

QWQMissing Slides - 14, 33, 36, 48

Pre Colonial American

- Natives crossed from siberia to alaska via frozen land about 20,000 years ago
- Natives cultures adapted to the region they settled in
- Maize/corn was a staple crop that came from south mexico 10k years ago
- Corn came to the american south west via olmec and maya trade routes
- *Regions:*
 - Northwest Pacific and Californian Coast has people live in semi permanently settlements near the sea and rain forests
 - Great Basin has seasonal settlements near river basins and in the summer a lot due to lack of water (buffalo followers) hunter gatherers
 - Cahokia was a trade center which had goods from Gulf of mexico, rocky mountains, northeast, great lakes, great plains, and the atlantic coast
 - Natives had large confederacies (ex - iroquois confederacy) to expand and protect resources and trade

Europe

- Silkroad declined due to end of mongolian empire, and europe had bad relations with middle eastern arabs, euros had no connection to india and china market
- Euros tried to find a new route in the start of 15th cent
- Port and spanish start first, and are funded by royal patrons and joint stock companies (royal patrons such as henry the navigator and ferdinand and isabella of spain)
- Joint stock reduced liability and was luring (10% in, 10% out)
- Investors also invested in multiple ships that allowed for more resources to be brought back
- *Euro tech:*
 - Caravels were smaller faster ships
 - Sternpost rudder allowed for bigger cargoes
 - Trade Winds and westerlies increased speed via sails
 - Magnetic compass and astrolabe allowed for navigation
 - Portolan maps allowed for an easy mapping technique
 - Gunpowder weapons and horses for conquering
- *Euro motivations:*
 - Three G's, god(spreading religion), glory(conquering new land and people), and gold(moneys)
 - Spanish and port are aggressive in the god aspect and send Fransican Dominican and Jesuit monks to the new world to convert natives
 - Many natives converted and worked by force, Bartolome de las Casas objected to this
 - Spain Port England France (Atlantic States) became wealthy of new world resources, colonies, and trade
 - Glory also meant gaining status for conquering and receiving colonial land and titles

Columbian Exchange

- Exchange of goods livestock and disease between n world and o world
- American crops were good for Euro, asia, african diet (potatoes, sweet potatoes, maize)
- Europeans started large plantations of cash crops (tobacco, coffee, sugar)
- Americas got cattle like horses pigs and cattles
- African slaves brought rice and okra
- Europeans gained power from this
- Natives got disease
- Europe got a better diet meaning more people

Triangular Trade

- System was slaves were brought in the middle passage, worked in plantations, materials from there went to Europe to be made as goods, goods sold for slaves in Africa, repeat
- Textiles salt or sugar was usually sold to the african or asian market
- This with spanish silver led to first global trade network

Mercantilism

- A new economic system that had it so there was a fixed amount of wealth in the world (gold)
- To gain more you would harm your enemies by
 - Sell more than you buy from them (export more than import)
 - Steal or interrupt enemy trade/colonies while protecting your own

Charter companies

- People didn't want to pay taxes to establish colonies
- To fix this charter companies were commissioned by the state
- Companies used joint stock to do everything
- Companies waged war on other companies in america and asia even if the mother states were allies
- Companies had rights:
 - Negotiate with local rules
 - Collect and distribute land
 - Make and give basic justice based on mother country laws
 - Hire soldiers for trade and colony production
- Mother countries setup naval forces via forts and port cities
- They also hired pirates to disrupt other people trade (mercantilism)
- Pirate activity mainly happened at choke points and large currents (carribean)

Colonialism

- Mercantilism and triangular trade led to a desire to conquer and settle new world land
- Supplanting natives and others for controlling land outside the mother country is colonialism

Encomienda system

- Encomiendas were a reward to europeans/conquers, they were land with people in it
- Encomiendars were the lords, natives were the vassals
- Vassals such as natives slaves and servants worked on the haciendas (mines, plantations, etc)
- Class tensions via caste system led to revolutionary movements in the 19th cent

Caste system

- Penninsulares - Europeans born in Spain
- Creoles – Europeans born in the Americas
- Mestizos – European and American Indian mix
- Mulattos – European and African mix
- Zambos - American Indian and African mix

Colonial settlement

- Spanish and portuguese settled and claimed most of the south of modern day USA
- British french dutch sought to claim the other land
- British settled on the east coast with the dutch and swedish at a small scale
- French settled in st lawrence river and great lakes region
- Many colonies struggled to maintain being alive, many found success via fur trade
- Colonists engaged frequently with natives for conflict and trade

What happened to the Natives?

