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American History I

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Unit I: Indigenous Societies / European Exploration, Settlement, and Colonial America

I. Native American Societies

- A. **Origins:** Likely 15,000 to 30,000 years ago from northeast Asia along a land bridge to Alaska during the last ice age. Developed agriculture 9,000 to 10,000 years ago in Mesamerica which later spread northward.
- B. **Mesoamerican Cultures**
 - 1. **Olmec** – Thought to be the first Mesomamerican civilization in southern Mexico.
 - 2. **Maya** – Yucatan peninsula and surrounding area. City-states with a common culture.
 - 3. **Aztec** – Built city of **Tenochitlan**, site of present day Mexico City. Ruled over 5 million people in the 1500s.
- C. **American Southwest**
 - 1. **Hohokam** – Constructed irrigation canals to allow for farming.
 - 2. **Anasazi** – Built multistory buildings of **adobe** called **pueblos** by the Spanish. Abandoned likely due to drought.
- D. **Pacific Northwest**
 - 1. **Chinook** – Southeastern Alaska and Washington state area. Relied on fishing. Built ocean going canoes and totem poles.
- E. **Mississippian Culture**
 - 1. **Cahokia** – City near present day St. Louis. Comprised of over 100 earthen, flat topped mounds/ pyramids and other dwellings. Influenced nearby cultures.
 - 2. **Southeast** – Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, etc. lived in stockade towns / villages.
 - 3. **Plains** – Around 1500 AD. many tribes abandoned farming for a nomadic existence, possible due to drought. Influenced by the adoption of horses brought by Spanish explorers.
- F. **Northeast**
 - 1. **Algonquin Peoples** – Major language group that included most tribes in New England such as the Wampanoag, Pequots, and Narragansett people, as well as the Powhatan Confederacy in Virginia.
 - 2. **Iroquois Confederacy** – Composed of five of the Iroquois peoples of the New York state area: Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, and Mohawk. Later joined by the Tuscaroras from North Carolina. Formed to preserve peace and offer defense from the Huron. Typically lived in **longhouses** covered in bark.

II. **The “Three Sisters”** – Native Americans planted corn, beans, and squash together. Corn and beans support each other structurally. Beans fix nitrogen in the soil. Squash shades the ground. Together they provide all amino acids necessary for the diet.

III. **The Columbian Exchange** – Exchange of plants and animals between North America and Europe / Africa.

IV. Contributors to European Exploration

- A. **Trade** – Following the collapse of the Roman Empire and the “Dark Ages”, the Crusades starting

in 1095 reconnected Europe with trade to the Middle East and East Asia and provided a lucrative incentive for western Europe to explore and find routes not controlled by others.

- B. **Scientific / Technology Advances** – spurred by the Renaissance, 1350 – 1600, with rediscovery of Greek, Roman, and Arab knowledge.
 - 1. **Astrolabe** – used to determine latitude
 - 2. **Compass** – used to find magnetic north
 - 3. **Caravel** – ship incorporating technological improvements that allowed better travel into the wind.
- C. **Political**
 - 1. **Strong Central Governments** – Beginning in the 1400s, the rise of capitalism, towns, and the middle class gave a tax base that supported the rise of strong nations as monarchs became less dependent on the nobility.
 - 2. **Prince Henry the Navigator** – In 1419, Prince Henry of Portugal established a school to encourage exploration by inviting mapmakers, astronomers, and ship builders. Portuguese ships began to explore the coast of West Africa. In 1498, **Vasco de Gama** sailed around Africa and reached India.

V. Spanish Exploration / Colonization

- A. **Explorers / Conquerors**
 - 1. **Christopher Columbus** – In 1492, Columbus gained the financial backing of **Ferdinand and Isabella** of Spain. He crossed the Atlantic to the Bahamas but though he had reached the East Indies and named the native people “Indians”. On a return trip he enslaved the native Taino people in his quest to mine gold.
 - 2. **Amerigo Vespucci** – In 1499 and 1502, this Italian sailed for Spain and then Portugal, reaching South America. German map makers named the new land America in his honor.
 - 3. **Juan Ponce de León** – Explored the coast of Florida in 1513 and gave it its name.
 - 4. **Vasco de Balboa** – Crossed the isthmus of Panama in 1513 and reached the Pacific Ocean.
 - 5. **Ferdinand Magellan** – In 1520, Magellan rounded the southern tip of South America to the Pacific Ocean which he named. He died in the Philippines but his crew was the first to sail around the world (circumnavigate) on its return to Spain.
 - 6. **Hernán Cortés** – From 1519 – 1520, Cortes’ expedition to Mexico with Native American allies conquered the powerful Aztec Empire and built Mexico City on the ruins of the Aztec capital Tenochtitlan.
 - 7. **Francisco Pizarro** – Defeated the Incan Empire of Peru and plundered large amounts of gold and silver.
 - 8. **Francisco Vasquez de Coronado** – Explored southwestern present day U.S. in search of the fabled Seven Cities of Gold.
 - 9. **Hernando de Soto** – Explored northern Florida and southeastern present day U.S.
- B. **Role of Guns, Germs, and Steel** - Superior weapons and armor gave the Spanish an advantage over the native peoples they encountered. Also, diseases brought from Europe, such as smallpox, devastated native populations.
- C. **Role of Religion** – The Spanish believed they had a right to conquer the non-Christian indigenous population and an obligation to convert them to Christianity through force.

1. **Treaty of Tordesillas** (1494) – To prevent conflict between two Christian nations, Pope Alexander VI divided the West between Spain and Portugal. (Hence, Portuguese spoken in Brazil and Spanish elsewhere)
2. **Missions** – Series of church compounds used to convert natives to Christianity. (Hence, names beginning with San, ie. “Saint”)
3. **Popé’s Rebellion** – Pueblo people rose against Spanish missionaries in 1680 New Mexico and overthrew control for more than a decade.
4. **Junípero Serra** – Established a series of Franciscan missions along California beginning in 1794 .
5. **Bartolomé de Las Casas** – Missionary who protested the mistreatment of Native Americans. Led to the ending of enslavement of Native Americans.

D. **New Spain’s Society** – The Spanish created a feudal system with native-born Spanish at the top.

1. **Conquistadors** – “Conquerors”. Men who led the expeditions to conquer Native peoples.
2. **Presidios** – Forts established by the Spanish to control their newly claimed lands.
3. **Encomienda System** – Conquistadors were given grants of land and control over the Native Americans. This entitled them to part of the natives’ harvest and free labor.
4. **Mestizos** – Born of mixed native and Spanish heritage.
5. **St. Augustine, Florida** – Since 1565, it is the oldest continually inhabited European settlement in the present day United States.

VI. New France

A. Explorers

1. **Giovanni de Verazanno** – Sent by King Francis I in 1524 to seek a “**Northwest Passage**” to Asia. He explored the coast of North America from North Carolina to Newfoundland.
2. **Jacques Cartier** – Explored the St. Lawrence River.
3. **Samuel de Champlain** – Founded Quebec in 1608. Capital of New France.
4. **Louis Joliet** and **Jacques Marquette** – Fur trader and Jesuit priest who “found” the Mississippi River.
5. **René-Robert Cavalier de La Salle** – Explored the length of the Mississippi River in 1682 and claimed the region for France, naming it **Louisiana** in honor of King Louis XIV.

B. **Approach** – The French were motivated mainly by the fur trade and never sent large numbers of colonists. They were focused more on domestic conflicts – Counter Reformation against French protestant Huguenots. Fur trappers and Jesuit missionaries (“black robes”) tended to live among the native peoples. Their primary alliance was with the Huron, traditional foes of the Iroquois.

VII. English Colonies

A. Causes

1. Religious

- a. **English Reformation** - Henry VIII broke from the Catholic Church and established the Church of England (Anglican) to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon. The Anglican Church was Protestant but maintained many of the structures of the Catholic Church. Some groups wanted changes and were persecuted by the church. (Puritans, Quakers, etc.) Many found the colonies to be an opportunity to practice their own religion.
- b. **Religious Wars** – Queen Elizabeth I allowed **privateers**, state sanctioned pirates, to prey on Spanish ships in the Caribbean. Colonies in the Americas would aid this.

2. Economic

- a. **Enclosure Movement** – Landowners evicted tenant farmers to enclose the lands for sheep, as wool was a valuable commodity. Colonies were seen as a release valve and opportunity for large numbers of unemployed persons.
- b. **Joint-Stock Companies** – Investors joined together to finance some colonization efforts.
- c. **Headright system** – Settlers were given land for themselves and others they paid to be transported to the colonies.
- d. **Indentured Servants** – Poor people would pledge 4-7 years service in the colonies to the person who would pay their passage. Afterwards, they were free to pursue their own land, etc.
- e. **Mercantilism** – Nations that gained colonies could control their trade by garnering their natural resources and selling them products.

3. Political

- a. **Competition Among Nations** – Nations sought not to be outdone in the colonial race as wealth gained from colonies translated into power.

B. Southern Colonies

1. **Roanoke** – The “Lost Colony”. Settled by Sir Walter Raleigh off of present day North Carolina in 1585 and 1587. Found abandoned in 1590 after supplies delay due to the Spanish Armada.
2. **Jamestown, VA.** – Established in 1607 as a **proprietary colony** (a venture of the VA. Co. of London, a joint-stock company) until taken over by the crown (**royal colony**) in 1622 for mismanagement. It was hoped that they would find gold as had the Spanish in Central and South America.
 - a. **Captain John Smith** – Helped to keep the colony alive during the first two winters (the “starving time” 1609-1610) by trading with the **Powhatan Confederacy**. He also required the settlers, many of whom were gentlemen not accustomed to labor, to work or not eat.
 - b. **Anglo-Powhatan Wars** – Settlers raided Native American food stores and took their lands, leading to wars from 1610-1614 and 1644-1669. War and disease resulted in reduction of the native population to around 10% of 1607 levels.
 - c. **Pocahontas** – Daughter of Chief Powhatan. She ceremonially “saved” him from execution as a sign of Chief Powhatan’s power and served as intermediary between the two groups. (No, she did not marry John Smith. She married John Rolfe and died in England as they were preparing to return.)
 - d. **Tobacco** – This became the cash crop of VA. and economic savior of the colony. John Rolfe introduced seeds from Trinidad that were superior to the local version.
 - e. **House of Burgesses** – First colonial legislature. Met in 1619. Voting restricted to landowners.
 - f. **Bacon’s Rebellion** – Wealthy planters refused to support westward expansion into Native American lands, thus angering tenant farmers and indentured servants who wanted to own land. Sympathetic planter **Nathaniel Bacon** led a rebellion against colonial governor **William Berkeley** in 1676, but his death due to disease ended the conflict.
 1. Resulted in increased support for expansion.
 2. Resulted in movement away from use of indentured servants and increase of slave labor.
3. **Maryland**
 - a. **George Calvert** (Lord Baltimore) - Granted a **charter** for a colony in 1632.
 - b. Established to provide for religious freedom for Catholics though more Protestant settled there.
 - c. **Toleration Act of 1649** – Mandated religious toleration for all Christians.

4. **Carolinas** – Granted to supporters of King Charles II. Divided in 1729. North Carolina was populated by small farmers from the VA. region while South Carolina was developed by planters who grew sugar cane, rice, and indigo as cash crops.
5. **Georgia** – Granted by King George II in 1732 to **James Oglethorpe** and other philanthropists who wanted a place for debtors to restart their lives as an alternative to debtor’s prison. It initially outlawed slavery. It was the only colony to receive financial assistance from the crown in order to act as a bulwark against the Spanish in Florida.

C. New England Colonies

1. Massachusetts

- a. **Plymouth Colony** – Established by a group of separatist Puritans, known as the Pilgrims, seeking religious freedom. Aided by the local Wampanoag Indians. Signed a peace treaty in 1621 with Chief Massasoit.
 - b. **Massachusetts Bay Colony** – Established by a larger group of Puritans led by **John Winthrop** who wanted their society to be “like a City upon a Hill”, a model Christian society.
2. **Rhode Island (Providence Plantations)** – Established by **Roger Williams** who disagreed with Puritan authorities in Massachusetts Bay Colony about remaining within the Anglican Church and trying to reform it by example.
- a. Supported separation of Church and State.
 - b. Believed in paying for, not taking, Native American lands.
 - c. Supported freedom of religion for all Protestant groups, Catholics, and Jews.
 - d. Founded first Baptist church in North America.
 - e. Sheltered **Anne Hutchinson** who was also banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony for disagreeing with their religious beliefs.
2. **Connecticut** – Established by **Thomas Hooker**.
- a. Wanted all men, not just church members, to be able to vote.
 - b. **Fundamental Orders of Connecticut** (1638) – First written constitution in the colonies. Granted suffrage to all adult males.
 - c. **Pequot War** – Encroachment on Pequot lands led to war in 1637 and the slaughter of most of the Pequots.
3. **King Philip’s War** (Metacom) – Massasoit’s son, **Metacom**, united regional tribes in 1675 and attacked English settlements. The Native Americans were defeated within a year but after the destruction of twelve towns.

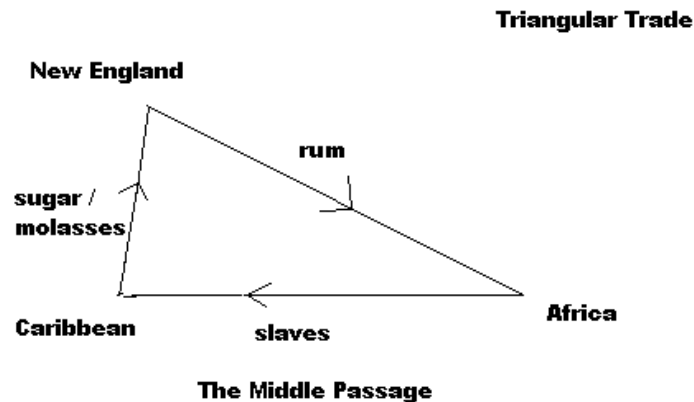
D. Middle Colonies

1. New York

- a. **Henry Hudson** – Discovered the Hudson River for the Dutch East India Co. in 1609.
 - b. **New Netherlands** – Dutch colony with settlement of **New Amsterdam** at present day N.Y.C.
 - c. **Duke of York** – Brother of English King Charles II who took the colony from the Dutch and renamed it New York.
 - d. **Zenger Case** - established precedent for freedom of the press. Defendant acquitted of libel for printing unflattering, but true, statements about NY.’s royal governor.
2. **Pennsylvania**
- a. **William Penn** – Granted land by Charles II as repayment for a debt owed his father.
 - b. Established for religious toleration. Penn was a **Quaker**, a member of a persecuted separatist religious group.

E. Slavery in North America

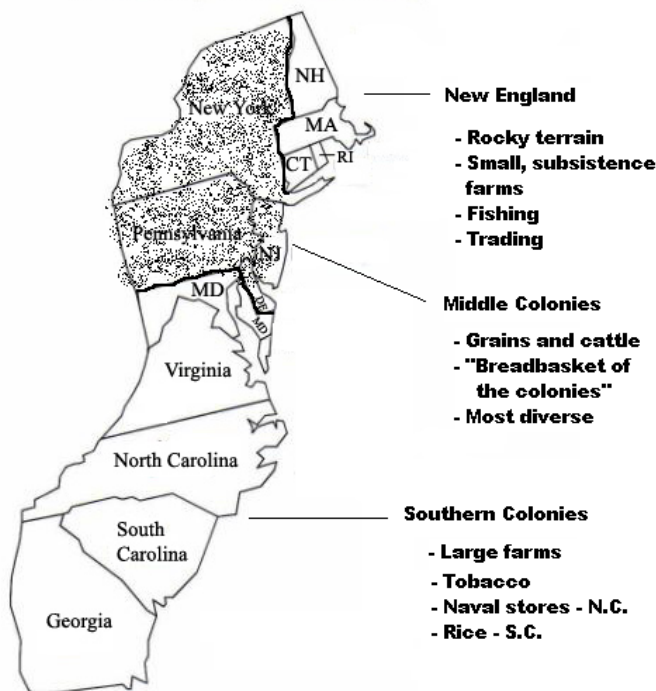
1. 1619 – First African slaves were brought to Jamestown. They were treated like indentured servants initially but **slave codes** were developed by the 1660s to make slaves and their children property.
2. Bacon's Rebellion and rising wages in England led to decreased use / availability of white indentured servants in the 1680s.
3. **Stono Rebellion** – Slave revolt in South Carolina in 1739.
4. African slaves rose to nearly half of Virginia's population by 1750.



F. Regional Differences

1. Southern society had the greatest disparity in wealth and social status.
2. Southern women had greater property rights as southern men died younger and widows could inherit property to care for dependent children.
3. New Englanders had more tight-knit communities, living closer together as farming was less important. Puritan families and communities often emigrated together from England.
4. New Englanders were the most educated as reading the Bible was important to Puritan communities.
5. Middle Colonies were the most diverse due to religious toleration.
6. Colonial economies varied due to the effects of geography. (see below)

The American Colonies : Geography & Economy



VIII. Wars of Empire

A. Causes

1. North America - Mainly to control the interior of North America and the Hudson Bay in order to exploit the profitable fur trade.
2. Europe – Various reasons.

B. Opponents – Britain and Iroquois allies versus France and Huron allies in North America.

C. First Three Wars – Began in Europe and spilled over to North America. (Colonial War listed first)

1. King Williams' War / War of the Grand Alliance
2. Queen Anne's War / War of the Spanish Succession
3. King George's War / War of the Austrian Succession

D. French and Indian War (1754 – 1763) / Seven Years War – Began in the colonies and later spread to Europe.

1. **Cause** – Virginia sent militia officer George Washington to expel the French from **Fort Duquesne** (present day Pittsburgh) to secure colonial land claims and fur trade. Washington's forces were defeated.
2. **Albany Plan of Union** (1754) – Colonies proposed an alliance with the Iroquois and a united colonial government. Both were refused. However, it was a first step towards colonial cooperation.
3. **Battle of Quebec** – British General James Wolfe captured Quebec and control of New France though he died in the battle. (Immortalized in a [painting](#) by American born artist Benjamin West)
4. **Treaty of Paris, 1763** – Britain gained all of France's lands on the North American continent except New Orleans. Britain got Florida from Spain. Spain got claim to France's lands west of the Mississippi River.

Unit II: American Revolution through the Constitution

American Revolution

I. Causal Factors

A. **The Great Awakening** - Religious revival beginning in early 1700s

- A. Focused on personal / emotional experience of God
- B. Led to break up of many established churches and growth of Baptist and Methodist denominations
- C. Reinforced questioning of authority (religious and political)

B. **Mercantilism** - Economic theory

1. A country should sell (export) more than it buys (imports)
2. Colonies provided natural resources and bought England's manufactured goods
3. Laws England passed to enforce this unequal relationship led to colonial resentment.

a. **Navigation Acts**

1. Required colonists use ships made in Britain or her colonies.
2. **Enumerated Commodities** – List of goods that could only be trade with Britain or else a tax be paid.

- b. **Molasses Act** – Colonists had to buy molasses from British Caribbean colonies.
- c. **Hat, Woolen, Iron Acts** – Limited colonial production of goods to encourage consumption of products made in Britain.

C. **Salutary Neglect**

1. Distance made it difficult to directly control the colonies
2. The colonies became used to governing themselves and resisted greater control over them
3. Ended with the French I Indian War which England wanted the colonists to help pay for. Led to new taxes (Sugar, Stamp Acts, etc.)

D. **Early Attempts at Colonial Unity**

1. **New England Confederation** - In 1634, four New England settlements worked together to face threats from Native Americans and the French.
2. **Dominion of New England** – In 1686, Charles II imposed royal administration over New England and New York to tighten control over trade and control colonies long used to self-rule. **Sir Edmund Andros** was appointed to govern. He taxed without colonial consent and tried to enforce the Navigation Acts. In 1689, Andros was forced back to England when Catholic King James II was deposed in the “**Glorious Revolution**” of 1688-1689 and replaced with the Dutch William II and his wife Mary, daughter of English King James I.
3. **Albany Plan of Union** - Proposed by Benjamin Franklin in 1754 to unite the colonies in a single government but was not adopted as colonies did not want to relinquish any self-control.

E. **Taxation and Protest**

1. **Sugar Act** – Marked the end of Salutary Neglect. Colonists viewed the replacement of the Molasses Act as being for the purpose of raising a revenue.
 - a. “**No taxation without representation**” - Many colonists believed Parliament had no right to tax them as they had no representation in Parliament.
 - b. **boycott (non-importation agreements)** – Colonists refused to buy British goods until Parliament **repealed** (canceled) the taxes.
2. **Proclamation of 1763** – Colonists forbidden to settle west of the Appalachian Mts. Response to **Pontiac’s Rebellion** when Native Americans again tried to prevent further encroachment. Widely ignored by the colonists.
3. **Stamp Act** – First **direct** tax on the colonists. Repealed after colonial boycotts.
 - a. **Sons of Liberty** – Organized demonstrations and intimidated tax officials.
 - b. **Stamp Act Congress** – Meeting of nine colonies to organize protest of the tax.
4. **Declaratory Act** – Parliament declared they had the right to pass any laws over the colonies, including taxes. Parliament sought to “save face” following repeal of sugar and Stamp Acts.
5. **Townshend Duties** (1767) – Taxes on tea, paint, glass, lead, etc. All repealed but tea after boycotts.
 - a. **Writs of Assistance** – General search warrants issued to customs officials to search for smuggled goods.
 - b. **John Dickinson** - Wrote, “Letter from a Pennsylvania Farmer” in protest of taxation without representation.

