

APUSH STUDY KIT

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2008 FRQ/DBQ STUDY GUIDE

TOPIC

Colonial Society

American Revolution: causes, impact and results
 Articles of Confederation/Constitution
 Federalist Era: 1789-1801

Period from 1607-1800

Jeffersonian Democracy: 1821-1825
 War of 1812: causes, results, impact on society

Mass Democracy/ Jacksonian Era: 1828-1848

Nationalism, Sectionalism: East, West & South
 Republicans' policies during the Civil War/ impact later
 "Market Revolution": Industrial Rev/Transportation Rev/
 inventions/changes in business

Westward Expansion

Reconstruction

Gilded Age

The West/Populism
 Progressivism: 1900-1920

U.S. foreign policy from 1890 to 1914 (Imperialism)

World War I (including impact on society)

1920s: politics, society, foreign policy
World War II: How did it affect society during the war?
 How did it impact America after 1945?

Cold War

1950s

1960s

1970s

Post-1945 period

Women's issues

Immigration issues

RATIONALE

Occurs every other year
 Occurs about every three years
 Occurs about every 2-3 years
 Occurs about every 3 years

1-2 questions each year

Occurs about every 2-3 years
 No direct question ever
 Occurs about every 2 to 3 years
 Occurs about every 2 years
 Occurs about every 3 years
 Occurs about every 3 years

Parts of numerous questions

Occurs about every 3 years

Question occurs nearly every year

Occurs about every 3 years
 Occurs about every 2-3 years
 Not covered since DBQ in 1994
 Occurs about every 5 years
 Occurs about every 2-3 years
 FDR question in 1985;
 last WWII question in 1979.

Occurs every two years

Occurs every 2 to 3 years

Occurs almost every year

Occurs almost every year

One question every year

Occurs every other year

Occurs every three years

Least Likely Areas

Gilded Age National Politics: 1877-1889 (Mugwumps, Half-breeds, Stalwarts, etc.)

List of Previous DBQ Topics Already Asked (1973-2007)

Years Covered	Topic	Year Asked
1607-1700	Early English Colonization	1993
1754-1765	French & Indian War: impact on Colonial/Brit relations	2004
1750-1776	Colonial Unity & Identity	1999
1750-1780	Democracy in Wethersfield, CT	1976
1775-1800	Impact of American Revolution on Society	2005
1781-1789	Articles of Confederation	1985
1789	Alien & Sedition Acts	1977
1801-1817	Jefferson & Madison: Constructionists?	1998
1820-1839	Jacksonian Democrats	1990
1815-1825	Nationalism & Sectionalism in the Era of Good Feelings	2002 (B)
1790-1839	Jackson and Indian Removal	1980
1820-1860	Political compromises/sectionalism	2005 (B)
1825-1850	Antebellum Reform Movements	2002
1770-1861	Womanhood: republican motherhood/cult of domesticity	2006
1776-1876	Northern Middle Class Women	1981
1850-1861	The Constitution & Crises of the 1850s	1987
1859-1863	John Brown	1982
1860	Lincoln & the Crittenden Compromise	1974
1865-1877	Social & Political Changes of Reconstruction	1996
1840-1899	The Settlement of the West	1992
1865-1900	Federal Government and Laissez-Faire	1979
1875-1900	Labor in the Gilded Age	2000
1865	Agriculture: Impact of technology, politics & economics	2007
1800-1900	Agrarian Unrest & the Populists	1983

1877-1915	Booker T. Washington vs. W. E. B. Du Bois	1989
1830-1914	American Expansionism/Imperialism	1994
1899	Ratification of the Treaty of Paris in 1899	1975
1890-1925	Evolution of women in American society	1997
1900-1920	Progressivism	2003 (B)
1900-1919	Prohibition	1978
1917-1921	The Senate Defeat of the Versailles Treaty	1991
1920-1929	Change and Tension in the Roaring Twenties	1986
1920-1941	U.S. foreign policy changes	2004 (B)
1924	Immigration Act of 1924	1973
1928-1945	Hoover & FDR: Liberal or Conservative?	1984
1929-1941	FDR: Success of New Deal and Impact on Fed. Gov't	2003
1939-1947	The Decision to Drop the Atomic Bomb	1988
1941-1949	Rise of Cold War tensions: U.S.-USSR	2006 (B)
1948-1961	Eisenhower's Success in the Cold War	2001
1960-1969	The Civil Rights Movement	1995
1960-1970	Lyndon Johnson: political, economic & social problems	2007B

HISTORICAL PERIODS IN U.S. HISTORY

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

Colonial Period: 1607-1776

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

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

“Salutary Neglect”: 1713-1763

French and Indian War: 1756-1763

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

“Critical Period” -- Articles of Confederation (1783-1789)

Federalist Era (1789-1801)

Presidents Washington and Adams

Jeffersonian Democracy (1800-1824)

Presidents Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe

War of 1812: (1812-1815) Madison

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

Jacksonian Democracy: 1828-1848

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

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

Mexican War: 1846-1848

American Society: 1790-1860

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

Transportation Revolution: turnpikes, steamboats, canals, railroads

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

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

Civil War (1861-1865)

Reconstruction (1865-1877)

Gilded Age (1865-1900)

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

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

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

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

Populism, election of 1896

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

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

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

1920s: Presidents Harding, Coolidge & Hoover

Conservative domestic policy; isolationist foreign policy (including 1930s)

“Americanism”

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

The Great Depression 1929-1939; Hoover and FDR

New Deal: 1933-1938

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

Cold War: 1946-1991

Truman’s Presidency (1945-1953)

Cold War

domestic policy; “Fair Deal”

“Red Scare” (second one): 1947-1954?

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

1950s: President Eisenhower (1953-1961)

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

1960s: JFK & LBJ

Cold War (including Vietnam)

“New Frontier”

“Great Society” (including Civil Rights)

Women's rights

Vietnam War: 1964-1973

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

Cold War (end of Vietnam) and *détente*

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

“Imperial Presidency”: WWII-1974

1980s: Reagan and Bush

Conservative revolution: “Reaganomics”

Cold War and other foreign policy issues

KEY DATES

1492 -- Columbus	1869 -- Transcontinental Railroad
1517 -- Protestant Reformation	1870 -- Standard Oil organized
1588 -- Spanish Armada	1873 -- Panic of 1873
1607 -- Jamestown	1876 -- telephone invented
1619 -- 1	1877--"Compromise of 1877"; Great RR Strike
1620 -- Pilgrims @ Plymouth	1879 -- Edison invents light bulb
1629 -- Puritans @ Massachusetts Bay	1885 -- Louis Sullivan builds first skyscraper
1643 -- New England Confederation	1886 -- Haymarket Square bombing; AFL
1660 -- Restoration of Charles II	1887 -- Dawes Act; Interstate Commerce Act
1675 -- King Philip's War	1889 --Hull House founded; Samoan Crisis
1676 -- Bacon's Rebellion	1890—Sherman Act; Wounded Knee; no frontier
1688 -- "Glorious Revolution"	1892 -- Populists; Homestead Steel Strike
1692 -- Salem Witch Trials	1893 -- Panic of 1893
1733 -- Georgia, last of 13 colonies, founded	1896 -- McKinley defeats Bryan; <i>Plessy case</i>
1736 -- Zenger Case	1898 -- Spanish-American War
1756 -- Washington's Ohio mission; Albany Plan	1901 -- U.S. Steel Corp formed; TR president
1763 -- Proclamation of 1763	1903 -- Wright Bros. <i>Kitty Hawk</i> ; first movie
1765 -- Stamp Act	1912 -- Panama Canal completed
1775 -- Lexington and Concord	1913 -- Ford's Model T; assembly line
1776 -- Declaration of Independence	1915 -- <i>Birth of a Nation</i> , KKK
1783 -- Treaty of Paris	1917 -- U.S. enters WWI
1787 --Constitutional Convention; NW Ordinance	1919 -- Versailles; Red Scare; 18
1790 -- First turnpike (Lancaster)	1920 -- 19
1791 -- Slater builds first textile factory; 1	1927 -- First "talkie": <i>Jazz Singer</i>
1793 -- Eli Whitney's cotton gin; "Reign of Terror"	1928 -- Lindbergh's flight across Atlantic
1803 -- Louisiana Purchase; <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>	1929 -- stock market crash
1807 -- Robert Fulton's steamboat	1933 -- New Deal; rise of Hitler
1811 -- National Road begins (completed in 1852)	1939 -- Germany invades Poland
1812 -- War of 1812	1941 -- Pearl Harbor
1819 -- Florida Purchase Treaty; Panic of 1819	1945 -- A-bomb against Japan
1820 -- Missouri Compromise	1947 -- TV
1825 -- Erie Canal completed	1949 -- China falls; Soviet A-bomb
1828 -- first railroad line in U.S.	1950 -- Korean War begins; McCarthyism
c.1830--2nd Great Awakening peaks; mower reaper	1952 -- U.S. explodes H-bomb
1830 -- Indian Removal Act	1954 -- <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>
1831 -- William Lloyd Garrison's <i>Liberator</i>	1955 -- Rosa Parks/Montgomery Bus Boycott
1832 -- Nullification Crisis; BUS issue	1957 -- <i>Sputnik</i>
1837 -- Panic of 1837; Deere invents steel plow	1962 -- Cuban Missile Crisis; Rachel Carson: <i>Silent Spring</i>
1844 -- telegraph invented by Samuel Morse	1963 -- Betty Friedan: <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>
1845 -- Texas annexed	1964 -- Gulf of Tonkin; "Great Society"
1846 -- Oregon; Mexican War; sewing machine	1968 -- Tet, assassinations, Nixon wins
1848 -- Seneca Falls Convention; Wilmot Proviso	1969 -- moonshot
1849 -- California gold rush	1973 -- Oil Crisis; <i>Roe v. Wade</i>
1850 -- Compromise of 1850	1974 -- Watergate
1854 -- Kansas-Nebraska Act	1980 -- "Reagan Revolution"
1861 -- Fort Sumter; Bull Run	1989—Fall of communism in Eastern Europe
1865 -- Lincoln assassinated; 13	

COLONIAL ERA STUDY GUIDE

Colony	Year	Founder	Purpose
Virginia	1607	Virginia Co. (John Smith)	Gold, Christianize natives
New Hampshire (Plymouth)	1620	Pilgrims (Bradford, Robinson)	Religious freedom
Massachusetts	1629	Governor John Winthrop et al.	Religious freedom
Maryland	1634	Lord Baltimore (George Calvert)	Haven for Catholics
Connecticut	1635	Thomas Hooker (Hartford)	
Rhode Island	1644	Roger Williams	“liberty of conscience”
***** (Restoration	**** colon	***** ies after 1660 – no coloniza-	***** tion during English Civil War)
North Carolina			Wanted separation from autocratic SC
New York	1664	(Peter Minuit—New Amsterdam)	British want Dutch out of N. America
New Jersey			
South Carolina			Grow food & supplies for Barbados
Pennsylvania	1681	William Penn	“Holy Experiment”
Delaware			
Georgia	1733	James Oglethorp	Haven for debtors

“Vegetables Never Matter Much Cuz Rice Never Never Never Satisfies Prairie Dogs, Golly!”

Major themes:

- 17th century: Three major regions of colonial America
 - New England: MA, CT, RI, NH
 - 1620, Plymouth Colony founded by Pilgrims; Puritans arrive in 1629
 - Ship building, fishing, shipping, fur, subsistence farming, dairy farming
 - Rocky soil: poor geography for cash crop agriculture
 - Dominated by Puritans (Congregational Church)
 - Education: Massachusetts School of Law, Harvard College
 - Close-knit communities; long life-expectancy
 - Middle: NY, PA, NJ, DE (New Sweden)
 - “Bread colonies” – wheat, oats, barley
 - Most diverse region: English, Germans, Swedes
 - Religious diversity: Quakers, Anglicans, Congregationalists, Catholics, Jews
 - Religious toleration in PA; NY is more autocratic
 - New York is Dutch until 1664
 - Communities more close-knit than in South; not as much as New England
 - Some education (more than South; less than New England)
 - Southern: MD, VA, NC, SC
 - Economy based on tobacco in Chesapeake; rice & indigo in Carolinas
 - Huge number of indentured servants from England

- Anglican Church dominates; MD has more religious toleration (Catholic haven)
- Significant increase in black slaves after 1676 (Bacon's Rebellion)
- Few women; low life-expectancy due to disease
- Society was spread out; little to no education
- Less democratic and more aristocratic than other regions
- Slavery in the colonial period
 - First Africans arrive in Virginia, 1619 (as indentured servants); most labor done by white indentured servants (3/4 of all 17th century immigrants into the Chesapeake!)
 - Tobacco in the Chesapeake results in some black slavery
 - Barbados slave codes brought into Carolinas after 1660: black slavery needed for rice and indigo (NOT cotton)
 - Bacon's Rebellion (1676) leads to a decline in white indentured servitude and rise in black slavery
 - Triangular Trade brings many slaves to North America during the 18th century
 - Stono Rebellion, 1739: 1st significant slave rebellion leads to further oppression on slaves
 - By 1750, African-Americans account for 20% of the colonial population (most are slaves)
 - By 1750, 90% of slaves in South; Middle Colonies have some slaves (usually servants); a few slaves exist in New England (Newport, RI is the largest slave port in the colonies)
- 17th Century major events and issues
 - Democratic trends
 - House of Burgesses: first parliamentary gov't in America (Virginia)
 - Pilgrims in Plymouth: *Mayflower Compact* (majority rule)
 - Puritans: townhall meetings, all male church members vote, 1631
 - Rhode Island: Roger Williams – “liberty of conscience”
 - Fundamental Orders, 1639: 1st written constitution in America (Connecticut)
 - Connecticut and Rhode Island are Charter Colonies (large degree of autonomy)
 - Maryland Act of Toleration, 1649
 - “Holy Experiment” in Pennsylvania (after 1681) – William Penn
 - Bacon's Rebellion, 1675 (Virginia)
 - Overthrow of Dominion of New England (led by Andros), 1689 (“first American revolution) – inspired by Glorious Revolution in England and Bill of Rights in England
 - Leisler's Rebellion, 1691 (New York)
 - Trends toward colonial unity
 - New England Confederation, 1643: defense against Indians (King Philip's War)
 - Cambridge Platform: New England colonies met to create guidelines for Congregational Church
 - Defeat of the Dominion of New England, 1689: Andros removed
- 18th Century major events and issues
 - Three colonial regions similar in character to 17th century
 - How are 18th century colonies different?:
 - Society is more hierarchical (remember the social triangle!)
 - By 1775, 20% African (most were slaves); lower % of indentured servants

- Puritans no longer dominate New England (esp. after Salem Witch Trials); Congregational Church is open to almost everyone
 - Scots-Irish inhabit frontier areas—battle Indians
 - GA is a haven for debtors
 - Much larger population (2.5 million by 1775)
 - Triangular Trade: colonists ignore Navigation Laws; massive smuggling
 - Great Awakening (1740s): 1st mass movement in colonies; “Old Lights” vs. “New Lights”
- Democratic trends
 - “Salutary Neglect”: 1713-1763 (Whig ideology in British Parliament)
 - Colonial assemblies (representative gov’t); governors paid by assemblies
 - Zenger case, 1736
 - Regulator Movement, 1771 (N. Carolina); Paxton Boys (in PA), 1764
 - Enlightenment philosophy: natural rights – life, liberty, property (John Locke)
- Trends toward colonial unity
 - Ben Franklin’s Albany Plan for Union, 1754 (during French and Indian War)
 - Stamp Act Congress, 1765: The Association
 - Massachusetts Circular Letter, 1767 (in response to Townshend Acts)
 - Boston Massacre, 1770
 - Committees of Correspondence, 1772-73
 - First Continental Congress, 1774
 - Lexington and Concord, 1775
 - Second Continental Congress, 1775
 - Bunker Hill, 1775
 - *Common Sense*, Thomas Paine
 - Declaration of Independence, 1776
- Religion
 - Puritans (New England)
 - Calvinism: predestination; conversion experience; “visible saints”
 - Covenant theology: “City on a Hill”; perfectibility of society through God’s laws
 - John Cotton: major religious figure
 - “Great Migration” in 1630s
 - Townhall meetings: church members could vote
 - Close knit communities; families are extension of authoritarian government
 - Massachusetts School of Law: Towns with 50 families had to build a school to teach kids to read (the Bible)
 - Harvard College, 1636: train clergy members (also Yale)
 - Jeremiad: used to scold 2nd generation Puritans to be committed to their faith
 - Half-Way Covenant (1662): Those with no religious conversion could attend church and their kids could be baptized.
 - Salem With Trials, 1692: Hurts prestige of clergy (including Cotton Mather)
 - Established in New England (all pay taxes to the church, even if they don’t belong)
 - Anglican Church (Southern Colonies and parts of Middle Colonies)

- Follow seven sacraments of the Church of England (similar to Catholic Church)
- Established (all persons pay tax even if they don't belong)
- Quakers (Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware)
 - Believe all people have an "inner light" (God)
 - Pacifists (get along well with Indians)
 - Do not believe in societal rank
 - Do not take oaths
- Great Awakening (1740s)
 - "New Lights" seek more emotion in religion; emphasize hell-fire and damnation
 - Jonathan Edwards (began movement); George Whitfield (most important)
 - Fractured American denominations along old light/new light lines.
 - First mass movement among several colonies simultaneously
 - "New Light" institutions: Princeton, Yale

MAJOR THEMES IN AMERICAN SOCIETY

Impact of Contact on Native Americans and Europeans

Summary of relations:

- France: sought trade with Indians (fur); Jesuit missionaries sought to convert them
- Spain: sought to Christianize Indians; forced labor: *encomienda* system; mission system in California and southwest in the 18th century.
- England: sought to remove or exterminate Indians; English settlers ultimately successful

90% of Native Americans died between 1492 and 1600

Europeans introduced horses, guns, alcohol, Christianity

Indians introduced potatoes, corn, cocoa, coffee

Impact of “salutary neglect”

Increased power of colonial assemblies

Success of illegal triangular trade

American’s unwilling to later accept increased control by Britain

American religion free to pursue its own course.

First Great Awakening: (1740s)

First mass social movement in American history

Revitalizes Christianity

Fracturing of denominations between “old light” and “new light” views.

Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield

Rebellions in American History

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

Bacon’s Rebellion, 1686 in Virginia

Leisler’s Rebellion, 1791 in New York

Paxton Boys, 1764 in Philadelphia

Regulator Movement, 1771 in North Carolina

Shays’s Rebellion, 1787 in Massachusetts

Whiskey Rebellion, 1794 in Pennsylvania

Slave Rebellions:

Stono Rebellion, 1739

Gabriel Prosser’s Rebellion, 1800

Denmark Vesey Conspiracy, 1822

Nat Turner’s Rebellion, 1831

Molly Maguires, 1870s

Race Riots in response African migration to the north during WWI and to the north and west during and after WWII; 1919 (“Red Summer”)

1960s: “The Long Hot Summers” -- Watts Riots, 1965; Detroit Riots, 1967

AIM, Wounded Knee 1972

French and Indian War (Seven Years' War) – 1756-1763

Cause: Washington's Ohio Mission and subsequent dispute over Ohio Valley Region

Important Events:

Albany Plan (Benjamin Franklin)

Battle of Quebec (1760): Montcalm and Wolfe

Results: Treaty of Paris, 1763 -- France kicked out of North America

End of "salutary neglect": Proclamation of 1763 (response to Pontiac's Rebellion)

American Revolution

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

Major Battles:

Lexington and Concord, 1775

Bunker Hill, 1775

Trenton, 1776

Saratoga, 1777

Yorktown, 1781

Results: **Treaty of Paris (1783)** – U.S. gained all land east of Mississippi River (excluding Canada and Florida)

Change in Society due to the American Revolution:

Many conservative Loyalists no longer in America; paved way for more democratic reforms in state governments

Rise of anti-slavery societies in all the northern states (including Virginia): Slavery eradicated in most northern states by 1800; slavery not allowed above Ohio River in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, slave trade to be abolished in 1808.

By 1860, 250,000 free blacks lived in the North, but were disliked by many

Several states forbade entrance of blacks, most blacks denied right to vote, and some states barred blacks from public schools.

Thousands of slaves in the South were freed after the Revolution and became free blacks (Washington and Jefferson freed some slaves)

Slavery remained strong in the South, especially after 1793 (cotton gin)

Stronger emphasis on equality: public hatred of Cincinnati Society

However, equality did not triumph until much later due to tenant farming, poor rights for women and children, slavery, and land requirements for voting and office holding (although reduced) were not eliminated.

Further reduction of land-holding requirements for voting began to occur in 1820s.

End of primogeniture and entail before 1800.

Separation of Church and State: Jefferson's *Virginia Statute on Religious Freedom*, 1786

Anglican Church replaced by a disestablished Episcopal church in much of the South.

Congregational churches in New England slower to disestablish (CT in 1818, MA in 1833)

State governments: weak governors, strong legislatures, judicial branch
sovereignty of states, republicanism

Indians no longer enjoyed British protection and became subject to US westward expansion

Women did not enjoy increased rights

- *feme covert*: women could not own property in marriage or sue or be sued in court
- Ideal of "Republican Motherhood" took hold: women now seen as morally superior and should raise virtuous citizens for the republic.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION (1781-1789)

Articles of Confederation, structure

Ratification debate between Federalists and Antifederalists

Treaty of Paris, 1783

Interstate Commerce problems (depression in 1780s)

Constitutional Convention, 1787

Land legislation (Land Ordinance of 1785; NW Ordinance of 1787)

England, France, Spain and Barbary Corsairs challenged U.S. in foreign affairs

Shays' Rebellion

Domestic Challenges:

- Newburgh Conspiracy, 1783
- Gov't run out of Philadelphia, 1783 (relocated to Princeton, New Jersey)
- Economic depression in 1780s
 - Ineffective regulation of interstate commerce (e.g. tariffs between states)
 - Annapolis Convention, 1785
- Tensions between states
 - Jay-Gardoqui Treaty (1785) (did not pass) Peace treaty would have secured trading rights w/ Spain while accepting Spain's dominance of Mississippi River; southerners infuriated.
 -
- Shays's Rebellion, 1787
- Difficult to pass laws; nearly impossible to pass amendments

Foreign Challenges:

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

Successes:

- Land Ordinance, 1785
- Northwest Ordinance, 1787

AP U.S. History

STRENGTHENING OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT*Adapted from American Pageant, 8th edition, p.142***Under Articles of Confederation**

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

1 vote in Congress for each state

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

Laws executed by committees of Congress

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

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

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

Unanimity of states for amendment

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

Under Federal Constitution

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amendment less difficult (Art. V) – 2/3 Congress and 3/4 of the states

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

ANTIFEDERALISTS VS FEDERALISTS	
Antifederalist objections to the Constitution	Federalist defenses of the Constitution
Antifederalists -- states' rights advocates, backcountry farmers, poor farmers, the ill-educated and illiterate, debtors, & paper-money advocates. In general, the poorer classes of society.	Federalists -- Well educated and propertied class. Most lived in settled areas along the seaboard.

Ratification Positions:

1. Articles of Confederation were a good plan.
2. Opposed strong central government.
Opposed a standing army and a 10 square mile federal stronghold (later District of Columbia).
3. Strong national government threatened state power.
4. Strong national government threatened rights of the common people. Constitution was created by aristocratic elements. Suspected a sinister plot to suppress liberty of the masses.
5. Constitution favored wealthy men and preserved their power. Opposed the dropping of annual elections for representatives.
6. Constitution lacked a bill of rights. State governments already had bills of rights but they might be overridden by the Constitution.
7. Argued against 2/3 ratification plan.
Articles of Confederation required unanimous consent.
8. Opposed omitting any reference to God.

Ratification Positions:

1. Articles of Confederation were weak and ineffective.
2. National government needed to be strong in order to function. Powers in foreign policy needed to be strengthened while excesses at home needed to be controlled.
3. Strong national government needed to control uncooperative states.
4. Men of experience and talent should govern the nation. "Mobocracy" threatened the security of life and property.
5. National government would protect the rights of the people.
6. Constitution and state governments protected individual freedoms without bill of rights. Since people could take back delegated power to the gov't, there was no risk that the national gov't would overreach.
7. In favor of establishing the Constitution with almost any means possible.
8. More sympathetic to separation of church and state.

FEDERALIST ERA (1789-1901)

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

➤ **Hamilton's Financial Plan: BE FAT****B**ank of the United States**E**xcise taxes on whiskey**F**unding at Par**A**ssumption of State Debts**T**ariffs

➤ Hamiltonians vs. Jeffersonians

➤ **Foreign Policy in the 1890s:**

- **French Revolution:** Whom should we support?
 - Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson vs. Alexander Hamilton
 - Washington's Neutrality Proclamation, 1793
 - **Jay Treaty**, 1794—averted war with Britain but angered Jeffersonians
 - Biggest cause for the creation of two party system: Federalists & Dem
Republicans
 - Washington's Farewell Address, 1799
- **Pinckney Treaty**, 1795—U.S. gained right from Spain to use New Orleans
- **Quasi-War with France** (1798-1800)
Causes:
 - XYZ Affair, 1798
 - French attacks on U.S. merchant vessels, 1898
 - U.S. refusal to honor Franco-American Alliance of 1778 [Washington's Neutrality
Proclamation (1793) and Farewell Address (1797)]

Results:

Convention of 1800 ended naval warfare and allowed U.S. to terminate Franco-American Alliance.

Alien and Sedition Acts rescinded by Jefferson in 1801

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY (“G” I HATE LAMB)

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

I mpeachment of Samuel Chase, 1804

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

A grarian empire (westward expansion)

T ripolitan War

E mbargo Act, 1807

L ouisiana Purchase, 1803

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

M arbury vs. Madison, 1803

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

War of 1812

- Events leading up to war:
 - Impressment of U.S. sailors by British and incitement of Indians along the western frontier.
 - Orders-in-Council, 1807
 - Embargo Act**, 1807: retaliation for British Orders-in-Council and French Berlin Decree
 - Chesapeake-Leopard incident, 1807
 - Napoleon’s Continental System
 - Non-Intercourse Act**, 1809—U.S. would trade with any country except Britain & France.
 - Macon’s Bill #2**, 1810—U.S. would trade with the country that first stopped attacking U.S. ships; Napoleon accepted though he didn’t intend to honor the agreement
- **The War**
 - Major Battles:
 - Great Lakes: Oliver Hazard Perry
 - Washington D.C. burned
 - Battle of New Orleans, 1815, Andrew Jackson
 - **Hartford Convention**, 1814
 - **Treaty of Ghent**, 1815—Ended War of 1812
- Post-War Diplomacy
 - Secretary of State John Quincy Adams
 - **Rush-Bagot Treaty**, 1817 – disarmament along U.S.-Canadian Border
 - **Convention of 1818** – established U.S.-Canadian border along 49th parallel to Rocky Mts.
 - **Adams-Onis Treaty** (Florida Purchase Treaty), 1819
 - **Monroe Doctrine**, 1823
- Results:

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

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

War Hawks

Hartford Convention, 1814

Impressment

Treaty of Ghent, 1815

Embargo Act, 1807

New Orleans

“Era Of Good Feelings”—1816-1824 (Presidency of James Monroe)

- Nationalism after War of 1812 (e.g. Battle of New Orleans)
- One-party rule by the Democratic-Republicans (Federalists died in 1816)
- Americans begin looking westward now that the British and Indian threat is over
 - Rush-Bagot Treaty, 1817—disarmament along U.S.-Canadian border
 - Convention of 1818: Fixes US-Canada boundary from Great Lakes to Rocky Mts
 - Florida Purchase Treaty, 1819
- Clay’s “American System”: BUS, tariffs, internal improvements (BIT)
- Monroe Doctrine, 1823
- Was the “Era of Good Feelings” an appropriate term?
 - Panic of 1819
 - Missouri Compromise
 - Divisions over the 1816 tariff
 - Divisions over internal improvements

Development of Mass Democracy in Antebellum America

- Bill of Rights, 1791
- **Jeffersonian Democracy:** government *for* the people
 - Reduces size and influence of the army (a Federalist stronghold)
 - Eliminates excise tax on Whiskey (because it is tough on western farmers)
 - Seeks an agrarian empire of yeoman farmers
- **"New Democracy"** continues to emerge after **Panic of 1819**
 - New western states have few voting restrictions
 - Some Eastern states reduce voting requirements
 - Increase in voting among eligible voters: 25% in 1824; 50% in 1828; 78% in 1840!
 - Common folks want to end debtors' prisons and increased gov't control of the BUS

- End of the **caucus**: states increasingly have voters elect electoral college members rather than state legislatures
- Westward movement: cheap land that most people can afford

- **Jacksonian Democracy: “gov’t by the people” (New KNICKS)**

<p><u>New</u> Democracy</p> <p><u>K</u> illing of the BUS</p> <p><u>N</u> ullification controversy</p> <p><u>I</u> ndian removal</p> <p><u>C</u> reation of 2-Party System</p> <p><u>K</u> itchen Cabinet (cabinet crisis; break with Jackson and Calhoun)</p> <p><u>S</u> poils system</p>
--

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

<p><u>Whigs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported by northern industrialists and merchants (wealthiest Americans) • <u>Supported Clay’s “American System”</u> • Sought to reduce the spoils system • Southern states’ rights advocates angry at Jackson’s stand on nullification • Evangelicals from Anti-Masonic party joined • Later supported moral reforms: prohibition of alcohol and abolition of slavery • Sought to use national gov’t to solve societies problems (over states’ rights issues) 	<p><u>Democrats</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported by the common people and machine politicians in the East • States’ Rights – opposed to “American System” • Favored spoils system • Anti-monopoly—favored increased competition • Believed federal gov’t should not be involved in people’s personal lives
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- President Van Buren: Independent Treasury System (“Divorce Bill”)
- President Polk’s “Jacksonian” program (“Young Hickory”)
 - Independent Treasury System (revives Van Buren’s banking system)

- Lower tariff (Walker Tariff, 1846)
- Third parties: Anti-Masons, Liberty, Free Soil, Know Nothings
- Development of workingmen's parties
 - Loco Focos
- Women's suffrage movement: Seneca Falls in 1848
- However, blacks are disenfranchised in North except in New England
- Frederick Jackson Turner thesis: existence of cheap land in West results in a democratic frontier that eventually impacts the entire country

Major reform movements made possible by the rise of mass politics: (see pp. 26-27)

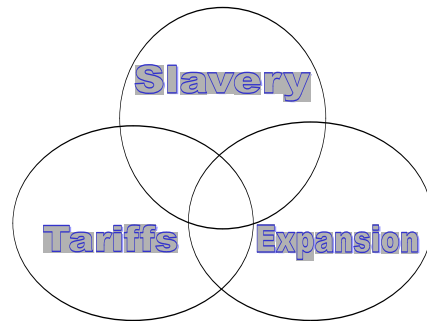
- Abolitionism
- Temperance
- Women's Rights
- Education (public)

Growth of American Nationalism

- Louisiana Purchase, westward expansion
- **Battle of Tippecanoe**, 1811
- Rise of "**War Hawks**"
- **War of 1812**: "2nd War for Independence"
 - War heroes: Harrison wins Great Lakes; Jackson's Battle of New Orleans; Stephen Decatur
 - Francis Scott Key's "Star Spangled Banner"
- Election of 1816: last of Federalist candidates defeated
- "**Era of Good Feelings**" 1816-1824
 - One-party system – Republicans (formerly Democratic Republicans)
 - Few foreign threats after War of 1812; new focus on westward expansion
 - Monroe Doctrine, 1823
- **Westward expansion** including "Manifest Destiny" (see below)
- "**Young America**" -- President Pierce
 - Commodore **Matthew Perry** in Japan, 1853
 - Ostend Manifesto: American designs on Cuba
- Marshall Supreme Court decisions that strengthen national gov't: judicial nationalism
 - *Marbury v. Madison, 1803, judicial review*
 - *McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819*
 - *Cohens v. Virginia,*
 - *Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824*
 - *Fletcher v. Peck, 1810*
 - *Dartmouth v. Woodward, 1819*
- Daniel Webster: "Union, one and inseparable"
- Growing economy: Transportation revolution (see below), "Market Revolution" (see below)
- Davy Crockett as the first national popular culture hero
- Nationalist Culture:
 - Noah Webster's American English Dictionary

- McGuffey Readers
 - Knickerbocker Group
 - Washington Irving: *Leatherstocking Tales*; Biography on George Washington
 - James Fenimore Cooper: *Last of the Mohicans*; *Legend of Sleepy Hollow*
 - William Cullen Bryant
 - Henry Wadsworth Longfellow: Paul Revere Poem
 - Stephen Foster: music
 - Art
 - John Trumble
 - Hudson River School
 - Transcendentalism: Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, Walt Whitman
- Frederick Jackson Turner's thesis

Sectionalism: 1820-1860 "SET"



- **"Era of Good Feelings"** is short lived: tariff, BUS and slavery issue become increasingly divisive
- **Missouri Compromise of 1820**
 - Tallmadge Amendment, 1819
 - Jefferson: "firebell in the night"
 - Southerners begin voting as a unified bloc to protect slavery
- Tariff issue
 - "Tariff of Abominations" of 1828 infuriates Southerners
 - **John C. Calhoun**: *South Carolina Exposition* advocates nullification
 - **Webster-Hayne Debate** in 1830 presents northern unionist views vs. southern nullification views
 - Jefferson Day Toast, 1830:
 - Jackson: "The Union it must be preserved"
 - Calhoun: "The Union, *next* to our liberty, most dear!"
 - **Nullification Controversy of 1832**
 - South Carolina ordinance of secession
 - Jackson threatens to use the army
 - Clay's compromise
 - **Jackson's cabinet crisis** leads to Calhoun's resignation
 - Tariff issue most important
 - Peggy Eaton affair
 - Calhoun becomes leading southern sectionalist (had been a unionist before 1832)

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

Sectionalism and Causes of Civil War

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

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

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

➤ States’ Rights

- **10th Amendment**: All powers not mentioned in the Constitution belong to the states.
- Jeffersonian and Jacksonian views of states’ rights; Calhoun also
- Madison, Monroe and Jackson veto federal funding of internal improvements
- 1830s: Southern states pass ban on abolitionist literature in Southern mails.
- Gag Rule, 1836-1844
- Jackson kills the BUS; Independent Treasury System under Van Buren (“Divorce Bill”) & Polk
- *Charles River Bridge* case, 1837: States given right to prevent monopolies for internal improvements

- Defeat of Wilmot Proviso, 1848
- Popular sovereignty in Mexican Cession and Kansas and Nebraska.
- Calhoun's "concurrent majority" idea
- *Dred Scott* decision, 1857: slave owners could take slaves into the territories.

AGE OF REFORM: Antebellum America

- Democratic reform due to Jacksonian Democracy (see above)
 - "New Democracy": lower voting requirements
 - National nominating conventions (end to caucus system)
- **Second Great Awakening** reforms inspired by "perfectionism" (Puritan ideal)

○ Abolitionism	<u>"A</u>
○ Temperance	<u>T</u> otally
○ Women's suffrage	<u>W</u> icked
○ Education	<u>E</u> lephant
○ Mental institutions	<u>M</u> ade
○ Prison reform	<u>P</u> igs
○ Debtor's prisons	<u>D</u> evour
○ War (pacifism, prevention)	<u>W</u> orms"

- **Abolitionism**: most important & successful of the reform movements (see slavery section below)
- **Temperance**
 - America as an "alcoholic republic"
 - **American Temperance Society**
 - **Neal Dow: *Maine Law, 1851***
 - T.S. Arthur's *Ten Nights in a Barroom and What I Saw There* (1854)
 - Results:
 - Reduction in drinking among women
 - Less per capita consumption of alcohol
 - Several states passed prohibition laws but most laws were eventually overturned
- **Women's Rights**
 - Issues:
 - Women were legally subject to their husbands
 - Husbands could beat their wives.
 - Feme covert: women could not own property or sue or be sued in court
 - Lack of suffrage

- Traditional views of women's role: "**Republican Motherhood**"; "**cult of domesticity**": piety, purity and submissiveness; (Catharine Beecher), *Godey's Lady's Book*
- **Seneca Falls Convention**, 1848
 - **Elizabeth Cady Stanton**, Lucretia Mott
 - **Susan B. Anthony**
 - Lucy Stone
 - Amelia Bloomer
 - Sarah Grimke
 - Overshadowed by slavery issue
 - Results
 - Increase in women admitted to colleges
 - Some states began allowing women to own property after marriage (end to *feme covert*)
 - Mississippi was the first state to do so in 1839
- **Education**
 - Public education
 - **Horace Mann**
 - Tax-supported public education triumphed between 1825 and 1850
 - Workers increasingly demanded education for their children
 - Increased suffrage led to demands for improved education
 - Yet, by 1860, only about 100 secondary public schools; 1 million people illiterate
 - **Noah Webster**; **William McGuffey**
 - Lyceum movement (not really a reform movement)
 - Higher education
 - Creation of many small, denominational, liberal arts colleges, mostly in South and West
 - Women's schools in secondary education gained some respectability in 1820s.
 - **Emma Willard** est. in 1821, the Troy (NY) Female Seminary.
 - **Oberlin College** opened its doors to both men and women in 1837; and blacks.
 - Mary Lyon est. Mt. Holyoke Seminary in South Hadley, Mass.
 - **Dorthea Dix**: Fought for improvements in caring of mentally handicapped
 - 15 states created new hospitals and asylums as a result
 - Prison reform: rehabilitation instead of punishment
 - Men and women should be separated in prison; prisoners should not be denied religion
 - **American Peace Society**: sought to end war; foreshadowed collective security ideas of 20th century
 - Crimean War in Europe and Civil War killed the movement
- **Change in religion**
 - Second Great Awakening a reaction to liberalism: deism, Unitarianism, Transcendentalism
 - Fundamentalism/ born-again Christianity
 - **Circuit riders**--Peter Cartwright; **Charles Grandison Finney** (most important)
 - Camp meetings
 - "**Burned-over District**" (upstate New York)
 - **Mormons**

