

AP US HISTORY

INTENSIVE REVIEW GUIDE



SENECA HIGH SCHOOL
MAY, 2009

Chapter summaries derived from:

John J. Newman and John M. Schmalbach, *United States History: Preparing for the Advanced Placement Exam*, AMSCO Publishing, 2006.

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APUSH REVIEW SHEET #1: ***"Historic" Presidential Elections***

The 2008 presidential election has often been referred to as “historic,” but as we prepare for the AP US History exam, let’s remember some others:

1800

T. Jefferson (R) defeats J. Adams (F)

“Revolution of 1800”

The first peaceful transfer of power in the modern world from one ruling party to another

1820

J. Monroe (R) – Unopposed

Demise of Federalist Party after War of 1812

“Era of Good Feeling”

1824

J.Q. Adams (R) defeats Jackson (R), Clay (R), and Crawford (R)

“Favorite Sons” of the Northeast, West, and South

Jackson loses to Adams in the House of Representatives although he had received more votes than Adams in the election

John C. Calhoun unopposed for VP

“Corrupt Bargain”

1828

Jackson (Democratic Republican) defeats J.Q. Adams (National Republican)

John C. Calhoun re-elected as VP after aligning with the Jacksonians

National Republicans become known as “Whigs,” opposing “King Andrew”

Democratic Republicans shorten their name to “Democrats”

1860

Lincoln (Republican) defeats Breckinridge (Southern Democratic), Bell (Constitutional Union), and Stephen A. Douglas (Northern Democratic)

Civil War... pretty historic

Also the first presidential victory for the Republican Party, which was formed in 1854

1876

Rutherford B. Hayes (R) defeats Samuel J. Tilden (D)

Votes from *Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina* disputed

“Compromise of 1877” ends Reconstruction in the South – Hayes agrees to remove troops for votes

NOTE: This was the same election in which Wade Hampton ran for governor of South Carolina.

1932

FDR (D) defeats Herbert Hoover (R)

Result: The New Deal. Call it what you will.

1948

Harry S Truman (D) defeats Thomas Dewey (R)

***** Third Party: Strom Thurmond (“Dixiecrat”)**

“Segregation: Take One!”

Truman an underdog – outhustles Dewey, who had grown overconfident

Southern Democrats challenged Truman due to his support of civil rights (integrated military)

1964

LBJ (D) defeats Barry Goldwater (R)

Goldwater's conservative wing had taken control of the convention – LBJ's campaign portrayed

Goldwater as an extremist with the “Daisy Ad”

SOUTHERN REALIGNMENT: Aside from his home state of Arizona, *all* of Goldwater's electoral votes came from former Confederate states.

1968

Richard Nixon (R) defeats Hubert Humphrey (D)

***** Third Party: George Wallace (American Independent)**

“Segregation: Take Two!” [Twenty Years Later – Easy to Remember]

SOUTHERN REALIGNMENT (Continued): Of the former Confederate states, five (5) voted for Nixon, five (5) for Wallace, and one (1) for Humphrey. The Democratic Party would no longer be able to take the “Solid South” for granted.

1980

Ronald Reagan (R) defeats Jimmy Carter (D)

This election is the first triumph of the modern conservative movement in a presidential election (Reagan had supported Goldwater in 1964)

APUSH REVIEW SHEET #2: ***Landmark Supreme Court Cases***

Marbury v. Madison **(1803)**

Marbury v. Madison is pretty much the OG of landmark Supreme Court cases. In this decision, Chief Justice John Marshall claimed for the Court the power of *judicial review*.

McCulloch v. Maryland **(1819)**

YES... Congress ***does*** have the power to establish a national bank (necessary and proper, anyone?)

NO... Maryland ***does not*** have the power to tax a branch of the Bank of the United States that is located inside its borders. “The power to tax involves the power to destroy.” Maryland can’t use taxation to undermine the BUS.

Dred Scott v. Sandford **(1857)**

“A case which will live in infamy...” FDR didn’t really say this, but it would be cool if he had. 1) Blacks cannot be citizens of the United States (although some free blacks had exercised rights of citizenship in some states at the time that the Constitution was drafted) and 2) *Congress cannot restrict slavery in the territories*, as to do so would undermine property rights.

This decision was effectively nullified by the **Fourteenth Amendment**.

Plessy v. Ferguson
(1896)

The “separate but equal” decision. The Supreme Court upheld a Louisiana law that required boxcars to be segregated by race. The Court held that states may segregate races as long as the segregated facilities are of equal quality (as if this was ever the case).

Schechter v. United States
(1935)

This case is otherwise known as the “Sick Chicken Case.” The Schechter Bros. Poultry Corp. sued the federal government after FDR’s National Recovery Administration (NRA) made it impossible for the Schechters to do business.

The Court ruled the NRA unconstitutional, as it granted too much power to the executive branch over the economy.

Korematsu v. United States
(1944)

Fred Korematsu challenged the federal government’s power to inter Japanese Americans living on the West Coast during World War II. The Court ruled that Japanese internment was justified by the war effort.

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka
(1954)

Evidently, separate is not equal, after all. The Court overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson* and ruled that the Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas, would have to integrate its schools.

Miranda v. Arizona
(1966)

“You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say can and will be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to an attorney...”

A person accused of a crime has the right to be informed of his or her rights prior to being interrogated by law enforcement.

APUSH REVIEW SHEET #3: ***Immigration and Internal Migrations***

Interesting Nativist Cartoons: <http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/nativism.htm>

	<u>Immigration</u>	<u>Internal Migration</u>
COLONIAL PERIOD		
Pre-1790	Predominantly from the British Isles (England, Scotland, Ulster), with some from Germany Hundreds of thousands of slaves imported from Africa	
ANTEBELLUM PERIOD		
Irish Potato Famine (1845-1849)	Over 700,000 Irish (Catholic) Immigrants spark nativist sentiment	
1849 Gold Rush	The demand for labor led to Chinese immigration	Thousands of U.S. citizens move west
"NEW IMMIGRATION"		
1880-1924	"New" immigrants from <i>eastern</i> and <i>southern</i> Europe (as opposed to "old" immigrants from <i>western</i> Europe) were predominantly Catholic and Jewish. This irked a number of native Protestants.	
1882	The Chinese Exclusion Act forbade further immigration from China and forbade Chinese from being naturalized.	
TWENTIETH CENTURY		
1924	The Immigration Act of 1924 restricted immigration from each foreign country to 2% of the number of persons living in the United States in 1890 (preference for Western Europeans/Protestants)	
1915-1930		The " Great Migration " of African-Americans from the South to other parts of the U.S.

APUSH REVIEW SHEET #4:

Significant Rebellions in U.S. History

Disgruntled White Rebellions	Slave Rebellions
COLONIAL	
Bacon's Rebellion (VA) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bacon%27s_Rebellion	Stono Rebellion (SC) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stono_rebellion
The American Revolution (Started in MA) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_revolution	
EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD	
Shay's Rebellion (MA) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shay%27s_Rebellion	
	Haitian Revolution (Haiti) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haitian_Revolution
Whiskey Rebellion (PA) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whiskey_rebellion	
Hartford Convention (CT) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hartford_convention	
ANTEBELLUM PERIOD	
Nullification Crisis (SC) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nullification_crisis	
	Nat Turner's Rebellion (VA) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nat_Turner%27s_slave_rebellion
	John Brown's Raid (VA) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Brown%27s_Raid
Secession (Started in SC) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confederate_States_of_America	

ADDENDUM:

RIGHTS MOVEMENTS

Antebellum Period

Abolitionism

Late 19th Century

Labor Movement

Populist Movement

20th Century

Women's Suffrage Movement, Civil Rights Movement, Vietnam War Protests, Women's Rights Movement

RECURRING TOPICS:

All of the items below have appeared on multiple released exams.

Proclamation Line of 1763

The Stamp Act

Battle of Saratoga as a *turning point*

The Status of Women in Early National America

“Republican Motherhood”

Hamilton’s Economic Policies

Immigration Patterns and Legislation

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

LBJ’s Great Society/Vietnam War Dilemma

Tet Offensive

Louisiana Purchase

Marbury v. Madison

Republicanism

Missouri Compromise

American Colonization Society

Compromise of 1850

Popular Sovereignty

Percentage of Slaveholders in the antebellum

South

Northern attitudes toward blacks in the
antebellum period

Causes of the Civil War (Northern and Southern
perspectives)

Social Darwinism

Dawes Act

Open Door Policy

Late 19th century: Jacob Riis

Plessy v. Ferguson

Imperialism in the Philippines

Progressive Era Legislation

World War I Propaganda

Treaty of Versailles / Fourteen Points

Woman Suffrage by State

Marcus Garvey ([Back to Africa](#) Movement)

Bonus Army

Great Depression: Hoover vs. FDR

Japanese Internment Camps – WWII

Korematsu v. United States

Brown v. Board

Survey of Indian Policy

Exploration, Discovery, and Settlement, 1492-1700

AMSCO Chapter Summary #1

Student Contributor: Christy W.

- Native Americans small groups max of 300.
 - mainly nomadic others more or less.
- Central/South America Natives
 - Aztecs [Mexico] & Incas [South America]
 - grand and developed complex civilizations.

-Europe

- Renaissance launch rebirth of learning and wanting to explore beyond Europe.

Spain

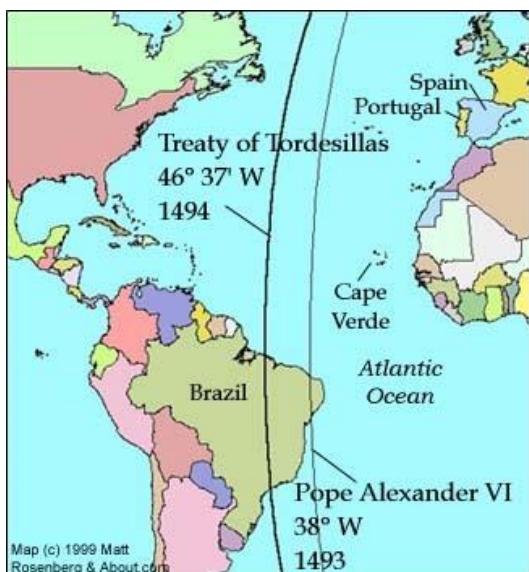
- 1492 Spain united by Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand drive out the Moors and they send



Columbus out for Spain.

- 1493 Pope creates a line between Spain and Portugal's territories. The Spanish had from the line west and Portugal had from the line east.

- 1494 Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas.



France

- Jacques Cartier explored the St. Lawrence River

- 1st settlement in Quebec by Samuel de Champlain "Father of New France."



England

- 1497 John Cabot sent out by Henry VIII founded Newfoundland.

Jamestown

- 1607 first English colony
- Survived by the work of John Rolfe and John Smith through tobacco crops.

Henry VIII

- Brought church and state together under the rule of the king.
- Puritans wanted to purify the church but were so forced to leave.
- Separatist separated and went to the New World.
- 1620 Mayflower Compact; 1621 the "First Thanksgiving."

Great Migration

- Civil war in Massachusetts drove people from Boston to Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Spanish settlements

- Florida: 1565 St. Augustine and oldest city in North America.
- New Mexico: Santa Fe capital of New Mexico in 1609.
- Texas: grew in early 1700's
- California: 1769 San Diego is established; 1776 San Francisco is established

The Thirteen Colonies and the British Empire, 1607-1750

AMSCO Chapter Summary #2

Student Contributor: Christy W.

THREE Types of Colonies:

- ❖ **Corporate Colonies:** (Jamestown) run by joint-stock companies.
- ❖ **Royal Colonies:** (Virginia after 1624,) under the king's authority.
- ❖ **Proprietary Colonies:** (Maryland and Pennsylvania) charters given to men by the king. (Lord Baltimore)

THREE Regions:

- ❖ New England (MA, CT, RI, NH): basically a religious melting pot.
 - RI: Founded by **Roger Williams** after he was expelled from Massachusetts for religious regions. Williams purchased land from the Indians and founded the first **Baptist** church in the colonies.
- ❖ Middle (NY, NJ, DE, PA):
 - NY: Originally New Netherland, renamed New York when conquered by British
 - PA: William Penn, a Quaker, was given a proprietary charter as payment for a debt owed to his father.
- ❖ Southern (MD, VA, NC, SC, GA): agricultural colonies
 - MD: Originally a haven for Catholics
 - VA and MD: “Chesapeake” Colonies (**Chesapeake Bay** region)
 - GA: last, penal colony and a buffer.

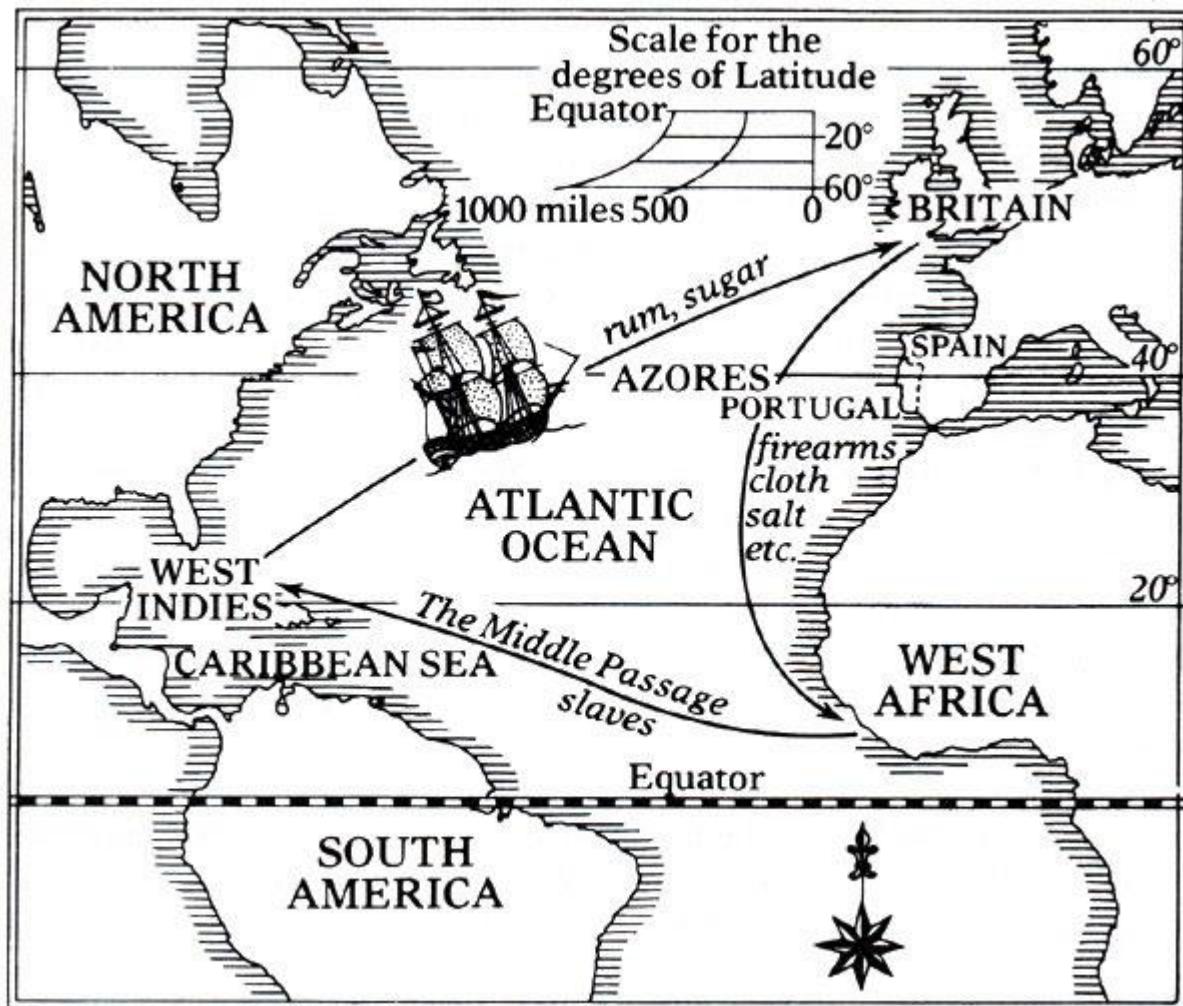
Mercantilism:

Trade, colonies, and gain of wealth for bases for countries military and political strength.