6. **Boston Massacre** (1768) – Tensions over the Townshend Acts contributed to a clash with British soldiers that resulted in the death of five colonists.
7. **Gaspee Affair** (1772)
 - a. Colonists burned a British revenue cutter that ran aground off Rhode Island while patrolling for smugglers. Parliament authorized suspects to be brought to Britain which colonists viewed as a violation of their right to a jury of their peers.
 - b. Rhode Island appealed to other colonies for assistance. Jefferson recommended each colony create **committees of correspondence** to coordinate colonial resistance.
8. **Tea Act** (1773)
 - a. Let the East India Co. sell tea directly to the colonists at cheap prices. *Buying the tea meant the colonists would be paying the tax they had not approved.*
 - b. **Boston Tea Party**- Colonists threw the tea into the harbor as protest.
 - c. **“Intolerable Acts”** – What the colonists called the Coercive and Quebec Acts
 1. **Coercive Acts** (1774) - punished the colonists for the Boston Tea Party and reduced their rights. Included closing the port of Boston and restricting right to trial by jury.
 2. **Quebec Act** (1774) – Extended the boundaries of Quebec and recognized Catholicism as the official religion there. Royal governor and council would rule the province. Colonists feared extension of royal authority and possibility of extending an official religion to their colonies.

F. Movement Towards Independence

1. **First Continental Congress** (1774) - meeting of **delegates** (representatives) from 12 of the colonies to demand a **repeal** of the Coercive Acts.
2. **Battles of Lexington & Concord** (April, 1775) in Massachusetts were the first armed conflicts with British troops after minutemen / militia confronted British troops searching for a colonial cache of gun powder in Concord. Thereafter, colonial militia surrounded Boston and prevented further British forays.
3. **Second Continental Congress** (1775) - **George Washington** was appointed as commander of the newly created **Continental Army**.
4. **Battle of Bunker Hill** (June 1775) – British forces captured Breed’s and Bunker Hills north of Boston after sustaining heavy losses.
5. **“Olive Branch Petition”** – Second Continental Congress proposed peace with England.
6. **Attack on Canada** (Winter 1775) – Colonial forces captured Montreal but failed to capture Quebec City in a bid to convince French Canadians to fight against the British. Following this, **King George III** Rejected the “Olive Branch” Petition and declared the colonies to be in rebellion.
7. **“Common Sense”** (January 1776) – **Thomas Paine** argued for independence from Britain and placed blame with the king rather than Parliament. He further argued that the idea of monarchy was wrong.

8. **British Leave Boston** (March 1776) – The colonists placed cannon captured from Fort Ticonderoga in upper New York on hills overlooking the city, forcing the British to evacuate the city.
9. **Declaration of Independence**
 - A. Written by **Thomas Jefferson**
 - B. Ratified (approved) on July 4, 1776
 - C. Based on ideas of English political philosopher **John Locke**
 1. **Social Contract**
 - a. Power of the government comes from the People
 - b. The People can replace an abusive government
 2. **Natural Rights** - everyone has a right to their:
 - a. **life**
 - b. **liberty**
 - c. **property** (Jefferson said “pursuit of happiness “)

II. Course of the War

A. The North

1. New York (Summer 1776) – Washington’s army was defeated on Long Island, but many escaped. New York City was captured. British troops advanced on Philadelphia.
2. **“The American Crisis”** – Thomas Paine sought to boost colonial morale.
3. **Battles of Trenton and Princeton**, NJ. (Dec. 1776 / Jan. 1777) – Victories over the British helped preserve colonial morale after early defeats.
4. **Battle of Saratoga**, NY. (October 1777) – Turning point in the North. British General Burgoyne was forced to surrender after two other British forces failed to link up with him. This victory convinced France to give open military support to the colonists.
5. **Benedict Arnold** – A hero of the Battles of Quebec and Saratoga, he felt unappreciated by the Continental Congress and schemed to give control to the British of fortifications at West Point, guarding the Hudson River north of New York City. The plot was discovered but he fled and joined the British Army. His name has become synonymous with traitor in American history.
6. **Native Americans in the War** – Some Native American tribes sided with the British in hopes of preventing further American encroachment on their lands. **Chief Joseph Brant** led four Iroquois tribes against the colonists. Washington sent General **John Sullivan** on a campaign that destroyed Iroquois power in New York. The Cherokee met a similar fate in North Carolina.

B. Southern Campaign

1. **Southern Strategy** – The British sought to benefit from greater **loyalist/tory** support in the South.
2. **Charles Town** (May, 1780) – British forces captured the largest southern city in the greatest American defeat of the war.
3. **Battle of King’s Mountain**, SC. (October, 1780) – Patriot militia defeated loyalist militia, providing a needed morale boost and eroding British control in the South.
4. **Battle of Guilford Courthouse**, NC. (March, 1781) – British victory, but casualties led the British commander Lord Cornwallis to withdraw to Virginia.

5. **Battle of Yorktown**, VA. (Sept. – Oct., 1781) – The French fleet and American and French land forces surrounded British Commander **Lord Cornwallis** and forced his surrender, effectively ending the war.
- C. **Treaty of Paris, 1783** – Britain recognized the United States as a new nation with the Mississippi River as its western border. Florida was returned to Spain (gained during French & Indian War).
- D. Impact of the War on Society
1. **Religion** – Movement began to abolish taxes to support churches. The **Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom**, authored by Thomas Jefferson, also ended an official church in Virginia. (Anglican).
 2. **Women** – Educational opportunities increased, but they did not gain suffrage rights.
 3. **African-Americans** – Northern states gradually began to end slavery, but it remained in the South.
 4. **Loyalists** - Approximately 100,000 left for other British territories due to fear of reprisal. Many lost their property.
 5. **Culture** – A focus on American topics in art inspired artists like John Trumbull’s painting of the [signing of the Declaration of Independence](#) and Charles Wilson Peale’s [portrait of George Washington at Princeton](#).
 6. Education
 - a. North Carolina founded the first state university system in 1795.
 - b. **Noah Webster** published an American Spelling Book in 1783 and an American Dictionary in 1828 to regularize American English.

Articles of Confederation

- I. **The Articles of Confederation** (1781) - Gave most power to the **states** due to experience of strong central government under Britain.
 - A. First government of the United States of America
 - B. Required ratification (approval) of **all (13)** states to go into effect
 - C. **Legislative** – only branch of government.
 1. **one (equal)** vote for each state
 2. **9 of 13** states required to pass a law
 - D. Successes
 1. **Land Ordinance of 1785** – Divided land in Northwest Territory for sale. Set aside money for public education.
 2. **Northwest Ordinance of 1787** established the procedure for admitting future new states on an equal basis. Outlawed slavery in that territory.
 - E. Weaknesses
 1. Difficult to pass laws or enforce laws without an executive or a court system
 2. **Could not**
 - A. **enforce taxation**
 - B. **regulate interstate commerce** (trade between states)
 3. **All** states required to **amend** (change) the Articles
 4. **Shays’ Rebellion**
 - A. Massachusetts raised taxes to pay war debts
 - B. Courts threatened to take farmer’s property as payment. They rebel.

- C. State militia called out when national gov't unable to respond
- 5. Foreign Issues – The U.S. lacked military capability and lacked respect from other nations.
 - a. **Britain** – British continued to occupy forts in the Great Lakes region in response to America not paying debts owed British merchants as agreed by the Treaty of Paris, 1783.
 - b. **Spain** – Closed off American access to the port of New Orleans and schemed with Native Americans to prevent further westward expansion.
 - c. **France** – Demanded repayment of war debts and restricted trade with the French West Indies.
 - d. **Barbary Pirates** – No longer protected by British ships in the Mediterranean, pirates of the North African coast preyed on U.S merchant ships.

Constitutional Convention and Ratification

I. The **Philadelphia Convention**

The weak national government under the Articles led to a meeting of 12 states in Philadelphia, PA. and the drafting of the U.S. Constitution

- Stronger central (national) government
- Central government can enforce taxation and regulate interstate commerce
- Added **executive** branch (president – Article II) and **judicial** branch (courts – Article III)

A. **Virginia Plan** (Large State Plan)

1. Proposed by **James Madison** (“Father of the Constitution”)
2. State representation to Congress based on **population**
3. **Bicameral** (two house) legislature

B. **New Jersey** (Small State Plan)

1. Proposed by **William Patterson**
2. State representation to Congress **equal**
3. **unicameral** (“one house”) legislature
3. More similar to the Articles of Confederation

C. **Great Compromise** (Connecticut Compromise)

1. Adopted most of the Virginia Plan
2. **Bicameral** legislature
 - a. **House of Representatives** - representation based on state population
 - b. **Senate**- equal (2) for each state

D. **Compromises Between North and South**

1. **3/5 Compromise**
 - a. The South wanted to count slaves for state representation but not taxation
 - b. The North wanted to count slaves for state taxation but not representation
 - c. Counted every 5 slaves as 3 persons for purposes of state taxation and representation
2. Other Compromises
 - a. Congress could not tax exports
 - b. Congress could regulate interstate commerce

c. Congress could not limit slave trade for 20 years

d. Choosing the President

Electoral College

1. State legislature selects electors (today it is the voters)

2. Electors vote as the state votes in the election

3. The Founding Fathers did not entirely trust the voters (meant as a fail safe measure)

E. Ratifying the Constitution (77)

1. Required **9/13** states to approve for it to go into effect unlike **13/13** for the Articles.

II. Debate Over Ratification

A. **Federalists** - For ratifying the Constitution and strong national government

B. Federalist Papers

1. Writings that promoted ratification of the Constitution

2. Essays written by **Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison**

3. **Federalist No. 10** – Said representative government would control **faction**

B. **Antifederalists** - Against ratifying the Constitution

1. Felt the Constitution gave too much power to the national government.

2. Concerned there was no guarantee of rights to protect citizens from the national government

3. Gained promise of guarantee of rights as concession for support (**Bill of Rights**).

Unit III: Federalist and Jeffersonian Eras

Federalist Era (Pres. Washington and Adams)

Theme : Strengthening of the power of the national (central) government

I. Washington Administration : (1789 – 1797)

1. Formation of political parties – Response to disagreement over government policies especially between Jefferson and Hamilton. Washington favored a strong central government but disapproved of political parties.

A. Democratic-Republican Party (aka. “Republican”, but not today’s Republican Party)

1. Resisted growth of federal power. For **states power**
2. **strict constructionist view** – literal interpretation of the Constitution.
“If it’s not in there then the government can’t do it”
3. Leaders : **Thomas Jefferson & James Madison**
4. Supporters : agrarian (farm) based. West & South.

B. Federalist Party

1. For **strong** central government
2. **loose constructionist view** – use “elastic” clause to justify growth of federal powers (Ex : **National Bank**)
3. Leaders : **John Adams & Alexander Hamilton**
4. Supporters : urban workers, merchants, manufacturers, bankers (Northeast)

2. **Alexander Hamilton’s Economic Plan** : *The Report on the Public Credit*. Pitted northern vs. southern interests. Favored manufacturing over agriculture.

A. Pay all debts in full – to establish good credit for future borrowing

B. Pay Revolution War bonds at par (in full)

1. Favored **speculators** who bought them from original owners at a discount. Angered Jefferson.
Led to agreement of southern location for U.S. capital.
2. Tied wealthy business class to survival of the national government.

C. Excise Tax on Whiskey : goods made in U.S. (not imports – duty)

1. Led to **Whiskey Rebellion** by W. Pennsylvania farmers
2. Federal government put down rebellion and demonstrated its authority

D. State Debts Assumed by the National Government

1. **Assumption Act of 1790**

2. Tied interests of the states to the national government
3. Opposed by Jefferson – Southern states had paid off most of their debts

E. **National Bank** – established 1791

1. Private Bank. Place for federal tax revenues. Issued currency.
2. Justified by loose constructionism / implied powers. Opponents saw it as unconstitutional.

F. **Tariffs** (Taxes on imports)

1. **protective tariffs** (high) rejected by the South.
2. **revenue tariffs** (low) agreed to

3. Foreign Affairs : Goal was to secure the nation from external threats

A. Native American Policy : end attacks on settlers and acquire land

1. **Battle of Fallen Timbers** - defeat of Native Americans in Ohio
2. **Treaty of Greenville** - opened Ohio to settlement

B. **Proclamation of Neutrality** - Washington said the U.S. would **not** take sides in the war between France and Britain that began in 1793.

1. **Citizen Genet Affair** – Washington stopped French attempt to recruit Americans as **privateers** (legalized pirates) against Britain.
2. Britain seized American ships trading with France
 - a. **impressment** - Forcible recruiting of American sailors by British navy
 - b. **Jay Treaty** – Avoided war with Britain
 1. Helped by defeat of Britain's Native American allies
 2. Britain removed troops from the Northwest Territory
 3. Did not agree to end impressment

C. **Pinckney Treaty**

1. U.S. obtained the **right of deposit** at New Orleans to transfer goods to ocean-going vessels.
2. U.S. obtained free navigation of the Mississippi River

4. **Precedents** (examples) set by Pres. Washington

- A. Foreign policy of **neutrality**
- B. Meeting with the heads of the executive department (**Cabinet**)
- C. Voluntary **2** term limit for presidents

II. Adams Administration : (1797 – 1801)

1. Election of 1796

- A. Adams won (**Federalist** Party)
- B. **Jefferson** was elected Vice president although he represented the Democratic-Republican Party as he polled the second most electoral votes. This problem was fixed by the **12th** Amendment

2. Alien & Sedition Acts

- A. Background : France and Britain at war. Both seized U.S. merchant ships
- B. Federalist Party favored **Britain** and the Democratic-Republicans favored **France**
- C. **X,Y,Z Affair** – American representatives were asked for a bribe and a loan to France to meet with French Foreign Minister Talleyrand. U.S. was offended. “Millions for defense, not a cent for tribute”
- D. “**Quasi-War**” – undeclared naval war with France
- E. **Alien & Sedition Acts** – response to tensions with France and the fear of being undermined at home by French agents and sympathizers
 - 1. **Naturalization Act** – Increased residency requirements to become a citizen from 5 to 14 years. Hurt the Democratic-Republican Party as many immigrants tended to join it.
 - 2. **Sedition Act** – Made it illegal to criticize the government
 - 3. **Alien Acts** – President could deport politically “dangerous” immigrants during peace or war
- F. **Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions** – Written by Jefferson and Madison.
Proposed **nullification** - that states could ignore laws they viewed as unconstitutional.

Election of 1800 : “Bloodless Revolution”

- A. Public backlash against the Alien & Sedition Acts caused John Adams to lose the presidency and the Democratic-Republicans to gain control of both executive and legislative branches. This left the judicial branch as the “last bastion” (stronghold) of the Federalist Party.
- B. Jefferson and his running mate **Aarron Burr** had equal electoral votes
- C. The House of Representatives decided Jefferson would be president. Federalist Alexander Hamilton helped swing votes to Jefferson and began a feud between himself and Burr that eventually led to Burr killing Hamilton in a duel.

The Jeffersonian Era (Jefferson, Madison, Monroe)

Theme : Reducing the power of the national government

A. Thomas Jefferson's Administration: (1801 – 1809)

1. Reversing the Growth of the National Government

- A. Election of 1800 : “**Bloodless Revolution**” – Democratic-Republican Party took control of the presidency and Congress in a peaceful transfer of power
- B. Secretary of Treasury : **Albert Gallatin** - cut taxes, cut government spending & reduced military
- C. Attack on the Judiciary : Before leaving office, the Federalists had passed the **Judiciary Act of 1801**.
 1. This created more federal judgeships that they filled with their own party members.
 2. The new Democratic-Republican Congress later repealed the act.
- D. **Marbury v. Madison**: William Marbury was one of the “**midnight judges**” appointed by Pres. Adams before he left office. He was refused his position by the new government so Marbury took his grievance (complaint) to the Supreme Court.
 1. Marbury asked for a **writ of mandamus** (court order to do something) to force the government to give him his job.
 2. The Federalist controlled Supreme Court Justice was sympathetic but denied his request.
 3. Chief Justice **John Marshall** ruled that the court could not issue the order as that power (jurisdiction in the matter) given to it by the Judiciary Act of 1789 was unconstitutional.
 4. By striking down part of a law, the court had established its power of **judicial review**

2. U.S. Expansion / Exploration

- A. **Louisiana Purchase** : **Napoleon Bonaparte** of France offered to sell the LA. Territory in 1803.
 1. Pres. Jefferson agreed to the purchase even though his **strict constructionist** view of the Constitution did not allow for it. (buying territory not mentioned in the Constitution)
 2. **Lewis & Clark** were sent to explore and map the territory. They were aided by a Native American woman named **Sacajawea** and a slave named **York**.

B. **Zebulon Pike** also explored much of the Louisiana Territory and beyond.

3. **Essex Junto** : A group of Federalists sought to **secede** (withdraw) New England and NY. from the nation as they were unhappy with Democratic-Republican policies.

- A. **Aaron Burr** was recruited to run for governor of N.Y. but was defeated with the influence of Alexander Hamilton.

B. Burr challenged Hamilton to a duel and killed him.

4. Violations of American Neutrality

A. Britain and France were again at war. Both sides seized U.S. ships and Britain **impressed** U.S. Sailors (forced them into its navy).

B. A British ship attacked the **U.S.S. Chesapeake** but Pres. Jefferson sought to continue neutrality.

C. Congress passed the **Embargo Act** to ban all trade with Europe. It was intended to hurt Britain and France and force them to respect U.S. neutrality but it really only hurt the U.S. economy.

B. James Madison's Administration (1809 – 1817)

1. Events Leading To War

A. The Embargo Act was repealed and replaced with the **Non-intercourse Act** which cut off trade with only Britain and France.

B. The Non-Intercourse Act was replaced by **Macon's Bill No. 2** that allowed trade with all nations. However, if either Britain or France promised to respect U.S neutrality, the U.S would stop trade with the other nation.

C. Napoleon of France promised to respect U.S. neutrality. The U.S. then embargoed Britain so the U.S. was no longer neutral.

C. Democratic-Republicans in the South and West, called "**War Hawks**", wanted to go to war with Britain to gain land in Canada.

E. The U.S. declared war on Britain in 1812.

2. The War of 1812 : "Mr. Madison's War"

A. U.S. Strategy : Attack Canada

1. Failed due to a small army, lack of equipment, over-reliance on ill trained militia, and lack of financing (National Bank charter had expired)

2. Small Successes :

a. **Oliver Hazard Perry** won a battle on Lake Erie

b. **William Henry Harrison** defeated the British at the **Battle of the Thames**

B. Native American Resistance

1. Allied with British . Wanted to resist American expansion.

2. Led by Shawnee chief **Tecumseh** and his brother Tenskwatawa ("the Prophet") who preached traditional Native American ways

3. Defeated by Indiana governor **William Henry Harrison** at the **Battle of Tippecanoe**

C. The British 3 Pronged Attack

1. From Canada into New York – defeated at Battle of Lake Champlain
2. Attack on Washington, D.C. and Baltimore – British captured the capital but were unable to capture Baltimore. **Francis Scott Key** wrote a poem describing the bombardment of Fort McHenry that later became the national anthem
3. New Orleans – American victory led by **Andrew Jackson** (future president)

D. **Hartford Convention:**

1. The Federalists opposed the war and met to propose changes to the Constitution that would increase New England's power and thus the power of their party.
2. It was seen as being unpatriotic and contributed to the decline and end of the party

E. The war ended with the **Treaty of Ghent.** (no gain or loss of territory)

F. The war led to a rise in feelings of **nationalism** (patriotism) in the U.S. which would be reflected after the war in the development unique American themes in the arts

C. **James Monroe's Administration (1809 – 1817)**

The War of 1812 led to increased feelings of **nationalism**. However, underlying this were still sectional conflicts that centered around states rights and competing regional economic interests. North-South rivalry intensified over tariffs, internal improvements, and slavery.

Nationalism = Strong feelings of devotion to one's country

1. Politics 1817 – 1825

A. **James Monroe** was elected president in 1816 and served until 1825

B. This time was known as the "**Era of Good Feelings**" (political conflict was less apparent)

1. The War of 1812 led to feelings of national pride and unity
2. There was only one party as the **Federalist** Party lost support and dissolved because they were seen as being unpatriotic for opposing the war with the **Hartford Convention**.

C. U.S. lack of preparation for the war demonstrated the disadvantages of a weak national government so Congress began to pass some measures to strengthen the nation.

D. **Missouri Compromise** (1820)

1. In 1819, **Missouri** petitioned to be the first state to be admitted into the union from the Louisiana Purchase and as a slave state.
2. **Talmadge Amendment** - Opponents to expansion of slavery proposed to gradually end slavery in Missouri, but southerners defeated the bill.
3. When **Maine** petitioned to be a free state, a compromise was reached:

The **Missouri Compromise** (1820)

Maine was admitted as a free state

Missouri was admitted as a slave state

No slavery allowed in the rest of the Louisiana Territory north of **36 degrees 30 minutes N. latitude**, but slavery allowed to the south of it.

Southerners did not protest having less territory open to slavery since they believed at that time that the grassy prairies were unsuitable for farming (not arable) due to its hard sod (soil) and little rainfall. The prairies were called the "**Great American Desert**".

2. Economy

A. **American System** - Proposed by John C. Calhoun and **Henry Clay**.

1. **Internal Improvements** = roads and canals for transportation
2. **Protective tariffs** for manufacturers raised duties on competing imports
3. **National Bank** (2nd) to issue a national currency and control state banks

B. **Robert Fulton** demonstrated in 1807 that steamboat travel could be practical

C. Canals – Many states began to build canals.

1. **Erie Canal** - Promoted by Governor **Dewitt Clinton**, it was begun in New York in 1817 and connected the Hudson River with the Great Lakes.
2. Canals decreased the time and cost of moving goods, thus encouraging more consumption. This helped to support the growth of manufacturing.
3. The **North** and **West** regions were mostly tied together by canals and trade.

D. States built roads as did private companies that charged a **toll** to use their **turnpike**

E. Trade cut off during the Embargo Act and War of 1812 encouraged investment of capital in manufacturing in the U.S.

1. Mills (factories) were most prevalent in the **New England** region as in **Lowell, MA**.
2. **Eli Whitney's** system of **interchangeable parts** helped manufacturing by producing identical parts with machines. (248)

F. Southern economy : remained largely **agricultural**. Cotton production increased with the adoption of **Eli Whitney's cotton gin** to remove the seeds. Led to increased reliance on slave labor.

3. Judicial Nationalism:

A. **John Marshall** served as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for 34 yrs.

B. Marshall Court decisions : strengthened the national government

1. **McCulloch v. Maryland**
 - a. Stated that the **National Bank** was constitutional
 - b. States could not tax any part of the national government – upheld national supremacy.

