



2011

AP
US HISTORY

Study Kit

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List of Previous DBQ Topics Already Asked (1973-2009)

Years Covered	Topic	Year Asked
1607-1700	Early English Colonization	1993
1630-1660s	Puritan influence on New England political, economic, social	2010
1600s-1800s	Compare slavery in 17 th c. Chesapeake to 19 th c. Deep South	2010B
1754-1765	French & Indian War: impact on Colonial/British relations	2004
1750-1776	Colonial Unity & Identity	1999
1750-1780	Democracy in Wethersfield, CT	1976
1775-1800	Impact of American Revolution on Society	2005
1775-1830	Reasons for increase/decrease in slavery	2009
1781-1789	Articles of Confederation	1985
1789	Alien & Sedition Acts	1977
1801-1817	Jefferson & Madison: Strict or loose constructionists?	1998
1820-1839	Jacksonian Democrats	1990
1815-1825	Nationalism & Sectionalism in the Era of Good Feelings	2002 (B)
1790-1839	Jackson and Indian Removal	1980
1820-1860	Political compromises/sectionalism	2005 (B)
1825-1850	Antebellum Reform Movements	2002
1770-1861	Womanhood: republican motherhood/cult of domesticity	2006
1776-1876	Northern Middle Class Women	1981
1850-1861	The Constitution & Crises of the 1850s	1987
1859-1863	John Brown	1982
1860	Lincoln & the Crittenden Compromise	1974
1861-1870	African Americans and the Civil War	2009 (B)
1865-1877	Social & Political Changes of Reconstruction	1996
1840-1899	The Settlement of the West	1992
1865-1900	Federal Government and Laissez-Faire	1979
1875-1900	Labor in the Gilded Age	2000
1865	Agriculture: Impact of technology, politics & economics	2007
1800-1900	Agrarian Unrest & the Populists	1983
1877-1915	Booker T. Washington vs. W. E. B. Du Bois	1989
1830-1914	American Expansionism/Imperialism	1994
1880-1925	Immigration tensions; government responses	2008B
1899	Ratification of the Treaty of Paris in 1899	1975
1890-1925	Evolution of women in American society	1997
1900-1920	Progressivism	2003 (B)
1900-1919	Prohibition	1978
1917-1921	The Senate Defeat of the Versailles Treaty	1991
1920-1929	Change and Tension in the Roaring Twenties	1986
1920-1941	U.S. foreign policy changes	2004 (B)
1924	Immigration Act of 1924	1973
1928-1945	Hoover & FDR: Liberal or Conservative?	1984
1929-1941	FDR: Success of New Deal and Impact on Fed. Gov't	2003
1939-1947	The Decision to Drop the Atomic Bomb	1988
1941-1949	Rise of Cold War tensions: U.S.-USSR	2006 (B)
1948-1961	Eisenhower's Success in the Cold War	2001
1960-1969	The Civil Rights Movement	1995

1960-1970	Lyndon Johnson: political, economic & social problems	2007B
1965-1975	Vietnam War: Impact on American society	2008

HISTORICAL PERIODS IN U.S. HISTORY

Pre-colonial period (before 1492): Indians, Renaissance, Protestant Reformation

Colonial Period: 1607-1776

16th Century: geography, politics, economics, society (including religion)

17th Century: geography, politics, economics, society (including religion)

“Salutary Neglect”: 1713-1763

French and Indian War: 1756-1763

Revolutionary War era: 1763-1783; Revolutionary War (1775-1783)

Articles of Confederation: 1783-1789

Federalist Era: 1789-1801

Presidents Washington and Adams

Jeffersonian Democracy (1800-1824)

Presidents Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe

War of 1812: (1812-1815) Madison

“Era of Good Feelings”: 1816-1824; Monroe

Jacksonian Democracy: 1828-1848

Presidents Jackson, Van Buren, (Tyler?) & Polk

Manifest Destiny (1840s): Presidents Tyler & Polk (Jackson & Indian removal in 1830s)

Mexican War: 1846-1848

American Society: 1790-1860

Industrial Revolution: TRIC -- textiles, railroads, iron, coal

Transportation Revolution: turnpikes, steamboats, canals, railroads

2nd Great Awakening (1820-1860): abolitionism, temperance, women's rights, etc.

Road to Civil War (1848-1860): Wilmot Proviso through election of 1860

Civil War (1861-1865)

Reconstruction (1865-1877)

Gilded Age (1865-1900)

Politics: scandal, money issue (1870s & '90s), tariff (1880s), Panics of 1873 & 1893

Second Industrial Revolution: ROSE -- railroads, oil, steel, electricity; Unionization

Urbanization: “New Immigrants” (1880-1924), Social Gospel, political machines, nativists

The Great West: Three frontiers -- 1) farming 2) mining 3) cattle

Populism, election of 1896

Imperialism (1889-1914): Hawaii, Spanish-American War, Open Door, "Big Stick", "dollar diplomacy," "moral diplomacy"

Progressive Era (1901-1920): Presidents T. Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson

World War I: 1914-1918; President Wilson; Treaty of Versailles (1919)

1920s: Presidents Harding, Coolidge & Hoover

Conservative domestic policy; isolationist foreign policy (including 1930s)
“Americanism”

“Roaring 20s” and “Jazz Age” (+ “Lost Generation”)

The Great Depression 1929-1939; Hoover and FDR

New Deal: 1933-1938

World War II: 1939-1945 (U.S. 1941-1945)

Cold War: 1946-1991

Truman’s Presidency (1945-1953)

Cold War

domestic policy; “Fair Deal”

“Red Scare” (second one): 1947-1954?

“Affluent Society”: 1950-1970 (sometimes 1947-1973)

1950s: President Eisenhower (1953-1961)

Foreign and domestic policy; Civil Rights era (1954-1965); consumerism; conformity

1960s: JFK & LBJ

Cold War (including Vietnam)

“New Frontier”

“Great Society” (including Civil Rights)

Women's rights

Vietnam War: 1964-1973

1970s: President Nixon (1969-1974), Ford and Carter

Cold War (end of Vietnam) and *détente*

Domestic issues (including Watergate); “New Federalism”; oil crisis;
“stagflation”

“Imperial Presidency”: WWII-1974

1980s: Reagan and Bush

Conservative revolution: “Reaganomics”

Cold War and other foreign policy issues

KEY DATES

1492 – Columbus arrives in the New World	1869 -- Transcontinental Railroad
1607 – Jamestown settled	1870 -- Standard Oil organized
1619 -- 1 st Africans arrive in Virginia	1873 -- Panic of 1873
1620 -- Pilgrims settle Plymouth	1876 -- telephone invented
1629 -- Puritans settle Massachusetts Bay	1877--"Compromise of 1877"; Great RR Strike
1643 -- New England Confederation	1879 -- Edison invents light bulb
1660 -- Restoration of Charles II	1885 -- Louis Sullivan builds first skyscraper
1675 -- King Philip's War	1886 -- Haymarket Square bombing; AFL
1676 -- Bacon's Rebellion	1887 -- Dawes Act; Interstate Commerce Act
1688 -- "Glorious Revolution"	1889 --Hull House founded
1692 -- Salem Witch Trials	1890—Sherman Act; Wounded Knee; no frontier
1733 -- Georgia, last of 13 colonies, founded	1892 -- Populists; Homestead Steel Strike
1736 -- Zenger Case	1893 -- Panic of 1893
1756 -- Albany Plan for Union	1896 -- McKinley defeats Bryan; <i>Plessy case</i>
1763 -- Proclamation of 1763	1898 -- Spanish-American War
1765 -- Stamp Act	1903 -- Wright Bros. <i>Kitty Hawk</i> ; first movie
1775 -- Lexington and Concord	1913 -- Ford's Model T; assembly line
1776 -- Declaration of Independence	1915 -- <i>Birth of a Nation</i> , KKK
1783 -- Treaty of Paris	1917 -- U.S. enters WWI
1787 --Constitutional Convention; NW Ordinance	1919 -- Versailles; Red Scare; 18 th Amendment
1790 -- First turnpike (Lancaster)	1920 – 19 th Amendment; radio
1791 -- Slater builds first textile factory; 1 st BUS	1927 -- First "talkie": <i>Jazz Singer</i>
1793 -- Eli Whitney's cotton gin; "Reign of Terror"	1929 -- stock market crash
1803 -- Louisiana Purchase; <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>	1933 -- New Deal; rise of Hitler
1807 -- Robert Fulton's steamboat travels up the Hudson	1941 -- Pearl Harbor
1812 -- War of 1812	1945 -- A-bomb against Japan
1819 -- Florida Purchase Treaty; Panic of 1819	1947 -- TV
1820 -- Missouri Compromise	1949 -- China falls; Soviet A-bomb
1825 -- Erie Canal completed	1950 -- Korean War begins; McCarthyism
1828 -- first railroad line in U.S.	1952 -- U.S. explodes H-bomb
c.1830--2nd Great Awakening peaks; mower reaper	1954 -- <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>
1830 -- Indian Removal Act	1957 -- <i>Sputnik</i>
1831 -- William Lloyd Garrison's <i>Liberator</i>	1962 -- Cuban Missile Crisis; Rachel Carson: <i>Silent Spring</i>
Nat Turner's Rebellion	
1832 -- Nullification Crisis; BUS issue	1963 -- Betty Friedan: <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>
1837 -- Panic of 1837; Deere invents steel plow	1964 -- Gulf of Tonkin incident; "Great Society"
1845 -- Texas annexed	1968 -- Tet, assassination of MLK and RFK
1846 -- Oregon; Mexican War; sewing machine	1969 -- moonshot
1848 -- Seneca Falls Convention; Wilmot Proviso	1973 -- Oil Crisis; <i>Roe v. Wade</i>
1850 -- Compromise of 1850	1974 -- Watergate
1854 -- Kansas-Nebraska Act	1989—Fall of communism in Eastern Europe
1861 -- Fort Sumter; Bull Run	1991 – Fall of the Soviet Union; 1 st Gulf War
1865 -- Lincoln assassinated; 13 th Amendment	2001 – 9/11 terrorist attacks

COLONIAL ERA STUDY GUIDE

Colony	Year	Founder	Purpose
Virginia	1607	Virginia Co. (John Smith)	Gold, Christianize natives
New Hampshire (Plymouth)	1620	Pilgrims (Bradford, Robinson)	Religious freedom
Massachusetts	1629	Governor John Winthrop et al.	Religious freedom
Maryland	1634	Lord Baltimore (George Calvert)	Haven for Catholics
Connecticut	1635	Thomas Hooker (Hartford)	
Rhode Island	1644	Roger Williams	“liberty of conscience”
***** (Restoration	**** colon	***** ies after 1660 – no coloniza-	***** tion during English Civil War)
North Carolina			Wanted separation from autocratic SC
New York	1664	(Peter Minuit—New Amsterdam)	British want Dutch out of N. America
New Jersey			
South Carolina			Grow food & supplies for Barbados
Pennsylvania	1681	William Penn	“Holy Experiment”
Delaware			
Georgia	1733	James Oglethorp	Haven for debtors
“Vegetables Never Matter Much Cuz Rice Never Never Never Satisfies Prairie Dogs, Golly!”			

Major themes:

- 17th century: Three major regions of colonial America (4th region is Spanish New Mexico)
 - New England: MA, CT, RI, NH
 - 1620, Plymouth Colony founded by Pilgrims; Puritans arrive in 1629
 - Ship building, fishing, shipping, fur, subsistence farming, dairy farming
 - Rocky soil: poor geography for cash crop agriculture
 - Dominated by Puritans (Congregational Church)
 - Education: Massachusetts School of Law, Harvard College
 - Close-knit communities; long life-expectancy
 - Middle: NY, PA, NJ, DE (New Sweden)
 - “Bread colonies” – wheat, oats, barley
 - Most diverse region: English, Germans, Swedes
 - Religious diversity: Quakers, Anglicans, Congregationalists, Catholics, Jews
 - Religious toleration in PA; NY is more autocratic
 - New York is Dutch until 1664
 - Communities more close-knit than in South; not as much as New England
 - Some education (more than South; less than New England)
 - Southern: MD, VA, NC, SC
 - Economy based on tobacco in Chesapeake; rice & indigo in Carolinas
 - Huge number of indentured servants from England
 - Anglican Church dominates; MD has more religious toleration (Catholic haven)
 - Significant increase in black slaves after 1676 (Bacon’s Rebellion)
 - Few women; low life-expectancy due to disease
 - Society was spread out; little to no education
 - Less democratic and more aristocratic than other regions

- Slavery in the colonial period
 - First Africans arrive in Virginia, 1619 (as indentured servants); most labor done by white indentured servants (3/4 of all 17th century immigrants into the Chesapeake!)
 - Tobacco in the Chesapeake results in some black slavery
 - Barbados slave codes brought into Carolinas after 1660: black slavery needed for rice and indigo (NOT cotton)
 - Bacon's Rebellion (1676) leads to a decline in white indentured servitude and rise in black slavery
 - Triangular Trade brings many slaves to North America during the 18th century
 - Stono Rebellion, 1739: 1st significant slave rebellion leads to further oppression on slaves
 - By 1750, African-Americans account for 20% of the colonial population (most are slaves)
 - By 1750, 90% of slaves in South; Middle Colonies have some slaves (usually servants); a few slaves exist in New England (Newport, RI is the largest slave port in the colonies)

- Spanish New Mexico
 - Juan de Oñate established New Mexico, 1598
 - Retaliated against Pueblo Indians at Acoma by killing 800 and enslaving 600 others
 - Pueblos submitted to Spanish demands for labor and food, esp. during droughts
 - Sought to Christianize Indians: mission system in CA & Southwest (17th & 18th c.)
 - Forbade practice of Indian religion; practices driven underground
 - Santa Fe made capital of New Mexico in 1610
 - Forced labor: *encomienda* system
 - Spain introduced horses and sheep which transformed the region
 - Nearly 90% of Pueblo population died between 1550 and 1680
 - Intermarriage between Spaniards and Indians: *mestizos*
 - Popes Rebellion (1680) in Santa Fe drove out the Spanish for over a decade
 - Eventually, Spanish authorities had to accept Indian traditions as long as Indians attended Catholic mass.
 - Tuscon, Arizona established as a Spanish outpost in 1701
 - Missions established in Texas in the early 1700s (e.g. San Antonio in 1718, the Alamo)

- 17th Century major events and issues
 - Democratic trends
 - House of Burgesses: first parliamentary gov't in America (Virginia)
 - Pilgrims in Plymouth: *Mayflower Compact* (majority rule)
 - Puritans: townhall meetings, all male church members vote, 1631
 - Rhode Island: Roger Williams – “liberty of conscience”
 - Fundamental Orders, 1639: 1st written constitution in America (Connecticut)
 - Connecticut and Rhode Island are Charter Colonies (large degree of autonomy)
 - Maryland Act of Toleration, 1649
 - “Holy Experiment” in Pennsylvania (after 1681) – William Penn
 - Bacon's Rebellion, 1675 (Virginia)
 - Overthrow of Dominion of New England (led by Andros), 1689 (“first American revolution) – inspired by Glorious Revolution in England and Bill of Rights in England
 - Leisler's Rebellion, 1691 (New York)

- Trends toward colonial unity
 - New England Confederation, 1643: defense against Indians (King Philip's War)
 - Cambridge Platform: New England colonies met to create guidelines for Congregational Church
 - Defeat of the Dominion of New England, 1689: Andros removed
- 18th Century major events and issues
 - Three colonial regions similar in character to 17th century
 - How are 18th century colonies different?
 - Society is more hierarchical (remember the social triangle!)
 - By 1775, 20% African (most were slaves); lower % of indentured servants
 - Puritans no longer dominate New England (esp. after Salem Witch Trials); Congregational Church is open to almost everyone
 - Scots-Irish inhabit frontier areas—battle Indians
 - GA is a haven for debtors
 - Much larger population (2.5 million by 1775)
 - Triangular Trade: colonists ignore Navigation Laws; massive smuggling
 - Great Awakening (1740s): 1st mass movement in colonies; “Old Lights” vs. “New Lights”
 - Democratic trends
 - “Salutary Neglect”: 1713-1763 (Whig ideology in British Parliament)
 - Colonial assemblies (representative gov't); governors paid by assemblies
 - Zenger case, 1736
 - Regulator Movement, 1771 (N. Carolina); Paxton Boys (in PA), 1764
 - Enlightenment philosophy: natural rights – life, liberty, property (John Locke)
 - Trends toward colonial unity
 - Ben Franklin's Albany Plan for Union, 1754 (during French and Indian War)
 - Stamp Act Congress, 1765: The Association
 - Massachusetts Circular Letter, 1767 (in response to Townshend Acts)
 - Boston Massacre, 1770
 - Committees of Correspondence, 1772-73
 - First Continental Congress, 1774
 - Lexington and Concord, 1775
 - Second Continental Congress, 1775
 - Bunker Hill, 1775
 - *Common Sense*, Thomas Paine
 - Declaration of Independence, 1776

- Religion
 - Puritans (New England)
 - Calvinism: predestination; conversion experience; “visible saints”
 - Covenant theology: “City on a Hill”; perfectibility of society through God’s laws
 - John Cotton: major religious figure
 - “Great Migration” in 1630s
 - Townhall meetings: church members could vote
 - Close knit communities; families are extension of authoritarian government
 - Massachusetts School of Law: Towns with 50 families had to build a school to teach kids to read (the Bible)
 - Harvard College, 1636: train clergy members (also Yale)
 - Jeremiad: used to scold 2nd generation Puritans to be committed to their faith
 - Half-Way Covenant (1662): Those with no religious conversion could attend church and their kids could be baptized.
 - Salem Witch Trials, 1692: Hurts prestige of clergy (including Cotton Mather)
 - Established in New England (all pay taxes to the church, even if they don’t belong)
 - Anglican Church (Southern Colonies and parts of Middle Colonies)
 - Follow seven sacraments of the Church of England (similar to Catholic Church)
 - Established (all persons pay tax even if they don’t belong)
 - Quakers (Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware)
 - Believe all people have an “inner light” (God)
 - Pacifists (get along well with Indians)
 - Do not believe in societal rank
 - Do not take oaths
 - Great Awakening (1740s)
 - “New Lights” seek more emotion in religion; emphasize hell-fire and damnation
 - Jonathan Edwards (began movement); George Whitfield (most important)
 - Fractured American denominations along old light/new light lines.
 - First mass movement among several colonies simultaneously
 - “New Light” institutions: Princeton, Yale

MAJOR THEMES IN AMERICAN SOCIETY

Impact of Colonization on Native Americans and Europeans

Summary of relations:

- France: trade and conversion
 - Sought trade with Indians (especially fur); Indians gained firearms and alcohol
 - French fur traders befriended Indians in New France (Canada)
 - Jesuit missionaries sought to convert them through example, not force.
 - Made friends with Algonquins and Huron ensuring the survival of Quebec.
 - Iroquois League in NY prevented French from spreading into NY and Ohio Valley
 - After the end of King William's War in 1697, Iroquois remained neutral
 - French expansion into Mississippi Valley resulted in trade relations with southeast Indians
- Spain: convert and exploit
 - Juan de Oñate established New Mexico, 1598
 - Retaliated against Pueblo Indians at Acoma by killing 800 and enslaving 600 others
 - Pueblos submitted to Spanish demands for labor and food, especially during drought conditions
 - Sought to Christianize Indians: mission system in CA & Southwest (17th & 18th c.)
 - Forbade practice of Indian religion; practices driven underground
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 - Tuscon, Arizona established as a Spanish outpost in 1701
 - Missions established in Texas in the early 1700s (e.g. San Antonio in 1718, the Alamo)
- England: removal or extermination
 - Pilgrims established good relations with Chief Massasoit of the Wampanoags
 - Squanto served as an effective intermediary
 - Purchased land from Indians for creation of Plymouth Plantation
 - First Thanksgiving held in 1621 between Indians and Pilgrims
 - Puritans in New England tried conversion but it failed: "praying towns"
 - Pequot War (1630s)
 - New England Confederation (1643)
 - King Philip's War (1676)
 - Pennsylvania: Quakers (as pacifists) had good relations with Indians
 - Chesapeake:
 - John Smith established tenuous relations with Powhatans.
 - English settlers helped by Powhatans with food
 - Marriage between John Rolfe and Pocahontas sought to create peace (didn't last long)
 - Virginia colony took more Indian land for growing tobacco
 - Anglo-Powhatan Wars with Powhatans led to their eventual removal from eastern VA
 - Bacon's Rebellion in 1670s resulted in violence against Indians on the frontier

- Carolinas:
 - Tuscarora resistance in 1711 failed and they moved north to become the 6th nation in the Iroquois Confederacy
 - Yamasee led a rebellion in 1715 against advancing settlers and corrupt traders from Charleston
 - Captured and sold Indians into slavery in Barbados
- France's defeat in the French and Indian War meant English settlers would aggressively move into Indian lands in the North American interior.
- Dutch in the 17th century: New York (New Netherlands)
 - Dutch East Indian Co. established New Netherlands along the Hudson River Valley in NY
 - Sought trade fur trade with the Iroquois
 - Peter Minuit purchased Manhattan from local Indians to serve as fortress.
 - Eventually, unregulated trade resulted in violent wars with coastal Indians
- 90% of Native Americans died between 1492 and 1600
- Europeans introduced horses, guns, alcohol, Christianity
- Indians introduced potatoes, corn, cocoa, coffee

Impact of “salutary neglect”

- Increased power of colonial assemblies
- Success of illegal triangular trade
- American's unwilling to later accept increased control by Britain
- American religion free to pursue its own course.

First Great Awakening: (1740s)

- First mass social movement in American history
- Revitalizes Christianity
- Fracturing of denominations between “old light” and “new light” views.
- Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield

Rebellions in American History

(Note: the first six rebellions occur when western farmers on the frontier rebel against the more well-to-do leaders in the east).

- Bacon's Rebellion, 1686 in Virginia
- Leisler's Rebellion, 1691 in New York
- Paxton Boys, 1764 in Philadelphia
- Regulator Movement, 1771 in North Carolina
- Shays's Rebellion, 1787 in Massachusetts
- Whiskey Rebellion, 1794 in Pennsylvania
- Slave Rebellions:
 - Stono Rebellion, 1739
 - Gabriel Prosser's Rebellion, 1800
 - Denmark Vesey Conspiracy, 1822
 - Nat Turner's Rebellion, 1831

French and Indian War (Seven Years' War) – 1754-1763

- Cause: Washington's Ohio Mission and subsequent dispute over Ohio Valley Region between France and England
 - Washington's failed attack on Ft. Duquesne (Pittsburgh) triggered the beginning of the war
- Important Events:
 - Albany Congress: Britain requested the colonies work together to protect against Native American attacks.
 - **Albany Plan for Union** (Benjamin Franklin): suggestion to create an intercolonial congress among the 13 colonies
 - Rejected by both the colonial governments and Parliament
 - British alliance with the **Iroquois Confederacy** was important in defeating the French and their allies—the **Algonquins** and **Hurons**
 - Battle of Quebec (1760): decisive battle that determined the outcome of the war
- Results:
 - Treaty of Paris, 1763 -- France kicked out of North America leaving Britain in control of the eastern half of the continent
 - End of "salutary neglect": Proclamation of 1763 (response to Pontiac's Rebellion)
- Significance: Permanently altered the balance of power in North America between Native Americans and Europeans (now that France was removed)
 - Eventually led to Indian removal by American settlers in subsequent decades

American Revolution

<u>P</u> retty	Proclamation of 1763
<u>S</u> illy	Stamp Act, 1765
<u>T</u> ammy	Townshend Act, 1767
<u>B</u> aked	Boston Massacre, 1770
<u>T</u> ea	Tea Act, 1773
<u>C</u> ookies	Committees of Correspondence
<u>I</u> nside	Intolerable Acts, 1774
<u>F</u> reshly	First Continental Congress, 1774
<u>L</u> ayered	Lexington and Concord, 1775
<u>S</u> picy	Second Continental Congress, 1775
<u>D</u> ough	Declaration of Independence, 1776

Causes of the American Revolution

- End to **salutary neglect** occurred with the Proclamation of 1763 when Britain barred Americans from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains; some American colonials were infuriated
 - The new British king, **George III**, and new Tory government led by **George Grenville** sought to more strictly regulate the colonies
 - The previous **Whig** government had favored much less strict regulation over the colonies
- Sugar Act, 1764: first direct tax act passed by Parliament on the colonies to raise revenue for the Crown

- **Stamp Act, 1765:** Perhaps the most important event of the Revolutionary era
 - Stamp tax would help pay the costs for Britain keeping a standing army in America
 - **Stamp Act Congress** (9 of 13 colonies attended): First time the colonies met to resist British colonial policies; set a precedent for future meetings among the colonies (e.g. First and Second Continental Congresses)
 - Colonies claimed “no taxation without representation”
 - Colonies agreed to non-importation of British goods
 - Sons of Liberty enforced non-importation
 - Britain rescinded the Stamp Act in 1766 (but passed the Declaratory Act in response claiming the empire's right to tax the colonies in the future)
- **Townshend Acts, 1767:**
 - New taxes by Parliament would pay for the salaries of royal governors and judges in the colonies (who would have the right to order searches of colonial homes without a warrant)
 - John Dickinson, *Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer*: claimed that Parliament did not have the right to tax the colonies for the purpose of revenue
 - Massachusetts legislature supported Dickinson's arguments and called for other colonies to pass petitions calling for Parliament to repeal the Townshend Acts.
 - In response, British sent troops to Boston and threatened to dissolve Massachusetts' legislature if the letter was not retracted and threatened that other colonial legislatures that voted for the circular would be dissolved.
 - Some colonies reenacted previous non-importation agreements (cut British imports by 40%)
 - Parliament dissolved legislatures of several colonies in response
 - Britain sent troops to Boston
 - **Boston Massacre, 1770**
 - Arrival of British troops in Boston aroused American resistance
 - A riot in Boston resulted in 11 colonists being killed or wounded
 - Townshend Acts repealed in 1770
 - Second time in five years that Parliament had given in to the colonists' demands
 - Only a small tax on tea remained; half the troops were removed
- **Tea Act, 1773**
 - British gov't granted the British East India Co. a monopoly over the American tea trade
 - In response, Sons of Liberty destroyed hundreds of crates of BEIC tea—**Boston Tea Party**
 - Parliament passed the Coercive Acts in response
- **“Intolerable Acts” (Coercive Acts), 1774**
 - Passed to punish Boston and Massachusetts for its insubordination
 - Closed Boston's port, revoked Massachusetts' charter, forbade town hall meetings, enforced quartering of British troops in colonial homes, colonists who killed British officials would be tried in England, not the colonies
- **Quebec Act** (coincidentally passed at the same time as the Coercive Acts)
 - French Canadians given right to practice Catholicism, even though it was in the British empire (seen by colonists as an attempt to attack Protestantism in the colonies)
 - Seemed to threaten colonial expansion by extending the British colony of Quebec south into the Ohio Valley
- **First Continental Congress, 1774** (12 of 13 colonies in attendance)
 - Formed in response to the “Intolerable Acts”
 - The Association: the colonies banned all trade with Great Britain

- **Lexington and Concord, 1775** – first battle of the American Revolution
 - British troops in Boston sought to confiscate colonial weapons; 273 British casualties
- **Second Continental Congress, 1775** (all 13 colonies present)
 - Congress elected to go to war against Britain in order to protect rights of British colonists
 - George Washington appointed as leader of the Continental Army
 - *Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms*: appealed to the British king and his people for redress of American grievances.
 - Olive Branch Petition: last ditch effort by moderates in Congress to prevent a war but was rejected by the king.
 - **Battle of Bunker Hill**: major British casualties in Boston resulted in the king declaring the colonies in rebellion and hiring Hessian mercenaries
- ***Common Sense*, Thomas Paine, 1776**: Pamphlet convinced Congress to declare its independence from Great Britain
- **Declaration of Independence, 1776**: Colonists officially declared America's independence from Great Britain in order to gain foreign aid for the war.
- **Treaty of Paris (1783)** – U.S. gained all land east of Mississippi River (excluding Canada and Florida)

Major Battles:

- **Lexington and Concord, 1775**: first battle of the American Revolution
- **Bunker Hill, 1775**: resulted in the King declaring the colonies in rebellion.
- **Trenton, 1776**: Washington saved the Patriot cause by crossing the Delaware River and defeating Hessians
- **Saratoga, 1777**: most important battle of the Revolution; U.S. victory convinced France to support the American cause
- **Yorktown, 1781**: Last major battle of the Revolution; victory for the U.S.

