONIAL

Mayflower Compact (1620)
- First example of documented self-government in the colonies
Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (1639)
- First written constitution in America
Act of Toleration (1649)
- Religious freedom among Christians in Maryland
Acts of Navigation
- Mercantilist policies restricting trade between English colonies and England

REVOLUTIONARY ERA

Proclamation of 1763
- Restriction of colonial expansion west of the Appalachian Mountains to avoid war
Sugar Act (1764)
- Revenue tax applied to colonial merchants to offset French and Indian War debt
Stamp Act (1765)
- Direct tax on colonists for legal documents, newspapers
Tea Act (1773)
- Designed to provide a monopoly for struggling British East India Co. and threatened colonial merchants; led to Boston Tea Party
Intolerable Acts (1774)
- Coercive Acts limiting colonial representation in reaction to Boston Tea Party
Olive Branch Petition (1775)
- Last colonial offering of peace; King George III ruled colonies in rebellion
Lord Dunmore’s Proclamation (1775)
- British offered slaves freedom in exchange for fighting against the colonists
Declaration of Independence (1776)
- Justification for independence with outlined natural rights and grievances against King George III and Parliament
Treaty of Paris (1783)
- British recognize American independence and lands east of the Mississippi are U.S.
CONSTITUTIONAL PERIOD

Articles of Confederation
- Loose alliance of states with weak central government with a unicameral legislature unable to tax or regulate interstate commerce
- Proven weak by Shays’s Rebellion

Land Ordinance of 1785
- Grid system for townships in territory north of Ohio River

Northwest Ordinance of 1787
- Established precedent for statehood; prohibited slavery

Virginia Plan
- Big state plan of a bicameral legislature based on proportional representation

New Jersey Plan
- Small state plan of a unicameral legislature based on equal representation

Great Compromise aka Connecticut Compromise/Plan
- Bicameral legislature: House of Representatives based on proportional representation and Senate based on equal representation (2 per state)

Three-Fifths Compromise
- Each slave counted as 3/5ths a person and slave importation ended by 1808

Bill of Rights
- First ten amendments to Constitution as required by Anti-Federalists for ratification

GEORGE WASHINGTON (1789-1797)

Judiciary Act of 1787
- Established lower federal court system with district courts in each state

First Bank of the United States (1791)
- Central banking system to establish U.S. credit and manage finances
- Nation’s capital in the South as deal for bank

Eleventh Amendment (1795)
- Citizen may not sue another state without state’s consent

Jay’s Treaty (1794)
- American sovereignty in Northwest Territory and favorable trade status with Britain

Pinckney’s Treaty (1795)
- Spain recognized American trade rights on Mississippi River and in New Orleans

Washington’s Farewell Address (1797)
- Avoid permanent alliance and political parties
JOHN ADAMS (1797-1801)
Alien and Sedition Acts (1798)
- Increased naturalization requirements and deportation of enemy aliens; prohibited criticism of federal government
- Reaction to XYZ Affair and designed to weaken Democratic-Republicans
Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
- Reacting to Alien and Sedition Acts, established concept of states’ rights of nullification of federal laws
Judiciary Act of 1801
- Increase federal court positions for Adams to fill (Midnight Judges)
AGE OF JEFFERSON

THOMAS JEFFERSON (1801-1809)

Marbury v. Madison (1803)
- Established judicial review

Louisiana Purchase (1803)
- Acquired land west of Mississippi River to Rocky Mountains from France for $15M

Twelfth Amendment (1804)
- Revised Electoral College for separate ballots for President and VP

Embargo Act of 1807
- In response to impressments, prohibited foreign trade; led to recession

JAMES MADISON (1809-1817)

Nonintercourse Act of 1809
- Prohibit foreign trade with belligerents Britain and France

Macon’s Bill No. 2 (1810)
- Prohibit foreign trade with either Britain or France if one promises to cease impressments and seizing American ships

Fletcher v. Peck (1810)
- First case to rule a state law unconstitutional and reinforce Contracts Clause

Treaty of Ghent (1814)
- Status quo before War of 1812

Tariff of 1816
- First major protectionist tariff to promote domestic industries

Second Bank of the United States (1816)

JAMES MONROE (1817-1825)

Rush-Bagot Treaty (1918)
- Demilitarized the Great Lakes between U.S. and Great Britain

McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)
- Second Bank of United States ruled necessary and proper and Maryland could not tax based on Supremacy Clause

Dartmouth College v. Woodard (1819)
- Upheld the colonial charter of Dartmouth College per the Contracts Clause

Adams-Onis Treaty (1819)
- Spain ceded Florida to U.S. and established western U.S. border

Missouri Compromise (1820)
- Missouri admitted as slave state and Maine as a free state; established 36°30 line, north free, south slave

Monroe Doctrine (1823)
- U.S. proclaimed Western Hemisphere free from European interference and further colonization

Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)
- Expanded interstate commerce power to include navigation
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS (1825-1829)
Tariff of Abominations (Tariff of 1828)
- High protective tariff triggering Nullification Crisis with South Carolina
AGE OF JACKSON

ANDREW JACKSON (1829-1837)
Indian Removal Act of 1830
- Land-exchange treaties with natives east of the Mississippi leading to forced relocation and Trail of Tears

Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831)
- Native tribes are not foreign nations and subject to federal jurisdiction

Worcester v. Georgia (1832)
- States prohibited from violating sovereignty of native tribal lands

Force Bill (1833)
- Authorized President Jackson to use military force against South Carolina to enforce the Tariff of 1828; led to tariff compromise

Specie Circular (1836)
- Land sales paid in gold or silver; major cause of Panic of 1837

MARTIN VAN BUREN (1837-1841)

Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge (1837)
- States rights victory as private contract cannot work to disadvantage of public
ANTEBELLUM

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON (1841)

JOHN TYLER (1841-1845)
Commonwealth v. Hunt (1841)
- Massachusetts Supreme Court ruled labor unions legal organizations and strikes as legal action
Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842)
- Established northern boundary and Great Lakes border with Great Britain/Canada
Texas Annexation (1845)
- Joint resolution annexing Texas leading to border dispute and Mexican-American War

JAMES K. POLK (1845-1849)
Oregon Treaty (1846)
- Avoided “54’40 or Fight” and established 49th Parallel boundary in Oregon Territory
Wilmot Proviso (1846)
- Prohibited slavery in Mexican Cession; Rejected
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)
- Ended Mexican-American War; ceded California and American Southwest for $15M

ZACHARY TAYLOR (1849-1850)
Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850)
- Established joint American-British effort to build a canal in Nicaragua

MILLARD FILLMORE (1850-1853)
Compromise of 1850
- California admitted as free state, reinforced Fugitive Slave Law, popular sovereignty in Mexican Cession, prohibited slave trade in D.C.

FRANKLIN PIERCE (1853-1857)
Gadsden Purchase (1853)
- Acquisition of territory on U.S.-Mexican border to eventually build a southern transcontinental railroad
Ostend Manifesto (1854)
- Secret negotiation attempting to acquire Cuba as a slave state from Spain
Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)
- Stephen Douglas negotiated popular sovereignty in Nebraska Territory and Kansas Territory; virtually dissolved Missouri Compromise and led to Bleeding Kansas, end of Whig Party, and beginning of Republican Party
Convention of Kanagawa (1854)
- As a result of Commodore Perry’s Expedition, opened up trade between Japan and U.S.
JAMES BUCHANAN (1857-1861)

*Scott v. Sandford* (1857)
- Blacks are not citizens, slaves are property, Missouri Compromise ruled unconstitutional

Lecompton Constitution (1857-1858)
- Pro-slavery Kansas constitution pushed by Buchanan and rejected by Congress

Crittenden Compromise (1860)
- Last-minute compromise to divide nation into free North and slave South; rejected
CIVIL WAR/RECONSTRUCTION

ABRAHAM LINCOLN (1861-1865)

*Ex Parte Merryman* (1861)
- Congress, not the President, may suspend habeas corpus

Confiscation Acts (1861-1862)
- Authorized Union generals to confiscate properties (slaves) as a means to free them

*Trent Affair* (1862)
- Union ship captured and arrested Confederate diplomats on British ships and released them to avoid war with Britain

*Morrill Land Grant Act* (1862)
- Created land-grant colleges for agriculture and mechanics education

*Homestead Act of 1862*
- Sold federal lands for $10 for 160 acres and full ownership after five years of improvements

*Pacific Railway Act* (1862)
- Authorized construction of railroad between Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads to eventually complete first transcontinental railroad