“The power to tax is the power to destroy”

2. **Dartmouth College v. Woodward** – protected private property and contracts from state power. New Hampshire could take over private Dartmouth College.
3. **Gibbons v. Ogden** – Reinforce the authority of the national government to regulate **interstate** commerce in a case concerning steamboat travel between NY. and N.J.

4. Cultural Nationalism:

- A. Artists and writers began to focus on American topics rather than European
- B. **Hudson River Valley School of Art** painted landscapes (style/subject of art, not an actual school)
- C. **Nathaniel Currier & Merritt Ives** produced prints that common folk could afford to purchase to decorate their homes.
- D. Writers: A Literary Renaissance :

Many authors chose uniquely American themes and / or were impacted by **Romanticism** (emphasizing feeling over reason)

Washington Irving - Wrote about Dutch folk tales from New York. *Legend of Sleepy Hollow* and *Rip Van Winkle*.

James Fenimore Cooper - Wrote tales about the French & Indian War such as Last of the Mohicans and the Leatherstocking Tales

Nathaniel Hawthorne- Tales of New England such as The Scarlet Letter.

Edgar Allen Poe - Wrote tales of terror such as *The Pit and the Pendulum*

Walt Whitman - Poet with themes of nature and democracy. Collection of poems entitled *Leaves of Grass*.

Emily Dickinson - Reclusive female poet whose works were published after her death.

5. Foreign Policy Under Pres. Monroe

A. **The Monroe Doctrine (1823)**

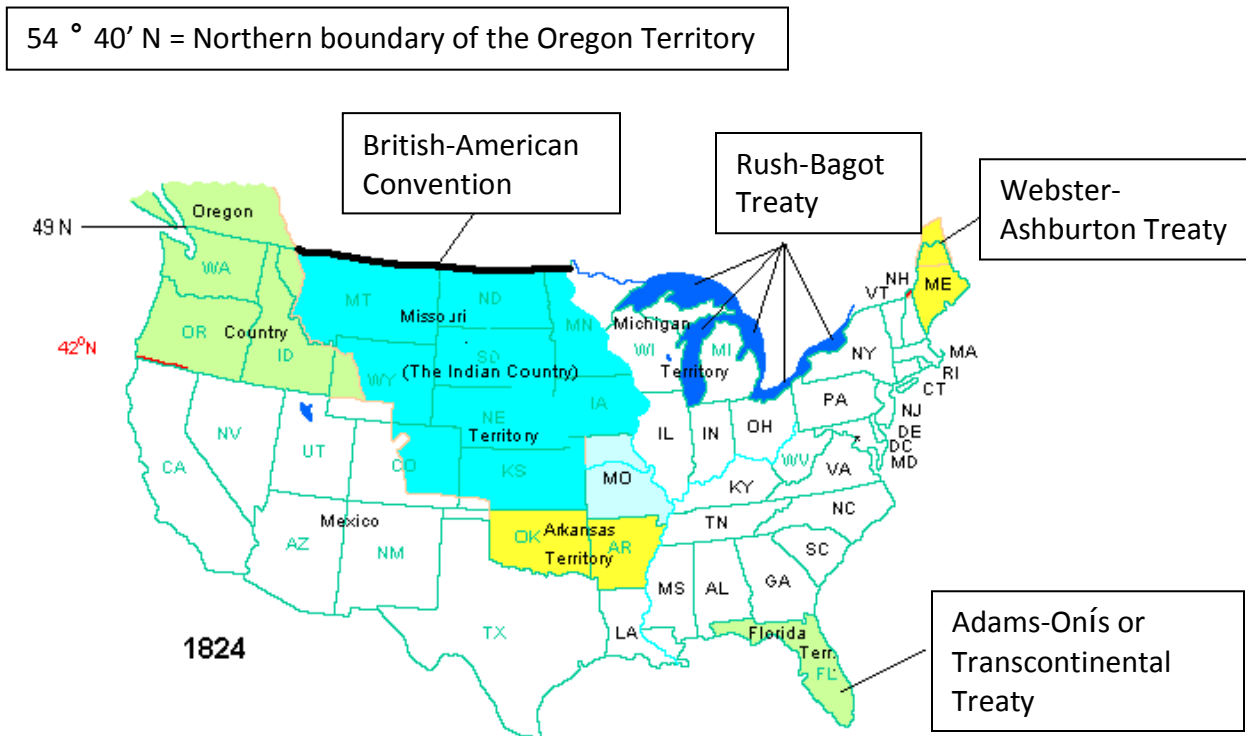
1. **Neutrality towards European affairs** – a continuation of Washington’s policy
2. **The western hemisphere is “off-limits” to Europe.** The U.S. wanted to preserve the recently won independence of Latin American nations so the U.S. could trade freely with them.

B. **Rush-Bagot Treaty** (1817) – Reduced naval warships on the Great Lakes following the War of 1812

C. **British-American Convention** (1818) – Settled the northern border of the Louisiana Territory between the U.S. and Canada

D. **Adams-Onís Treaty** (1819) – U.S. purchased Florida from Spain. Spurred in part by **Andrew Jackson's** unauthorized incursion into Florida in pursuit of Seminole Indian raiders. Also established western border of the Louisiana Territory with Spanish held territory (hence: Transcontinental Treaty)

E. **Webster-Ashburton Treaty** (1842) – Settled the border between Maine and Canada following the **“Aroostook War”** – a fight between American and Canadian lumberjacks.



Unit IV: Age of Jackson / Age of Reform

A. Age of Jackson

I. The “Corrupt Bargain”/ Election of 1824 :

- A. The Federalist Party was no more but the Democratic-Republican Party was fractured along sectional (regional) lines
- B. Four “**favorite sons**” – (candidates from a particular region) ran for president
 - 1. **John Quincy Adams** from Massachusetts (New England)
 - 2. **Henry Clay** from Kentucky (West)
 - 3. **Andrew Jackson** from Tennessee (West)
 - 4. William Crawford from Georgia (South)
- C. Jackson, Crawford, and J.Q. Adams gained the most electoral votes but there was no majority so the election was decided by the House of Representatives (per the Constitution).
- D. Crawford became ill and dropped out. Clay gave his support as Speaker of the House to **J.Q. Adams** who was elected. Jackson supporters said a “**corrupt bargain**” had been made when Clay was appointed Sec. of State by Pres. Adams.
- D. John Quincy Adams’ presidency was unremarkable as states rights supporters opposed his plans to strengthen the national government

II. Andrew Jackson’s Presidency:

A. Election of 1828 : Democratic-Republican Party Splits

- 1. **National Republican** Party (Pres. John Quincy Adams) – Committed to a national economic program (American System)
- 2. **Democratic** Party (Andrew Jackson) – Believed in Jeffersonian principles of states rights and limited government
- 3. The campaign included much negative campaigning (“ **mudslinging**”)
- 4. Andrew Jackson defeated Pres. John Quincy Adams

B. Jacksonian Democracy :

- 1. **Rotation in office** : Jackson replaced 10% of federal office holders. He believed jobs should be rotated among individuals so the federal bureaucracy would remain responsive to the people. Because he appointed Democrats, critics called this the “**spoils system**” from “to the victor belongs the spoils”

2. Increased **suffrage** (voting rights) : Most states dropped property ownership as a requirement to vote but voting remained limited to white males.
3. More Say in choosing Candidates : Began the national nominating convention so state delegates selected presidential candidates rather than Congressmen (Caucus System) (268)

C. Tariff Crisis : A States Rights Issue :

1. The South opposed protective tariffs which it felt did not benefit them. Vice president **John C. Calhoun** wrote the **South Carolina Protest & Exposition** which denounced the increased tariffs of 1828 & 1832 (the “Tariffs of Abomination”)
2. The South viewed the Constitution as a **compact** between the states. A state could **secede** (withdraw) from the Union or **nullify** (declare invalid) a law of Congress it deemed unconstitutional.
3. South Carolina declared the tariffs nullified. Pres. Jackson was a states rights advocate but viewed nullification as going too far. He supported :
 - a. **Force Bill**: S.C. must obey the tariff or military action would be taken by the national government
 - b. **Compromise Tariff of 1833** – lowered the tariff rates
4. S.C. repealed their ordinance of nullification and the crisis was defused

D. The Bank War and its Effects :

1. Pres. Jackson distrusted the National Bank. He viewed it as unconstitutional and a tool of the rich since it was privately owned. He also blamed it for worsening the **Panic of 1819** (economic depression) by constricting the money supply.
2. **Henry Clay**, who was running for election in 1832, and **Nicholas Biddle**, the president of the National Bank, asked Congress to re-charter the Bank early in order to make it an election issue.
3. Pres. Jackson vetoed the Bank re-charter and it became the issue of the election but Jackson won reelection. He saw this victory as a **mandate** (approval) from the people to get rid of the Bank.
4. Pres. Jackson removed the federal tax monies from the National Bank and put it into state chartered banks his critics called his state **“pet” banks** .
5. The state banks lent out the money to people who **speculated** (bought in hopes of prices rising) on western lands. This caused land prices to rise and led to **inflation** (rising prices)

6. Pres. Jackson tried to reduce speculation by ordering that all federal lands be purchased with gold and silver coin only. This was the **Specie Circular**. However, it hurt the economy and contributed to the **Panic of 1837**.
- E. **Webster-Hayne Debate** : **Daniel Webster** of Massachusetts defended the supremacy of the national government and **Robert Hayne** of South Carolina asserted the rights of the states above the national government.
 - F. **Whig Party** : Name taken by the National Republicans when joined by southern states rights advocates opposed to Pres. Jackson. The name was synonymous with the patriots in the American Revolution and was chosen because they viewed Pres. Jackson as a “king” or “tyrant” for being such a strong president.
 - G. **Sectional Conflicts** : The regions of the country were divided over the issues of :

	protective tariffs	internal improvements	cheap public lands for sale
North	For	For	Against
West	For	For	For
South	Against	Against	Against

H. **Treatment of Native Americans** :

1. **Indian Removal Act of 1830** - Policy to remove Native Americans to lands west of the Mississippi River such as Indian Territory in the present state of Oklahoma
2. When Georgia wanted to remove the Cherokee, they appealed to the Supreme Court for protection as a sovereign (independent) nation with treaties with the U.S.
3. **Worcester v. Georgia** and **Cherokee Nation v. Georgia** did not recognize the Cherokee as a sovereign nation but did rule that Georgia should not remove the Cherokee. Pres. Jackson ignored the ruling and sided with Georgia.
4. The Cherokee were removed. Many died along what became known as the “**Trail of Tears**”.

III. **Martin Van Buren’s Presidency**:

- A. Election of 1836 : Jackson’s second vice president **Martin Van Buren** defeated three Whig candidates.
- B. **Independent Treasury Act**: Took the government tax monies out of the state “pet” banks and put it into government vaults to avoid speculation.

IV. Immigration : Between 1815 and 1860, a large number of immigrants came to the U.S.

Ireland and Germany : Largest source of immigrants

Nativism: Feelings of hostility towards immigrants led to anti-immigrant political parties such as the “**Know-Nothings**” (American Party)

B. Age of Reform

I. Impact of Religion / Philosophy on Society (275 – 276)

The Second Great Awakening – Protestant religious revival movement.

Message of emotional commitment to God. The movement spread throughout the nation and was especially active in the “**burned over district**” of western New York. Growth in Baptist and Presbyterian churches.

Charles G. Finney preached **perfectionism**, that all could strive to live a life without sin.

Mormonism (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints) - Founded by **Joseph Smith**. After his death, Mormons were led by **Brigham Young** to Utah Territory to escape religious persecution. They were criticized for the practice of having multiple wives (**polygamy**).

Transcendentalism - Philosophy that derived from romanticism (feeling over reason). Emphasized establishing a connection to God through experience of nature and intuition rather than reason. Writers of this movement included **Ralph Waldo Emerson** and **Henry David Thoreau**.

II. **Utopian** Movements (attempts at perfect societies).

Brook Farm - formed by transcendentalists

Oneida Community - practiced socialism and “complex marriage”

Shakers - Religious group that lived simply and communally (together) and practiced **celibacy**. They were led by their founder **Mother Ann Lee**.

III. Technology’s Effect on Society

Eli Whitney - Inventor of **cotton gin** and **interchangeable parts**. Led to increased cotton production in the South and consequently increased demand for slave labor (248)

Samuel Morse - Inventor of the **telegraph**. Improved communications. (248)

Cyrus McCormick - Inventor of the **mechanical reaper**. Led to increased wheat production. Increased agricultural output allowed for growth of cities. (295)

Elias Howe - Inventor of the **sewing machine**. Increased consumer culture as more people bought rather than made their own clothing.

III. Reform Movements

The religious revivalist message that people could improve themselves influenced the development of reform movements. These movements benefited from the large presence of **women** as this was an area that was socially acceptable for them to participate.

Dorothea Dix - She campaigned to get better treatment of the mentally ill. Led to establishment of state mental asylums.

Temperance Movement - Purpose was to get people to stop drinking alcohol. The American Temperance Union pushed for laws to prohibit alcohol sales.

Education: Movement to provide universal education. Concerned that immigrants should learn American customs and democracy.

Horace Mann - He pioneered reforms in Massachusetts such as a 10 month school year, graded classes, and state supported schools.

IV. Women's Movement: Early push for equality

"Doctrine of Separate Spheres" or **"cult of domesticity"** – idea emphasized that women's role was to take care of the home and raise children. Women were the guardians of the family's morals.

Margaret Fuller argued that women needed more rights like an education in order to fulfill their designated roles in society, such as creating a godly home environment.

Seneca Falls Convention (1848) - Demanded the right to vote (suffrage) for women. It was led by **Lucretia Mott** and **Elizabeth Cady Stanton**

Soon afterwards, **Susan B. Anthony** joined them as a leader for women's rights.

V. Abolition Movement

Abolitionists were opposed to slavery.

In the early days of the nation, many felt that slavery would gradually end (**gradualism**). Northern states ended slavery after the American Revolution. However, the **cotton gin** and industrial revolution's demand for cotton to make textiles made slavery very profitable and it increased in the South.

The American Colonization Society - Formed in 1816 to send free blacks to Africa. They established a colony called **Liberia** although only 12,000 freed blacks left for Africa. Mainly promoted by white abolitionists.

Famous Abolitionists :

David Walker- Black abolitionist who supported violence, if necessary, to end slavery in his pamphlet, Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World.

William Lloyd Garrison -Leading white abolitionist. Founder of the American Antislavery Society and publisher of the newspaper **The Liberator**. He wanted an immediate end to slavery.

Frederick Douglass -Leading black abolitionist, former slave, and publisher of the newspaper the **North Star**.

Sojourner Truth - Black abolitionist and woman's rights advocate. Former slave known for her speechmaking ability. "Ain't I a Woman?"

Harriet Tubman helped guide escaped slaves to freedom in the North as part of a secret organization called the **Underground Railroad**.

Angelina Grimke - White abolitionist and women's rights advocate. Wrote abolitionist letter "An Appeal to the Christian Women of the South"

Nat Turner's Rebellion - Southerners suppressed abolitionist material after an enslaved preacher led a slave rebellion in Virginia in 1831. (288)

Gag Rule – Passed by Congress to automatically stop proposed abolitionist bills without debate. (Part of the "Great Silence") (288)

Northerners often abused abolitionists whom they thought stirred up conflict between the North and South, but many northern communities also passed **liberty laws** to restrict the recapture of escaped slaves.

Most northern whites would leave slavery where it existed and oppose its spread into new territories. This view was called **free soil**.

Unit V: Manifest Destiny / Sectional Crisis

Manifest Destiny

I. Factors in Promoting Westward Expansion

A. **Manifest Destiny**: Belief that it was God's will that the U.S. should expand across the continent. Term first used by **John O'Sullivan**.

B. Technology: Helped to make farming possible in the west

John Deere: Invented steel-tipped plow to till the hard sod of the grassy Midwestern plains

Cyrus McCormick: Invented the mechanical reaper. Allowed faster harvesting so more crops could be grown

C. Trails West: Explorers found paths westward for settlers

Zebulon Pike: Explorer of the West (Unit I B notes)

Kit Carson: "Mountain man"/ fur trapper

Northwest: **Oregon Trail** to lands in NW. claimed by U.S. & Britain

West: **Mormon Trail** to Utah ; Mormons led by **Brigham Young**

Southwest : Santa Fe Trail to New Mexico and Butterfield Overland Trail to Texas

Donner Party were trapped in the Sierra Nevada Mts. during winter and resorted to cannibalism to survive.

D. Legislation: Promoted westward settlement

Preemption Act: Law allowed people who settled on lands they did not own (squatters) to claim and buy the land

Homestead Act: Law sold 160 acre plots of land for only \$10

E. Gold Rush: The discovery of gold at **Sutter's Mill** in **California** in 1848 led to a rush of settlers the following year (49ers)

F. Expansion of Slavery: Plantation owners wanted new lands to expand cotton production.

II. Independence for Texas

Mexico had invited Americans to settle in Texas but they soon came to outnumber native Mexicans. Mexico was concerned that the American settlers maintained their cultural and economic ties to the U.S. so it restricted the trade of Texas with the U.S. and ended slavery in 1830. This angered the settlers.

General Santa Anna became dictator of Mexico in 1834. Negotiations with Mexico broke down .

Sam Houston became the commander of Texan forces.

Alamo: Where a small Texan force were all killed in defending an old fortified Spanish mission. “Remember the Alamo” became the rallying cry for Texas independence.

San Jacinto: Battle where Texan forces defeated the Mexican army and gained their independence.

The Republic of Texas was established with **Sam Houston** as its first president and petitioned to join the U.S.. They were refused entry at that time as another slave state would aggravate tensions between the North and South and worsen relations with Mexico.

III. Election of 1844

Henry Clay ran for the **Whig Party**. He was for **annexation** (taking over) of Texas if it didn't involve war with Mexico. This caused northern antislavery Whigs to support the Liberty Party which wanted to abolish slavery

James K. Polk ran for the **Democrats**. He was a surprise candidate (“ **dark horse**”) and was for Manifest Destiny and annexation of Texas. He won the election.

IV. **The Mexican-American War** (1846 – 1848)

Under Pres. **James K. Polk**, the U.S. annexed Texas in 1845. This angered Mexico. Polk sent **John Slidell** to Mexico to offer to buy California and New Mexico but they refused.

Rio Grande River : was claimed by the U.S. as the border with Mexico while Mexico claimed the more northern Nueces River as the boundary.

Zachary Taylor: General sent by Pres. Polk into the disputed territory. Fighting broke out. Polk claimed Americans were attacked on U.S. soil and Congress declared war.

Abraham Lincoln- Illinois Representative who questioned Pres. Polk's claims that U.S. sovereignty had been violated.

Henry D. Thoreau- Transcendentalist author who advocated peaceful resistance to what he felt was an unjust war in his **Essays on Civil Disobedience**.

American settlers in California led an uprising against Mexico and established the **Bear Flag Republic** until U.S. forces took over. U.S. forces invaded Mexico and captured Mexico City in September of 1848.

The **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** ended the war.

The U.S. gained California and New Mexico territories (**Mexican Cession**) in exchange for \$15 million and assumption of \$3.25 million of debt owed to Americans.

V. Oregon Territory (308)

Pres. Polk claimed all of the Oregon Territory for the U.S. with the slogan “**54 degrees 40 minutes or fight !**” but the U.S. divided the territory with Britain along the more southern 49th parallel in 1846 with the Oregon Treaty.

VI. Gadsden Purchase (329)

In 1853 the U.S. purchased a strip of land from Mexico to provide a route for a proposed transcontinental railroad.

Sectionalism = Conflict between regions of the nation

I. **Factors:** Divergent economies and ideas on the power of government

Economies : The North was increasingly becoming industrialized while the South remained largely agricultural and dependent on “**King Cotton**”. This influenced their political views.

Government : The North viewed the Constitution as a binding agreement and all states were subject to the decisions of the national government.

The South viewed the Constitution as a **compact** from which the states could **secede** (withdraw from) and advocated states rights.

North and South were divided over the issues of slavery, tariffs, and internal improvements

II. The Slavery Debate

Views :

Pro-slavery = For Slavery

What region and political party supported this position? **South; Democratic Party**

What Supreme Court decision supported this position? **Dred Scott decision**

Popular Sovereignty = Voters of the territory decide the issue of slavery

Which 2 measures passed by Congress used popular sovereignty ? For what territories ?

Compromise of 1850 (Mexican Cession) & **Kansas-Nebraska Act** (part of LA. Territory)

Name a politician and political party who supported popular sovereignty

Stephen Douglas ; (northern) Democrat

Free Soil = No slavery in the territories but leave it where it already existed

2 politicians and political parties who supported the free soil position

Ex-pres. **Martin Van Buren** ; Free Soil Party

Abraham Lincoln ; Republican Party

Abolition = Against slavery everywhere

What role did **Harriet Beecher Stowe** play ? Her abolitionist novel Uncle Tom's Cabin created more tensions between the North and South

III. Sectional Conflict and Compromise

Missouri Compromise (1819) : Focused on the Louisiana Territory

Admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state. No slavery in the Louisiana Territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes latitude.

Following the Mexican-American War, the **Wilmot Proviso** was a bill to require states made from the lands acquired from Mexico (Mexican Cession) to be free states. This was defeated by the Senate, but the issue of slavery in the new territories needed to be resolved.

Compromise of 1850: Focused on the lands gained from the Mexican-American War

- Admitted California as a free state
- Divided New Mexico Territory into **New Mexico** and **Utah** territories with slavery to be decided by **popular sovereignty**
- A strong **Fugitive Slave Law**, which meant that escaped slaves must be returned. Controversial in the North
- Slavery but not slave trade allowed in Washington, D.C.

Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) : Applied to a portion of the Louisiana Territory formerly covered by the Missouri Compromise and so was controversial.