- Adventists (Millerites)
- Northern and southern churches split over slavery issue: Baptists, Methodists & Presbyterians

Wilderness Utopias: sought to create perfect societies and escape from corruption of society

- Brook Farm
- Oneida Colony
- New Harmony
- Amana
- Mormons

“Market Revolution”: 1790-1860

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

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

- Significance: Farming changed from subsistence to large-scale, specialized, cash-crop agriculture
 - Overproduction often led to lower prices
- **Regional Specialization**
 - East: center of Industrial Revolution; shipping; majority of people still worked on farms
 - South: "King Cotton"
 - West: "breadbasket" -- grain, livestock
- Panic of 1819, Panic of 1837, Panic of 1857

Westward Expansion

- Westward colonial expansion: Anglo-Powhatan War, Pequot War, King Philip's War, etc.
 - English settler's seek to remove or exterminate Indians
- Washington's Ohio Mission, 1754: U.S. sought the Ohio Valley
- Treaty of Paris, 1783: U.S. gets land west to the Mississippi River
- Treaty of Greenville, 1795: Ohio Valley is cleared of Native Americans
- **Louisiana Purchase**, 1803: Jefferson's desire for an agrarian empire
- **Battle of Tippecanoe**, 1811
 - Defeat of **Shawnee Confederacy** (led by **Tecumseh** and the Prophet)
 - Ohio Valley cleared of last of hostile Native Americans
 - War Hawks in west want more western lands (and Canada)
- Rush-Bagot Treaty, 1817: disarmament along the Great Lakes
- **Convention of 1818**: U.S.-Canadian border from Great Lakes to Lake of the Woods
- **Florida Purchase Treaty**, 1819 (Adams-Onis Treaty)
 - Andrew Jackson in Florida
 - First Seminole War
- **Missouri Compromise**, 1820: 3 provisions: Maine, Missouri, 36-30'
- Land Act of 1820 (and subsequent land acts) = smaller tracts of land available for cheaper price
- Black Hawk War, 1832 – Black Hawks removed in Illinois
- **Indian Removal Act**, 1830
 - *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, 1831
 - *Worcester v. Georgia*, 1832
 - **"Trail of Tears"**: Choctaw, Creek, Cherokee, Seminole
 - 2nd Seminole War
- **"Manifest Destiny"** (1840s) [**T**OM = **T**exas, **O**regon, **M**exican Cession]
 - Annexation of Texas by President Tyler, 1845
 - **President Polk** seeks:
 - California
 - Oregon
 - Oregon
 - Oregon Trail: Jedediah Smith
 - Willamette Valley

- **Oregon Treaty, 1846:** 49th parallel
- California
 - U.S. desire for a gateway to Asia
 - Slidell's mission to Mexico City
- **Mexican War: 1846-1848**
 - Border dispute: Nueces River vs. Rio Grande River
 - Polk angry that Santa Anna won't sell California
 - Polk asks Congress for declaration of war
 - Zachary Taylor invades northern Mexico; wins Battle of Buena Vista
 - Winfield Scott seizes Vera Cruz, takes Mexico City
 - California taken by Generals Kearney, Fremont and Commodore Sloat
 - **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848:** Mexican Cession, California
- **Gadsden Purchase, 1853** (Southerners want transcontinental railroad in the South)
- **Alaska Purchase Treaty, 1867,** William H. Seward

Expansionism

- Attacks on Indians throughout American history
- "War Hawk" designs on Canada, 1812
- Florida, 1819
- Mexican War, 1846-48
- Clayton Bulwer Treaty, 1850
- Pierce's "Young America" plan: Ostend Manifesto
- Walker Expedition
- Spanish-American War
- Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine

SLAVERY ISSUE

- Cotton gin leads to "King Cotton" in the South
 - 57% of U.S. exports by 1860
 - 4 million slaves by 1860
- Southern society
 - 25% of white southerners owned slaves; 90% of slaveowners owned less than 20 slaves
 - Huge differences in wealth between planters and poor whites
 - Planter aristocrats dominated the South politically and economically
 - Mountain whites did not support slavery
 - About 250,000 free blacks (250k in North as well)
- The Three Souths
 - Border South: DE, KY, MD, MO; slaves = 17% of population
 - Middle South: VA, NC, TN, AK; slaves = 30% of population
 - Lower South: SC, FL, GA, AL, MI, LA, TX; slaves = 47% of population
- **Missouri Compromise of 1820:** "firebell in the night"
 - Tallmadge Amendment, 1819: proposal for gradual emancipation of slavery in Missouri
 - Provisions: Maine (free state), Missouri (slave state), no slavery north of 36-30' line
- Slavery Revolts
 - Denmark Vesey, 1822
 - **Nat Turner**, 1831
- Abolitionism
 - Gradual emancipation? Jefferson: "We have a wolf by the ears"
 - American Colonization Society
 - **William Lloyd Garrison**, *The Liberator*, 1831
 - American Anti-Slavery Society
 - Theodore Weld: *American Slavery As it Is*
 - **Wendell Phillips** -- "Abolitionism's Golden Trumpet"
 - Angelina and Sarah Grimke
 - Arthur and Lewis Tappan -- financed abolitionists
 - Elijah Lovejoy
 - African American abolitionists
 - David Walker: *Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World*, 1829 – violence to achieve emancipation.
 - Sojourner Truth
 - Martin Delaney: back-to-Africa movement
 - **Frederick Douglas**: political means rather than radical means
 - *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe

- **Hinton Helper**: *The Impending Crisis of the South* (economic reasons; not moral reasons)
- **Underground Railroad: Harriet Tubman**
 - "Personal liberty laws" in Northern states: refused to help federal officials capture fugitive slaves.
 - *Prigg vs. Pennsylvania*, 1842: Court ruled states could not harbor fugitive slaves
- Abolitionists ultimately successful
 - Confiscation Acts, 1862; Emancipation Proclamation; 13th Amendment
- Pro-slavery apologists: **George Fitzhugh**
- Gag Rule, 1836 (eventually removed in 1844)
- Banning of abolitionist literature in Southern mails (begins in 1830s)
- **Wilmot Proviso**, 1848
- Free Soil Party
- **Compromise of 1850** (PopFACT)
 - **Fugitive Slave Law**; *Ableman vs. Booth*, 1859
- Expansionism under President Pierce spurred by desire for new slave territories
 - Ostend Manifesto: Southerners desire Cuba
 - Walker Expedition (1855-57): American group briefly took over Nicaragua
- **Kansas-Nebraska Act**, 1854
 - Birth of the Republican Party
- "Bleeding Kansas"
- Brooks-Sumner Affair, 1856
- **Dred Scott case, 1857**
- Lincoln-Douglas debates, 1858
- **John Brown** attacks Harper's Ferry, 1859
- **Election of 1860**
- Crittenden Amendment
- South Carolina ordinance of secession

Sectionalism and Causes of Civil War

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

Major Battles of the Civil War:

Anaconda Plan: Union blockade of South

1st Bull Run (1861)—1st land battle of Civil War
 Shiloh—1st extremely bloody battle of the war (TN); Grant wins
 Peninsula Campaign (1862): McClellan fails to take Richmond; Lee becomes commander
 Antietam (1862): Lee fails to successfully invade Maryland; Lincoln issues Emancipation Proclamation
 Gettysburg (1863): Military turning point of the war; Confederates never fully recover
 Vicksburg (1863): Union gains control of Mississippi River
 Grant's Wilderness campaign and drive into Richmond: 1864-65
 Appomattox Court House: Lee surrenders to Grant

Diplomacy during Civil War

- Secretary of State William H. Seward
- **Trent Affair, 1862** –U.S. arrested two Confederate diplomats on a British ship.
- **Alabama issue and Laird Rams**—U.S. demanded British cooperation in not helping Rebs.
 - **Charles Francis Adams**—U.S. ambassador to Britain who helped keep her neutral.
- **Ultimatum to French in Mexico**, Maximilian—French forces left Mexico in 1867
- **Purchase of Alaska, 1867** (“Seward’s Folly”)

Impact of the Civil War on American Society:

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

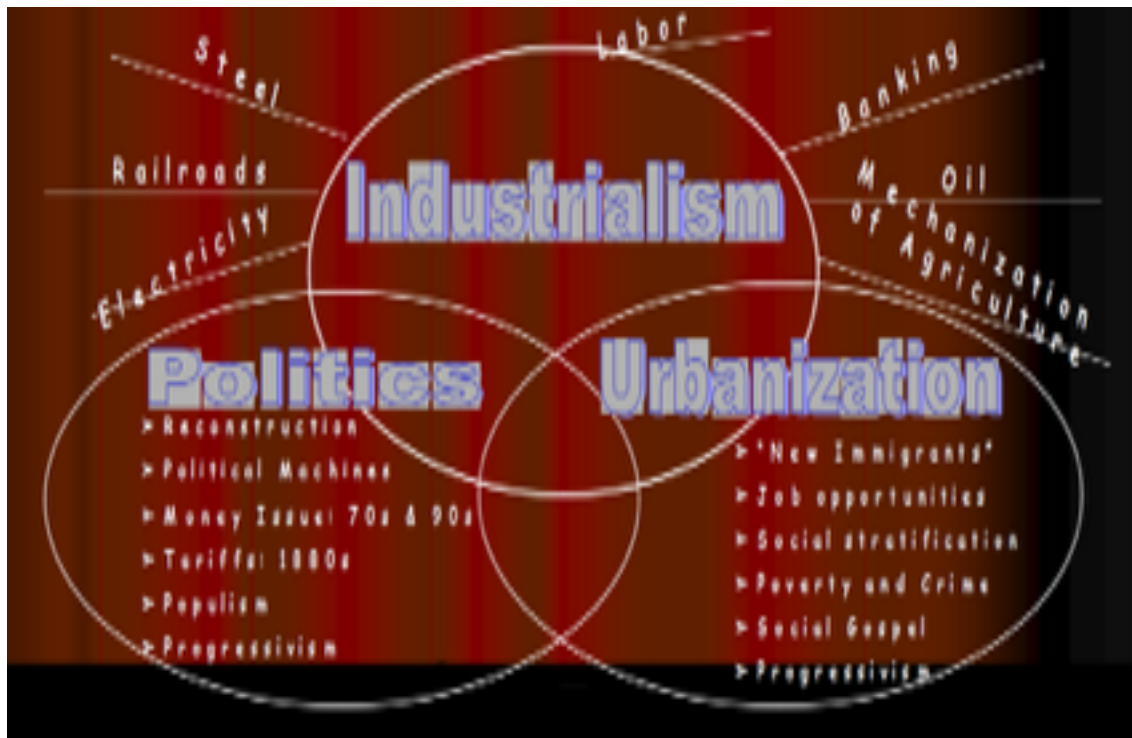
Republican Agenda during the Civil War

A	Abolitionism
P	Pacific Railway Act
H istory	Homestead Act
M akes	Morrill Tariff
M e	Morrill Land Grant Act
N auseous	National Banking Act

African Americans: Civil War to 1900

- Reconstruction (1865-1877): 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments
- KKK terrorism
- disenfranchisement: poll taxes, literacy tests, “grandfather clauses”
- “Jim Crow”—segregation in public facilities (especially in 1890s)
- lynchings in 1890s
- Booker T. Washington (“accommodation”) vs. W. E. B. Du Bois (immediate equality – Niagara Movement)

THE GILDED AGE



Contrasts in America 1875-1925

Struggle characterized by democracy and equity vs. hierarchy and order

In times of labor upheaval, “Americaness” determined by class (middle & upper classes)

In times of war, “Americaness” determined by WASP loyalties.

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

Urbanization – “New Immigrants” from southern and eastern Europe

Reaction of 1) political machines 2) Social Gospel and Settlement House movement 3) nativists

Corruption in politics (“Gilded Age”); machine politics; Boss Tweed—Tammany Hall, Grant’s presidency

Social Darwinism (“survival of the fittest”)

“Gospel of Wealth”: Andrew Carnegie

Social Gospel Movement: American Red Cross, Clara Barton; Settlement House Movement

Rise of union movement: Knights of Labor; American Federation of Labor

Increased popularity of socialism

Farmers rise against the perceived abuses of industrialism: Populist movement

Gilded Age Politics

Compromise of 1876 ends Reconstruction

Corruption:

Grant’s presidency: Whiskey Ring, Fiske & Gould corner gold market, Credit Mobilier,

Secretary of War Belknap pocket’s funds illegally

Machine politics: Boss Tweed – Tammany Hall; “graft”

Reformers: Liberal Republican Party (1872), Thomas Nast

Major issues:

1870s: money issue (“Crime of 1783”); Greenback Labor Party, 1878

1880s: Tariff issue – major issue separating two parties (Cleveland tries to lower tariff in 1887 and it costs him the presidency in 1888)

1890s: money issue – silver vs. gold; Populist Party in 1892; William Jennings Bryan in 1896

Depressions: Panic of 1873; Panic of 1893

Industrialization

By 1890s, U.S. is most powerful economy in the world

2nd Industrialization characterized by: railroads, oil, steel, electricity, and banking (ROSE)

Railroad industry stimulates other industries: steel, coal, oil, finance, etc.

Transcontinental Railroad: Central Pacific and Union Pacific

Cornelius Vanderbilt

Creation of Trusts:

John D. Rockefeller: horizontal integration in petroleum industry

Andrew Carnegie: vertical integration in the steel industry

J. P. Morgan: interlocking directorates

Philip Armour in meat industry

Duke family in tobacco industry

Gospel of Wealth: Carnegie

Herbert Spencer: Social Darwinism: "Survival of the Fittest"

Charles Graham Sumner

Rev. Russell Conwell, *Acres of Diamonds*:

Myth of the self-made man (most people did not rise from rags to riches)

Horatio Alger: children's stories often preached "rags to riches."

Government Regulation

Wabash case 1886: states cannot regulate interstate commerce, only Congress can

Interstate Commerce Act (1887): sought to regulate interstate commerce (but lacked teeth)

Sherman Antitrust Act (1890): sought to prevent consolidation of trusts (too vague and weak)

Corporations used this act to crack down on labor unions who "restrained trade"

Culture in Industrial Age:

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

Unionization

Civil War creates a shortage of workers, increased demand for labor, and a stimulus to increased unionization

National Labor Union, 1866: 1st major labor union in U.S. history (killed by Panic of 1873)

Great Railroad Strike, 1877: President Hayes sends troops to crush the strike

Knights of Labor, Terence Powderly: “One Big Union”; Haymarket Square Bombing (1886)

Cooperative socialist commonwealth

American Federation of Labor (AFL), Samuel Gompers: skilled workers; pro-capitalism

“8 hours for work, 8 hours for rest, 8 hours for what we will”

Homestead Steel Strike, 1890: Pennsylvania sends troops to crush the strike

Pullman Strike, 1894: President Cleveland sends troops to crush the strike

Lochner v. New York, 1905: Court overturned law limiting bakers in New York to 60-hours per week.

Muller v. Oregon, 1908: Court upheld law limiting women to 60 hours per week. Brandeis used

social studies evidence (“Brandeis Brief”) to show adverse impact of long work hours for women

Danbury Hatters case: Court ruled hat union violated Sherman Anti-Trust Act by restraining trade

Clayton Anti-Trust Act, 1913: recognized labor unions’ right to exist (if peaceful)

Increased popularity of socialism among unskilled workers

1912: high point of socialist movement (6% of total vote)

International Workers of the World, “Wobblies”: radical socialist workers who hurt union cause

1919: Seattle General Strike; Boston Police Strike; John L. Lewis’s United Mine Workers (UMW)

– resulted in anti-union sentiment and Palmer Raids,

By early 1920s, the union movement was significantly weakened

Urbanization

Between 1875 and 1920 America changed from a rural nation to an urban one

Urbanization stimulated by large number of industrial jobs (and white collar jobs) available

New occupations for women: clerks, typists, telephone operators

Department stores forced many smaller stores out of business

“New Immigration” contributed dramatically to urbanization

Urban revivalism: Dwight Moody (seeks to restore Protestantism in the face of growing Catholicism and Modernism (belief in reconciling Bible and Darwin)

Social Gospel Movement: led by Walter Rauschenbusch and Washington Gladden

American Red Cross, Clara Barton (Salvation Army)

Settlement House Movement: Jane Addams and Lillian Wald (& Florence Kelley)

skyscrapers: John L. Sullivan; Brooklyn Bridge, John Roebling

Impact of the “New Immigration”

Political machines worked to support and quickly naturalize immigrants to gain loyalty.

Social Gospel: Walter Rauschenbusch, Washington Gladden, Dwight L. Moody, Billy Sunday

Salvation Army, Red Cross (Clara Barton)

Settlement House Movement: Jane Addams; Lillian Wald

Nativists sought to restrict New Immigration:

American Protective Association: anti-Catholic

Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882

20th century: KKK; Immigration Act of 1921, National Origins Act of 1924

Supplied workers to work in factories during the 2nd Industrial Revolution
 Mexican immigration after Mexican Revolution in 1910

The West

Impact of the transcontinental railroad on American society: Indian Wars, westward movement

Indian wars against Plains Indians (e.g. Sioux), Nez Perce and Apache

- Chivington Massacre, Battle of Little Big Horn
- Reservation system
- Helen Hunt Jackson, *A Century of Dishonor*
- Dawes Severalty Act, 1887: assimilation
- Wounded Knee, 1890

1890, Superintendent of the Census declares there is no longer a discernable frontier line

Three western frontiers: stimulated by the transcontinental railroad

- Farming: Homestead Act, land sales from railroads
- Mining: Nevada, Colorado
- Cattle Ranching: “long drive,” cowboys, barbed wire

The farm as a factory: new machinery, tenant farming (sharecropping)

Plight of the farmer leads to increased political activity: Farmers’ Alliances and Populist Party

Farmers gouged by discriminatory railroad practices: long haul, short haul; pools

Sought inflationary measures to lower value of their loans and increase prices for their goods

Farmers become political:

The “Grange”:

- Primary objective was to stimulate minds of farmers by social, educational, and fraternal activities such as picnics, music, and lectures
- Later developed cooperatives for agricultural producers and consumers
- *Munn vs. Illinois* (1877): Supreme Court ruled a “granger law” that private property becomes subject to regulation by gov’t when the property is devoted to the public interest.
- *Wabash case* (1886) effectively overturned *Munn* decision

Greenback Labor Party (1878): Combined inflationary appeal of the earlier Greenbackers with a program for improving conditions for laborers

Farmer’s Alliances: In north and south began organizing in 1880s, increasingly voicing discontent (Three “Alliances”: Northwestern, Southern, & Colored)

- Like Grangers, sponsored social events, active politically, organized cooperatives, sought heavy regulation of railroads and manufacturers.
- Demanded subtreasury plan; when that failed it led to formation of Populist Party

Populist Party (People’s Party)

Important leaders: James B. Weaver, Mary K. Lease, Ignatius Donnelly, “Sockless” Jerry Simpson

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

- **F**ree Silver at 16:1: Does not succeed
- **G**raduated income tax: Becomes realized in the Underwood Tariff Bill of 1913
- **G**ov't ownership of railroads: eventually gov't regulates railroads (Hepburn Act of 1906)
- **I**nitiative, **R**eferendum & **R**ecall: become part of La Follette's "Wisconsin Experiment"
- **S**ubtreasury system realized during Wilson's presidency, 1916
- **P**ostal savings banks: becomes realized in 1915
- Extension of credit to farmers: realized in future gov't programs to loan \$ to farmers.