Acts of Trade and Navigation (a.k.a. "Navigation Acts")

1. Trading from colonies to/from by English or colonial ships and crew.
2. All goods to colonies except some perishables could only pass through ports in England.
3. Specified or "enumerated" goods (tobacco) could be exported only to England.

The Triangular Trade

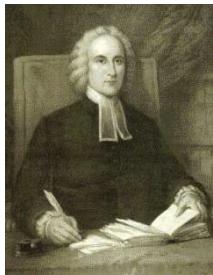


Colonial Society in the Eighteenth Century

AMSCO Chapter Summary #3

Student Contributor: Christy W.

- European immigrants to the Colonies
 - English
 - Germans
 - Scotch-Irish
 - Others: Dutch, Swedes and the Huguenots
- General Characteristics of the Colonies
 - Dominance of English culture.
 - Self Government
 - Religious toleration
 - No hereditary aristocracy
 - Social mobility
- Economy
 - North: small farms, industries later are logging, shipbuilding, trade, fishing and rum distilling.
 - Middle: good farm land small manufacturing including iron-making.
 - South: the northern south cash crops of tobacco and the lower south rice and indigo.
- Great Awakening 1730's -1740's peak
 - Jonathan Edwards 1741 "Sinners in the hands of an Angry God"



-George Whitefield- faith and sincerity could understand teachings without preachers.



- an impact left is being more emotional in church services.
 - a division with the "New lights" and "Old lights"

- Education in the Colonies
 - New England: Puritans learn the Bible and 1st tax-supported schools.
 - Middle: either church sponsored or private, most teachers lived with students families.
 - South: Whatever education was possible for the children.

- Colleges
 - Harvard 1st college (Mass.) in 1636
 - William and Mary (V.A) in 1694
 - Yale (Connecticut) in 1701
 - Great Awakening prompted
 - Princeton
 - Columbia
 - Brown
 - Rutgers
 - Dartmouth College

Imperial Wars and Colonial Protest, 1754-1774

AMSCO Chapter Summary #4

Student Contributor: James J.

Wars

- First Three Wars: King William's (1689-1697) Queen Anne's (1702-1713) King George's (1744-1748) All between England and France with little colonial involvement
- French and Indian War (7 Years War) Another England victory, French power on continent ended

Taxes

- Reorganization in England because war was costly, King George III started large taxes
- Pontiac's Rebellion (1763) Tax rebellion England took care of
- Sugar Act (1764) Sugar and other luxuries taxed
- Quartering Act (1764) Housing British soldiers
- Stamp Act (1765) all legal documents and stamps taxed
- Rebellion to stamp act eventually had it withdrawn
- Declaratory Act (1766) England can make whatever taxes for colonies

More Taxes

- Townshend Acts (1767) tea, glass and paper taxed, officials can search any ships for smuggling with a *writ of assistance*
- Met with anger, boycotts and more smuggling
- Townshend Acts repealed (1770)
- Boston Massacre (March 1770) guards at customs building fire into crowd
- Gaspee (1772) rebels burn British smuggling-catching ship the *Gaspee*
- Boston Tea Party (1773) Tea thrown into the Boston Harbor in protest

Intolerable Acts

- Coercive Acts (1774) punitive measures for the Boston Tea Party
 - ❖ Port Act - Boston port closed until tea was paid for
 - ❖ Massachusetts Government Act - Reduced power of Mass. Legislature while increasing power of royal governor
 - ❖ Administration of Justice Act – royal officials are tried for crimes in England
 - ❖ Expanding of the Quartering Act to include all colonies

- Quebec Act (1774) reorganized lands gained from French, angered colonists because boundary was put along Ohio River on lands they claimed. Roman Catholicism established as official religion there, this threatened colonists.

Enlightenment

- 18th Century European movement of literature and philosophy
- John Locke – 17th century writer of *Two Treatises of Government*, “natural laws” established here became important in the constitution

The American Revolution and Confederation, 1774-1787

AMSCO Chapter Summary #5

Student Contributor: Jenna L.

The First Continental Congress (1774):

- Called in response to the “Intolerable Acts”
- All colonies except Georgia sent delegates to the convention in Philadelphia in September 1774.
- Had no interest in independence
- Delegates ranged from radical (Patrick Henry), to moderate (George Washington), and conservative (John Jay)
- Actions by the First Continental Congress:
 - Suffolk Resolves rejected the Intolerable Acts and called for their repeal
 - Made military preparations and economic sanctions
 - Declaration of Rights and Grievances (a petition to King George III)
 - The Association-urged the creation of committees in every town to enforce the economic sanctions of the Suffolk Resolves
 - Called for the meeting of the Second Congress in 1775

Fighting:

- In response to the petition, the King declared Massachusetts to be in a state of rebellion and sent more troops to the colony
- **Lexington and Concord:**
 - April 18, 1775
 - General Thomas Gage sent force to seize military supplies from Concord
 - **Minutemen** assembled on the village green to face the British
 - **“The shot heard ‘round the world...”**
 - The British destroyed some military supplies but also suffered 250 casualties on their return march.
- **Bunker Hill:**
 - Two months after Lexington and Concord
 - Winner is unknown; United States claims victory



Second Continental Congress:

- New England wanted Independence / Middle Colonies did not
- George Washington was appointed Commander-in-chief
- Olive Branch Petition-pledged loyalty to the king and asked him to interfere in parliament
- The King agreed to the Parliament’s **Prohibitory Acts** instead (declared colonies in rebellion)



Thomas Paine

Thomas Paine-published *Common Sense* arguing for Independence from Great Britain. He later published *The Crisis* in late 1776, when the Patriot cause appeared to be all but lost.

The Declaration of Independence-

- Congress began to favor independence
- On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee introduced a resolution saying the Colonies were independent
 - 5 Delegates formed a committee to write a statement in support of this resolution
- Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration which was adopted on July 4, 1776

Sentiments of the American Colonists:

- 40% Patriots
- 20-30% Loyalists/Tories
- This leaves about 30-40% who did not have strong feelings either way.
- **Patriots:**
 - Mainly from New England
 - Never had more than 20,000 troops at once because many would return home to work
 - Short of supplies, poorly equipped, and underpaid
 - African Americans-Britain promised to free slaves that fought on their side so U.S. had to do the same. 5000 fought as patriots
 - Most African Americans were in mixed racial forces
- Loyalists:
 - Tories-60,000 Americans fought and died on British side
 - Many emigrated to Canada after the war
 - Majority were wealthy and conservative
 - Native Americans fought on the British side because of American attacks

Turning Point:

- War started out badly for George Washington
- Victory in Saratoga-persuaded France to join the war against Britain
- French thought they could weaken the British
- Spain and Holland also joined against Britain
- Yorktown-American and French forces forced the surrender of the British Army under General Cornwallis

Treaty of Paris:

- Signed in 1783
- 1) Britain would recognize the U.S as an independent nation
- 2) Mississippi River would be recognized as the Western border
- 3) Americans would have fishing rights off the coast of Canada

- 4) Americans would pay debts owed to merchants

Organization of New Governments: State Governments:

- The Constitutions of State Governments had the following in common:
 - List of Rights-State officials could not encroach on these rights
 - Separation of Powers:
 - 1) Legislative Powers-2 Houses
 - 2) Executive Power-Elected Governor
 - 3) Judicial Power-Court Systems
 - Voting-all white males who owned property could vote
 - Office Holding-Those seeking elected office had to have more property
- Articles of Confederation
 - Adopted by Congress in 1777
 - Ratified in 1781
 - Consisted of one body, Congress, with one vote per state
 - Congress had the power to wage war, make treaties, send diplomatic representatives, and borrow money
 - It could not regulate commerce or collect taxes
- Accomplishments of Congress
 - Won the war
 - Land Ordinance of 1785-set aside land for public education
 - Northwest Ordinance of 1787-made laws for creating new states
- Problems
 - Financial-Congress distributed worthless paper money and had to taxing power to raise federal funds
 - Foreign-Europeans had little respect for the new government
 - Domestic-Shay's Rebellion (against high state taxes, imprisonment for debt, and lack of paper money)

Social Change:

- No more titles of Nobility
- Courts no longer recognized the feudal practice of Primogeniture
- Separation of Church and State-no financial support would be given to any religion
- Some women fought in battle and maintained colonial economy but still maintained second class status
- Beginnings of the issue over slavery

The Constitution and the New Republic, 1787-1800

AMSCO Chapter Summary #6

Student Contributor: James J.

Articles of Confederation

- In effect 4 years from Treaty of Paris (1783) until Philadelphia Convention
- Weak Foreign Policy: Britain still had military outposts on western frontier
- Economic and Trade Problems:
 - War debts unpaid weakened economy
 - States all printed worthless money
 - Interstate trade and border disputes

Constitution

- Annapolis Convention: at Mt Vernon (Washington's house) to discuss problems with articles, directly lead to Philadelphia Convention
- Philadelphia Constitutional Convention
 - Every state except Rhode Island sent a total of 55 delegates
 - Washington elected chairman
 - Madison (father of Constitution) created specific articles with some help
- Representation
 - Virginia Plan: favored large states
 - New Jersey Plan: favored small states
 - Connecticut Plan: Great Compromise, 2 houses of congress
- Slavery
 - Three-Fifths Compromise: slaves counted as 3/5 of a person in population
 - Slaves can be imported at least until 1808 (20 years) then a vote to abolish or not
- Commercial Compromise: Congress regulates interstate and foreign trade and can place taxes on imports but not exports
- Approved a draft that needed 9 out of 13 votes to ratify

Parties

- Federalists
 - Washington, Franklin, Madison, Hamilton
 - Stronger central government needed
- Anti-Federalists
 - George Mason, Patrick Henry, John Hancock
 - Weaker Central Government preserved individual rights
- Federalist Papers: John Jay, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton defended constitution in 85 essays
- Federalists won and by 1790 all states ratified

Bill of Rights

- Anti-Federalists demand it to prevent oppressive government like England
- Federalists argued that if all rights were assumed protected with no Bill then any not mentioned in the Bill of Rights would still be safe
- Federalists gave in to get votes from Anti-Federalists
- The Bill of Rights Itself
 1. Free speech, religion, press, assembly and petition
 2. Keep and bear arms in state militia
 3. People not required to house soldiers during peacetime
 4. No unreasonable search or seizure
 5. Due process of law, no self-incrimination, no trial for same thing twice
 6. Right to speedy, public trial with witnesses
 7. Most cases have right to a Jury
 8. No excessive bail or fines, no cruel unusual punishment
 9. Anything left out is still protected by Constitution
 10. Any powers not delegated to Federal government belongs to State

Washington's Presidency

- Unanimously Elected in April 1789
- Created positions of the Executive Branch
 - Secretary of State: Jefferson
 - Secretary of the Treasury: Hamilton
 - Secretary of War: Henry Knox
 - Attorney General: Edmund Randolph
- Judicial Act of 1789: Congress appoints 1 chief justice and 5 associate justices, 13 district courts, and 3 courts of appeal
- Federalists vote the national debt be paid off at face value and assume state war debts if Anti-Federalists get a capital along the Potomac river
- National bank chartered to a private company but government was large enough shareholder to print money
- Proclamation of Neutrality (1793) neutral in foreign affairs, Jefferson resigns
- Jay Treaty (1794) although Britain seizing American ships was not addressed as intended, John Jay got England to pull out from the western frontier
- Pinckney Treaty (1795) American use of the lower Mississippi river and right of deposit in New Orleans
- 1794 US Army defeats Indians at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, Treaty of Greenville opens up Ohio territory to settlement
- **Whiskey Rebellion** (1794) farmers rebelling over excise tax on whiskey are put down by 15000 militia men under Hamilton

Political Parties

- **Federalists**

- Hamilton, Adams
- Loose Construction, strong central government
- Pro- British
- **Democratic-Republicans**
 - Jefferson, Madison
 - Strict Construction, weak central government
 - Pro- French
- **Washington's Farewell Address**
 - Don't get involved in foreign affairs
 - No permanent alliances
 - No political parties
 - Avoid sectionalism

John Adam's Presidency

- Won by 3 electoral votes, Jefferson became vice president
- **XYZ affair:** France asked for bribes to keep US ships from being seized by them, many Americans wanted war but Jefferson thought we were not ready
- **Alien and Sedition Acts (1798)** pushed forward by Federalists
 - Naturalization Act: increased from 5 to 14 the number of years an immigrant has to wait before applying for citizenship
 - Alien Acts: president can deport any dangerous aliens or any of enemy origins in time of war
 - Sedition Act: illegal to criticize congress or president in the press
- **Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions (1799)** government was a compact so the two states nullified laws that broke the compact (Alien and Sedition Acts)
- **Election of 1800** passed power from Federalists to Republicans as the "**Revolution of 1800**"