- Authored by **Stephen Douglas** who wanted to organize the territory for a proposed transcontinental railroad route.
- Created the Kansas and Nebraska territories with slavery to be decided by **popular sovereignty** .
- Led to conflict between free soil and pro-slavery settlers known as "**Bloody Kansas**"
- Northern and southern Whigs were split on the compromise and the slavery issue broke up the party
- The **Republican Party** was then formed of northerners who wanted to prevent slavery in the territories (**free soil**).

Lecompton Constitution: Pro-slavery constitution of Kansas that was created after pro-slavery "**border ruffians**" from Missouri voted illegally. It was eventually overturned by free soil settlers.

IV. Election of 1856

The Republican party lost votes to an anti-immigrant (**nativist**) party called the "**Know Nothings**" or American Party and Democrat **James Buchanan** was elected.

Compromise Unravels:

Dred Scott v. Sanford decision (1857) :

The Supreme Court ruled that Congress could not limit slavery in the territories. Therefore, all the previous compromises were overturned and invalid. This was a victory for the South.

Lincoln – Douglas Debates : Lincoln ran against Stephen Douglas in the Illinois U.S. Senate race.

Stephen Douglas tried to gain votes by claiming in his **Freeport Doctrine** that territories could still eliminate slavery despite the Dred Scott decision if they just did not pass local slave codes necessary to enforce slavery. Douglas won the race but it cost him southern democratic support in the 1860 presidential election.

John Brown's Raid : Abolitionist **John Brown** led a raid on the federal arsenal (place to store weapons) at **Harpers Ferry, VA**. He planned to arm the local slaves but was captured, tried, and hung for treason. The incident increased tensions between the North and South.

1860 Election and Secession:

3 Democratic candidates and their views on slavery :

Stephen Douglas: For popular sovereignty (northern Democrat)

John Breckinridge: For slavery in the territories (southern Democrat)

John Bell: Appealed for unity (Constitutional Union Party)

Republican candidate and his view on slavery :

Abraham Lincoln: Free Soil; Lincoln won the election.

The Union Dissolves:

Many southerners equated the Republican Party with attempts to end slavery even though the Republican position of free soil would have left slavery where it existed in the South. Also, the Dred Scott decision by the Supreme Court protected slavery.

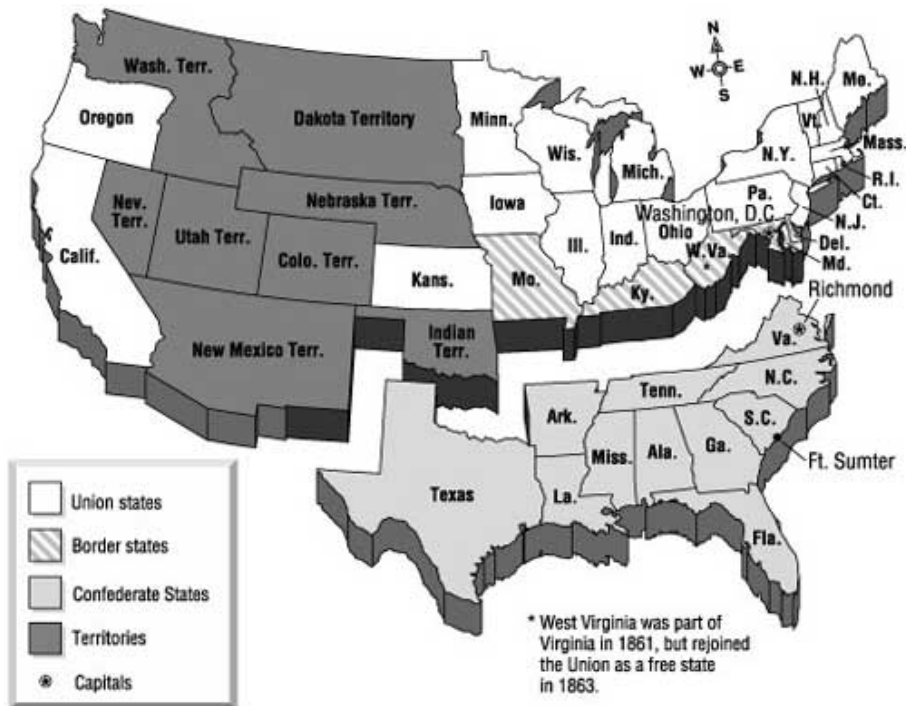
The election of **Abraham Lincoln** in 1860 led to the secession of the seven most southern states beginning with South Carolina.

Crittenden Compromise - would have reinstated the Missouri Compromise line for slavery but this was rejected by the Republicans.

Unit VI: Civil War and Reconstruction

Civil War

- A. The states that had seceded established the **Confederate States of America** aka. "Confederacy " which emphasized the power of the states. **Jefferson Davis** was chosen as its president.
- B. Pres. Lincoln decided to resupply **Fort Sumter** in Charleston, SC. harbor rather than let it fall into southern hands. S.C. bombarded the fort and forced its surrender.
- C. Pres. Lincoln called for men to enlist in the army to put down the rebellion. This forced the remaining southern states to choose whether to secede. The states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas then seceded.
- D. To prevent slave states bordering the North (**border states**) from seceding, Pres. Lincoln took action. He ordered **martial law** (military law) in Maryland where mobs had attacked federal troops. Secessionist leaders were arrested and held without trial.



II. Advantages / Disadvantages :

A. Advantages

North	South
Population (for soldiers and workers)	Better military leaders

Better Finances	Defensive War
Navy	
More Factories	
Railroads /transportation	
Strong Executive/ Government	

B. Both sides raised taxes and sold **bonds** (certificates promising repayment with interest) to raise money. The North began the first **income tax** (later ruled unconstitutional until the 16th amendment allowed it.) The North also began to issue a national currency, the “greenback”, not backed by specie.

C. Government Ability to Fight the War :

1. The North had a stronger national government that allowed its president more power in carrying out the war.
 - a. Pres. Lincoln suspended the writ of **habeus corpus** that normally protects citizens from imprisonment without charges and a trial.
 - b. Lincoln sent troops to stop riots by Irish immigrants who protested **conscription** (the draft)
2. The South emphasized states rights so its president Jefferson Davis could not exercise the same powers as Lincoln in conducting the war effort.

III. Party Politics in the North :

1. Democrats : The minority party in the North was divided on the war
 - a. **War Democrats**: Supported the war. Opposed ending slavery.
 - b. **Peace Democrats** (“ **Copperheads**”) : Opposed the war. Wanted to negotiate a peaceful conclusion.
2. Republicans : The majority party in the North.

Radical Republicans: A small group of Republicans that wanted the war to end slavery. They included **William H. Seward** and **Thaddeus Stevens**.

IV. Wartime Diplomacy :

- A. The North wanted Europe to stay out of the war.
- B. The South wanted help from Europe. It believed the British navy could break the Union blockade of southern ports. It thought Britain must help in order to continue to receive cotton for its textile mills (“**Cotton Diplomacy**”)
- C. In the **Trent Affair**, a Union ship boarded a British ship and captured two Confederate diplomats. They were released to avoid war with Britain.

- D. The Union protested Britain building ships for the Confederacy that attacked U.S. merchant ships.

V. Wartime Strategy :

- A. The North sought to divide and conquer the South with the **Anaconda Plan** (see map)
- B. The South fought a defensive war, hoping the North would sue for peace.

VI. Role of Women and Minorities :

- A. Women served as nurses and took over the jobs left by men who enlisted in the army. A few served as spies or disguised themselves as men in order to fight.
 - 1. **Elizabeth Blackwell** - the first female physician in the U.S. trained nurses and organized the U.S. Sanitary Commission to provide medical assistance
 - 2. **Clara Barton** - a nurse, later founded the American Red Cross
- B. African-Americans were not allowed to enlist in the Union army until after the Emancipation Proclamation. 200,000 served. The most famous was the **Massachusetts 54th Regiment**. Black soldiers served in **segregated** units and were led by white officers.

VII. Major Military Personalities of the War :

George McClellan - Cautious Union General replaced with Grant. Ran against Pres. Lincoln in 1864 as the Democratic candidate.

Ulysses S. Grant - Union General who led the Union army to victory.

William T. Sherman - Union General who waged "total war" in his "March to the Sea".

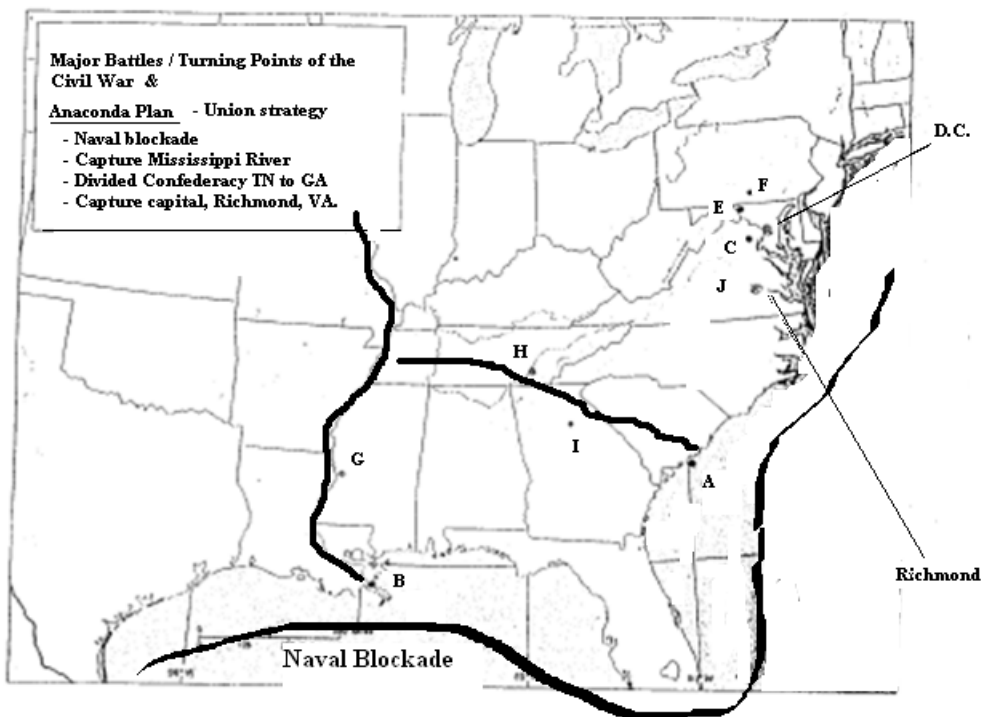
Robert E. Lee - Commander of the Confederate armies.

Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson - Confederate General who earned the nickname "Stonewall" at the first Battle of Bull Run.

VII. Key Battles / Campaigns of the Civil War :

- A. **Attack on Fort Sumter** (April, 1861) - Start of the war. S.C. bombarded this federal held fort.
- B. **New Orleans** (Feb., 1862) – Union secured mouth of the Mississippi River.
- C. **Bull Run / Manassas** (April, 1862) - First battle between N & S armies. Southern victory. Demonstrated that the war would not be over quickly.
- D. **Peninsula Campaign** (June, 1862) Southern victory at Seven days Battle after over-cautious campaign by Union Gen. McClellan on the Yorktown, VA. Peninsula.

- D. **Antietam** (Sept., 1862) – Bloodiest one day battle of the war. First Union victory. Afterwards, Pres. Lincoln issued the **Emancipation Proclamation** that ordered that slaves in Confederate territory be freed. (did not apply to border states) ***This changed the purpose of the war to include ending slavery.***
- E. **Gettysburg** (June, 1863) – Union victory. Turning point in the war due to the number of Confederate casualties after “**Pickett’s Charge**”.
- G. **Vicksburg** (July, 1863) –Union capture finalized control of the Mississippi River.
- E. **Chattanooga** (Summer 1864) – Capture of Tennessee was start of “**Sherman’s March to the Sea**” whereby he practiced “**total war**”; burning plantations, destroying railroads, etc. to undermine southern ability to continue the war. (start of “modern warfare”)
- F. **Atlanta** (July - Sept., 1864) – Capture helped Pres. Lincoln to win reelection over Democrat candidate George McClellan.
- J. **Appomattox Court House** (April, 1865) – Gen. Lee surrendered and the war ended.



Reconstruction

IX. The Economic Aftermath of the War :

Region	Post-War Economy
North	Increased due to war demand for food and manufactures
South	Decreased due to war damage. Most battles fought in South
	Henry Grady advocated “ New South ” with more manufacturing but South remained mainly agricultural

	Slavery abolished with 13th amendment – need for new labor system Freedmen's Bureau established to help former slaves with food, shelter, education. Helped negotiate work contracts with plantation owners
	Sharecroppers – Farmed land in exchange for half the crop Tenant Farmers – Rented land Crop-lien system – Farmers borrowed money for seed & tools at high rate of interest. Kept them in debt and tied to the land.

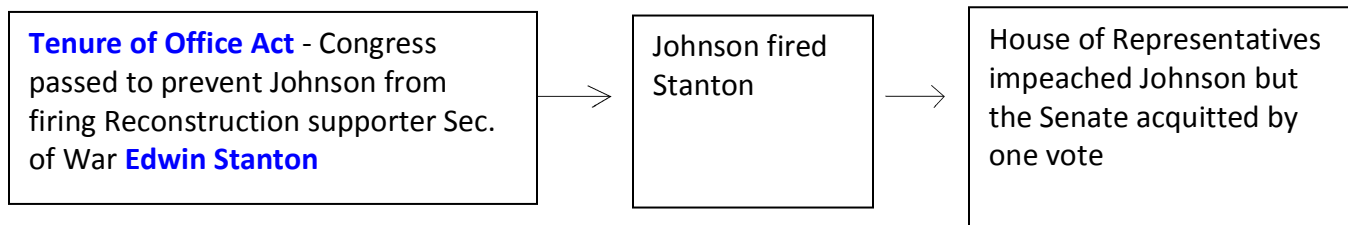
X. Ideas for Reconstructing the South :

	Proposal	Details	Other
Pres. Lincoln	10% Plan	10% of southern voters from 1860 must swear oath of loyalty to the Union to be readmitted	"With malice towards none"
Congress	Wade-Davis Bill	50% of voters must swear loyalty	Pocket vetoed by Lincoln
Radical Republicans		Protect rights of former slaves Control southern politics	Thaddeus Stevens William H. Seward
Pres. Johnson		Pardons to most confederates (not wealthy plantation owners)	Vetoed civil rights laws Allowed south to pass black codes to restrict rights of freedmen
Congress	Congressional (Radical) Reconstruction	Reconstruction Act of 1867 – Military occupation of South Denied suffrage to former confederates Required South to ratify 15th amendment (black suffrage)	Reaction to the black codes

XI. Republican Rule in the South :

Group	
Scalawags	White southerners who cooperated with Reconstruction
Carpetbaggers	Northerners who came to the South to serve or make profit
Freedmen	Former slaves. Hiram Revels became 1 st black U.S. Senator

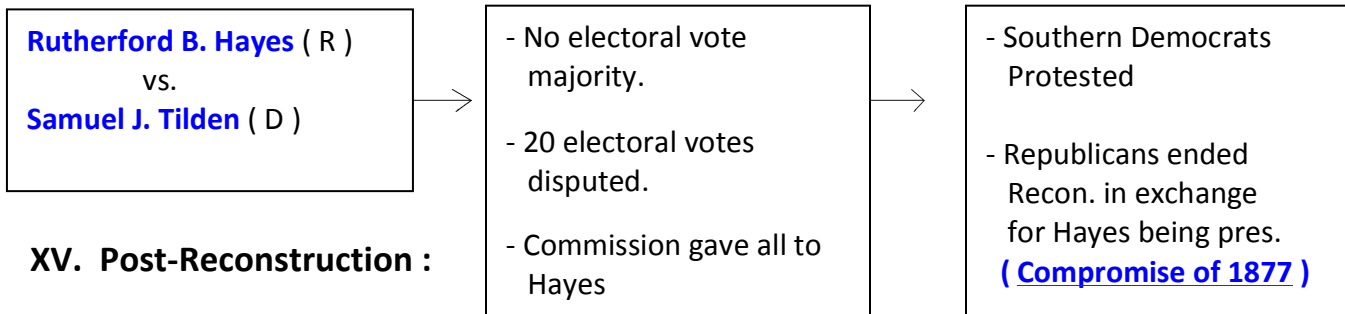
XII. Impeachment of Pres. Andrew Johnson



XIII. Decline of Reconstruction :

Reason	
Graft	Some southern office holders in the Republican controlled governments used their offices to make illegal money through corruption. Opponents argued Reconstruction was a failure
	Corruption in the North during Pres. Grant's administration turned focus away from Reconstruction. Liberal Republicans ran Horace Greeley against Pres. Grant.
Terror Groups	The Ku Klux Klan and White League were groups that terrorized blacks and supporters of Reconstruction despite passage of the Enforcement Acts (aka. the Ku Klux Klan Acts)
Redeemers	Southern democrats who sought to return state governments to their control. Appealed to whites to end "Black Republican Rule"

XIV. Reconstruction Ends :



XV. Post-Reconstruction :

Southern governments moved to revive the black codes and deprive African-Americans their rights through **Jim Crow** laws enforcing **segregation** (separation of the races).

African-Americans were excluded from voting through **literacy tests**, **poll taxes**, and **grandfather clauses** (grandfather must have been able to vote in 1866).

Segregation was upheld by the Supreme Court in the **Civil Rights Cases** (1883) which ruled the 13th and 14th amendments did not prohibit discrimination. The **Slaughterhouse Cases** ruled that the 13th-15th amendments protected citizens from the national government, not from the states. The states could determine the rights and privileges of their citizens.

Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) ruled segregation was permissible if separate facilities were equal. "**Separate but equal**".

American History II

Unit I: The West & The Populist Movement

The West

I. Factors in Development of the West :

A. Mining :

Sutter's Mill - Site of gold discovery in California in 1848.

Comstock Lode- Site in Nevada in 1850 that produced large amounts of silver.

Boom Towns - Towns that sprung up quickly where gold and silver were found.

B. Ranching :

Open Range - Public lands of the Midwestern plains where Texas longhorn cattle grazed. Eventually came to an end due to :

- enclosure of lands with **barbed wire**
- competition from sheep herders and farmers
- two harsh winters, drought, and Texas fever among the cattle

Long Drives - Cattle were herded along trails such as the **Chisolm Trail** to railroad junctions for shipment east to slaughterhouses

Dime novels were popular and kept alive the myth of the cowboy

C. Farming :

Improvements in technology made it possible to farm the Great Plains

John Deere - Invented **steel-tipped plow** to break the tough sod

Cyrus McCormick - Invented the **mechanical reaper** to cut wheat

Windmills helped to pump water from underground to irrigate the dry grasslands they once called the "**Great American Desert**". However, the harsh climate caused many farms to fail.

D. Government Legislation:

Homestead Act of 1862 promoted settlement of the plains by giving 160 acres of land for ten dollars to anyone who would settle and farm the land for five years

Morrill Act of 1862 gave large tracts of land to the states to establish “**land grant colleges**” with agricultural, technological, and military training programs. These became the foundation for many state college systems.

E. The Railroads:

Union Pacific and **Central Pacific** railroads built the first **transcontinental** railroad in 1869.

Irish and **Chinese** immigrants were employed to do the construction work

Promontory Point - site of the “wedding of the rails”, ie. completion of the transcontinental railroad.

Land grants - How the government helped subsidize / finance the railroads. This made them the largest private owners of land. They sold small plots to farmers and encouraged the development of towns along their routes.

II. Conflict with Native Americans :

Nomadic - describes the lifestyle of Native Americans of the Plains who moved from place to place following the herds of bison (buffalo).

Large-scale slaughter of bison for their hides by whites greatly reduced the food supply of the Plains Indians. Hunger, disease, and warfare forced tribes to accept treaties such as:

Treaty of Fort Laramie - the Sioux agreed to move onto reservations.

Discovery of gold in the **Black Hills** of South Dakota brought miners into conflict with the Sioux.

Sitting Bull - led the Lakota Sioux in resistance. (402 - top)

George A. Custer - led 7th U.S. Cavalry which was wiped out by the Indians at the **Battle of Little Big Horn**.

This encouraged other tribes that were mistreated by the government and the **Bureau of Indian Affairs** to leave their reservations.

Chief Joseph of the **Nez Perce** led his people in an attempt to reach Canada but they were caught and returned to the reservation.

Geronimo led the **Apache** in the Southwest in resistance to being forced onto a reservation

Wounded Knee - Marked the end of Native American resistance in 1890 with the massacre of Lakota Sioux on the reservation in South Dakota. Whites were unnerved by the performance of the **Ghost Dance** ritual which the Sioux hoped would bring the return of the buffalo.

Assimilation - Policy of reformers who wished to “save” the Native Americans by forcing them to accept the American culture and give up their own culture.

Dawes Act -ended tribal control of the reservations, divided land into family plots, and tried to make farmers out of the Indians (assimilation policy). This was largely unsuccessful due to poor land and resistance by the Indians.

Many children were taken from their families and sent to **Indian Schools** where they were not allowed to speak their own language, had to convert to Christianity, and had to adopt white customs.

Helen Hunt Jackson - Wrote **A Century of Dishonor** in 1881 that documented the government's poor treatment of the Native Americans.

III. End of the Frontier:

A. The **Census of 1890** declared that "there can hardly be said to be a frontier line". Though there were large areas of unoccupied land, the West had been largely settled.

Frederick Jackson Turner - Historian who concluded in his "**Frontier Thesis**" that the presence of a frontier had shaped the individualistic American character, served as a place to start anew, and renewed democratic principles. Wrote **Significance of the Frontier on American History**.

The Populist Movement

Populism = Movement to benefit **farmers**.

I. The Problems of Farmers:

Farmers blamed government policies and eastern business interests for many of their difficulties:

Low crop prices

Oversupply - due to new technology that allowed more to be grown

Shortage of currency – The government stopped printing **greenbacks** and minting silver coins(the "**Crime of 73**"). This caused **deflation** (prices fall as a dollar buys more)

High cost of borrowing money

Fewer dollars in circulation led to higher interest rates

High transportation costs : **Railroads** charged farmers higher rates

High tariffs : Protective tariffs hurt U.S. crop exports when other nations retaliated

II. Farmers Organize :

Greenback Party - Minor third-party. Advocated keeping the paper currency

Grange - National farm organization created for social and educational purposes.