Change in Society due to the American Revolution:

- Many conservative Loyalists no longer in America; paved way for more democratic reforms in state governments
- Decline of slavery
 - Rise of anti-slavery societies occurred in all the northern states (also Virginia)
 - Slavery was eradicated in most northern states by 1800
 - Slavery was not allowed above Ohio River in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 ensuring that the northwest would be free of slavery (e.g. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, etc.)
 - Slave trade was to be abolished in 1808 according to the Constitutional Convention of 1787
 - By 1860, 250,000 free blacks lived in the North, but suffered much discrimination
 - Several states forbade entrance of blacks, most blacks denied right to vote, and some states barred blacks from public schools.
 - Large free black communities emerged in Philadelphia and New York
 - Black Methodist Episcopal churches became the center of black communities
 - Colonization societies emerged with the goal of removing free blacks to Africa
 - Thousands of slaves in the South were freed after the Revolution and became free blacks (Washington and Jefferson freed some slaves)
- Slavery remained strong in the South, especially after 1793 (cotton gin)
- Stronger emphasis on equality
 - Public hatred of Cincinnati Society
 - However, equality did not triumph until much later due to tenant farming, poor rights for women and children, slavery, and land requirements for voting and office holding (although reduced) were not eliminated (further reduction of land-holding requirements for voting began to occur in 1820s).
 - End of primogeniture and entail before 1800.
- Separation of Church and State: Jefferson's *Virginia Statute on Religious Freedom*, 1786
 - Anglican Church replaced by a disestablished Episcopal church in much of the South.
 - Congregational churches in New England slower to disestablish (CT in 1818, MA in 1833)
- State governments: republicanism, sovereignty, weak governors, strong legislatures, judicial branch
- Indians no longer enjoyed British protection and became subject to U.S. westward expansion
- Women did not enjoy increased rights
 - *feme covert*: women could not own property in marriage or sue or be sued in court
 - Ideal of "Republican Motherhood" took hold: women now seen as morally superior and should raise virtuous citizens for the republic.
 - No increased suffrage or right to hold public office

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION (1781-1789)**A**rticles of Confederation, structure**R**atification debate between Federalists and Antifederalists**T**reaty of Paris, 1783**I**nterstate Commerce problems (depression in 1780s)**C**onstitutional Convention, 1787**L**and legislation (Land Ordinance of 1785; NW Ordinance of 1787)**E**ngland, France, Spain and Barbary Corsairs challenged U.S. in foreign affairs**S**hays' Rebellion

➤ Domestic Challenges:

- Articles of Confederation was weak and ineffective
- Newburgh Conspiracy, 1783: some high-ranking military officers plotted the overthrow of the gov't but were stopped by Washington
- Gov't was run out of Philadelphia, 1783 (relocated to Princeton, New Jersey)
- Economic depression in 1780s
 - Ineffective regulation of interstate commerce (e.g. tariffs between states)
 - Annapolis Convention, 1785: failed conference that sought to address the poor economy but gained approval for a constitutional convention in 1787
- Tensions between states
 - Jay-Gardoqui Treaty (1785) (did not pass) Peace treaty would have secured trading rights w/ Spain while accepting Spain's dominance of Mississippi River; southerners infuriated.
 - Some states fought pitched battles over disputed land
- Shays' Rebellion, 1787: convinced wealthy Americans that a strong central government was needed
- Difficult to pass laws; nearly impossible to pass amendments

➤ Foreign Challenges:

- Britain:
 - Froze U.S. out of trade with West Indies (Caribbean): hurt the U.S. economy
 - Did not leave its forts on U.S. soil, violating the Treaty of Paris
 - Helped Indians on U.S. frontier attack American settlements
 - Impressment of U.S. sailors
- Spain
 - Closed Mississippi River at New Orleans for much of 1780s
 - Conspired to tear southwest away from the U.S.
- France
 - Froze U.S. out of trade in West Indies
- Barbary Pirates (North Africa)
 - Captured U.S. ships and held sailors for ransom

➤ Successes:

- **Land Ordinance**, 1785: Established the organized settlement of the Northwest Territory
- **Northwest Ordinance**, 1787: banned slavery north of the Ohio River, established rules for attaining statehood (60,000 or more citizens)

STRENGTHENING OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Adapted from American Pageant, 8th edition, p.142

Under Articles of Confederation

A loose confederation of states –“a firm league of friendship.”

1 vote in Congress for each state

2/3 vote (9 states in Congress for all important measures)

Laws executed by committees of Congress;
No executive branch

No congressional power over commerce. States free to impose levies, and restrictions on trade with other states and enter economic agreements with foreign countries.

No congressional power to levy taxes – payment of taxes by states was voluntary.

No federal courts – states free to resolve their own matters, or conflicts with other states.

Unanimity of states for amendment

No authority to act directly upon individuals and no power to coerce states

Under Federal Constitution

A firm union of people where the national government was supreme.

2 votes in Senate for each state; representation by population in House (Art.I, Secs. II., III)

Simple majority vote in Congress, subject to presidential veto (Art. I, Sec. VII, para. 2)

Laws executed by powerful president (Art. II, Secs. II, III)

Congress to regulate both foreign and interstate commerce (Art. I, Sec. VIII, para. 3)

Extensive power in Congress to levy taxes (Art. I, Sec. VIII, para. 1)

Federal courts, capped by Supreme Court (Art. III)

Amendment less difficult (Art. V) – 2/3 Congress and ¾ of the states

Ample power to enforce laws by coercion of individuals and to some extent of states

ANTIFEDERALISTS VS FEDERALISTS	
Antifederalist objections to the Constitution	Federalist defenses of the Constitution
<p>Antifederalists -- states' rights advocates, backcountry farmers, poor farmers, the ill-educated and illiterate, debtors, & paper-money advocates. In general, the poorer classes of society.</p>	<p>Federalists -- Well educated and propertied class. Most lived in settled areas along the seaboard.</p>
<p>Ratification Positions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Articles of Confederation were a good plan.</u> 2. <u>Opposed strong central government.</u> Opposed a standing army and a 10 square mile federal stronghold (later District of Columbia). 3. <u>Strong national government threatened state power.</u> 4. <u>Strong national government threatened rights of the common people.</u> Constitution was created by aristocratic elements. Suspected a sinister plot to suppress liberty of the masses. 5. <u>Constitution favored wealthy men and preserved their power.</u> Opposed the dropping of annual elections for representatives. 6. <u>Constitution lacked a bill of rights.</u> State governments already had bills of rights but they might be overridden by the Constitution. 7. <u>Argued against 2/3 ratification plan.</u> Articles of Confederation required unanimous consent. 8. <u>Opposed omitting any reference to God.</u> 	<p>Ratification Positions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Articles of Confederation were weak and ineffective.</u> 2. <u>National government needed to be strong in order to function.</u> Powers in foreign policy needed to be strengthened while excesses at home needed to be controlled. 3. <u>Strong national government needed to control uncooperative states.</u> 4. <u>Men of experience and talent should govern the nation.</u> "Mobocracy" threatened the security of life and property. 5. <u>National government would protect the rights of the people.</u> 6. <u>Constitution and state governments protected individual freedoms without bill of rights.</u> Since people could take back delegated power to the gov't, there was no risk that the national gov't would overreach. 7. <u>In favor of establishing the Constitution with almost any means possible.</u> 8. More sympathetic to separation of church and state.

FEDERALIST ERA (1789-1801): Presidencies of George Washington and John Adams

<u>B</u> ig	<u>B</u> ill of Rights
<u>J</u> olly	<u>J</u> udiciary Act of 1789
<u>H</u> amilton	<u>H</u> amilton's Financial Plan, 1789-91 (BE FAT)
<u>F</u> ound	<u>F</u> rench Revolution
<u>N</u> ervous	<u>N</u> eutrality Proclamation, 1793
<u>J</u> efferson	<u>J</u> ay Treaty, 1795
<u>E</u> ntering	<u>E</u> lection of 1796 (2 parties: Federalists and Democratic-Republicans)
<u>X</u> -Men's	<u>X</u> YZ Affair, 1797
<u>Q</u> uarters	<u>Q</u> uasi War (1798-1800)
<u>A</u> ngering	<u>A</u> lien and Sedition Acts, 1798
<u>W</u> hite	<u>W</u> ashington's Legacy
<u>R</u> epublicans	<u>R</u> evolution of 1800

➤ **Domestic issues in the 1790s:**

- **Judiciary Act of 1789** created the Supreme Court with six justices
- **Bill of Rights** ratified by the states in 1791 (1st ten amendments to the Constitution)
- **Hamilton's Financial Plan**
 - **Tariffs:** taxes on imports (excise taxes) became the biggest source of revenue for the new gov't
 - **Funding at Par:** repaid U.S. debt to bondholders at full value plus interest (helped restore U.S. credit abroad)
 - **Assumption of state debts:** federal gov't took over states' debts (mostly northern states)
 - In return, southern states gained the new national capital at **Washington, D.C.**
 - **Excise taxes:** raised gov't revenue by taxing farmers for their excess grain
 - Jeffersonians objected strenuously claiming poor farmers would be unfairly affected
 - **Bank of the United States** (most controversial issue early on between Hamilton & Jefferson)
 - Hamilton argued that a new national bank was constitutional based on **loose construction** of the constitution (based on the elastic clause in the Constitution)
 - Jefferson argued the new BUS was unconstitutional based on **strict construction**
 - President Washington sided with Hamilton and the bank bill became law

➤ **Hamilton's Financial Plan: BE FAT**

Bank of the United States
Excise taxes on whiskey
Funding at Par
Assumption of State Debts
Tariffs

Hamiltonian Federalists	Jeffersonian Republicans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gov't by the upper classes ➤ Distrusted the common people ➤ Strong central government ➤ Loose construction ➤ National debt is a blessing ➤ Gov't should encourage business, not interfere with it ➤ Hoped to foster industrialism ➤ Favored limits on free speech in the interest of national security ➤ Pro-British in foreign policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gov't <i>for</i> the people ➤ Believed in wisdom of the common people ➤ States Rights (gov't that governs least governs best) ➤ Strict construction ➤ National debt is a curse ➤ Favored an agrarian nation, not an industrial one ➤ Believed in freedom of speech to expose tyranny ➤ Pro-French in foreign policy

- **Whiskey Rebellion, 1794**
 - Backcountry Pennsylvania farmers waged a rebellion against Hamilton's excise tax on whiskey
 - Washington sent an army to disperse the rebellion
 - Significance: demonstrated that the federal government was capable of maintaining law and order (in contrast to Shays' Rebellion just 7 years earlier)

- Westward expansion in the Ohio Valley
 - The Shawnee Confederation of Native American tribes in the Ohio Valley destroyed two armies President Washington sent to the region in the early 1790s
 - **Battle of Fallen Timbers, 1794**
 - **General "Mad" Anthony Wayne** led the U.S. army to victory in 1794 and forced to Shawnee to abandon their alliance with the British
 - **Treaty of Greenville, 1795:** cleared 2/3 of the Ohio and Indiana of Native Americans
 - Britain abandoned its forts in the Old Northwest territory

- George Washington's legacy
 - Hamilton's Financial Plan
 - Two-term tradition
 - Creation of a cabinet
 - Choosing a new chief justice of the Supreme Court from outside the Court
 - Westward expansion in the Ohio Valley
 - Keeping the U.S. out of war with Britain and France
 - Isolationism remains U.S. policy until World War I

➤ **Foreign Policy in the 1790s:**

- **French Revolution:** Whom should the U.S. support?
 - Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson vs. Alexander Hamilton
 - Jefferson favored France while Hamilton favored Britain
 - **Washington's Neutrality Proclamation, 1793**
 - Established America's neutrality regarding the war between France and Britain
 - Angered Jeffersonians who believed U.S. should honor the Franco-American Alliance
 - **Jay Treaty, 1794**—averted war with Britain but angered Jeffersonians
 - Bound the U.S. to repay its pre-revolutionary debt to Britain without guaranteeing that Britain would stop impressing U.S. sailors and helping Native Americans to attack U.S. frontier settlements
 - Biggest cause for the creation of two party system: Federalists & Democratic-Republicans
 - Republicans angry U.S. did not honor Franco-American Alliance of 1778
- **Pinckney Treaty, 1795**—U.S. gained right from Spain to use New Orleans and had free navigation of the Mississippi River
- **Washington's Farewell Address (1797):** encouraged Americans to adopt a permanent policy of neutrality regarding European affairs; became the foundation for U.S. isolationism until World War I
- **Quasi-War with France (1798-1800):** John Adams' presidency
 - Causes:
 - France, angered by the Jay Treaty, began attacking U.S. merchant vessels, 1798
 - XYZ Affair, 1798: France tried to extort money from American delegates for the privilege of talking with the French foreign minister.
 - An undeclared naval war ensued; a full-scale war seemed imminent
 - **Alien and Sedition Acts** passed by Federalists in 1798 to silence Jeffersonian opposition to the war.
 - In response, Jefferson and Madison wrote the **Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions**
 - Claimed that states had the right to **nullify** federal laws based on the **compact theory** of government
 - Alien and Sedition Acts were rescinded by President Jefferson in 1801
 - **Convention of 1800:** President Adams worked to end the Quasi-War and allow the U.S. to terminate Franco-American Alliance.

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY (“G” I HATE LAMB)

“G” allatin – secretary of the treasury who reduces the national debt

I mpeachment of Samuel Chase, 1804

H amilton’s plan kept by Jefferson (except excise taxes)

A grarian empire (westward expansion)

T ripolitan War

E mbargo Act, 1807

L ouisiana Purchase, 1803

A rmy reduced in size (Federalists lose major center of power)

M arbury vs. Madison, 1803

B urr Conspiracies (1804 in New York and 1806 in the West)

➤ **Jefferson’s Presidency: domestic issues**

• **“Revolution of 1800”**

- Represented one of the few democratic and peaceful transfers of power between rival leaders in world history
- Jefferson defeated Adams in the election of 1800
 - However, Jefferson and his vice presidential running mate, Aaron Burr, were tied with the same number of electoral votes; the House of Representatives rightfully gave the election to Jefferson
 - **Twelfth Amendment** (1804): allowed for only one candidate from a political party to receive votes for president (this would prevent what happened in 1800).

• Jefferson’s domestic policy

- Kept most of Hamilton’s financial plan intact; only excise taxes were eliminated
- He allowed the Alien and Sedition Acts passed by Adams to run out
- Reduced the size of the federal debt (under Treasury Secretary Albert Gallatin)
- Reduced the size of the army

• **Louisiana Purchase**, 1803: most significant land deal in U.S. history

- After French losses in the **Haitian Rebellion**, Napoleon gave up on his idea of a North American empire and hoped to sell Louisiana to the U.S.
- Jefferson purchased the Louisiana territory from Napoleon for \$15 million (3 cents an acre)
 - Doubled the size of the U.S. and set the stage for westward expansion after **the Lewis and Clark expedition**.
- As a strict constructionist, Jefferson doubted the constitutionality of his purchase (but the senate confirmed the treaty anyway)
- Federalists, ironically, were opposed to the treaty on strict constructionist grounds, fearing an increase of Jeffersonian power in the west

- **John Marshall** and the Supreme Court
 - Most important Supreme Court chief justice in U.S. history
 - Significantly increased the power of the federal government in relation to the states
 - *Marbury v. Madison* (1803): established the principle of **judicial review** where the Supreme Court had the power to overturn a law passed by Congress
 - Jeffersonians criticized Marshall's decision as contrary to states' rights since it essentially rejected state power to nullify laws.
 - Jeffersonians impeached **Samuel Chase** as a first step in taking on the Court
 - Chase was not removed from his seat thus preserving the independence of the Court

- **Jefferson's Presidency: foreign policy issues**
- **Tripolitan War**
 - Barbary pirates from North Africa regularly captured U.S. merchant ships and held them for ransom
 - Pasha of Tripoli declared war on the U.S. in 1801
 - Jefferson increased the size of the U.S. Navy and sent it to Tripoli (modern-day Libya) to attack the pirates
 - After 4 years of warfare, Tripoli was forced to sign a treaty, although problems persisted with other pirates, off and on, for the next 10 years
- Napoleonic Wars between Britain and France
 - Jefferson sought neutrality for the U.S. and demanded that U.S. maritime rights be respected by the warring powers (Britain and France)
 - Britain continued to impress U.S. sailors and seize U.S. merchant ships
 - Britain's **order in council** (1806) required ships of neutral nations to stop in Britain first before continuing on to the European continent; ships that did not obey would be confiscated
 - Milan Decree (1807): In response, France claimed that any ship that first docked in Britain would be confiscated by the French navy.
 - *Chesapeake-Leopard Affair*, 1807: U.S. naval ship was attacked by a British ship after the U.S. captain refused to be boarded
 - Anti-British war hysteria swept through America
 - **Embargo Act** (1807): perhaps Jefferson's biggest mistake as president
 - In response to British and French hostility toward American shipping, the U.S. declared that it was stopping all exports from the U.S..
 - Republicans hoped that either British or French trade would thus be so badly damaged that U.S. shipping would receive more respect
 - New England Federalists vehemently opposed the embargo as shipping and trade was a major industry there
 - An economic depression occurred, yet forced Americans to rely increasingly on their own manufactures—this catalyzed the Industrial Revolution in America
 - Non-Intercourse Act replaced the Embargo Act in 1809

➤ **Jefferson's legacy**

- Maintained many Federalist programs (e.g. Hamilton's financial plan)
- Reversed some Federalist programs such as reducing the national debt, eliminating the excise tax, and pardoning those prosecuted by the Alien and Sedition Acts
- Sparked by the Louisiana Purchase, expansionism became a prime goal of Jeffersonians—an "agrarian empire"
- Creation of a democratic non-aristocratic government
- Total domination of Federalists by 1816
- Jefferson kept U.S. out of a damaging European war
- Victory over Barbary Pirates

➤ **War of 1812**

- Events leading up to war:
 - Impressment of U.S. sailors by British and incitement of Indians along the western frontier.
 - Orders-in-Council, 1807
 - **Embargo Act**, 1807: retaliation for British Orders-in-Council and French Berlin Decree
 - Chesapeake-Leopard incident, 1807
 - Napoleon's Continental System
 - **Non-Intercourse Act**, 1809—U.S. would trade with any country except Britain & France.
 - **Macon's Bill #2**, 1810—U.S. would trade with the country that first stopped attacking U.S. ships; Napoleon accepted though he didn't intend to honor the agreement
- **War Hawks** pushed President Madison into war with Britain
 - Young westerners and southerners who saw a war with Britain as an opportunity to repeat the glory of their fathers' generation
 - Opposed to Britain's support for Indian raids on America's western frontier, impressment of American sailors, and damages to American shipping
 - Saw Canada as a major prize for going to war against Britain
- **The War**
 - Major Battles:
 - Great Lakes: Oliver Hazard Perry defeated British forces
 - Washington D.C. burned by British troops
 - Battle of New Orleans, 1815, Andrew Jackson scored an impressive military victory
 - **Hartford Convention**, 1814: Federalists voiced their opposition to the war and were later perceived as traitors.
 - Most immediate cause for the death of the Federalist Party after 1816
 - **Treaty of Ghent**, 1815—ended War of 1812 based on the pre-war status quo
- Post-War Diplomacy
 - Secretary of State John Quincy Adams
 - **Rush-Bagot Treaty**, 1817 – disarmament along U.S.-Canadian Border
 - **Convention of 1818** – established U.S.-Canadian border along 49th parallel to Rocky Mts.
 - **Adams-Onis Treaty** (Florida Purchase Treaty), 1819
 - **Monroe Doctrine**, 1823

- Results of the War of 1812:
 - Britain no longer posed a threat to the U.S. in North America
 - Status quo with regard to territory; no mention of pre-war U.S. grievances
 - Increased nationalism in U.S., “Era of Good Feelings”
 - Rush Bagot Treaty of 1817 results in disarmament along U.S.-Canadian border
 - Beginning of industrial revolution--Embargo Act forced U.S. to produce own goods
 - U.S. now focused on westward expansion

War of 1812: “WHITEN” (knowing about the War of 1812 can help “whiten” your teeth!)

War Hawks

Hartford Convention, 1814

Impressment

Treaty of Ghent, 1815

Embargo Act, 1807

New Orleans

- **“Era Of Good Feelings”—1816-1824** (Presidency of James Monroe)
 - Nationalism after War of 1812 (e.g. Battle of New Orleans)
 - One-party rule by the Democratic-Republicans (Federalists died in 1816)
 - Americans begin looking westward now that the British and Indian threat is over
 - Rush-Bagot Treaty, 1817—disarmament along U.S.-Canadian border
 - Convention of 1818: Fixes US-Canada boundary from Great Lakes to Rocky Mountains
 - Florida Purchase Treaty, 1819
 - Clay’s “American System”: BUS, tariffs, internal improvements (BIT)
 - Monroe Doctrine, 1823
 - Was the “Era of Good Feelings” an appropriate term?
 - Panic of 1819
 - Missouri Compromise
 - Divisions over the 1816 tariff
 - Divisions over internal improvements
- **Development of Mass Democracy in Antebellum America**
 - Bill of Rights, 1791
 - **Jeffersonian Democracy:** government *for* the people
 - Reduces size and influence of the army (a Federalist stronghold)
 - Eliminates excise tax on Whiskey (because it is tough on western farmers)
 - Seeks an agrarian empire of yeoman farmers
 - **"New Democracy"** continues to emerge after **Panic of 1819**
 - New western states have few voting restrictions
 - Some Eastern states reduce voting requirements
 - Increase in voting among eligible voters: 25% in 1824; 50% in 1828; 78% in 1840!
 - Common folks want to end debtors' prisons and increased gov't control of the BUS
 - End of the **caucus**: states increasingly have voters elect electoral college members rather than state legislatures
 - Westward movement: cheap land that most people can afford

➤ **Jacksonian Democracy: “gov’t by the people” (New KNICKSS)**

New Democracy

- K**illing of the BUS
- N**ullification controversy
- I**ndian removal
- C**reation of 2-Party System
- K**itchen Cabinet (cabinet crisis; break with Jackson and Calhoun)
- S**poils system
- S**ectionalism

- **National nominating conventions** in 1832: National Republicans (forerunner of Whigs); Anti-Masonic Party
- Two-party system: **Whigs vs. Democrats**

Whigs (Clay)

- Supported by northern industrialists and merchants (wealthiest Americans)
- **Supported Clay’s “American System”**
- Sought to reduce the spoils system
- Southern states’ rights advocates angry at Jackson’s stand on nullification
- Evangelicals from Anti-Masonic party joined
- Later supported moral reforms: prohibition of alcohol and abolition of slavery
- Sought to use national gov’t to solve societies problems (over states’ rights issues)

Democrats (Jackson and Jefferson)

- Supported by the common people and machine politicians in the East
- States’ Rights – opposed to "American System"
- Favored spoils system
- Anti-monopoly—favored increased competition
- Believed federal gov’t should not be involved in people’s personal lives

- President Van Buren: **Independent Treasury System** (“Divorce Bill”)
- President Polk’s “Jacksonian” program (“Young Hickory”): **COIL**

California

Oregon

Independent Treasury System (revives Van Buren’s banking system)

Lower tariff (Walker Tariff, 1846)

- Third parties: Anti-Masons, Liberty, Free Soil, Know Nothings (all will join Republican Party by the 1850s)
- Development of workingmen's parties
- Women's suffrage movement: Seneca Falls in 1848
- However, blacks are disenfranchised in North except in New England
- Frederick Jackson Turner thesis: existence of cheap land in West results in a democratic frontier that eventually impacts the entire country

Major reform movements made possible by the rise of mass politics: (see pp. 28-29)

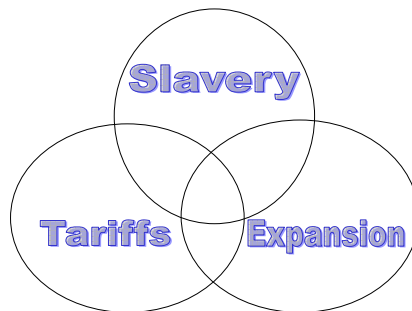
- Abolitionism
- Temperance
- Women's Rights
- Education (public)

➤ **Growth of American Nationalism**

- Louisiana Purchase, westward expansion
- **Battle of Tippecanoe**, 1811
- Rise of "**War Hawks**"
- **War of 1812**: "2nd War for Independence"
 - War heroes: Harrison wins Great Lakes; Jackson's Battle of New Orleans; Stephen Decatur
 - Francis Scott Key's "Star Spangled Banner"
- Election of 1816: last of Federalist candidates defeated
- "**Era of Good Feelings**" 1816-1824
 - One-party system – Republicans (formerly Democratic Republicans)
 - Few foreign threats after War of 1812; new focus on westward expansion
 - **Monroe Doctrine**, 1823
- **Westward expansion** including "Manifest Destiny" (see below)
- "**Young America**" -- President Pierce
 - Commodore **Matthew Perry** in Japan, 1853
 - Ostend Manifesto: American designs on Cuba
- Marshall Supreme Court decisions that strengthen national gov't: judicial nationalism
 - *Marbury v. Madison*, 1803 – Judicial Review
 - *Fletcher v. Peck*, 1810 – The Court invalidated a state law (Georgia's Yazoo Land sale)
 - *Martin v. Hunter's Lessee*, 1816: Supreme Court rejected "compact theory" and state claims that they were equally sovereign with the federal gov't.
 - *Dartmouth v. Woodward*, 1819: Court ruled states could not invalidate charters issued during the colonial period. Helped safeguard businesses from state control.
 - *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 1819: Ruled BUS was constitutional; states could not tax the bank.
 - *Cohens v. Virginia*, 1821: Supreme Court had right to review decisions by state supreme courts.
 - *Gibbons v. Ogden*, 1824 – Only Congress has the right to regulate interstate commerce
- Daniel Webster: "Union, one and inseparable" (Webster-Hayne debate, 1830)
- Growing economy: Transportation revolution (see below), "Market Revolution" (see below)
- Davy Crockett as the first national popular culture hero
- Nationalist Culture:
 - **Noah Webster's American English Dictionary**: Americans no longer were bound by the rules of "British" English
 - **McGuffey Readers**: taught millions of youngsters to read while instilling themes of morality, patriotism, and republicanism
 - **Knickerbocker Group**: focused on genuinely American themes
 - **Washington Irving**: *Legend of Sleepy Hollow*; Biography of George Washington
 - **James Fenimore Cooper**: *Leatherstocking Tales*; *Last of the Mohicans*

- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow: Paul Revere poem (glorified the famous ride prior to Lexington and Concord)
- Stephen Foster: songs conveyed American themes and culture
- Art
 - John Trumble: portrayals of important historical events in American history
 - **Hudson River School**: landscape painting movement that glorified America's natural scenery
- **Transcendentalism**: Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, Walt Whitman
- **Frederick Jackson Turner's thesis**: the existence of cheap, unsettled land in the west created a new society in the West that was nationalistic and democratic

➤ **Sectionalism: 1820-1860 "SET"**



- **"Era of Good Feelings"** is short lived: tariff, BUS and slavery issue become increasingly divisive
- **Missouri Compromise of 1820**
 - Tallmadge Amendment, 1819: northerners proposed adding Missouri as a state based on the gradual emancipation of slaves; this would eventually upset the sectional balance in Congress
 - Jefferson saw this as a "firebell in the night" concerning Southern rights
 - Provisions: Missouri became a slave state, Maine a free state, and slavery was prohibited north of the 36°30' line.
 - Result: Southerners begin voting as a unified bloc to protect slavery
- **Tariff issue**
 - "Tariff of Abominations" of 1828 infuriates Southerners
 - **John C. Calhoun**: *South Carolina Exposition* advocates nullification
 - **Webster-Hayne Debate** (1830): presents northern unionist views vs. southern nullification views
 - Jefferson Day Toast, 1830
 - Jackson: "The Union it must be preserved"
 - Calhoun: "The Union, *next* to our liberty, most dear!"
 - **Nullification Controversy of 1832**
 - South Carolina ordinance of secession
 - Jackson threatens to use the army
 - Clay's compromise
 - **Jackson's cabinet crisis** leads to Calhoun's resignation
 - Tariff issue most important
 - Peggy Eaton affair divided the cabinet
 - Calhoun becomes leading southern sectionalist (had been a unionist before 1832)

- **Texas** issue: Whigs oppose annexation in 1836 -- don't want another slave state
- **Regional Specialization** as a result of Industrial Revolution and Transportation Revolution
 - East increasingly industrialized; sought higher tariffs
 - South opposed to higher tariffs and increasingly defensive about slavery
 - West (the nation's "breadbasket") increasingly tied to East
- Anti-Abolitionism
 - **Gag rule:** 1836
 - Southerners pass law in Congress to ban abolitionist literature in Southern mail system
 - Underground railroad infuriates southerners
 - Southerners hate northern "personal liberty laws"
 - Reaction against Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
 - George Fitzhugh
- **Mexican Cession** (as a result of Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo)
 - Ralph Waldo Emerson: "Mexico will poison us"
 - **Wilmot Proviso**, 1848
 - California statehood raises secession threats among Southern "fire eaters"
 - Free Soil Party runs as third party in election of 1848
- **Compromise of 1850:** (PopFACT – see below)
 - Fugitive Slave Law becomes biggest source of sectional tension between 1850 & 1854
- Demise of the Whigs, 1852: two-party system weakened by increased sectionalism
- **Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854**
 - Overturns sacred 36-30' line of Missouri Compromise of 1820
 - Birth of Republican Party
 - "**Bleeding Kansas**"
- Southerner Preston Brooks canes northern abolitionist senator Charles Sumner, 1856
- **Dred Scott case, 1857:** declared the 36°30' provision of the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional; stripped all African-Americans of citizenship, and declared that slave owners were free to move to free territories with their slaves.
- **John Brown** raid on Harper's Ferry, 1859: some southern states began organizing militias
- **Election of 1860:** resulted in the election of Lincoln and the secession of seven southern states

Sectionalism and Causes of Civil War

<u>M</u> iss	Missouri Compromise, 1820
<u>N</u> ully	Nullification Controversy, 1832
<u>G</u> agged	Gag Rule, 1836
<u>W</u> hen	Wilmot Proviso, 1848
<u>C</u> lay's	Compromise of 1850
<u>K</u> angaroo	Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
<u>B</u> it	"Bleeding Kansas"
<u>D</u> umb	<i>Dred Scott</i> case, 1857
<u>J</u> ohn's	John Brown, 1859
<u>E</u> ar	Election of 1860

Compromise of 1850: “PopFACT**P**opular sovereignty in the Mexican Cession**F**ugitive Slave Law**A**bolition of slave trade in Washington, D.C. (note: it doesn’t END slavery there!)**C**alifornia enters as a free state**T**exas agrees to accept money in return for abandoning claims to New Mexico territory.**➤ Conflict Between State and Federal Sovereignty, 1810-1860****• Federal gains in power**

- Supremacy Clause in the Constitution: The Constitution is “the Supreme law of the land.”
- John Marshall’s Supreme Court decisions:
 - *Marbury v. Madison, 1803* – Judicial Review (note: Not in time period but significant as a precedent)
 - *Fletcher v. Peck, 1810* – The Court invalidated a state law (Georgia’s Yazoo Land sale)
 - *Martin v. Hunter’s Lessee, 1816*: Supreme Court rejected “compact theory” and state claims that they were equally sovereign with the federal gov’t.
 - *Dartmouth v. Woodward, 1819*: Court ruled states could not invalidate charters issued during the colonial period. Helped safeguard businesses from state control.
 - *McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819*: Ruled BUS was constitutional; states could not tax the bank.
 - *Cohens v. Virginia, 1821* – Supreme Court had right to review decisions by state supreme courts.
 - *Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824* – Only Congress has the right to regulate interstate commerce
 - Daniel Webster: argued many cases before the Court favoring federal power and ghost wrote several of Marshall’s decisions.
- Henry Clay’s “American System”: protective tariff of 1816 and 2nd BUS
- Nullification issue
 - Calhoun: *South Carolina Exposition and Protest*
 - Webster-Hayne debate, 1830
 - Nullification Crisis of 1832: Jackson threatened South Carolina if it nullified the tariff.