- Natives fur traded for goods and guns
- They used guns to fight with other native confederacies over territory and trade
- This was unique as they had women run these (ex - mohawk had a matriarchal society where women's last names were passed down)
- Men did physical tasks hunting and combat, women did politics society and agriculture
- Natives didn't recognize private property and moved where they needed for resources (following the buffalo)

The Beaver Wars

- Iroquois vs Algonquians and Hurons in the 17th cent for control of the northeast region for the fur trade
- Algon and Hurons allied with the French
- Even with French help, Iroquois were big and had trade with the british and dutch so they won
- Iroquois dominated the region until they were worn down by disease and settlers in the 18th century

King Philip's War

- While natives benefit from trade, tension grew with the colonies as they grew
- Mainly issues over property regarding private property

- War with King Philip (a native) and english settlers happened in 1675
- The war lasted 3 years with many deaths and settlement destruction, however even without aid from the british, the colonists won
- The war ended with the Treaty of Casco Bay in 1678, and marked a turning point for colonial attitudes and history as they had managed to solo defend their colonies and flourish in them

Enlightenment - Questioning Authority

- Scientific revolution and the protestant revolution lead to enlightenment, People started questions authority and focusing on human institutions
- This was during the time where France had an absolutism era where authority was absolute
- Many euro states had no fair trials, censorship, laws made by kings and nobles, and no property control
- The enlightenment challenge this and wished to reform authority and religion
- John Locke came up with the idea of natural rights (rights humans are born with that the gov protects) and consent of the governed (if gov takes rights away the people can overthrow them), also a constitution should have a set of rules and limits for the gov to protect the public's rights
- Montesquieu said there should be three branches which are:
 - Legislative - made up of congress which is the senate and house of reps that makes laws
 - Executive - made up of the president and vice president and cabinet that carry out the law
 - Judicial - supreme court that reviews the law
- Montesquieu saw that god doesn't choose kinds and that one ruler/group shouldn't be absolute
- Voltaire was a famous philosopher of the Enlightenment, he was anti religious as he saw it as a cause of intolerance, conflict, and oppression. Religion also allowed rulers to be unfair and deny rights
- Rousseau advocated for governing via general will, the population must make the laws instead of one person
- These ideas were oppressed by gov but spread quick, leading to many revolutions:
 - American Revolution (1776 - 1783)
 - French Revolution (1789)
 - Latin-American Revolutions (Early 1800s)

Anglican Persecution and The Pilgrims

- Reign of Henry VIII and Elizabeth I leads to no religious tolerance in England via the Act of Supremacy that made them the head of Church of England
- They established the Act of Uniformity which limited religious freedom via making all men attend Anglican Church on sunday and use the same praying book if they didn't they would be be penalized
- Catholics and mainly Puritans opposed this

- Puritans were protestants that followed luther and rejected catholic tradition
- Anglican Church remained similar to the Roman Catholic Church after the church split in the 16th century due to Henry VIII's increase in power and wish to remarry/divorce
- Puritans wanted a more pure protestant church
- Puritans were persecuted for this and as a result fled to the Netherlands and English colonies

Religious Freedom

- Many early colonists came to the new world seeking religious freedom
- Good example is the Massachusetts Bay Colony (1628) made by John Winthrop meant to be a Puritan colony and a religious model (a city upon a hill)
- Another example is the Pennsylvania colony (1681) founded by William Penn as a Quaker colony:
 - Puritans are radical Puritans that were pacifists, they only had fear in god and nothing else