The Age of Jefferson, 1800-1816

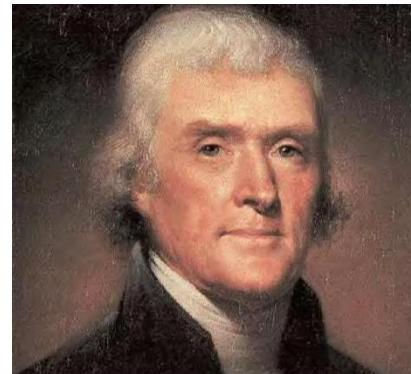
AMSCO Chapter Summary #7

Student Contributor: Jenna Lay

The Age of Jefferson
Jenna Lay

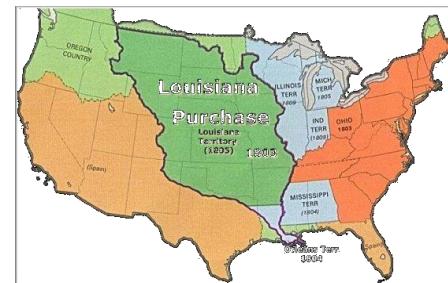
Jefferson

- Maintained national bank and debt repayment to satisfy the Federalists
- Remained neutral in foreign affairs
- Limited central government appealed to Republicans
- Reduced the size of the military
- Eliminated a number of Federal jobs
- Repealed excise taxes
- Lowered the national debt



Louisiana Purchase

- The Port of New Orleans was part of this territory
- Napoleon lost interest in the territory because he needed to focus on fighting Britain and had suffered heavy French losses in a rebellion in Santo Domingo
- Jefferson sent American ministers to offer \$10 Million for New Orleans
- Napoleon offered entire Louisiana Territory for \$15 Million
- Jefferson was committed to strict interpretation of the Constitution, determined the purchase was applicable under the power to make treaties
- Doubled the size of United States
- Removed foreign presence from the Nations borders
- Guaranteed extension of the western frontier
- Furthered Jefferson's hopes for an agrarian society
- Showed Federalists to be weak



Lewis and Clark Expeditions

- Increased geographic and scientific knowledge of unexplored territory
- Improved relations with Native Americans
- Developed maps and land routes for settlers and fur traders

John Marshall

- Federalist judges still in control of Supreme Court
- Appointed during John Adams's presidency
- Made decisions to strengthen government
- ***Marbury v. Madison (1803)***
 - "Midnight Appointments" made by John Adams
 - William Marbury sued for his commission
 - Ruled that he had a right to his commission (Judiciary Act of 1789) but the law is unconstitutional
 - Established Judicial Review (Supreme Court decides what is constitutional)

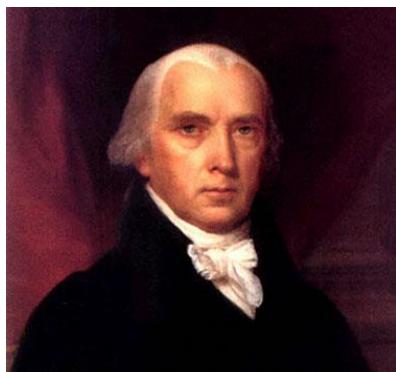


1804: Jefferson Reelected - Landslide

- All but 14 electoral votes (Connecticut, Delaware, and two electors from Maryland)

Difficulties Abroad

- Barbary Pirates attacked Merchant Ships off the coast of North Africa, Americans sent Navy
- Challenges to U.S. neutrality
 - Napoleonic Wars in Europe
 - French and British Naval Blockades of enemy ports
 - Impressing of U.S. sailors by British Navy
 - Chesapeake Leopard Affair-British warship fired on American warship
- Embargo Act of 1807
 - Prohibited American Merchant ships from sailing to any foreign port
 - Backfired and brought economic hardship to the U.S



Madison's Presidency (Republican)

- Weak public speaker
- Stubborn
- Excellent statesman
- Defeated Pinckney
- Federalists gained seats in Congress because of discontent with Embargo
- Resorted to war

Neutrality

- Nonintercourse Act of 1809-Could now trade with all nations except France and Britain
- Macon's Bill No. 2 (1810)-Promised to prohibit trade with the foe of Britain or France if they formally agreed to respect U.S. Neutrality rights
- Napoleon's Deception-promised to respect neutral rights, Madison embargoed trade with Britain, France did not fulfill promise

The War of 1812

- British violations at sea were more blatant than those by France
- **Battle of Tippecanoe** - Britain had given aid to Tecumseh to start a rebellion
- **War Hawks**-young Republicans (Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun) argued that war was the only way to destroy Native American resistance and gain Canadian lands

Divided Nation

- Northern states voted against war
- Republicans in the South defeated Antiwar Republicans and Federalists
- New England Merchants, Federalists, and Quids (Old Republicans) opposed

Military

- Invasion of Canada was easily defeated by Britain
- British succeeded in establishing a blockade off the coast
- Chesapeake Campaign
 - Britain defeated Napoleon and were able to send more troops to America
 - Britain set fire to Capitol, White House, and other government buildings
- Southern Campaign
 - General Andrew Jackson eliminated the power of the British Ally, the Creek
 - Opened land to white settlers

The Treaty of Ghent (1814)

- Recognition of the prewar boundary between the U.S. and Canada

Battle of New Orleans (1815)

- Andrew Jackson *destroyed* a British army that attacked his fortified position *after* the Treaty of Ghent was signed. The victory gave Americans a needed decisive victory – elevated Andrew Jackson as a hero.

The Hartford Convention

- New Englanders considered secession
- Special convention was held in 1814
- Called for a number of proposals including 2/3 majority for future declarations of war
- Stamped the Federalists as unpatriotic

The War's Legacy

- Demise of Federalist Party
- Americans took bigger steps towards self-sufficiency due to blockades
- Stronger feelings of nationalism

Nationalism

AMSCO Chapter Summary #8

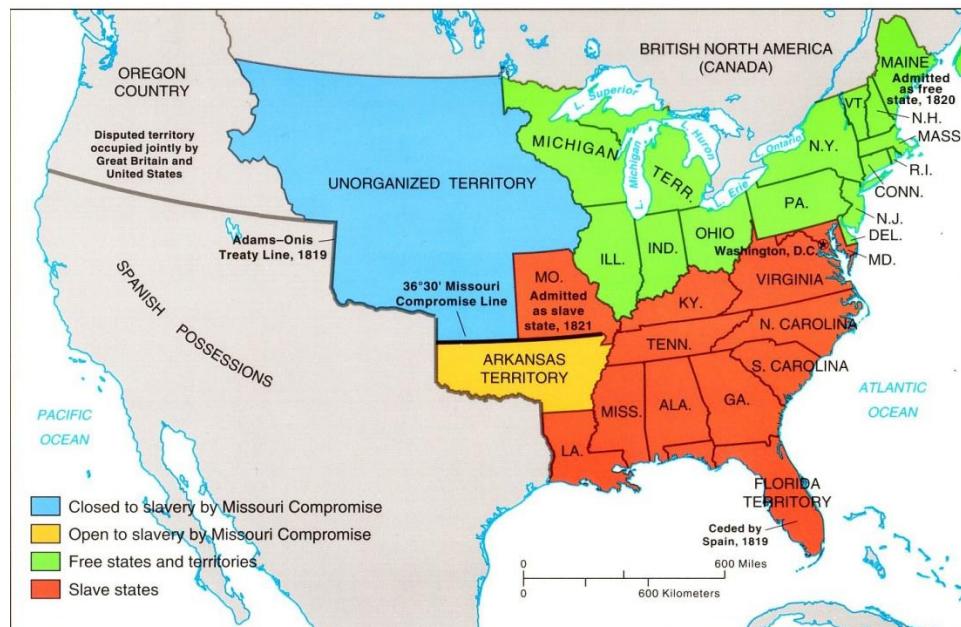
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1820 Election

- James Monroe (VA) re-elected *without opposition*
 - *One electoral vote cast for J.Q. Adams out of courtesy to George Washington*
- “Era of Good Feelings”
- The (Jeffersonian) Republican Party the only remaining party

Missouri Compromise (1820)

- Missouri to be admitted as a slave state
- Maine (formerly part of Massachusetts) admitted as a free state
- Slavery *prohibited* in Louisiana Purchase (except for Missouri) north of



36'30°

The Monroe Doctrine (1823)

- The United States is against *any further colonization* of the Americas by European powers.
- Teddy Roosevelt would later use the Monroe Doctrine to intervene in Latin America.

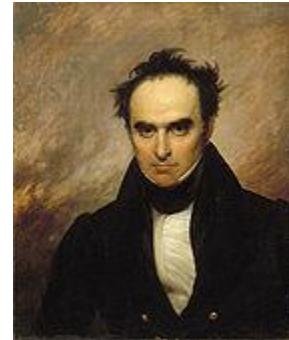
Sectionalism

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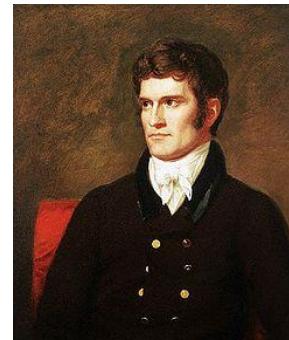
THE NORTH

- Industrialization
 - Northeast developed an industrial economy based on manufacturing
 - “Old Northwest” (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, etc.) remained agricultural
- Immigration
 - Primarily from Ireland and Germany
 - Late 1840s: 750,000 Irish and over one million German immigrants
- Manufacturing interests in the North supported:
 - High Tariffs (e.g., Tariff of 1828)
 - Strong Federal Government
- **Sectional Icon: Daniel Webster**



THE SOUTH

- Agricultural Economy
 - Slave Labor Force
 - “King Cotton” – Eli Whitney’s *cotton gin* made cotton production more efficient.
- Agricultural interests in the South supported:
 - Low Tariffs
 - Southerners traded raw materials with Europe in return for finished goods. High tariffs drove up the price of these finished goods.
 - *Limited* Federal Government
 - A strong federal government could impose high tariffs, threaten slavery
 - Compact Theory / States’ Rights
- **Sectional Icon: John C. Calhoun**



THE WEST

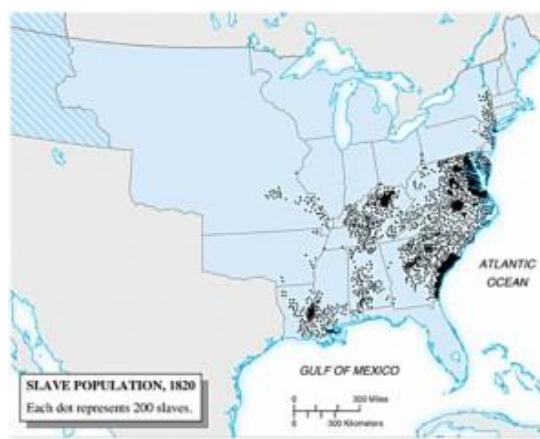
- Agricultural Economy
- Favored *internal improvements* to facilitate travel and trade within the United States
- Henry Clay’s *American System*
 - High Tariff
 - Internal Improvements
 - National Bank
- **Sectional Icon: Henry Clay**



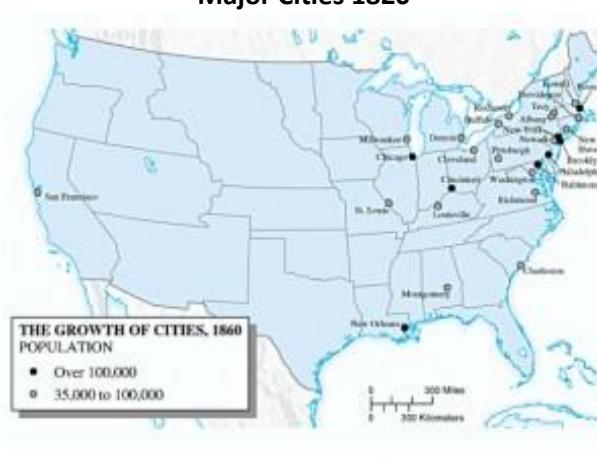
Antebellum Growth and Slavery, 1820-1860



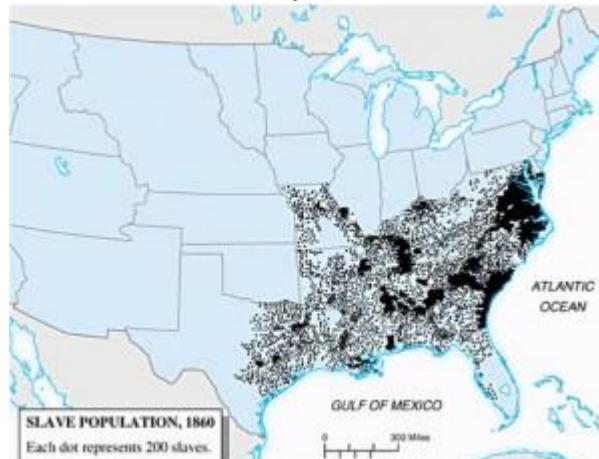
Major Cities 1820



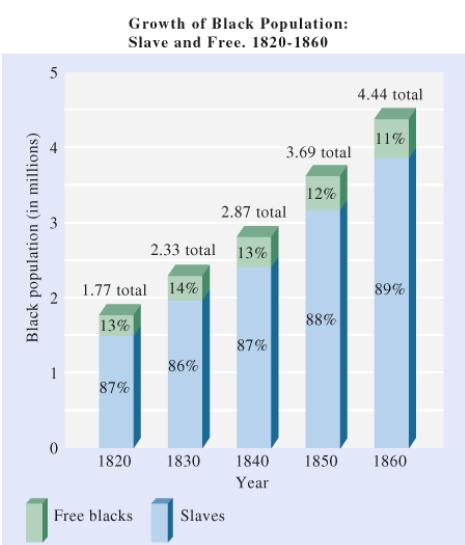
Slavery in 1820



Major Cities 1860



Slavery in 1860



Blacks were a very small minority in the North (as indicated by the chart above). Although the black population *increased* from 1820-1860, the percentage of free blacks *decreased*. Some “Northwestern” states, such as Illinois, passed laws against black immigration.

The Age of Jackson, 1824-1844

AMSCO Chapter Summary #10

Student Contributor: Leirin S.