Election of 1892: Populists gain a million votes for candidate James B. Weaver

Segregation and disenfranchisement of African Americans in the 1890s due to fears by white southern Democrats of African American participation in Populist politics.

Election of 1896: Populists absorbed into Democratic party led by William Jennings Bryan

Democrats want unlimited coinage of silver: Bryan's "Cross of Gold" speech

Republicans seek gold standard (some silver)

Defeat of Democrats spells end of Populist movement and farmer withdrawal from political process

AMERICA AS A WORLD POWER (INCLUDES IMPERIALISM)

Impulses for U.S. imperialism:

- Desire for new markets and raw materials
- "Expand or explode": Fear that the depression of the 1890s showed that America had reached its economic limits and now needed to expand
- Desire to compete with Europe for overseas empires
 - **Alfred Thayer Mahan**: *Influence of Sea Power on History* (1890) – advocated the buildup of a new steel modern navy
 - **Social Darwinism**: belief in "survival of the fittest" and the superiority of American/Anglo-Saxon culture
- Yellow Journalism: propaganda that favored aggressive expansionism
- Desire to enforce the Monroe Doctrine (starting with France leaving Mexico in 1867)

Secretary of State James G. Blaine

"Pan-Americanism"—Opened door for future improved relations with Latin America.

Samoan Crisis, 1889—U.S. and Germany quarreled over territory; U.S. gained Pago Pago.

Venezuela Boundary Dispute, 1895-96—U.S. demanded Britain accept new border or face war.

-- Boost to Monroe Doctrine

Hawaii, Queen Lilioukalani—Overthrown by white planters; Cleveland refused to annex Hawaii.

Spanish American War, 1898 ("Splendid Little War"): US gets Hawaii, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Guam

"Yellow Journalism": Hearst & Pulitzer fuel public anger toward Spain

Sinking of the *Maine*

Teller Amendment, 1898: U.S. will guarantee Cuban independence once the war is over.

Platt Amendment, 1902: Guaranteed Cuba would be dominated by U.S. Philippine insurrection after the war, Emilio Aguinaldo

Anti-Imperialist League: opposed conquest of the Philippines

Notables included Mark Twain and William James

Argued that U.S. imperialism compromised America's moral standing in the world

Open Door Policy (1899): Sought to give U.S. and other western countries access to China.

Secretary of State John Hay (McKinley)

Boxer Rebellion, 1900: U.S. helped defeat Chinese anti-foreigner "Boxers."

Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine ("Big Stick Policy")

- **Venezuela Crisis, 1902**—TR issued Corollary & U.S. became "Policeman" of Western Hemisphere; aimed to keep Europeans out of Latin America.
- Caribbean: U.S. troops sent to Dominican Republic (1905) and Cuba (1906)

Panama

- **Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, 1901**—Britain agreed to let U.S. fortify isthmian canal; reversed Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850.
- **Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty, 1903**—U.S. gained right from Panama to build canal.
- **"Gunboat Diplomacy"**—U.S. tore Panama away from Colombia to build canal; U.S. then dominated Panama.

Treaty of Portsmouth (1905) ends Russo-Japanese War; TR gets Nobel Prize (1906)

"Dollar Diplomacy": President Taft

- Support U.S. foreign policy w/ U.S. \$; U.S. gov't supports U.S. investors through foreign policy.
- Under Taft, U.S. troops sent to Cuba, Honduras, Dominican Republic and Nicaragua (1912)

Wilson: "Moral Diplomacy"

- U.S. troops sent to Haiti in 1915—Despite Wilson's anti-imperialism rhetoric
- Jones Act of 1916—Philippines became a U.S. territory; step toward independence in future
- Jones Act of 1917—Puerto Ricans became citizens
- **U.S. intervention in Mexico:** Vera Cruz, Huerta, Pancho Villa

Relations with Japan

"Gentleman's Agreement"—S.F. School Board agrees to teach Japanese children; Japan agrees to reduce Japanese immigration to U.S.

"Great White Fleet", 1907

Root-Takahira Agreement (1908)—U.S. & Japan agreed to uphold Open Door in China

Lansing Ishii Agreement (1917)—U.S. & Japan again reiterated Open Door; aimed at keeping Germans from dominating region during WWI.

PROGRESSIVE ERA: c. 1889-1920

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

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

Muckrakers after 1900

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

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

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

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

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

Theodore Roosevelt: 3 "Cs" –

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

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

Conservation: : Newlands Reclamation Act, 1902; national parks

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

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

WORLD WAR I

- American neutrality at the beginning of the war
- Causes of American entry into the war:
 - German attacks on neutral or civilian shipping:
 - **Lusitania** (1915) – turns American public opinion firmly against Germany
 - **Sussex pledge** (1916): Germany agrees to halt attacks so long as U.S. convinces Britain to lift its blockade (U.S. is unsuccessful)
 - **Zimmerman Note**, 1917
 - **Unrestricted submarine warfare** (1917): most important reason for U.S. entry into war
- Wilsonian idealism to sell the war
 - Aims: "make the world safe for democracy"; "a war to end all wars"
 - Creel Committee: propaganda organization to sell the war to Americans
- **Fourteen Points**: plan to end WWI – very idealistic and progressive
- Mobilization
 - **War Industries Board**: coordinate use of natural resources with military
 - Conscription:
 - Bond drives
 - **Herbert Hoover's** leadership of the Food Administration and **voluntary compliance**:
- Dissent
 - Many strikes (approximately 6,000) due to high inflation during the war
 - **Espionage Act (1918)** and **Sedition Act** used to crack down on opposition to war
 - IWW "Wobblies" were major target of gov't
 - **Schenck v. U.S** (1919).: upheld Espionage Act
 - WWI represented largest attack on civil liberties in U.S. history
- **Versailles Treaty** (1919) failed to include most of Wilson's 14 Points; Senate doesn't ratify **League of Nations** (Wilson's biggest failure)

WWI's Impact on American Society

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

1920s

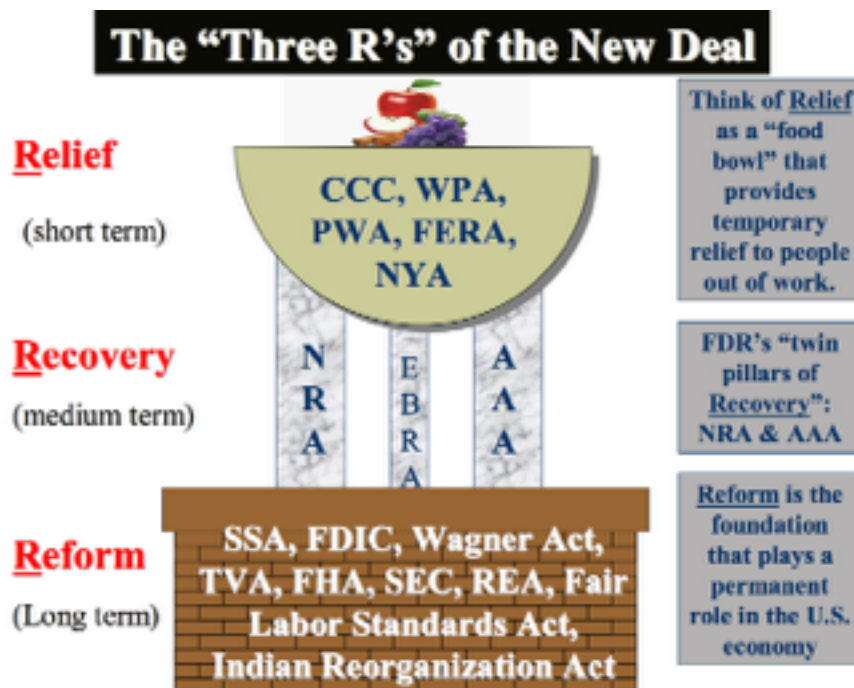
- “Americanism”: White Anglo-Saxon Protestant (WASP) values
 - “Red Scare”: 1919-1920 – Palmer Raids against Russians and suspected communists
 - Strong anti-union sentiment
 - Anti-immigration/anti-foreignism
 - Immigration Act of 1921: Reduces E. European immigration
 - National Origins Act of 1924: Significantly reduces E. European immigration; bans Asians
 - Sacco and Vanzetti
 - KKK
 - Anti-modernism
 - Creationism vs. evolution (Scopes Trial)
 - Popular evangelism: Billy Sunday, Aimee Semple McPherson
 - Prohibition (anti-wet)
- “Roaring 20s” Economic Boom
 - Business seen almost like a religion (Bruce Barton: *The Man Nobody Knows*)
 - Henry Ford: assembly line (adopts ideas of Fredrick W. Taylor)
 - Buying on credit
 - Chain stores
 - New industries: movies, radio, automobile, airplane, synthetics, electric appliances, sports

- White collar jobs: sales, advertising, management
- “Welfare Capitalism”: If businesses take better care of their workers, unions will no longer be necessary
- Sexual revolution
 - Sigmund Freud
 - Alice Paul, ERA
 - Margaret Sanger: birth control
 - Flappers
 - Women in speakeasies
 - Increase of women in workplace
 - Liberalized divorce laws for women
- Culture
 - The “Jazz Age”: Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington
 - Harlem Renaissance: Langston Hughes, Claude McKay, Marcus Garvey
 - “Lost Generation”: criticized materialism of 1920s – F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, H. L., Mencken, Sinclair Lewis, William Faulkner, Gertrude Stein
 - Icons: Charles Lindbergh, Babe Ruth
- Conservative politics under Harding, Coolidge and Hoover: 1920-1932
 - Harding’s conservative agenda (continued by Coolidge)
 - Belief that purpose of gov’t is to make business more profitable
 - Conservative “Old Guard” idea of laissez faire
 - Tax cuts for wealthy, “trickle down” theory (Andrew Mellon)
 - Anti-trust laws not enforced
 - Prominent businessmen occupy top cabinet positions
 - Federal gov’t not responsible for helping ordinary citizens (state and local gov’t responsibility)
 - Rejected programs to help farmers
 - Rejected public control of electricity (Muscle Shoals)
 - Exception: Hoover was a progressive; head of Dept. of Commerce
 - Harding scandals: Teapot Dome, etc.

The Great Depression

- Long-term causes
 - Weak industries: farming, railroads, cotton
 - Overproduction/underconsumption
 - Unstable banking system
 - Uneven distribution of income
 - Weak international economy: high tariffs, debt problems from WWI
- Short-term cause (?): **Stock Market Crash of 1929**
- Results
 - 25% unemployment (33% including farmers); as high as 50% in Chicago
 - Blacks, blue collar workers most affected
 - “Hoovervilles”, hoboes, families broke up; marriages were delayed

- 25% of banks failed
- Thousands of businesses failed
- 25% of farms went under
 - **“Dust Bowl”** esp. in Oklahoma and Arkansas
- Hoover’s response
 - Agriculture Marketing Act, 1929
 - Volunteerism and charity
 - **Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)**
 - Moratorium on international debts, 1931



- **New Deal: “3 R’s” – Relief, Recovery and Reform**
 - Franklin Roosevelt and the “brain trust” (incl. Eleanor Roosevelt)
 - New Democratic coalition: working class, blacks, intellectuals
 - End to prohibition
 - First New Deal (1933-35): more aimed at relief and recovery
 - Second New Deal (1935-38): aimed at reform
 - **Relief:** FERA, CCC, PWA, WPA, NYA
 - **Recovery:** NRA, AAA, Emergency Banking Relief Act; end of Gold Standard
 - **Reform:** TVA, Social Security, Wagner Act, FHA, FDIC, Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Rural Electrification Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, welfare: Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)
 - Challenges to New Deal
 - American Liberty League (conservatives)
 - Father Charles Coughlin

- Huey Long (socialist ideas; “Share Our Wealth”)
- Dr. Francis Townsend (old age pension plan)
- *Schechter vs. U.S.* (kills NRA)
- *Butler vs. U.S.* (kills AAA)
- Roosevelt “court packing” scheme
- Recession of 1937-38: results in permanent Keynesian deficit spending
- End of New Deal: larger numbers of Republicans in Congress + conservative southern Democrats oppose any more New Deal Programs
- New Deal evaluated
 - WWII ended the depression: 16% unemployment was the best New Deal did
 - New Deal reforms significantly increased the role of the federal gov’t in the economy and in society

New Deal Reforms: Gov’t now permanently more involved in the economy; preserved capitalism

FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation), 1933: federal gov’t insured bank deposits

Securities and Exchange Commission: monitored the stock market for illegal activities

Tennessee Valley Authority, 1933: Provided inexpensive electricity to the Tennessee Valley while providing irrigation for farms

Social Security Act, 1935: pensions for retired persons, unemployment insurance

Wagner Act, 1935: collective bargaining for unions

Fair Labor Standards Act: minimum wages, maximum hours, end to child labor

FHA (Federal Housing Authority): provided loans to homeowners

Indian Reorganization Act, 1934: ended Dawes Severalty Act’s allotment policy and returned reservation lands to tribes

1920s Diplomacy

Isolationism vs. internationalism after World War I

Washington Disarmament Conference, 1922

Five Power Treaty: 5-5-3

Four Power Treaty: U.S, Britain, and France would not reinforce Pacific bases

Nine Power Treaty: Respect Open Door in China

Dawes Act, 1924—U.S. loans to Germany are used to repay reparations to Britain & France

Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928—“War is illegal”

Clark Memorandum, 1928—renounces intervention of U.S. in foreign countries; lays foundation for Good Neighbor Policy of the 1930s.

Hoover-Stimson Doctrine, 1932—U.S. would not recognize any territory seized by force; response to Japan’s invasion of Manchuria in 1931.

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

- Isolationism after World War I
 - Americans seek “normalcy” under Harding
 - Refuse to sign Versailles Treaty and join the League of Nations
 - U.S. signs “paper agreements” that look good in theory but do little to ensure peace
 - Washington Disarmament Conference, 1921-22: Five Power Treaty

- Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928
 - Economic isolationism
 - Fordney-McCumber Tariff of 1922
 - Great Depression: Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1930
 - Refuse to forgive European debts (although Dawes Plan does help until 1929)
 - FDR kills London Economic Conference, 1933
- Political isolationism in 1930s
 - Hoover-Stimson Doctrine: Does not recognize Japanese conquest of Manchuria
 - Nye Committee, 1934: calls U.S. arms makers “merchants of death” for WWI
 - Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 (FDR unable to aggressively oppose dictators)
 - Meanwhile: Italy invades Ethiopia, Spanish Civil War, Germany remilitarizes
 - Americans react negatively to FDR’s “Quarantine Speech” of 1937
 - Americans want U.S. out of China after Panay incident
 - U.S. remains neutral after Germany invades Poland in Sept. 1939
 - America First Committee (incl. Charles Lindbergh) urges U.S. neutrality
- **Good Neighbor Policy** (with Latin America) Withdrawal from Nicaragua and Haiti
 - Montevideo Conference: no nation has right to interfere in internal affairs of others
 - Declaration of Lima: Monroe Doctrine is now multilateral
- End of Neutrality
 - FDR’s “Quarantine” Speech, 1937
 - 1939 Neutrality Act: Democracies can buy weapons from U.S. on “cash and carry” basis
 - Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies
 - 1940 (Sept.), Destroyer-Bases Deal
 - “Arsenal of Democracy Speech,” Dec. 1940: U.S. should be “great warehouse” for Allies
 - Four Freedoms Speech: FDR convinces Congress to support Lend Lease, Jan. 1941
 - Lend Lease results in an “unofficial” economic declaration of war against Axis Powers, April 1941
 - Atlantic Charter (in response to German invasion of USSR), Aug. 1941
 - Official neutrality ends when Japan attacks Pearl Harbor
- Major Battles:
 - Midway, 1942
 - “Operation Torch” in North Africa, 1943
 - Stalingrad, 1942-43:
 - D-Day (invasion of Normandy), 1944
 - Battle of the Bulge, 1944
 - Iwo Jima, Okinawa, 1945
 - A-bomb: Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Aug. 1945
- Wartime Diplomacy
 - **Tehran Conference**, 1943—U.S. pledges to open a second front; Stalin pledges to enter war against Japan 3 months after war in Europe is over.
 - **Yalta Conference**, 1945—Stalin pledges free elections in E. Europe; FDR gives major concessions to Stalin in East Asia, agreement for a united nations org., division of Germany

- **Potsdam, Conference, 1945**—Japan is given warning to surrender; Truman decides to use A-bomb; U.S. and USSR disagree on most issues.

Impact of World War II on US society

- **During WWII**
 - Ends the Great Depression (New Deal still had 16% unemployment, even in best of times)
 - Massive mobilization: Selective Service System, OWM, OPA
 - Women join Armed Forces (WACs, WAVES, WAFs) and industry (“Rosie the Riveter”)
 - African Americans: A. Philip Randolph, March on Washington Movement, FEPC
 - Mexican immigration through Bracero Program
 - Japanese Internment
 - Race riots against blacks in northern cities; Zoot Suit Riots in L.A.
 - Union issues: War Labor Board; John L. Lewis; Smith-Connolly Act
 - Movement from the Northeast into the Sunbelt (South and Southwest)
 - 405,000 Americans dead; minimal damage to U.S. property (unlike devastated Europe & Japan)
- **After WWII**
 - U.S. produces ½ of world’s goods; leads to the “Affluent Society”; G.I. Bill of Rights
 - U.S. emerges as leader of the free world and as world’s only atomic power (until 1949)
 - International financial structure: United Nations, IMF, World Bank
 - Smith Act of 1940 (leads to persecution of communists after the war)
 - Union strikes in 1946 leads to Taft-Hartley Act of 1947

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

Bretton Woods Conference, 1944, creation of IMF (International Monetary Fund); international exchange rate for currency pegged to the U.S. dollar

San Francisco Conference, 1945—creation of United Nations Charter

THE COLD WAR: 1945-1975

- Overview
 - U.S. fights in two major wars:
 - Korea (1950-1953): successful containment of communism south of 38th parallel; 54k dead
 - Vietnam (1964-1973): unsuccessful containment of communism in S. Vietnam; 58k dead
 - Two major crisis nearly lead to World War III
 - Berlin Crisis, 1948-49; Berlin Airlift
 - Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962
- To what extent was U.S. successful in containing communism”?