➤ States’ Rights

- **10th Amendment**: All powers not mentioned in the Constitution belong to the states.
- Jeffersonian and Jacksonian views of states’ rights; Calhoun also
- Madison, Monroe and Jackson veto federal funding of internal improvements
- 1830s: Southern states pass ban on abolitionist literature in Southern mails.
- Gag Rule, 1836-1844
- Jackson kills the BUS; Independent Treasury System under Van Buren (“Divorce Bill”) & Polk
- *Charles River Bridge* case, 1837: States given right to prevent monopolies for internal improvements
- Defeat of Wilmot Proviso, 1848
- Popular sovereignty in Mexican Cession and Kansas and Nebraska.
- Calhoun’s “concurrent majority” idea
- *Dred Scott* decision, 1857: slave owners could take slaves into the territories.

➤ **AGE OF REFORM: Antebellum America**

- Democratic reform due to Jacksonian Democracy (see above)
 - “New Democracy”: lower voting requirements
 - National nominating conventions (end to caucus system)

- **Second Great Awakening** reforms inspired by "perfectionism" (Puritan ideal)

○ Abolitionism	“<u>A</u>
○ Temperance	<u>T</u>otally
○ Women's suffrage	<u>W</u>icked
○ Education	<u>E</u>lephant
○ Mental institutions	<u>M</u>ade
○ Prison reform	<u>P</u>igs
○ Debtor's prisons	<u>D</u>evour
○ Wilderness Utopias	<u>W</u>orms”

- **Abolitionism**: most important & successful of the reform movements (see slavery section p. 39)
- **Temperance**
 - America as an "alcoholic republic"
 - **American Temperance Society**
 - **Neal Dow: *Maine Law, 1851***
 - T.S. Arthur's *Ten Nights in a Barroom and What I Saw There* (1854)
 - Results:
 - Reduction in drinking among women
 - Less per capita consumption of alcohol
 - Several states passed prohibition laws but most laws were eventually overturned
- **Women's Rights**
 - Issues:
 - Women were legally subject to their husbands
 - Husbands could beat their wives.
 - Feme covert: women could not own property or sue or be sued in court
 - Lack of suffrage
 - Traditional views of women's role: "**Republican Motherhood**"; "**cult of domesticity**": piety, purity and submissiveness; (Catharine Beecher), *Godey's Lady's Book*
 - **Seneca Falls Convention, 1848**
 - **Elizabeth Cady Stanton**, Lucretia Mott
 - **Susan B. Anthony**
 - Lucy Stone
 - Amelia Bloomer
 - Sarah Grimke
 - Overshadowed by slavery issue
 - Results
 - Increase in women admitted to colleges
 - Some states began allowing women to own property after marriage (end to *feme covert*)
 - Mississippi was the first state to do so in 1839

- **Education**
 - Public education
 - **Horace Mann**
 - Tax-supported public education triumphed between 1825 and 1850
 - Purpose: reinforce existing order in society and provide moral education
 - Workers increasingly demanded education for their children
 - Increased suffrage led to demands for improved education
 - Yet, by 1860, only about 100 secondary public schools; 1 million people illiterate
 - **Noah Webster; William McGuffey**
 - Lyceum movement (not really a reform movement)
 - Higher education
 - Creation of many small, denominational, liberal arts colleges, mostly in South and West
 - Women's schools in secondary education gained some respectability in 1820s.
 - **Emma Willard** est. in 1821, the Troy (NY) Female Seminary.
 - **Oberlin College** opened its doors to both men and women in 1837; and blacks.
 - Mary Lyon est. Mt. Holyoke Seminary in South Hadley, Mass.
 - **Dorthea Dix**: Fought for improvements in caring of mentally handicapped
 - 15 states created new hospitals and asylums as a result
 - Prison reform: rehabilitation instead of punishment
 - Men and women should be separated in prison; prisoners should not be denied religion
 - **American Peace Society**: sought to end war; foreshadowed collective security ideas of 20th century
 - Crimean War in Europe and Civil War killed the movement
- **Change in religion**
 - Second Great Awakening a reaction to liberalism: deism, Unitarianism, Transcendentalism
 - Fundamentalism/ born-again Christianity
 - **Circuit riders**--Peter Cartwright; **Charles Grandison Finney** (most important)
 - Camp meetings
 - "**Burned-over District**" (upstate New York)
 - **Mormons**
 - Adventists (Millerites)
 - Northern and southern churches split over slavery issue: Baptists, Methodists & Presbyterians
- **Wilderness Utopias**: sought to create perfect societies and escape from perceived corruption of society
 - **New Harmony**: formed in 1825 by Robert Owen
 - Communitarian society founded the first American kindergarten, the first free public school, and the first free public library
 - **Brook Farm**: founded in 1841 by group of transcendentalists in Massachusetts
 - Formed cooperative community with members working the common lands and devoting time to spiritual matters
 - Several well-known American authors lived there including Nathaniel Hawthorne.
 - **Oneida Colony**: founded in 1848 in New York and was more radical than most other societies
 - Believed the Second Coming of Christ had already taken place

- Sought a new form of perfectionism based on a new morality
- Practiced free love, birth control, and eugenic selection of parents to produce superior offspring
- Colony flourished for over 30 years largely due to its production of superior steel traps and the manufacturing of silver plates
- **Shakers:** Established a communistic society in Lebanon, New York
 - Longest-lived sect beginning in 1774; finally extinct in 1940
 - Established in U.S. by Mother Ann Lee
 - Opposed marriage and free love; new members were often orphans
 - Believed in sexual equality and celibacy
- Amana: founded in Iowa in 1855
 - Perfectionist communal society; believed in the imminent millennium (similar to Millerites)
- Mormons: considered by some to have created the most successful utopian society

➤ **“Market Revolution”: 1790-1860**

- Demographics
 - Population doubled every 25 years: over 30 million people in U.S. by 1860
 - Growth due to natural population growth
 - Massive immigration of Irish and Germans in 1840s & 1850s (Irish provided cheap labor; Germans became successful farmers in the Midwest.)
 - Chinese immigration in the West provided labor for mining and railroad building.
 - By 1860, 43 cities had population over 20,000; only 2 cities had that many in 1790
- Economic nationalism: America seeks to create a powerful, self-contained economy
- Henry Clay's "**American System**" (BIT)
 - 2nd Bank of the U.S. (**BUS**)
 - Tariffs:
 - **Tariff of 1816**, first protective tariff in U.S. history
 - 1828, "**Tariff of Abominations**"
 - Tariff of 1832 (nullification issue); Tariff of 1833 (Clay's compromise)
 - Internal improvements funded by federal gov't (shot down by Presidents Madison, Monroe and Jackson)
- **Industrial Revolution** (TRIC -- textiles, railroads, iron and coal)
 - **Samuel Slater:** "father of the factory system"; early factories used spinning jenny to spin thread
 - **Francis Cabot Lowell:** built first self-contained textile factory in Waltham, Massachusetts
 - "King Cotton" fed New England textile factories as result of cotton gin (1793)
 - **Lowell girls** (farmers' daughters) work textile factories (later replaced by Irish immigrants)
 - **Sewing machine** invented by Elias Howe in 1846 and developed further by Isaac Singer
 - Eli Whitney: **interchangeable parts** (important by 1850s)
 - Charles Goodyear: vulcanization of rubber
 - Significance:
 - Work moved from home to the factory
 - Growth of cities
 - Problems emerged as cities often unable to respond adequately to increased populations

- Increased social stratification
 - Men and women increasingly in "separate spheres" – **Cult of Domesticity**
 - Women's work often seen as superfluous and devalued
 - Craft workers (skilled workers) impacted adversely as new factories utilized unskilled labor
 - 1820, 1/2 the nation's industrial workers were under the age of 10.
 - Increase of labor unions
 - Workingmen's parties in 1840s: sought a 10-hour work day, higher wages, tolerable working conditions, public education for kids, and end to debtors' prisons.
 - ***Commonwealth v. Hunt, 1842***: state of Massachusetts ruled that labor unions were not illegal conspiracies as long as they were peaceful
- **Transportation Revolution**
- Desire of the East to tap the resources of the West
 - **Turnpikes** and roads
 - First turnpike built in 1790 (Lancaster)
 - **National Road** connected east with west (west Maryland to western Illinois); built between 1811 and 1852
 - **Steamboat** developed by **Robert Fulton** (1807) -- rivers now became two-way arteries
 - **Erie Canal** built in 1825: connected west with east economically
 - Emerging cities along Great Lakes: Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago
 - Many other canals built in the Great Lakes region
 - **Railroad** (most important transportation development)
 - B&O Railroad, 1828
 - All-terrain, all-weather transportation
 - By 1860, U.S. had 30,000 of railroad track laid; 3/4 in industrialized North
 - **Significance:**
 - **Creation of national market economy**
 - **Regional specialization**
 - **Westward movement**
- **Business**
 - Boston Associates: dominated textiles, railroad, insurance and banking industries in Massachusetts
 - **limited liability**: personal assets protected even if a corporation goes bankrupt
 - **General incorporation laws**: charters from states no longer needed; could be done by following legal guidelines
 - ***Charles River Bridge*** decision, 1837: important step in helping states reduce monopoly
 - **Telegraph** invented in 1844 by Samuel Morse: vastly improved communication
 - **Farming**
 - **John Deere's steel plow**: cut matted soils in the West
 - **Mechanical mower-reaper** developed by **Cyrus McCormick** in 1830s (did work of 5 men)
 - Transportation revolution allowed farmers to tap market in the East
 - Significance: Farming changed from subsistence to large-scale, specialized, cash-crop agriculture
 - Overproduction often led to lower prices

- **Regional Specialization**
 - East: center of Industrial Revolution; shipping; majority of people still worked on farms
 - South: "King Cotton"
 - West: "breadbasket" -- grain, livestock
- Panic of 1819, Panic of 1837, Panic of 1857

➤ **Immigration**

- Waves of immigrants came to America and fed the factories of the industrial revolution.
 - Irish immigrant women replaced the Lowell Girls who were demanding better wages and working conditions
 - Irish workers competed with African Americans in the North for the lowest-wage jobs
 - German workers worked in skilled and unskilled occupations in the North.
 - The population gap between North and South continued to widen
- **“Old Immigration”**: Part I (17th, 18th, and much of 19th century)
 - Consisted mostly of English immigrants in the 17th and 18th centuries
 - Some German and Irish immigrants as well
 - Scots-Irish immigrants came to the American frontier
- **“Old Immigration”**: Part II Flood of Irish and German immigration during the 1840s and 1850s
 - Irish Potato Famine was a major catalyst for Irish immigration in the 1840s
 - German immigration escalated after Revolutions of 1848 in Germany
- Irish immigrants tended to live in major eastern cities such as New York, Boston, and Philadelphia
 - Tended to work lower-wage, low skilled jobs
- Many German immigrants moved to the Midwest and established farming communities
 - Germans who lived in major cities tended to be skilled labors (e.g. carpenters, bakers, printers)
- **Nativism**
 - Nativist sentiment was largely aimed at Catholic Irish and Germans who Americans believed were more loyal to the pope in Rome than to American values
 - Resented large numbers of immigrants who voted for machine politicians in the 1850s
 - Crime soared and welfare programs at the local level became increasingly expensive
- **“Know-Nothings”** (American Party)
 - Represented the quintessential example of nativism in antebellum America
 - Replaced the Whig Party as the largest northern party prior to 1854 due to the collapse of the second-party system
 - Sought to reduce numbers of immigrants and lengthen the time required for naturalization, although these efforts were unsuccessful
 - Violence against immigrant voters was not uncommon during elections
 - Had the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) not galvanized the rise of the Republican party, the Know Nothing Party was on track to become the 2nd major party in the U.S.

➤ **Westward Expansion**

- Westward colonial expansion: Anglo-Powhatan War, Pequot War, King Philip's War, etc.
 - English settler's seek to remove or exterminate Indians
- Treaty of Paris, 1783: U.S. gets western lands all the way to the Mississippi River
- Treaty of Greenville, 1795: Ohio Valley is cleared of Native Americans
- **Louisiana Purchase**, 1803: Jefferson's desire for an agrarian empire
- **Battle of Tippecanoe**, 1811
 - Defeat of **Shawnee Confederacy** (led by **Tecumseh** and the Prophet)
 - Ohio Valley cleared of last of hostile Native Americans
 - War Hawks in west want more western lands (and Canada)
- Rush-Bagot Treaty, 1817: disarmament along the Great Lakes
- **Convention of 1818**: U.S.-Canadian border from Great Lakes to Lake of the Woods
- **Florida Purchase Treaty**, 1819 (Adams-Onis Treaty)
 - Andrew Jackson in Florida
 - First Seminole War
- **Missouri Compromise**, 1820: 3 provisions: Maine, Missouri, 36-30'
- Land Act of 1820 (and subsequent land acts) = smaller tracts of land available for cheaper price
- Black Hawk War, 1832 – Black Hawks removed in Illinois
- **Indian Removal Act**, 1830
 - *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, 1831
 - *Worcester v. Georgia*, 1832
 - **"Trail of Tears"**: Choctaw, Creek, Cherokee, Seminole
 - 2nd Seminole War

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Manifest Destiny" (1840s) [TOM = <u>T</u>exas, <u>O</u>regon, <u>M</u>exican Cession]
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- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Annexation of Texas by President Tyler, 1845 ○ President Polk seeks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ California ▪ Oregon territory ○ Oregon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oregon Trail: Jedediah Smith ▪ Willamette Valley became populated with thousands of westward U.S. settlers ▪ Oregon Treaty, 1846: 49th parallel established as border between U.S. and Canada to the Pacific Ocean. ○ California <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ U.S. desire for a gateway to Asia ▪ Slidell's mission to Mexico City ○ Mexican War: 1846-1848 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Border dispute: Nueces River vs. Rio Grande River ▪ Polk angry that Santa Anna won't sell California; asks Congress for declaration of war ▪ Zachary Taylor invades northern Mexico; wins Battle of Buena Vista ▪ Winfield Scott seizes Vera Cruz, takes Mexico City ▪ California taken by Generals Kearney, Fremont and Commodore Sloat ▪ Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848: Mexican Cession, California ○ Gadsden Purchase, 1853 (Southerners want transcontinental railroad in the South) ○ Alaska Purchase Treaty, 1867, William H. Seward |
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➤ SLAVERY ISSUE

- Cotton gin leads to "King Cotton" in the South
 - 57% of U.S. exports by 1860
 - 4 million slaves by 1860
- Southern society
 - 25% of white southerners owned slaves; 90% of slaveowners owned less than 20 slaves
 - Huge differences in wealth between planters and poor whites
 - Planter aristocrats dominated the South politically and economically
 - Mountain whites did not support slavery
 - About 250,000 free blacks (250k in North as well)
- The Three Souths
 - Border South: DE, KY, MD, MO; slaves = 17% of population
 - Middle South: VA, NC, TN, AK; slaves = 30% of population
 - Lower South: SC, FL, GA, AL, MI, LA, TX; slaves = 47% of population
- **Missouri Compromise of 1820:** "firebell in the night"
 - Tallmadge Amendment, 1819: proposal for gradual emancipation of slavery in Missouri
 - Provisions: Maine (free state), Missouri (slave state), no slavery north of 36-30' line
- Slave Revolts
 - Gabriel Prosser, 1800
 - Denmark Vesey, 1822: failed conspiracy would have been the largest slave revolt ever
 - **Nat Turner**, 1831: deaths of over 50 whites struck fear in southern slaveowners
- Abolitionism
 - Gradual emancipation? Jefferson: "We have a wolf by the ears"
 - **American Colonization Society:** founded Liberia to colonize American blacks to Africa
 - Consisted of northern Quakers and southern whites eager to end slavery
 - Second Great Awakening sparked the rise of the radical abolitionist movement after 1830
 - **William Lloyd Garrison**, *The Liberator*, 1831: seen as the beginning of the "radical" abolitionist movement; advocated that the North secede from the "wicked" South
 - American Anti-Slavery Society: Advocated immediate uncompensated abolition of slavery
 - Theodore Weld: *American Slavery As it Is*
 - **Wendell Phillips** -- "Abolitionism's Golden Trumpet"
 - Angelina and Sarah Grimke
 - Arthur and Lewis Tappan -- financed abolitionists
 - Elijah Lovejoy: abolitionist who was killed in 1837 and whose printing press was destroyed
 - African American abolitionists
 - David Walker: *Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World*, 1829 – violence to achieve emancipation.
 - Sojourner Truth: northern ex-slave from New York
 - "Ain't I a Woman" speech, 1851, supported women's rights
 - Martin Delaney: back-to-Africa movement
 - **Frederick Douglass:** greatest of the African American abolitionists.
 - Sought political means towards abolitionism rather than radical means
 - *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe became best-selling novel (up to that time)
 - Awoke millions of northern to the horrors of slavery
 - **Hinton Helper:** *The Impending Crisis of the South* (economic reasons; not moral reasons)

- **Underground Railroad: Harriet Tubman**
 - "Personal liberty laws" in northern states refused to help federal officials capture fugitive slaves.
 - *Prigg vs. Pennsylvania*, 1842: Court ruled states could not harbor fugitive slaves
- Abolitionists ultimately successful
 - Confiscation Acts, 1862; Emancipation Proclamation; 13th Amendment
- Pro-slavery apologists: **George Fitzhugh**
- Gag Rule, 1836 (eventually removed in 1844): banned any talk of emancipation in Congress
- Banning of abolitionist literature in Southern mails (begins in 1830s)
- **Wilmot Proviso**, 1848: sought to prevent spread of slavery in Mexican Cession (did not pass)
- Free Soil Party: emerge in 1840s as party against spread of slavery into the West
- **Compromise of 1850** (PopFACT)
 - **Fugitive Slave Law**; *Ableman vs. Booth*, 1859
- Expansionism under President Pierce spurred by desire for new slave territories
 - Ostend Manifesto: Southerners desire Cuba
 - Walker Expedition (1855-57): American group briefly took over Nicaragua
- **Kansas-Nebraska Act**, 1854
 - Birth of the Republican Party: response to elimination of 36°30 provision of Missouri Comp
- "Bleeding Kansas": mini-civil war erupted in Kansas between free-soilers and pro-slavers
- Brooks-Sumner Affair, 1856: Senator Sumner brutally beaten for his anti-southern speech
- **Dred Scott case, 1857**
- Lincoln-Douglas debates, 1858: firmly established Lincoln's free-soil position nationally while Douglass' "soft" support of popular sovereignty lost him support of the South for next election
- **John Brown** attacks Harper's Ferry, 1859: southern states began organizing militias to protect against northern aggression
- **Election of 1860**: Lincoln elected president with a minority of the popular vote
- Crittenden Amendment: sought to prevent secession of southern states by promising slavery south of the 36°30' line all the way to California
- South Carolina Ordinance of Secession, 1860: state seceded in response to Lincoln's election
 - Six other southern states followed shortly thereafter: MS, FL, AL, GA, TX, LA

Sectionalism and Causes of Civil War

<u>M</u> iss	Missouri Compromise, 1820
<u>N</u> ully	Nullification Controversy, 1832
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<u>B</u> it	"Bleeding Kansas"
<u>D</u> umb	<i>Dred Scott</i> case, 1857
<u>J</u> ohn's	John Brown, 1859
<u>E</u> ar	Election of 1860

- Major Battles of the Civil War:
 - Anaconda Plan: Union blockade designed to strangle the South
 - 1st Bull Run (1861)—1st land battle of Civil War
 - Shiloh—1st extremely bloody battle of the war (TN); Grant wins
 - Peninsula Campaign (1862): McClellan fails to take Richmond; Lee becomes commander
 - Antietam (1862): Lee fails to successfully invade Maryland; Lincoln issues Emancipation Proclamation
 - Gettysburg (1863): Military turning point of the war; Confederates never fully recover
 - Vicksburg (1863): Union gains control of Mississippi River
 - Grant’s Wilderness campaign and drive into Richmond: 1864-65
 - Appomattox Court House: Lee surrenders to Grant
- Diplomacy during Civil War
 - Secretary of State William H. Seward
 - **Trent Affair, 1862** –U.S. arrested two Confederate diplomats on a British ship.
 - **Alabama issue and Laird Rams**—U.S. demanded British cooperation in not helping Rebs.
 - **Charles Francis Adams**—U.S. ambassador to Britain who helped keep her neutral.
 - **Ultimatum to French in Mexico**, Maximilian—French forces left Mexico in 1867
 - **Purchase of Alaska, 1867** (“Seward’s Folly”)

➤ **Impact of the Civil War on American Society:**

- Social:
 - Abolition of slavery BUT
 - Blacks disenfranchised and segregated throughout the 19th century (and beyond)
- Economic foundation for late 19th century (see “AP History Makes Me Nauseous” below)
 - Pacific Railway Act, 1862 (transcontinental railroad)
 - National Banking Act, 1863
 - Morrill Tariff (increase)
 - Homestead Act, 1862
 - Morrill Land Grant Act
- Constitutional:
 - 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments
 - States could not leave the Union
- Political:
 - Military Reconstruction Act, 1867
 - Republicans dominated the White House for the next 50 years.
 - “Solid South”: Southern “Redeemers” eventually regained control of the South

Republican Agenda during the Civil War

A	Abolitionism
P	Pacific Railway Act
History	Homestead Act
Makes	Morrill Tariff
Me	Morrill Land Grant Act
Nauseous	National Banking Act

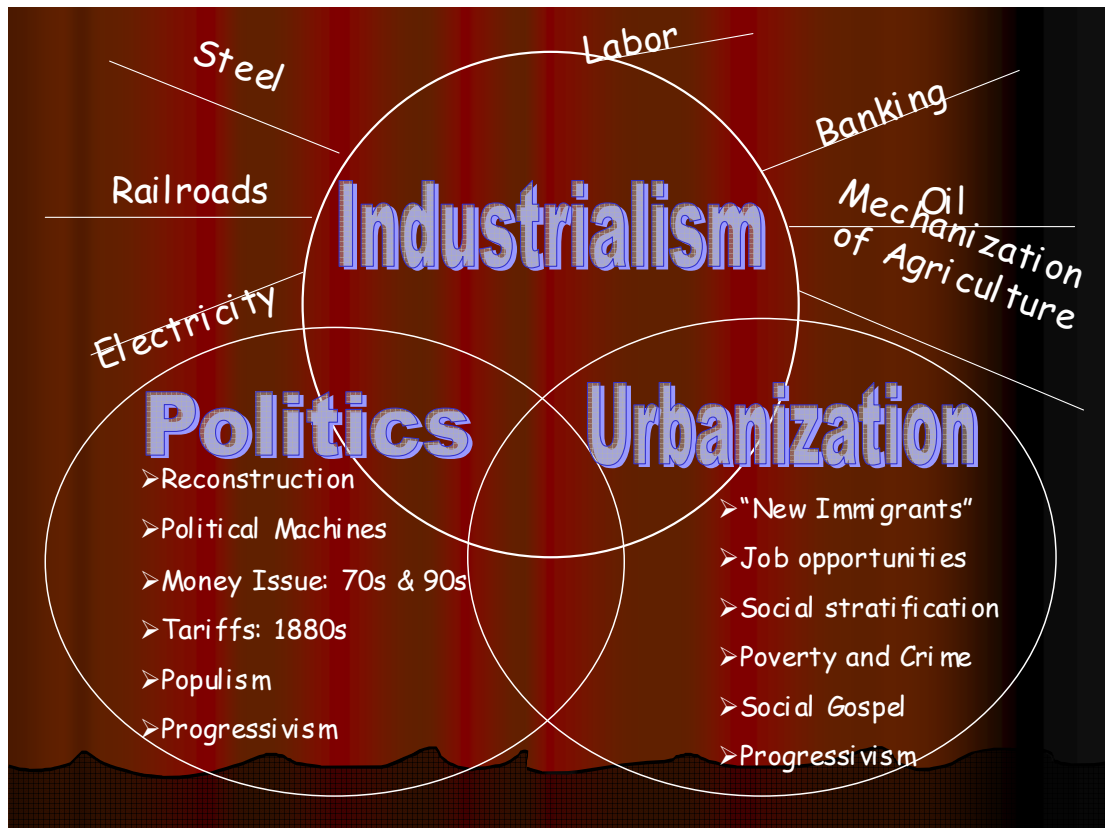
Reconstruction: 1865-1877

- Northern Republicans sought to reintegrate the former-Confederate states into the Union
- **Freedmen's Bureau** created to help former slaves adjust to life as freedmen
- **Military Reconstruction Act** (1867) placed southern states under martial law and forced states to ratify the 14th Amendment to be readmitted to the Union.
- **13th Amendment**: abolished slavery
- Civil Rights Act of 1866 sought to provide citizenship for freedmen; Republicans feared act might one day be overturned by Democrats
- **14th Amendment**: Provided citizenship to African Americans
- **15th Amendment**: Guaranteed voting rights for African Americans
- Civil Rights Act of 1875 sought to end segregation and discrimination in public places
 - Ruled unconstitutional by the *Civil Rights Cases* (1883)
- KKK terrorism reduced political influence of southern blacks (and white Republicans)
- **Compromise of 1877** ended Reconstruction
 - Northerners got their candidate, Rutherford B. Hayes, elected president
 - Southerners saw the Union Army removed from the last three Reconstruction states of Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina
 -

African Americans: 1877 to 1900

- Disenfranchisement: poll taxes, literacy tests, “grandfather clauses”
- “Jim Crow”—segregation in public facilities (especially in 1890s)
- Lynchings in 1890s was a response by white southern supremacists fears of increased African American political influence within the Populist party.
- **Booker T. Washington** (“**accommodation**”):
 - Advocated economic “self-help” among African Americans
 - Publically accepted segregation and disenfranchisement in return for whites allowing blacks to develop economically
 - Articulated these views in the “**Atlanta Compromise**” speech (1895)
- **Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)**: Supreme Court ruled that segregation (the “separate, but equal” doctrine) was constitutional
 - Some claim that Washington’s “Atlanta Compromise” speech paved the way for the Court’s decision
- **W. E. B. Du Bois**
 - Demanded immediate political equality for African Americans
 - **Niagara Movement** founded by Du Bois and included leading members of the African American community
 - “**Talented Tenth**”: Du Bois believed that the top 10% of the African American community needed to lead the other 90% in gaining economic and political opportunities
 - 1909, co-founded the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)**
 - Founded on the principles of the Niagara Movement
 - White progressives heavily involved in the organization

THE GILDED AGE



Contrasts in America 1875-1925

- Struggle characterized by democracy and equity vs. hierarchy and order
- In times of labor upheaval, “Americaness” determined by class (middle & upper classes)
- In times of war, “Americaness” determined by WASP loyalties.