*Emancipation Proclamation* (1863)
- Freed all Southern slaves

*Enrollment Act of 1863*
- Conscription allowing for substitutions and $300 commutations

Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction (1863)
- Ten Percent Plan and pardons for Southerners except leaders and generals

*Wade-Davis Bill* (1864)
- 50% must take ironclad oath

Freedmen’s Bureau (1865)
- Federal government assistance program for displaced former slaves and whites

ANDREW JOHNSON (1865-1869)

Thirteenth Amendment (1865)
- Abolished slavery

*Ex parte Milligan* (1866)
- Citizens may not be tried in military tribunals if civilian courts functioning

Reconstruction Acts of 1867
- Former Confederate states placed in military districts and readmission subject to ratification of 14th Amendment

Alaska Purchase (1867)
- Acquisition of Alaska from Russia; known as Seward’s Folly or Seward’s Icebox

Fourteenth Amendment (1868)
- Established Citizen Clause, Due Process Clause, Equal Protection Clause applied to states; punishments for former Confederate states not applying Civil War amendments; prohibited pardons for Confederate leaders
ULYSSES S. GRANT (1869-1877)

Fifteenth Amendment (1869)
- Right to vote for blacks

*Slaughterhouse Cases* (1873)
- Privileges and immunities only applied to federal government, not states

Coinage Act of 1873
- Removed silver from circulation and became known as the “Crime of 1873”

Civil Rights Act of 1875
- Equal protection for Blacks in public accommodations and transportation and prohibit jury service exclusion

*Munn v. Illinois* (1877)
- States allowed to regulate private businesses in matter of public interest; Granger laws

Compromise of 1877
- Hayes (R) becomes president and federal troops removed from the South
GILDED AGE

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES (1877-1881)
Bland-Allison Act (1878)
  - Reintroduced silver coinage

JAMES GARFIELD (1881)

CHESTER A. ARTHUR (1881-1885)
Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)
  - Banned Chinese labor immigration for ten years and limitations for other Chinese immigrants
Pendleton Act (1883)
  - Established Civil Service Commission and civil service exams
Civil Rights Cases (1883)
  - Ruled Civil Rights Act of 1875 unconstitutional as segregation may be practiced by private businesses

GROVER CLEVELAND (1885-1889)
Wabash v. Illinois (1886)
  - Limited states in regulating interstate commerce and overruled Munn v. Illinois
Interstate Commerce Act (1887)
  - Established Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) to regulate railroad industries
Dawes Severalty Act (1887)
  - Federal government provided land grants to individual natives with tribal land and established assimilation programs

BENJAMIN HARRISON (1889-1893)
Dependent Pension Act (1890)
  - Provided pensions for Civil War veterans and their dependents
Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)
  - Limit trust and monopolies and unfair competition; primarily used against labor unions
Sherman Silver Purchase Act (1890)
  - Federal government purchased silver to increase money supply due to Free Silver movement to assist farmers and debtors
McKinley Tariff (1890)
  - Record peacetime protectionist tariffs
GROVER CLEVELAND (1893-1897)

_In re Debs_ (1895)
- Federal government use of federal troops and court injunctions constitutional in regulating interstate commerce; result of Pullman Strike

_United States v. E.C. Knight Co._ (1895)
- Manufacturing not included in interstate commerce regulation; weakened Sherman Antitrust Act

_Plessy v. Ferguson_ (1896)
- Established “separate but equal” legitimizing segregation and Jim Crow laws
PROGRESSIVE ERA

WILLIAM MCKINLEY (1897-1901)
Hawaii Annexation (1898)
Teller Amendment (1898)
  - U.S. promised not to acquire Cuba if victorious against Spain
Treaty of Paris (1898)
  - Ended Spanish-American War and U.S. acquired Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines
Open Door Policy (1899)
  - U.S.-led policy to provide equal trade in China among great powers, respect Chinese territory and spheres of influence
Platt Amendment (1901)
  - Allowed American unilateral influence in Cuban affairs and Guantanamo Bay