- Europe: successful in preventing Soviets from expanding beyond where it already existed at the end of World War II; NATO vs. Warsaw Pact
- Asia:
 - China: unsuccessful (Mao Zedong wins communist revolution in 1949)
 - Korea: successful containment of communism
 - Taiwan: successful (U.S. demonstrates commitment to prevent Red China invasion)
 - Vietnam: unsuccessful
- Latin America
 - Cuba: unsuccessful (Cuba under Castro becomes strong ally of Soviet Union)
 - Guatemala, 1954: CIA overthrows communist-leaning leader
 - Organization of American States, 1946: anti-communism collective security (success?)
 - Lyndon Johnson invades Dominican Republic, 1965
- Middle East
 - U.S. overthrows Moussadegh in Iran, 1953
 - 1956 Suez crisis: success (U.S. & Soviets work together against Britain, France & Israel)
 - U.S. invades Lebanon, 1958
 - Soviets invade Afghanistan, 1979
- **“Roots of the Cold War”**
 - U.S. had tried to defeat Bolshevik revolution by invading Russia at Archangel in 1918.
 - Communist and democratic/capitalistic ideology non-compatible
 - Failure of Allies to open 2nd front against Germany in 1943 angers Stalin
 - U.S. failure to inform Stalin of A-Bomb until July, 1945 angers Stalin
 - U.S. termination of Lend-Lease to Soviets (while Britain continued to receive aid) angers Stalin
 - Stalin promises free elections for E. Europe at Yalta. 1945
 - Stalin refuses free elections for E. Europe at Potsdam, 1945 (angers Allies)
 - Stalin refuses to give E. Germany back (angers Allies)
 - Churchill’s “Iron Curtain” speech (1946): wake up call to Americans vis-à-vis Soviet threat

Cold War -- Truman

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

T Truman’s	Truman Doctrine, 1947
M uscles	Marshall Plan, 1947-48
B rought	Berlin Crisis, 1948-49

N asty	NATO, 1949,
C hina	China becomes communist, 1949
A cross	A-bomb for Soviets, 1949
K orea	Korean War, 1950-53

Cold War--Eisenhower's policies

- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles: “Massive Retaliation”; brinksmanship
 - Soviet expansion would be met with U.S. nuclear strike on USSR.
- Soviets develop Hydrogen Bomb in 1953 (U.S. in 1952) – End to “massive retaliation?”
 - Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD)
 - Eisenhower’s “New Look Military”
- CIA overthrows Moussadegh in Iran, 1953; returns Shah to power (friendly to U.S.)
- CIA overthrows leftist leader in Guatemala, 1954
- Vietnam
 - “Domino theory”: provides aid to France in Vietnam (later to South Vietnam)
 - Dien Bien Phu, 1954
 - Geneva Conference, 1954: Vietnam temporarily divided into North and South
 - Dulles forms SEATO (South East Asia Treaty Organization); only a few countries join
 - Ho Chi Minh (leader of Vietminh) vs. Ngo Dinh Diem (leader of S. Vietnam)
 - Vietminh in N. Vietnam support Viet Cong in S. Vietnam
- “Peaceful Coexistence” with Soviets (Khrushchev); Geneva Summit, 1955
- U.S. does not intervene during Hungarian uprising, 1956 (end of massive retaliation?)
- Cold War in Middle East
 - U.S intervenes in Suez Crisis, 1956 (along with Soviets)
 - U.S. troops sent to Lebanon, 1958
- *Sputnik*
 - National Education Act (in response to *Sputnik*)
 - Space race begins
 - NASA (in response to *Sputnik*) increased arms race
- U-2 incident: : U.S. spy plane shot down over USSR; Paris Summit breaks down.
- Plans to overthrow Castro

Cold War – Kennedy

- Secretary of State Robert McNamara
- Flexible Response
- Bay of Pigs, 1961—CIA-sponsored invasion by Cuban exiles fails
- Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962—Khrushchev agrees to remove missiles; U.S. agrees not to invade Cuba and to remove its missiles in Turkey.
- Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, 1963
- Kennedy increases military advisors in S. Vietnam: 1961-1963
- Kennedy tacitly approves assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, 1963

Cold War—Johnson: Vietnam War

- **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution**, 1964—Congress allows LBJ to widen the war in Vietnam.
- “Operation Rolling Thunder”
- Escalation under Johnson: 1965-1968; 500,000 men in Vietnam by 1968
- U.S. Army led by William Westmoreland; “body counts”; “search and destroy” missions; napalm
- **Tet Offensive**, 1968: Americans believe war can’t be won (begins the end of U.S. involvement)

Cold War -- Nixon

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

Cold War: 1980s – Reagan (and Bush)

- Reagan begins massive arms build-up
- **Economic sanctions on Poland**, 1981—In response to communist crackdown on Polish Solidarity movement.

- **“Star Wars”, SDI, 1983:** Reagan announced plan to build an anti-missile defense system;
 - Soviets became concerned they could not keep up with the arms race
- **“Evil Empire” speech, 1983:** -- Justified his military build-up as necessary to thwart aggressive Soviets.
- **U.S. aid to Nicaraguan Contras:** Sought to overthrow Sandinistas (communists)
- **U.S. troops sent to Grenada, 1983:** Small Marxist gov’t removed by U.S. forces.
- **Geneva Summit, 1985—**Reagan & Gorbachev meet for first time and lay foundation for future talks.
- **INF Treaty, 1987:** Banned all intermediate-range missiles from Europe.
- **Fall of communism in 1989** in Eastern Europe
- **Fall of Soviet Union, 1991**

1945-1960: Politics, Economics, Society

- Truman’s Domestic Policy
 - Unable to advance further New Deal programs due to conservative coalition in Congress (Republicans and Southern Democrats)
 - Civil Rights
 - *To Secure These Rights*
 - Desegregation of Armed Forces, 1947
 - Election of 1948: Truman (D), Thomas Dewey (R), Strom Thurmond (“Dixiecrats”), Henry Wallace (Progressive)
 - The “Fair Deal”
 - The “Vital Center”
- Eisenhower's "dynamic conservatism"
 - Maintains (but doesn’t expand) New Deal programs: Department of Health and Welfare
 - National Highway Act; St. Lawrence Waterway
 - Seeks to balance the budget
 - “New Look” military – emphasis on nuclear forces; “more bang for your buck”
 - Federal gov’t should not get involved in social issues; states should be responsible

Civil Rights Movement

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

B igoted	Black Power (Malcolm X, Stokely Carmichael, Black Panthers)
F reaks	Forced busing, 1971

- Early 20th Century
 - Booker T. Washington, accommodation – “Atlanta Compromise Speech”, 1886
 - *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 1896
 - W. E. B. Du Bois, Niagara Movement: immediate rights for African Americans
 - Migration northward during and after WWI: Race riots (Red Summer, 1919)
 - NAACP founded in 1908
- African American Civil Rights – 1940s and 1950s
 - A. Philip Randolph during WWII: March on Washington Movement, FEPC
 - Truman: *To Secure These Rights* desegregation of Armed Forces (1948)
 - Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn Dodgers
 - *Brown v. Board of Education*, 1954
 - Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1955-56
 - Martin Luther King, Jr., Southern Christian Leadership Council (SCLC)
 - Little Rock, Arkansas, 1957
 - Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960 (deals with voting rights)
 - Greensboro sit-in, 1960
- African American Civil Rights – 1960s
 - Freedom Riders, CORE (Congress on Racial Equality)
 - James Meredith, Ole’ Miss, 1962
 - University of Alabama, 1962 (George Wallace stands in school house door)
 - Birmingham march, 1963
 - March on Washington, 1963: “I Have a Dream” speech
 - Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - Affirmative Action
 - Malcolm X, Nation of Islam
 - Black Power, Stokely Carmichael
 - 1968 Assassination of MLK
 - Forced busing

AMERICAN SOCIETY: 1945-1970

- **"Affluent Society": 1950-1970**
 - World War II: high employment, savings, moderate increase in standard of living
 - G.I. Bill, 1944: college ed. for veterans; easy loans for homes & businesses
 - National income nearly doubles in 1950s; almost doubles again in 1960s
 - Suburbia (beginning with Levittown)
 - National Highway Act
 - Consumerism: homes, TVs, cars, appliances, vacations, etc.

- High defense spending accounts for 50% of federal budget; stimulates economic growth
- Impact of television on society: advertising, “idealized family,” standardization of culture
- Cult of Domesticity (conformity?)
 - Baby boom
 - Dr. Spock:
 - Middle-class men make enough \$ so women don’t have to work (not true in working class families)
 - Impact of TV, movies, magazines, etc.
- **Labor Unions**
 - Weak in 1920s (during conservative administrations of Harding, Coolidge & Hoover)
 - Numbers decreased due to “Welfare Capitalism” and anti-union sentiment
 - Significant increase in power after Wagner Act of 1935 (National Labor Relations Act)
 - John L. Lewis: strikes during World War II
 - Smith-Connolly Act of 1943
 - Taft-Hartley Act (1947): no more “closed shop”
 - “Right to Work” laws: some states outlawed “union shop”
 - Merger of AFL and CIO in 1955
 - Corruption under Jimmy Hoffa and Teamsters
 - Landrum-Griffin Act: Ike and Congress seek to reduce unions’ political influence
 - Union membership peaks by 1970; steady decline to the present
- **Conformity in 1950s**
 - Cult of Domesticity
 - Patriotism (anti-Communism)/ “Red Scare”/McCarthyism
 - Religious revival (if you don’t go to church, you might be an “atheist commie”)
 - Suburban lifestyle
 - Television: portrayal of “idealized society”
 - Lowest percentage of foreign-born Americans in U.S. history
- Critics of Mainstream society
 - David Reisman
 - John Kenneth Galbreath, *The Affluent Society*
- Challenges to conformity
 - Emerging youth culture: Rock n’ Roll, Elvis; movies – Marlon Brando, James Dean
 - Beat generation: Jack Kerouac, Allen Ginsburg
 - Civil Rights (challenges White-dominated society)
 - Betty Friedan, *The Feminine Mystique*, 1963
- **"Red Scare": 1946-1954**
 - Smith Act, 1940
 - House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)

- Alger Hiss Case; Richard Nixon
 - Truman's Loyalty Program, 1947
 - 1949: China becomes communist; Soviets detonate A-bomb
 - McCarthyism, 1950-1954
 - Rosenbergs, 1950
 - McCarran Act, 1950
 - John Birch Society, 1958; "impeach Earl Warren"
 - Sputnik, 1957
 - Building of bomb shelters in back yards, late 50s-early 60s
- **To what extent was there cultural consensus in the 1950s?**
 - Political: "Vital Center" – belief in 1) economic growth solving all social problems (while maintaining safety net of the New Deal); 2) pluralism – fair competition among competing political and economic interests; 3) anti-communism
 - Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy & Johnson play to the "Vital Center"
 - Why does "Vital Center" shatter in 1968?
 - Economic growth does not mean end to poverty in the inner cities
 - How can there be equal competition if blacks and women are not equal?
 - Blind anti-communist ideology leads to the failure of U.S. in Vietnam
 - Dominance of middle class values in suburbia, TV, movies, etc.
 - Religion: everyone expected to go to church; Eisenhower inserts "under God" in Pledge of Allegiance
 - Family was the center of social life
 - To what extent was there a lack of cultural consensus in the 1950s?
 - Emerging youth culture
 - Not all groups agree with white-dominated middle-class values: blacks, working women, working class
- **How did the Cold War affect America at home?**
 - "Red Scare" – 1947-196?
 - Increased military spending spurs the "Affluent Society"
 - "Vital Center" emerges: anti-communism
 - Korean War makes Truman unpopular; he doesn't run again in 1948
 - Space Race begins after *Sputnik*, 1957
 - Kennedy assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald, who hates Kennedy for his anti-Cuban policies
 - Vietnam tears American society apart: Hawks vs. Doves; youths vs. authority; "Vital Center" shattered; new political backlash of "silent majority" (white middle-class)
 - Counterculture emerges
 - "New Left", women, civil rights advocates oppose the war.
 - Culture war bet. conservatives and liberals begins in 1968; continues to the present.
 - Vietnam destroys Johnson's "Great Society" and eventually destroys his presidency
 - The war helps Nixon get elected and begins a new conservative era in American politics

- The war triggers inflation that plagues the U.S. economy in the 1970s
- **Vietnam at home**
 - Vietnam does not become priority for U.S. public opinion until Gulf of Tonkin Incident, 1964
 - Escalation in 1965 results in the draft
 - The “New Left” led by Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) spur youth public opinion concerning anti-draft and anti-war sentiment.
 - The “Counterculture” emerges, largely inspired by anti-war feelings
 - Burning of draft cards; massive protests at university campuses across the country
 - Hawks (pro-war) vs. Doves (anti-war) in Congress
 - Women, civil rights advocates, and liberals join the anti-war movement
 - Congressional investigation led by Senator Fulbright shows that the gov’t has misled the public concerning the war.
 - Tet Offensive in 1968 results in massive protests at home to end the war
 - Johnson decides not to seek re-election (Vietnam has claimed a presidency!)
 - Riot outside 1968 Democratic Party Convention in Chicago between anti-war protesters & police
 - Nixon wins election in 1968 on platform to bring the war to an end but to have “peace with honor”
 - The “Vital” Center is shattered
 - Republicans control the White House for 20 of the next 24 years.
 - Mylai Massacre (revealed to U.S. public in 1969)
 - Nixon’s “Silent Majority” speech, 1969
 - 1971, Pentagon Papers
 - 26th Amendment, 1971
 - 1972, Nixon thinks anti-war sentiment will cost him election; seeks to discredit Democrats (results in Watergate)
- **1960s Society:** Far less consensus and conformity than 1950s
 - Civil Rights Movement (see above)
 - Impact of Vietnam War (see above)
 - “New Left” – Students for a Democratic Society (SDS); Tom Hayden
 - “Counterculture”: Sex, drugs and Rock n’ Roll (e.g. Bob Dylan, Jimi Hendrix)
 - Women’s Rights
 - Betty Friedan, *The Feminine Mystique*, 1963
 - National Organization for Women (NOW): equal pay; abortion, divorce laws, ERA
 - Cesar Chavez, United Farm Workers
 - American Indian Movement founded, 1968
 - “Long Hot Summers” 1965-1968: inner city riots in black communities
 - Watts Riots, 1965
 - Kerner Commission
 - Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.

- **1960s: Politics**
 - **John F. Kennedy: The New Frontier**
 - Election of 1960: Kennedy vs. Nixon; importance of TV debates
 - JFK, like Truman, is unable to get major initiatives passed due to conservative coalition in Congress
 - Tax cut issued to further stimulate economy
 - Forces steel industry not to raise prices
 - Initially ignores civil rights movement; finally gives support after Birmingham march in 1963
 - Sends Civil Rights Bill to Congress (does not get passed until Johnson is president)
 - Space Race: goal of putting man on the moon (achieved in 1969)
 - **Lyndon B. Johnson: The “Great Society”**
 - Election of 1964: Johnson v. Barry Goldwater
 - “War on Poverty” (influence of Michael Harrington’s *The Other America*)
 - Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - Medicare Act of 1965
 - Head Start; federal funding for troubled schools
 - Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): Robert C. Weaver (1st black cabinet member)
 - Affirmative Action
 - Immigration Act of 1965: end to quota system
 - National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH); National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)
 - Public television (PBS)
 - Selects Thurgood Marshall as first African American to Supreme Court
- Warren Court: (most significant court of the 20th century?) – Chief Justice Earl Warren
 - *Brown v. Board of Education*, 1954
 - *Engle v. Vitale*, 1962: bans mandatory school prayer in public schools
 - *Wesberry v. Sanders*, 1964: “one person; one vote”
 - Rights of the accused
 - *Gideon v. Wainwright*, 1963: right to a lawyer, even if one can’t afford it
 - *Escobedo v. Illinois*, 1964: right to a lawyer from the time of arrest
 - *Miranda v. Arizona*, 1964: rights of defendant must be read at time of arrest

Women’s Issues:

- Colonial Era:
 - 17th-century New England: women tended to arrive with their families; close-knit society
 - 17th-century South: relatively few women early on; most immigrants were white male indentured servants
 - In general, women in the colonial era were seen as morally weaker and more prone to temptation than men; this echoed the status of women in European society

- 18th century:
 - Women played an important role during the American Revolution as they ran the farms and businesses while husbands were fighting; a few even served in the military
 - Abigail Adams admonished her husband, John Adams, to provide increased rights for women after the war
 - However, women did not enjoy increased rights after the revolution
 - *feme covert*: women could not own property in marriage or sue or be sued in court
 - Ideal of “Republican Motherhood” took hold: women now seen as morally superior and should raise virtuous citizens for the republic.
- Antebellum society:
 - Women were legally subject to their husbands
 - Husbands could beat their wives.
 - Feme covert: women could not own property or sue or be sued in court
 - Lack of suffrage
 - Traditional views of women's role: "**Republican Motherhood**"; "**cult of domesticity**": piety, purity and submissiveness; (Catharine Beecher), *Godey's Lady's Book*
- **Women’s Rights movement begins**
 - **Seneca Falls Convention**, 1848
 - **Elizabeth Cady Stanton**
 - **Lucretia Mott**
 - **Susan B. Anthony**
 - Lucy Stone
 - Amelia Bloomer
 - Sarah Grimke
- Women’s rights movement was overshadowed by the slavery issue
- Results
 - Increase in women admitted to colleges
 - Some states began allowing women to own property after marriage (end to *feme covert*)
 - Mississippi was the first state to do so in 1839
- Late 19th century
 - National Women’s Suffrage Association: Stanton and Anthony (no men)
 - American Women’s Suffrage Association: Lucy Stone (allowed men)
 - Merger of two organizations = National American Women’s Suffrage Association
 - Women’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) led by Francis Willard was most important
- 20th century
 - Carrie Chapman Catt’s “Winning Plan”
 - Alice Paul – militant tactics – ERA
 - 19th Amendment (1920) – impact of WWI
 - Margaret Sanger, birth control
 - Betty Friedan: *The Feminine Mystique*, 1963
 - National Organization for Women, 1966
 - Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), failure to ratify

- Title IX
- Increased access to job opportunities and the military
- *Roe v. Wade*, 1973

Changes for women in the work place:

Throughout 19th century and first half of 20th century, work was considered inappropriate for middle-class women.

Exceptions: Women worked in WWI; “Rosie the Riveter” in WWII – 258,000 served in military

After WWII: women expected to go back home – many stayed in the workplace

Reemergence of cult of domesticity in the 1950s—some women began demand for opportunities in the workplace.