<p><u>1875</u> Largely rural No electricity, telephones, etc. Immigration largely German, Irish and English Railroads dominated industry</p> <p>Beginning of unionism Little mass entertainment Few suburbs: most people lived in cities Nearly all educated professionals WASPs <i>laissez faire</i> beliefs large number of black male voters women did not vote years of great unrest: 1877, 1886</p>	<p><u>1925</u> Largely urban Electricity “New Immigration” –E. & S. Europe Finance capitalists dominated; automobiles Wall Street dominated world banking Large-scale unionism and political influence Mass entertainment Middle & Upper class lived in suburbs More diversity among professionals progressivism (esp. in city and state govt’s) few black male voters full suffrage great unrest: 1919</p>
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Causes of the 2nd Industrial Revolution

Republican Agenda during the Civil War

A	Abolitionism
P	Pacific Railway Act (most important cause for industrial growth)
H istory	Homestead Act
M akes	Morrill Tariff
M e	Morrill Land Grant Act
N auseous	National Banking Act

Industrialization

- By 1890s, U.S. became the most powerful economy in the world
- 2nd Industrialization characterized by: railroads, oil, steel, electricity, and banking (ROSE)
- Railroad industry stimulated other industries: steel, coal, oil, finance, etc.
 - Transcontinental railroad completed in 1869: **Central Pacific** and **Union Pacific**
 - **Cornelius Vanderbilt** pioneered steel tracks and dominated railroad traffic in the east
- Creation of Trusts:
 - **John D. Rockefeller, Standard Oil Trust**: horizontal integration in petroleum industry
 - **Andrew Carnegie**: vertical integration in the steel industry
 - **J. P. Morgan**: interlocking directorates
 - Philip Armour in meat industry
 - Duke family in tobacco industry
- **Gospel of Wealth**: Andrew Carnegie
 - Argued that wealthy people should give most of their wealth back to the community
 - As a result, universities, hospitals, libraries were created
 - Rejected direct aid to the poor
- Herbert Spencer: **Social Darwinism**: “Survival of the Fittest”
 - Charles Graham Sumner
 - Rev. Russell Conwell, *Acres of Diamonds*:
 - Myth of the self-made man (most people did not rise from rags to riches)
- **Horatio Alger**: children’s stories often preached “rags to riches.”
- Government Regulation
 - **Wabash case** 1886: states cannot regulate interstate commerce, only Congress can
 - **Interstate Commerce Act** (1887): sought to regulate interstate commerce (but lacked teeth)
 - **Sherman Antitrust Act** (1890): sought to prevent consolidation of trusts (too vague and weak)
 - Corporations used this act to crack down on labor unions who “restrained trade”

Impact of the 2nd Industrial Revolution on Society (ROSE: Railroad, Oil, Steel, Electricity)

- Urbanization – “New Immigrants” from southern and eastern Europe
 - Reaction:
 - Political machines sought to benefit from immigration by doing favors for immigrants in exchange for votes
 - Social Gospel and Settlement House movement sought to help immigrants by providing services that would help to “Americanize” them.
 - Nativists disliked immigrants and sought legislation to either reduce immigration or prevent naturalization and voting rights; prohibition was largely aimed at immigrants
 - Businesses welcomed new immigrants as a source of cheap labor and strike breaking
- Corruption in politics (“Gilded Age”); machine politics; Boss Tweed—Tammany Hall, Grant’s presidency
- Social Darwinism (“survival of the fittest”)
- “Gospel of Wealth”: Andrew Carnegie
- Social Gospel Movement: American Red Cross, Clara Barton; Settlement House Movement; Salvation Army
- Rise of union movement: Knights of Labor; American Federation of Labor
- Increased popularity of socialism
- Farmers rise against the perceived abuses of industrialism: Populist movement

Gilded Age Politics

- Compromise of 1877 ends Reconstruction: Republican candidate Hayes wins the election in return for some southern governments no longer being supervised by the federal government
- Corruption
 - Grant’s presidency: Whiskey Ring, Fiske & Gould corner gold market, Credit Mobilier, Secretary of War Belknap pockets funds illegally
 - Machine politics: Boss Tweed – Tammany Hall; “honest graft”
- Reformers: Liberal Republican Party (1872) sought to clean up the corruption in politics; included political cartoonist Thomas Nast
- Major issues:
 - 1870s: money issue (“Crime of 1783”); Greenback Labor Party, 1878
 - 1880s: Tariff issue – major issue separating two parties (Cleveland tries to lower tariff in 1887 and it costs him the presidency in 1888)
 - 1890s: money issue – silver vs. gold; Populist Party in 1892; William Jennings Bryan in 1896
- Depressions: Panic of 1873; Panic of 1893

Culture in Industrial Age:

- Literature: realism (e.g. Stephen Crane, Mark Twain)
- Critics of society prior to 1900:
 - **Henry George, *Progress and Poverty***: advocated a 100% tax on wealth after a certain level (real estate values, for example)
 - **Henry Demarest Lloyd -- *Wealth against Commonwealth*** (1894): criticized Standard Oil
 - **Thorstein Veblen -- *The Theory of the Leisure Class*** (1899): criticized the nouveau riche
 - **Jacob A. Riis -- *How the Other Half Lives*** (1890): exposed the dirt, disease, vice, and misery of the rat-infested New York slums (heavily influenced TR)
 - **socialists**: criticized exploitation of workers by capitalists (e.g. factory owners)
- Journalism: yellow journalism (Pulitzer and Hearst); muckraking during Progressive Era
- Philosophy: pragmatism (William James); Gospel of Wealth; Social Darwinism; Social Gospel
- Victorian middle class values: “new morality”, Comstock Laws (1873)

Unionization: “3 big unions; 3 big strikes” for the late-19th century

- Civil War creates a shortage of workers, increased demand for labor, and a stimulus to increased unionization
- Panics of 1873 and 1893 will have a devastating impact on labor unions
- **National Labor Union, 1866**: 1st major labor union in U.S. history (killed by Panic of 1873)
- **Great Railroad Strike, 1877**: President Hayes sends troops to crush the strike
- **Knights of Labor**, Terence Powderly: “One Big Union”; Haymarket Square Bombing (1886)
 - Sought the creation of a cooperative socialist commonwealth; focused less on “bread and butter” issues
 - Haymarket Square Bombing in 1886 effectively killed the Knights as they were unfairly associated with anarchism, communism and radicalism
- **American Federation of Labor (AFL), Samuel Gompers**: skilled workers; pro-capitalism
 - Focused on “bread and butter” issues such as increased wages, shorter work days and improved working conditions.
 - “8 hours for work, 8 hours for rest, 8 hours for what we will”
- **Homestead Steel Strike, 1890**: Pennsylvania sends troops to crush the strike
- **Pullman Strike, 1894**: President Cleveland sends troops to crush the strike
- Anthracite coal strike, 1902: T. Roosevelt seeks fair settlement between owners & workers
- *Lochner v. New York*, 1905: Court overturned law limiting bakers in NY to 60-hours per week.
- *Muller v. Oregon*, 1908: Court upheld law limiting women to 60 hours per week. Brandeis used social studies evidence (“Brandeis Brief”) to show adverse impact of long work hours for women
- *Danbury Hatters case*: Court ruled hat union violated Sherman Anti-Trust Act by restraining trade
- Clayton Anti-Trust Act, 1913: recognized labor unions’ right to exist (if peaceful)
- Increased popularity of socialism among unskilled workers
 - 1912: high point of socialist movement (6% of total vote)
 - International Workers of the World, “Wobblies”: radical socialist workers who hurt the union cause
- 6,000 strikes during World War I (due to inflation)
- 1919: **Red Scare**
 - Seattle General Strike; Boston Police Strike; John Lewis’s United Mine Workers (UMW)

- Resulted in anti-union sentiment and Palmer Raids
- By early 1920s, the union movement was significantly weakened

Urbanization

- Between 1875 and 1920 America changed from a rural nation to an urban one
- Urbanization stimulated by large number of industrial jobs (and white collar jobs) available
 - New occupations for women: clerks, typists, telephone operators
- Department stores forced many smaller stores out of business
- “New Immigration” contributed dramatically to urbanization (also, German & Irish immigration)
 - 24 million immigrants came to America between 1880 and 1930
- Urban revivalism: Dwight Moody (seeks to restore Protestantism in the face of growing Catholicism and Modernism (belief in reconciling Bible and Darwin)
- Social Gospel Movement: led by Walter Rauschenbusch and Washington Gladden
 - American Red Cross, Clara Barton (Salvation Army)
 - Settlement House Movement: Jane Addams and Lillian Wald (& Florence Kelley)
- Skyscrapers: John L. Sullivan; Brooklyn Bridge, John Roebling

Impact of the “New Immigration”

- Millions of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe flocked to America’s eastern cities
 - German and Irish immigration (“old immigration”) remained high; by 1900, German-Americans were the largest European group in America
 - Southern and eastern Europeans came with different languages, religions (e.g. Eastern Orthodox, Jewish), and cultures
- Political machines worked to support and quickly naturalize immigrants to gain loyalty.
 - Found apartments, work, and other necessities for immigrant families
 - In return, “New Immigrants” overwhelmingly voted for political machines
- Social Gospel: Walter Rauschenbusch, Washington Gladden, Dwight L. Moody, Billy Sunday
 - Salvation Army: provided direct aid to the poor
 - Red Cross (Clara Barton): provided medical care for those who could not afford doctors
- Settlement House Movement: Jane Addams; Lillian Wald
 - Provided child care, facilities for celebrations, language classes, and other services to immigrant families
 - Underlying motive was to “Americanize” or assimilate immigrants
- Nativists sought to restrict New Immigration:
 - American Protective Association: anti-Catholic
 - Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882
 - Led to powerful nativist interests in the 20th century: KKK; Immigration Act of 1921, National Origins Act of 1924
- Large businesses often supported immigration as a cheap supply of labor during the 2nd Industrial Revolution
- “New immigrant” labor often viewed as a threat by organized labor since immigrants were used as “scabs” and/or were willing to work for lower wages than unions bargained for
- Mexican immigration to the American southwest exploded after the Mexican Revolution in 1910

The “New South”

Economics:

- **Henry Grady**, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution* (newspaper), challenged the South to industrialize and modernize.
- Major challenges to southern industrialization: predominantly rural society, lack of capital, little technological innovation, northern dominance in banking and technology.
- Some industrial gains occurred
 - Textile industry emerged in the Carolinas and Georgia
 - Coal mining emerged along the Appalachian Mountain range
 - James B. Duke built a cigarette trust in North Carolina (American Tobacco Co.)
 - Iron and steel production in Birmingham, Alabama
 - Northern interests (e.g. Carnegie and Morgan) came to dominate ownership in iron & steel
 - Thousands of miles of railroad tracks built (though half was owned by northern businesses)
 - Railroads charged higher rates for southern manufactured goods than raw materials
- Cotton industry developed (NC, SC, GA, AL)
 - Vertical integration of cotton industry by large wealthy southern interests
 - Number of cotton mills increased dramatically (“move the mill to the cotton”)
 - Mill towns developed (workers often forcibly tied to the mills)
 - White workers received wages 30-50% less than New England mill workers
- Results
 - 1900: Southern manufacturing remained at 10% of national level (same as 1860)
 - Per capita income in the South was 60% of national average
 - Average income in the South was only 40% of income in the North
 - Sharecropping still dominated southern agriculture by 1900 (black and white tenant farmers accounted for 70% of southern farmers)
 - South was still largely dependent on the North for banking resources and manufactured goods

Politics

- Despite Northern Republican attempts at political Reconstruction for the benefit of freedmen in the South, African Americans ultimately remained at the mercy of white southern Democrats
- The “**Solid South**” emerged after 1877, with the Democratic party firmly in control
- “**Redeemers**,” many who were former Confederates, dominated southern politics
- Most African Americans were disenfranchised by 1900 due to poll taxes, literacy tests, and grandfather clauses
- Civil Rights Act of 1875 (had outlawed segregation in public places) was overturned by the Supreme Court in the *Civil Rights Cases*, 1883
- *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1893) upheld segregation based on the “separate but equal doctrine”
- Rise of the Populist party as a rival of the Democratic party in the South concerned white supremacists (blacks supported the Populists) such as “Pitchfork” Benjamin Tillman in SC.
- 1890s saw a dramatic increase in **lynching** of African Americans as a means of reducing their voting power and increasing segregation.

The West

- Impact of the transcontinental railroad on American society
 - Indian Wars
 - Horrific violence occurred when U.S. forces encountered Native American groups
 - **Chivington Massacre**: a group of Indians were massacred by U.S. forces for robbing stagecoaches that had actually been robbed by another band of Indians.
 - **Battle of Little Big Horn**: Sioux led by **Crazy Horse** wiped out **General George Custer's** army in 1876
 - **Nez Perce** undertook a long march to escape from federal forces but failed to reach Canada and were subdued
 - **Apache** in the southwest put up stiff resistance to U.S. forces and often escaped into Mexico to elude capture
 - By 1890, most Native Americans came subject to the **reservation system**
 - **Helen Hunt Jackson, *A Century of Dishonor*** (1886): Chronicled the horrible treatment of Native Americans by the federal government during the 19th century
 - Reformers were influenced by the book and sought to “Americanize” the Indians for their own good
 - **Dawes Severalty Act, 1887**: assimilation
 - **Allotment system** offered individual tracts of land to Indian families who were willing to move off of reservations
 - Indian children were often required to attend boarding schools where they were assimilated and discouraged from practicing their Indian culture
 - **Wounded Knee, 1890**: last conflict between free Amerindians and U.S. gov't
 - Ghost dance had been banned by the U.S. government on reservations. A massacre occurred at Wounded Knee when the army opened fire on ghost dancers.
 - Westward movement
 - 1890, Superintendent of the Census declares there is no longer a discernable frontier line
 - Three western frontiers: stimulated by the transcontinental railroad
 - Farming: Homestead Act, land sales from railroads
 - Mining: Nevada, Colorado
 - Cattle Ranching: “long drive,” cowboys, barbed wire
- The farm as a factory: new machinery, corporations, tenant farming (sharecropping)
- Plight of the farmer leads to increased political activity: Farmers' Alliances and Populist Party
 - Farmers gouged by discriminatory railroad practices: long haul, short haul; pools
 - Sought inflationary measures to lower value of their loans and increase prices for their goods

Farmers become political:

- The “**Grange**”
 - Primary objective was to stimulate minds of farmers by social, educational, and fraternal activities such as picnics, music, and lectures
 - Later developed cooperatives for agricultural producers and consumers
- ***Munn vs. Illinois*** (1877): Supreme Court ruled a “granger law” that private property becomes subject to regulation by gov’t when the property is devoted to the public interest.
- ***Wabash case*** (1886) effectively overturned *Munn* decision by stating that Congress, not the states, could regulate interstate commerce (i.e. railroad companies)
- **Greenback Labor Party** (1878): Combined inflationary appeal of the earlier Greenbackers with a program for improving conditions for laborers
- Farmer’s Alliances: In north and south began organizing in 1880s, increasingly voicing discontent (Three “Alliances”: Northwestern, Southern, & Colored)
 - Like Grangers, sponsored social events, active politically, organized cooperatives, sought heavy regulation of railroads and manufacturers.
 - Demanded subtreasury plan; when that failed it led to formation of Populist Party
- **Populist Party (People’s Party)**
Important leaders: James B. Weaver, Mary K. Lease, Ignatius Donnelly, “Sockless” Jerry Simpson

Omaha Platform, 1892: “Fried Green Gummy-bears Invade Really Really Silly People”

- Free Silver at 16:1: Does not succeed
- Graduated income tax: Becomes realized in the Underwood Tariff Bill of 1913
- Gov’t ownership of railroads: eventually gov’t regulates railroads (Hepburn Act of 1906)
- Initiative, Referendum & Recall: become part of La Follette’s “Wisconsin Experiment”
- Subtreasury system realized during Wilson’s presidency, 1916
- Postal savings banks: becomes realized in 1915
- Extension of credit to farmers: realized in future gov’t programs to loan \$ to farmers.

- Election of 1892: Populists gain a million votes for candidate James B. Weaver
- Segregation and disenfranchisement of African Americans in the 1890s due to fears by white southern Democrats of African American participation in Populist politics.
- Election of 1896: Populists absorbed into Democratic party led by William Jennings Bryan
 - Democrats want unlimited coinage of silver: Bryan’s “Cross of Gold” speech
 - Republicans seek gold standard (some silver)
 - Defeat of Democrats spells end of Populist movement and farmer withdrawal from political process

AMERICA AS A WORLD POWER (INCLUDES IMPERIALISM)

- Impulses for U.S. imperialism:
 - Desire for new markets and raw materials
 - “Expand or explode”: Fear that the depression of the 1890s showed that America had reached its economic limits and now needed to expand
 - Desire to compete with Europe for overseas empires
 - **Alfred Thayer Mahan:** *Influence of Sea Power on History* (1890) – advocated the buildup of a new steel modern navy
 - **Social Darwinism:** belief in “survival of the fittest” and the superiority of American/Anglo-Saxon culture
 - Yellow Journalism: propaganda that favored aggressive expansionism
 - Desire to enforce the Monroe Doctrine (starting with France leaving Mexico in 1867)
- **“Pan-Americanism”:** first Pan-American conference held in 1889
 - Opened door for future improved relations with Latin America
 - Organized by U.S. secretary of state James G. Blaine
- **Samoan Crisis, 1889**—U.S. and Germany quarreled over territory in Samoa
 - U.S. gained port of Pago Pago.
- **Venezuela Boundary Dispute, 1895-96**
 - U.S. demanded Britain accept an internationally-agreed-upon border, or face war.
 - Britain’s acceptance of the U.S.-brokered agreement constituted a significant boost to the **Monroe Doctrine**.
- **Hawaii, Queen Lilioukalani**—Overthrown by white planters; Cleveland refused to annex Hawaii.
- **Spanish American War, 1898** (“Splendid Little War”): US gets Hawaii, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Guam
 - “Yellow Journalism”: Hearst & Pulitzer fuel public anger toward Spain
 - Sinking of the *Maine*
 - Teller Amendment, 1898: U.S. will guarantee Cuban independence once the war is over.
 - **Platt Amendment, 1902:** Guaranteed Cuba would be dominated by U.S.
 - Philippine insurrection after the war, Emilio Aguinaldo
 - **Anti-Imperialist League:** opposed conquest of the Philippines
 - Notables included Mark Twain and William James
 - Argued that U.S. imperialism compromised America’s moral standing in the world
- **Open Door Policy (1899):** Sought to give U.S. and other western countries access to China.
 - Secretary of State John Hay (McKinley)
 - **Boxer Rebellion, 1900:** U.S. helped defeat Chinese anti-foreigner “Boxers.”
- **Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine (“Big Stick Policy”)**
 - **Venezuela Crisis, 1902**—TR issued Corollary & U.S. became “Policeman” of Western Hemisphere; aimed to keep Europeans out of Latin America.
 - Caribbean: U.S. troops sent to Dominican Republic (1905) and Cuba (1906)

- **Panama**
 - **Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, 1901**—Britain agreed to let U.S. fortify isthmian canal; reversed Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850.
 - **Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty, 1903**—U.S. gained right from Panama to build canal.
 - **“Gunboat Diplomacy”**—U.S. tore Panama away from Colombia to build canal; U.S. then dominated Panama.
- Treaty of Portsmouth (1905) ends Russo-Japanese War; TR gets Nobel Prize (1906)
- **“Dollar Diplomacy”: President Taft**
 - Support U.S. foreign policy w/ U.S. \$; U.S. gov’t supports U.S. investors through foreign policy.
 - Under Taft, U.S. troops sent to Cuba, Honduras, Dominican Republic and Nicaragua (1912)
- **Wilson: “Moral Diplomacy”**
 - U.S. troops sent to Haiti in 1915—Despite Wilson’s anti-imperialism rhetoric
 - Jones Act of 1916—Philippines became a U.S. territory; step toward independence in future
 - Jones Act of 1917—Puerto Ricans became citizens
 - **U.S. intervention in Mexico:** Vera Cruz, Huerta, Pancho Villa

Relations with Japan

- **“Gentleman’s Agreement”**—S.F. School Board agrees to teach Japanese children; Japan agrees to reduce Japanese immigration to U.S.
- **“Great White Fleet”, 1907**
- **Root-Takahira Agreement (1908)**—U.S. & Japan agreed to uphold Open Door in China
- **Lansing Ishii Agreement (1917)**—U.S. & Japan again reiterated Open Door; aimed at keeping Germans from dominating region during WWI.

Monroe Doctrine

- U.S. forces France out of Mexico in 1867
- Pan-Americanism
- Spanish American War?
- Venezuela Boundary Dispute, 1895-96
- Roosevelt Corollary
 - Venezuela Crisis, 1902
 - Dominican Republic, 1905
 - Cuba, 1906

PROGRESSIVE ERA: c. 1889-1920

S illy	Socialism (anti)
P urple	Political machines (anti)
T urkeys	Trusts (anti)
C an't	Child Labor (anti)
C hase	Conservation
V ery	Voting reform
W hite	Working/living conditions
C hickens	Consumer protection
W hile	Women's suffrage
F ighting	Federal Reserve System
P ink	Prohibition of Alcohol
I guasas	Income Tax (progressive/graduated)

- Similarities and differences compared to Populists
 - Populists are rural (often poor); Progressives are middle to upper-middle class
 - Populists desire gov't ownership of railroads and banks; Progressives see this as "socialist"
 - Populists desire inflationary money policies; Progressives see this as irresponsible
- Many Populist programs do carry forward and ultimately embraced by Progressives: railroad legislation (1903 % 1906), income-tax (1912), expanded currency and credit structure (1913 & 1916), direct election of Senators (1913), initiative, referendum and recall, postal savings banks (1916), subtreasury plan (1916)
- Progressives are predominantly middle class to lower-upper-class WASPs
- Progressives sought to restore America to earlier period of less monopoly, increase efficiency of gov't, and stem the tide of socialism
- Progressive social activists sought eliminate child labor, improve working conditions for women and men, gain female suffrage
- **Jane Addams** and **Lillian Wald**: Settlement House Movement
- **Florence Kelley**: campaigned against child labor, female exploitation, and consumer protection
- Progressive analysts in universities believed society can be improved scientifically: Lester Ward, Richard Ely, Charles Beard, John Dewey
- Socialists were reformers *but not* progressives in the eyes of mainstream progressives
 - **Eugene Debs** led Socialist party; gained 6% of popular vote in 1912
 - Some labor unions representing unskilled workers looked for socialist solutions: gov't control of railroads and banks
 - Radical socialists like IWW ("Wobblies") used violence and sabotage; eventually targeted by gov't during WWI under Espionage Act; many arrested, some deported;
 - Compromised integrity of more moderate socialist movement
- Palmer Raids in 1919-20 cracked down on communists, socialists and anarchists

➤ **Muckrakers** after 1900

- Magazines: McClure's, Cosmopolitan, Collier's, Everybody's
 - **Lincoln Steffens** -- *Shame of the Cities* (1902): detailed corrupt alliance between big business and municipal gov't
 - **Ida M. Tarbell** -- published devastating expose on Standard Oil Co.
 - Detailed Rockefeller's ruthless tactics to crush competition (including her own father)
 - Standard Oil trust was broken up as result in 1911
- **Upton Sinclair** -- *The Jungle* (1906): graphic depictions of the unsanitary conditions in the packing plant sparked a reaction to the meat industry and led to eventual regulation under TR.
- **David G. Phillips** -- "**The Treason of the State**"; Charged that 75 of 90 senators did not represent the people but rather the trusts and the railroads. Caused TR to label him and others "muckrakers"
- **John Spargo** -- *The Bitter Cry of the Children* (1906): Exposed the abuses of child labor
- **Ray Stannard Baker** -- *Following the Color Line* (1908): Attacked the subjugation of America's 9 million blacks, & their illiteracy
- **Frank Norris** -- *The Octopus* (1901) and *The Pit* (1903): Saga of the stranglehold of the railroad and corrupt politicians on California wheat ranchers.
- **Theodore Dreiser**: *The Financier* (1912) and *The Titan* (1914): Pessimistic novels focused on the economic hardships faced by the poorest and most exploited Americans.

➤ **Progressive Movement**: predominantly middle to lower-upper-class WASPs

- Progressive analysts believe society can be improved scientifically: Lester Ward, Richard Ely, Charles Beard. John Dewey
- Anti-Political machines:
- Galveston, TX—commission system & city manager system; Australian ballot; LaFollette's "Wisconsin Experiment": initiative, referendum, recall direct election of senators (17th Amendment); direct primary
- Anti-Trusts: Anthracite Coal Strike, 1902; Bureau of Labor and Commerce, Northern Securities case, 1902; Standard Oil case, Hepburn Act (1906); Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914); Underwood Tariff Bill (1913), Federal Trade Commission (1914)
- Living conditions: Settlement Houses (Jane Addams, Lillian Wald);
- Women's suffrage: 19th Amendment; Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul; Jeannette Rankin
- Prohibition of Alcohol: Women's Christian Temperance Union, Francis Willard; Anti-Saloon League; WWI; 18th Amendment; Volstead Act (1920)
- Labor reform: *Muller v. Oregon*, 1908; child labor laws in states were Progressive's greatest triumph; Workingmen's Compensation Act (1916); Adamson Act (1916)
- Consumer protection: Meat Inspection Act, 1906; Pure Food and Drug Act, 1906
- Conservation: Newlands Reclamation Act, 1902; national parks; Bureau of Mines
- Economic Reform: Federal Reserve Act (1913); Federal Highway Act (1916)
- Education: John Dewey, "Learning by doing"
- Health: Rockefeller Foundation eradicates ringworm (in the South)

Robert La Follette's "Wisconsin Experiment" -- "DIG CID"

Direct election of Senators; Initiative, referendum, recall; Gov't regulation of public utilities; Civil service reform; Income tax; Direct primary

Theodore Roosevelt: 3 “Cs” –

Control of Corporations: Anthracite Coal Strike (1902), Northern Securities Co. (1902)
Dept. of Commerce and Labor; Bureau of Corporations

Consumer Protection: Meat Inspection Act, 1906; Pure Food and Drug Act, 1906

Conservation: : Newlands Reclamation Act, 1902; national parks

Woodrow Wilson: 3 “Ts” –opposed to “triple wall of privilege” Tariffs, Tbank monopoly, & Trusts

“**CUFF**”: Clayton Antitrust Act, Underwood Tariff, Federal Reserve Act,
Federal Trade Commission

WORLD WAR I

- America was officially neutral during much of the war, though U.S. ships were at times harassed by British and German ships
- Causes of American entry into the war:
 - German attacks on neutral or civilian shipping:
 - **Lusitania** (1915): sinking of British passenger liner turned American public opinion firmly against Germany (128 Americans were on board)
 - **Sussex pledge** (1916): Germany agreed to halt attacks so long as U.S. convinced Britain to lift its blockade (U.S. was unsuccessful)
 - **Zimmerman Note**, 1917: Germany sought a military alliance with Mexico against the U.S.
 - **Unrestricted submarine warfare** (1917): most important reason for U.S. entry into war
- Wilsonian idealism was used to sell the war to Americans
 - Aims: “make the world safe for democracy”; “a war to end all wars”
 - **Creel Committee**: propaganda organization sold the war to Americans
- **Fourteen Points**: Wilson’s plan to end WWI – very idealistic and progressive
 - Proposals included freedom of the seas, self-determination for large ethnic minorities in Europe, reduced armaments, and the creation of an international collective security organization for peace (which became the League of Nations)
- Mobilization
 - **War Industries Board**: coordinate use of natural resources with military
 - Conscription: draft enacted; unlike the Civil War, draftees could not purchase substitutes
 - Bond drives were organized to encourage citizens to loan money to the gov’t for the war
 - **Herbert Hoover’s** leadership of the Food Administration and **voluntary compliance**
 - War Labor Board: played a role in mediating labor disputes between labor and industry
 - Role of women increased for the war effort; factory work, tending businesses, etc.
- Dissent
 - Approximately 340,000 draft dodgers escaped military conscription
 - Many strikes (approximately 6,000) occurred due to high inflation during the war
 - **Espionage Act (1918)** and **Sedition Act** used to crack down on opposition to war
 - IWW “Wobblies” were major target of gov’t
 - **Schenck v. U.S** (1919).: Supreme Court upheld the Espionage Act
 - WWI represented the largest attack on civil liberties in U.S. history
 - Intense nativism occurred, in part inspired by Wilson’s ideas of “100% Americanism”
- **Versailles Treaty** (1919) failed to include most of Wilson’s 14 Points; U.S. Senate didn’t ratify the **League of Nations** (Wilson’s biggest failure)

➤ **WWI's Impact on American Society**

- **19th Amendment:** Women earn right to vote (played a major role in the war effort)
- **Prohibition** (sacrifice during war made drinking alcohol unpatriotic)
- **“Great Migration”:** millions of blacks migrate to the north from the south (leads to **Harlem Renaissance** in the 1920s)
- **Inflation during the war** triggers huge strikes during and after the war: Seattle, Boston Police, steel industry
- **“Red Scare”** as a result of Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 and radicalism in U.S. (fear of communism, anarchy, radical labor unions, etc.) – Palmer Raids
- **“Red Summer”:** race riots when returning white veterans compete with blacks for jobs.
- Increased **nativism** (results in immigration acts of 1921 and 1924); much anti-German sentiment during the war
- Farmers experience prosperity during war; when Europe recovers, farmers suffer depression
- U.S. emerges as world's #1 creditor nation; growth leads way to economy of “Roaring 20s”
- Democrats and Wilson suffer major defeat in 1920 (Harding talks of **“normalcy”**)
 - Americans are tired of Progressivism and sacrifice.
 - 1920s emerge as most conservative political era of the 20th century

IMPACT OF WORLD WAR I ON AMERICAN SOCIETY

<u>R</u> evolted	Red Scare, 1919
<u>R</u> epublicans	Return to Isolationism
<u>V</u> oted	Volunteerism
<u>N</u> o	Nativism increased
<u>M</u> aking	Migration of African-Americans to the North
<u>W</u> ilson's	Women's roles increased
<u>E</u> uropean	Economic growth
<u>P</u> eace	Prohibition of Alcohol
<u>C</u> rumble	Civil liberties violated
<u>M</u> iserably	Millions of Americans fought in Europe

➤ **1920s**

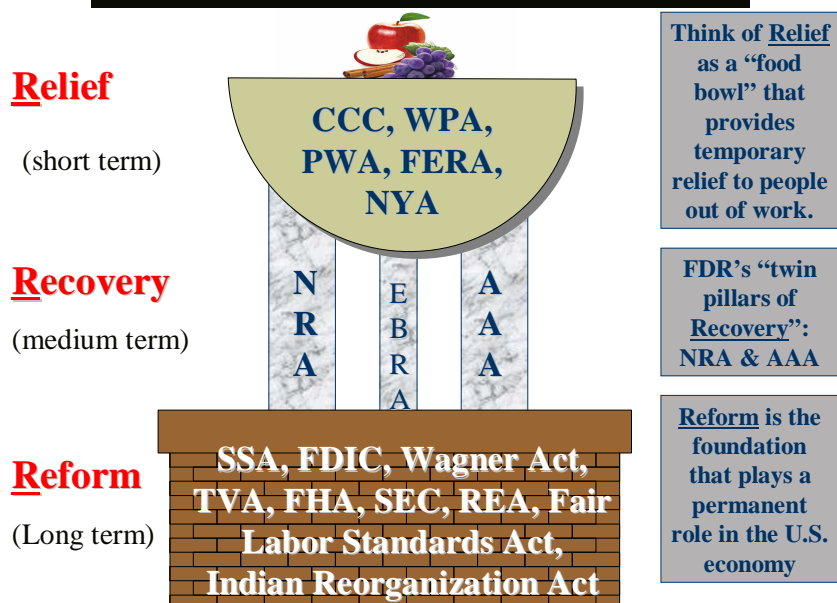
- “**Americanism**”: White Anglo-Saxon Protestant (WASP) values (strongly nativist)
 - “**Red Scare**”: 1919-1920 – **Palmer Raids** against Russians and suspected communists resulted in over 500 deportations
 - Strong anti-union sentiment led to reduced power for unions in 1920s
 - Anti-immigration/anti-foreignism
 - Immigration Act of 1921: Reduced eastern. European immigration
 - **National Origins Act of 1924**: Significantly reduced eastern. European immigration; banned Asian immigration
 - **Sacco and Vanzetti**: two Italian anarchists were convicted for a murder although the evidence was circumstantial (many believed their execution was due to nativism)
 - **Ku Klux Klan**: strong expression of nativism and Americanism; supported by as many as 5 million Americans
 - Anti-modernism
 - **Scopes “Monkey” Trial**: battle between Creationism vs. evolution in public school
 - Popular evangelism: Billy Sunday, Aimee Semple McPherson
 - Prohibition (anti-wet): reflected nativist view of restricting alcohol for immigrants
- “Roaring 20s” Economic Boom
 - Business seen almost like a religion (Bruce Barton: *The Man Nobody Knows*)
 - Henry Ford: assembly line (adopts ideas of Fredrick W. Taylor)
 - Buying on credit increased **consumerism**
 - Chain stores
 - New industries: movies, radio, automobile, airplane, synthetics, electric appliances, sports
 - White collar jobs: sales, advertising, management
 - “Welfare Capitalism”: If businesses take better care of their workers, unions will no longer be necessary
- Sexual revolution
 - **Sigmund Freud**: views concerning the adverse effects of sexual repression led to some misinterpretations (promiscuity = good mental health)
 - **Alice Paul, ERA**: advocated for an **Equal Rights Amendment** that would make women the equal of men before the law (passed by Congress in 1972 but killed by states in early 1980s)
 - **Margaret Sanger**: strong advocate for public discussion birth control and increased access to birth control for women
 - **Flappers**: rejected Victorian era dress for modern styles that were more revealing
 - Women socially frequented speakeasies; women had not been allowed in saloons prior to prohibition
 - Increase of women in workplace: the white-collar jobs continued to attract women
 - Liberalized divorce laws for women occurred in some states

- Culture
 - The “Jazz Age”: Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington
 - **Harlem Renaissance:**
 - Great Migration northward during World War I resulted in huge African American population in New York City (Harlem is in northern Manhattan)
 - **Marcus Garvey** : preached black self-reliance ; black pride ; favored colonizing American blacks to West Africa
 - Poets : Langston Hughes, Claude McKay, Countee Cullen, Nora Zeale Hurston
 - Duke Ellington was most important ; played at the Cotton Club
 - “Lost Generation”: criticized materialism of 1920s – F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, H. L. Mencken, Sinclair Lewis, Theodore Dreiser, William Faulkner, Gertrude Stein
 - Icons: Charles Lindbergh, Babe Ruth
- Conservative politics under Harding, Coolidge and Hoover: 1920-1932
 - | |
|--|
| HALT: <u>H</u>igher tariffs, <u>A</u>nti-labor, <u>L</u>aissez faire, <u>T</u>rickle-down economics |
|--|
 - Harding’s conservative agenda (continued by Coolidge)
 - Belief that purpose of gov’t is to make business more profitable
 - Conservative “Old Guard” idea of laissez faire
 - Tax cuts for wealthy, “trickle down” theory (Andrew Mellon)
 - Anti-trust laws not enforced
 - Prominent businessmen occupy top cabinet positions
 - Federal gov’t not responsible for helping ordinary citizens (state and local gov’t responsibility)
 - Rejected programs to help farmers (e.g. veto of McNary-Haugen Bill)
 - Rejected public control of electricity (Muscle Shoals)
 - Exception: Hoover was a progressive; head of Dept. of Commerce
 - Harding scandals: Teapot Dome, etc.