"The Age of the Common Man" or "The Era of Jacksonian Democracy"

The Rise of Democratic Society

Politics of the Common Man

- Universal male suffrage- all white males could vote and hold office

Party Nominating Conventions

- End of "King Caucus" (a closed-door meeting of political party leaders in Congress)
- Popular election of the president

More Elected Offices

- Voters received more voice in their government because of increase in elected, not appointed, offices



Popular Campaigning

- Campaigns directed at the interests and prejudices of the common people

Spoils System and Rotation of Officeholders

- Jackson appointed people to federal offices as a reward for actively campaigning for the Democratic party
 - Called the spoils system because it promoted corruption
- Jackson instigated rotation of office in order to get as many Democrats in office as possible



The Election of 1824

- Henry Clay used his influence in the House to provide John Quincy Adams with enough votes to win
- Supporters of Jackson accused Adams and Clay of a "corrupt bargain"

President John Quincy Adams

- Wanted money for internal improvements, viewed as wasteful by

Jacksonians

- "Tariff of Abominations" satisfied northern manufacturers, alienated southern planters

The Revolution of 1828 a.k.a. The Election of 1828

- Huge mudslinging campaign, caused immense increase in voter turnout
- "Old Hickory" (Jackson) won, helped by his reputation as a war hero

The Presidency of Andrew Jackson

- "kitchen cabinet," a group of Jackson's advisors not on his official cabinet

Indian Removal Act (1830)

- Force Indians to resettle west of Mississippi
- *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* (1831)
 - Declared Cherokee were not a foreign nation



- **Trail of Tears:** 4000 Cherokee deaths

Nullification Crisis

- SC declared Tariff of Abominations unconstitutional, wanted to nullify it
- Hayne-Webster debate; can a state defy or leave the union
- John C. Calhoun believed that states had a right to veto laws it considered unconstitutional (nullification theory)
- Force bill passed
- Jackson lowered tariff as a compromise, SC agreed

Bank Veto

- Jackson felt Bank of US was unconstitutional, vetoed recharter bill
- He withdrew federal funds, placed the money in several state, or pet, banks

Specie Circular

- Required all purchases of federal land to be made in gold or silver
- Led to banknote value plummeting and the Panic of 1837

Election of 1836: Martin Van Buren (Jackson's chosen successor) wins

1828 Congress passes the "Tariff of Abominations."

Andrew Jackson is elected president.

1830 Congress passes the Indian Removal Act.

1832 Jackson thwarts attempts to recharter the Bank of the United States.

Congress passes the Tariff of 1832.

Jackson is reelected.

Jackson issues the Nullification Proclamation.

1833 Jackson withdraws federal money from the Bank of the United States.

Congress passes the Force Bill.

1836 The Bank of the United States' charter expires.

Jackson issues Specie Circular.

Martin Van Buren is elected president.

1837 Thousands withdraw money from banks in the Panic of 1837.

1838 The army forcibly removes the Cherokee on the "Trail of Tears."

1840 William Henry Harrison is elected president.

1841 Vice President John Tyler becomes president.

1842 The United States and Britain sign the Webster-Ashburton Treaty.

Society, Culture, and Reform, 1820-1860

AMSCO Chapter Summary #11

Student Contributor: Leirin S.

Antebellum period = period *before* [ante] the Civil War [bellum]

Second Great Awakening

- Began among educated people
- Revivals understood by all, allowed salvation of all\
- New York= “burned-over district” because of “hell-and-brimstone” revivals

Transcendentalists

- Emerson, Thoreau
- God in nature, supported antislavery movements
- Brook Farm (people trying to live out a transcendental ideal)



Communal Living

- Oneida, “free love” (sharing of spouses)
 - Survived only because of amazing silverware

Art and Literature

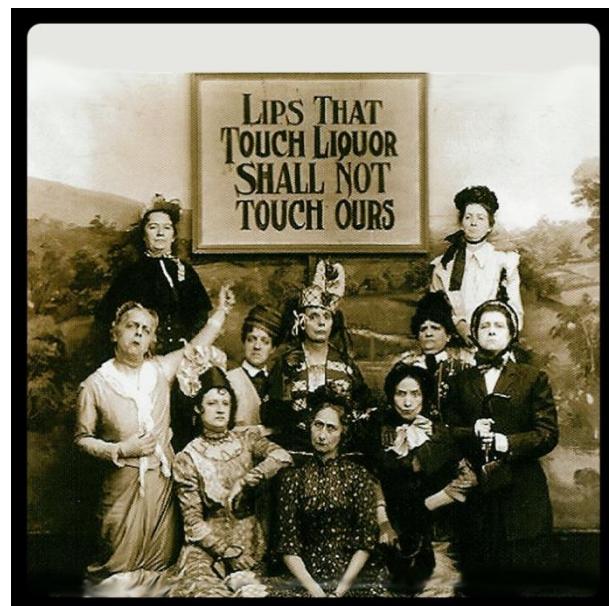
- Showed everyday life, rural scenes
- Hudson River School (dramatic scenes of the Hudson)
- Architecture mimicked Greek styles
- American themes appear in writing

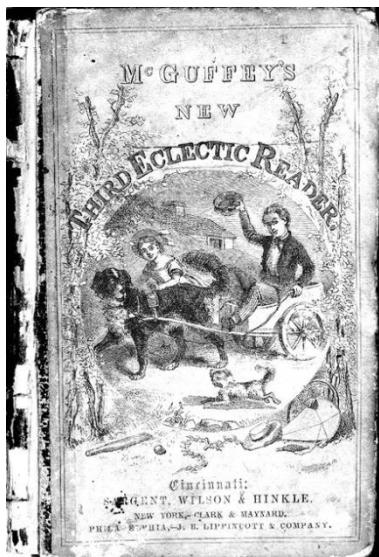
Temperance

- Alcohol targeted as cause of problems
- American Temperance Society formed
 - Advocated total abstinence using moral arguments
- Washingtonians formed by recovering alcoholics
 - Said alcoholism was a disease

Public asylums and mental hospitals (Dorothea Dix) formed

Schools for deaf (Gallaudet) and blind formed





Public Education

- Free public school for all children (in the North, at least)
- Horace Mann wanted improved schools, compulsory attendance, longer school year, and increased teacher preparation

McGuffey readers

- Taught hard work, punctuality, and sobriety (Moral Education)
- Growth of colleges, some of which began to admit women

Cult of Domesticity

- Viewing women as moral leaders in the home and as educators of children

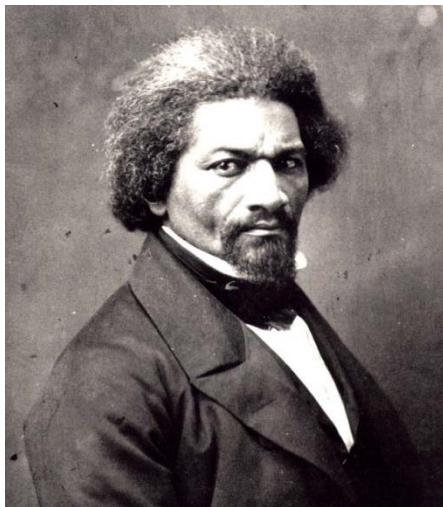
Women's Rights Movement

- Seneca Falls Convention (New York)
 - Declaration of Sentiments
 - “all men *and women* are created equal”

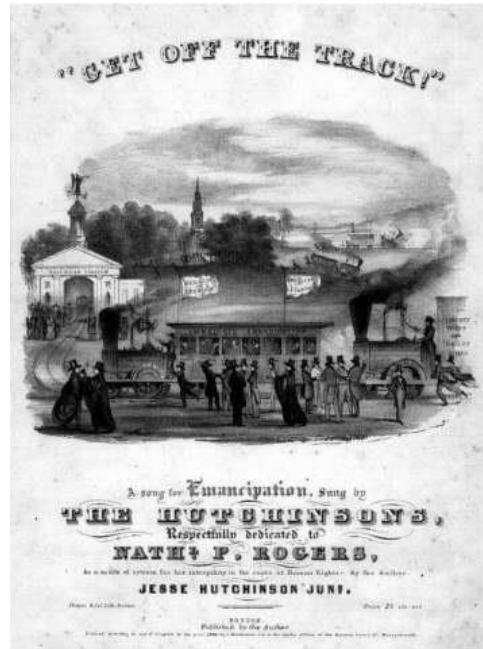


Antislavery Movements

- American Colonization Society
 - Transport freed slaves to Africa
 - Most members were slaveholders
- Liberia - colony founded for freed slaves in Africa
- Abolitionism
 - *The Liberator*, published by William Lloyd Garrison (radical antislavery newspaper)
 - Frederick Douglass
 - Former slave, spoke against slavery using his experience



Frederick Douglass



Territorial and Economic Expansion, 1830-1860

AMSCO Chapter Summary #12

Student Contributor: Perry R.

- **Manifest Destiny**

- **Conflicts over Texas, Maine, and Oregon**

---American Pioneers move into Texas---

-Stephen Austin bring 300 families to Texas

: Mexico outlaws slavery and angers white settlers, Mexico closes Texas to further settlers, many more come anyway

-Santa Anna makes himself dictator of Mexico, enforces laws in Texas

: American revolt is led by Sam Houston

: Texas is independent nation

-**Santa Anna attacks The Alamo and kills all Americans there**

: Sam Houston leads army, captures Santa Anna and makes him give them Texas

-**Texas denied annexation into United States by Jackson, Van Buren, and Tyler. Finally annexed by Polk in 1844**

---Maine Border Dispute---

-Groups of Canadian and American lumbermen fight in the **Aroostook War**

: resolved in the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842

---Boundary Dispute in Oregon---

-American and British had claims to the Oregon Territory that went all the way to Alaska

: More Americans than British in area

: Oregon Trail is established in the 1840s

-Americans believed in Manifest Destiny to own Oregon

:*Fifty-four forty or fight!*

-**Settled at the 49th parallel**, congress reluctantly signed the compromise.

---Election of 1844---

-Democrat- **James Polk- Dark Horse** candidate

-Whig- Henry Clay

-Polk Wins- **Texas added as a slave state**

- **War With Mexico**

-Polk reacts strongly to Mexico

-Texas border disputes the issue

-America Dominates

-**Zachary Taylor is general** – gives him war credit for future presidential campaign

-Mexico loses BADLY.

-Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo-Mexican Cession-

:Rio Grande is southern border of Texas
:California and New Mexico now territories of US

• **Wilmot Proviso**

- forbade slavery in any lands gained from Mexico
- defeated in senate
- tensions between north and south highly strained because of this
- Mexican War and Wilmot Proviso renewed sectional debates about the extension of slavery

• **Other Expansion Details**

-Ostend Manifesto

: secret scheme to buy cuba from Spain, stopped when snit-slavery members of congress found out

-Gadsden Purchase

:US purchased southern parts of New Mexico and Arizona for \$10 million

-Gold Rush of 1849

:thousands and thousands of prospectors went to California in search of gold

:population rose from 14,000 to 360,000 in 10 years

---Expanding economy---

-Industrial Technology

:Trade across Atlantic increased greatly

:Matthew C. Perry opened ports of Japan for US

:telegraph led to increased communications

-Railroads

: more transportation

: western expansion grew more rapidly

: gave the north many advantages in the civil war

-Panic of 1857

: dropped farm prices, south not affected very much, made some southerners think they didn't need to stay a part of the north to survive

The Union in Peril, 1848-1861

AMSCO Chapter Summary #13

Student Contributor: Perry R.

- **Causes of The Civil War**

1. Slavery – specifically its expansion into western territories
2. constitutional disputes over federal and states rights
3. economic differences between the north and south, mainly tariffs, banking, and internal improvements
4. political blunders and extremism on both sides

- **Compromise of 1850**

- Much tension over the Mexican cession and what states were to be free and which slave,
- **bought time for the nation until war**
- Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and John C. Calhoun's last speeches made on the subject (Webster and Clay for, Calhoun against)

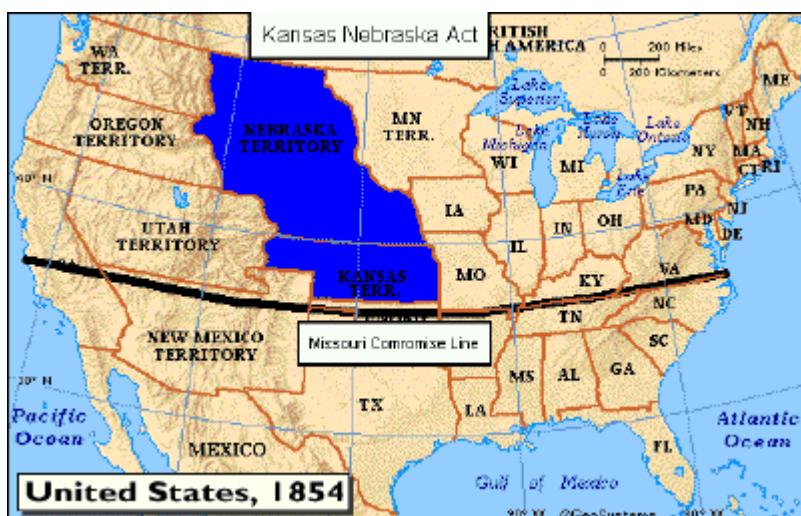
- **Terms of Compromise**

1. California admitted as free state
2. Divide Mexican cession into Utah and New Mexico and decide slavery by popular sovereignty
3. Federal Government assumes Texas debt
4. Ban slave trade in Washington DC, but allow people to still own slaves there

5. New, Stricter, Fugitive Slave Law enforced

- **Kansas-Nebraska Act**

- Created the territories of Kansas and Nebraska
- Located north of 36°30' line, so gave southerners chance to bring slavery west when formerly cut off by Missouri Compromise
- renewed high tensions between north and south after 4 year slump
- Bleeding Kansa, John Brown and Beecher's Bibles (guns)



- **Dred Scott v. Sandford**

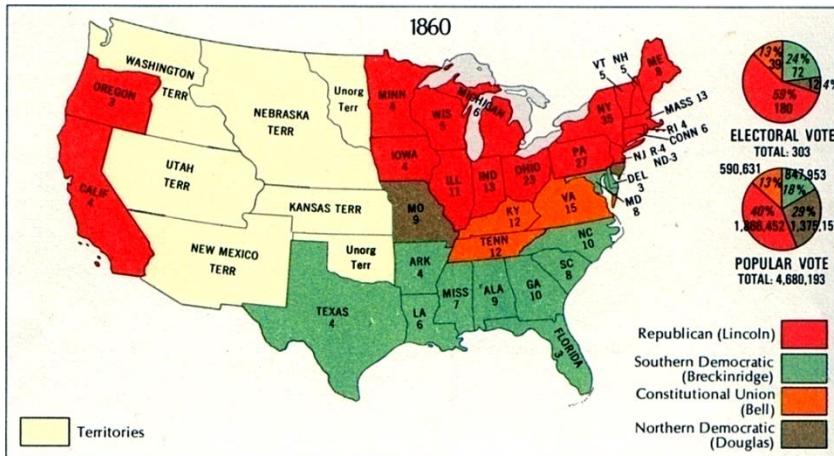
- Dred Scott was slave that lived in free territory for a while
- Taney court decided that he was property and couldn't sue in the first place
- Property had to be allowed in the territories so now ALL slavery allowed in territories
- Missouri Compromise ruled unconstitutional
- South happy but secession movement increased, north angry