Women’s Rights Movement exploded in 1960s: Betty Friedan – *The Feminine Mystique*

ERA passed in early 1970s but not ratified $\frac{3}{4}$ of states by 1982.

Percentage of women in the workplace continues to rise until the present

Sexuality

“Republican Motherhood”

“Cult of Domesticity” or “Cult of True Womanhood”

Comstock Law, 1873 – the “New Morality”

Automobile

1920s --Flappers

1910s & 1920s: Birth control, Margaret Sanger

1960s: the “pill” starts sexual revolution

AIDS in the 1980s and 1990s

Native Americans

“Contact” starting with Columbus revolutionized life for Native Americans

90% died by 1600, mostly due to disease

Some groups were forced into slave labor (Spanish mission system)

Some were sold into slavery (Carolinas)

Summary of relations between Europeans and Indians”

- Spain: Indians in West and Mexico forced into slave labor (Spanish mission system)
 - Encomienda systems
- France: Indians of the eastern woodlands got along well with the French; fur trade and Jesuit missionaries.
- England: British American colonists pushed Indians further and further west; extermination

Colonial Indian wars: Pequot War (1636); King Philip’s War (1675)

Treaty of Grenville (1795) – Indians removed from Ohio Valley

Battle of Tippecanoe (1811) – Shawnee defeated (Tecumseh) and removed from Ohio Valley

Trail of Tears (1830s and 40s): “Five Civilized Tribes” of southeast ultimately forced to relocate to Oklahoma: Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Seminole, (Chickasaw left voluntarily)

Some Oklahoma tribes fought for the Confederacy during Civil War

Transcontinental Railroad ushered in American movement into “Great West” resulting in war with Plains Indians and others (incl Sioux, Apache, Nez Perce)

1890 Census: no longer a discernable frontier line

By 1890 nearly all Native Americans on reservations

Helen Hunt Jackson: *A Century of Dishonor* (1887) stimulated drive to protect Indians but also Christianize and Americanize them

Dawes Severalty Act, 1887: allotment policy for heads of Indian households; destroyed tribal land ownership

Indian Reorganization Act (1934) during New Deal: overturned Dawes Act and restored tribal lands
American Indian Movement (AIM) protested poor reservation conditions for Indians and loss of Indian land in late 1960s and early 1970s

Wounded Knee 1973, Sioux blockaded roads and demanded compensation for lost fishing rights and lost lands; gained some rights as a result

Mexican-American Issues:

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

Immigration:

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

Labor

- *Commonwealth v. Hunt*, 1830
- Workingmen’s parties, 1830s
- National Labor Union, 1866 – William Sylvis
- Great Railroad Strike, 1877
- Knights of Labor, Terence Powderly: “One Big Union”; Haymarket Square Bombing (1886)
- American Federation of Labor (AFL), Samuel Gompers: skilled workers
- Homestead Steel Strike, 1890
- Pullman Strike, 1894
- Clayton Anti-Trust Act, 1913

- John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers (UMW)
- International Workers of the World, “Wobblies”
- 1919: Seattle General Strike, Boston Police Strike
- Wagner Act, National Labor Relations Board: Replaced section 7a of NRA
- Fair Labor Standards Act
- Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), John L. Lewis
- sit-down strikes
- Taft-Hartley Act, 1947
- AFL-CIO unites in 1955
- Jimmy Hoffa, Teamsters
- Landrum-Griffin Act, 1959
- Peak of union membership: 35% by 1970; currently only about 14% (due to shift to service economy)
- Union membership has continued to fall gradually since the 1970s

Economic Issues in U.S. History

Colonial Period:

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

Mercantilism: Navigation Acts

Triangular Trade

Important Positive Economic Events:

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

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

Resulted in regional specialization and a national market economy.

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

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

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

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

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

Boom period 1950-1970: “The Affluent Society”

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

1993-1999?: Strongest economy of the century?

Tariffs:

- 1791** – Hamilton’s financial plan; purpose was revenue raising
- 1816** – first protective tariff in U.S. history
- 1828** – “Tariff of Abominations” – pushed through by Jacksonians to put President J.Q. Adams in a no-win situation.
- 1832 – Although it reduced tariffs, South Carolinians believed it did not go far enough and nullified the tariff.
- 1833** – Settled Nullification Controversy; lowered tariffs 10% over 8 years
- 1846 – Walker Tariff; one of Polk’s four points; lowered tariff
- 1862** – Morrill Tariff; purpose was to raise revenue for the Civil War
Tariff issue became the leading issue separating Democrats and Republicans during the Gilded Age
- 1887—Cleveland came out against a higher tariff and lost the election of 1888.
- 1890 – McKinley Tariff – Republicans gained the highest peacetime tariff in history in return for supporting Sherman Silver Purchase Act; raised rates to 48%.
- 1897 – Dingley Tariff -- Rate raised to 46.5% up from 41.3% since Wilson-Gorman Bill of 1894 (with its income-tax provision) did not raise enough revenue.
- 1909 – Payne-Aldrich Tariff – one of causes of split in Republican party between Taft and TR. Tariffs raised to almost 40%.
- 1913** – Underwood Tariff – One of Wilson’s major accomplishments; besides lowering the tariff, the bill provided for the first federal income tax of the 20th century; the 16th Amendment allowed for an income tax. Income tax replaced tariffs as the largest source of gov’t revenue.
- 1922 – Fordney-McCumber Tariff – increased tariffs from 27% to avg. of 38.5%; reflected conservative politics of the 1920s with a pro-business presidential administration.
- 1930** – Hawley-Smoot Tariff – Congress wanted to protect U.S. industries during the Great Depression but it only resulted in retaliatory measures by 23 other countries and further worsened the economic crisis.

Panics, Depressions, and Recessions

- 1780s – depression resulted from downturn after the Revolution
- 1807-1815 – resulted from Jefferson’s Embargo Act and the subsequent War of 1812.
- Panic of 1819 – major cause was overspeculation on land; resulted in new land legislation.
- Panic of 1837 – resulted largely from Jackson’s killing of the BUS and the demise of “wildcat” banks and state banks.
- Panic of 1857 – Not as bad as Panic of 1837 but probably the worst psychologically in 19th c.
Influx of California gold into economy inflated currency, Crimean War overstimulated growing of grain, speculation in land and railroads backfired.
- Panic of 1873—Caused by overproduction of railroads, mines, factories and farm products; depreciated Greenbacks
- Panic of 1893 – worst depression of the 19th century
- Panic of 1907 – showed the need for more elastic money supply; Federal Reserve Act passed 6 years later.
- Post-WWI recession resulted from inflation and reduced foreign demand for U.S. goods

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

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

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

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

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

Landmark Economic Legislation: (excluding tariffs , see above)

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

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

Northwest Ordinance, 1787—No slavery north of Ohio River; 60,000 people required for statehood

Constitution: Commerce compromise, Congress regulates interstate commerce,

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

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

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

McCullough v. Maryland, 1819: BUS is constitutional

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

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

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

Jackson kills the BUS, “pet bank” scheme

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

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

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

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

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

During Civil War:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***Lochner v. New York*, 1905:** Court ruled the 14th amendment protected individuals against unreasonable and unnecessary interference to their personal liberty. This case expanded the use of “due process,” but sided with the baker by not placing a limit on work hours.

***Muller v. Oregon*, 1908:** Court ruled that an Oregon law limiting women to only 10 hours of labor in factories per day was legal as special legislation for women was needed to preserve their health

***Standard Oil v. U.S.*, 1911:** This case involved whether the Standard Oil trust was a good or bad trust (the *rule of reason* doctrine). The Supreme Court decided that this trust was bad so the Standard Oil Company was dissolved.

Underwood Tariff Bill (1913)—1st federal income tax in U.S. history; (see 16th Amendment)

Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1913)—Labor no longer subject to anti-trust legislation

Federal Reserve Act (1913)—established current national banking system.

Sec. of Treasury Andrew Mellon's “Trickle Down” tax policies during 1920s.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 1832—Set the precedent for relief during the New Deal

New Deal: Relief: FERA, CCC, WPA,

Recovery: NRA, AAA, Emergency Banking Relief Act

Reform: FDIC, TVA, Social Security Act, FHA, Wagner Act (NLRB), Fair Labor Standards Act; U.S. off gold standard (Americans could not cash \$ in for gold)

Lend-Lease Act, 1941: --Provided funds to Allies during WWII to defeat Hitler.

G.I. Bill, 1944—Provided & to veterans for college, technical schools, or capital to start businesses.

Taft-Hartley Act, 1947—Forbade the “closed shop”

Marshall Plan, 1947: Provided billions of \$ to European countries for economic recovery; purpose was to prevent communism from spreading in Europe.

Federal Highway Act, 1956: Established nation's freeway system

Landrum-Griffin Act, 1959: Ike's response to Jimmy Hoffa; clamped down on illegal union financial activities and strong-arm political tactics.

Johnson’s “Great Society”—“War on Poverty”

“Equal Opportunity Act” (Office of Economic Opportunity): Provided funds for impoverished areas.

HUD--Dept. of Housing and Urban Development: Provided & for inner-city development.

Medicare Act: Provided medical care to the elderly if they could not afford to pay.

Head Start: Provided funds for disadvantaged pre-schoolers.

Affirmative Action (executive order): Gave preferences for women and minorities in college admissions and in the workplace.

Nixon takes U.S. off international gold standard: U.S. no longer traded internationally w/ gold.

“Reaganomics” or “Supply Side Economics” or “Trickle Down Economics”

Economic Recovery Tax Act, 1981: Reduced taxes 25% over three years.

Budget Reconciliation Act, 1981: Reduced social spending while increasing defense spending

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

Marbury v. Madison, 1803: judicial review

Fletcher v. Peck, 1810: States could not void contracts

Martin v. Hunter's Lessee, 1816: Supreme Court rejected “compact theory” and state claims that they were equally sovereign with the federal gov't.

Dartmouth College v. Woodward, 1819: Contracts made by private corporations are protected by the Constitution and a state may not alter them.

McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819: States cannot tax the federal gov't; BUS is constitutional

Cohens v. Virginia, 1821: Supreme Court has power to review state decisions and citizens can appeal to the Supreme Court.

Gibbons v. Ogden, 1821 (“Steamboat Case”): Only the federal gov't has the right to regulate interstate commerce.

Cherokee Nation v. Georgia, 1831: Court ruled that while it could not stop Georgia from making Cherokee laws void, the Cherokees were a “domestic nation” and possessed some sovereignty; shattered Cherokee sovereignty regarding its relation with U.S.

Worcester v. Georgia, 1832: Marshall ruled Georgia had no control over the Cherokee Nation and the land holdings, and that Georgia could not relocate the Cherokees.

Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge, 1837: Taney ruled no charter given to a private company had the right to harm the public interest. Rights of a community supersede rights of a private corporation; Jacksonian idea.

Commonwealth v. Hunt, 1842: Supreme Court of Massachusetts ruled trade union organization and striking tactics were legal as long as their methods were honorable and peaceful.

Prigg v. Pennsylvania, 1842: Court ruled return of fugitive slaves was a federal power, thus making unconstitutional Pennsylvania's law prohibiting the capture and return of fugitive slaves.

Dred Scott v. Sandford, 1857: African Americans not citizens; slaves were property and could not be taken away from owners w/o due process of law; Missouri Compromise unconstitutional.

Ableman v. Booth, 1859: Upheld the fugitive slave law included in the Compromise of 1850.

Ex Parte Merryman, 1861: In response to Lincoln's suspension of *habeas corpus*, Taney issued a writ for Merryman's release (he had been arrested in a mob attack on Union soldiers). Lincoln ignored it.

Ex Parte Milligan, 1866: Military tribunals could not try civilians in areas where civil courts were functioning.

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

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

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

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

Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896: “Separate but equal”; Court ruled 14th amendment only ensured political equality and that segregation did not mean inferiority.

Insular Cases, 1901-1904: Court ruled that the Constitution does not follow American conquests but that some rights are fundamental; Congress determines these rights.

Northern Securities Case, 1904: Supreme Court supported President Theodore Roosevelt by ruling

that the Northern Securities Company was a trust because it owned stock in competing railroads, thus violating the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Lochner v. New York, 1905: Court ruled the 14th amendment protected individuals against unreasonable and unnecessary interference to their personal liberty. This case expanded the use of “due process,” but sided with the baker by not placing a limit on work hours.

Muller v. Oregon, 1908: Court ruled that an Oregon law limiting women to only 10 hours of labor in factories per day was legal as special legislation for women was needed to preserve their health; Louis Brandeis became famous for his presentation social science evidence concerning the adverse effects of long hours on women—“Brandeis Brief.”

Standard Oil v. U.S., 1911: This case involved whether the Standard Oil trust was a good or bad trust (the *rule of reason* doctrine). The Supreme Court decided that this trust was bad so the Standard Oil Company was dissolved.

Schenck v. U.S., 1919: the Court ruled First Amendment freedom of speech did not apply in this case because the U.S. was at war; speech posing a “clear and present danger” is illegal. The case did protect all other speech, even that which might be considered offensive to some—“freedom for the thought we hate.”

Schechter Poultry Corp v. U.S., 1935 (“sick chicken” case): Ruled the National Recovery Administration (NRA) unconstitutional because Congress had exceeded its power by granting the Executive Branch too much power to regulate interstate commerce.

U.S. v. Butler, 1936: Court ruled the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) unconstitutional because it invaded state jurisdiction by using federal taxation as a means of regulating production; ruled it unfair to tax one group specifically to favor of another group.

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas, 1954: Ended the “separate but equal” school system in America—“separate is inherently, unequal.” The Court unanimously ruled that schools should be integrated but left lower courts to carry out the decision.

Engel v. Vitale, 1962: Court ruled against mandatory school prayer in public schools.

Baker v. Carr, 1962: Over-represented rural voting districts eliminated; “one person, one vote.”

Gideon v. Wainwright, 1963: Legal counsel must be given to anyone charged with a felony. This decision later extended in 1972 to include anyone charged with a misdemeanor.

Escobedo v. Illinois, 1964: The police must not use extortion or coercion to gain a confession from a suspected criminal. The police must also honor a suspect’s request to have a lawyer present during police interrogations.

Miranda v. Arizona, 1966: A suspected criminal has the right to be read his rights (right to remain silent, the right to an attorney and the right to one telephone call).

Roe v. Wade, 1973: Court ruled that abortion was legal during a woman’s first trimester. States could not infringe on a woman’s right to an abortion.

Bakke v. Board of Regents U.C., 1978: Court upheld minority affirmative action quotas in universities but stated that race alone could not be used as the sole means for college admission; it could, however, be used as a “plus” factor.

IMPORTANT WRITINGS IN U.S. HISTORY

John Winthrop, *Model of Christian Charity*

Benjamin Franklin, *Sir Richard's Almanack*: compendium of best colonial era writings

Thomas Paine, *Common Sense* (1776): convinces Congress to declare independence

Knickerbocker Group: 1820s – James Fenimore Cooper, Longfellow, William Cullen Bryant – use of American themes in literature

Alexis de Toqueville, *Democracy in America* (1835) – French observer travels America and writes of American s' individualism and equality

Henry David Thoreau, *On Civil Disobedience* – people must not obey unjust laws

Ralph Waldo Emerson, *Self-Reliance*: champions the American virtue of individualism

Walt Whitman, *Leaves of Grass* – America's poet writes best poetry of 19th century

William Lloyd Garrison, *The Liberator* (newspaper) – 1st abolitionist newspaper

Harriet Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852) – best selling novel about evils of slavery

Frederick Douglass, *The Autobiography of Frederick Douglass* – details his early life as a slave

Hinton Helper, *The Impending Crisis of the South* (1857): slavery is bad for poor whites in the South

George Fitzhugh, *The Sociology of the South*: defends slavery as preferable to “northern wage slaves”

Helen Hunt Jackson, *Century of Dishonor* (1886) – details plight of Indians in 19th century

Horatio Alger – wrote “rags to riches” stories for children

Andrew Carnegie, “Gospel of Wealth” – wealthy people should give most of their \$ to community

Henry George, *Progress and Poverty* – 100% land tax should be placed on property of wealthy people after a certain value has been exceeded

Ralph Bellamy, *Looking Backwards*

William Randolph Hearst & Joseph Pulitzer – yellow journalists (own newspaper chains)

Booker T. Washington, *Atlanta Compromise*, (1895) – blacks should worry about economic self-sufficiency first before political equality

Muckrakers: progressive writers who do exposés on corruption, poverty, trusts, etc.

Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives* (1890) – progressive photographer/writer details poverty in cities

Lincoln Steffens, *Shame of the Cities* – details municipal corruption of political machines and big business

Ida Tarbell—details ruthless tactics of John D. Rockefeller and Standard Oil

Upton Sinclair, *The Jungle* (1906) – details horrible conditions in Chicago meatpacking plants

D.W. Griffith, *The Birth of a Nation* (1915) – movie that glorifies the KKK during reconstruction

Bruce Barton, *The Man Nobody Knows* (1924) – Jesus was the world's first great advertising man

“The Lost Generation”: F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, e.e. cummings, Sinclair Lewis

“Harlem Renaissance”: Langston Hughes, Claude McKay, Zora Neale Hurston, Countee Cullen

“The Jazz Singer” – first motion picture with sound (“talkie”)

John Steinbeck, *The Grapes of Wrath* – novel about the Joad family (Okies) during the depression.