➤ The Great Depression

- Long-term causes
 - Weak international economy: high tariffs, debt problems from WWI
 - Weak industries: farming, railroads, cotton
 - Overproduction/underconsumption
 - Unstable banking system
 - Uneven distribution of income
- Short-term cause (?): **Stock Market Crash of 1929**
- Results
 - 25% unemployment (33% including farmers); as high as 50% in Chicago
 - Blacks, blue collar workers most affected
 - **“Hoovervilles”**, hoboes, families broke up; marriages were delayed
 - 25% of banks failed
 - Thousands of businesses failed
 - 25% of farms went under
 - **“Dust Bowl”** esp. in Oklahoma and Arkansas
 - Hoover’s response
 - Agriculture Marketing Act, 1929
 - Volunteerism and charity
 - **Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)**
 - Moratorium on international debts, 1931
 - **Bonus Army**, 1932

The “Three R’s” of the New Deal



- **New Deal: “3 R’s” – Relief, Recovery and Reform**
 - Franklin Roosevelt and the “brain trust” (incl. Eleanor Roosevelt)
 - New Democratic coalition: working class, blacks, intellectuals
 - End to prohibition
 - First New Deal (1933-35): more aimed at relief and recovery
 - Second New Deal (1935-38): aimed at reform
 - **Relief:** FERA, CCC, PWA, WPA, NYA
 - **Recovery:** NRA, AAA, Emergency Banking Relief Act; end of Gold Standard
 - **Reform:** TVA, Social Security, Wagner Act, FHA, FDIC, Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Rural Electrification Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, welfare: Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)
 - Challenges to New Deal
 - American Liberty League (conservatives): saw New Deal as socialistic
 - Father Charles Coughlin: criticized Roosevelt for not nationalizing banks
 - Huey Long (socialist ideas; “Share Our Wealth”): seemed to be a leading contender to challenge Roosevelt in 1936 but was assassinated
 - Dr. Francis Townsend (old age pension plan): forced Roosevelt to support Social Security
 - *Schechter vs. U.S.* (kills NRA)
 - *Butler vs. U.S.* (kills AAA)
 - Roosevelt “court packing” scheme
 - Recession of 1937-38: results in permanent Keynesian deficit spending
 - End of New Deal: larger numbers of Republicans in Congress + conservative southern Democrats oppose any more New Deal Programs
 - New Deal evaluated
 - WWII ended the depression: 16% unemployment was the best New Deal did
 - New Deal reforms significantly increased the role of the federal gov’t in the economy and in society
- **New Deal Reforms:** Gov’t now permanently more involved in the economy; preserved capitalism
 - **FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)**, 1933: federal gov’t insured bank deposits
 - **Securities and Exchange Commission:** monitored the stock market for illegal activities
 - **Tennessee Valley Authority**, 1933: Provided inexpensive electricity to the Tennessee Valley while providing irrigation for farms
 - **Social Security Act**, 1935: pensions for retired persons, unemployment insurance
 - **Wagner Act**, 1935: collective bargaining for unions
 - **Fair Labor Standards Act**, 1938: minimum wages, maximum hours, end to child labor
 - **FHA (Federal Housing Authority):** provided loans to homeowners
 - **Indian Reorganization Act**, 1934: ended Dawes Severalty Act’s allotment policy and returned reservation lands to tribes

➤ **Road to WORLD WAR II: From isolationism to internationalism (1920-1945)**

- Isolationism after World War I
 - Americans sought “**normalcy**” under President Harding
 - U.S. refused to sign **Versailles Treaty** and join the **League of Nations**
 - U.S. signed “paper agreements” that looked good in theory but did little to ensure peace
 - **Washington Disarmament Conference, 1921-1922**
 - **Five Power Treaty:** 5-5-3 battleship ratio among the U.S., Britain, and Japan
 - **Four Power Treaty:** U.S, Britain, and France would not reinforce Pacific bases
 - **Nine Power Treaty:** Respect Open Door in China
 - Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928: 62 nations, including U.S., pledged that war was “illegal” (except for defensive purposes)
 - Economic isolationism
 - **Fordney-McCumber Tariff** of 1922: raised U.S. tariffs and hurt Europe’s economic recovery
 - **Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1930:** highest tariffs in U.S. History; further damaged the international economy during the depression
 - U.S. refused to forgive European debts (although Dawes Plan did help until 1929)
 - FDR killed **London Economic Conference, 1933:** demonstrated FDR’s unwillingness to bind the U.S. economy to international agreements
 - Demonstrated to Hitler and Japan that the U.S. was deeply entrenched in isolationism
 - Diplomatic isolationism in 1930s
 - Hoover-Stimson Doctrine: U.S. does not recognize Japanese conquest of Manchuria
 - Nye Committee, 1934: calls U.S. arms makers “merchants of death” for WWI
 - **Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937** (FDR unable to aggressively oppose dictators)
 - Meanwhile: Italy invaded Ethiopia, Spanish Civil War raged, and Germany remilitarized
 - Americans react negatively to FDR’s “**Quarantine Speech**” of 1937
 - Americans want U.S. out of China after Panay incident
 - U.S. remains neutral after Germany invades Poland in Sept. 1939
 - **America First Committee** (incl. Charles Lindbergh) urges U.S. neutrality
 - **Good Neighbor Policy** (with Latin America)
 - U.S. withdrew from Nicaragua and Haiti
 - **Montevideo Conference:** declared no nation has right to interfere in internal affairs of others
 - **Declaration of Lima:** Monroe Doctrine is now multi-lateral among U.S. and Latin America
 - End of Neutrality
 - FDR’s “Quarantine” Speech, 1937: FDR seeks international economic action against aggressors but American public opinion is still firmly isolationist
 - **1939 Neutrality Act:** Allowed democracies (e.g. Britain and France) to buy weapons from U.S. on “cash and carry” basis
 - Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies: sought increased aid to the democracies
 - 1940 (Sept.), **Destroyer-Bases Deal:** FDR transferred WWI-class destroyers to Britain in return for 99-year leases to British naval bases in the Caribbean
 - “**Arsenal of Democracy Speech,**” Dec. 1940: FDR declares the U.S. should be “great warehouse” for Allies
 - **Four Freedoms Speech:** FDR convinces Congress to support Lend Lease, Jan. 1941
 - **Lend Lease** results in an “unofficial” economic declaration of war against Axis Powers, April 1941

- **Atlantic Charter** (in response to German invasion of USSR), Aug. 1941
 - Declared that a future Allied victory over the Axis powers would not result in territorial gain for the victors
 - Would establish an international security organization (later became the United Nations)
- Official U.S. neutrality ends when Japan attacked **Pearl Harbor** and Germany declared war against U.S.
- Major Battles:
 - **Midway**, 1942: turning point in the war in the Pacific
 - **“Operation Torch”** in North Africa, 1943: Allies remove Germany from North Africa
 - **Stalingrad**, 1942-43: turning point on the eastern Front; Germany goes on the defensive
 - **D-Day** (invasion of Normandy), 1944: opens the Western Front in Europe ensuring Germany will fight a two-front war against the Allies
 - Battle of the Bulge, 1944: Germany’s last desperate offensive fails, opening western Germany to Allied invasion
 - Iwo Jima, Okinawa, 1945
 - A-bomb dropped by U.S. on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Aug. 1945; war ends a few days later
- Wartime Diplomacy
 - **Tehran Conference**, 1943—U.S. pledges to open a second front; Stalin pledges to enter war against Japan 3 months after war in Europe is over.
 - **Yalta Conference**, 1945—Stalin pledges free elections in E. Europe; FDR gives major concessions to Stalin in East Asia, agreement for a united nations org., division of Germany
 - **Potsdam, Conference**, 1945—Japan is given warning to surrender; Truman decides to use A-bomb; U.S. and USSR disagree on most issues.
- **Impact of World War II on US society**
- **During WWII**
 - Ends the Great Depression (New Deal still had 16% unemployment, even in best of times)
 - Massive mobilization: Selective Service System, OWM, OPA
 - Women join Armed Forces (WACs, WAVES, WAFs) and industry (“Rosie the Riveter”)
 - African Americans: A. Philip Randolph, March on Washington Movement, FEPC
 - Mexican immigration through Bracero Program
 - Internment of 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry
 - Race riots against blacks in northern cities
 - Zoot Suit Riots in L.A.
 - Native Americans supported the war effort (e.g. Navajo code talkers)
 - Union issues: War Labor Board; John L. Lewis; Smith-Connolly Act
 - Movement from the Northeast into the Sunbelt (South and Southwest)
 - 405,000 Americans dead; minimal damage to U.S. property (unlike devastated Europe & Japan)
- **After WWII**
 - U.S. produces ½ of world’s goods; leads to the “Affluent Society”; G.I. Bill of Rights
 - U.S. emerges as leader of the free world and as world’s only atomic power (until 1949)
 - International financial structure: United Nations, IMF, World Bank
 - Smith Act of 1940 (leads to persecution of communists after the war)
 - Union strikes in 1946 leads to Taft-Hartley Act of 1947

Post-World War II: continues U.S. transition to globalism

- **Bretton Woods Conference**, 1944, creation of IMF (International Monetary Fund); international exchange rate for currency pegged to the U.S. dollar
- **San Francisco Conference**, 1945—creation of United Nations Charter

THE COLD WAR: 1945-1975

- Overview
 - U.S. fought in two major wars:
 - **Korean War** (1950-1953): successful containment of communism south of 38th parallel; 54k U.S. soldiers dead
 - **Vietnam** (1964-1973): unsuccessful containment of communism in S. Vietnam; 58k U.S. soldiers dead
 - Two major crises nearly lead to World War III
 - **Berlin Crisis**, 1948-49; U.S. successfully resisted Stalin's blockade of Berlin with the Berlin Airlift
 - **Cuban Missile Crisis**, 1962: closest the U.S. and USSR ever came to nuclear war
- To what extent was the U.S. successful in containing communism"?
 - Europe: successful in preventing Soviets from expanding beyond where it already existed at the end of World War II:
 - **Truman Doctrine**, 1947: beginning of U.S. policy of "containment"; U.S. money sent to Turkey and Greece prevented communists there from overthrowing democratic governments.
 - **Marshall Plan**, 1947: U.S. loaned billions of dollars to Western European nations for economic recovery after WWII
 - **Berlin Crisis**, 1948-49: Stalin unsuccessful in getting U.S. out of West Berlin
 - **NATO** (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) created as a collective security organization against the USSR and communist aggression; still in existence
 - Soviets responded by creating the Warsaw Pact in 1955
 - Asia:
 - China: unsuccessful (Mao Zedong won the communist revolution in 1949)
 - Korea: successful containment of communism
 - Taiwan: successful (U.S. demonstrates commitment to prevent a Chinese invasion)
 - Vietnam: unsuccessful (communists eventually unified North and South Vietnam)
 - Latin America
 - Cuba: unsuccessful (Cuba under Castro became a strong ally of the Soviet Union)
 - **Guatemala**, 1954: CIA overthrew a communist-leaning leader
 - Organization of American States, 1946: anti-communism collective security (success?)
 - Alliance for Progress, 1961
 - Peace Corps, 1961
 - Lyndon Johnson invaded Dominican Republic, 1965
 - Middle East
 - U.S. overthrows Mossadegh in Iran, 1953
 - 1956 **Suez crisis**: success (U.S. & Soviets work together against Britain, France & Israel)
 - 1958, U.S. invades **Lebanon** to prevent socialism from taking root there

- Marks the beginning of the **Eisenhower Doctrine** (U.S. will use force to prevent spread of communism in the Middle East)
 - Soviets invade Afghanistan, 1979
- **“Roots of the Cold War”**
 - U.S. had tried to defeat Bolshevik revolution by invading Russia at Archangel in 1918.
 - Communist and democratic/capitalistic ideology non-compatible
 - Failure of Allies to open 2nd front against Germany in 1943 angers Stalin
 - U.S. failure to inform Stalin of A-Bomb until July, 1945 angers Stalin
 - U.S. termination of Lend-Lease to Soviets (while Britain continued to receive aid) angers Stalin
 - Stalin promises free elections for E. Europe at Yalta. 1945
 - Stalin refuses free elections for E. Europe at Potsdam, 1945 (angers Allies)
 - Stalin refuses to give E. Germany back (angers Allies)
 - Churchill’s “Iron Curtain” speech (1946): wake up call to Americans vis-à-vis Soviet threat

Cold War -- Truman

- **Red Scare:** HUAC; Richard Nixon’s conviction of Alger Hiss; Truman’s Loyalty Program
- McCarthyism; Rosenbergs; Blacklisting in Hollywood
- **Truman Doctrine, 1947**—U.S. pledges to help oppressed people’s fight communism; Greece and Turkey are given money and both countries become democracies.
- **Marshall Plan, 1947**—Sought to create European economic recovery to prevent communism from taking hold in Europe.
- **Berlin Airlift, 1948-49**—U.S. thwarted Soviet blockade of Berlin
- **NATO, 1949**—Collective security organization to protect Europe of Soviet threat.
- **Fall of China, 1949;**—**Mao Zedong** defeats **Chang Kai-shek** who flees to Taiwan.
- **Soviets detonate A-Bomb, 1949**
- **Korean War, 1950-53**—UN forces led by U.S. prevent communist takeover of South Korea.

<u>T</u> ruman’s	Truman Doctrine, 1947
<u>M</u> uscles	Marshall Plan, 1947-48
<u>B</u> rought	Berlin Crisis, 1948-49
<u>N</u> asty	NATO, 1949
<u>R</u> ed	Red Scare, 1946-1954?
<u>C</u> hina	China becomes communist, 1949
<u>A</u> cross	A-bomb for Soviets, 1949
<u>K</u> orea	Korean War, 1950-53

➤ Cold War--Eisenhower's policies

- Brings an end to the Korean War
 - Secretary of State John Foster Dulles: “**Massive Retaliation**”; **brinkmanship**
 - Soviet expansion would be met with U.S. nuclear strike on USSR.
 - Soviets develop **Hydrogen Bomb** in 1953 (U.S. in 1952) – End to “massive retaliation?”
 - **Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD)**
 - Eisenhower’s “New Look Military”
 - CIA overthrows Moussadegh in **Iran**, 1953; returns Shah to power (friendly to U.S.)
 - CIA overthrows leftist leader in **Guatemala**, 1954; United Fruit Company
 - Vietnam
 - “**Domino theory**”: provides aid to France in Vietnam (later to South Vietnam)
 - Dien Bien Phu, 1954
 - Geneva Conference, 1954: Vietnam temporarily divided into North and South
 - Dulles forms SEATO (South East Asia Treaty Organization); only a few countries join
 - Ho Chi Minh (leader of Vietminh) vs. Ngo Dinh Diem (leader of S. Vietnam)
 - Vietminh in N. Vietnam support Viet Cong in S. Vietnam
 - “**Peaceful Coexistence**” with Soviets (Khrushchev); Geneva Summit, 1955
 - U.S. does not intervene during **Hungarian uprising**, 1956 (end of massive retaliation?)
 - Cold War in Middle East
 - U.S. intervenes in **Suez Crisis**, 1956 (along with Soviets)
 - U.S. troops sent to **Lebanon**, 1958
 - **Eisenhower Doctrine**: U.S. will send troops to Middle East to contain communism
 - **Sputnik**
 - **National Defense Education Act** (in response to *Sputnik*)
 - Space race begins
 - NASA (in response to *Sputnik*) increased arms race
 - **U-2 incident**: U.S. spy plane shot down over USSR; Paris Summit breaks down.
 - Plans to overthrow Castro
- **Cold War – Kennedy**
- Flexible Response
 - **Bay of Pigs, 1961**—CIA-sponsored invasion by Cuban exiles fails
 - **Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962**—Khrushchev agrees to remove missiles; U.S. agrees not to invade Cuba and to remove its missiles in Turkey.
 - Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, 1963
 - Kennedy increases military advisors in S. Vietnam: 1961-1963
 - Kennedy tacitly approves assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, 1963
- **Cold War—Johnson: Vietnam War**
- **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, 1964**—Congress allows LBJ to widen the war in Vietnam.
 - “Operation Rolling Thunder”
 - Escalation under Johnson (and MacNamara): 1965-1968; 500,000 men in Vietnam by 1968
 - U.S. Army led by William Westmoreland; “body counts”; “search and destroy” missions; napalm
 - **Tet Offensive, 1968**: Americans believe war can’t be won (begins the end of U.S. involvement)
 - Invasion of the Dominican Republic in 1965 ostensibly to prevent communism

➤ **Cold War -- Nixon**

- Secretary of State Henry Kissinger
- Vietnam War:
 - 1969, Nixon announces secret plan to end the war but it continues 4 more years.
 - “Vietnamization”
 - 1969, Nixon begins secret bombing in Cambodia, Laos, & N. Vietnam (Ho Chi Minh Trail)
 - 1970, Nixon announces invasion of Cambodia; mass protests result: Kent State, Jackson State
 - 1972, Paris Peace Accords result in end to the war (not accepted until 1973)
 - Vietcong retained large areas it gained in South Vietnam; U.S. POWs to be returned in 60 days.
 - 1973, U.S. pulls out of S. Vietnam
 - 1975, communists overrun Saigon and unify Vietnam under communism
- **Détente: Nixon** (and Ford and Carter)
 - Kissinger used *realpolitik* in dealing with Soviets; replaced ideology with practical politics.
 - **Nixon visits China**, 1972: Opens new era of improved relations with China.
 - **Nixon visits Moscow**, 1972: Plays the “China card” and gets USSR to help convince North Vietnam to negotiate.
 - ABM Treaty limited U.S. & USSR to only a few anti-ballistic missiles,
 - **SALT I**, 1972: U.S. and USSR agreed to stop making nuclear ballistic missiles and to reduce the number of antiballistic missiles to 200 for each power.
 - Helsinki Conference, 1975: Ended WWII and recognized USSR borders in E. Europe; USSR pledged to improve human rights & increase communication between East & West.
 - *Détente* ends with Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 (during Carter’s presidency)
 - U.S. boycotts Olympic Games in Moscow, 1980
 - Soviets boycott Olympic Games in Los Angeles, 1984

➤ **Cold War: 1980s – Reagan (and Bush)**

- Reagan begins massive arms build-up
- **Economic sanctions on Poland**, 1981—Reagan’s response to communist crackdown on Polish Solidarity movement
- **“Star Wars”, SDI**, 1983: Reagan announced plan to build an anti-missile defense system;
 - Soviets became concerned they could not keep up with the arms race
- **“Evil Empire” speech**, 1983: -- Justified his military build-up as necessary to thwart aggressive Soviets.
- U.S. aid to Nicaraguan Contras: Sought to overthrow Sandinistas (communists)
- U.S. troops sent to Grenada, 1983: Small Marxist gov’t removed by U.S. forces
- Mikhail Gorbachev: *glasnost* (“openness”) and *perestroika* (“economic restructuring”) led to improved relations with the West
- Geneva Summit, 1985—Reagan & Gorbachev meet for first time and lay foundation for future talks.
- **INF Treaty, 1987**: Banned all intermediate-range missiles from Europe.
- **Fall of communism in 1989 in E. Europe**: e.g. Poland, Hungary, E. Germany, Czechoslovakia
- **Fall of Soviet Union**, 1991

1945-1970: Politics, Economics, Society

- **Truman’s Domestic Policy (“Fair Deal”)**
 - Unable to advance further New Deal programs due to conservative coalition in Congress (Republicans and Southern Democrats)
 - Civil Rights
 - *To Secure These Rights*: advocated desegregation throughout American society
 - Desegregation of Armed Forces, 1947
 - Jackie Robinson became first African American in Major League Baseball, 1947
 - **Election of 1948**: Truman (D), Thomas Dewey (R), Strom Thurmond (“Dixiecrats”), Henry Wallace (Progressive)
 - Truman wins despite the Democratic party being split three ways
 - **Dixiecrats** demonstrate the Deep South is moving away from the Democratic party
 - **The “Vital Center”**
 - Political consensus after WWII: Democrats and Republicans have much in common
 - Strong belief in anti-communism
 - Strong belief that prosperity in America will solve most of the country’s social problems
 - Belief in pluralism: varying points of view have a voice in American politics
 - Taft-Hartley Act, 1947; Congress overrides Truman’s veto
 - Strongest anti-labor law of the 20th century
 - Outlawed the closed shop
 - 80-day “cooling off” period was required before a strike could take effect
- **Eisenhower's "dynamic conservatism"**
 - Maintained (but didn’t expand) New Deal programs
 - Department of Health, Education and Welfare created to organize New Deal programs
 - National Highway Act; St. Lawrence Waterway: massive public works projects that improved the nation’s infrastructure
 - Sought to balance the budget but large-scale military spending prevented fiscal restraint
 - “New Look” military – emphasis on nuclear forces; “more bang for your buck”
 - Eisenhower believed the federal gov’t should not get involved in social issues; states should be responsible
 - Ironically, sent troops into the South during the Little Rock crisis
- **"Affluent Society": 1950-1970**
 - World War II: high employment, savings, moderate increase in standard of living
 - G.I. Bill, 1944: college ed. for veterans; easy loans for homes & businesses
 - National income nearly doubles in 1950s; almost doubles again in 1960s
 - Suburbia (beginning with Levittown)
 - National Highway Act
 - Consumerism: homes, TVs, cars, appliances, vacations, etc.
 - High defense spending accounts for 50% of federal budget; stimulates economic growth
 - Impact of television on society: advertising, “idealized family,” standardization of culture
 - Cult of Domesticity (conformity?)
 - Baby boom
 - Dr. Spock
 - Middle-class men make enough \$ so wives don’t have to work (less so for working class)
 - Impact of TV, movies, magazines, etc.

- **Labor Unions**
 - Weak in 1920s (during conservative administrations of Harding, Coolidge & Hoover)
 - Numbers decreased due to “Welfare Capitalism” and anti-union sentiment
 - Significant increase in power after Wagner Act of 1935 (National Labor Relations Act)
 - John L. Lewis: strikes during World War II
 - Smith-Connolly Act of 1943
 - Taft-Hartley Act (1947): no more “closed shop”
 - “Right to Work” laws: some states outlawed “union shop”
 - Merger of AFL and CIO in 1955
 - Corruption under Jimmy Hoffa and Teamsters
 - Landrum-Griffin Act: Ike and Congress seek to reduce unions’ political influence
 - Union membership peaks by 1970; steady decline to the present

- **Conformity in 1950s**
 - Cult of Domesticity
 - Social emphasis on marriage
 - Patriotism (anti-Communism)/ “Red Scare”/McCarthyism
 - Religious revival (if you don’t go to church, you might be an “atheist commie”)
 - Suburban lifestyle
 - Television: portrayal of “idealized society”
 - Lowest percentage of foreign-born Americans in U.S. history

- Critics of mainstream society in the 1950s
 - David Reisman
 - John Kenneth Galbreath, *The Affluent Society*

- Challenges to conformity
 - Emerging youth culture: Rock n’ Roll, Elvis; movies – Marlon Brando, James Dean
 - Beat generation: Jack Kerouac, Allen Ginsburg
 - Civil Rights (challenges White-dominated society)
 - Betty Friedan, *The Feminine Mystique*, 1963
 - Critics

- **"Red Scare": 1946-1954**
 - Smith Act, 1940
 - House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)
 - Alger Hiss Case; Richard Nixon
 - Truman’s Loyalty Program, 1947
 - 1949: China becomes communist; Soviets detonate A-bomb
 - McCarthyism, 1950-1954
 - Rosenbergs, 1950
 - McCarran Act, 1950
 - John Birch Society, 1958; “impeach Earl Warren”
 - Sputnik, 1957
 - Building of bomb shelters in back yards, late 50s-early 60s

- **To what extent was there cultural consensus in the 1950s?**
 - Political: “Vital Center” – belief in 1) economic growth solving all social problems (while maintaining safety net of the New Deal); 2) pluralism – fair competition among competing political and economic interests; 3) anti-communism
 - Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy & Johnson play to the “Vital Center”
 - Why does “Vital Center” shatter in 1968?
 - Economic growth does not mean end to poverty in the inner cities
 - How can there be equal competition if blacks and women are not equal?
 - Blind anti-communist ideology leads to the failure of U.S. in Vietnam
 - Dominance of middle class values in suburbia, TV, movies, etc.
 - Religion: everyone expected to go to church; Eisenhower inserts “under God” in Pledge of Allegiance
 - Family was the center of social life
- To what extent was there a lack of cultural consensus in the 1950s?
 - Emerging youth culture
 - Not all groups agree with white-dominated middle-class values: blacks, working women, working class
- **How did the Cold War affect America at home?**
 - “Red Scare” – 1947-196?
 - Increased military spending spurs the “Affluent Society”
 - “Vital Center” emerges: anti-communism
 - Korean War makes Truman unpopular; he doesn’t run again in 1948
 - Space Race begins after *Sputnik*, 1957
 - Kennedy assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald, who hates Kennedy for his anti-Cuban policies
 - Vietnam tears American society apart: Hawks vs. Doves; youths vs. authority; “Vital Center” shattered; new political backlash of “silent majority” (white middle-class)
 - Counterculture emerges
 - “New Left”, women, civil rights advocates oppose the war.
 - Culture war between conservatives and liberals begins in 1968; continues to the present.
 - Vietnam destroys Johnson’s “Great Society” and eventually destroys his presidency
 - The war helps Nixon get elected and begins a new conservative era in American politics
 - The war triggers inflation that plagues the U.S. economy in the 1970s

- **Vietnam at home**
 - Vietnam does not become priority for U.S. public opinion until Gulf of Tonkin Incident, 1964
 - Escalation in 1965 results in the draft
 - The “New Left” led by Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) spur youth public opinion concerning anti-draft and anti-war sentiment.
 - The “Counterculture” emerges, largely inspired by anti-war feelings
 - Burning of draft cards; massive protests at university campuses across the country
 - Hawks (pro-war) vs. Doves (anti-war) in Congress
 - Women, civil rights advocates, and liberals join the anti-war movement
 - Congressional investigation led by Senator Fulbright shows that the gov’t has misled the public concerning the war.
 - Tet Offensive in 1968 results in massive protests at home to end the war
 - Johnson decides not to seek re-election (Vietnam has claimed a presidency!)
 - Riot outside 1968 Democratic Party Convention in Chicago between anti-war protesters & police
 - Nixon wins election in 1968 on platform to end the war but through “peace with honor”
 - The “Vital” Center is shattered
 - Republicans control the White House for 20 of the next 24 years.
 - Mylai Massacre (revealed to U.S. public in 1969)
 - Nixon’s “Silent Majority” speech, 1969
 - 1971, Pentagon Papers
 - 26th Amendment, 1971
 - 1972, Nixon thinks anti-war sentiment will cost him election; seeks to discredit Democrats (results in Watergate)

- **1960s Society:** Far less consensus and conformity than 1950s
 - Civil Rights Movement (see above)
 - Impact of Vietnam War (see above)
 - “New Left” – Students for a Democratic Society (SDS); Tom Hayden
 - “Counterculture”: Sex, drugs and Rock n’ Roll (e.g. Bob Dylan, Jimi Hendrix)
 - Women’s Rights
 - Betty Friedan, *The Feminine Mystique*, 1963
 - National Organization for Women (NOW): equal pay; abortion, divorce laws, ERA
 - Cesar Chavez, United Farm Workers
 - American Indian Movement founded, 1968
 - “Long Hot Summers” 1965-1968: inner city riots in black communities
 - Watts Riots, 1965
 - Kerner Commission
 - Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.