- **Other Tensions**

- Caning of Charles Sumner by Preston Brooks
- Lecompton Constitution
: Proslavery constitution for Kansas when majority was anti-slavery
- John Browns raid on Harpers Ferry
: confirmed the south's suspicions of radical abolitionism in the north
: let the nation know it was on the brink of disunion

- **Election of 1860**

- Democrats split between Douglas and Breckinridge
- Republicans nominate Lincoln
: south worried about tariff laws and the republican anti-slavery agenda
- secessionists warned if Lincoln wins then South will secede
- Lincoln Wins, confirms south fears that their input was not needed for a president, Lincoln won with all free states and no slave states.
- Minority president with only 39% popular vote



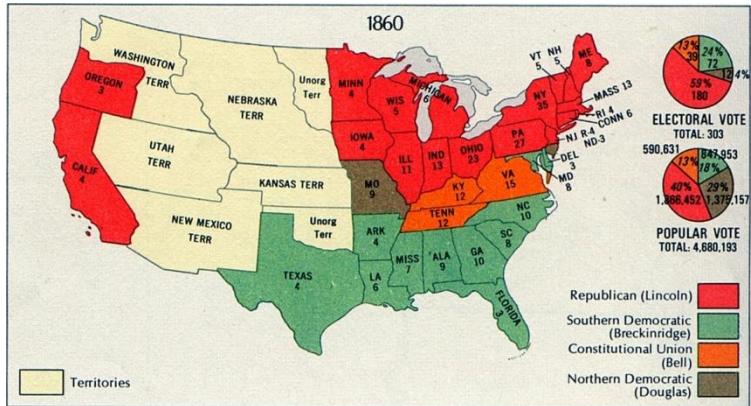
- **Secession**

- South Carolina holds convention about secession, unanimous vote to secede
- Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas secede right after South Carolina
- Confederate States of America is formed in Birmingham Alabama in February of 1861
- President Jefferson Davis and Vice President Alexander Stephens

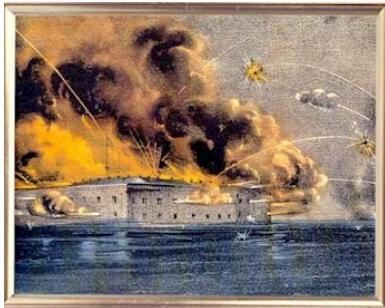
The Civil War, 1861-1865

AMSCO Chapter Summary #14

Student Contributor: Brian S.



November 1860: Abraham Lincoln is elected President of the United States; the Deep South succeeds (South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas)



Fort Sumter: Attacked on April 12, 1861 when Southern troops fired on the fort to prevent Union supply lines from reaching it.

- The Upper South succeeds (Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas)

First Battle of Bull Run: first major battle of the war, July 1861; the myth of Confederate invincibility was created

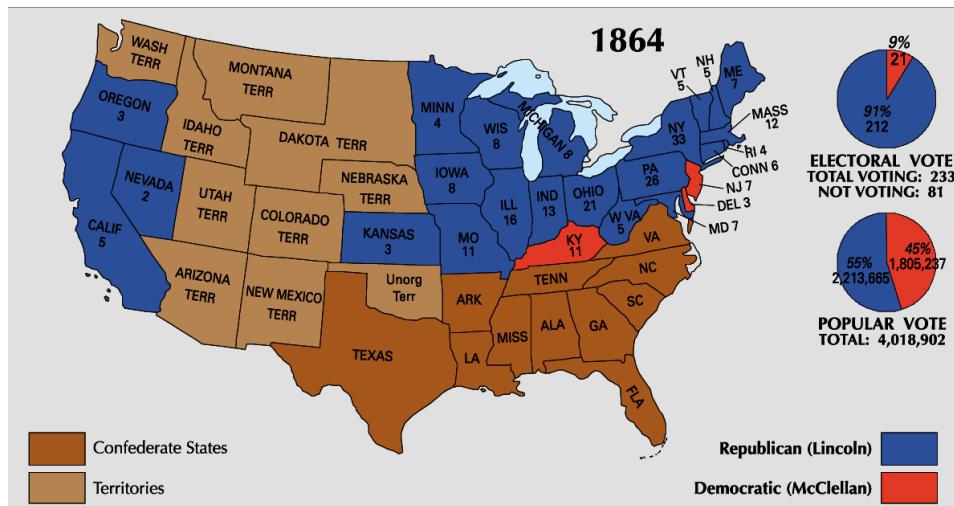
Battle of Antietam: trying to add insult to injury, confederate General Robert E. Lee invaded Maryland, but was repulsed by General George B. McClellan

Emancipation Proclamation: Issued on July 1862, took effect January 1, 1863; this freed all slaves in the states that were in rebellion, not the border states that were a part of the Union or neutral

Battle of Vicksburg: Union General Ulysses S. Grant captured this city in the spring of 1863, giving the Union control of the Mississippi River

Battle of Gettysburg: Another invasion attempt by Lee, and again, a failed one. This defeat destroyed most of Lee's army, and caused him to be on the run for the rest of the war

Sherman's March: Union General William Tecumseh Sherman pillages and burns most of the major towns and cities of the Deep South

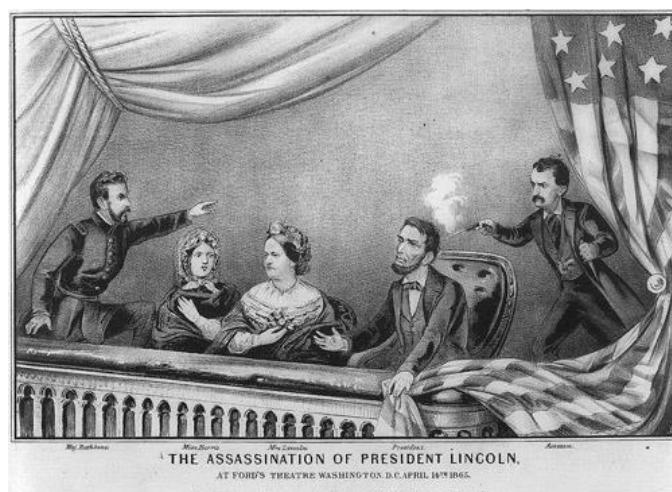


Election of 1864: Lincoln re-elected (opponent: George McClellan, Union General).



Surrender at Appomattox: April 9, 1865,
Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrenders to
Ulysses S. Grant to end the war

Assassination of Lincoln: five days after Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, Lincoln was assassinated at Ford's Theater by John Wilkes Booth, a Confederate sympathizer.



Thirteenth Amendment: banned any form of permanent bondage in the United States, ratified December 1865

Reconstruction, 1863-1877

AMSCO Chapter Summary #15

Student Contributor: Brian S.

Presidential Reconstruction: The reconstruction plans that were implemented by Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson

Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction (1863): Presidential pardons would be granted to those who

- 1) pledged allegiance to the U.S. Constitution and the Union and
- 2) accepted emancipation of slaves

State governments would be re-established as soon as at least 10 percent of the population took the oath.

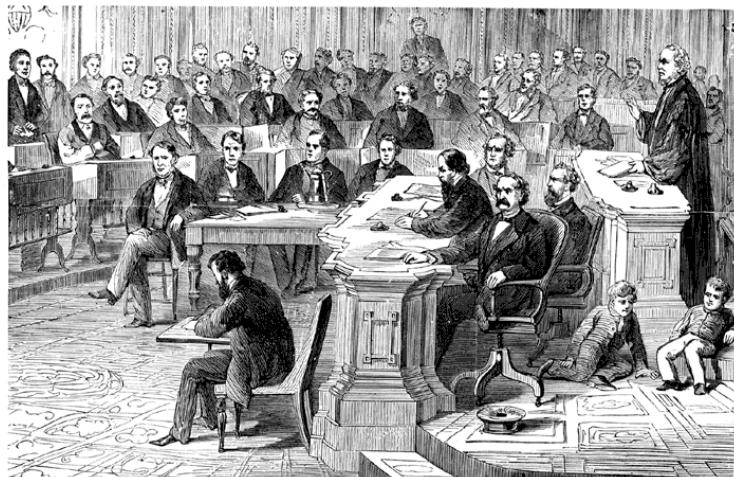
Wade-Davis Bill (1864): Congress' version of the PAR, instead, it required 50% of the population took the oath.

-POCKET VETOED!

Fourteenth Amendment: passed 1866, ratified 1868; it declared that all people born in the U.S. were citizens, and that the rights of all citizens have "equal protection under the law."

Congressional Reconstruction: The reconstruction policies implemented by Congress

Reconstruction Acts of 1867: Three acts passed over Johnson's vetoes that placed the South under military occupation. States had to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment in order to regain self-rule.



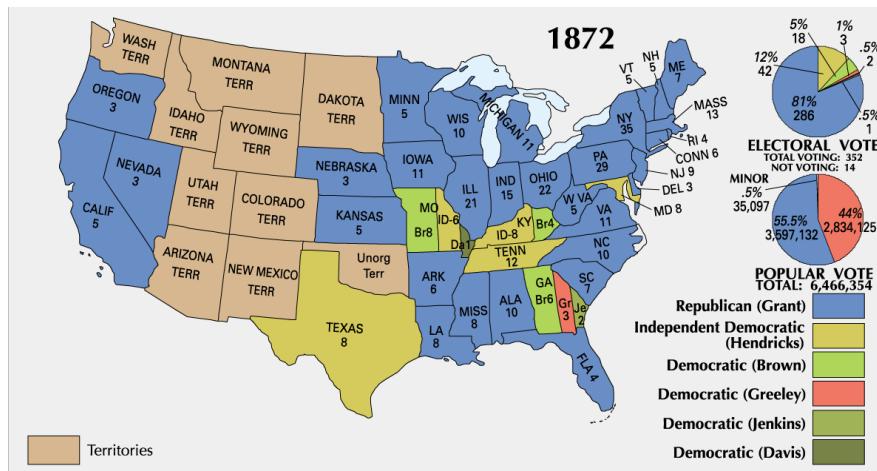
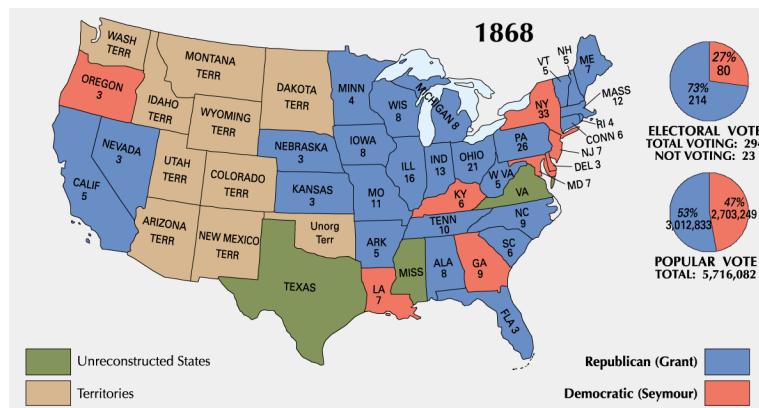
Impeachment of Andrew Johnson: Articles of impeachment were invoked, but Johnson was not actually removed from office (it was over him removing a cabinet member from office against a bill passed by Congress)

ONE MORE VOTE and Johnson would have been removed from office.

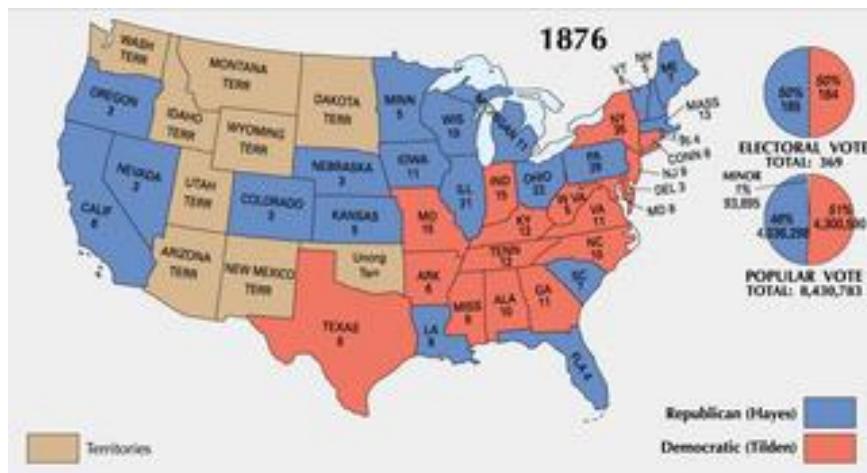
Election of 1868: Between Republican Ulysses S. Grant and Democrat Horatio Seymour. Grant won overwhelmingly in the E.C.

Fifteenth Amendment: passed and ratified in 1869; it guaranteed all U.S. citizens the right to vote

Civil Rights Act of 1875: guaranteed equal accommodations in public places; poorly enforced



Election of 1872: Between Grant and about 5 Democrat opponents. Grant won. Easily (thanks to the continued presence of troops in most Southern states).



Election of 1876: Between Republican Rutherford B. Hayes and Democrat Samuel J. Tilden. The results were disputed in **South Carolina**, **Louisiana**, and **Florida**, and the two candidates bargained with each other.

In what came to be known as the **Compromise of 1877**, Hayes was given the Presidency as long as federal troops were pulled out of the South and Reconstruction was ended.

The Last West and the New South, 1865-1900

AMSCO Chapter Summary #16

Student Contributor: May Z.