Dorothea Lange, photographs of the great depression

Michael Harrington, *The Other Side of America* (1962) – details poverty in America and inspires Johnson’s “Great Society”

Rachel Carson, *Silent Spring*, 1962 – seminal work on the environmental movement in America

Betty Friedan, *The Feminine Mystique* (1963) – seminal work of women’s rights movement in 1960s

Martin Luther King, Jr., *Letter From a Birmingham Jail*

IMPORTANT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

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

1980 – Republican Ronald Reagan defeats Jimmy Carter and begins “Reagan Revolution”—a highly conservative agenda

United States History Time Line

- 33,000 BCE First Amerindians arrive in North America
- 1492 Columbus arrives in the New World
- 1494 Treaty of Tordesillas (divides New World between Spain and Portugal)
1517. Reformation in Germany led by Martin Luther; beginning of Protestant Reformation
- 1565 St. Augustine founded by Spain in Northern Florida (oldest city in what became the U.S.)
- 1585 Roanoke colony led by Sir Humphrey Gilbert (disappears)
- 1588 Defeat of Spanish Armada by English Navy; England is now free to colonize North America
1607. Jamestown founded
- 1612 Tobacco made a profitable crop by John Rolfe
- 1619 First group of blacks brought to Virginia
First legislative assembly, the House of Burgesses, meets in Virginia
- 1620 First Pilgrims arrive in Plymouth
- 1629 Great Puritan migration to Massachusetts Bay
1636. Harvard founded
Pequot War
Rhode Island founded by Roger Williams
1639. Fundamental Orders in CT (1st written constitution in American history)
Maryland Act of Toleration
49. English Civil War
- 1643 New England Confederation formed
1648. Cambridge Platform
- 1651 First of Navigation Laws passed
1660. Restoration (Charles II)
- 1662 Half-way Covenant
- 1664 British kick out Dutch from New Netherlands; rename region New York
1675. King Philip’s War
1676. Bacon's Rebellion
- 1681 Pennsylvania founded (“Holy Experiment”)

- 1686 Creation of Dominion of New England
- 1688. “Glorious Revolution” in England
- 1691 Leisler’s Rebellion
- 1692. Salem Witch Trials

18th Century

- 1713. “Salutary Neglect” ushered in by Treaty of Utrecht (War of Spanish Succession)
- 1733 Georgia founded by James Oglethorp
- 1736 Zenger Case
- 1744. Great Awakening
- 1739. Stono Rebellion (slaves)
- 1756-1763 French and Indian War
- 1763 Proclamation of 1763
- 1763 Pontiac's Rebellion
- 1764 Sugar Act, Currency Act, Quartering Act
- 1765 Stamp Act
- 1766 Paxton Boys
- 1766 Declaratory Act
- 1767 Townshend Act, New York Assembly suspended
- 1770 Boston Massacre
- 1771 Carolina Regulator Movement
- 1772 Committees of Correspondence formed
- 1773 Boston Tea Party
- 1774 Coercive Acts (“Intolerable” Acts), First Continental Congress convenes
- 1775. Revolution begins with fighting at Lexington and Concord
Second Continental Congress
- 1776 Declaration of Independence
- 1777 British defeated at Saratoga
- 1778. French join the war against the British (Franco-American Alliance)
- 1781 Battle of Yorktown
Articles of Confederation ratified
- 1783 Treaty of Paris
- 1783-1789 “Critical Period”; Articles of Confederation
- 1785. Land Ordinance
- 1786. Annapolis Convention
- 1787 Northwest Ordinance
- 1787 Shays' Rebellion
Constitutional Convention
- 1788 *Federalist Papers* written
Constitution ratified
- 1789 George Washington inaugurated as President of the United States
French Revolution begins
- 1789-91 Hamilton’s financial plan

- 1793 Washington's Neutrality Proclamation
Citizen Genet
- 1794 Whiskey Rebellion
Indians defeated at Fallen Timbers, sign Treaty of Grenville
- 1795 Jay Treaty, Pinckney Treaty
- 1796 Adams defeats Jefferson in first partisan election in U.S. history
- 1798 Undeclared war with France ("Quasi War")
Alien and Sedition Acts
Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions

19th Century

- 1800. Convention of 1800 (ends Quasi War with France)
Jefferson elected
Gabriel Prosser's slave rebellion

- 1803. Louisiana Purchase
Marbury v. Madison
- 1804. Essex Junto, Hamilton-Burr Duel
- 1806 Burr Conspiracy
- 1807 Embargo Act
- 1808 Slave trade ended
- 1809. Non-intercourse Act
- 1811 Battle of Tippecanoe, Shawnee defeated
- 1812 War with England
- 1814. Treaty of Ghent
- 1815. Federalists lose to James Monroe ending Federalist party
- 1816. Henry Clay's "American System" begins with tariff
- 1817. Rush-Bagot Treaty, limited armaments along Great Lakes
- 1818. Convention of 1818, U.S.-Canadian border established
- 1819. Adams-Onis Treaty (Florida Purchase Treaty)
Panic of 1819
McCullough v. Maryland
- 1820 Missouri Compromise
- 1820s First labor unions formed
- 1823. Monroe Doctrine
- 1824. J.Q. Adams defeats Jackson ("Corrupt Bargain")
Gibbons v. Ogden
- 1825. Erie Canal completed
- 1828 Andrew Jackson elected
- 1830s Railroad era begins
- 1831 Nat Turner's rebellion
Liberator founded by William Lloyd Garrison

- 1832. Nullification crisis
 - BUS veto
- 1834 Whig party formed
- 1835. Texas Revolution, Republic of Texas established
- 1830s “Trail of Tears
- 1837 *Charles River Bridge* case
 - Panic of 1837
- 1840s Manifest Destiny
 - Telegraph and railroads create a communications revolution
- 1846 Mexican War begins
- 1848. Treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo
 - Wilmot Proviso
- 1849 Gold discovered in California
- 1850. Compromise of 1850
 - Clayton-Bulwer Treaty
- 1852 *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, Harriet Beecher Stowe
- 1853. Gadsden Purchase
 - Commodore Matthew Perry forces Japan to open commerce

- 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - Republican Party formed
 - Ostend Manifesto
- 1856 “Bloody Kansas”
 - Senator Sumner attacked in the Senate
- 1857 *Dred Scott* case
- 1858 Lincoln-Douglas Debates
- 1859 John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry
- 1860 Democratic Party splits apart
 - Abraham Lincoln elected 16th President of the United States
 - Lower South secedes
- 1861 Civil War begins at Ft. Sumter
- 1862 Battle of Antietam
 - Morrill Tariff, Homestead Act, National Banking Act, Pacific Railway Act
 - Emancipation Proclamation issued (effective January 1, 1863)
- 1863 Battle of Gettysburg; Vicksburg
- 1864 Grant's wilderness campaign
 - Sherman takes Atlanta and begins “March to the Sea”
- 1865. Lee surrenders at Appomattox Court House
 - Lincoln assassinated
 - Thirteenth Amendment abolishes slavery
 - KKK formed in Tennessee
- 1867 Congress launches Radical Reconstruction
 - Alaska purchased

- 1868 Fourteenth Amendment guarantees Civil Rights
Johnson impeached
- 1870 Fifteenth Amendment forbids denial of vote on racial grounds
- 1870s Terrorism against blacks in South, flourishing of Darwinism and ideas of racial inferiority
- 1873 Panic of 1873
- 1876 End of Reconstruction
Battle of Little Big Horn
- 1877. *Munn v. Illinois*: Court rules states may regulate warehouse rates
- 1878. Greenback Labor Party
- 1879 Standard Oil Trust formed
- 1880s Big Business emerge
- 1880-1920 Fifteen million "new" immigrants
- 1883 Pendleton Civil Service Act
- 1886 Haymarket Square bombing
- 1887 Interstate Commerce Commission
Dawes Severalty Act
- 1890 Sherman Anti-Trust Act
Massacre at Wounded Knee
Sherman Silver Purchase Act
End of the Frontier
Homestead Steel strike
- 1892 Populist movement
- 1893 Panic of 1893
Repeal of Sherman Silver Purchase Act
- 1894 Pullman strike
- 1895. *Pollock v Farmers*: Court strikes down income tax
Morgan bond transaction
- 1896 McKinley defeats Bryan
- 1898 Spanish American War
- 1899. Peace with Spain, U. S. receives Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico
Open Door Note

20th Century

- 1901 McKinley assassinated; Theodore Roosevelt becomes President
- 1902. Northern Securities Co. prosecuted
Anthracite Coal strike
- 1904 Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine (begins over Dominican Republic)
- 1914. Panama Canal built
- 1905 *Lochner v. U.S.*
- 1906. Hepburn Act, Pure Food and Drug Act, Meat Inspection Act
- 1907. Panic of 1907
- 1908. San Francisco School Board Incident

- Muller v. Oregon
- 1912 Election of Woodrow Wilson; defeats Taft and Roosevelt's "Bull Moose" party
- 1913 Sixteen Amendment authorizing income tax ratified
Seventeenth Amendment providing for direct elections of Senators ratified
Underwood Tariff Bill (lowers tariff; establishes income tax)
Federal Reserve System begun
Wilson broadens segregation in civil service
- 1914 World War 1 begins
U. S. troops occupy Vera Cruz
Clayton Antitrust Act
Federal Trade Commission created
- 1915 U. S. troops sent to Haiti
Lusitania sunk
KKK revived by *Birth of a Nation*
- 1916 Germany issues Sussex pledge
- 1917 Russian Revolution
U. S. enters WWI in light of unrestricted submarine warfare by Germany
- 1918 WWI ends
Schenck v. U.S.
- 1919 Treaty of Versailles
Eighteenth Amendment prohibits alcoholic beverages
"Red Scare" and "Red Summer"
1920. Nineteenth Amendment gives women the right to vote
Harding wins election; vows "normalcy"
First radio station KDKA in Pittsburgh
1921. Washington Naval Conference
1922. Sacco and Vanzetti convicted (executed in 1927)
1924. Dawes Plan
Scopes trial
National Origins Act
- 1927 Lindbergh crosses the Atlantic
- 1929 Stock market crashes
- 1932 Franklin Roosevelt elected
- 1933 Bank holiday, "Hundred Days": NRA, AAA, FDIC, TVA, FERA, CCC
Twenty-first Amendment repeals prohibition
Hitler comes to power in Germany
- 1934 Gold standard terminated
SEC
- 1935 Social Security Act, WPA, NLRA (Wagner Act)
CIO formed
U. S. Begins neutrality legislation
Butler v. U.S.; *Schechter v. U.S.*
- 1936 FDR re-elected

- 1937 FDR attempts to pack Supreme Court
Japan invades China; FDR's "Quarantine" speech
- 1938 United States Housing Authority
Fair Labor Standards Act (end of New Deal)
Hitler takes Austria, Munich Agreement
- 1939 World War II begins
- 1940 Roosevelt makes destroyers-for-bases deal with the British
Fall of France
First peacetime draft
- 1941 "Four Freedoms" speech
Lend-Lease, Battle of Britain, Hitler attacks USSR
Atlantic Charter
Japan attacks Pearl Harbor
- 1942 U. S. interns Japanese
U. S. halts Japanese at Coral Sea and Midway
- 1943 North Africa campaign (El Alamein); invasion of Italy
Battle of Stalingrad
A. Philip Randolph, March on Washington Movement
- 1944 D-Day: France invaded
- 1945 Yalta Conference
FDR dies
Germany surrenders
Potsdam Conference
Atom bombs end WWII
San Francisco Conference, United Nations
Bretton Woods Conference: International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank
- 1946. "Iron Curtain" speech
Nuremberg Trials
- 1947 Truman Doctrine
Marshall Plan
Containment
Taft-Hartley Act
Truman desegregates the armed forces
- 1948-1949 Berlin Airlift
- 1949 Communist revolution in China (Mao Zedong)
NATO
Soviet Union explodes Atomic Bomb
- 1950 Korean War begins
McCarthy witch hunts begin
- 1951 Twenty-second Amendment limits the President to two terms
- 1952. Dwight Eisenhower elected President
U.S. detonates Hydrogen bomb

- 1953 CIA overthrows Iranian leader and replaces him with the Shah
Industries agree on guaranteed annual wage
Stalin dies; Khrushchev wins power struggle and seeks “peaceful coexistence”
Soviets detonate Hydrogen bomb
1954. *Brown v. Board of Education*
Dien Bien Phu; Vietnam divided
1955. Montgomery Bus Boycott, emergence of Martin Luther King, Jr.
1956. Hungarian uprising
- 1957 Little Rock crisis
Sputnik
Eisenhower Doctrine
Little rock Crisis
Civil Rights Act
- 1958 NASA
U.S. occupies Lebanon
- 1960 U-2 shot down over Russia
John F. Kennedy elected President
Greensboro sit-in
- 1961 Freedom rides (Congress of Racial Equality – CORE)
Berlin crisis; Berlin Wall
Peace Corps
Bay of Pigs invasion
- 1962 University of Mississippi integrated (James Meredith)
Cuban Missile Crisis
Rachel Carson, *Silent Spring*
Michael Harrington, *The Other Side of America*
- 1963 March in Birmingham; Civil Rights march on Washington
JFK assassinated
Betty Friedan: *Feminine Mystique*
- 1964 Free speech movement at Berkeley, “New Left”, Students for a Democratic Society
Twenty-fourth Amendment outlaws the poll tax
Civil Rights Act of 1964
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- 1965 The “Great Society”
Voting Rights Act of 1965, March from Selma to Montgomery
Operation Rolling Thunder in Vietnam
Watts riots
Malcolm X assassinated
- 1966 Black Power
NOW formed
- 1967 Detroit Riot (and other cities)

- Peace movement in the U.S. (“doves”)
- 1968. Tet Offensive, Johnson won't seek re-election
Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King murdered
Riot at Democratic National Convention in Chicago
Richard Nixon elected President
Black Panthers led by Stokely Carmichael
- 1969 Vietnamization
First man on the moon
Nixon proposed New Federalism
- 1970 Secret bombing of Cambodia; Cambodian invasion announced
Massacre at Kent State and Jackson State
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established
- 1971 Wage-price controls
My Lai massacre revealed
Pentagon Papers published
- 1972 *détente*: Nixon visits China and Soviet Union, SALT I
Intensive bombing of North Vietnam
Watergate burglary
Nixon re-elected
- 1973. U. S. forces withdraw from Vietnam
Arab oil crisis
Spiro Agnew resigns
Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) passed by Congress
Roe v. Wade
- 1974 Watergate tapes
Nixon resigns, Ford's pardon
Serious inflation and recession
- 1975 Vietnam falls
“stagflation”
Mayaguez incident
Helsinki Conference
- 1976 Jimmy Carter elected President
- 1977 Humanitarian diplomacy
- 1978 Camp David Accords
Panama Canal treaties ratified
Bakke case
- 1979 U. S. recognizes china
American Embassy in Iran occupied
USSR invades Afghanistan
- 1980 U. S. boycotts Olympics, withdraws from SALT II
Reagan elected President

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

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

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

PRESIDENTS STUDY GUIDE

Federalist Era (1789-1801)

1. George Washington (1789-1797)

V.P.- John Adams

Secretary of State- Thomas Jefferson

Secretary of Treasury- Alexander Hamilton

Major Items: Judiciary Act (1789)

Bill of Rights, 1791

Hamilton's Financial Plan: 1) Tariffs

2) Funding at Par

“BE FAT”

3) Excise Taxes (Whisky)

4) Assumption of State Debts

5) National Bank

Whiskey Rebellion (1794)

French Revolution [(citizen genet) (1793)]

Jay Treaty with England (1795)

Battle of Fallen Timbers/Treaty of Greenville (1795)

Pinckney Treaty w/ Spain

Farewell Address (1796)

2. John Adams (1797- 1801)

Federalist

VP - Thomas Jefferson

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

“Quasi-War” (1798-1800)

Alien Act: Sedition Act (1798)

Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions (1798)

Convention of 1800

“Midnight Judges” (1801)

Jeffersonian Democracy

3. Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809)

Republican

V.P.- Aaron Burr

Secretary of State- James Madison

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

Louisiana Purchase (1803)

Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-05)

Impeachment of Samuel Chase

12th Amendment (1804)

Burr Conspiracies, 1804 & 1806

Chesapeake-Leopard Affair, 1807

Embargo Act (1807)

Non- Intercourse Act (1809)

4. James Madison (1809-1817)

Republican

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

"War Hawks" (1811-12)

War of 1812

Hartford Convention (1814)

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

2) 2nd BUS

"BIT"

3) Internal Improvements (Madison

Vetoes internal improvements)

"Era of Good Feelings"

5. James Monroe (1817-1825)

Republican

Secretary of State- John Quincy Adams

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

Martin v. Hunter's Lessee (1816)

McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)

Dartmouth College Case (1819)

Cohens v. Virginia (1821)

Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)

Florida Purchase Treaty/Adams-Onis Treaty (1819)
Missouri Compromise (1820)
Panic of 1819
 Monroe Doctrine, 1823

AGE OF JACKSON: 1828-1848

6. John Quincy Adams (1825-1829)

National Republican

VP- John C. Calhoun

Secretary of State- Henry Clay

Major Items: “Corrupt Bargain”, 1824

New York’s Erie Canal (1825)

Tariff of Abominations (1828)

Calhoun’s Exposition and Protest (1828)

7. Andrew Jackson (1825-1837)

Democrat

VP- John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren

Major Items: “New Democracy”

Cabinet crisis

spoils system

Nullification Controversy of 1832

Jackson kills the Bus, 1832

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

“Trail of Tears”

8. Martin Van Buren (1837-1841)

Democrat

Major Items: Panic of 1837

Caroline incident, 1837

Independent treasury System (1840)

9. William Henry Harrison (1841)

Whig

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

10. John Tyler (1841-1845)

Anti- Jackson Democrat ran as VP on Whig Ticket

Secretary of State- Daniel Webster

Major items: Webster- Ashburton Treaty (1842)

Vetoes Clay's Bill of 3rd B.U.S.