- **1960s: Politics**

- **John F. Kennedy: The New Frontier**

- Election of 1960: Kennedy vs. Nixon; importance of TV debates
- JFK, like Truman, is unable to get major initiatives passed due to conservative coalition in Congress
- Tax cut issued to further stimulate economy
- Forces steel industry not to raise prices
- Initially ignores civil rights movement; finally gives support after Birmingham march in 1963
 - Sends Civil Rights Bill to Congress (does not get passed until Johnson is president)
- Space Race: goal of putting man on the moon (achieved in 1969)

- **Lyndon B. Johnson: The “Great Society”**

- Election of 1964: Johnson v. Barry Goldwater
- “War on Poverty” (influence of Michael Harrington’s *The Other America*)
- Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Voting Rights Act of 1965
- Medicare Act of 1965
- Head Start; federal funding for troubled schools
- Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): Robert C. Weaver (1st black cabinet member)
- Affirmative Action
- Immigration Act of 1965: end to quota system
- National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH); National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)
- Public television (PBS)
- Selects Thurgood Marshall as first African American to Supreme Court
- Vietnam War wrecks the Great Society

- **Warren Court:** (most significant court of the 20th century?) – Chief Justice Earl Warren

- *Brown v. Board of Education*, 1954
- *Engle v. Vitale*, 1962: bans mandatory school prayer in public schools
- *Wesberry v. Sanders*, 1964: “one person; one vote”
- Rights of the accused
 - *Gideon v. Wainwright*, 1963: right to a lawyer, even if one can’t afford it
 - *Escobedo v. Illinois*, 1964: right to a lawyer from the time of arrest
 - *Miranda v. Arizona*, 1964: rights of defendant must be read at time of arrest

Civil Rights Movement

B rave	<i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> , 1954
M artin	Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1955
L eads	Little Rock Crisis, 1957
G reen	Greensboro sit-in, 1960
F reedom	Freedom Riders, 1961
J unkie	James Meredith, 1962
U ntil	University of Alabama, 1962
B irmingham	Birmingham March, 1963
M archers	March on Washington, 1963
C laim	Civil Rights Act of 1964
V ictory	Voting Rights Act of 1965
A gainst	Affirmative Action
B igoted	Black Power (Malcolm X, Stokely Carmichael, Black Panthers)
F reaks	Forced busing, 1971

- Early 20th Century
 - Booker T. Washington, accommodation – “Atlanta Compromise Speech”, 1886
 - *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 1896
 - W. E. B. Du Bois, Niagara Movement: immediate rights for African Americans
 - Migration northward during and after WWI: Race riots (Red Summer, 1919)
 - NAACP founded in 1908
 - Marcus Garvey, UNIA: black separatism, black pride
- African American Civil Rights – 1940s and 1950s
 - A. Philip Randolph during WWII: March on Washington Movement, FEPC
 - Truman: desegregation of Armed Forces (1948)
 - Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn Dodgers
 - *Brown v. Board of Education*, 1954
 - Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1955-56
 - Martin Luther King, Jr., Southern Christian Leadership Council (SCLC)
 - Little Rock, Arkansas, 1957
 - Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960 (deals with voting rights)
 - Greensboro sit-in, 1960
- African American Civil Rights – 1960s
 - Freedom Riders, CORE (Congress on Racial Equality)
 - James Meredith, Ole’ Miss, 1962
 - University of Alabama, 1962 (George Wallace stands in school house door)
 - Birmingham march, 1963
 - March on Washington, 1963: “I Have a Dream” speech
 - Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - Affirmative Action
 - Malcolm X, Nation of Islam
 - Black Power, Stokely Carmichael, Black Panthers
 - Forced busing

➤ **1970s Political Issues**

• **Richard Nixon: 1969-1974**

- Nixon effectively tapped into the **conservative backlash** that responded to the anti-war protests, civil rights movement (e.g. forced busing), and large-scale spending of the Great Society
 - **“Southern Strategy”**: Nixon tried to appeal to conservative southern Democrats through his criticism of liberalism and the appointment of Maryland governor **Spiro Agnew** as his running mate
 - **“Silent Majority” speech**: Nixon appealed to suburban whites on a law and order platform that was aimed against the anti-war movement
 - End to the “Vital Center” in American politics that had existed since 1945.
- **Revenue sharing** with states: Nixon sought to reduce federal spending (e.g. Great Society programs) by transferring money to the states
- Environmental legislation
 - Clean Air Act passed in 1970 (more clean air and water acts passed a few years later)
 - **Environmental Protection Agency** created by Nixon
 - Endangered Species Act, 1973: helped protect some species (e.g. bald eagle, grey whale)
 - Critics claimed the law interfered with property rights of landowners and took much valuable land out of production
 - Although Nixon signed several environmental bills into law, he and his successor, Gerald Ford, often opposed environmental legislation since business interests were often opposed
- **Philadelphia Plan**: Nixon established “goals and timetables” for **affirmative action** for businesses that had government contracts.
- **Economic challenges plagued the U.S. in the 1970s**
 - Wage and price controls were instituted in early ‘70s in an attempt to control inflation
 - **Oil Crisis, 1973 (and 1979): Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)** raised oil prices and cut production in response to U.S. and Western countries support for Israel
 - Inflation continued throughout the 1970s
- **Watergate**: Nixon’s obstruction of justice regarding his re-election committee’s break-in at the Democratic Party National Headquarters at the Watergate Hotel led to his **resignation** in 1974
- **Imperial Presidency?**
 - Power of the presidency increased from the days of Franklin Roosevelt
 - “Court packing” scheme in 1937
 - FDR made agreements with foreign countries without consulting Congress (e.g. Destroyer-Bases Deal, 1940; Atlantic Charter; Yalta Conference)
 - Truman brought the U.S. into the Korean War with out Congress declaring war
 - Johnson sent troops into Vietnam without a congressional declaration of war and then lied about U.S. progress in the war
 - Nixon took presidential power to a new level
 - Unauthorized bombing of Cambodia; invasion of Cambodia
 - Impounded federal funds that had been allocated by Congress
 - Illegal use of campaign funds
 - Use of FBI, CIA, and IRS to target political opponents
 - Watergate scandal

- Congress takes powers back from the presidency
 - **War Powers Act** (1973): president authorized to send troops overseas for no more than 90 days without Congressional approval (attempt to prevent another “Vietnam” in the future)
 - Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act (1974): prohibited impounding of federal money by the president (response to Nixon's impounding of funds).
 - Federal Election Campaign Act of 1972 set limits on campaign contributions (response to CREEP—Nixon’s Committee to Re-Elect the President)
 - Privacy Act [Extended the Freedom of Information Act (1966)]: response to Nixon's abuse of the FBI powers)
 - Allowed citizens to have prompt access to the files that the government may have gathered on them.

- **Gerald Ford: 1974-1977**
 - Became president immediately after Nixon resigned
 - Pardoned Nixon for the Watergate scandal (which probably cost Ford the presidential election in 1976)
 - **Stagflation** occurred in the mid- to late-1970s: high inflation coupled with rising unemployment

- **Jimmy Carter: 1977-1981**
 - Domestic policy issues
 - Ran for president in 1976 as an outsider (as did Reagan in 1980) since the Washington gov’t seemed severely tainted by Vietnam and Watergate.
 - Energy and Environmental Issues
 - Dept. of Energy created to deal with oil crisis and energy issues
 - 2nd energy crisis in 1979 worsened the nation’s economy and energy situation
 - Superfund created to clean up chemical waste dumps
 - **Three Mile Island** nuclear plant accident in 1979 created increased resistance to nuclear energy.
 - **Deregulation:** ended government regulation of airline fares and routes.
 - Foreign policy issues
 - **Humanitarian Diplomacy:** Carter sought to base U.S. foreign policy on human rights but he was criticized by opponents for inconsistency and lack of attention to U.S. interests.
 - Not as successful as Nixon and Kissinger’s *realpolitik* approach in the early 70s.
 - Panama Canal Treaty: provided for transfer of ownership of the canal to Panama by 1999
 - **Camp David Accords, 1978:** Carter’s crowning achievement as president
 - Brought Egypt and Israel together for a landmark peace agreement
 - **Iran Hostage Crisis, 1979:** most important cause for damaging Carter’s presidency
 - Iranian revolutionaries overthrew the Shah and demanded his return from the U.S.
 - When Carter refused, revolutionaries took 52 U.S. embassy workers as hostages
 - Crisis lasted 444 days; Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini refused to return hostages
 - **Soviet invasion of Afghanistan** in 1979 reignited cold war tensions
 - Carter boycotted the 1980 summer Olympic Games in Moscow; the Soviets retaliated by boycotting the 1984 summer Olympics in Los Angeles

➤ **1980s Political Issues**

• **Ronald Reagan: 1981-1989**

- **Election of 1980:** Reagan defeated Carter 489-49
 - Reagan campaigned on core conservative principles: reducing the size and power of the federal gov't, lowering taxes, and "traditional American values": family, religion, hard work, patriotism
 - Reagan used strong anti-Soviet rhetoric and advocated significant increase in military spending
 - Reagan received strong support from the "New Right" ("**Religious Right**") led by evangelical Christian groups such as **Jerry Falwell's Moral Majority**
- **Reaganomics:** decrease in taxes (supply-side economics) coupled with a massive increase in defense spending
 - "**Trickle-down**" theory: Belief that tax decreases for the wealthy result in economic growth and, therefore, prosperity for the masses
 - Inflation brought under control throughout the 1980s
 - National debt tripled between 1980 and 1988
- **Culture war** (lasted from the early-1980s into the early-21st century)
 - Conservatives (including the "Religious Right") attacked abortion, gay rights, pornography, the ERA, and especially, affirmative action
 - Championed prayer in public schools
 - Liberals advocated pro-choice, gay rights, freedom of expression, women's rights, affirmative action, and the continued ban on mandatory school prayer in public schools
- Reagan expanded deregulation policies of Carter
 - Ended the air traffic controllers strike in 1981 by firing many of the air traffic controllers
- Sandra Day O'Connor appointed by Reagan as the first woman on the Supreme Court
- **Iran-Contra Affair, 1987:** biggest scandal of Reagan's presidency
 - Reagan administration secretly continued to fund the Nicaraguan Contras, even though Congress had outlawed aid to the Contras
 - Money was obtained through the secret sale of U.S. weapons to Iran (in exchange for Iran's cooperation in releasing several U.S. hostages in the Middle East)
 - Several Reagan administration officials were convicted

1990s Political Issues

- George H.W. Bush: 1989-1993
 - 1988 campaign pledge to block tax increases later backfired when an increasing federal budget deficit forced him to raise taxes.
 - **Gulf War** (1991)
 - **Saddam Hussein**, the dictator of Iraq, invaded its tiny neighbor, **Kuwait**, in August, 1990
 - The U.S. successfully led the push for a United Nations Security Council resolution to remove Iraq from Kuwait.
 - Saudi Arabia, fearing an Iraqi invasion, allowed U.S. forces to use the country as a launching point in a war against Iraq.
 - A small group of Muslim extremists, **al Qaeda**, led by **Osama bin Laden**, protested the Saudi royal family's decision to allow U.S. forces in Saudi Arabia.
 - ❖ Bombed the World Trade Center in 1993 causing some damage and casualties
 - ❖ Mid- to late-1990s: al Qaeda destroyed the U.S. embassy in Kenya and caused severe damage to the *U.S.S. Cole* in the Persian Gulf
 - ❖ **9/11 attacks** in 2001 resulted in the destruction of the World Trade Center in NY, damage to the Pentagon, and over 3,000 deaths
 - **Operation Desert Storm** (1991): After weeks of bombing Iraqi targets in Kuwait and Iraq, U.S. forces quickly removed Iraqi forces from Kuwait and destroyed much of the Iraqi army.
 - **Recession of 1992-93** largely destroyed Bush's re-election chances
 - **Election of 1992**
 - **Ross Perot**, a Texas billionaire, launched a 3rd party candidacy that effectively split the Republican Party
 - Some conservatives were furious with President Bush's signing of tax increases and apparent lack of action concerning the recession
 - Bill Clinton, the Democratic candidate, won the election with only 43% of the popular vote; Bush received 39%; Perot received 19%
- **Bill Clinton: 1993-2001**
 - Early attempts to allow gays into the military and create a government-controlled health care system resulted in a severe conservative backlash (perhaps a continuation of the backlash beginning in 1968)
 - 1994, Republicans, led by **Newt Gingrich**, won control of Congress for the first time since 1952; largely a repudiation of Clinton's liberal policies
 - **NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement)**: free trade pact between the U.S., Mexico, and Canada that created one of the world's largest trade zones.
 - **Monica Lewinsky Affair**: resulted in Clinton's impeachment in 1998 for perjury and obstruction of justice
 - Clinton's denial, during a deposition, of his extra-marital relationship with an intern, was later contradicted by physical evidence
 - Republicans in the House led the fight to impeach Clinton
 - Many believed Clinton's indiscretion did not amount to "high crimes and misdemeanors" and the impeachment seemed to backfire on public support for Republicans in Congress
 - 1998, led by the U.S., **NATO** bombed Serbia to prevent a genocide of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo

2000s Political Issues

- **George W. Bush: 2001-2009**
 - **2000 election:** closest electoral vote in U.S. History
 - Bush beat vice president Al Gore after a recount in Florida was discontinued by the Supreme Court (*Bush v. Gore, 2000*)
 - 2001, Bush instituted dramatic tax cuts across the board
 - **9/11 terrorist attacks**
 - Afghan War: In response, the U.S. retaliated against the Taliban government in Afghanistan who had allowed al Qaeda to train there under Osama bin Laden
 - Although the Taliban was removed and al Qaeda was on the run, the war spilled into parts of Pakistan and remained problematic for the U.S. by 2009
 - **Iraq War (2003)**
 - Bush ordered the invasion of Iraq, claiming that Saddam Hussein had weapons of mass destruction
 - The war became the most contentious issue of Bush's presidency
 - 2008 banking crisis led to the sharpest recession since the Great Depression.
- **Barack Obama: 2009-**
 - First African-American president in U.S. history
 - **Great Recession**
 - Massive budget for 2009-2010 designed to stimulate the economy and rescue the banking and auto industries
 - Healthcare Reform Bill, 2010

Women's Issues:

- Colonial Era:
 - 17th-century New England: women tended to arrive with their families; close-knit society
 - 17th-century South: relatively few women early on; most immigrants were white male indentured servants
 - In general, women in the colonial era were seen as morally weaker and more prone to temptation than men; this echoed the status of women in European society
- 18th century:
 - Women played an important role during the American Revolution as they ran the farms and businesses while husbands were fighting; a few even served in the military
 - Abigail Adams admonished her husband, John Adams, to provide increased rights for women after the war
 - However, women did not enjoy increased rights after the revolution
 - *feme covert*: women could not own property in marriage or sue or be sued in court
 - Ideal of “Republican Motherhood” took hold: women now seen as morally superior and should raise virtuous citizens for the republic.
- Antebellum society:
 - Women were legally subject to their husbands
 - Husbands could beat their wives.
 - *Feme covert*: women could not own property or sue or be sued in court
 - Lack of suffrage
 - Traditional views of women's role: "**Republican Motherhood**"; "**cult of domesticity**": piety, purity and submissiveness; (Catharine Beecher), *Godey's Lady's Book*
- **Women's Rights movement begins**
 - **Seneca Falls Convention**, 1848
 - **Elizabeth Cady Stanton**
 - **Lucretia Mott**
 - **Susan B. Anthony**
 - Lucy Stone
 - Amelia Bloomer
 - Sarah Grimke
- Women's rights movement was overshadowed by the slavery issue
- Results
 - Increase in women admitted to colleges
 - Some states began allowing women to own property after marriage (end to *feme covert*)
 - Mississippi was the first state to do so in 1839
- Late 19th century
 - National Women's Suffrage Association: Stanton and Anthony (no men)
 - American Women's Suffrage Association: Lucy Stone (allowed men)
 - Merger of two organizations = National American Women's Suffrage Association
 - Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) led by Francis Willard was most important

- 20th century
 - Carrie Chapman Catt’s “Winning Plan”
 - Alice Paul – militant tactics – ERA
 - 19th Amendment (1920) – impact of WWI
 - Margaret Sanger, birth control
 - Betty Friedan: *The Feminine Mystique*, 1963
 - National Organization for Women, 1966
 - Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), failure to ratify
 - Title IX
 - Increased access to job opportunities and the military
 - *Roe v. Wade*, 1973

Changes for women in the work place:

- Throughout 19th century and first half of 20th century, work was considered inappropriate for middle-class women.
- Exceptions: Women worked in WWI; “Rosie the Riveter” in WWII – 258,000 served in military
- After WWII: women expected to go back home – many stayed in the workplace
- Reemergence of cult of domesticity in the 1950s—some women began demand for opportunities in the workplace.
- Women’s Rights Movement exploded in 1960s: Betty Friedan – *The Feminine Mystique*
- ERA passed in early 1970s but not ratified by ¾ of states by 1982.
- Percentage of women in the workplace continues to rise until the present

Sexuality

- “Republican Motherhood”
- “Cult of Domesticity” or “Cult of True Womanhood”
- Comstock Law, 1873 – the “New Morality”
- Automobile
- 1920s --Flappers
- 1910s & 1920s: Birth control, Margaret Sanger
- 1960s: the “pill” starts sexual revolution
- AIDS in the 1980s and 1990s

Native Americans

- “Contact” starting with Columbus revolutionized life for Native Americans
 - 90% died by 1600, mostly due to disease
 - Some groups were forced into slave labor (Spanish mission system)
 - Some were sold into slavery (Carolinas)
- Summary of relations between Europeans and Indians”
 - Spain: Indians in West and Mexico forced into slave labor (Spanish mission system)
 - *Encomienda* system
 - France: Indians of the eastern woodlands got along well with the French; fur trade and Jesuit missionaries.
 - England: British American colonists pushed Indians further and further west; extermination
- Colonial Indian wars: Pequot War (1636); King Philip’s War (1675)

- Treaty of Grenville (1795) – Indians removed from Ohio Valley
- Battle of Tippecanoe (1811) – Shawnee defeated (Tecumseh) and removed from Ohio Valley
- Trail of Tears (1830s and 40s): “Five Civilized Tribes” of southeast ultimately forced to relocate to Oklahoma-- Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Seminole, (Chickasaw left voluntarily)
- Some Oklahoma tribes fought for the Confederacy during Civil War
- Transcontinental Railroad ushered in American movement into “Great West” resulting in war with Plains Indians and others (incl Sioux, Apache, Nez Perce)
- 1890 Census: no longer a discernable frontier line
- By 1890 nearly all Native Americans on reservations
- Helen Hunt Jackson: *A Century of Dishonor* (1887) stimulated drive to protect Indians but also Christianize and Americanize them
- Dawes Severalty Act, 1887: allotment policy for heads of Indian households; destroyed tribal land ownership
- Indian Reorganization Act (1934) during New Deal: overturned Dawes Act and restored tribal lands
- Native Americans largely supported the cause during World War II (e.g. Navajo code talkers)
- American Indian Movement (AIM) protested poor reservation conditions for Indians and loss of Indian land in late 1960s and early 1970s
- Wounded Knee 1973, Sioux blockaded roads and demanded compensation for lost fishing rights and lost lands; gained some rights as a result

➤ **Mexican-American Issues:**

- Immigration after 1910 due to Mexican Revolution
- Deportation during Great Depression
- Allowed to enter U.S. during WWII: Bracero Program
- Zoot Suit Riots during WWII
- Caesar Chavez: United Farm Workers, 1960s and 70s
- Massive immigration after Immigration Act of 1965, especially to American southwest

➤ **Immigration:**

- Africans beginning in 1619
- Colonial immigration: 2/3 from England; many in South came as indentured servants
- Irish and German immigration peaks in 1840s
- Chinese Immigration: California Gold Rush; railroad construction(1840s-1870s)
- “New Immigration” (1880-1920): eastern & southern Europe (almost 30 million; 1/3 went back)
- Mexicans beginning in 1910; deportations during New Deal; Bracero program during WWII; 1970-1990s
- **Immigration Act of 1965:** eliminates national origins system
- Heavy influx of Latinos and Asians during the 1980s and 1990s

“Old Immigration”	“New Immigration”	Post-1965 Immigration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British: 2/3 of U.S. population by 1776 • German: 6% of population by 1776; massive immigration during 1850s; largest European group in America by 1900 • Irish: less than 3% by 1776; massive immigration in 1840s & 50s due to Irish Potato Famine; 2nd largest European group in America by 1900 • Nativism: “Know Nothings” opposed Catholic Irish and German influence on Protestant America 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern and Eastern Europe between 1880 and 1925 • Catholics from Italy and Poland • Hungarians, Czechs, and Slovaks from Austria-Hungary • Jews from Russia and eastern Europe • Eastern Orthodox Christians (e.g. Russia, Greece, and Serbia) • Southeastern Europe (Croatia, Slovenia, Bulgaria) • Immigration effectively ended by the National Origins Act of 1924 • Nativism: American Protective Association in late 19th-century; KKK from 1915-1925 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigration Act of 1965 ends the quota system • Most immigrants henceforth come from Latin America (esp. Mexico) and Asia • Reagan gives amnesty to illegal immigrants, 1986 • Whites become a minority in California by 2000 • Recession of 1991 causes rise in nativism (e.g. Prop 187 in California, 1994) • L.A. Riots, 1992 (Asian businesses targeted in south central LA)

Labor

- *Commonwealth v. Hunt*, 1830
- Workingmen’s parties, 1830s
- National Labor Union, 1866 – William Sylvis
- Great Railroad Strike, 1877
- Knights of Labor, Terence Powderly: “One Big Union”; Haymarket Square Bombing (1886)
- American Federation of Labor (AFL), Samuel Gompers: skilled workers
- Homestead Steel Strike, 1890
- Pullman Strike, 1894
- Clayton Anti-Trust Act, 1913
- John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers (UMW)
- International Workers of the World, “Wobblies”
- 1919: Seattle General Strike, Boston Police Strike
- Wagner Act, National Labor Relations Board: Replaced section 7a of NRA
- Fair Labor Standards Act
- Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), John L. Lewis
- sit-down strikes
- Taft-Hartley Act, 1947
- AFL-CIO unites in 1955
- Jimmy Hoffa, Teamsters
- Landrum-Griffin Act, 1959
- Peak of union membership: 35% by 1970; currently about 13% (due to shift to service economy)
- Union membership has continued to fall gradually since the 1970s

Economic Issues in U.S. History

Colonial Period:

Economies of each of three colonial regions: New England, Middle Colonies, South

Mercantilism: Navigation Acts

Triangular Trade

Important Positive Economic Events:

1st Industrial Revolution during War of 1812: textiles, inventions

Transportation Revolution beginning in 1820s with canals and later, **railroads**

Resulted in regional specialization and a national market economy.

“King Cotton” in the South from 1800-1865.

2nd Industrial Revolution (Industrialism) after the Civil War: Carnegie, Rockefeller, Morgan, etc.

Three frontiers of the West: mining, cattle, and farming

Roaring 20s – hitherto, most prosperous decade in U.S. history; automobile, electricity, entertainment

WWII pulled the U.S. out of the Great Depression

Boom period 1950-1970: “The Affluent Society”

1983-1991: May have been result of Reagan’s supply-side policies

1993-199?: Strongest economy of the century?

Tariffs:

1791 – Hamilton’s financial plan; purpose was revenue raising

1816 – first protective tariff in U.S. history

1828 – “Tariff of Abominations” – pushed through by Jacksonians to put President J.Q. Adams in a no-win situation.

1832 – Although it reduced tariffs, South Carolinians believed it did not go far enough and nullified the tariff.

1833 – Settled Nullification Controversy; lowered tariffs 10% over 8 years

1846 – Walker Tariff; one of Polk’s four points; lowered tariff

1862 – Morrill Tariff; purpose was to raise revenue for the Civil War

Tariff issue became the leading issue separating Democrats and Republicans during the Gilded Age

1887—Cleveland came out against a higher tariff and lost the election of 1888.

1890 – McKinley Tariff – Republicans gained the highest peacetime tariff in history in return for supporting Sherman Silver Purchase Act; raised rates to 48%.

1897 – Dingley Tariff -- Rate raised to 46.5% up from 41.3% since Wilson-Gorman Bill of 1894 (with its income-tax provision) did not raise enough revenue.

1909 – Payne-Aldrich Tariff – one of causes of split in Republican party between Taft and TR. Tariffs raised to almost 40%.

1913 – Underwood Tariff – One of Wilson’s major accomplishments; besides lowering the tariff, the bill provided for the first federal income tax of the 20th century; the 16th Amendment allowed for an income tax. Income tax replaced tariffs as the largest source of gov’t revenue.

1922 – Fordney-McCumber Tariff – increased tariffs from 27% to avg. of 38.5%; reflected conservative politics of the 1920s with a pro-business presidential administration.

1930 – Hawley-Smoot Tariff – Congress wanted to protect U.S. industries during the Great Depression but it only resulted in retaliatory measures by 23 other countries and further worsened the economic crisis.

Panics, Depressions, and Recessions

1780s – depression resulted from downturn after the Revolution

1807-1815 – resulted from Jefferson’s Embargo Act and the subsequent War of 1812.

Panic of 1819 – major cause was overspeculation on land; resulted in new land legislation.

Panic of 1837 – resulted largely from Jackson’s killing of the BUS and the demise of “wildcat” banks and state banks.

Panic of 1857 – Not as bad as Panic of 1837 but probably the worst psychologically in 19th c.

Influx of California gold into economy inflated currency, Crimean War overstimulated growing of grain, speculation in land and railroads backfired.

Panic of 1873—Caused by overproduction of railroads, mines, factories and farm products; depreciated Greenbacks

Panic of 1893 – worst depression of the 19th century

Panic of 1907 – showed the need for more elastic money supply; Federal Reserve Act passed 6 years later.

Post-WWI recession resulted from inflation and reduced foreign demand for U.S. goods

Crash of 1929 and the Great Depression: caused by 1) overspeculation on stocks, 2) overproduction/underconsumption, 3) sick industries (cotton, railroads, farming), 4) uneven distribution of income, 5) vulnerable banking system, 6) weak international economy.

Recession of 1937-38 – Resulted from FDR pulling the plug on public works programs; resulted in deficit spending (Keynesian economics)

Recession following World War II – caused by impact of demobilization from a war economy.

Stagflation in the 1970s – Inflation resulted from increasing energy costs caused by the Arab Oil Embargo as well as increased gov’t spending during the Vietnam War. Unemployment remained a problem throughout the 1970s.

1982 (“Reagan Recession”) -- Due to Federal Reserve’s “tight money” policy (high interest rates) 10% unemployment; budget deficit of \$59 billion in 1980 reached \$159 billion by 1983 due to tax cuts and increased defense spending.

Landmark Economic Legislation: (excluding tariffs , see above)

Navigation Laws (beginning in 1651): Enforced Britain’s mercantilist system

Land Ordinance of 1785—Proceeds from sale of land in Old Northwest would pay national debt; townships split in to 6 square miles (grids)

Northwest Ordinance, 1787—No slavery north of Ohio River; 60,000 people required for statehood
Constitution: Commerce compromise, Congress regulates interstate commerce,

Hamilton’s Financial plan—tariffs, Nat’l Bank, funding at par, assumption of state debts, excise tax

Embargo Act, 1807: U.S. banned trade with all foreign countries; economy was devastated

Henry Clay’s American System: 2nd National Bank; 1816 tariff—1st protective tariff in U.S. history

McCullough v. Maryland, 1819: BUS is constitutional

Dartmouth College v. Woodward, 1819--States could not violate charters; protected corps from states

Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824—Only Congress can regulate interstate commerce.

Commonwealth v. Hunt, 1842: Mass. Supreme Court ruled unions were not illegal as long as they were peaceful; other states followed suit.

Jackson kills the BUS, “pet bank” scheme

Charles River Bridge case, 1837: Prevented corporations from using charters to the detriment of economic competition.

limited liability laws: Business owners would not lose personal property if their business went bankrupt.

incorporation laws: Prevented individuals from being sued if they owned a corporation; only the corporation would be sued.

Independent Treasury System—(Van Buren & Polk) Federal gov’t deposited \$ in private banks.

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo—U.S. purchased (conquered) Mexican Cession for \$15 million

During Civil War:

Greenbacks: About \$450 million issued at face value to replace gold.

National Banking Act (1862)—Established a national banking system that lasted until 1913.

Homestead Act (1862)—Gov’t provided free land in west to settlers willing to settle there.

Morrill Land Grant Act (1862)—Land grants given to states to build state colleges.

Pacific Railway Act (1863)—Provided for the building of a Transcontinental Railroad (completed in 1869)

Slaughterhouse Cases, 1873: Court ruled the 14th amendment only protected federal rights, not states’ rights. It also ruled that the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments only applied to slaves.

Munn v. Illinois, 1877: The public always has the right to regulate business operations in which the public has an interest; upheld an Illinois “Granger Law” regulating storage of grain.

Civil Rights Cases, 1883: The 14th Amendment protects individuals from state action, not individual action; thus, “individuals” (corporations, clubs, organizations, etc.) became free to discriminate against African Americans or use their “individual status” to evade state regulations.

Wabash v. Illinois, 1886: Only the federal gov’t could regulate interstate commerce, so railroads could not be regulated by states; weakened the Munn v. Illinois decision.

Bland Allison Act (1875)—Makes “Crime of 1873” complete; only minimum amounts of silver purchased by gov’t.

Interstate Commerce Commission (1877)—1st gov’t agency in US history to regulate business.

Sherman Anti-Trust Act(1890)—Sought to prevent trusts from consolidating and restricting trade.