Turner's Frontier Thesis

Frederick Jackson Turner

↓
Frontier Experiences
↓
Promotes habit of independence and individualism
↓
Social leveler
↓
Americans became inventive and practical minded



Sitting Bull

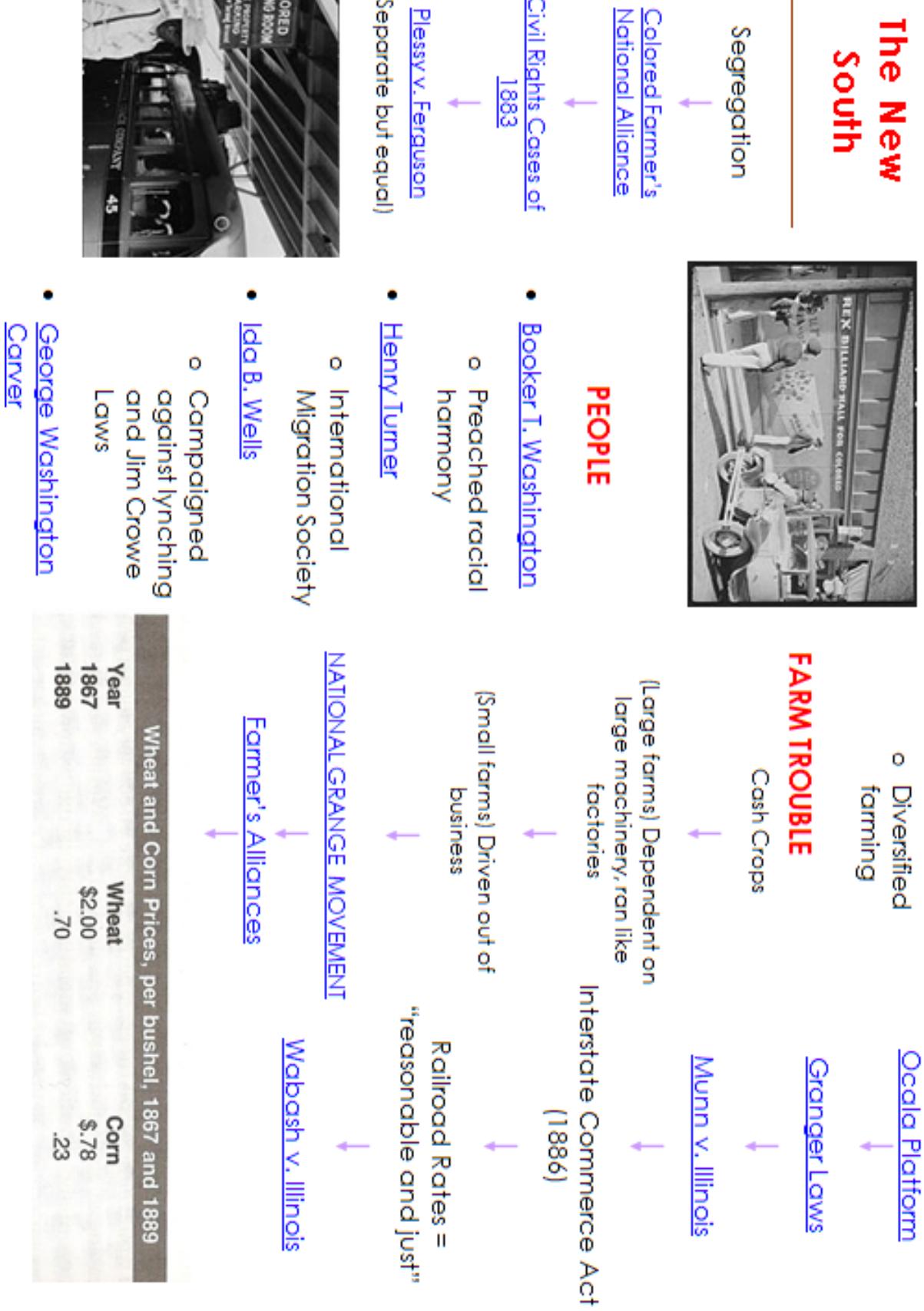


Dawes Severalty Act (1887)

Ghost Dance Movement

↓
Death of Sitting Bull
↓
Wounded Knee Massacre
↓
End of Indian Wars

The New South



The Rise of Industrial America, 1865-1900

AMSCO Chapter Summary #17

Student Contributor: May Z.



People Millionaires to know

Cornelius Vanderbilt

William Vanderbilt (son)

- *Steamboats
- *Trunk Lines
- *New York Central Railroad (1867)

Jay Gould

- *Speculator
- *Railroads
- Watered Stocks

J. Pierpont Morgan

- *Banker/financier
- *Interlocking directorates

Andrew Carnegie

- *Steel Industry
- *Carnegie Steel
- *Sold company in 1900 to J.P Morgan - U.S Steel

John D. Rockefeller

- *Petroleum Industry
- *Standard Oil Trust

Labor Union Struggles

strikes

- Great Railroad Strike of 1877
- Homestead Strike
 - Pullman Strike
- Haymarket Bombing

Labor Unions

- National Labor Union
 - Knights of Labor
- American Federation of Labor

The Rise of Industrial America

1865-1900



AP U.S History
Chapter 17



KEY EVENTSSecond Industrial Revolution

Antitrust Movement

Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)

Prohibited any "contracts" in the form of trusts or conspiracy on restraint of trade

United States v. E. C. Knight

Sherman Antitrust Act could only be applied to commerce, not manufacturing

**LAISSEZ-FAIRE CAPITALISM**Social Darwinism:

Charles Darwin
Herbert Spencer
"Survival of the Fittest"

Horatio Alger Myth:

- Horatio Alger Jr.
- "Rags to Riches"

**SIGNIFICANCE OF TIME FRAME**

Expansion of Middle Class

White Collared Workers

Eugene DebsIn Re Debs

Surplus of Cheap Labor

Resulted in lockouts, blacklists, yellow-dog contracts, and court injunctions (methods used by employers)

The Growth of Cities and American Culture, 1865-1900

AMSCO Chapter Summary #18

Student Contributor: Jason V.

IMMIGRATION IN AMERICA



Masses of immigrants come to America because

Poverty – farmers driven from their lands

Overcrowding and lack of jobs in European cities

Religious persecution – e.g. Jews

Old Immigrants – Northern and Western Europeans, arrived through the 1880s, able to fit into society

New Immigrants – Southern and Eastern Europeans, poor and illiterate, left autocratic countries

IMMIGRATION POLICY

Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 – ban all new immigrants from China

Groups opposed to immigrants – labor unions, American Protective Association, Social Darwinists

Ellis Island (NY) – immigration center



URBANIZATION

1900 – 40% of Americans lived in urban areas than in rural areas

Moved from farms jobs to industrial and commercial work

1897 – 1930, 1 million blacks migrated to northern and western cities



CITY, LIFE AND THE ARTS DEVELOPMENTS

Streetcars

Skyscrapers – first built by William Le Baron Jenn

People moved to suburbs to get away from the dirty urban areas

Authors such as Mark Twain (*The Adventures of Huckleberry Fin*) and William Dean Howells (*The Rise of Silas Lapham*) addressed problems such as racism, greed, and unequal wealth problems

Musicians – African American Jelly Roll Morton and Buddy Bolden introduced jazz to the American public

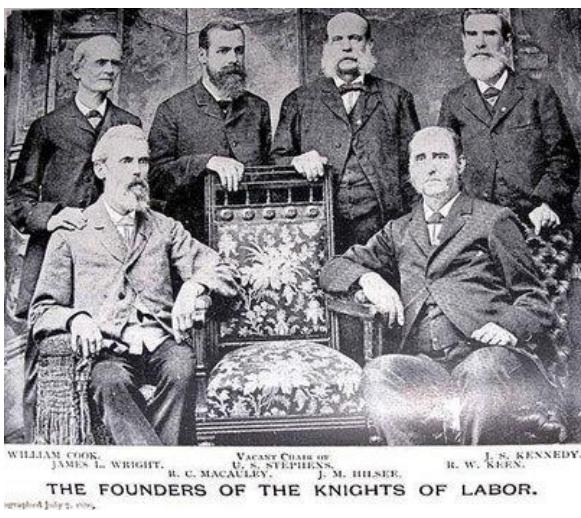
Architecture – Louis Sullivan designed buildings in Chicago, Frederick Law Olmsted specialized in planning of parks

Amusements – a gradual reduction in work hours, improved transportation and promotional advertising led to more leisure-time activities

REFORM MOVEMENTS

Social criticism – *Progress and Poverty* (Henry George) and *Looking Backward* (Edward Bellamy), encouraged to step away from laissez-faire and towards greater government regulation

Social Gospel – preached Christian principles, especially to the poor



Knights of Labor

Salvation Army – brought from England and provided for the homeless and the poor

Woman's Suffrage – organized meeting at Seneca Falls (1848)

National American Women's Suffrage Association – founded by Elizabeth Candy Stanton and Susan B. Anthony in order to help secure the vote for women

Temperance – Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) advocated total abstinence from alcohol

Higher Education – number of U.S. colleges increased, electives introduced by Charles W. Eliot

University of Chicago was founded by John D. Rockefeller

W.E.B. Du Bois – first African American to receive a doctorate from Harvard and studied crime in urban neighborhoods, advocated full equal rights for blacks and integrated schools



National Politics in the Gilded Age, 1877-1900

AMSCO Chapter Summary #19

Student Contributor: Jason V.

Gilded Age (late 19th century)

- ✓ Substantial growth in population in the United States
- ✓
- ✓ Large displays of wealth and excess of America's upper-class
- ✓ Also believed in limited government with laissez-faire and social Darwinism ideals



Solid South

- ✓ Southern states that voted Democrat

"Forgettable Presidents (served only one term)"

- ✓ Rutherford B. Hayes – ended Reconstruction by withdrawing troops from South
- ✓ James Garfield – was fatally shot and died after six months and fifteen days in office
- ✓ Chester A. Arthur – supported civil service, approved of modern American navy

Grover Cleveland

- ✓ Won election of 1884 against Republican nominee James G. Blaine
- ✓ Signed: Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 – government's first effort to regulate business
- ✓ Signed: Dawes Act –land reservations for Native Americans
- ✓ Signed: Pendleton Act of 1881 – set up Civil Service Commission

Green Back Party

- ✓ Formed by supporters of paper money
- ✓ Goal was to increase amount of money in circulation
- ✓ They died out but their goal didn't

Bland-Allison Act

- ✓ Allowed limited coinage (\$2 million and \$4 million) in silver each month at standard silver-to-gold ratio of 16 to 1
- ✓ Unsatisfied farmers, debtors, and western miners pressed for unlimited coinage of silver

Benjamin Harrison

- ✓ Won election of 1888 against Democrat Grover Cleveland
- ✓ First Billion Dollar Congress
- ✓ Signed: McKinley Tariff of 1890 – tax on foreign products to a high of 48 percent
- ✓ Signed: Sherman Antitrust Act – outlawing trusts
- ✓ Signed: Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890 – increased coinage of silver, didn't satisfy farmers



Populist Party

- ✓ Wanted to do something about the economic power of bankers and trusts
- ✓ Advocated :
- ✓ Unlimited coinage of silver
- ✓ Graduated income tax
- ✓ Public ownership of railroads by the U.S. government

Election of 1892

- ✓ Cleveland is nominated and becomes President again

Panic of 1873

- ✓ Stock market crash as a result of over speculation
- ✓ Dozens of railroad companies went into bankruptcy

Election of 1896

- ✓ Republican William McKinley is President over Democrat William J. Bryan
- ✓ McKinley became an active leader in international affairs

William Jennings Bryan

- ✓ Became popular with “Cross of Gold” speech
- ✓ “You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold”
- ✓ Advocated **bimetallism** (coinage of gold *and* silver)



Foreign Policy, 1865-1914

AMSCO Chapter Summary #20

Teacher-Created

Alaska Purchase (1867)

“Seward’s Icebox” – Secretary of State William Seward purchased Alaska for \$7.2 million, but few Americans saw the point (this was before oil reserves and Sarah Palin)

Imperialism

- Spanish-American War (1898)
 - “Remember the Maine”
 - U.S.S. Maine exploded while in port at Havana, Cuba
 - Yellow Journalism
 - Declaration of war on Spain
 - “Rough Riders”
 - Volunteer regiment organized by Theodore Roosevelt
- Aftermath
 - U.S. annexed Philippines
 - Cuba granted independence
 - **Platt Amendment**
 - Cuba's sovereignty limited
 -



Charge of the Rough Riders at San Juan Hill by Frederic Remington



- Teddy Roosevelt
 - Assumed presidency in 1901
 - McKinley Assassinated
 - “Big Stick” Foreign Policy
 - Latin America – “Roosevelt corollary” to Monroe Doctrine forbade Europeans from collecting debts from Latin American countries – US would do it for them.
 - Panama Canal
 - U.S. supported Panama's rebellion against Colombia in return for Canal rights
 - Russo-Japanese War
 - TR Mediates a peace agreement, Nobel Peace Prize (1906)
 - “Great White Fleet” – circumnavigated the globe (1707-1709)

The Progressive Era, 1901-1918

AMSCO Chapter Summary #21

Student Contributor: Weatherly W.

General Facts:

- Industrialization, immigration, and urban expansion were the major elements of growth during the late 1800's
- This growth led to more problems and concerns, which led to the need and/or desire for REFORM
- America shifted from homogeneity to heterogeneity
- PROGRESSIVES- a diverse group of Protestants, African Americans, union leaders, feminists, and others who advocated social reform
 - Rejected laissez faire as impractical
 - Very pragmatic attitude
- BEGINNINGS OF REFORM
 - Municipal Reform
 - Put utilities in the hands of cities rather than private businesses
 - State Reform
 - Giving common people more control of their government
 - Temperance and prohibition- liquor was prohibited with the 18th amendment
- results of the progressive era:
 - did not cure all problems
 - did improve quality of life
 - provided larger role for people in democracy, led to a more active role for the federal government

Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909, Republican)

- BIG STICK foreign policy
- trustbuster
- conservationist
- activist
- reform-minded, pro-progressive



Trustbusting

- Sherman Antitrust Act- finally enforced by Roosevelt
- Roosevelt wanted to bust the Northern Securities Company
- Supreme Court upheld Roosevelt's actions in breaking up the monopoly
- busted bad trusts, regulated good trusts

ICC- interstate commerce commission

Elkins Act of 1903- stopped railroads from giving rebates to favored customers

Hepburn Act of 1906- allowed the ICC to fix just and reasonable rates for railroads



William Howard Taft (1909-1913, Republican)

-conservationist as well, shared many of Roosevelt's ideas about progressivism

Payne-Aldrich Tariff- Taft raised the tariff on imports

Pinchot-Ballinger Controversy- conflict between the Chief of Forest Services (Pinchot) and the secretary of the interior (Ballinger) over private development in Alaska. Pinchot- against development, Ballinger for it. Taft fired Pinchot for criticizing the secretary. Conservatives applauded, Progressives protested.

Socialist Party- wanted radical reforms like public ownership of utilities, railroads, oil, and steel

Eugene Debs- the socialist candidate for 5 elections, leader of the party

Woodrow Wilson (1913-1917, Democratic)

-“New Freedom Program”

-attacked the “triple wall of privilege”- tariffs, banking, and trusts

- reduced tariffs

-the Underwood Tariff- made tariffs lower and instituted a graduated income tax



Federal Reserve Act- dollar bills, federal regulated banking system implemented

Clayton Antitrust Act- strengthened the Sherman Antitrust Act, exempted Unions from persecution

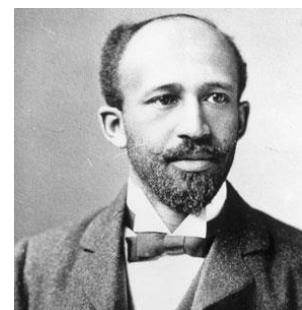
Federal Trade Commission- against unfair trade practices, except for in banking/transportation

Child Labor Act- prohibited the shipment of products manufactured by children under 14

-revoked by Hammer v. Dagenhart, found unconstitutional

CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS OF THE TIME....