Cooperatives - Farmers formed these to benefit members (bought seed and equipment cheaper in

bulk and lent each other money)

“Granger laws” – Passed by Midwestern states to limit the high rates charged by railroads

Wabash v. Illinois case struck down the state **Granger laws** on the grounds that railroads were interstate commerce and the domain of the federal government, not the states.

Interstate Commerce Act – Passed by Congress in 1886 to regulate the railroads but it did not have the power to set maximum railroad rates and so was ineffective.

Farmers Alliance replaced the Grange but its cooperatives were still too small to influence prices.

III. Farmers Take Political Action

People’s Party (Populists) formed in the West to push for reforms.

James B. Weaver - Populist Party candidate in the 1892 election

Their **Omaha Platform** called for :

- **“Free silver”** or **bimetallism** - coinage of silver at a ratio of 1 : 16 oz. silver to gold. Would increase the currency supply, thus leading to inflation. (crop prices would rise)
- **Graduated income tax** (rate increases with income)
- Government ownership of the railroads
- Direct election of U.S. Senators (later adopted as the **17th Amendment**)

Southern Democrats used racial prejudice to convince whites not to desert the Democratic Party, fearing that blacks would gain political power. The Democrat **Grover Cleveland** won the election

The **Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890** was a concession to farmers to restore some silver coin production. It was repealed in 1893 when inflation helped contribute to the **Panic of 1893**.

IV. The 1896 Election: End of Populism As A Movement

William J. Bryan - Democratic candidate. Populists gave him their support.

His **“Cross of Gold”** speech supported free silver/ bimetallism.

William McKinley - Republican who supported the **gold standard** & protective tariffs. He won.

Unit II: Rise of Industry / Gilded Age / Progressive Movement

Industrialization & Urbanization

Factors in Industrialization :

Following the Civil War, increasing numbers of Americans moved to urban areas and worked in factories. Industrialization was made possible by :

Factor	Meaning / Info.
Natural Resources	Iron ore, coal, oil, etc.
Large Work Force	Population tripled –by natural increase & immigration
Capital	Money available to invest in factories by entrepreneurs
Free Enterprise	Laissez-faire = “let alone / let people do as they choose” – gov’t . not interfere / regulate business

Technology improved or created new industries. Machines decreased the cost of producing goods. However, they reduced the need for skilled laborers and led to more low paying unskilled jobs.

Inventor	Invention
Samuel Morse	Telegraph
Thomas Edison	Phonograph, electric generator
Alexander G. Bell	Telephone
Gustavus Swift	Refrigerated railroad cars
Elias Howe	Sewing Machine
Latham C. Sholes	Typewriter

Railroads :

Before the Civil War, most railroads were east of the Mississippi River. By 1900, the railroad system increased by six times and covered the nation.

Government helped with this subsidy	1st transcontinental railroad builders	Laborers	Location completed
Land grants	Union Pacific Central Pacific	Irish & Chinese	Promontory Point, Utah

Business practices used	Established this practice	Scandal	Honest Railroad & Owner
Consolidation – from many railroads to a few	Time zones- Facilitated scheduling	Credit Mobilier – Overcharged in building	James Hill & Great Northern Railroad

Pooling – agreement to fix prices	of trains	the transcontinental R.R. & bribed gov't officials	
Rebates – lower rates to big customers			

Practices of Industrialists :

American industry came to be dominated by large companies. This led to greater efficiency and lower costs for products, but also led to government corruption, low wages, and other social ills. This **consolidation** of business was made possible by these practices :

<i>Practice / Term</i>	<i>Meaning / Info.</i>
Corporation	Company that issues stock to investors
Economies of Scale	Larger companies can produce goods more cheaply than smaller ones
Bessemer	Process of making better steel for less cost
Vertical Integration	Company controls all steps in production
Horizontal Integration	Combines many firms in same industry
Monopoly	Control over an entire industry
Trust	Many corporations controlled by one board of directors
Holding Company	Corporation that controls other companies; to avoid anti-trust laws

Those who supported the industrialists as creators of jobs called them “Captains of Industry” while critics who saw them as corrupt called them “**Robber Barons**”. They included :

<i>Industrialist</i>	<i>Industry</i>
Gustavus Swift	Meatpacking
Cornelius Vanderbilt & Jay Gould	Railroads
Andrew Carnegie	Steel
John D. Rockefeller	Petroleum
J.P. Morgan	Banking / Finance

Struggle of Early Unions / Organized Labor :

In their quest for profits, corporations paid low wages and created unhealthy conditions for workers who formed unions to represent them and negotiate with their employers (**collective bargaining**)

<i>Type of Union</i>	<i>Type of Workers Organized</i>
Trade or Craft	Skilled
Industrial	Unskilled

Union	Membership	Leader	Defining Event	Result
Knights of Labor	All workers	Terence Powderly	Haymarket Riot	Decline of the union
American Federation of Labor	Skilled Workers only	Samuel Gompers	XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX
American Railway Union	Railroad workers	Eugene V. Debs	Pullman Strike	Broken up by gov't

Miscellaneous	Significance
Homestead Strike	Government favored Carnegie Steel. Broke up strike.
Mary Harris "Mother" Jones	Helped organize unions.
Closed Shop	Required all employees in factory to join union.
International Workers of the World (I.W.W.)	A radical, socialist union. Nicknamed the "Wobblies" .

Employers had the support of the government and otherwise had the upper hand. Tactics they used to suppress organized labor included :

Employer Tactics	Meaning
Blacklist	Workers were fired, put on a list and other factories would not hire them
Lockout	Employer closes factory to break union
"scab" workers	Workers hired to replace unions workers on strike
Company town / store	Workers were paid in company scrip and had to use it for rent / food at high prices. Kept them in debt.

Immigration : The dominant source of immigration changed by 1900

	Time Period	Source	Countries
"Old" Immigrants	1800s	N & W Europe	Ireland & Germany
"New" Immigrants	Early 1900s	S & E Europe	Italy, Poland, Russia, etc.

Settled in	Lived in
Ethnic neighborhoods –with others from their country of origin	Tenements (crowded apartment buildings)

Chinese Exclusion Act	First law to limit immigration
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Urban Problems : The rapid growth of cities led to many problems such as **graft** (corruption).

Political machines	Tammany Hall	William Tweed
Political group that controlled city government by exchanging favors for votes	Controlled N.Y. City politics	Political boss of Tammany Hall

Author	Book	Subject / Significance
Stephen Crane	<i>Red Badge of Courage</i> <i>Maggie: A Girl of the Streets</i>	Realism ; life as it really was, not romanticism
Mark Twain	Gilded Age	Coined term Gilded Age to describe the great wealth of the age in the midst of poverty
Andrew Carnegie	Gospel of Wealth	Advocated that rich should give to charity
Karl Marx	<i>Das Kapital, Communist Manifesto</i>	Communism ; everyone should be equal – no social classes
Henry George	<i>Progress & Poverty</i>	Proposed a single tax on land to help the poor
Edward Bellamy	<i>Looking Backward</i>	Advocated socialism – economic equality
Ida Tarbell	<i>History of Standard Oil Co.</i>	Criticized Rockefeller’s business tactics
Jacob Riis	<i>How The Other Half Lives</i>	Showed problem of urban poverty
Horatio Alger	Strive and Succeed	Wrote “rags to riches” stories

Culture

Vaudeville	Variety shows
Ragtime	Music – led to jazz. Scott Joplin was popular composer (461)
Ashcan School of Art	Portrayed gritty reality of urban life in their paintings Ex: George Bellows & “ Cliff Dwellers ”
Herbert Spencer & idea of Social Darwinism	Applied “ survival of the fittest ” to society. Supported idea that rich deserved their wealth

Reform

Philanthropy	Social Gospel	Settlement House Movement
Giving to charity	Churches got involved in charity work	Reformers worked with the poor – Ex: Hull House & Jane Addams

Womens Christian Temperance Union (W.C.T.U.)	Salvation Army & Y.M.C.A.	Pragmatism
Sought to ban alcohol	2 Protestant religious groups that aided urban poor	William James – do what works from experience

Gilded Age Politics:

I. Assassination of Pres. Garfield and Beginnings of Political Reform:

- A. **Patronage** or the **“Spoils System”** - Practice of giving jobs to political supporters regardless of their qualifications for the job. This issue divided the Republican Party.

Republican Faction	“Stalwarts”	“Half-Breeds”
Leader	Roscoe Conkling	James Blaine
Position on Patronage	For	Opposed

- B. **James Garfield** - Republican **“Halfbreed”** candidate. Elected president in 1880. Assassinated by patronage seeker **Charles Guiteau**.

- C. **Pendleton Act** - Began competitive examinations for federal **civil service** jobs.(10% of federal jobs to start) Reaction by Congress to Garfield’s assassination.

II. Two-Party Competition

	Republican Party	Democratic Party
Dominant Region :	North	South
Supporters :	Big Business Union Army veterans (G.A.R.)	southern whites northern, urban, immigrants
Issues they supported:	Protective Tariffs Gold Standard	Free Silver (1896)

Both parties had large voter turnouts and elections were closely contested. Local political bosses had a great deal of control in each party.

III. 1884 Election : (462)

Candidate	Grover Cleveland – for reform	James Blaine - linked to scandals
Supporters	Democrats &	Republicans

	"Mugwumps" – Republican reformers	
Result	Won	Lost

Blaine was also hurt by a Prohibition Party candidate in New York and for not denouncing a Protestant minister who alienated the Irish Catholic voters by calling the Democratic Party the party of **"Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion"**. Cleveland was elected in a close race.

IV. Election of 1888:

A. Pres. Cleveland advocated lowering the high protective tariffs as they caused other nations to retaliate with their own tariffs and this hurt U.S. exports.

B. Big business wanted high tariffs and gave large contributions to :

Benjamin Harrison - Republican candidate who won narrowly

The Progressive Movement :

Progressives sought to reform the various social, economic, and political problems resulting from industrialization.

Progressives were generally : (520)

Middle class.

Urban - lived in cities

They believed they could apply scientific principles to solving society's problems. (**pragmatism**)

"Muckrakers" - Writers & journalists who documented society's problems.

Muckraker	Documented	Book
Ida Tarbell	unfair business practices	History of Standard Oil
Lincoln Steffans	corrupt machine politics in cities	The Shame of the Cities
Jacob Riis	poverty in cities	How The Other Half Lives
John Spargo	child labor	Bitter Cry of the Children

I. Political Reforms at the Local and State Level:

Influenced by **Frederick Taylor's** ideas of scientific management, many local governments adopted **commission** or **council-manager** forms of government that involved professionals to manage city departments, thus avoiding corruption and inefficiency of patronage appointed officials.

Robert LaFollette- Governor who promoted state reforms known as the **"Wisconsin Idea"**.

Primary - Voters, not party bosses, decide their party's candidate for election

Initiative - Voters may introduce legislation for consideration by the legislature

Referendum - Voters could decide yes or no on legislation

Recall - A special election to remove elected officials

17th Amendment – Direct election of U.S. Senators by the voters.

II. Suffrage Movement:

Wyoming was the first state to grant women full suffrage, but by 1900 only four states (all western) had granted full voting rights. (timeline – 524)

Carrie Chapman Catt led the **National American Woman Suffrage Association** (NAWSA) beginning in 1915 for a constitutional amendment.

Alice Paul split from NAWSA to form the **National Woman’s Party**. Used more radical protest tactics like picketing and hunger strikes.

19th Amendment gave women the universal right to vote.

III. Child Labor : (526)

John Spargo - Wrote **Bitter Cry of the Children** to document child labor. States began to pass laws restricting child labor.

IV. Health & Safety Codes :

Triangle Shirtwaist Fire - Nearly 150 deaths in this 1911 N.Y. City fire led to building and safety codes.

The **dumbell tenement** design brought light and air into interior rooms of tenements.

V. From Temperance to Prohibition : (527)

Women’s Christian Temperance Union (W.C.T.U.) – Led by **Frances Willard**.

It and the **Anti-Saloon League** led a change in the movement from reducing consumption of alcohol to seeking laws and a constitutional amendment to ban it.

18th Amendment banned alcohol and began the era of **Prohibition**

VI. Civil Rights : (478 - 481)

White progressives generally ignored civil rights.

Plessy v. Ferguson - 1896 Supreme Court decision which allowed segregation as long as facilities were “separate but equal”.

Ida B. Wells - Wrote “Lynching and the Excuse For It” against this vigilante practice.

Leader	Booker T. Washington	W.E.B. DuBois
View	Develop economic power by learning skilled trades. Equality would come in time. aka. “Atlanta Compromise”	Immediate enforcement of suffrage laws and equality

Accomplishments	Founded Tuskegee Institute to teach skilled trades	Helped form the N.A.A.C.P. to defend civil rights as part of the Niagara Movement
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The Progressive Presidents: Roosevelt / Taft / Wilson

I. Theodore Roosevelt :

V.P. Theodore Roosevelt became president in 1901 when President **William McKinley** was assassinated.

Roosevelt set a precedent for the federal government mediating between labor and employers when he forced **arbitration** between the **United Mine Workers** and mine owners during the **1902 coal strike**.

“Trustbuster” – Name given to Roosevelt when he ordered prosecution of the **Northwestern Securities Company** under the 1890 **Sherman Antitrust Act** and the Supreme Court ruled that it should be broken up.

Roosevelt won election in 1904, promising a **“Square Deal”** for everyone.

However, Roosevelt distinguished between “bad trusts” that cheated the public and “good trusts” that were natural monopolies (like utilities) and could be regulated.

Hepburn Act (1906) strengthened the **Interstate Commerce Act** by allowing the Interstate Commerce Commission to set maximum railroad rates.

Upton Sinclair published **The Jungle** about the meatpacking industry. Led to the **Meat Inspection Act** and the **Pure Food & Drug Act** to protect consumers.

Roosevelt advanced efforts in conservation of the nation’s wilderness by setting aside a record amount of land as national parks.

II. William H. Taft :

Though Roosevelt was the “trustbuster”, Taft actually prosecuted more trusts.

However, Taft ran afoul of the progressive movement when he signed the unpopular **Payne-Aldrich Tariff** and in the **Gifford-Pinchot controversy** when he fired Gifford Pinchot, head of the U.S. Forest Service, who accused Secretary of the Interior Richard Ballinger of allowing private companies to exploit protected lands.

III. Election of 1912 : (536 - 537)

Candidate	William H. Taft (incumbent)	Theodore Roosevelt	Woodrow Wilson
Party	Republican	Progressive “Bull Moose”	Democratic
Platform	-----	“New Nationalism” - progressive reforms	“New Freedom” – end to all trusts

Eugene V. Debs - Candidate for the **Socialist Party** gained 10% of the vote.

Roosevelt split the Republican vote and allowed Wilson to win.

IV. Woodrow Wilson : (538 – 539)

Wilson gained lower tariff rates with the **Underwood Tariff**

Congress also approved :

Federal Reserve Act - regulated the banks, money supply and interest rates.

Federal Trade Commission was established to investigate unfair business practices.

Clayton Antitrust Act strengthened the **Sherman Antitrust Act** and made peaceful union activities exempt from antitrust laws.

Progressive Amendments Summary :

16 = **I** Income tax allowed

17 = **S** Senators directly elected by the people

18 = **A** Alcohol prohibited

19 = **W** Women's suffrage

Unit III: Imperialism and World War I

Imperialism = Political & economic domination of stronger nations over weaker ones

I. Reasons for Imperialism :

New Markets – Places to get natural resources and to sell manufactured products

Feelings of Superiority – Belief that Anglo-Saxon people were destined to spread civilization and Christianity to the rest of the world.

Josiah Strong -Linked imperialism and missionary work in the minds of Americans with his book, Our Country.

“White Man’s Burden”: Poem by British poet **Rudyard Kipling** supporting imperialism

Competition with other nations :

Alfred T. Mahan – U.S. naval captain who advised in his book, *The Influence of Seapower Upon History*, that great nations had strong navies, and so the U.S. needed overseas naval bases. (also : need for the Panama Canal)

II. Pacific Expansion :

Matthew C. Perry: U.S. naval commodore sent to open Japan to trade in the 1850s (493)

Liliuokalani: Hawaiian Queen overthrown in 1893 by U.S. planters who wanted Hawaii to be annexed by the U.S. to avoid tariffs on sugar. (494)

This was delayed until 1898 due to opposition over the U.S. becoming an imperialist nation.

III. Spanish-American War : 1898

A. Causes :

Led by Jose Marti, Cuba rebelled against Spanish rule in 1895. The following contributed to the U.S. going to war with Spain.

Yellow Journalism: Sensational, exaggerated stories about alleged Spanish atrocities that aroused American sympathy for Cuba.

William Randolph Hearst: Publisher of New York Journal newspaper

Joseph Pulitzer: Publisher of New York World newspaper

De Lome Letter from the Spanish ambassador in 1898 which criticized Pres. McKinley

U.S.S. Maine: Exploded in the harbor of Havana, Cuba. Blamed on Spain.

Jingoism: Term for aggressive nationalism. Supporters demanded war against Spain

B. People / Events :

Teller Amendment: Legislation said the U.S. did not intend to take over Cuba as a result of the war.

George Dewey: U.S. naval commodore who defeated the Spanish navy in the Philippines.

“Rough Riders”: **Theodore Roosevelt** gained fame as second in command of this voluntary cavalry unit at the **Battle of San Juan Hill**

John Hay: Sec. of State who called it a **“splendid little war”**

C. Results :

The U.S. gained **Puerto Rico, Guam,** and the **Philippines** from Spain for \$20 million.

Platt Amendment: Limited Cuba’s ability to borrow money or make treaties without U.S. approval and granted the U.S. a naval base at Guantanamo Bay.

Emilio Aguinaldo: Led Filipinos against American rule but they were defeated in a bloody struggle.

Foraker Act: Made Puerto Rico a territory without giving its people citizenship.

In the **Insular cases**, the Supreme Court upheld the principle that “the Constitution does not necessarily follow the flag” – reason given for not granting full rights to people of territories occupied by the U.S.

IV. Anti-Imperialists :

Opponents of imperialism included Mark Twain, Samuel Gompers, Andrew Carnegie, and Jane Addams. They formed the **Anti-Imperialist League**. Arguments included fear of cheap foreign labor’s impact on U.S. jobs and that imperialism violated American democratic principles.

V. Election of 1900

William McKinley: Republican who supported U.S. imperialism (he won reelection)

William J. Bryan: Democrat who was against imperialism.

VI. U.S. in Asia

“Spheres of Influence”: Areas of exclusive control of ports in China by imperialist nations.

“Open Door” Notes: Issued by Sec. of State **John Hay** that said all imperialist nations

should allow each other free access to trade in China.

Boxer Rebellion: Chinese who fought against foreign imperialists in 1900.

In 1905, President Roosevelt helped negotiate an end to the **Russo-Japanese War** for which he later received the Nobel Peace Prize. U.S. relations with Japan worsened as Japan industrialized and became a competing power in the Pacific. Roosevelt sent the "**Great White Fleet**" to Japan to show U.S. naval power. (539)

VII. U.S. in Latin America :

Colombia controlled Panama and refused an American offer to lease land for a canal in 1903. Roosevelt supported a revolt in Panama engineered by a French company that wanted to sell its canal rights to the U.S. An independent Panama signed the **Hay-Pauncefote Treaty** with the U.S.

William Gorgas: U.S. Army doctor who helped eradicate diseases such as **yellow fever** by destroying the breeding grounds for mosquitoes. This allowed construction of the Panama Canal to proceed.

Roosevelt Corollary: U.S. would intervene in Latin America to maintain order and prevent any reason for European involvement. aka. "**Big Stick Policy**"

Dominican Republic: U.S. first intervened here in 1905. Typically, the U.S. intervened in nations that failed to pay their debts to European nations.

Dollar Diplomacy: President Taft's policy of assisting U.S. industry and investments abroad.

World War One

Intervention in Mexico :

Though he was opposed to imperialism, Pres. Woodrow Wilson sought to promote democracy and thus intervened in Mexican affairs in 1914 when General **Victoriano Huerta** seized power. U.S. Marines were sent to capture the port of Veracruz and forced the overthrow of the government. (511)

Pancho Villa : Led **guerrillas** opposed to the new Mexican government on raids into the United States. (511)

John J. Pershing: U.S. General sent into Mexico to try to capture Pancho Villa but failed to do so.

I. Causes of World War One :

Militarism : Build up of armed forces to intimidate other nations.

Germany sought to challenge British dominance of the seas and so they engaged in a race to build larger and more battleships. This increased tensions between the two nations.

Nationalism : Extreme pride in one's nation.

It led to competition among nations for overseas territories and wealth. Germany saw itself as lacking in colonies as it was a latecomer to imperialism. It wanted a “place in the sun” according to its leader **Kaiser Wilhelm II**.

Alliance System : Pledges among groups of nations to defend each other if any member was attacked.

Triple Alliance (Central Powers)	Germany	Austria-Hungary	Ottoman Empire	Italy (until 1915)
Triple Entente (Allies)	France	Russia	Britain	Italy (after 1915)

Balkan Nationalism : Movement by various Slavic peoples of the Balkans who wanted independence from the Austrian-Hungarian Empire. When Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia, this upset independent Serbia which also wanted Bosnia.

Gavrilo Princip: Serbian nationalist who in Aug., 1914 assassinated

Franz Ferdinand: Archduke and the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary.

This set in motion a chain of events directly leading to WWI. (short tem cause)

Austria-Hungary blamed Serbia for the assassination and wanted to crush Serb nationalism. Serbia had the support of Russia while Austria-Hungary had the support of Germany . Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia so Russia mobilized its troops. Germany then declared war on Russia.

II. The Beginning of the War :

Schlieffen Plan: Involved Germany attacking Russia first then turning to defeat France.

Germany invaded France through neutral Belgium. This brought Britain into the war as they had pledged to defend Belgium. The German offensive was stopped and the war devolved into a long struggle.