THEODORE ROOSEVELT (1901-1909)
Insular Cases (1901-1903)
  - Constitutional provisions not applied to territories without Congressional consent; “Constitution does not follow the flag.”
Newlands Reclamation Act (1902)
  - Federal-funded irrigation projects for Western states
Elkins Act (1903)
  - Prohibited railroad rebates strengthening the ICC
Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty (1903)
  - Established Panama Canal Zone and allowed U.S. to construct Panama Canal
Northern Securities Co. v. United States (1904)
  - Prevented formation of railroad monopoly
Roosevelt Corollary (1904)
  - Expanded Monroe Doctrine to allow U.S. to intervene in Latin America to protect American interests
Treaty of Portsmouth (1904)
  - Theodore Roosevelt negotiated peace between Japan and Russia after Russo-Japanese War; won Nobel Peace Prize
Lochner v. New York (1905)
  - Ruled 10-hour workday for bakers unconstitutional
Hepburn Act (1906)
  - Established bookkeeping regulations for railroad industries
Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)
  - Prohibited mislabeling on consumer products and medicines
Meat Inspection Act (1906)
  - Ensure sanitary conditions in meat processing plants
Gentleman’s Agreement
  - Japanese agreed to limit unskilled labor immigration in return for desegregated public schools in California
Muller v. Oregon (1908)
  - Women authorized to work shorter hours for maternal reasons
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT (1909-1913)
Payne-Aldrich Tariff (1909)
- Increased protectionist tariffs despite intent to lower tariffs
Mann-Elkins Act (1910)
- Expanded ICC’s powers to regulate telecommunication industries
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey v. United States (1911)
- Broke up Standard Oil Trust in 33 companies
Lodge Corollary (1912)
- Extended Monroe Doctrine to include all foreign powers from interfering in Western Hemisphere
Sixteenth Amendment (1913)
- Enacted a federal income tax
WOODROW WILSON (1913-1921)
Underwood Tariff (1913)
- Lowered tariffs
Federal Reserve Act (1913)
- Established Federal Reserve (“The Fed”) to regulate monetary policy
Seventeenth Amendment (1913)
- Direct election of U.S. Senators
Federal Trade Commission (1914)
- Enforce antitrust legislation and promote consumer protection
Clayton Antitrust Act (1914)
- Reinforced antitrust legislation; not applied to labor unions
Adamson Act (1916)
- Eight-hour workday and overtime for railroad workers
Keating-Owen Act (1916)
- Prohibited sale of interstate commerce goods produced by companies using child labor
Selective Service Act of 1917
- Authorized government to draft men for World War I without substitutions
Espionage Act of 1917
- Prohibited interference in military operations and draft, support for enemies, promote insubordination
Sedition Act of 1918
- Forbade disloyal, profane, scurrilous or abrasive language about the U.S. government
Hammer v. Dagenhart (1918)
- Determined Keating-Owen Act unconstitutional
Schenk v. United States (1918)
- Freedom of Speech not absolute if presents a “clear and present danger”
Fourteen Points (1918-1919)
- Promote self-determination, free trade, freedom of the seas, and a League of Nations
Eighteenth Amendment (1919)
- Prohibited manufacturing, sale, and transportation of alcohol
Volstead Act (1919)
- Enforced Prohibition and 18th Amendment
Nineteenth Amendment (1920)
- Granted women suffrage
ROARING TWENTIES

WARREN G. HARDING (1921-1923)
Emergency Quota Act (1921)
- Quota of 3% of 1910 Census immigrant populations
Fordney-McCumber Tariff (1922)
- Increased peacetime protectionist tariffs
Washington Naval Conference (1922-1923)
- Five Power Treaty: naval armament limitations: 5:5:3:1.75:1.75 applied to U.S., Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy

CALVIN COOLIDGE (1923-1929)
National Origins Act (1924)
- Quota of 2% of 1890 Census immigrant populations
Mellon’s Tax Bill
- Revenue Acts of 1924, 1926, 1928
- Decreased tax rates for business and upper-class to support trickle-down economics
Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)
- International agreement outlawing war as an offensive measure

HERBERT HOOVER (1929-1933)
Federal Farm Board (1929)
- Designed to stabilize and lower prices by holding on farm surpluses
Smoot-Hawley Tariff (1930)
- Record high protectionist tariff leading to retaliatory tariffs from other nations
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (1932)
- Federal-backed loans for banks and corporations to stimulate economy
**GREAT DEPRESSION/NEW DEAL/WORLD WAR II**

**FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (1933-1945)**

**Twentieth Amendment (1933)**
- Lame-duck amendment moving inauguration from March to January

**Emergency Banking Relief Act (1933)**
- Federal government shut down banks, examined solvency, opened strong banks to ensure consumer confidence; part of Bank Holiday

**Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) (1933)**
- Federal government hired young men on conservation projects to provide income to families

**Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) (1933)**
- Federal government provided farmers subsidies to limit production

**Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) (1933)**
- Federal government-backed private corporation to develop Tennessee Valley infrastructure creating jobs, building jobs, generating cheap electricity

**National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) (1933)**
- Established NRA to enforce business codes for fair competition and PWA to provide state and local relief jobs

**Glass-Steagall Act (1933)**
- Established banking regulation and the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) to insure commercial deposits and prevent bank runs

**Twenty-First Amendment (1933)**
- Repealed Prohibition and the 18th Amendment

**Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) (1934)**
- Established stock market regulations

**Federal Housing Administration (FHA) (1934)**
- Federal government backed low-interest mortgages

**Indian Reorganization Act (1934)**
- Reversal of Dawes Severalty Act and return to local self-government for individual tribes

**Schecter Poultry Corp. v. United States (1935)**
- NIRA ruled unconstitutional in violation of the Congressional interstate commerce power delegated to the executive branch

**Works Progress Administration (WPA) (1935)**
- Federal-funded state and local infrastructure projects and humanities projects (Federal One)

**National Youth Administration (NYA) (1935)**
- Federal-funded part-time jobs for students

**Rural Electrification Administration (REA)**
- Federal-funded effort to electrify rural sector through private electric companies

**Social Security Act (1935)**
- Federal social insurance program for retired workers, disabled, and dependents funded through payroll taxes

**Wagner Act (1935)**
- Legitimized collective bargaining for labor unions
Neutrality Acts (1935, 1937)
- Proclaimed neutrality, prohibited loans to belligerent nations, and established cash-and-carry

*United States v. Butler* (1936)
- AAA ruled unconstitutional in violation of Reserved Powers of 10th Amendment

Justice Reorganization Bill (1937)
- Roosevelt’s court-packing scheme to appoint more New Deal-friendly justices

Fair Labor Standards Act (1938)
- Legalized 8-hour workday, overtime compensation, national minimum wage, and prohibited child labor

Hatch Act (1939)
- Restricted civil service employees from partisan political activity

Neutrality Act of 1939
- Cash-and-carry provisions applied to belligerent nations (France and Britain)

Selective Service Act of 1940
- First peacetime conscription for males aged 21-35, eventually 18-65 during war

Destroyers-for-Bases (1940)
- Old American warships exchanged to Britain for land rights in British territories

Lend-Lease Act (1941)
- U.S. provided loans and war materials to Allied nations during World War II

Executive Order 9066
- Authorized internment of Japanese immigrants and Japanese-Americans

Servicemen’s Readjustment Act (G.I. Bill) (1944)
- Provided federal-funded college or vocational education for veterans

*Korematsu v. United States* (1944)
- Japanese internment camps ruled constitutional as a wartime measure

*Smith v. Allwright* (1944)
- Ruled white primaries unconstitutional
POST-WORLD WAR II

HARRY S. TRUMAN (1945-1953)

Taft-Hartley Act (1947)
- Restricted labor unions by outlawing closed shops and requiring prior notification of strikes

National Security Act (1947)
- Reorganized the military under the Department of Defense, established the National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

Executive Order 9981 (1948)
- Desegregation of federal government and military

NSC-68 (1950)
- Recommended a foreign policy concentrated on an expanded military and government to contain communism

Twenty-Second Amendment (1951)
- Established limit of two presidential terms

Dwight D. Eisenhower (1953-1961)

Brown v. Board of Education (1954)
- Desegregation of schools and overruled “separate but equal”

Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956
- Authorized the construction of the Interstate Highway System

Civil Rights Act of 1957
- Enforce voting rights for black; Strom Thurmond’s filibuster

Civil Rights Act of 1960
- Reinforced the voting rights provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1960
GREAT SOCIETY/CIVIL RIGHTS ERA