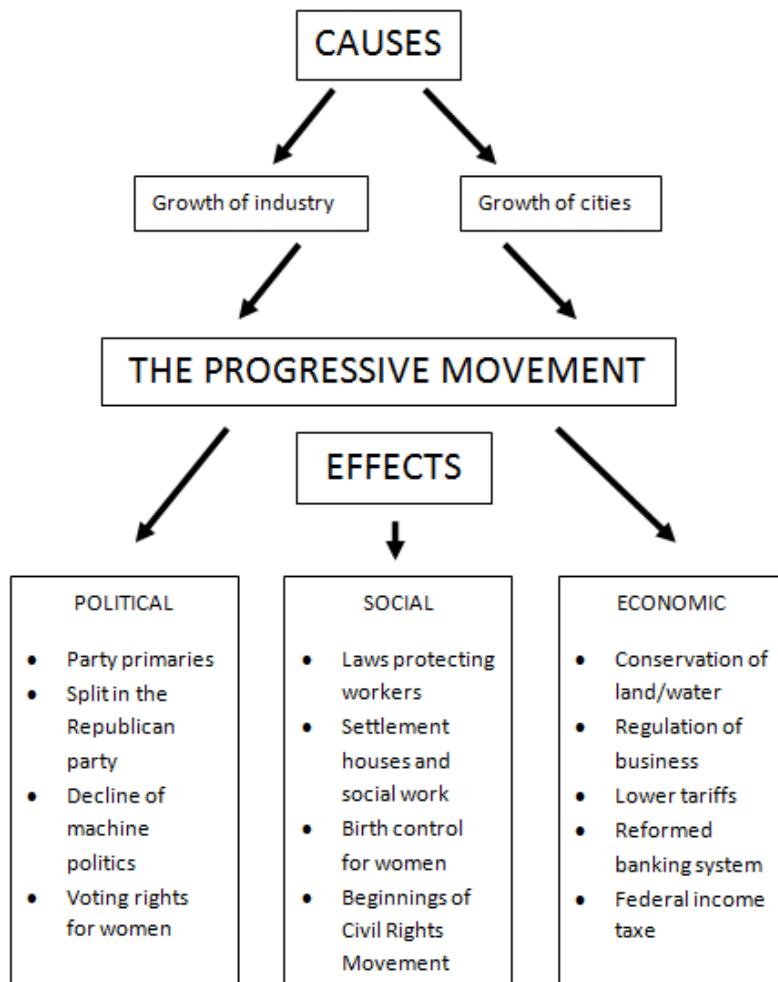
Booker T. Washington	W.E.B. Dubois
Thought that blacks needed education and economic progress, to make a way of their own	Believed blacks needed equal political rights, in order to be equal to whites



People/Groups to Remember	Things to Remember
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenback-Labor party and its presidential candidate, James Weaver- advocated public control of private enterprises such as railroads • Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909, R)- gave momentum to the progressive era, activist, reform-minded president, Square Deal, trustbuster, conservationist • William Howard Taft (1909-1913, R) • Woodrow Wilson (1913-1917, D) • Muckrakers- writers specializing in getting the "dirt" on people or stories • Henry Demarest Lloyd- one of the earliest muckrakers, attacked oil companies/railroads, wrote <i>Wealth Against Commonwealth</i> • Jacob Riis- photojournalist and muckraker. <i>How the Other Half Lives</i>, <i>The Shame of the Cities</i>, and <i>The Financier</i> • Jane Addams and Frances Kelly- leaders of the social justice movement, lobbied for better schools, juvenile courts, and safety regulations for tenements and factories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Social Gospel</i>- written by Walter Rauschenbusch, was a guide to the Christian response to urban poverty • Pragmatism- a practical approach to morals, knowledge, and ideals • Australian (secret) ballot- voting secretly on paper • Direct Primaries- placing the nomination process directly in the hands of the voters • Direct Election of US Senators- 17th amendment, required all US senators be elected by popular vote • Initiative- compelling legislature to consider a bill • Referendum- allowed citizens to vote on proposed laws printed on the ballots • Recall- enabled voters to remove unsatisfactory politicians from office • <i>The Jungle</i>- muckraking book by Upton Sinclair • Square Deal- Roosevelt's mindset of favoring neither business nor labor • Pure Food and Drug Act- forbade manufacture, sale, and transportation of adulterated or mislabeled food and drugs • Meat Inspection Act- provided that federal inspectors visit meat packaging plants to ensure they met standards

BRIEF TIMELINE OF THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

1901	Theodore Roosevelt Elected
1902	Platt Amendment Roosevelt Settles Coal Strike
1903	US Recognizes Panama's Independence
1904	Northern Securities Company Trust Dissolved
1906	Upton Sinclair writes the Jungle
1908	Muller v Oregon limits womens' working hours Taft Elected
1909	NAACP formed
1912	Progressive party formed, Wilson elected
1913	Underwood Tariff Federal Reserve Act 16 th Amendment (direct election of senators) 17 th amendment (income tax)
1914	Clayton Antitrust Act WWI begins



World War I, 1914-1918

AMSCO Chapter Summary #22

Student Contributor: Weatherly W.

Sequence of Events leading up to the outbreak:

June 28, 1914	Sarajevo: a Serbian terrorist assassinated Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife
July 23, 1914	Vienna: the Austrian government issues an ultimatum threatening war against Serbia and invades that country four days later
August 1, 1914	Berlin: Austria's ally, Germany under Kaiser Wilhelm I declares war against Russia, an ally of Serbia
August 3, 1914	Berlin: Germany declares war against France, an ally of Russia, and immediately begins an invasion of neutral Belgium because it offers the fastest route to Paris
August 4, 1914	London: Great Britain, as an ally of France, declares war against Germany

- Americans were shocked that the European nations were actually at war
- Tradition of Washington and Jefferson meant not allying with any European power or becoming involved in European affairs

NEUTRALITY

- Great Britain declared a naval blockade against Germany by seizing ships, including US ships, attempting to run the blockade
- Wilson protested this as a violation of the rights of neutral nations of freedom of the seas

SUBMARINE WARFARE

- Newest naval weapon- submarine
- Lusitania Crisis- sinking of a British passenger liner, the Lusitania
- Wilson responded by sending a diplomatic message warning that Germany would be held to strict accountability for such actions
- This "warlike" action of Wilson's sparked William Jennings Bryan's resignation from the cabinet

ECONOMIC TIES WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE

- American economy became closely tied with that of the Allied powers
- America filled orders for war supplies from Britain and France in order to keep economy stable
- This led to prosperity on the US homefront
- U.S. government and bankers made loans to Great Britain and France

ELECTION OF 1916

- Wilson won again on the motto "He kept us out of war".

PEACE EFFORTS OF WOODROW WILSON

- Wanted "peace without victory"- no hurt feelings

- Declared war on Germany one month after being reelected- shift in policy?

CAUSES FOR INVOLVEMENT

- Germany's decision to engage in absolute unrestricted warfare
- The Zimmermann Note- note from Germany to Mexico suggesting that Mexico ally itself with Germany and promising a recovery of all lost Mexican territories, such as Texas and Arizona. Exposed Germany's belligerent intentions.
- Russian Revolution- Russian revolutionaries overthrew the czar's government and proclaimed a republic, US could now ally itself with them
- More submarine Attacks (in March of 1917)

MOBILIZATION

- Industry and labor- war agencies produced and shipped needed supplies
- **Liberty Bonds** provided financing for the war, as well as taxes

ARMED FORCES

- Blacks served, but mostly in support capacities (unloading ships, etc.)
- Selective Service Act of 1917- ensuring all groups in the population would be called into service

EFFECTS ON SOCIETY

- More jobs for women
- Migration of Mexicans and African Americans

WILSON'S FOURTEEN POINTS

- Recognition of freedom of the seas
- An end to the practice of making secret treaties
- Reduction of national armaments
- Self determination for the various nationalities within the Austro-Hungarian empire
- League of Nations

THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

- Peace conference outside Paris
- The Big Four- David Lloyd George of Great Britain, Georges Clemenceau of France, Vittorio Orlando of Italy, and Wilson of the US
 - ⇒ PEACE TERMS
 - ⇒ Germany was disarmed
 - ⇒ Germany forced to admit guilt
 - ⇒ Germany had to pay huge sums of reparations
 - ⇒ Signers had to join an international peace keeping treaty

RED SCARE

- Fears of socialism fueled by communist takeover in Russia and labor unrest in the US
- Palmer Raids- unexplained bombings leading to the thorough investigation of radicals by Attorney General Mitchell Palmer, who ordered mass arrests of anarchists, socialists, and labor agitators.

Brief Timeline of the WWI Era

1912	<i>Wilson elected president</i>
1913	Underwood Tariff Federal Reserve Act 16 th and 17 th Amendments
1914	Clayton Antitrust Act Panama canal opens World War I begins
1915	Germans sink Lusitania
1916	Margaret Sanger organizes the Birth Control League of New York
1917	Germany resumes unrestricted warfare US Declares war on Germany War Industries Board established Espionage Act passed Russian Revolution Committee on Public Information established
1918	Wilson proposes the 14 points Armistice ends war US troops intervene in Russia
1919	Treaty of Versailles Red Scare and Palmer Raids Senate rejects US role in the League of Nations 18 th Amendment (prohibition) ratified Over 20% of US labor force goes on strike <i>Schenck v. United States</i> Race riots and lynchings across the US
1920	19 th amendment (women's suffrage)

A New Era: The 1920s

AMSCO Chapter Summary #23

Student Contributor: Greg W.

- Marked by Republican control and prosperity
- switch from laissez-faire to limited government interference with business

Republican Presidents

- 1920** Warren G. Harding- Teapot Dome Scandal, cabinet members Albert Fall and Harry Daugherty caught taking bribes for granting oil leases and not convicting criminal suspects
- 1924** Calvin Coolidge- "Silent Cal", didn't do much but keep budget in check and create Bureau of Budget
- 1928** Herbert Hoover- won election against Catholic Al Smith, start of Great Depression

Prosperity caused by better technology (leading to more production) and less government interference with business

-farmers only group that didn't really prosper

Culture

- Jazz music
- Consumerism
 - ~electricity led to more appliances
 - ~automobiles (one per family) made transportation easier
 - ~radio made information travel faster
 - ~movies were big in the social scene
- Women
 - ~for most part status didn't change; still mostly housewives
 - ~however, flappers rebelled against previous generation's traditions (short skirt and hair, smoked cigarettes, drove cars)

Religion

- Modernism* = accepted both religious faith with scientific knowledge (like Darwinism)
- Fundamentalism* = strict interpretation of Bible (like creationism)

Arts

- "*Lost Generation*", authors who felt alienated by society after WWI
- functionalism*, "form follows function"

Harlem Renaissance - African American art movement in NYC, jazz artists, poets, actors.

~Marcus Garvey – Jamaican immigrant who spread back-to-Africa idea

Other

-*Scopes Trial* – Tennessee teacher John Scopes taught evolution in class, convicted but overturned by technicality

-*Prohibition* = no alcohol, 18th Amendment

~people defied by “bootlegging” (making alcohol outside the law) and using “speakeasies” (secret drinking locations)

~declining support led to repeal of 18th Amendment by the 21st Amendment

-*Nativism* = against “new” immigrants (southern and Eastern Europe / Asia)

~Quota laws limited immigration from certain countries, especially European and Asian countries

~Sacco and Vanzetti – Italian immigrants accused and executed because of robbery and murder

>anti-nativists claimed it was because they were Italian

~Ku Klux Klan = attacked any who weren't white Protestants

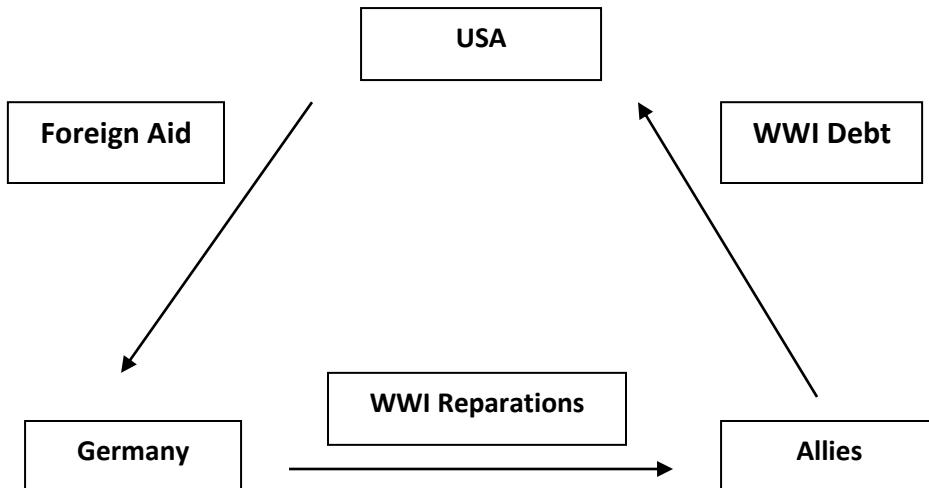
>strong in Midwest and South

-*Disarmament*

~**Washington Conference** = talks of naval disarmament by world powers, came up with Five-Power, Four-Power, and Nine-Power treaties that reduced arms

~**Kellogg-Briand Pact** = outlawed war, proposed by women (Jane Addams), ineffective because it provided defensive war and didn't provide punishment for those who broke pact

~**Dawes Plan** = way to pay off war debts from WWI



The Great Depression and the New Deal, 1929-1939

AMSCO Chapter Summary #24

Student Contributor: Greg W.

- October, 1929: after prosperity of 1920's, stock market crashed and economy plummeted
 - ~due to consumerism and overproduction
 - ~unemployment up to 25%

Hoover's Attempt

- felt that public relief should come from state and local governments, not federal.
- Hawley-Smoot Tariff- highest tariff rate in country at 49% on foreign imports. Failed because other countries set higher tariffs on U.S. goods
- Moratorium of Dawes Plan
- Farm Board – to stabilize crop prices by holding surplus grain
- RFC (Reconstruction Finance Corp) helped failing businesses essential to economy
- Bonus March – veterans from WWI didn't get their bonuses, and camped out near Capitol in protest. Hoover ordered Gen. Douglas MacArthur to disperse and burn camps. Unpopularity for Hoover.