U.S. Response to Outbreak of War = Neutrality but Public Opinion Favored the Allies

Propaganda – one sided information by Britain portrayed Germany as bad	Greater cultural heritage in common	Britain and France were democracies. Central Powers were monarchies	More trading with Allied countries
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III. Moving Towards War :

U-boats: German submarines. Used to disrupt trade with Britain.

Lusitania: Passenger liner sunk by U-boats in May of 1915, killing 128 Americans onboard.

Sussex Pledge: Germany said they would stop unrestricted submarine warfare after Pres. Wilson protested the March 1916 sinking of another passenger liner.

President Wilson won reelection in 1916 with the pledge **“He kept us out of war”**.

Zimmerman Telegram: Message intercepted in January 1917. Germany proposed that Mexico ally with Germany in case the U.S. entered the war. Mexico would recover lost lands in exchange for their aid. This outraged Americans.

In February of 1917, Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare and sank six more U.S. merchant ships. On April 2, 1917, Pres. Wilson asked Congress for a declaration of war which passed by a wide margin two days later.

IV. Mobilizing for War :

Conscription: (the draft) was authorized by Congress for the first time since the Civil War.

Selective Service: System created to carry this out through local draft boards.

African-Americans served in the military in **segregated** units but their experiences in France of a society without segregation inspired many to pursue civil rights in the U.S. following the war.

Women served as **auxiliaries**, doing non-combat tasks such as clerical duties and nursing. .

War Industries Board (W.I.B.) - Coordinated allocation of resources and production of equipment for the war.

Committee on Public Information - (C.P.I.) issued **propaganda** to gain support for the war.

George Creel – Head of the C.P.I.

Food Administration - Responsible for producing enough food for the war effort and getting Americans to conserve food.

Herbert Hoover – Head of the Food Administration

Victory Gardens – Public was encouraged to grow their own food to conserve for the war

Fuel Administration - Managed fuel supplies and encouraged conservation by citizens.

Daylight Savings Time - was instituted to save energy

War Bonds / Liberty Bonds : How the government raised most of the money for the war

National War Labor Board (N.W.L.B.) - Mediated between business and labor to avoid strikes. Labor gained better wages, an 8 hour work day, and the right to organize during the war.

“Great Migration”: African-Americans moving to northern cities for wartime industrial jobs.

Women took over many jobs left behind by the men who went to war. After the war women lost these nontraditional jobs to the returning soldiers. However, women’s contributions to the war effort helped them to gain suffrage after the war with the passage of the 19th amendment

V. Wartime Rights

The war led to anti-German feelings, intolerance, and persecution of German Americans.

Espionage Act & Sedition Amendment – Passed to deal with the threat of spies and antiwar speech that might undermine the war effort.

Eugene V. Debs - Labor leader turned socialist who was arrested for speaking out against the war.

Industrial Workers of the World (I.W.W.) aka. “**Wobblies**” – Radical socialist union that opposed the war. They thought exploited workers fought on behalf of industrialist capitalists.

Schenck vs. US. Supreme Court decision that free speech could be limited during war if it posed a “**clear and present danger**” to the nation. Upheld the jailing of war protestors.

VI. U.S. In The War :

WWI demonstrated a change in warfare. Trenches, barbed wire, artillery, and machine guns led to extremely high casualty rates as soldiers charged over “**no man’s land**” between entrenched armies.

The tank and chemical weapons such as chlorine and mustard gas were introduced as were early use of airplanes.

"Doughboys": nickname for U.S. soldiers in WWI.

John J. Pershing: Commander of the **American Expeditionary Force** (A.E.F.). He kept Americans under Amer. leadership and not be used as replacements for British and French units.

Czar Nicholas II of Russia was deposed (overthrown) in a revolution in 1917.

Vladimir Lenin - Led the communist **Bolsheviks** that took over Russia and made peace with Germany.

Germany turned its total attention to the western front in 1918 for a final offensive. The Allies were bolstered by American reinforcements and the German offensive was repelled at Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Wood.

During the Allied counteroffensive in the summer of 1918, American troops distinguished themselves in the Meuse-Argonne offensive at St. Mihiel.

Alvin York - Received the Congressional Medal of Honor for single handedly killing 20 Germans and capturing 132 others.

Germany agreed to an **armistice** (agreement to cease fighting) on November 11, 1918. This day is now celebrated as **Veterans Day**.

VII. The Treaty Debate :

14 Points - President Wilson's proposals to create a lasting peace following the war.

Self-determination - nation's borders based on ethnic identity

Open diplomacy - no secret treaties / alliances

Free trade

Freedom of the seas

Reduce armies / navies

League of Nations - world organization to resolve conflicts

Wilson hoped for a lenient peace but victorious France and Britain wanted to punish the Central Powers

Treaty of Versailles - Treaty that ended the war.

Reparations – Losers had to pay damages to the winners

Failed to adopt Wilson's proposals except for the **League of Nations**. (572)

"Irreconcilables": Republicans entirely opposed to the treaty. They believed U.S. involvement in the League would violate U.S. neutrality. Led by **Henry Cabot Lodge**

"Reservationists": Republicans who would approve the treaty if it was stated that the League did not require the U.S. to go to war without approval of Congress.
Included **Robert La Follette**

Pres. Wilson refused to compromise. The Republicans voted down the treaty as it was written and Wilson vetoed a compromise version, so the U.S. did not sign the treaty or join the League of Nations.

VIII. Postwar Domestic Problems :

The transition from a wartime economy to a peacetime economy resulted in racial tensions as returning white soldiers competed for jobs with African-Americans that had moved to northern cities. Race riots occurred.

Inflation following the war led workers to demand higher wages and resulted in many strikes. This caused fear in the public of the possibility of a revolution as had occurred in Russian in 1919.

"Red Scare": Fear that communists were conspiring to take power in the U.S.

Mitchell Palmer - Attorney General that organized raids on radical organizations and people were jailed without regard to their civil rights.

Unit IV: 1920s and 1930s

The Roaring Twenties (Harding & Coolidge)

I. The Harding Administration (1921 – 1923) : Republican Party

Pres. **Warren G. Harding** called for a “**return to normalcy**” – Back to conservatism before Progressivism & WWI.

Isolationism - Return to neutrality in foreign policy.

Washington Conference (1921) to discuss naval disarmament. Led to:

Four Power Treaty – U.S., Japan, France, and Britain recognized each other’s territories in the Pacific.

Five Power Treaty - U.S., Japan, France, Britain, and Italy agreed to limit warships

Nine Power Treaty – All major powers agreed to respect China’s independence & follow the “Open Door” policy.

Friends appointed by Pres. Harding used their positions to make money. (similar to the Grant administration)

Teapot Dome Scandal : Sec. of the Interior **Albert Fall** leased public oil lands to private businesses in exchange for bribes.

Andrew Mellon: Sec. of Treasury who promoted pro-business.

Cut taxes to encourage economic growth as part of is known today as “**supply-side**” **economics**. He also worked to cut the national debt.

Harding died of a heart attack in 1923 and was succeeded by **Calvin Coolidge**.

II. The Coolidge Administration (1923 – 1929)

Calvin Coolidge: “**the business of America is business**”

Government should interfere with business as little as possible (**laissez-faire** policy).

McNary Haugen Farm Bill: Would have aided farmers by having the government buy surplus crops and sell them abroad. Twice vetoed.

Dawes Plan: U.S. banks lent money to Germany to pay its **reparations** (damages) to France and Britain so they in turn could pay their loans to the U.S.

Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928): 62 nations agreed not to use war as a means to carry out their nation’s goals. No means to enforce this.

III. The Roaring Twenties Economy : Mass Production and a Consumer Society

Henry Ford: used the **assembly line** in the **mass production** of automobiles to increase production and lower costs, thus creating greater demand for his cars.

The automobile industry led to the growth of related businesses and allowed people to live farther from work. More people moved from cities to suburban communities.

Welfare Capitalism: Companies offered benefits such as pensions to make unions seem unnecessary to workers.

Open Shop: workers would not be required to join unions. **Favored by employers.**

Advertising made new goods seem necessary by linking them to emotional appeal.

Radio: New form of media used for advertising as well as news and entertainment.

Credit: Available through installment buying. Let consumers buy goods easily.

IV. Progress vs. Tradition : A Clash of Values

Urban areas had the majority population for the first time. Traditional rural America values clashed with modern urban America.

Political / Racial Intolerance : The 1920s were a period of rising intolerance in America.

“Red Scare”: Post-war suspicion of communists in the U.S.

There was also increased **nativism** as Americans feared cultural changes brought by immigrants.

Pseudo-scientific theories such as **eugenics** (improving hereditary traits) argued that non-Anglo-Saxon races were inferior.

The **Emergency Quota Act** of 1921 and the **National Origins Act** of 1924 restricted immigration with quotas favoring immigrants from “old immigrant” nations of N. & W. Europe.

Sacco and **Vanzetti**: two Italian immigrants who received an unfair trial for murder due to their ethnicity and because they were **anarchists** (believed in no government).

Ku Klux Klan was revived. It opposed immigrants, blacks, Catholics, and Jews. It claimed to uphold American values but used tactics of intimidation and lynching. It gained political power in some states but eventually declined due to scandals within its organization.

V. New Morality vs. Fundamentalism :

Flappers: young women who defied traditional conventions by drinking, smoking, and wearing shorter hair and more revealing clothing.

Margaret Sanger: She advocated that families could improve their standard of living by having fewer children. She went on to found the **Planned Parenthood** organization.

New technology, urbanization, and the relaxation of gender based restrictions on women caused concern among many Americans who held traditional values. They feared that the nation's morals were declining.

Fundamentalism: Conservative movement in religion. Spread by radio evangelists such as **Billy Sunday** and **Aimee Semple McPherson**.

John T. Scopes Trial: John T. Scopes was arrested for violating Tennessee state law by teaching Charles Darwin's theory of **evolution** and was convicted.

Fundamentalists believe in a literal interpretation of the Bible and opposed the teaching of **Charles Darwin's** theory in the schools. The trial brought public media attention and ridicule on the issue and led to a decline in political activism of fundamentalists.

Prohibition: The **temperance** movement secured the ban of alcohol in 1920 with the **18th** Amendment. It was put into effect by the **Volstead Act** but was difficult to enforce.

Speakeasy : secret bars that sold illegal "bootleg" liquor and the black market trade made organized crime rich and powerful. The greatest of crime bosses was Chicago's **Al Capone** but he was eventually brought to justice by U.S. Treasury agent **Elliot Ness** on tax evasion charges.

VI. Culture of the 1920s : "Jazz Age"

Art and Literature :

Gertrude Stein – Writer and poet. Coined the term "**lost generation**" to describe the generation of young people disillusioned by WWI.

Ernest Hemingway - Writer whose stories reflected disillusionment with the world, as in *For Whom The Bell Tolls* and *A Farewell to Arms*.

F. Scott Fitzgerald - Writer whose novels, such as *The Great Gatsby*, captured the superficiality of the "Jazz Age".

Sinclair Lewis - Writer who criticized conformity in *Babbitt* and small town attitudes in *Main Street*.

Edward Hopper - Painter of scenes conveying a sense of isolation in the modern world such as *Nighthawks*, a late night scene in a city diner.

Art Deco - Modern style of architecture and design as seen in the Chrysler Building in N.Y. City

VII. Popular Culture :

Sports were popular and **Babe Ruth** was a baseball hero. Radio broadcasts began in 1920 and radio quickly came into a majority of American homes. Hollywood produced silent films until the first “talky” *The Jazz Singer* premiered in 1927.

Charles Lindbergh - became a national and world hero when he became the first to fly an airplane solo across the Atlantic Ocean.

VIII. Harlem Renaissance : Flowering of African-American arts and politics

Writers included :

Claude McKay - Poet who attacked racism in poems like “If We Must Die”.

Langston Hughes - Leading African-American writer.

Zora Neale Hurston - She featured African-American women in novels such as *Their Eyes Were Watching God*.

Music and Theatre :

Louis Armstrong - Jazz trumpeter

“Duke” Ellington - Jazz composer and band leader

Bessie Smith - Female blues singer

Paul Robeson - Singer and actor

Josephine Baker - Singer and dancer

Politics :

W.E.B. DuBois continued his work as editor of the N.A.A.C.P.’s paper *The Crisis*. The N.A.A.C.P fought against segregation and **lynching** (hanging).

Marcus Garvey advocated black nationalism with his **Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA)** by encouraging education, economic power, and separation from whites. He encouraged a “back to Africa” campaign.

The Great Depression

I. Election of 1928 :

Herbert Hoover – Republican who ran in support of Prohibition (He was a “**dry**”) and was helped by the prosperity of the times.

Al Smith – Democrat who was the first Catholic presidential candidate. Religious prejudice by Protestants hurt his campaign. He opposed Prohibition (He was a “**wet**”).

Hoover won election by a landslide.

II. Causes of the Great Depression :

Stock Market Crash : **Speculation** on stocks, often using borrowed money (**buying on margin**) contributed to a rising (**bull**) market then collapse.

By 1929, the momentum from new investors slowed and the high stock prices began to drop. This caused panic selling as investors sold stock to cover their margins (loans). This caused stock to decline further.

“**Black Thursday**” - the market suffered its greatest one day slide on October 29, 1929 and continued to decline thereafter. Many people were financially ruined. The Crash marked the start of the Great Depression.

Overproduction / Underconsumption: Increased production of goods and farm products outpaced the income of Americans to purchase these goods.

Debt from purchasing goods on **credit** eventually reduced the level of new purchases.

Protective tariffs (**Hawley-Smoot Tariff**) led to foreign nations responding with their own, thus reducing American exports of goods and farm products abroad in 1932 to 20% of 1929 levels.

Uneven Distribution of Income: In 1929, the top 5% of American households earned 30% of the nation’s income. The prosperity of the decade did not affect all American households equally.

Federal Reserve: The Federal Reserve kept interest rates **low** during the 1920s, making access to borrowing money easy. This encouraged risky lending by banks to stock traders and expansion of business that led to overproduction.

III. Effects of the Great Depression :

Bank Failures : Thousands of banks failed due to risky investments and the withdrawal of funds by depositors who feared losing their savings.

Unemployment : **25** % of the workforce was unemployed by 1933.

Homelessness : “**Hoovervilles**”, communities of homeless who made shelters from scrap materials, sprang up

In 1932 in the Midwest, drought turned the soil into dust in an area from Texas to the Dakotas known as the “**dust bowl**”. Many farmers lost their lands due to bank foreclosures and headed west to become migrant workers.

Dorothea Lange – Photographer whose pictures of migrant workers helped lead to better conditions in their camps.

John Steinbeck – Writer who also drew attention to the migrant workers with his novel The Grapes of Wrath.

Regionalist Art - Emphasized the traditional values of the rural West and South.

Grant Wood (American Gothic) and **Thomas Hart Benton** were examples

IV. Response to the Great Depression:

Hoover's Response : "Wait and See"

Pres. Hoover urged the nation to remain calm, believing that the economic crisis would pass.

Hoover emphasized cooperation between business and government to halt layoffs and wage cuts.

Reconstruction Finance Corp. (RFC) - established to lend money to banks and corporations to try to stimulate job creation.

Hoover opposed the federal government giving direct **relief** (" **dole** ") to citizens but the worsening economy forced him to accept this on a limited basis. Most money went to the creation of jobs programs to employ citizens in public works programs such as the construction of the **Hoover Dam**.

Public Response :

"**Bonus Army**" of WWI army veterans marched on Washington, D.C. in 1932 to demand early payment of a bonus promised them by Congress. The army was called in to remove the protestors from their shantytown and the resulting violence hurt Hoover's public image further.

V. 1932 Election : F.D.R. Elected

Franklin D. Roosevelt – **Democrat** who advocated a **New Deal** in which the federal government would do more to help the people who were affected by the depression.

Hoover was defeated and was a "**lame duck**", meaning he had no influence with Congress. Roosevelt could not take action until he was inaugurated on March 4, 1933. This delay led to the passage of the **20th** Amendment which moved up inauguration to January 20.

VI. Roosevelt Takes Over / The "First Hundred Days" of the New Deal :

Pres. Roosevelt tried to reassure the American people in his inaugural address, saying "**the only thing we have to fear is fear itself**".

"**Bank holiday**" - Roosevelt acted to halt the collapse of banks by fearful customers who withdrew their money. He closed all banks while they were audited and successfully appealed to the public in one of his radio addresses ("**fireside chats**") to keep their savings in the banks.

The 3 Rs - Roosevelt developed programs targeted at **relief, reform, and recovery**. These many programs became known as the “**Alphabet Soup**” for the acronyms that stood for them (see handout of programs

He was concerned that giving cash grants to the unemployed would take away their drive to work, so he favored programs that created paid jobs for doing work in the public interest.

Deficit spending - Government borrowed money to fund the New Deal programs. This approach was supported later in 1936 by economist **Maynard Keynes**. (**Keynesian economics**)

Prohibition was repealed with the **21st** Amendment due to lack of support and desire to create jobs in the brewing industry.

First Lady **Eleanor Roosevelt** promoted the cause of women and minorities.

Mary McLeod Bethune – Example of African-Americans Roosevelt appointed to positions in his administration (“**black cabinet**”)

Frances Perkins - First female cabinet member (Sec. of Labor).

VII. Opposition to the New Deal :

Republicans opposed the New Deal’s involvement of the government in the economy, its deficit spending, and its regulation of business.

Liberal critics also felt Roosevelt needed to do more. They included :

Senator Huey Long - Guaranteed a home and income in his “**Share Our Wealth**” Program

Father Charles Coughlin - Catholic priest with a radio show. Taken off the air for anti-Semitism

Dr. Francis Townsend - Proposed a pension for those over age 60

Roosevelt encountered some resistance from the Supreme Court.

Schechter vs. U.S. – aka. the “sick chicken case” ruled the **National Industrial Recovery Act** was unconstitutional. Executive agencies usurped Congressional authority over interstate commerce.

Agricultural Adjustment Act – Also ruled unconstitutional.

“**court-packing**”- Plan by Roosevelt that the number of justices on the court be increased. Congress rejected this plan which would give the president too much influence over the judicial branch

VIII. The Second New Deal :

Roosevelt won reelection in 1936. To counter claims of critics, Roosevelt launched more work programs to try to speed up economic recovery. The Second New Deal also included more **reforms** to address problems with the economy and to protect citizens. (see handout of programs)

Labor unions benefited from New Deal legislation.

Committee of Industrial Organizations (CIO) – Organized by the A.F.L. to organize workers by industry. It later split from the A.F.L.

Indian Reorganization Act - Reversed the policies of the Dawes Act regarding Native Americans and allowed them to return to practicing their customs and to have tribal government.

As the economy improved Roosevelt cut back spending on work programs in an effort to balance the budget. However, a recession occurred in 1937 and he had to resume deficit spending. Ultimately, it was **World War II** that caused U.S. manufacturing to rebound and the Great Depression to lift.

Roosevelt won an unprecedented third term in office in 1940. He had formed a coalition of support from groups that benefited from the New Deal : **farmers, industrial labor, and African-Americans** in addition to the traditional support from the South.

IX. New Deal Programs :

Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA - 1933) : Government paid farmers a **subsidy** to produce less, thereby reducing supply and raising prices.

It only paid land owners so sharecroppers and tenant farmers did not benefit and were often forced off the land when it was taken out of production. This disproportionately affected African-Americans. \

It was ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in **Butler v. U.S.** but a new law was passed in 1938.

Civil Works Administration / Public Works Administration (CWA / PWA - 1933) : Both were programs that paid people to do construction type jobs.

Civilian Conservation Corps. (CCC – 1933) : This work program hired young men to do work that involved conservation related projects.

Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA – 1933) : This provided direct relief (“welfare”) in the form of cash for those unable to work.

Glass-Steagall Act / F.D.I.C. (1933) : Provided for insurance of bank deposits

National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA – 1933) : Created the National Recovery Administration to oversee voluntary codes of business cooperation like fixing prices and wages. It was ruled unconstitutional in the **Schechter v. US.** aka.”sick chicken” case.

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA – 1933) : Built dams in Appalachia to control flooding and generate hydroelectric power. It created a government run utility so it was criticized as being too much like socialism.

Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC – 1934) : Created to monitor and regulate the stock market.

Works Progress Administration (WPA – 1935) : This agency had work programs that included non-construction type jobs such as clerical, writing, and art programs.(664)

Rural Electrification Act (REA – 1935) : Financed the expansion of electric utilities to rural areas.

Social Security Act (SSA – 1935) : Created a pension for the elderly based on contributions from them and their employer. It is an **entitlement** program rather than “welfare” since all who pay taxes are entitled to benefits.

Initially, it did not cover farmers and domestic servants, so it disproportionately left out African-Americans.

National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act (NLRA – 1935) : The government recognized and protects the right of workers to collective bargaining by forming unions.

Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA – 1938) : This law defined a 40hour work week for interstate commerce, established a minimum wage, and outlawed child labor.

Indian Reorganization Act (1934) : Reversed the Dawes Severalty Act. Allowed tribal government and promoted cultural activities.

Unit V: World War II and Early Cold War

I. The Rise of Totalitarian Governments, Nationalism, and Militarism:

Totalitarianism = Rule by dictatorship

Fascism = Emphasized allegiance to the nation over individual rights. Retained private ownership of property

Communism = Dictatorship by communist party. Government owns the means of production. Everyone is supposedly equal.

Nationalism = Strong feelings of devotion to ones country. Spurred desire to dominate others

Belligerent (aggressor) nations = Nations that sought to take over territory or at war

Nation	Leader	Form of Government
U.S.S.R.	Josef Stalin	Communist
Italy	Benito Mussolini	Fascist
Germany	Adolf Hitler	Fascist
Japan	Emperor Hirohito	Monarchy
Spain	Francisco Franco	Fascist

II. Events Leading to WWII :

1931 – Japan invaded **Manchuria** (N.E. China) for its natural resources

1933 – **Adolf Hitler** appointed Chancellor of Germany

1935 - **Italy** invaded Ethiopia

1938 – Germany annexed **Austria** (the **Anschluss**)

Sept. 30, 1938 – **Munich Conference**. Britain and France followed a policy of **appeasement** and allowed Germany to annex the **Sudetenland** (part of Czechoslovakia).. British Prime Minister **Neville Chamberlain** thought he had achieved “peace in our time”.