JOHN F. KENNEDY (1961-1963)
Twenty-Third Amendment (1961)
- District of Columbia granted three electoral votes in presidential elections
Mapp v. Ohio (1961)
- Unreasonable searches and seizures (4th Amendment) applied to the states
Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)
- Accused must be provided counsel (6th Amendment)
Clean Air Act (1963)
- Authorized federal government agency to monitor air pollution

LYNDON JOHNSON (1963-1969)
Twenty-Fourth Amendment (1964)
- Prohibited poll taxes
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (1964)
- Joint resolution authorizing President Johnson to use any conventional force to assist the South Vietnamese against the Viet Cong
Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Outlawed major forms of discrimination based on race, gender, ethnicity, religion, and nationality
Voting Rights Act of 1965
- Outlawed various disenfranchisement laws and to enforce the 15th Amendment
Immigration Act of 1965
- Rescinded the quota laws
Elementary and Secondary Education Act (1965)
- Provided federal funding for public and private education
Social Security Act of 1965
- Established Medicare (health care for elderly) and Medicaid (health care for low-income families)
National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act (1965)
- Federal grants to promote the fine arts and humanities projects
Miranda v. Arizona (1966)
- Accused must be made aware of their rights prior to arrest and interrogation
Twenty-Fifth Amendment (1967)
- Presidential succession
Public Broadcasting Act (1967)
- Established the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) and National Public Radio (NPR) for non-commercial programming
Civil Rights Act of 1968/Fair Housing Act (1968)
- Prohibited discrimination in acquiring property
Bilingual Education Act (1968)
- Provide federal grants to assist local and state government to implement education programs for non-English speaking students
CONTEMPORARY ERA

RICHARD NIXON (1969-1974)
Tinker v. Des Moines (1969)
- Black armbands protesting the Vietnam Conflict protected as symbolic speech

Vietnamization (1969-1975)
- Policy to assist South Vietnamese to take over military operations and reduce U.S. involvement in Vietnam

Reorganization Plan No. 3 (1970)
- Established Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Occupational Safety and Health Act (1970)
- Established Occupation Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

Twenty-Sixth Amendment (1971)
- Citizens 18 years and older granted the right to vote

- Prior Restraint only legal if the government can prove “grave and irreparable damage”; Pentagon Papers

War Powers Act (1973)
- President required to notify Congress within 48 hours to use military force for a period of 60 days and 30 day withdrawal period

Roe v. Wade (1973)
- Legalized abortion

- Executive privilege does not extend to evidence in a criminal investigation (Watergate Tapes)

GERALD FORD (1974-1977)

JIMMY CARTER (1977-1981)
Camp David Accords (1978)
- Negotiated peace between Egypt and Israel

University of California Regents v. Bakke (1978)
- Race quotas ruled unconstitutional but race may be considered for admission

RONALD REAGAN (1981-1989)
Tax Reform Act of 1986
- Simplified the tax code, reduced tax brackets, and lowered income taxes

Immigration Reform and Control Act (1986)
- Owners could not knowingly hire illegal immigrants and granted amnesty to illegal immigrants who arrived before January 1982

Americans with Disabilities Act
- Employers prohibited from discriminating against qualified candidates with disabilities
BILL CLINTON (1993-2001)
Family and Medical Leave Act (1993)
- Provided protection and unpaid leave for qualified medical and family reasons
Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell (1993)
- Military recruits and service personnel may not be asked about sexual orientation and should not divulge their sexual orientation or risk discharge
- Established free trade between Canada, Mexico, and the United States
- Required workforce development for welfare recipients
Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA) (1996)
- Restricts federal marital benefits and marriage recognition to opposite-sex couples
Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (1999)
- Rescinded most of Glass-Steagall Act provisions on banking regulation
- Florida voting recount ruled unconstitutional based on violation of equal protection since no uniform standards for each contested county; George W. Bush awarded Florida’s electoral votes and presidency

GEORGE W. BUSH (2001-2009)
USA PATRIOT Act (2001)
- Expanded provisions for law enforcement and other agencies to investigate citizen, immigrant, and financial records to limit terrorism
No Child Left Behind (NCLB) (2002)
- Establish standards-based education reforms
Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act/McCain-Feingold Act (2002)
- Limit soft money and issue advocacy ads

BARACK OBAMA (2009-2017)
- Federal government stimulus package in response to Great Recession
Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (2010)
- Mandates increased insurance coverage and prohibiting denial of coverage based on pre-existing conditions