FDR-New Deal

- Elected in 1932
- First 100 Days, Congress passed every request of Roosevelt
- Three R's: Relief, Recovery, Reform
- Bank Holiday – closed down banks until they were stable
- Repeal of Prohibition

Important Programs of First New Deal

- FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corp) – guaranteed bank deposits up to \$5000
- HOLC (Home Owners Loan Corp) – refinanced homes risking foreclosure

- FERA (Federal Emergency Relief Admin) – offered grants to states operating shelters for poor/ homeless
- PWA (Public Works Admin) – allotted money to state and local governments to build roads, bridges, dams, etc.
- CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps) – employed young men for projects on federal land and paid their families a monthly sum
- TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority) – hired people in Tenn. River Valley to build dams and power plants which brought electricity to area
- NRA (National Recovery Admin) – helped regulate business; set wages, hours, production
- AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Admin) – encouraged farmers to decrease production/ offered government subsidies to every acre turned under

...of the Second New Deal

- WPA (Works Progress Admin) – paid billions to get people jobs
- Wagner Act – replaced NRA after it was deemed unconstitutional
- Social Security – automatically collected taxes throughout a person's career for a trust fund open at age 65

Court Packing

- FDR tried to add 6 more judges to Supreme Court. Didn't work.

CIO (Committee of Industrial Organizations)

- pretty much just national union for all people, in contrast with American Federation of Labor who allowed only white males

Keynesian Economics

- deficit spending helps get out of recession/ depression by stimulating economy so debt can be paid off afterwards
- used near the end of New Deal

AMSCO CHAPTER SUMMARY #25:
Diplomacy and World War II, 1929-1945

Student Contributor: PENDING

Truman and the Cold War, 1945-1952

AMSCO Chapter Summary #26

Student Contributor: Carson L.

Postwar America:

- GI Bill sent over 2 million GIs to college
- Baby Boom, shift of women staying at home
- Suburban growth, shift of travel to Sunbelt: Florida to California

Politics:

- Super inflation: Truman wanted to keep price controls of wartime to decrease Inflation, but congress disagreed, and inflation went up 25% in a year and a half

Truman a Civil Rights man

- he pushed for end of segregation and in 1948 ended racial discrimination in departments of federal government

Republican Control of Congress over Truman

- Twenty-second Amendment 1951: two term limit for presidents
- Taft Hartley Act 1947: vetoed but overridden
 - outlawed closed shop
 - permitting states to pass “right to work” laws
 - outlawing secondary boycotts
 - gave president power to invoke 80 day cooling off Period before a strike

Election of 1948

- Truman defeats Dewey narrowly in a feisty campaign (newspaper picture)

The Fair Deal

- 1949, Truman wanted to pass national health care programs, aid to education, civil rights stuff and what not. The only thing that passed was an increase of minimum wage from forty to seventy five cents an hour.

Origins of Cold War

- U.S. was allies with U.S.S.R out of convenience in WWII
- The U.N. was established in 1945
- The Soviets remained in Eastern Europe, made U.S. mad
- “Iron Curtain”- theory of Soviet controlled European countries are gonna sweep Communism everywhere

Truman Doctrine

- containment policy, 400 million \$\$\$ in aid to Greece and Turkey against totalitarian regimes. Received bipartisan support

Marshall Plan

- offered a total of 12 billion dollars in aid to European countries to jump start economies

National Security Act

- 1947, created CIA, Department of Defense, and National Security Council

Cold War in Asia

- Containment policy effective in Europe not so much in Asia

Korean War

- Korea was split 38th parallel. North commies south republic
- 1953\
- Went both ways, they started hot then McArthur put it to em and pushed them all the way to China, then China got involved and pushed us back
- Ended up a stalemate back at 38th but successfully stopped spread of comm.

The Eisenhower Years, 1952-1960

AMSCO Chapter Summary #27

Student Contributor: Sam B.

1952- "I Like Ike"
 Eisenhower elected
 (VP Nixon)



[50s = 20s]

Another time of
 prosperity

Modern Republicanism = balance budget, keep up New Deal programs

1956 Highway act- Interstate Highways

2 cars per garage prosperity
 1956 reelection.

COLD WAR- brinksmanship, John Dulles Sec. of State foreign policy

- Nuclear buildup
- 3rd world pawns
- Korean Armistice, Fall of Indochina to (Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam)
- Vietnam Divides
- SEATO- Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
 - prevent spread of communism into Southeast Asia

Suez crisis- Egypt takes Suez Canal- Britain and France invade- Eisenhower resolves

Eisenhower Doctrine- protect **Middle Eastern** countries threatened by Communism

Covert Ops in Iran 1953 and Guatemala in 1954

Sputnik! in 1957 → NASA 1958

(increased emphasis on math and science education in the U.S.)

Berlin Crisis

"Get your troops out of West Berlin!" ... "No! Come to camp David and talk!" ... "Ok..."

☺ Spirit of Camp David ☺

Cold war pacifying....until....

iiiU2 Spy plane shot down- trust broken!!!

1959 Communism in Cuba leads to:

Bay of Pigs and Cuban Missile Crisis (both during JFK presidency)

CIVIL RIGHTS – Slow progress, 50s is a turning point.

Warren court

Brown v. Board-overturns Plessy ("separate but equal")

Or, segregated schools are unequal!

MLK, Rosa Parks, Montgomery Bus Boycott

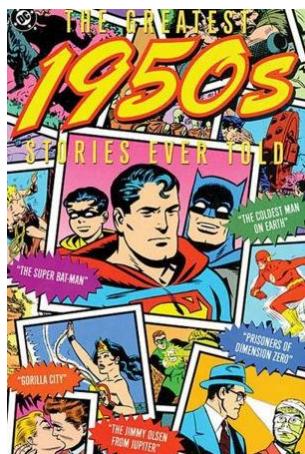
Suburbanized

Conformity, TV, Advertising, More White Collar jobs than Blue Collar

Middle Class Affluence (well being, prosperity)

Women?

Desperate Housewives



Novels:

Criticized society and conformity etc.- *The Lonely Crowd*, *The Organization Man*, *The Affluent Society*, *White Collar*, *The Power Elite*, *The Catcher in the Rye*, *Catch-22*, Beatniks in general

Promises and Turmoil: The 1960s

AMSCO Chapter Summary #28

Student Contributor: Sam B.

Election of 1960- **Kennedy** defeats Nixon with less than 100,000 votes

Direct Amsco quote: "...soon his administration was likened to the mythical kingdom of Camelot and the court of King Arthur."

New Frontier- spaaaace

Kennedy called for aid to education, support of health care, urban renewal, and civil rights

Bay of Pigs- anti-Castro Cubans were killed due to lack of US support

Berlin Wall built, Kennedy says "I am a Berliner" etc...

CUBAN MISSLE CRISIS (sirens sound) Brinksmanship, Nuclear war?

NO, but almost- Nuclear Test Ban Treaty signed afterwards

Kennedy Assassination in Dallas Nov. 1963

Lyndon Johnson takes over (LBJ)

LBJ = expand social reforms of new deal

War on Poverty- "**Great Society**" [Medicare, Medicaid, more educational funding, public housing, etc.]

Election of 1964- LBJ and Hubert Humphrey beat out Conservative Goldwater (Daisy ad)

Civil Rights Acts (1964,1965)

Segregation illegal, **MLK**, race riots

March on Washington, March on Montgomery

MLK murdered in Memphis

Warren Court- protection of individual rights, freedom of expression, allow contraceptive use (basically it was liberal for the time)

Student Movements, Counterculture Hippies, Sexual Revolution
(think “Across the Universe”)

Women- **Betty Friedan**- Mystique- NOW National Organization for Women- **equal treatment**

ERA- equal rights amendment (didn't pass)

VIETNAM!!!

Tonkin Gulf Resolution- allow LBJ
“all necessary measures” to
protect US interests in Vietnam

Protest and controversy and
drugs = Vietnam

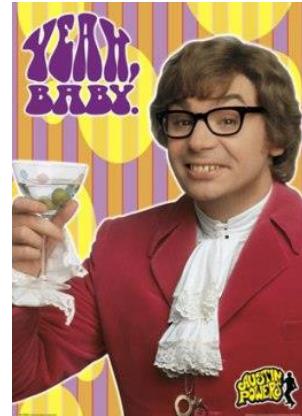
Tet offensive- Major offensive by
VC- BAD FOR US HOME SUPPORT

Not as bad as displayed, but caused extreme antiwar feelings



LBJ withdraws... “If nominated, I will not run. If elected, I will not serve.”

1968- things fall apart. MLK murdered, Robert Kennedy murdered



Election of 1968- George Wallace (racist), Richard Nixon, Hubert Humphrey

Nixon wins out, due to US wanting a break from the riots, war, drugs, violence etc.

Limits of a Superpower, 1969-1980

AMSCO Chapter Summary #29

Student Contributor: Hunter

- **The 1970's and Presidency of Richard M. Nixon**
- **Henry Kissinger** - National Security Advisor ; 2nd Term - Secretary of State
 - Fashioned plans to help reducing the tensions of the Cold War (Détente)
- **Vietnam/South East Asia**
 - Over 500,000 troops in Vietnam when Nixon was sworn in
 - Vietnamization – Reducing troop number and giving control over to the South Vietnamese
 - 540,000 Troops → 30,000 Troops
 - **Resistance**
 - *Causes*
 - My Lai – Massacre of women and children by US troops
 - Invasion of Cambodia
 - *Effects*
 - Kent State shooting
 - Heavy protests from the New Left
 - War ended with the Paris Accords of January 1973
 - War claimed 58,000 lives
 - Fall of Saigon in April, 1975
 - Genocide in Cambodia
 - Area in turmoil throughout 70's
- **Foreign and Domestic Policy**
 - Nixon traveled to China and signed treaties limiting weaponry with the USSR
 - Opposed most Great Society reforms
 - His economic policies first tried to cut federal spending to end stagflation
 - Ended up adopting **Keynesian** economics
 - Attempted to appeal to Southerners by nominating judges from the South
 - Non-Liberal/Non-Activist
 - Congress would not approve them
 - Burger, Powell, and Rehnquist confirmed
 - Also wanted to appeal to the “silent majority” of socially conservative, working class individuals
 - Nixon was Anti-Liberal and Socially Conservative
- In the election of 1972, Nixon won by a huge landslide, carrying every state except Massachusetts
- **War Powers Act** makes it so that the president has to report to Congress 48 hours before taking military action

- **OPEC** formed and embargoed/refused to send oil to the US
- **Watergate**
 - A group from Nixon's re-election committee were caught breaking into the DNC Watergate complex in DC in June 1972
 - Nixon had wiretapped and recorded many conversations of reporters, government employees, and his own, private calls
 - After a year of struggles, televised hearings, and testimony, Nixon was forced by the Supreme Court to relinquish all the tapes
 - Charged with:
 - Obstruction of Justice
 - Abuse of Power
 - Contempt of Congress
 - **August 9th, 1974** – Nixon Resigns
 - President Ford soon pardon's Nixon for any criminal activity
 - Very unpopular move
- **Jimmy Carter elected in 1976**
 - Human Rights Diplomacy
 - Returning of the Panama Canal
 - **Camp David Accords**
 - Peace between Israel and Egypt
 - Turmoil in Middle East > Iran Hostage Crisis
 - 50 Americans taken hostage
 - Carter failed to free hostage represented a failed presidency
 - Carter failed to prevent the inflation rates from entering the double digits, costing him a second term
- Great increase in immigration and illegal immigration
- Movements for Hispanic, Native American, Asian, and Gay rights
- Environmental movement (Green) grew with the popularity of the counter-culture
 - **EPA** founded in 1970

In Abridged, Picture Form...



The Conservative Resurgence, 1980-

AMSCO Chapter Summary #30

Student Contributor: Hunter

The Conservative Resurgence

"Fathers of Modern Conservativism"

- **Barry Goldwater**, although losing the 1964 election against Johnson, marked the beginning of a shift towards the right
- **William F. Buckley** –Political commentator
- **Milton Friedman** – Fiscal Economist
- **Ronald Reagan** – Conservative President

Conservatives opposed to big government, New Deal liberalism, gun control, feminism, gay rights, welfare, affirmative action, sexual permissiveness, abortion, and drug use that “undermined family and religious values, work ethic, and security”.

Election of 1980

- **Ronald Reagan** was a well-known actor who gained fame among republicans as a speaker in the 1964 campaign and as the governor of California
- In the election, Reagan received 51% of the popular vote and 91% of the electoral vote and marked the beginning of a booming conservative movement
 - Key gains were made in Congress, marking an end to a half century of Democratic domination
 - On the day that Reagan was inaugurated, the Iranian's released the 52 American hostages to avoid conflict with Reagan and two months later he survived an Assassination attempt; both showing a Reagan as a tough individual, both politically and physically

Reaganomics

- Supply-side economics
 - Tax cuts and reduced spending increase spending and investment in the private sector and benefit all classes
 - Criticized as “trickle-down” economics
- Reagan reduced income taxes by 25% over three years, which helped all the working class, and cut the corporate, capital gains, and gift tax, which largely helped the upper classes
- Reagan cut over \$40 B from domestic programs
- Decreased regulation of industry and stood against unions

- In the recession of 1982, as unemployment rose but inflation decreased, Reaganomics too hold and began to rebound

Reagan nominated Sandra Day O'Connor, the first woman on the Court, Antonin Scalia, Anthony Kennedy, and William Rehnquist to Supreme Court, scaling back the liberal decisions of the prior court

In the election of 1984, Reagan won all the states except for Minnesota

Reagan increased military spending and the national debt increased to almost \$2.7 trillion

Reagan and the Evil Empire

- Reagan abandoned the Détente policies of his predecessors and began to buildup military stockpiles and missiles
 - Strategic Defense Initiative “Star Wars” as a means to shoot missiles down from space
 - Worked to overthrow Marxist regimes
 - In the Middle East, Reagan supported Israel and worked against the PLO
 - “Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall...”

George H. W. Bush and the Fall of the U.S.S.R.

- Reagan’s VP, Bush, won election of 1988
 - “Read my lips, no new taxes”
- In October 1990, the Berlin Wall fell
- By 1991, the Soviet Union and Iron Curtain had completely dissolved and Eastern Europe and Russia began the process of rebuilding
- Bush lost re-election due to unpopularity from the Persian Gulf War/Desert Storm and ended up raising taxes, even when he said he wouldn’t

The Clinton Years

- NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement)
- 1994 – Republicans take control of Congress (“Contract With America”)