Annexation of Texas (1845)

Manifest Destiny – 1840s

11. James K. Polk (1845- 1849)

Democrat

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

Texas becomes a state (1845)

Oregon Treaty (1846)

Mexican War (1846- 1848)

Guadalupe- Hidalgo Treaty (1848)

COIL = **4 Point Plan: CA, OR, Independent Treasury System, Lower Tariff
Wilmot Proviso**

1850's- Road to Civil War

12. Zachary Taylor (1849-1850)

Whig

VP- Millard Fillmore

Major Items: Blocks Compromise of 1850

13. Millard Filmore (1850-1853)

Whig

Secretary of State- Daniel Webster

Major Items: Compromise of 1850

Clayton Bulwer Treaty (1850)

Uncle Tom's Cabin (1852)

14. Franklin Pierce

Democrat

VP- King

Major Items: Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)

"Bleeding Kansas"

"Young America"

Japan opened to world trade (1853) – Commodore Perry

Ostend Manifesto (1854)- desire for Cuba

Underground Railroad: Harriet Tubman

15. James Buchanan (1857-1861)

Democrat

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

Lincoln- Douglas Debates (1858)

Secession (did nothing to prevent it)

Civil War Era (1861-1865)

16. Abraham Lincoln (1861-1865)

Republican

VP- Andrew Johnson

Major Items: Civil War (1861-1865)Emancipation Acts (1862); **Emancipation Proclamation (1863)**

Homestead Act (1862)

Morill Tariff (1862)

Pacific Railway Act (1863)

National Banking Act (1862)

Morill Land Grant Act: created agricultural colleges

Lincoln's Assassination, John Wilkes Booth**Reconstruction (1865- 1877)/Gilded Age**

17. Andrew Johnson (1865-1869)

Republican

Secretary of State- W.H. Seward

Major Items: **13th Amendment (1865)****14th Amendment (1868)**

Freedman's Bureau

Black Codes

Reconstruction Act (1867)

Impeachment Trial (1868)

KKK

18. Ulysses S. Grant (1869- 1877)

Republican

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

Major items: 1st Transcontinental Railroad (1869)

15th Amendment t (1870)

Panic of 1873

Corruption- Tweed Ring

Credit Moblier

Whiskey Ring

Fiske & Gould attempt to corner gold market

Gilded Age (1865-1900)

19. Rutherford B. Hayes (1877-1881)

Republican

Major Items: Compromise of 1876 – troops withdrawn from South (1877)

Great Railroad Strike, 1877

20. James A. Garfield (1881)

Republican

Half-breeds vs. Stalwarts

Major Items: Garfield's Assassination

21. Chester A. Arthur (1881-1885)

Republican

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

22. Grover Cleveland (1885- 1889)

Democrat

Major Items: Knights of Labor; Haymarket Square Bombing (1886)

Wabash vs. Illinois (1886)

Interstate Commerce Act (1887)

1887 Annual Address: seeks to lower tariff

Dawes Severalty Act, 1887

23. Benjamin Harrison (1889- 1893)

Republican

Major Items: Pan-Americanism, James G. Blaine

Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)

McKinley Tariff (1890)

Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)

Homestead Steel Strike, 1892

Populist Party Platform of 1892 (Omaha Platform)

24. Grover Cleveland (1893- 1897)

Second Administration

Democrat

Major Items: Panic of 1893- Morgan Bank Transaction

Hawaiian Incident (1893)

Venezuelan Boundary Dispute (1895)

Pullman Strike (1894)

Coxey's Army

American Federation of Labor

Wilson-Gorman Tariff

25. William McKinley (1897- 1901)

Election of 1896- Wizard of Oz

Republican

VP- Theodore Roosevelt (in 1901)

Secretary of State- John Hay

Major Items: New Imperialism

Spanish American War (April 1898- Feb. 1899)

Open Door Policy (1899)

Boxer Rebellion (1900)

McKinley's Assassination/ Leon Czolgosz (1901)

PROGRESSIVE ERA (1900-1920)

26. Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909)

Republican

Secretary of State- John Hay, Elihu Root

Major items: Panama Canal (1903- 1914)- "Gunboat Diplomacy"

Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine (1904)

Venezuelan Debt Controversy (1902)

Dominican Republic crisis (1902-05)

Portsmouth Treaty (1905) -- Nobel Peace Prize
 Gentleman's Agreement with Japan (1908)
 Political Reforms of the Roosevelt Era
 Muckrakers
3 C's: Consumer Protection,
 Pure Food and Drug Act, Meat Inspection Act
Control of Corporations
 Anthracite Coal Strike, 1902
 trustbusting: Northern Securities Co. law suit, 1902
 Hepburn Act (1906)
Conservation
 Newlands Reclamation Act, Nat'l Parks

27. William H. Taft (1909-1913)

Republican

Major Items: Paine- Aldrich Tariff (1909)

Pinchot-Ballinger Controversy

Trustbusting- Standard Oil

"Dollar Diplomacy"

Split in Republican Party- Bull Moose Party

28. Woodrow Wilson (1913-1921)

Democrat

Major Items: "New Freedom": anti-triple wall of privilege: Tariffs, Tbanks, Trusts

Underwood Tariff (1913)

Federal Reserve System (1913)

Federal Trade Commission (1914)

Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914)

Troops to Mexico, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Virgin Islands

16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Amendments

WWI

***Lusitania* (May, 1915)**

"Fourteen Points" (Jan., 1917)

Treaty of Versailles (1919-1920)

League of Nations, Lodge Reservations

"Red Scare"

Palmer Raids (1919-1920)

"Red Summer", 1919 – race riots

Roaring Twenties (1920-1929)

Conservative Presidents (1920-1932)

29. Warren G. Harding (1921-1923)

Republican

Major Items: Conservative Agenda

Teapot Dome Scandal

Washington Disarmament Conference (1921- 1922)

Fordney-McCumber Tariff (1922)

“Americanism”- WASP Values

30. Calvin Coolidge (1923-1929)

Republican

Major Items: Continuation of Harding’s conservative policies

National Origins Act (1924)

Scopes “Monkey” Trial (1925)

Sacco Vanzetti Trial

demise of KKK

Dawes Plan (1924)

Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)

Clark Memorandum (1928)

31. Herbert Hoover (1929-1933)

Republican

Major Items: Stock Market Crash (1929)

Great Depression

Agricultural Marketing Act, 1929

Hawley- Smoot Tariff (1930)

Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)

Bonus Army

Hoover-Stimson Doctrine, 1931

The New Deal/WWII (1933-1945)

32. Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933-1945)

Democrat

Eleanor Roosevelt: African- Americans, children, women

Major Items: New Deal: Relief, Recovery, Reform

Isolationism: Neutrality Laws

WWII

Labor- CIO (John L. Lewis)

The Cold War

33. Harry S. Truman (1945-1953)

Democrat

Major Items: WWII Ends- Atomic Bomb

Taft-Hartley Act (1947)

Truman's Loyalty Program

Desegregation of Armed Forces, 1948

Cold War

Truman Doctrine (1947)

Marshall Plan (1947)

Berlin Crisis, 1948-49

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) (1949)

Korean War (1950-1953)

34. Dwight D. Eisenhower (1953- 1961)

Republican

VP- Richard Nixon

Secretary of State- John Foster Dulles

Major Items: Cold War

"Massive Retaliation"

H- Bomb

22nd Amendment

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

Domino theory, Vietnam

"Peaceful Coexistence"

Suez Crisis (1956)

Sputnik (1957)

Eisenhower Doctrine (1958)

U-2 Incident, 1960

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

Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1955-56, Martin Luther King

Crisis in Little Rock, 1957

Greensboro Sit-in, 1960

Affluent Society: Baby Boom, suburbs, consumerism, TV

Federal Highway Act (1955)

Alaska and Hawaii become states (1959)

35. John F. Kennedy (1961-1963)

Democrat

VP- Lyndon B. Johnson

Major Items: “ The New Frontier”

Alliance for Progress

The Peace Corps

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

Nuclear Test- Ban Treaty (1963)

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

36. Lyndon B. Johnson (1963-1969)

Democrat

Major Items: The “Cold War”**Vietnam, escalation****“The Great Society”**- **Anti-poverty Act (1964)**- **Elementary and Secondary Education**- **Medicare**- **Affirmative Action**

Income Tax Cut

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

Thurgood Marshall

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

Détente

37. Richard M. Nixon (1969- 1974)

Republican

VP- Spiro Agnew, Gerald Ford

Major Items: “Imperial Presidency”

Vietnam War, Vietnamization, Cambodia

Landing on the Moon (July, 1969)

Warren Burger- Chief Justice (1969)

Roe v. Wade (1973)

Woodstock (Aug., 1969)

E.P.A. established (1970)

Philadelphia Plan: affirmative action

26th Amendment (1971)

“Silent Majority”

Détente

- **Visit to China (Feb, 1972)**

- **Visit to Russia (May, 1972)**

- Salt I (1972)

Energy Crisis, OPEC

Wounded Knee, SD (1973)

Agnew resigns (1973)

Nixon Resigns (Aug. 9, 1974)- Watergate

38. Gerald Ford (1974- 1977)

Republican

First Appointed President

Major Items: Pardons Nixon

Mayaguez Incident (1975)

Stagflation

Helsinki Conference, 1975

39. Jimmy Carter (1977-1981)

Democrat

Major Items: Panama Canal Treaty signed (Sept, 1977)

“Humanitarian Diplomacy”

Diplomatic relation with communist China; ended recognition of Taiwan

3 Mile Island Incident (PA), 1979

Camp David Accords: Egypt and Israel Peace Treaty

Iran Hostage Crisis (1979)

- **Rescue attempt- 8 killed (April, 1980)**

Soviet invasion of Afghanistan Soviets (1979)

“Stagflation”

Boycott of Olympics in Moscow to protest Afghanistan (1980)

1980s, 1990s

40. Ronald Reagan (1981-1989)

Republican

VP- George Bush

Major Items: “Reaganomics-Supply-Side-Economics”

Massive Military Buildup, “Star Wars” (SDI)

Culture war: “Religious Right”

1500 Marines sent to Beirut (1983); withdrawn 1984

Grenada (Oct, 1983), Nicaragua (1984)

Sandra Day O’ Conner appointed to the Supreme Court (First Woman)

INF Treaty with Soviet Union (Gorbachev)

Iran Contra Hearings: Oliver North (1987)

41. George H. W. Bush (1989-1993)

Republican

VP- Dan Quayle

Major Items: Savings and Loan Scandal (1990)

Fall of Berlin Wall, 1989; Revolutions of 1989 in Europe

Invasion of Panama (1990), Manuel Noriega

Gulf War I: Operation Desert Storm, 1991

Fall of Soviet Union (1991)

Recession 1992-93

42. Bill Clinton (1993-2001)

Democrat

VP- Al Gore

Major Items: NAFTA

Republicans take Congress for 1st time in over 40 years

Welfare Reform

Monica Lewinski Scandal, impeachment

War in Kosovo

43. George W. Bush (2001- 2009)

Republican

VP – Dick Cheney

Major Items: Disputed election of 2000, Florida

Major tax cuts

9/11 terrorist attacks, Osama Bin Laden

War in Afghanistan

Iraq War

Financial Crisis

44. Barack Obama (2009 - present)

Democrat

VP - Joe Biden

Major Items: History is made in November 2008 presidential election
Victory over U.S. Senator John McCain
Broke record of campaign contributions

Test information:**Date:** TBD**Time:** TBD**Test Format:****Multiple Choice**

The first part consists of 80 Multiple Choice Questions covering the whole of US history. You will have 55 minutes to complete the Multiple Choice section. It counts for 50% of your grade.

At the end of Part I your exam booklet will be collected and you will get a brief break.

Essay

Part II begins with a MANDATORY 15-minute Reading Period. During this time, you are to look over the questions and plan your answers.

The first question is the “DBQ.” “DBQ” stands for “Document Based Question.” It is worth 45% of the remaining portion of the exam. The DBQ will cover a topic within a 50-year period of US History. You will be given 6-12 documents to use in your answer. You must also use your existing knowledge of the subject.

The next two essays are called “Free Response Questions.” There will be two pairs of questions—you MUST answer one from each pair. Generally, the first pair covers the period before Reconstruction and the second pair covers the period after Reconstruction. Each question is worth 27.5% of the essay half, for a total of 55%.

What to Bring

- Several sharpened No. 2 pencils (with erasers) for all multiple-choice answer sheets.
- Black or dark-blue ballpoint pens for free-response questions in most exams.
- Your school code.
- A watch (in case your exam room does not have a clock that you can see easily).
- Your social security number for identification purposes. (If you provide it, the number will appear on your AP Grade Reports.)
- A photo I.D. if you do not attend the school where you are taking the exam.

What Not to Bring

- Books, compasses, correction fluid, dictionaries, highlighters, or notes.
- Rulers and straightedges (except as noted above).
- Scratch paper (notes can be made on portions of the exam booklets).
- Typewriting equipment, computers (except as noted for students with disabilities), or calculators

(except as noted above).

- Watches that beep or have an alarm.
- Portable listening or recording devices -- even with headphones -- or photographic equipment.
- beepers, cellular phones, MP3 players, or personal digital assistants (PDAs).
- Clothing (t-shirts, for example) with subject-related information.

Guessing on the Exams

Scores on the multiple-choice sections of the AP Exams are based on the number of questions answered correctly minus a fraction of the number of questions answered incorrectly. No points are awarded or deducted for unanswered questions. For questions with five answer choices, one-fourth of a point is subtracted for every wrong answer. For questions with four answer choices, one-third of a point is deducted for every wrong answer. Thus, random guessing is unlikely to raise or lower your grade. However, if you have SOME knowledge of the question, and can eliminate one or more answer choices, informed guessing from among the remaining choices is usually to your advantage.

Ten Commandments of Good Historical Writing

by Theron F. Schlabach (With apologies to the Author of the original ten)

I. Thou shalt begin with an outline that buildeth thy entire paper around thy central ideas.

An outline built around a THESIS AND SUBTHESES will do the job much better than one that only categorizes information or puts it into chronological order--although topical analysis and narrative also have their uses. In any case, whether you organize by thesis-subthesis, topic, or narrative, your central task is to ask penetrating, interpretive questions of your sources. Therefore structure your outline to let incidental facts recede as supporting evidence, and to emphasize answers to intelligent questions.

Facts and details should always support the main ideas in evident ways.

Do not relegate the real point (or points) of the paper to the conclusion.

II. Thou shalt avoid self-conscious discussion of thy intended purposes, thy strategy, thy sources, and thy research methodology.

Draw your reader's attention to the points you are making, not to yourself and all the misery and sweat of your process of research and writing. Keep the focus on what you have to say, not on the question of how you hope to develop and say it. Do not parade around in your mental underwear. Show only the well-pressed and well-shined final product.

Avoid self-conscious-sounding phrases such as: "now let us turn to"; "I will demonstrate that"; "now we see that"; even "I think that", or (even worse) "I feel that".

Avoid use of first person.

If you must discuss methodology, do it in a preface; discussing sources is fine, but in a bibliographical essay.

Phrases that tell your reader explicitly what you intend to do or to do next, or that tell explicitly where to see emphasis, are crutches. They indicate weaknesses in your paper's implicit development and emphasis.

The above does not mean that you offer the reader no cues and clues. Yes, it is important, in the opening paragraph or two of a paper or a section, to lay out the essential question(s) you will address and often to hint at the answers you may find. But do it artistically, not with a heavy hand.

In the cases of historiographical papers and book reviews you may of course discuss sources. Those cases are exceptions. There may be other exceptions.

III. Thou mayest covet other writers' ideas but thou shalt not steal them.

Document EVERY quotation, paraphrase, or crucial idea that you borrow from a source.

Document those facts which you cannot consider common textbook knowledge--especially those which could be controversial or which are crucial to the development of your argument, analysis, or narrative.

If there get to be too many footnotes, combine some or all that refer to a given paragraph. However, never make one footnote cover material in more than one paragraph. When in doubt, footnote.

IV. Thou shalt strive for clarity above cuteness; thou shalt not use jargon when common language will serve, nor a large word when a small one will serve, nor a foreign term when an English one will serve, nor an abstract term where a vivid one is possible.

Learn first of all to write lean, tough, logical, precise prose. After you have learned that, you may begin to experiment with metaphors, allusions, and fancily turned phrases. But use these only if they add to communication and do not clutter it up.

Never use more words when you can make the point with fewer.

Trying to impress your reader with obscure vocabulary, erudition in foreign or specialized verbiage, and all such pretension, is absolutely out.

Take special care to keep verbs in their active, verb form, rather than changing them into abstract nouns, usually with "tion" endings. ("She helped organize." Not: "She helped in the organization of." "He was one who used Marx's ideas." Not: "He participated in the utilization of the ideas of Marx.")

V. Remember thy paragraph to keep it a significant unity; thou shalt not fragment thy discussion into one short paragraph after another, and neither shalt thou write a paragraph that fails to develop a topical idea.

Think of the paragraph as an instrument to develop an idea. The paragraph should have a recognizable idea, usually as a topic sentence.

Usually, three sentences are minimum for a good paragraph, and most paragraphs should have more. Short paragraphs seldom develop ideas or nuances. They are for people with very short attention spans (which partly explains why journalists use them).

Maximum length for a good paragraph is roughly one typed, double-spaced page, although a paper full of such long paragraphs will be tiring. A good length for most is 1/2 to 3/4 page.

There are times to violate the no-one-or-two-sentence-paragraph rule, especially: to make a succinct statement stand out sharply for emphasis; or, to make a transition to a new section of the paper.

VI. Thou shalt write as if thy reader is intelligent--but totally uninformed on any particular subject: hence, thou shalt identify all persons, organizations, etc., and shalt in every way try to make thy paper a self-sufficient unit.

Here, the chief temptations are: to plunge into a subject without adequately establishing time, place, and context; and, to refer to authors and to obscure historical events as if everyone knew of them. The motive may even be snobbery, showing off one's esoteric knowledge.

So, do not refer to facts in language that implies that the reader is already familiar with them, unless you have first established the facts. To do so may make the reader feel dumb. Often this rule means: using "a" or no article at all instead of using "the" or a possessive pronoun; and, not putting the reference in a subordinate clause.

In the first reference to a person, organization, or whatever, give the complete name (not only initials). Thereafter, unless a long space has elapsed, you may refer to a person only by last name (seldom the familiarity of only the first name). In the case of an organization, after the first reference you may use an acronym (e.g., CIA for Central Intelligence Agency) if you have made the meaning of the acronym clear.

VII. Thou shalt use quotations sparingly and judiciously, only for color and clarity; if thou must quote, quotations should not break the flow of thine own language and logic, and thy text should make clear whom thou art quoting.

Effective quotation is a literary device--not a way to transfer information unprocessed and undigested from your sources to your reader.

Quoting does NOT add authority, unless you have already established that the source carries authority. Even then, paraphrasing may do as well or better. (Often, you should be able to write better than did the original author!)

Usually, for art's sake, do not quote whole sentences. Your language will flow better, without strange sentence structure and abrupt shifts in style, if you quote only short phrases and merge them nicely into your own stream of language.

Indented block quotations are out! If a quotation gets beyond about four lines (heaven forbid!), break it up, paraphrase, do something--but do not make notches at the edge of your paper that signal a coming mass of undigested material.

VIII. Thou shalt not relegate essential information to thy footnotes

Normally, discursive footnotes should be very few. If the information is important enough to print, get it into the text; if not, save the paper.

IX. Thou shalt write consistently in past tense, and in other ways keep thy reader firmly anchored in time.

The "historical present" causes more confusion than it is worth. Sense of time and context is first among the historian's contributions. Writing of past events in the present tense is usually evidence that the author lacked appreciation for historical setting.

Historical essays and book reviews present special problems. But even the author's act of writing a book took place in the past, even if only a year or two ago. Thus, Hofstadter ARGUED, not "argues", in his *Age of Reform*. Hofstadter is now dead, and presumably cannot argue (present tense). Even if he were still living, we do not know that he has not changed his mind; authors do change their minds. On the other hand, the book, if it is the subject of the verb, does always continue to make the same point, so that you do use present tense. Thus, Hofstadter's *Age of Reform* "argues," not "argued".

As you write, frequently intersperse time phrases: "in 1907", "two years later", whatever. If the date is the more important, state the date; if time elapsed is the more important, use a phrase such as "two years later".

Perfect tense is very helpful, indeed often necessary, for keeping the time line clear--especially when you shift or flash forward or backward from some reference point in time. ("In August, 1893 Smith met Jones at the World's Exhibition in Chicago. Three years earlier they had met in London. Now they met as old friends.") Note "had met".

X. Thou shalt not use passive voice.

Passive voice destroys clarity because often it does not make clear who did the acting. ("The order was given.") In such cases, it fails to give complete information. Or even if it does give the information ("The order was given by Lincoln.") it gives it back-end-forward. Why not: "Lincoln gave the order."?

If you write many sentences in passive voice, check whether your language is not generally abstract and colorless. Passive voice almost always goes with a style that lacks vigor and clear, direct statement.

Some people have the notion that passive, colorless writing shows scholarly objectivity. The idea is pure rot.

STRIVE FOR THE FIVE!