August, 1939 – Germany signed a non-aggression pact (**Molotov-Ribbentrop**) with the U.S.S.R.

Sept. 1, 1939 – Germany invaded **Poland** with fast moving tanks and airborne troops (**blitzkrieg**) .

WWII began.

III. The American Response : Moving From Neutrality to War

Neutrality / Isolationism : The U.S. position towards increasing militarism in the world.

Nye Commission: Documented how big business profited from WWI and suggested that they influenced the U.S. to enter the war.

Hoover-Stimson Doctrine: Pres. Hoover's response to Japan's invasion of Manchuria. It condemned the attack but did not take economic or military action.

"Good Neighbor" Policy: Pres. Roosevelt's policy towards Latin America. Rejected the Roosevelt Corollary and pledged not to interfere

Neutrality Acts (1935) - Meant to avoid the issues that got the U.S. involved in WWI.

"Quarantine Speech" (1937)- F.D.R. suggested that democratic nations must contain aggressor nations. Public outcry caused F.D.R. to back away from this position. Charles Lindbergh and Senator Nye established the **America First Committee** to advocate American isolationism.

"Cash and Carry" - When WWII broke out in Europe in August of 1939, the U.S. remained neutral, but Congress modified the Neutrality Acts by agreeing to sell arms to the allies for cash if they carried them away in their own ships

Bases for Destroyers Deal (1940) - Pres. Roosevelt used his powers to give Britain 50 WWI naval destroyers in exchange for leases on naval bases

"Arsenal of Democracy" - Roosevelt declared that the U.S. should become this to provide aid to the Allies.

Lend-Lease Act (1941) - U.S. would "lend" supplies to the Allies.

Atlantic Charter - Pres. Roosevelt met with the new British Prime Minister **Winston Churchill** to develop the principles to form the peace after the war. (similar to Wilson's 14 Points)

Embargo: U.S. refused to trade goods with Japan which it felt threatened its territories and interests in Asia.

Pearl Harbor, Hawaii (Dec. 7, 1941) – Japan launched an attack with the idea of destroying U.S. capacity to interfere with their expansion in the Pacific. The following day Congress declared war on Japan. Germany declared war on the U.S. days later.

The U.S. war effort first concentrated on **Europe** before war in the **Pacific** in order to help its allies

Douglas MacArthur- General in command of U.S. forces in the Pacific

George Patton - General involved in North Africa and Battle of the Bulge

Dwight D. Eisenhower - Supreme Commander of U.S. and Allied forces

IV. Major Turning Points of WWII :

Feb. 1940 - **Dunkirk**: Evacuation of Allied troops from Belgium to Britain after defeat by Germany.

Summer 1940 – **Battle of Britain**: Air war that forestalled a German invasion

Dec. 7, 1941 – Japanese attack on **Pearl Harbor**. U.S. entered WWII.

June 1942 – **Battle of Midway**: U.S. naval victory over Japan. Turning point in the Pacific war.

July 1942 – **Battle of El Alamein**: Allied victory over Germany and turning point in North African campaign

August 1942 – **Battle of Guadalcanal** : First capture of Japanese held territory. Begins strategy of “island hopping”

Sept. 1942 – **Battle of Stalingrad**: Turning point on the eastern front when U.S.S.R. defeated invading German army.

June 1944 – **D-Day / Normandy Invasion**: Allied forces began invasion to retake France

Dec. 1944 – **Battle of the Bulge**: German counteroffensive stopped.

Feb. 1945 - **Yalta Conference**: Meeting of “Big 3” (F.D.R., Churchill, Stalin). Decide to partition / divide Germany after the war.

March & June 1945 – **Iwo Jima & Okinawa** islands captured. Put U.S. within bombing range of Japan.

May 1945 – **Germany** surrendered. (VE Day – Victory in Europe)

July 1945 : **Potsdam Conference**: Meeting of “Big 3 “. U.S.S.R. agreed to declare war on Japan soon. Truman told atomic bomb was ready and he ordered it to be used against Japan.

Aug. 1945 – Atomic bomb dropped on **Hiroshima** by the **Enola Gay**. Second bomb dropped on **Nagasaki** three days later. Japan surrendered Aug. 15th (VJ Day).

Atomic bomb was developed by the **Manhattan Project** headed by chief scientist **Robert Oppenheimer**.

Sept. 1945 – Formal surrender ceremony aboard the **U.S.S. Missouri** in Tokyo Bay.

Oct. 1945 – **United Nations** formed to resolve international disputes. U.S. is first member.

Nov. 1945 – Oct. 1946 : **Nuremberg Trials** of Nazis for crimes against humanity.

V. WWII On The Home Front :

Women and Minorities in the War :

The economy revived from the Great Depression to meet the needs of the war effort. With so many white men in the military, other groups were encouraged by the government to enter the industrial work force.

“Rosie the Riveter” – Image of women who worked nontraditional jobs in factories

Women also served as **auxiliaries** (support role) in the military. These included the Womens Army Corps (**WACs**) and the Women Air Force Service Pilots (**WASPs**).

“Great Migration” – African-Americans moved to northern and western cities for wartime jobs.

A. Philip Randolph- Head of the Brotherhood for Sleeping Car Porters who threatened a march on Washington to pressure Pres. Roosevelt to issue **Executive Order 8802** prohibiting discrimination in hiring in defense industries.

“Double V” Campaign - African-American leaders urged an end fascism abroad and discrimination at home.

Tuskegee Airmen - Example of role of segregated African-Americans in the military.

“Zoot Suit Riots” - U.S. sailors attacked Mexican youths who wore baggy clothing which the sailors saw as unpatriotic during wartime conservation. Racism was also a factor.

The **Bracero Program** allowed Mexican farm workers to help with the labor shortage.

Korematsu _ v. U.S. - Decision allowed the **internment**(imprisonment) of 120,000 **Japanese-Americans** for reasons of “national security”. Prejudice, desire for their property, and fear of espionage motivated the decision though there was never any evidence of disloyalty.

Japanese-Americans served in the segregated 442nd Regimental Combat Team in Europe, becoming the most decorated unit of its size during the war and rescuing the 100th Battalion trapped behind enemy lines in France.

“Code Talkers”: Native Americans of the **Navajo** tribe served in the Pacific, using their native language to prevent the Japanese from understanding U.S. military communications.

VI. Wartime Economy :

Americans conserved materials for the war effort and many items were **rationed** (available in limited amounts). Citizens grew **victory gardens**, collected scrap metal, and bought **war bonds** to help the war effort.

The government assumed control of many aspects of the economy in order to direct the war effort.

Office of Price Administration - Set wages and prices to control inflation

War Production Board - Controlled production of materials for the war effort

National War Labor Board - Mediated between workers and employers to prevent strikes

VII. The Holocaust :

Nuremberg Laws: The Nazis blamed Jews for Germany’s problems and passed laws in 1935 when they came to power. These laws stripped Jews of their rights.

Kristallnacht (“night of broken glass”) : The murder of a German diplomat in France by a Jew led to riots in Germany that targeted Jewish business and synagogues.

St. Louis : Ship which carried Jewish refugees and was turned away from the U.S. The U.S. refused to increase quotas to allow more Jews to escape Europe and come to the U.S. 2/3 were later killed by the Nazis.

As part of the “final solution”, Germany sent Jews and others that the Nazis considered undesirable to concentration camps such as **Auschwitz** where they served as slave labor or were killed. An estimated 11 million people were killed in the Holocaust and 6 million of those were Jews.

Early Cold War (Truman & Eisenhower)

I. Origins of the Cold War :

Germany was divided into four zones and was occupied by the U.S., France, Britain, and the U.S.S.R.

Cold War: period of suspicion and confrontation between democratic (U.S.) and communist (U.S.S.R.) nations after WWII.

Satellite nations: A **buffer zone** of communist nations set up in Eastern Europe by the U.S.S.R and controlled by it.

“Iron Curtain”: description by **Winston Churchill** of the division of Europe into democratic west and communist east.

Containment: U.S. policy suggested in the **Long Telegram** by **George Kennan** to keep communism from spreading to other territory around the world by use of diplomatic, economic, and military actions.

II. Containment Policy in Europe :

Truman Doctrine: the U.S. gave \$400 million to Greece and Turkey to resist communist **guerillas** seeking to overthrow their governments.

Europe faced economic problems following the war and this led to political instability.

Marshall Plan gave aid to Western Europe to rebuild their economies.

- Help European nations resist communism
- Allow Europe to recover and again become trading partners with the U.S.
- Provide humanitarian relief

In 1948, **West Germany** (democratic) – formed from U.S., French, and British zones

East Germany (communist) – formed by Soviets

Berlin : former German capital - lay in Soviet territory and was divided into democratic and communist controlled halves.

Berlin Airlift: Pres. Truman ordered that planes bring supplies to W. Berlin when the U.S.S.R. cut off land access to the city to protest the formation of West Germany. This lasted for 11 months until Stalin ended the blockade.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (N.A.T.O.) : U.S. led military alliance. Ex. of **collective security**

Warsaw Pact : Soviet Union led military alliance

III. Containment Policy in Asia :

Japan : Gen. **Douglas MacArthur** governed Japan until 1952. \$2 billion was given to rebuild Japan and it was given a democratic constitution. Japan became a U.S. ally.

China : A civil war was fought between :

Sides	Leader	Result (won / lost)
Nationalists	Chiang Kai-shek	Lost
Communists	Mao Zedong	Won

Korean War :

38th parallel : Where Korea was divided by the U.S. and U.S.S.R. at the end of WWII (771-772)

Communist **North Korea** invaded **South Korea** in 1950.

Douglas MacArthur : General put in charge of U.N. troops

Inchon: Site of amphibious landing that drove back N. Korean troops.

China sent 200,000 troops to aid N. Korea. U.N. forces retreated to the 38th parallel. Stalemate ensued.

MacArthur publicly criticized Pres. Truman's decision to not expand the war. MacArthur was fired by Truman for insubordination and to reinforce civilian control over the military.

The war ended in 1952 and Korea remains divided between communist North and democratic South.

IV. Cold War Policy under Eisenhower :

"New Look" : Eisenhower's policy to rely on atomic weapons as a deterrent to war rather than on a large military.

"Massive Retaliation" against communist aggression. Nuclear war was to be avoided since it would lead to **Mutually Assured Destruction (MADD)** of both sides.

Brinkmanship: What critics called Eisenhower's willingness to go to the edge (brink) of war to get the Soviets to back down.

Liberation Policy – Advocated by Sec. of State **John Dulles** who wanted to free countries from communist rule rather than just contain its spread.

Sputnik: First artificial satellite launched by the U.S.S.R. It caused fear that the U.S. was falling behind the U.S.S.R. in technology and led to:

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (N.A.S.A.) : U.S. space agency

National Defense Education Act: Encouraged study of math and sciences

In 1956, Egypt took control of the Suez canal. France, Britain and Israel invaded Egypt. The U.S. pressured its allies to leave Egypt to avoid the U.S.S.R. getting involved. This **Suez Crisis** led to the :

Eisenhower Doctrine: U.S. pledged aid to nations of the **Middle East** to resist communism.

Central Intelligence Agency (C.I.A.) : formed to perform **covert** (secret) operations. It helped overthrow the governments of **Iran** and **Guatemala** and replace them with governments friendly to the U.S.

Détente = (lessening of tensions) between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. Attempted by Eisenhower.

U-2 Incident: 1958, meeting between Pres. Eisenhower and Soviet Premier **Nikita Khrushchev** was canceled after C.I.A. U-2 spy plane pilot **Gary Powers** was shot down over the U.S.S.R.

Fidel Castro: Leader of a communist revolution in Cuba in 1959.

“Military-Industrial Complex”: Eisenhower warned of the influence of big business / defense industry on government in his farewell address to the nation.

Domestic Policy :

I. Cold War At Home :

“Red Scare”: Fear of communism affected American society.

Loyalty Oath Program: screened gov't employees. Had them swear **loyalty oaths**.

House Un-American Activities Committee (H.U.A.C.) investigated suspected communists.

McCarran Internal Security Act required all communist groups to register with the gov't.

Alger Hiss accused diplomat **Whitaker Chambers** of passing secret documents to him before WWII. Hiss was convicted only of **perjury** (lying under oath).

In 1949, the Soviets exploded their first atomic bomb. It was discovered that **Ethel and Julius Rosenberg** were involved in a spy ring to steal atomic secrets. They were convicted and executed.

Joseph McCarthy: Senator who made his reputation by making accusations that there were communists in the government. His often unfounded charges became known as **McCarthyism**. When he accused the Army of harboring communists during the televised **Army hearings**, the public saw his bullying tactics and he lost public support. He was censured by the Senate.

Fear of atomic attack led many people to build **fallout shelters** in their homes.

II. Post-war Economic Adjustments :

The economy experienced a temporary decline due to the transition from a war time to a civilian economy. Workers demanded higher wages to keep up with inflation and this resulted in thousands of strikes.

Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (G.I. Bill) : Aid to WWII veterans for college and job training and made low cost loans available for housing and to start businesses. This provided opportunities that dramatically increased the middle class.

Fair Deal: President Truman's domestic program .. He wanted to continue the New Deal but this was resisted by a Republican controlled Congress.

Taft-Hartley Act: outlawed the closed shop and required a 60 day cooling off” period before strikes. It was passed by a Republican Congress fearful that union activity equated to socialism. Passed over Pres. Truman’s veto.

III. Election of 1948 : Democratic Party was split but Truman won reelection.

(Democrat) : **Harry S. Truman** (Had support of New Deal coalition) – Called the Republican controlled Congress the **“Do nothing” Congress**

(**“Dixiecrats”**) : **Strom Thurmond** – for segregation, states rights

(Progressive Party) : **Henry A. Wallace** - wanted softer stance towards the U.S.S.R.

(Republican) : **Thomas Dewey** – Overconfident. Failed to campaign hard.

IV. 1950s Economy : Changing Patterns & Consumer Culture

Booming economy

White collar (professional and managerial) jobs began to outnumber **blue collar** manufacturing jobs

Unions began to decline. A.F.L. and C.I.O. merged into the **A.F.L.-C.I.O.**

Women remained in traditional roles. Worked in clerical and service jobs at less pay than men. Strong social pressures encouraged married women to stay at home or work part-time only.

The middle class doubled (to 60%) from pre-depression levels. **Americans became very consumer oriented** and purchased new products in the quest for the ideal home and lifestyle.

John Kenneth Galbraith: criticized American’s consumerism when there was still poverty in the U.S. with his 1958 book, **The Affluent Society**.

Dynamic Conservatism: President Eisenhower’s domestic program that balanced between liberal and conservative views.

“Baby Boom”: Birth rate increased greatly between 1946-1964.

Federal Highway Act of 1956: promoted economy and national defense.

Population movement shifted to the South and West (aka. the **“Sunbelt”**)

William Levitt: pioneered affordable, mass produced housing developments like **Levittown, N.J.** **It accelerated the movement of the middle class from cities to suburbs** (“white flight”).The loss of the tax base from cities contributed to **“urban decay”**.

Dr. Benjamin Spock - popular child rearing books catered to homemakers living away from extended family

Dr. Jonas Salk: Discovered a **polio vaccine**

Television became a major focus of entertainment – family oriented programming.

Society in the 1950s stressed conformity.

Sloan Wilson questioned conformity consumerism in **The Man In The Grey Flannel Suit** as did **Arthur Miller's** play "**Death of a Salesman**".

Beatniks / Beats : Writers who rebelled against conformity.

Jack Kerouac 's novel **On The Road**

Allen Ginsberg's poems such as "**Howl**" criticized society.

Elvis Presley popularized rock n' roll music among a white audience. Was formerly considered solely an African-American form of music.

Unit VI: Kennedy / Great Society / Civil Rights Movement/ Vietnam / Watergate

I. The New Frontier : Kennedy

Kennedy (D) defeated **Richard M Nixon** (R) in the 1960 election.

- Kennedy came across better in the first televised debates (showing new role of TV in politics)
- He became the first Catholic president.
- He promoted civic responsibility

Said, “ **ask not what your country can do for you-ask what you can do for your country.**” – (ex. established **Peace Corps**)

New Frontier: Kennedy’s proposal to continue New Deal policies.

“**Camelot**”: Press coined term due to the idealism of his administration.

Space Race: In response to early Soviet successes, Kennedy set a goal for **N.A.S.A.** of putting a man on the moon

II. Kennedy and the Cold War :

“**Flexible Response**” to communist threats that included the expansion of the **special forces** (Green Berets) to fight communism with **guerilla** tactics.

Alliance for Progress: Aid to Latin American nations

Peace Corps.: Organization to send volunteers to developing nations.

Bay of Pigs Invasion (1961) : C.I.A. supported a failed invasion of **Cuba** by exiles who wished to overthrow communism and Cuba’s dictator **Fidel Castro**.

Cuban Missile Crisis: (1961) : Kennedy ordered a **blockade** of Cuba after nuclear missiles were detected in Cuba.. The Soviet missiles were removed. In exchange, the U.S. agreed to never invade Cuba and in secret agreed to withdraw missiles from Turkey.

Lee Harvey Oswald killed Pres. Kennedy in November, 1963.

III. The Great Society : Lyndon B. Johnson

Johnson succeeded Kennedy and in 1964 he defeated conservative Republican **Barry Goldwater**.

Great Society Johnson’s war on poverty and to promote civil rights.

Michael Harrington: His book **The Other America** documented that 20-25% of Americans lived below the poverty level. (supported need for Great Society)

Programs of the Great Society included :

Volunteers In Service To America: (V.I.S.T.A.) – domestic version of the Peace Corps.

Head Start: Provides preschool programs

Medicare: Medical insurance for those over age 65

IV. The Civil Rights Movement : Eisenhower Years

Brown v. Board of Education, Topeka, K.S. (1954) –Reversed **Plessy v. Ferguson** and said segregation in public schools was illegal. “**separation is inherently unequal**”

Thurgood Marshall: Civil rights lawyer who presented the case

Southern Manifesto: 101 southern Congressmen who protested the decision

Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955) – **Rosa Parks** was arrested for violating segregation on busing. Led to boycott of buses and end segregation on public transportation.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. became the best known civil rights leader and helped found the **Southern Christian Leadership Conference (S.C.L.C.)** : Led **non-violent** protests.

Little Rock Nine: Little Rock, Arkansas (1957) – Governor **Orval Faubus** refused to allow 9 black students to attend the all white Central High School. Pres. Eisenhower enforced the federal court order to integrate the school to uphold federal supremacy over the states.

V. Civil Rights : Kennedy Years

Greensboro Sit-In (1960) : Several college students sat at a segregated lunch counter at a Woolworth’s store and refused to move. Inspired similar protests.

Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (S.N.C.C.) : established by college students to work for desegregation and to resister blacks to vote, especially in the South.

“**Freedom Riders**” (1961) : Rode buses into the South to draw attention to segregated bus terminals. They were attacked and the protest gained national attention.

James Meredith (1962) : First African-American to attend the all white Univ. of Mississippi. A riot broke out when he tried to register and Pre. Kennedy sent in troops.

In 1963, Dr. King led protests in Birmingham, AL. Televised coverage of the use of police dogs, water cannons, and other violence by sheriff “Bull” Connor against the non-violent protestors helped to increase sympathy and public support for the civil rights movement.

George Wallace: Alabama governor who publicly supported segregation,

Kennedy proposed a civil rights bill. To build support for the legislation, Dr. King led a march on Washington and delivered his “**I Have A Dream**” speech.

VI. Civil Rights : Johnson Years

Pres. Kennedy’s assassination helped gain support for civil rights legislation as a memorial to him.

Civil Rights Act of 1964 – Stated that all should have equal access to public facilities regardless of race. Established **Equal Opportunity Commission** to monitor job discrimination.

Voting Rights Act of 1965 – Forbid obstacles to voting such as the **poll tax** and **literacy test**.

Watts Riot (1965) – Riot in Los Angeles African-American neighborhood.

Kerner Commission blamed white racism for the problems of the inner city that led to the riot

Some groups preached more radical means to achieve equality. This increased after the assassination of Dr. King in 1968.

Nation of Islam - They advocated separation from white society.

Elijah Muhammad – Leader

Malcolm X - Group's spokesman. Said, "**By any means necessary**"

Black Power - Term referring to black pride.

Stokely Carmichael - Coined the term. Former leader of S.N.C.C.

Black Panther Self-Defense Party - Advocated the use of arms to defend against police brutality.

VII. Greater Opportunity :

Affirmative Action : rules that companies doing business with the government must hire more minority workers.

Regents of Univ. of California v. Bakke: Case upheld affirmative action though fixed quotas were not allowed.

Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg (1971): Allowed **busing** - transporting children to schools in other neighborhoods to achieve racial balance.

VIII. Hispanic Americans :

Cesar Chavez and **Dolores Huerta**: Organized a successful consumer boycott of California grapes on behalf of Mexican migrant workers and formed the **United Farm Workers Union**.

Bilingual Education Act (1968) : Required classes for immigrants in their own language while they learn English.

IX. Native Americans :

Native Americans fought to preserve their culture and traditions.

American Indian Movement (A.I.M.) : Occupied Alcatraz island in 1969 to protest gov't policies.

Wounded Knee: A violent confrontation with federal authorities occurred in S.D. by A.I.M. which protested government violation of treaties.

Vine Deloria, Jr.: Native American lawyer who pioneered the use of the courts to regain some lands taken from them.

X. The Feminist Movement :

Betty Friedan (1963) : Wrote **The Feminine Mystique** which raised awareness among women that lack of satisfaction with their lives was due to lack of opportunities open to women in careers.

National Organization of Women (N.O.W.): Founded to promote equality for women.

Gloria Steinem: Feminist and Ms. Magazine editor

Equal Rights Amendment (E.R.A.) : Failed to achieve ratification by enough states.