- Lochner v. New York*, 1905:** Court ruled the 14th amendment protected individuals against unreasonable and unnecessary interference to their personal liberty. This case expanded the use of “due process,” but sided with the baker by not placing a limit on work hours.
- Muller v. Oregon*, 1908:** Court ruled that an Oregon law limiting women to only 10 hours of labor in factories per day was legal as special legislation for women was needed to preserve their health
- Standard Oil v. U.S.*, 1911:** This case involved whether the Standard Oil trust was a good or bad trust (the *rule of reason* doctrine). The Supreme Court decided that this trust was bad so the Standard Oil Company was dissolved.
- Underwood Tariff Bill (1913)**—1st federal income tax in U.S. history; (see 16th Amendment)
- Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1913)**—Labor no longer subject to anti-trust legislation
- Federal Reserve Act (1913)**—established current national banking system.
- Sec. of Treasury Andrew Mellon’s “Trickle Down” tax policies during 1920s.**
- Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 1932**—Set the precedent for relief during the New Deal
- New Deal:** Relief: FERA, CCC, WPA,
Recovery: NRA, AAA, Emergency Banking Relief Act
Reform: FDIC, TVA, Social Security Act, FHA, Wagner Act (NLRB), Fair Labor Standards Act; U.S. off gold standard (Americans could not cash \$ in for gold)
- Lend-Lease Act, 1941:** --Provided funds to Allies during WWII to defeat Hitler.
- G.I. Bill, 1944**—Provided & to veterans for college, technical schools, or capital to start businesses.
- Taft-Hartley Act, 1947**—Forbade the “closed shop”
- Marshall Plan, 1947:** Provided billions of \$ to European countries for economic recovery; purpose was to prevent communism from spreading in Europe.
- Federal Highway Act, 1956:** Established nation’s freeway system
- Landrum-Griffin Act, 1959:** Ike’s response to Jimmy Hoffa; clamped down on illegal union financial activities and strong-arm political tactics.
- Johnson’s “Great Society” — “War on Poverty”**
- “Equal Opportunity Act”** (Office of Economic Opportunity): Provided funds for impoverished areas.
- HUD--Dept. of Housing and Urban Development:** Provided & for inner-city development.
- Medicare Act:** Provided medical care to the elderly if they could not afford to pay.
- Head Start:** Provided funds for disadvantaged pre-schoolers.
- Affirmative Action** (executive order): Gave preferences for women and minorities in college admissions and in the workplace.
- Nixon takes U.S. off international gold standard:** U.S. no longer traded internationally w/ gold.
- “Reaganomics” or “Supply Side Economics” or “Trickle Down Economics”**
- Economic Recovery Tax Act, 1981: Reduced taxes 25% over three years.
- Budget Reconciliation Act, 1981: Reduced social spending while increasing defense spending

IMPORTANT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

- Marbury v. Madison, 1803***: judicial review
- Fletcher v. Peck, 1810***: States could not void contracts
- Martin v. Hunter's Lessee, 1816***: Supreme Court rejected "compact theory" and state claims that they were equally sovereign with the federal gov't.
- Dartmouth College v. Woodward, 1819***: Contracts made by private corporations are protected by the Constitution and a state may not alter them.
- McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819***: States cannot tax the federal gov't; BUS is constitutional
- Cohens v. Virginia, 1821***: Supreme Court has power to review state decisions and citizens can appeal to the Supreme Court.
- Gibbons v. Ogden, 1821*** ("Steamboat Case"): Only the federal gov't has the right to regulate interstate commerce.
- Cherokee Nation v. Georgia, 1831***: Court ruled that while it could not stop Georgia from making Cherokee laws void, the Cherokees were a "domestic nation" and possessed some sovereignty; shattered Cherokee sovereignty regarding its relation with U.S.
- Worcester v. Georgia, 1832***: Marshall ruled Georgia had no control over the Cherokee Nation and the land holdings, and that Georgia could not relocate the Cherokees.
- Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge, 1837***: Taney ruled no charter given to a private company had the right to harm the public interest. Rights of a community supersede rights of a private corporation; Jacksonian idea.
- Commonwealth v. Hunt, 1842***: Supreme Court of Massachusetts ruled trade union organization and striking tactics were legal as long as their methods were honorable and peaceful.
- Prigg v. Pennsylvania, 1842***: Court ruled return of fugitive slaves was a federal power, thus making unconstitutional Pennsylvania's law prohibiting the capture and return of fugitive slaves.
- Dred Scott v. Sandford, 1857***: African Americans not citizens; slaves were property and could not be taken away from owners w/o due process of law; Missouri Compromise unconstitutional.
- Ableman v. Booth, 1859***: Upheld the fugitive slave law included in the Compromise of 1850.
- Ex Parte Merryman, 1861***: In response to Lincoln's suspension of *habeas corpus*, Taney issued a writ for Merryman's release (he had been arrested in a mob attack on Union soldiers). Lincoln ignored it.
- Ex Parte Milligan, 1866***: Military tribunals could not try civilians in areas where civil courts were functioning.
- Slaughterhouse Cases, 1873***: Court ruled the 14th amendment only protected federal rights, not states' rights. It also ruled that the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments only applied to slaves.
- Munn v. Illinois, 1877***: The public always has the right to regulate business operations in which the public has an interest; upheld an Illinois "Granger Law" regulating storage of grain.
- Civil Rights Cases, 1883***: The 14th Amendment protects individuals from state action, not individual action; thus, "individuals" (corporations, clubs, organizations, etc.) became free to discriminate against African Americans or use their "individual status" to evade state regulations.
- Wabash v. Illinois, 1886***: Only the federal gov't could regulate interstate commerce, so railroads could not be regulated by states; weakened the *Munn v. Illinois* decision.

- Plessy v. Ferguson***, 1896: “Separate but equal”; Court ruled 14th amendment only ensured political equality and that segregation did not mean inferiority.
- Insular Cases***, 1901-1904: Court ruled that the Constitution does not follow American conquests but that some rights are fundamental; Congress determines these rights.
- Northern Securities Case***, 1904: Supreme Court supported President Theodore Roosevelt by ruling that the Northern Securities Company was a trust because it owned stock in competing railroads, thus violating the Sherman Antitrust Act.
- Lochner v. New York***, 1905: Court ruled the 14th amendment protected individuals against unreasonable and unnecessary interference to their personal liberty. This case expanded the use of “due process,” but sided with the baker by not placing a limit on work hours.
- Muller v. Oregon***, 1908: Court ruled that an Oregon law limiting women to only 10 hours of labor in factories per day was legal as special legislation for women was needed to preserve their health; Louis Brandeis became famous for his presentation social science evidence concerning the adverse effects of long hours on women—“Brandeis Brief.”
- Standard Oil v. U.S.***, 1911: This case involved whether the Standard Oil trust was a good or bad trust (the *rule of reason* doctrine). The Supreme Court decided that this trust was bad so the Standard Oil Company was dissolved.
- Schenck v. U.S.***, 1919: the Court ruled First Amendment freedom of speech did not apply in this case because the U.S. was at war; speech posing a “clear and present danger” is illegal. The case did protect all other speech, even that which might be considered offensive to some—“freedom for the thought we hate.”
- Schechter Poultry Corp v. U.S.***, 1935 (“sick chicken” case): Ruled the National Recovery Administration (NRA) unconstitutional because Congress had exceeded its power by granting the Executive Branch too much power to regulate interstate commerce.
- U.S. v. Butler***, 1936: Court ruled the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) unconstitutional because it invaded state jurisdiction by using federal taxation as a means of regulating production; ruled it unfair to tax one group specifically to favor of another group.
- Korematsu v. U.S.***, 1944: Court upheld internment of Japanese-Americans stating it could not second guess military decisions; once a person was determined to be loyal, he/she had to be released.
- Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas***, 1954: Ended the “separate but equal” school system in America—“separate is inherently, unequal.” The Court unanimously ruled that schools should be integrated but left lower courts to carry out the decision.
- Engel v. Vitale***, 1962: Court ruled against mandatory school prayer in public schools.
- Baker v. Carr***, 1962: Over-represented rural voting districts eliminated; “one person, one vote.”
- Gideon v. Wainwright***, 1963: Legal counsel must be given to anyone charged with a felony. This decision later extended in 1972 to include anyone charged with a misdemeanor.
- Escobedo v. Illinois***, 1964: The police must not use extortion or coercion to gain a confession from a suspected criminal. The police must also honor a suspect’s request to have a lawyer present during police interrogations.
- Miranda v. Arizona***, 1966: A suspected criminal has the right to be read his rights (right to remain silent, the right to an attorney and the right to one telephone call).
- Roe v. Wade***, 1973: Court ruled that abortion was legal during a woman’s first trimester. States could not infringe on a woman’s right to an abortion.
- Bakke v. Board of Regents U.C.***, 1978: Court upheld minority affirmative action quotas in universities but stated that race alone could not be used as the sole means for college admission; it could, however, be used as a “plus” factor.

IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS IN U.S. HISTORY

- John Winthrop, *Model of Christian Charity***: “We shall build a city upon a hill”
- Benjamin Franklin, *Sir Richard’s Almanack***: compendium of best colonial era writings
- Thomas Paine, *Common Sense* (1776)**: convinces Congress to declare independence
- Knickerbocker Group: 1820s – **Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, Longfellow, William Cullen Bryant** – use of American themes in literature
- Alexis de Toqueville, *Democracy in America* (1835)** – French observer travels America and writes of American s’ individualism and equality
- Henry David Thoreau, *On Civil Disobedience*** – people must not obey unjust laws
- Ralph Waldo Emerson, *Self-Reliance***: champions the American virtue of individualism
- Walt Whitman, *Leaves of Grass*** – America’s poet writes best poetry of 19th century
- William Lloyd Garrison, *The Liberator*** (newspaper) – 1st abolitionist newspaper
- Harriet Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* (1852)** – best selling novel about evils of slavery
- Frederick Douglass, *The Autobiography of Frederick Douglass*** – details his early life as a slave
- Hinton Helper, *The Impending Crisis of the South* (1857)**: slavery bad for poor whites in the South
- George Fitzhugh, *The Sociology of the South***: slavery as preferable to “northern wage slavery”
- Helen Hunt Jackson, *Century of Dishonor* (1886)** – details plight of Indians in 19th century
- Horatio Alger** – wrote “rags to riches” stories for children; hard work and frugality emphasized
- Andrew Carnegie, “Gospel of Wealth”** – wealthy people should give most of their \$ to community
- Henry George, *Progress and Poverty*** – 100% land tax should be placed on property of wealthy people after a certain value has been exceeded
- Ralph Bellamy, *Looking Backwards***: utopian novel set in the future; socialistic society
- William Randolph Hearst & Joseph Pulitzer** – yellow journalists (own newspaper chains)
- Booker T. Washington, *Atlanta Compromise*, (1895)** – blacks should worry about economic self-sufficiency first before political equality
- Muckrakers**: progressive writers who do exposés on corruption, poverty, trusts, etc.
- Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives* (1890)** – progressive photographer/writer details poverty in cities
- Lincoln Steffens, *Shame of the Cities*** – details municipal corruption of political machines and big business
- Ida Tarbell**—details ruthless tactics of John D. Rockefeller and Standard Oil
- Upton Sinclair, *The Jungle* (1906)** – details horrible conditions in Chicago meatpacking plants
- D.W. Griffith, *The Birth of a Nation* (1915)** – movie that glorifies the KKK during reconstruction
- Bruce Barton, *The Man Nobody Knows* (1924)** – Jesus was the world’s first great advertising man
- “The Lost Generation”: F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, e.e. cummings, Sinclair Lewis
- “Harlem Renaissance”: **Langston Hughes, Claude McKay, Zora Neale Hurston, Countee Cullen**
- “The Jazz Singer” – first motion picture with sound (“talkie”)
- John Steinbeck, *The Grapes of Wrath*** – novel about the Joad family (Okies) during the depression.
- Dorothea Lange**, photographs of the great depression
- Michael Harrington, *The Other Side of America* (1962)** – details poverty in America and inspires Johnson’s “Great Society”
- Rachel Carson, *Silent Spring*, 1962** – seminal work on the environmental movement in America
- Betty Friedan, *The Feminine Mystique* (1963)** – seminal work of 60’s women’s rights movement
- Martin Luther King, Jr., *Letter From a Birmingham Jail***

IMPORTANT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

- 1796 – 1st election with two political parties: Federalists (Adams) vs. Democratic-Republicans (Jefferson)
- 1800 – “Revolution of 1800”: 1st peaceful transfer of power between political parties; Jefferson; “We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists”; Aaron Burr ties Jefferson – leads to 12th Amendment
- 1816 – last election for Federalists who die afterward. Ushers in “Era of Good Feelings” with only one political party (Democratic-Republicans)
- 1824 – “The Corrupt Bargain”: Jackson has largest vote but loses election in House of Representatives when J.Q. Adams gets support from Henry Clay (who is appointed Secretary of State three days later)
- 1828 – Jackson is the first president from the West; Democratic-Republicans are renamed “Democrats”
- 1832 – Anti-Masonic Party is 1st third party in U.S. history
- 1836 – Whigs emerge from National Republican faction to form second major party
- 1840 – 1st election with mass political participation; “Log Cabin and Hard Cider”; “Tippecanoe and Tyler Too”
- 1860 – Republican Lincoln wins with a minority of the popular vote; Democrats are split; South Carolina secedes in December
- 1864 – Union Party wins election—coalition of Republicans and War Democrats
- 1876 – “Compromise of 1877” ensues when Republicans get Hayes elected in return for Union troop removal from South – ends Reconstruction
- 1892 – Populists wage impressive 3rd party campaign
- 1896 – McKinley defeats Bryan, thus ending Populist hopes of reforms; decline in farmer voting afterwards
- 1912—Democrat Wilson wins after Republican Party is split between Taft and Roosevelt; Roosevelt forms the “Bull Moose” Party and comes in second
- 1920 – Republicans win on Harding’s platform of “Normalcy”
- 1928 – Democrat Al Smith is first Irish-American nominated for president; he loses to Hoover
- 1932 – Franklin Roosevelt defeats Herbert Hoover promising a “New Deal”
- 1948 – Truman wins surprising victory over Thomas Dewey; “Fair Deal”
- 1960 – 1st time TV plays major role in election in debate between Kennedy and Nixon; JFK is first Catholic elected president
- 1964 – Democrat Johnson defeats Goldwater and launches “The Great Society”
- 1968 – Nixon defeats democrats and ushers in a conservative era in American politics; the “Vital Center” is shattered and politics becomes ever more divisive
- 1980 – Republican Ronald Reagan defeats Jimmy Carter and begins “Reagan Revolution”—a highly conservative agenda
- 1992 -- Democrat Bill Clinton (43%) defeats incumbent George H.W. Bush (39%) after conservative independent billionaire Ross Perot gains 19% of the vote
- 2000 – Republican George W. Bush defeats Democrat Al Gore in closest Electoral College vote in history. Recount in Florida results in Supreme Court stepping in to stop the recount in *Bush v. Gore*, 2000
- 2008 – Barack Obama, first African American presidential nominee (Democrat) vs. John McCain (Republican); Obama defeats Sen. Hillary Clinton for Democratic nomination.

United States History Time Line

c. 33,000 BCE First Amerindians arrive in North America

1492 Columbus arrives in the New World

1494 Treaty of Tordesillas (divides New World between Spain and Portugal)

1517 Reformation in Germany led by Martin Luther; beginning of Protestant Reformation

1565 St. Augustine founded by Spain in Northern Florida (oldest city in what became the U.S.)

1585 Roanoke colony led by Sir Humphrey Gilbert (disappears)

1588 Defeat of Spanish Armada by English Navy; England is now free to colonize North America

1607 Jamestown founded

1612 Tobacco made a profitable crop by John Rolfe

1619 First group of blacks brought to Virginia

First legislative assembly, the House of Burgesses, meets in Virginia

1620 First Pilgrims arrive in Plymouth

1629 Great Puritan migration to Massachusetts Bay

1636 Harvard College founded

Pequot War

Rhode Island founded by Roger Williams

1639 Fundamental Orders in CT (1st written constitution in American history)

Maryland Act of Toleration

1642-49 English Civil War

1643 New England Confederation formed

1648 Cambridge Platform

1651 First of Navigation Laws passed (under Oliver Cromwell)

1660 Restoration (Charles II)

1662 Half-way Covenant

1664 British kick out Dutch from New Netherlands; rename region New York

1675 King Philip's War

1676 Bacon's Rebellion

1681 Pennsylvania founded ("Holy Experiment")

1686 Creation of Dominion of New England

1688 "Glorious Revolution" in England

1691 Leisler's Rebellion

1692 Salem Witch Trials

18th Century

1713 "Salutary Neglect" ushered in by Treaty of Utrecht (War of Spanish Succession)

1733 Georgia founded by James Oglethorpe

1736 Zenger Case

1739-1744 Great Awakening

1739 Stono Rebellion (slaves)

1754-1763 French and Indian War

1763 Proclamation of 1763

- Pontiac's Rebellion
- 1764 Sugar Act, Currency Act, Quartering Act
- 1765 Stamp Act
- 1766 Paxton Boys
- Declaratory Act
- 1767 Townshend Act, New York Assembly suspended
- 1770 Boston Massacre
- 1771 Carolina Regulator Movement
- 1772 Committees of Correspondence formed
- 1773 Boston Tea Party
- 1774 Coercive Acts ("Intolerable" Acts), First Continental Congress convenes
- 1775 Revolution begins with fighting at Lexington and Concord
- Second Continental Congress
- 1776 Declaration of Independence
- 1777 British defeated at Saratoga
- 1778 French join the war against the British (Franco-American Alliance)
- 1781 Battle of Yorktown
- Articles of Confederation ratified
- 1783 Treaty of Paris
- 1783-1789 Articles of Confederation
- 1785 Land Ordinance
- 1786 Annapolis Convention
- 1787 Northwest Ordinance
- 1787 Shays' Rebellion
- Constitutional Convention
- 1788 *Federalist Papers* written
- Constitution ratified
- 1789 George Washington inaugurated as President of the United States
- French Revolution begins
- 1789-91 Hamilton's financial plan
- 1793 Washington's Neutrality Proclamation
- 1794 Whiskey Rebellion
- Indians defeated at Fallen Timbers, sign Treaty of Grenville
- 1795 Jay Treaty signed
- Pinckney Treaty
- 1796 Adams defeats Jefferson in first partisan election in U.S. history
- 1798 Undeclared naval war with France ("Quasi War")
- Alien and Sedition Acts
- Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions

19th Century

- 1800 Convention of 1800 (ends Quasi War with France)
 - Jefferson elected
 - Gabriel Prosser's slave rebellion
- 1803 Louisiana Purchase
 - Marbury v. Madison*
- 1804 Essex Junto, Hamilton-Burr Duel
- 1806 Burr Conspiracy
- 1807 Embargo Act
- 1808 Slave trade ended
- 1809 Non-intercourse Act
- 1811 Battle of Tippecanoe, Shawnee defeated
- 1812 War with England
- 1814 Treaty of Ghent
- 1815 Federalists lose to James Monroe ending Federalist party
- 1816 Henry Clay's "American System" begins with tariff
- 1817 Rush-Bagot Treaty, limited armaments along Great Lakes
- 1818 Convention of 1818, U.S.-Canadian border established
- 1819 Adams-Onis Treaty (Florida Purchase Treaty)
 - Panic of 1819
 - McCullough v. Maryland*
- 1820 Missouri Compromise
- 1820s First labor unions formed
- 1823 Monroe Doctrine
- 1824 J.Q. Adams defeats Jackson ("Corrupt Bargain")
 - Gibbons v. Ogden*
- 1825 Erie Canal completed
- 1828 Andrew Jackson elected
- 1830s Railroad era begins
- 1831 Nat Turner's rebellion
 - Liberator* founded by William Lloyd Garrison
- 1832 Nullification crisis
 - BUS veto
- 1834 Whig party formed
- 1835 Texas Revolution, Republic of Texas established
- 1830s "Trail of Tears"
- 1837 *Charles River Bridge* case
 - Panic of 1837
- 1840s Manifest Destiny
 - Telegraph and railroads create a communications revolution
- 1846 Mexican War begins
- 1848 Treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo
 - Wilmot Proviso
- 1849 Gold discovered in California
- 1850 Compromise of 1850
 - Clayton-Bulwer Treaty

- 1852 *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, Harriet Beecher Stowe
- 1853 Gadsden Purchase
 - Commodore Matthew Perry forces Japan to open commerce
- 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - Republican Party formed
 - Ostend Manifesto
- 1856 "Bloody Kansas"
 - Senator Sumner attacked in the Senate
- 1857 *Dred Scott* case
- 1858 Lincoln-Douglas Debates
- 1859 John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry
- 1860 Democratic Party splits apart
 - Abraham Lincoln elected 16th President of the United States
 - Lower South secedes
- 1861 Civil War begins at Ft. Sumter
- 1862 Battle of Antietam
 - Morrill Tariff, Homestead Act, National Banking Act, Pacific Railway Act
 - Emancipation Proclamation issued (effective January 1, 1863)
- 1863 Battle of Gettysburg; Vicksburg
- 1864 Grant's wilderness campaign
 - Sherman takes Atlanta and begins "March to the Sea"
- 1865 Lee surrenders at Appomattox Court House
 - Lincoln assassinated
 - Thirteenth Amendment abolishes slavery
 - KKK formed in Tennessee
- 1867 Congress launches Radical Reconstruction
 - Alaska purchased
- 1868 Fourteenth Amendment guarantees Civil Rights
 - Johnson impeached
- 1870 Fifteenth Amendment forbids denial of vote on racial grounds
- 1870s Terrorism against blacks in South, flourishing of Darwinism and ideas of racial inferiority
- 1873 Panic of 1873
- 1876 End of Reconstruction
 - Battle of Little Big Horn
- 1877 *Munn v. Illinois*: Court rules states may regulate warehouse rates
- 1878 Greenback Labor Party
- 1879 Standard Oil Trust formed
- 1880s Big Business emerge
- 1880-1920 Fifteen million "new" immigrants
- 1883 Pendleton Civil Service Act
- 1886 Haymarket Square bombing
- 1887 Interstate Commerce Commission
 - Dawes Severalty Act

- 1890 Sherman Anti-Trust Act
- Massacre at Wounded Knee
- Sherman Silver Purchase Act
- End of the Frontier
- Homestead Steel strike
- 1892 Populist movement
- 1893 Panic of 1893
- Repeal of Sherman Silver Purchase Act
- 1894 Pullman strike
- 1895 *Pollock v Farmers*: Court strikes down income tax
- Morgan bond transaction
- 1896 McKinley defeats Bryan
- Plessy vs. Ferguson*
- 1898 Spanish American War
- 1899 Peace with Spain, U. S. receives Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico
- Open Door Note

20th Century

- 1901 McKinley assassinated; Theodore Roosevelt becomes President
- 1902 Northern Securities Co. prosecuted
- Anthracite Coal strike
- 1904 Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine (begins over Dominican Republic)
- 1904-1914 Panama Canal built
- 1905 *Lochner v. U.S.*
- 1906 Hepburn Act, Pure Food and Drug Act, Meat Inspection Act
- 1907 Panic of 1907
- 1908 San Francisco School Board Incident
- Muller v. Oregon*
- 1912 Election of Woodrow Wilson; defeats Taft and Roosevelt's "Bull Moose" party
- 1913 Sixteenth Amendment authorizing income tax ratified
- Seventeenth Amendment providing for direct elections of Senators ratified
- Underwood Tariff Bill (lowers tariff; establishes income tax)
- Federal Reserve System begun
- Wilson broadens segregation in civil service
- 1914 World War I begins
- U. S. troops occupy Vera Cruz
- Clayton Antitrust Act
- Federal Trade Commission created
- 1915 U. S. troops sent to Haiti
- Lusitania* sunk
- KKK revived by *Birth of a Nation*
- 1916 Germany issues Sussex pledge
- 1917 Russian Revolution
- U. S. enters WWI in light of unrestricted submarine warfare by Germany
- 1918 WWI ends
- Schenck v. U.S.*

- 1919 Treaty of Versailles
Eighteenth Amendment prohibits alcoholic beverages
“Red Scare” and “Red Summer”
- 1920 Nineteenth Amendment gives women the right to vote
Harding wins election; vows “normalcy”
First radio station KDKA in Pittsburgh
- 1921 Washington Naval Conference
- 1922 Sacco and Vanzetti convicted (executed in 1927)
- 1924 Dawes Plan
Scopes trial
National Origins Act
- 1927 Lindbergh crosses the Atlantic
- 1929 Stock market crashes
- 1932 Franklin Roosevelt elected
- 1933 Bank holiday, "Hundred Days": NRA, AAA, FDIC, TVA, FERA, CCC
Twenty-first Amendment repeals prohibition
Hitler comes to power in Germany
- 1934 Gold standard terminated
SEC
- 1935 Social Security Act, WPA, NLRA (Wagner Act)
CIO formed
U. S. Begins neutrality legislation
Butler v. U.S.; *Schechter v. U.S.*
- 1936 FDR re-elected
- 1937 FDR attempts to pack Supreme Court
Japan invades China; FDR’s “Quarantine” speech
- 1938 United States Housing Authority
Fair Labor Standards Act (end of New Deal)
Hitler takes Austria, Munich Agreement
- 1939 World War II begins
- 1940 Roosevelt makes destroyers-for-bases deal with the British
Fall of France
First peacetime draft
- 1941 “Four Freedoms” speech
Lend-Lease, Battle of Britain, Hitler attacks USSR
Atlantic Charter
Japan attacks Pearl Harbor
- 1942 U. S. interns Japanese
U. S. halts Japanese at Coral Sea and Midway
- 1943 North Africa campaign (El Alamein); invasion of Italy
Battle of Stalingrad
A. Philip Randolph, March on Washington Movement
- 1944 D-Day: France invaded

- 1945 Yalta Conference
- FDR dies
- Germany surrenders
- Potsdam Conference
- Atom bombs end WWII
- San Francisco Conference, United Nations
- Bretton Woods Conference: International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank
- 1946 “Iron Curtain” speech
- Nuremburg Trials
- 1947 Truman Doctrine
- Marshall Plan
- Containment
- Taft-Hartley Act
- Truman desegregates the armed forces
- 1948-1949 Berlin Airlift
- 1949 Communist revolution in China (Mao Zedong)
- NATO
- Soviet Union explodes Atomic Bomb

- 1950 Korean War begins
- McCarthy witch hunts begin
- 1951 Twenty-second Amendment limits the President to two terms
- 1952 Dwight Eisenhower elected President
- U.S. detonates Hydrogen bomb
- 1953 CIA overthrows Iranian leader and replaces him with the Shah
- Industries agree on guaranteed annual wage
- Stalin dies; Khrushchev wins power struggle and seeks “peaceful coexistence
- Soviets detonate Hydrogen bomb
- 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education*
- Dien Bien Phu; Vietnam divided
- 1955 Montgomery Bus Boycott, emergence of Martin Luther King, Jr.
- 1956 Hungarian uprising
- 1957 Little Rock crisis
- Sputnik*
- Eisenhower Doctrine
- Little rock Crisis
- Civil Rights Act
- 1958 NASA
- U.S. occupies Lebanon

- 1960 U-2 shot down over Russia
- John F. Kennedy elected President
- Greensboro sit-in

- 1961 Freedom rides (Congress of Racial Equality – CORE)
Berlin crisis; Berlin Wall
Peace Corps
Bay of Pigs invasion
- 1962 University of Mississippi integrated (James Meredith)
Cuban Missile Crisis
Rachel Carson, *Silent Spring*
Michael Harrington, *The Other Side of America*
- 1963 March in Birmingham; Civil Rights march on Washington
JFK assassinated
Betty Friedan: *Feminine Mystique*
- 1964 Free speech movement at Berkeley, “New Left”, Students for a Democratic Society
Twenty-fourth Amendment outlaws the poll tax
Civil Rights Act of 1964
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- 1965 The “Great Society”
Voting Rights Act of 1965, March from Selma to Montgomery
Operation Rolling Thunder in Vietnam
Watts riots
Malcolm X assassinated
- 1966 Black Power
NOW formed
- 1967 Detroit Riot (and other cities)
Peace movement in the U.S. (“doves”)
- 1968 Tet Offensive, Johnson won’t seek re-election
Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King murdered
Riot at Democratic National Convention in Chicago
Richard Nixon elected President
Black Panthers led by Stokely Carmichael
- 1969 Vietnamization
First man on the moon
Nixon proposed New Federalism
- 1970 Secret bombing of Cambodia; Cambodian invasion announced
Massacre at Kent State and Jackson State
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established
- 1971 Wage-price controls
My Lai massacre revealed
Pentagon Papers published
- 1972 *détente*: Nixon visits China and Soviet Union, SALT I
Watergate burglary
Nixon re-elected

- 1973 U. S. forces withdraw from Vietnam
 - Arab oil crisis
 - Spiro Agnew resigns
 - Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) passed by Congress
 - Roe v. Wade*
- 1974 Watergate tapes
 - Nixon resigns, Ford's pardon
 - Serious inflation and recession
- 1975 Vietnam falls
 - “stagflation”
 - Mayaguez* incident
 - Helsinki Conference
- 1976 Jimmy Carter elected President
- 1977 Humanitarian diplomacy
- 1978 Camp David Accords
 - Panama Canal treaties ratified
 - Bakke* case
- 1979 U. S. recognizes china
 - American Embassy in Iran occupied
 - USSR invades Afghanistan

- 1980 U. S. boycotts Olympics, withdraws from SALT II
 - Reagan elected President
- 1981 “Reaganomics”: reduced taxes (“trickle down”), increased defense spending
- 1983 “Star Wars” – Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)
 - Prosperity returns: low inflation, lower interest rates, higher employment
- 1985 Gorbachev and Reagan begin arms limitation talks
- 1987 Iran-Contra Scandal
 - INF Treaty
- 1988 George H.W. Bush elected president
- 1989 Fall of communism in eastern Europe

- 1991 Fall of the Soviet Union
 - Gulf War
- 1992 Bill Clinton elected president
- 1994 NAFTA passed
 - Republicans win control of Congress for first time in 40 years
- 1995 Welfare Reform Bill
- 1997 Clinton impeached
- 1999 U.S.-led NATO forces bomb Serbia to protect ethnic Albanians in Kosovo

- 2000 Bush defeats Gore in perhaps closest electoral vote in U.S. History
- 2001 September 11 terrorist attacks on World Trade Center
- 2002 U.S. invades Afghanistan to remove Taliban and Al Qaeda
- 2003 U.S. invades Iraq; removes Saddam Hussein from power

PRESIDENTS STUDY GUIDE

Federalist Era (1789-1801)

1. George Washington (1789-1797)

V.P.- John Adams

Secretary of State- Thomas Jefferson

Secretary of Treasury- Alexander Hamilton

Major Items: Judiciary Act (1789)

Bill of Rights, 1791

Hamilton's Financial Plan: 1) Tariffs

2) Funding at Par

"BE FAT"

3) Excise Taxes (Whisky)

4) Assumption of State Debts

5) National Bank

Whiskey Rebellion (1794)

French Revolution [(citizen genet) (1793)]

Jay Treaty with England (1795)

Battle of Fallen Timbers/Treaty of Greenville (1795)

Pinckney Treaty w/ Spain

Farewell Address (1796)

2. John Adams (1797- 1801)

Federalist

VP - Thomas Jefferson

Major items: X, Y, Z, Affair (1797)

"Quasi-War" (1798-1800)

Alien Act: Sedition Act (1798)

Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions (1798)

Convention of 1800

"Midnight Judges" (1801)

Jeffersonian Democracy

3. Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809)

Republican

V.P.- Aaron Burr

Secretary of State- James Madison

Major Items: *Marbury vs. Madison* (1803)

Louisiana Purchase (1803)

Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-05)

Impeachment of Samuel Chase

12th Amendment (1804)

Burr Conspiracies, 1804 & 1806

Chesapeake-Leopard Affair, 1807

Embargo Act (1807)

Non- Intercourse Act (1809)

4. James Madison (1809-1817)

Republican

Major Items: Macon's Bill #2 (1810)

"War Hawks" (1811-12)

War of 1812

Hartford Convention (1814)

Clay's American System: 1) 1st Protective Tariff

2) 2nd BUS

"BIT"

3) Internal Improvements (Madison

Vetoes internal improvements)

"Era of Good Feelings"

5. James Monroe (1817-1825)

Republican

Secretary of State- John Quincy Adams

Major Items: Marshall's Decisions: *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810)

Martin v. Hunter's Lessee (1816)

McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)

Dartmouth College Case (1819)

Cohens v. Virginia (1821)

Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)

Florida Purchase Treaty/Adams-Onis Treaty (1819)

Missouri Compromise (1820)

Panic of 1819

Monroe Doctrine, 1823

AGE OF JACKSON: 1828-1848

6. John Quincy Adams (1825-1829)

National Republican

VP- John C. Calhoun

Secretary of State- Henry Clay

Major Items: “Corrupt Bargain”, 1824

New York’s Erie Canal (1825)

Tariff of Abominations (1828)

Calhoun’s Exposition and Protest (1828)

7. Andrew Jackson (1825-1837)

Democrat

VP- John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren

Major Items: “New Democracy”

Cabinet crisis

spoils system

Nullification Controversy of 1832

Jackson kills the Bus, 1832

Formation of the Whig Party (1832) (Supports Clay’s American System)

“Trail of Tears”

8. Martin Van Buren (1837-1841)

Democrat

Major Items: Panic of 1837

Caroline incident, 1837

Independent treasury System (1840)

9. William Henry Harrison (1841)

Whig

Major items: Election of 1840 (1st modern election—mass politics)

10. John Tyler (1841-1845)

Anti- Jackson Democrat ran as VP on Whig Ticket

Secretary of State- Daniel Webster

Major items: Webster- Ashburton Treaty (1842)

Vetoes Clay’s Bill of 3rd B.U.S.