Phyllis Schlafly: Led the **Stop-ERA campaign**. Represented women who feared the loss of traditional protections

Title IX (1972) : Part of the Educational Amendments, this legislation has led to equal opportunity in sports programs.

Roe v. Wade (1973) : Allows abortion in the first trimester of pregnancy

XI. The Environmental Movement :

Rachel Carson: 1962 book **Silent Spring** raised awareness of the problem of pollution by pesticides and helped lead to the ban on the chemical **DDT**.

Environmental Protection Agency (E.P.A.) : Created in 1970 to enforce pollution standards. In 1970, the world also celebrated the first **Earth Day**.

The **Clean Air Act** , **Clean Water Act**, and the **Endangered Species Act** also sought to protect the environment.

Love Canal: Concern over buried toxic waste led to the removal of 200 families from this Niagara Falls, N.Y. neighborhood.

Three Mile Island (1979) : Accidental release of radioactive steam from this nuclear plant in Pennsylvania. Began to dampen enthusiasm for nuclear energy.

Chernobyl : Total meltdown of a nuclear reactor in the Soviet Union.

XII. Consumer Protection :

Ralph Nader: published **Unsafe At Any Speed** in 1965 which criticized the automobile industry and led to safety innovations such as requiring seatbelts in automobiles.

Vietnam War & Watergate

I. U.S. Gets Involved In Vietnam : (Eisenhower / Kennedy / Johnson)

A. Eisenhower :

Indochina : (Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos) returned to French control after Japan's defeat in WWII.

Ho Chi Minh: Led Vietnamese communists (**Vietminh**) in efforts to gain independence for Vietnam.

Domino theory: Stop the first nation (Vietnam) in **Southeast Asia** from falling to communism otherwise others would also fall. Thus, the U.S. paid most of France's costs in fighting the communist **guerillas**.

Dien Bien Phu: Vietnamese communists defeated the French here. Led to

Geneva Conference: Agreement divided Vietnam at the **17th** parallel.
Communists controlled North Vietnam / U.S. supported South Vietnam

Viet Cong: Vietnamese guerillas who launched attacks against South Vietnam.

B. Kennedy :

Pres. Kennedy sent more money and military advisors to aid South Vietnam.

Ngo Dinh Diem: President of South Vietnam

He was a Catholic who discriminated against the majority Buddhist population and was unpopular. He was overthrown in a **coup** (military overthrow) by his generals with U.S. approval and was executed. The South Vietnamese government grew unstable and required more U.S. aid to prop it up.

C. U.S. Escalates Its Involvement In Vietnam :

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution:

Congress authorized Pres. Johnson to use force to defend U.S. forces in August 1964 after it was reported that two U.S. naval destroyers were fired upon by North Vietnamese torpedo boats.

Pres. Johnson used this as justification to escalate U.S. involvement in Vietnam. In March of 1965, Pres. Johnson began :

Operation Rolling Thunder: a bombing campaign of North Vietnam.

Johnson also sent combat troops to defend South Vietnam.

The U.S. fought a war of **attrition** (wearing down) against the Viet Cong guerilla attacks while defending South Vietnam rather than invading North Vietnam. This was to avoid the direct involvement of communist China.

Ho Chi Minh Trail : Communists infiltrated South Vietnam by this path which wound its way through neighboring Cambodia and Laos.

II. The War Divides The Nation : Vietnam becomes the "Longest War" (until Afghanistan)

By 1967, television coverage of the war contradicted the government's positive accounts of the war's progress. (**credibility gap**)

Teach-ins: College student war protestors conducted these sit-ins on their college campuses. Many protested the **draft**. By burning their draft card.

Doves: Term for those who opposed the war.

Hawks: Term for supporters of the war

Students for a Democratic Society (S.D.S.) : urged more involvement by citizens with its **Port Huron Statement**. Also opposed the war.

Free Speech Movement: began at the Univ. of CA. at Berkeley and was led by **Mario Savio**. It protested for free speech on college campuses (right to protest) and a more diverse curriculum of studies.

Tet Offensive:

On Jan. 30, 1968, communist forces launched a massive attack across South Vietnam. The communists were defeated militarily but scored a political and propaganda victory.

Television coverage of the offensive was critical of American chances of winning the war and public support turned against the war. The cost of the war also doomed Johnson's Great Society program.

Democrats **Eugene McCarthy** and **Robert Kennedy** opposed the war and challenged Pres. Johnson for the nomination in 1968. Due to divisions in his party over the war, Pres. Johnson chose not to run for reelection. War protestors fought with police at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago

III. 1968 Election :

Hubert Humphrey (Democrat

George Wallace (Independent)

Richard M. Nixon (Republican) - won the election due to his :

- "law and order" message against war protestors
- **Southern Strategy** of opposing **busing**
- Promise to get the U.S. out of the Vietnam War

IV. Nixon and Vietnam : Withdrawal

Vietnamization: Withdrawing U.S. troops from Vietnam and handing over more responsibility for fighting to the South Vietnamese Army.

Nixon used bombing attacks against North Vietnam to pressure them to negotiate a truce.

My Lai Massacre by U.S. soldiers against South Vietnamese civilians led to more antiwar protests as did reports of U.S. invasion of Cambodia to attack Vietcong bases.

Kent State University: Site of four students killed at a protest in May, 1970 by the Ohio National Guard.

Pentagon Papers: Government documents known were published by the New York Times newspaper showing that the presidents escalated the conflict in Vietnam without the consent of Congress.

1972 Election : Pres. Nixon won reelection over antiwar Democrat **George McGovern**.

Continued bombing of North Vietnam led to a negotiated truce in 1973 and American withdrawal from South Vietnam. In 1975, North Vietnam invaded and took control of South Vietnam, making it one communist nation.

War Powers Act: Congress passed this to limit the power of the president to commit U.S. troops without approval from Congress.

V. Nixon As President : Other Foreign Policy

Pres. Nixon pursued a policy of **detente** (relaxation of tensions) with the U.S.S.R. and China by exploiting tensions between the two communist nations.

“Ping Pong Diplomacy”: American table tennis players visited China in 1971. The next year Nixon visited China.

Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (S.A.L.T. I) : Treaty with U.S.S.R. to limit nuclear missiles. Nixon met with Soviet Premier **Leonard Brezhnev** in Moscow.

VI. Nixon As President : Domestic Policy and Watergate Scandal

New Federalism: Pres. Nixon’s program intended to reduce federal power by returning more decision making and money to the state and local governments through **revenue sharing**.

Warren Burger: Conservative Chief Justice that Nixon appointed to the Supreme Court.

Prior to Nixon’s reelection in 1972, a group of men known as the **“plumbers”** broke into the headquarters of the Democratic Party at the Watergate Hotel to wiretap the phones and were caught. They were funded by the **Committee to Reelect the President** (CREEP). Pres. Nixon ordered a cover-up and denied involvement.

A Senate committee investigating the break-in learned that Pres. Nixon recorded conversations in the Oval Office and subpoenaed the tapes. Nixon refused, claiming **executive privilege**. Nixon fired special prosecutor **Archibald Cox** in the **“Saturday Night Massacre”**

Spiro Agnew: Nixon’s vice president who resigned over tax fraud and bribery charges and was replaced by **Gerald Ford**

U.S. v. Nixon: Nixon was forced to hand over the White House tapes. They revealed that Nixon had ordered a cover-up of the Watergate break-in.

With the House of Representatives readying **articles of impeachment**, Pres. Nixon resigned and was replaced by **Gerald Ford**. He was pardoned by Ford so did not face criminal charges. The Watergate Scandal added to public distrust of the government that had begun with the Vietnam War.

“Imperial Presidency”: Historical term that Nixon overreached his powers as president. Congress acted to restore the balance of power with the executive branch (ex. War Powers Act)

VII. Counterculture :

“Hippies”: Rebelled against traditional middle class values. Centered around the **Haight-Ashbury** district in San Francisco, CA.

Pop Art : Art that incorporated popular culture and everyday objects. Famous artists of this genre included **Andy Warhol, Roy Lichtenstein, and Jasper Johns**.

Woodstock: Rock n’ roll event that epitomized the sixties counterculture movement.

Unit VII: Post-Watergate

I. Economic Crisis of the 1970s : Ford & Carter

Oil Producing and Exporting Countries (O.P.E.C.), an example of a **cartel** (group that controls a product They placed an **embargo** on oil sales to the U.S. in 1973 to punish the U.S. for its support of Israel.

“Stagflation” - Rising prices (inflation) and a stagnant economy occurred together. Resulted from government deficit spending on the Vietnam War and Great Society programs as well as rising prices for natural resources (petroleum)

Whip Inflation Now (W.I.N.) – Ford encouraged more saving and less spending to bring down inflation.

II. The Carter Administration :

James Carter defeated Pres. Ford in the 1976 election. Carter’s attraction to voters was his being a “Washington outsider” and moral individual when the public was distrustful of government following the Watergate Scandal. Pres. Carter was also committed to human rights.

Afghanistan: Invaded by the Soviet Union. Carter placed an embargo of grain exports on the U.S.S.R. and had the U.S. boycott the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

Panama Canal treaty renegotiated. U.S. agreed to transfer control by 2000 back to Panama.

Camp David Accords: Pres. Carter’s greatest foreign policy triumph was the peace treaty signed between :

Anwar Sadat: Egyptian president

Menachem Begin: Israeli Prime Minister.

Iran Hostage Crisis: Pres. Carter’s greatest foreign policy crisis occurred in Iran when the U.S. backed Shah was overthrown in an Islamic revolution headed by the religious leader **Ayatollah Khomeini**. Revolutionaries took 52 American hostages from the U.S. Embassy and held them for 444 days.

III. Revival of Conservatism

Conservatives oppose much regulation of business and the transfer of wealth through social programs paid with taxes.

Proposition 13 - California voters led a movement to lower property taxes

“Sagebrush Rebellion” - Westerners opposed government regulation of natural resources.

“Sunbelt”: (**South** and **West**) For the first time, conservatives in this region began to vote more Republican than Democrat in presidential elections.

“Rustbelt”: (**North**) More liberal and tended to vote Democratic now. Suffered from the decline of manufacturing and population

Moral Majority - founded by televangelist **Jerry Falwell** to support conservative issues. The conservative movement benefited from the support of the Religious Right of evangelical Christians. (Fundamentalism)

IV. The Reagan Administration :Domestic Policy

The Iranian Hostage Crisis helped **Ronald Reagan** to defeat Pres. Carter in the 1980 election as did the resurgence in conservatism.

Supply-side economics / “trickle down” : Consisted of :

- Tax cuts – especially for wealthy and businesses (to encourage investment)
- Cuts in social spending programs (resisted by Democratic Congress)
- Increased military spending

Deregulation: reducing government rules on business to decrease costs and increase profits.

James Watt: Sec. of Interior criticized by environmentalists for opening much of the public lands for business exploitation as a consequence of deregulation

Pres. Reagan won reelection in 1984 by defeating Democrat **Walter Mondale** and his running mate **Geraldine Ferraro** : the first female V.P. candidate of a major party.

Sandra Day O’Connor - First female Justice of the Supreme Court.

V. The Reagan Administration : Foreign Policy

The **Reagan Doctrine** was to build up the military and aid those opposed to communism. The U.S. gave aid to :

- Afghan rebels (**Mujahadeen**) fighting Soviet occupiers
- **Contras** who sought to overthrow the socialist **Sandinista** government of Nicaragua

In 1983, Pres. Reagan sent troops to the Caribbean island of **Grenada** to remove communists and set up a pro-U.S. government.

Iran-Contra Scandal - Members of Reagan’s administration such as Colonel **Oliver North** secretly sold weapons to Iran in exchange for the release of U.S. hostages in the Middle East. Money from the sales was given to the Contras after Congress had forbidden it.

Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) or “**Star Wars**” - Pres. Reagan funded an initiative to develop a system to intercept and destroy nuclear missiles.

Pres. Reagan met with the new Soviet Premier **Mikhail Gorbachev** and signed the **Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty**.

VI. 1970s : The “Me” Decade

The “**Me**” **Decade** was coined by writer **Tom Wolfe** to describe Americans turning inward in reaction to problems in society. This was seen in the **self-improvement** movement with books on how to live a better life.

Also, the interest in secular spiritual movements (**New Age Movement**) such as **Transcendental Meditation** and eastern religions increased.

Women sought fulfillment and income by entering the workforce in increasing numbers. Family sizes became smaller and the divorce rate doubled.

Stonewall Riot (1969) : began the gay activist movement for civil rights.

Earth Day : First celebrated by the environmental movement in 1970.

Television programs such as The Mary Tyler Moore Show and other media portrayed women in more independent roles while All In The Family explored volatile social issues such as race.

Music became less loud and less political. **Disco** music enjoyed a period of popularity in the dance clubs.

VII. 1980s : A Decade of Indulgence

Economic growth, relaxation of business regulations, and the entrance of baby boomers into the job market contributed to an emphasis on acquiring money and luxury items. The economy mainly benefited middle and upper classes and wealth became more concentrated in the hands of the wealthy class.

“Yuppies”: “Young urban professionals” who typified the trend toward materialism and status.

The 1980s allowed a greater range of home entertainment with the introduction of the **Video Cassette Recorder (VCR)** to view movies and **cable television** that offered a variety of channels other than the three main networks and public television. In 1982, **M.T.V.** offered the first music videos and **C.N.N.** became the first all news network. Video game technology developed and moved from **arcades** to home systems such as Atari and Nintendo.

Musical developments included **heavy metal** and **rap**. For a time, **break dancing** was popular. Rock groups played in the 1984 “Band Aid” and later “Live Aid” concerts to address starvation in Ethiopia. **Farm Aid** was organized to help American farmers.

Crack, a concentrated form of cocaine, contributed to crime and the decline of inner cities. First Lady **Nancy Reagan** advised Americans to **“Just Say No”** in an anti-drug campaign and **Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)** was started. The federal government threatened to withhold **interstate highway** funding to get states to raise the drinking age to 21. States had lowered it to 18 during the Vietnam era and drunk driving had increased.

The disease **A.I.D.S.** came to the U.S. and began to curb the more open sexual behavior of the 1960s-70s.

Advancements in Technology :

In 1981, N.A.S.A. launched the first **space shuttle**, but in 1986 the **Challenger** exploded shortly after liftoff.

Steve Jobs and Stephen Wozniak founded **Apple Computer** Company in 1976 to create personal computers. In 1981, I.B.M. created its own machine called the “personal computer” or PC. In 1984, Apple Computer launched the first home computer to use on-screen icons and a mouse.

Bill Gates co-founded **Microsoft** and adapted software to run on PCs, releasing its “Windows” software in 1985. It came to dominate the market place as it would license to all computer makers, unlike Apple.

Unit IX B : Bush / Clinton / Bush

I. The George H. W. Bush Administration : Domestic Policy

Vice president **George H. W. Bush** won election in the 1988 election over Democrat Michael Dukakis. He called for a “**compassionate conservatism**” in his domestic policy.

Pres. Bush called for “**no new taxes**” in the election but later agreed to new taxes due to the federal budget deficit. This played a part in his failure to be reelected.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) - Forbid discrimination and mandated access to public places in regards to persons with physical or mental disabilities. (957)

II. George H. W. Bush Administration : Foreign Policy Challenges & Cold War Ends

In the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev initiated reforms : (991)

- **Glasnost** (openness) allowed more freedom of speech
- **Perestroika** (restructuring) allowed some private enterprise

Lech Walesa - Led the Polish labor union **Solidarity** in defiance of authorities.

In 1989, peaceful revolutions overthrew the communist governments of the Soviet satellite states. The Berlin Wall was taken down in East Germany.

In 1991, communist leaders and military officers staged a **coup** to try to oust Gorbachev.

Boris Yeltsin - Russian President who defied the coup leaders and with public support forced the coup to collapse. Afterwards, the Soviet Union dissolved as all 15 republics declared independence. (992)

Tiananmen Square - Place where the Chinese communist government crushed a student pro-democracy demonstration in Beijing in 1989.

Manuel Noriega: Dictator of Panama. In 1989, Pres. Bush sent troops to Panama to overthrow the dictator and try him for drug trafficking charges.

Saddam Hussein: Iraq’s dictator who invaded Kuwait in 1990.

Operation Desert Storm - The U.S. organized a U.N. coalition of forces to expel Iraq from Kuwait in the Persian Gulf War.

General **Norman Schwarzkopf** - Led the war

Colin Powell - Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff who organized it

The Iraqis were defeated in 100 hours and Kuwait was liberated, but the U.S. stopped short of overthrowing Saddam Hussein after achieving its stated objective of liberating Kuwait.

III. The Clinton Administration : Domestic Policy

In the 1992 election, **William Clinton** defeated Pres. Bush and the independent candidate

H. Ross Perot - a billionaire businessman who called for an end to deficit spending.

First Lady **Hilary Rodham Clinton** led a task force to develop guaranteed health benefits for uninsured Americans but it was thwarted by the Republicans who saw it as too expensive. Congress did pass the **Emergency Family Leave Act** giving workers unpaid leave to care for sick family members.

Newt Gingrich: Republican Congressman who created the **Contract With America**, a series of conservative proposals that helped the Republicans gain control of Congress in 1994. However, Republicans lost support when they allowed the government to shut down when Clinton refused to accept budget proposals that cut too much into social spending.

Afterwards, **bipartisan** (both sides) cooperation led to a balanced budget and the **Welfare Reform Act** to limit welfare benefits and required work to receive benefits.

North American Free Trade Agreement (N.A.F.T.A.) - In 1994, the U.S. joined Mexico and Canada in forming this to promote free trade and increase U.S. exports so as to compete with the **European Union**

World Trade Organization (WTO) – Formed to settle trade disputes between nations. Critics of these programs fear the loss of U.S. unskilled jobs to cheaper overseas labor.

Kenneth Starr: Special investigator who failed to find evidence of wrong doing by Pres. Clinton in the **Whitewater Affair** over a real estate scandal but Clinton was accused of perjury for lying about an intimate relationship with White House intern **Monica Lewinsky**.

Critics accused the investigation of being politically motivated. Pres. Clinton was impeached by the House but acquitted by the Senate and he remained in office.

IV. Domestic Terrorism :

Timothy McVeigh exploded a truck bomb at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma in 1995 and killed 168 civilians. This was intended as revenge for federal actions at Ruby Ridge and the Branch Davidian compound. McVeigh and other members of **militias** distrusted the power of the federal government.

V. The Clinton Administration : Foreign Policy

After the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe, Yugoslavia broke into several republics. Christian Serbs conducted the slaughter of Muslims (**ethnic cleansing**) to remove them from territory claimed by Serbia and to suppress independence by Muslims in Kosovo. The U.S. led N.A.T.O. forces to end the violence and maintain peace.

Yassir Arafat: Leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). Pres. Clinton met with him and Israeli leaders in 1993, 1998, and 2000 to work towards peace in the Middle East.

VI. The George W. Bush Administration :

George W. Bush won the 2000 election over Democrat **Al Gore** and Green Party candidate **Ralph Nader**.

The electoral vote came down to Florida which was so close that a recount was required by law. The Supreme Court ruled in **Bush v. Gore** that the recount of manual votes made on punch cards would not count as various counties used different standards to judge the voter's intention when the **chad** (punch out piece) was still partially attached. (1032 - 1034)

VII. The Emerging Threat of International Terrorism :

Since the founding of Israel in 1947, conflict has occurred between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Much of this has to do with the displacement of the **Palestinian** people. Arab groups turned to **terrorist** acts to strike out against Israel and the U.S. for its support of Israel.

Airline hijackings were a favorite tactic of terrorists in the 1970s and 1980s. Angered over the presence of U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia, **Al Qaida** launched bombings against the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998.

In 2000, the **U.S.S. Cole** was damaged by a boat filled with explosives. On Sept. 11, 2001, four planes were hijacked and three crashed into the World Trade Towers and the Pentagon.

On Sept. 11, 2001 four planes were hijacked in a terrorist attack on the U.S. Two were crashed into the World Trade Center Towers and one into the Pentagon. The attack was launched by an Islamic group called **Al Qaida** led by **Osama Bin Laden**.

Patriot Act: Passed by Congress to make it easier to conduct surveillance in the U.S. to fight terrorism. Controversial and opposed by civil rights groups.

Department of Homeland Security - Created to coordinate government agencies in the war on terrorism. The U.S. launched an invasion of Afghanistan whose Islamic fundamentalist **Taliban** government harbored al-Qaeda.

In 2003, believing Iraq to still be capable of producing chemical or possibly nuclear **weapons of mass destruction** and not complying with U.N. mandates, Pres. Bush ordered the invasion of Iraq. Dictator **Saddam Hussein** was overthrown though these weapons were not found.

VIII. Technological Developments in the 1990s :

In 1953, American **James Watson** and a British colleague had deciphered the structure of DNA. Computers advanced the new field of **biotechnology** and helped with the **Human Genome Project** to map human DNA.

Internet - Started as a project of the Defense Department in 1969 to allow electronic communication between government agencies, defense contractors and universities. It was expanded after 1986 by the national Science Foundation.

Web browsers (Netscape), search engines (Yahoo), and other breakthroughs allowed its rapid spread after 1997 and spurred a “dot-com” economy. Internet companies stock fueled prosperity of the 1990s until the dot-com crash of 2000. (1004 – 1005)

IX. Ethnic Diversity, Changing Economy, and Electoral Shifts :

The **Immigration Act of 1965** eliminated national quotas and allowed more immigration from areas other than Western Europe. Asian immigration increased due to refugees from Southeast Asia following the Vietnam War. (1016)

Hispanics became the fastest growing ethnic group in the U.S. as poverty and political instability has increased legal and illegal immigration from Mexico, and Central and South America. (As of 2012 this has changed to Asia being the greatest growth area for immigration)

By 2050 it is estimated that whites of European descent will constitute less than half of the U.S. population.

The U.S. has moved from a manufacturing economy to a **service** based economy. The population has moved south and west into the “**Sunbelt**” from the northeastern “**Rustbelt**”.

The south and west (including NC.) now tend to vote **Republican** (red states) in presidential elections, a reversal of the earlier democratic “Solid South” voting record. (exception : 2008)