Annexation of Texas (1845)

Manifest Destiny – 1840s**11. James K. Polk (1845- 1849)**

Democrat

Major Items: Manifest Destiny: TOM (Texas, Oregon, Mexico)

Texas becomes a state (1845)

Oregon Treaty (1846)**Mexican War (1846- 1848)**

Guadalupe- Hidalgo Treaty (1848)

COIL = **4 Point Plan: CA, OR, Independent Treasury System, Lower Tariff
Wilmot Proviso****1850's- Road to Civil War****12. Zachary Taylor (1849-1850)**

Whig

VP- Millard Fillmore

Major Items: Blocks Compromise of 1850**13. Millard Fillmore (1850-1853)**

Whig

Secretary of State- Daniel Webster

Major Items: Compromise of 1850

Clayton Bulwer Treaty (1850)

Uncle Tom's Cabin (1852)**14. Franklin Pierce**

Democrat

VP- King

Major Items: Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)**“Bleeding Kansas”****“Young America”**

Japan opened to world trade (1853) – Commodore Perry

Ostend Manifesto (1854)- desire for Cuba

Underground Railroad: Harriet Tubman

15. James Buchanan (1857-1861)

Democrat

Major Items: Taney's *Dred Scott Decision* (1857)

Lincoln- Douglas Debates (1858)

Secession (did nothing to prevent it)

Civil War Era (1861-1865)

16. Abraham Lincoln (1861-1865)

Republican

VP- Andrew Johnson

Major Items: Civil War (1861-1865)

Emancipation Acts (1862); **Emancipation Proclamation (1863)**

Homestead Act (1862)

Morill Tariff (1862)

Pacific Railway Act (1863)

National Banking Act (1862)

Morill Land Grant Act: created agricultural colleges

Lincoln's Assassination, John Wilkes Booth

Reconstruction (1865- 1877)/Gilded Age

17. Andrew Johnson (1865-1869)

Union Party (formerly a Democrat)

Secretary of State- W.H. Seward

Major Items: **13th Amendment (1865)**

14th Amendment (1868)

Freedman's Bureau

Black Codes

Reconstruction Act (1867)

Impeachment Trial (1868)

KKK

18. Ulysses S. Grant (1869- 1877)

Republican

Secretary of State- Hamilton Fish – Treaty of Washington (1871)

Major items: 1st Transcontinental Railroad (1869)

15th Amendment t (1870)

Panic of 1873

Corruption- Tweed Ring

Credit Moblier

Whiskey Ring

Fiske & Gould attempt to corner gold market

Gilded Age (1865-1900)

19. Rutherford B. Hayes (1877-1881)

Republican

Major Items: Compromise of 1876 – troops withdrawn from South (1877)
Great Railroad Strike, 1877

20. James A. Garfield (1881)

Republican

Half-breeds vs. Stalwarts

Major Items: Assassination

21. Chester A. Arthur (1881-1885)

Republican

Major Items: Pendleton Act (1883), Civil Service Commission set up

22. Grover Cleveland (1885- 1889)

Democrat

Major Items: Knights of Labor; Haymarket Square Bombing (1886)
Wabash vs. Illinois (1886)
Interstate Commerce Act (1887)
1887 Annual Address: seeks to lower tariff
Dawes Severalty Act, 1887

23. Benjamin Harrison (1889- 1893)

Republican

Major Items: Pan-Americanism, James G. Blaine
Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)
McKinley Tariff (1890)
Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)
Homestead Steel Strike, 1892
Populist Party Platform of 1892 (Omaha Platform)

24. Grover Cleveland (1893- 1897)

Second Administration

Democrat

Major Items: Panic of 1893- Morgan Bank Transaction
Hawaiian Incident (1893)
Venezuelan Boundary Dispute (1895)
Pullman Strike (1894)
Coxey's Army
American Federation of Labor
Wilson-Gorman Tariff

25. William McKinley (1897- 1901)**Election of 1896- Wizard of Oz**

Republican

VP- Theodore Roosevelt (in 1901)

Secretary of State- John Hay

Major Items: New Imperialism**Spanish American War (April 1898- Feb. 1899)****Open Door Policy (1899)**

Boxer Rebellion (1900)

McKinley's Assassination/ Leon Czolgosz (1901)

PROGRESSIVE ERA (1900-1920)**26. Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909)**

Republican

Secretary of State- John Hay, Elihu Root

Major items: Panama Canal (1903- 1914)- "Gunboat Diplomacy"**Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine (1904)**

Venezuelan Debt Controversy (1902)

Dominican Republic crisis (1902-05)

Portsmouth Treaty (1905) -- Nobel Peace Prize

Gentleman's Agreement with Japan (1908)

Political Reforms of the Roosevelt Era

Muckrakers

3 C's: Consumer Protection,

Pure Food and Drug Act, Meat Inspection Act

Control of Corporations

Anthracite Coal Strike, 1902

trustbusting: Northern Securities Co. law suit, 1902

Hepburn Act (1906)

Conservation

Newlands Reclamation Act, Nat'l Parks

27. William H. Taft (1909-1913)

Republican

Major Items: Paine- Aldrich Tariff (1909)

Pinchot-Ballinger Controversy

Trustbusting- Standard Oil

"Dollar Diplomacy"

Split in Republican Party- Bull Moose Party

28. Woodrow Wilson (1913-1921)

Democrat

Major Items: “New Freedom”: anti-triple wall of privilege: **Tariffs, Tbanks, Ttrusts****Underwood Tariff (1913)****Federal Reserve System (1913)****Federal Trade Commission (1914)****Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914)**Troops to Mexico, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Virgin Islands
16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Amendments**WWI***Lusitania* (May, 1915)**“Fourteen Points” (Jan., 1917)****Treaty of Versailles (1919-1920)****League of Nations, Lodge Reservations****“Red Scare”**

Palmer Raids (1919-1920)

“Red Summer”, 1919 – race riots

Roaring Twenties (1920-1929)**Conservative Presidents (1921-1933)****29. Warren G. Harding (1921-1923)**

Republican

Major Items: Conservative Agenda

Teapot Dome Scandal

Washington Disarmament Conference (1921- 1922)

Fordney-McCumber Tariff (1922)

“Americanism”- WASP Values**30. Calvin Coolidge (1923-1929)**

Republican

Major Items: Continuation of Harding’s conservative policies**National Origins Act (1924)****Scopes “Monkey” Trial (1925)****Sacco Vanzetti Trial**

demise of KKK

Dawes Plan (1924)

Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)

Clark Memorandum (1928)

31. Herbert Hoover (1929-1933)

Republican

Major Items: Stock Market Crash (1929)

Great Depression

Agricultural Marketing Act, 1929

Hawley- Smoot Tariff (1930)

Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)

Bonus Army

Hoover-Stimson Doctrine, 1931

The New Deal/WWII (1933-1945)

32. Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933-1945)

Democrat

Eleanor Roosevelt: African- Americans, children, women

Major Items: New Deal: Relief, Recovery, Reform

Isolationism: Neutrality Laws

WWII

Labor- CIO (John L. Lewis)

The Cold War

33. Harry S. Truman (1945-1953)

Democrat

Major Items: WWII Ends- Atomic Bomb

Taft-Hartley Act (1947)

Truman's Loyalty Program

Desegregation of Armed Forces, 1948

Cold War

Truman Doctrine (1947)

Marshall Plan (1947)

Berlin Crisis, 1948-49

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) (1949)

Korean War (1950-1953)

34. Dwight D. Eisenhower (1953- 1961)

Republican

VP- Richard Nixon

Secretary of State- John Foster Dulles

Major Items: Cold War**“Massive Retaliation”**

H- Bomb

22nd Amendment

Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (S.E.A.T.O.)

Domino theory, Vietnam

“Peaceful Coexistence”

Suez Crisis (1956)

Sputnik (1957)

Eisenhower Doctrine (1958)

U-2 Incident, 1960

Civil Rights*Brown vs. Board of Education Topeka, Kansas* (1954)

Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1955-56, Martin Luther King

Crisis in Little Rock, 1957

Greensboro Sit-in, 1960

Affluent Society: Baby Boom, suburbs, consumerism, TV

Federal Highway Act (1955)

Alaska and Hawaii become states (1959)

35. John F. Kennedy (1961-1963)

Democrat

VP- Lyndon B. Johnson

Major Items: “The New Frontier”

Alliance for Progress

The Peace Corps

Cuba**Bay of Pigs (1961)****Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)**

Nuclear Test- Ban Treaty (1963)

Kennedy assassinated (Nov. 22, 1963), Lee Harvey Oswald

36. Lyndon B. Johnson (1963-1969)

Democrat

Major Items: The “Cold War”**Vietnam, escalation****“The Great Society”**

- **Anti-poverty Act (1964)**
- **Elementary and Secondary Education**
- **Medicare**
- **Affirmative Action**

Income Tax Cut

Civil Rights Act (1964)**Voting Rights Act (1965)****Warren Court (rights of the accused)**

“Long Hot Summers”: Watts and Detroit riots

Thurgood Marshall

1968: “Year of Shocks” – Tet, MLK assassinated, Black Power, Nixon wins

*Détente***37. Richard M. Nixon (1969- 1974)**

Republican

VP- Spiro Agnew, Gerald Ford

Major Items: “Imperial Presidency”**Vietnam War**, Vietnamization, Cambodia

Landing on the Moon (July, 1969)

Warren Burger- Chief Justice (1969)

Roe v. Wade (1973)

Woodstock (Aug., 1969)

E.P.A. established (1970)

Philadelphia Plan: affirmative action

26th Amendment (1971)

“Silent Majority”

Détente- **Visit to China (Feb, 1972)**- **Visit to Russia (May, 1972)**

- Salt I (1972)

Energy Crisis, OPEC

Wounded Knee, SD (1973)

Agnew resigns (1973)

Nixon Resigns (Aug. 9, 1974)- Watergate

38. Gerald Ford (1974- 1977)

Republican

First Appointed President

Major Items: Pardons Nixon**Stagflation**

Helsinki Conference, 1975

39. Jimmy Carter (1977-1981)

Democrat

Major Items: Panama Canal Treaty signed (*Sept, 1977*)**“Humanitarian Diplomacy”**

Diplomatic relations with communist China; ends recognition of Taiwan

3 Mile Island Incident (PA), 1979

Camp David Accords: Egypt and Israel Peace Treaty**Iran Hostage Crisis (1979)**

Soviet invasion of Afghanistan Soviets (1979)

“Stagflation”

Boycott of Olympics in Moscow to protest Afghanistan (1980)

1980 to the Present**40. Ronald Reagan (1981-1989)**

Republican

VP- George Bush

Major Items: “Reaganomics-Supply-Side-Economics”**Massive Military Buildup, “Star Wars” (SDI)**

Culture war: “Religious Right”

Grenada (Oct, 1983), Nicaragua (1984)

Sandra Day O’ Conner appointed to the Supreme Court (first woman)

INF Treaty with Soviet Union (Gorbachev)

Iran Contra Scandal, 1987**41. George H. W. Bush (1989-1993)**

Republican

VP- Dan Quayle

Major Items: Savings and Loan Scandal (1990)**Fall of Berlin Wall, 1989; Revolutions of 1989 in Europe**

Invasion of Panama (1990), Manuel Noriega

Gulf War I: Operation Desert Storm, 1991**Fall of Soviet Union (1991)**

Recession 1992-93

42. Bill Clinton (1993-2001)

Democrat

VP- Al Gore

Major Items: NAFTA

Republicans take Congress for 1st time in over 40 years

Welfare Reform

Monica Lewinski Scandal, impeachment

War in Kosovo, 1999

43. George W. Bush (2001-2009)

Republican

VP – Dick Cheney

Major Items: Disputed election of 2000, Florida

Major tax cuts

9/11 terrorist attacks, Osama bin Laden

War in Afghanistan

Iraq War

Financial crisis, 2008

44. Barack Obama (2009-)

Democrat

VP – Joe Biden

Major Items: 2008-09 economic recession

MEMORY DEVICES

“Vegetables Never Matter Much Cuz Rice Never Never Never Satisfies Prairie Dogs, Golly!”
 VA NH MA MD CT RI NC NY NJ SC PA DE GA

American Revolution

Pretty Proclamation of 1763
Silly Stamp Act, 1765
Tammy Townshend Act, 1767
Baked Boston Massacre, 1770
Tea Tea Act, 1773
Cookies Committees of Correspondence
Inside Intolerable Acts, 1774
Freshly First Continental Congress, 1774
Layered Lexington and Concord, 1775
Spicy Second Continental Congress, 1775
Dough Declaration of Independence, 1776

Articles of Confederation, structure
Ratification debate between Federalists and Antifederalists
Treaty of Paris, 1783
Interstate Commerce problems (depression in 1780s)
Constitutional Convention, 1787
Land legislation (Land Ordinance of 1785; NW Ordinance of 1787)
England, France, Spain and Barbary Corsairs challenged U.S. in foreign affairs
Shays' Rebellion

Federalist Era

<u>B</u> ig	<u>B</u> ill of Rights
<u>J</u> olly	<u>J</u> udiciary Act of 1789
<u>H</u> amilton	<u>H</u> amilton's Financial Plan, 1789-91 (BE FAT)
<u>F</u> ound	<u>F</u> rench Revolution
<u>N</u> ervous	<u>N</u> eutrality Proclamation, 1793
<u>J</u> efferson	<u>J</u> ay Treaty, 1795
<u>E</u> ntering	<u>E</u> lection of 1796 (2 parties: Federalists and Democratic-Republicans)
<u>X</u> -Men's	<u>X</u> YZ Affair, 1797
<u>Q</u> uarters	<u>Q</u> uasi War (1798-1800)
<u>A</u> ngering	<u>A</u> lien and Sedition Acts, 1798
<u>W</u> hite	<u>W</u> ashington's Legacy
<u>R</u> epublicans	<u>R</u> evolution of 1800

➤ **Hamilton's Financial Plan: BE FAT**

Bank of the United States

Excise taxes on whiskey

Funding at Par

Assumption of State Debts

Tariffs

Jefferson's Presidency

"G" allatin – secretary of the treasury who reduces the national debt

Impeachment of Samuel Chase, 1804

Hamilton's plan kept by Jefferson (except excise taxes)

Agrarian empire (westward expansion)

Tripolitan War

Embargo Act, 1807

Louisiana Purchase, 1803

Armory reduced in size (Federalists lose major center of power)

Marbury vs. Madison, 1803

Burr Conspiracies (1804 in New York and 1806 in the West)

War of 1812: "WHITEN" (knowing about the War of 1812 can help "whiten" your teeth!)

War Hawks

Hartford Convention, 1814

Impressment

Treaty of Ghent, 1815

Embargo Act, 1807

New Orleans

Clay's "American System": BUS, tariffs, internal improvements (**BIT**)

<p>Jackson’s Presidency: “New KNICKS”</p> <p><u>N</u>ew Democracy</p> <p><u>K</u>illing of the BUS</p> <p><u>N</u>ullification controversy</p> <p><u>I</u>ndian removal</p> <p><u>C</u>reation of 2-Party System</p> <p><u>K</u>itchen Cabinet (cabinet crisis; break with Jackson and Calhoun)</p> <p><u>S</u>poils system</p>	<p>Sectionalism and Causes of Civil War</p> <p><u>M</u>iss Missouri Compromise, 1820</p> <p><u>N</u>ully Nullification Controversy, 1832</p> <p><u>G</u>agged Gag Rule, 1836</p> <p><u>W</u>hen Wilmot Proviso, 1848</p> <p><u>C</u>lay’s Compromise of 1850</p> <p><u>K</u>angaroo Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854</p> <p><u>B</u>it “Bleeding Kansas”</p> <p><u>D</u>umb <i>Dred Scott</i> case, 1857</p> <p><u>J</u>ohn’s John Brown, 1859</p> <p><u>E</u>ar Election of 1860</p>
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President Polk’s “Jacksonian” program (“Young Hickory”): COIL

<p><u>C</u>alifornia</p> <p><u>O</u>regon</p> <p><u>I</u>ndependent Treasury System (revives Van Buren’s banking system)</p> <p><u>L</u>ower tariff (Walker Tariff, 1846)</p>

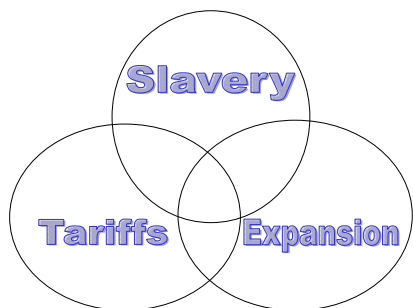
“Manifest Destiny” (1840s) TOM

<p><u>T</u>exas</p> <p><u>O</u>regon</p> <p><u>M</u>exican Cession</p>
--

Compromise of 1850: “PopFACT”

<p><u>P</u>opular sovereignty in the Mexican Cession</p> <p><u>F</u>ugitive Slave Law</p> <p><u>A</u>bolition of slave trade in Washington, D.C. (note: it doesn’t END slavery there!)</p> <p><u>C</u>alifornia enters as a free state</p> <p><u>T</u>exas agrees to accept money in return for abandoning claims to New Mexico territory.</p>
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Sectionalism: 1820-1860 “SET”



Reforms of the Second Great Awakening

- Abolitionism
 - Temperance
 - Women's suffrage
 - Education
 - Mental institutions
 - Prison reform
 - Debtor's prisons
 - War (pacifism, prevention)
- “A**
Totally
Wicked
Elephant
Made
Pigs
Devour
Worms”

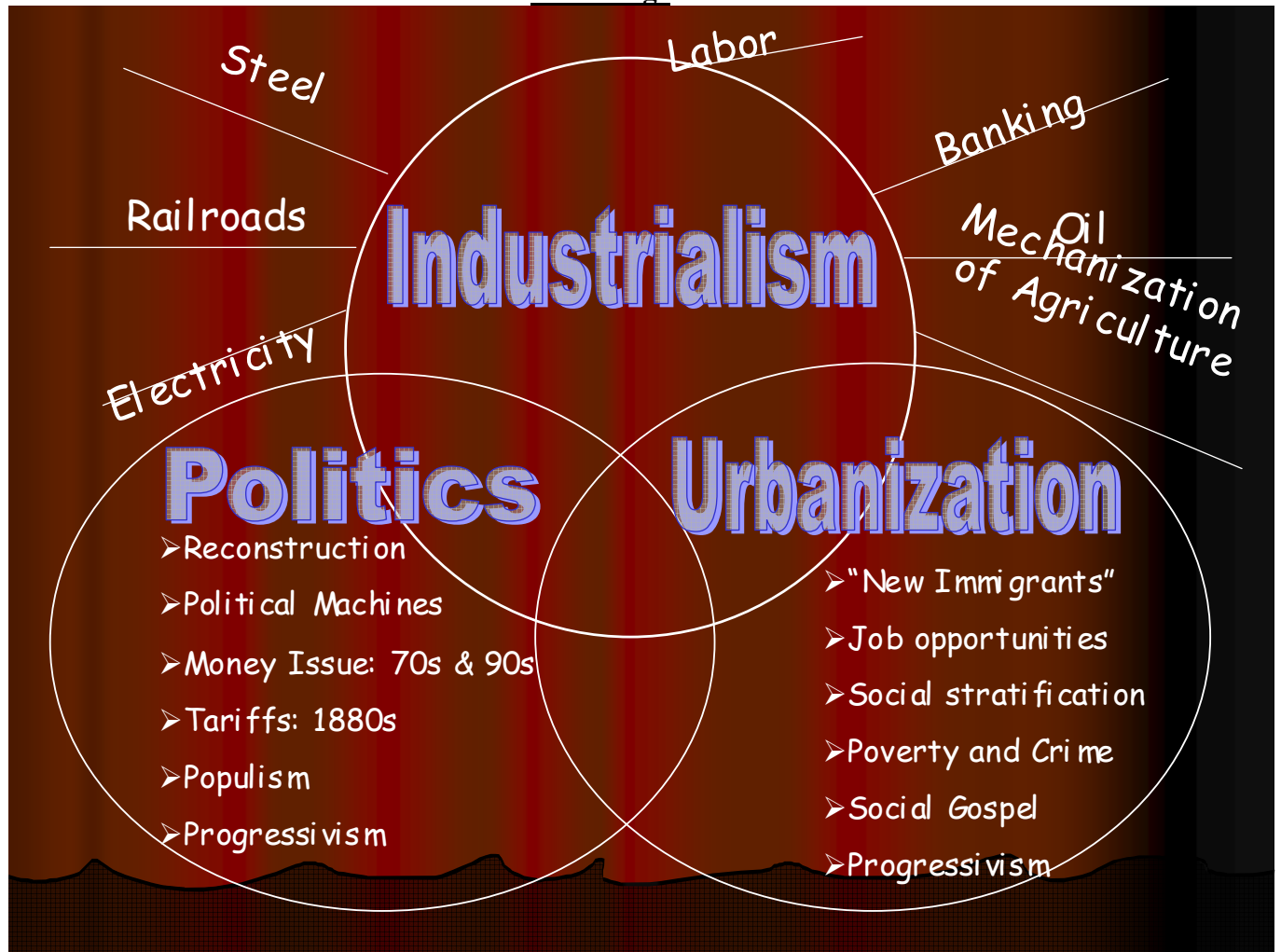
1st and 2nd Industrial Revolutions

Remember to play a “TRIC” on “ROSE,” because she is very gullible!

T extiles	R ailroads (transcontinental)
R ailroads	O il
I ron	S teel
C oal	E lectricity

Republican Agenda during the Civil War	
A	Abolitionism
P	Pacific Railway Act
H istory	Homestead Act
M akes	Morrill Tariff
M e	Morrill Land Grant Act
N auseous	National Banking Act

Gilded Age



Populism

Omaha Platform, 1892: “Fried Green Gummy-bears Invade Really Really Silly People”

- Free Silver at 16:1: Does not succeed
- Graduated income tax: Becomes realized in the Underwood Tariff Bill of 1913
- Gov’t ownership of railroads: eventually gov’t regulates railroads (Hepburn Act of 1906)
- Initiative, Referendum & Recall: become part of La Follette’s “Wisconsin Experiment”
- Subtreasury system realized during Wilson’s presidency, 1916
- Postal savings banks: becomes realized in 1915
- Extension of credit to farmers: realized in future gov’t programs to loan \$ to farmers.

Progressivism

<u>S</u> illy	Socialism (anti)
<u>P</u> urple	Political machines (anti)
<u>T</u> urkeys	Trusts (anti)
<u>C</u> an’t	Child Labor (anti)
<u>C</u> hase	Conservation
<u>V</u> ery	Voting reform
<u>W</u> hite	Working/living conditions
<u>C</u> hickens	Consumer protection
<u>W</u> hile	Women’s suffrage
<u>F</u> ighting	Federal Reserve System
<u>P</u> ink	Prohibition of Alcohol
<u>I</u> guanas	Income Tax (progressive/graduated)

Robert La Follette’s “Wisconsin Experiment” -- “DIG CID”

Direct election of Senators; Initiative, referendum, recall; Gov’t regulation of public utilities;
Civil service reform; Income tax; Direct primary

Theodore Roosevelt: 3 “Cs” –

Control of Corporations: Anthracite Coal Strike (1902), Northern Securities Co. (1902)
Dept. of Commerce and Labor; Bureau of Corporations
Consumer Protection: Meat Inspection Act, 1906; Pure Food and Drug Act, 1906
Conservation: : Newlands Reclamation Act, 1902; national parks

Woodrow Wilson: 3 “Ts” –opposed to “triple wall of privilege” **T**ariffs, **T**bank monopoly, & **T**rusts

“**CUFF**”: Clayton Antitrust Act, Underwood Tariff, Federal Reserve Act,
Federal Trade Commission

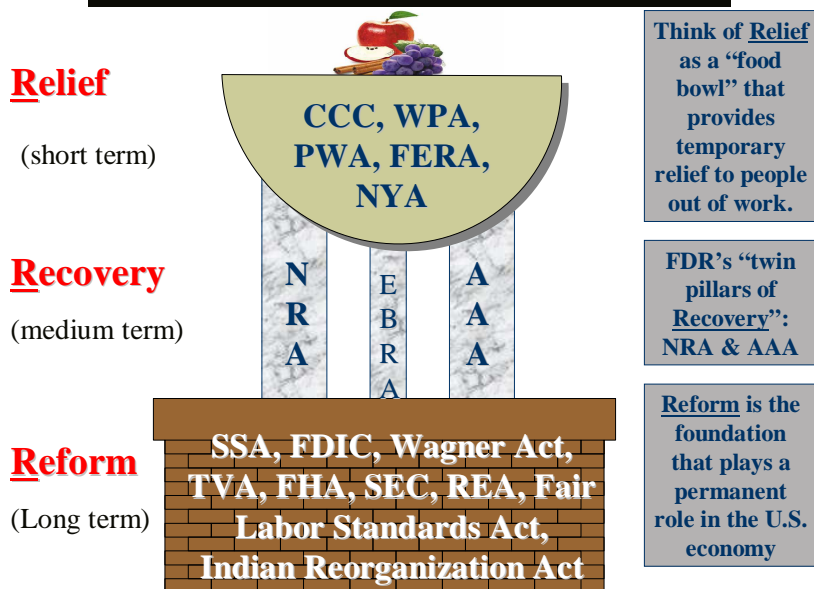
Conservative politics under Harding, Coolidge and Hoover: 1920-1932

HALT: Higher tariffs, Anti-labor, Laissez-faire, Trickle-down economics

IMPACT OF WORLD WAR I ON AMERICAN SOCIETY

<u>R</u> evolved	Red Scare, 1919
<u>R</u> epublicans	Return to Isolationism
<u>V</u> oted	Volunteerism
<u>N</u> o	Nativism increased
<u>M</u> aking	Migration of African-Americans to the North
<u>W</u> ilson’s	Women’s roles increased
<u>E</u> uropean	Economic growth
<u>P</u> eace	Prohibition of Alcohol
<u>C</u> rumble	Civil liberties violated
<u>M</u> iserably	Millions of Americans fought in Europe

The “Three R’s” of the New Deal



Truman and the Cold War

<u>T</u> ruman’s	Truman Doctrine, 1947
<u>M</u> uscles	Marshall Plan, 1947-48
<u>B</u> rought	Berlin Crisis, 1948-49
<u>N</u> asty	NATO, 1949
<u>R</u> ed	Red Scare, 1946-1954
<u>C</u> hina	China becomes communist, 1949
<u>A</u> cross	A-bomb for Soviets, 1949
<u>K</u> orea	Korean War, 1950-53

Civil Rights Movement

B rave	<i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> , 1954
M artin	Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1955
L eads	Little Rock Crisis, 1957
G reen	Greensboro sit-in, 1960
F reedom	Freedom Riders, 1961
J unkie	James Meredith, 1962
U ntil	University of Alabama, 1962
B irmingham	Birmingham March, 1963
M archers	March on Washington, 1963
C laim	Civil Rights Act of 1964
V ictory	Voting Rights Act of 1965
A gainst	Affirmative Action
B igoted	Black Power (Malcolm X, Stokely Carmichael, Black Panthers)
F reaks	Forced busing, 1971