Colonial Culture

- Massachusetts Bay Colony had mostly Puritan families with male heads in their 30's
- New England colonies were far more stable and family orientated compared to Virginia
- Virginia was mostly single males seeking riches thus they were mean and violent to each other
- Middle and south colonies (mainly Chesapeake Bay region) had agriculture and profited off of cash crops like tobacco and rice

Slavery

- As agriculture grew, labor needs grew
- At first labor was filled by indentured servants but it was too easy for them to escape, blend in, and then acquire their own cheap land
- Middle and south colonies mainly bought West African slaves since they were easier to track due to different physical traits
- Attitudes on slavery already started to split in the 17th century between the North and South

Benign Neglect

- Major cause for American culture and political views
- Unintentional
- Due to an entire ocean between the british and the colonies on top of conflicts in europe, the Colonies were able to operate like autonomous states
- They could collect taxes, raised militaries, and dictate commerce
- Colonies went near decades without real supervision/management
- Colonies became increasingly independent but still loyal to the British
- The colonies ability to self sustain was a testament to American ingenuity
- On top of this due to King Philip's war, the colonies made their own identity

- Due to this, when the British tried to put more control, the colonies would all call for independence or a continuation of autonomy and a voice in parliament

Different Colonial Governments

- Virginia:
 - 1642 had their colonial representative assembly known as the House of Burgesses
 - It was an elected assembly that could levy taxes and establish a militia
 - It also uphold English Common Law and established regional Judges
- Carolina:
 - Had a unique form of government devised by John Locke called a limited oligarchy (small group of people with only the powers of a constitution)
 - The oligarchy was headed by Lord Proprietors and they flourished
- Georgia:
 - Georgia was the most radical
 - Chartered by King George II in 1732, Georgia ran like a corporation with the Board of Trustees
 - The colony was meant to be a redeeming haven for those seen as unfit and productive in europe (deserving poor, cripples, criminals)
 - Georgia flourished too and had an agricultural economy

Leadup to Revolution

- French and Indian War/Seven Years War (1756 - 1763) in it colonists helped the British with the promise of spoils of war, which would be land west of the appalachians
- After the war colonists received said lands, but after Native uprisings the British set the proclamation line of 1763 sending the colonists back and preventing expansion
- Also at the time Britain started to tax the colonies excessively due to debt from the war
- All this combined made the Colonists feel cheated and used
- Women mainly objected taxes
- Sons of Liberty form to object the British and cause the Boston Tea Party
- Examples of taxes include:
 - Sugar and Stamp Act 1764 and 1765
 - Quartering Act 1765 which was made due to soldiers being placed in the colonies to enforce taxes and it also required colonists to house soldiers
 - Tea Act is passed in 1773 to help the British East India Company, the tax banned foregin tea and only allowed British tea
 - After Boston Tea Party British punishes the colonies via the Coercive/Intolerable Acts in 1774, it made it so Massachusetts couldn't self govern, and they planned to disarm the colony
 - However, when they approached at Lexington and Concord, the shot heard around the world occurred and the first fight of the american revolution began
- Several people advocated for independence
- Thomas Paine's common sense where h e showed off examples of America being self sufficient

- Ben Franklin's publication of multiple revolutionary texts

Revolutionary War

- Representatives from the colonies met twice in 1774 (first and second Continental Congress)
- Many of the representatives were patriots
- Loyalists wanted to stay loyal to Britain
- Olive Branch Petition was sent by the Continental Congress to King George III but George didn't look at the petition
- After that and the Battle at Bunker Hill (which boosted morale since while it was a loss there was a lot of casualties on the British side), more and more of the Continental Congress wanted violent resistance
- 1776 majority of Congress favors separation
- Declaration of Independence is drafted, and is packed with enlightenment ideals especially human equality, natural rights, and consent of the governed
- War starts and things look bleak at first
- However after the success of the Battle of Saratoga, the US receives French support
- This along with vital support from spinning bees (females who created uniforms and underwear for winter) leads to a turning point in the war
- Colonial morale peaks while British morale declined and debt increased
- War ends at Yorktown when General Cornwallis is captured
- Treaty of Paris in 1783 officially ends the war and the colonies were known as the United States of America

The Start of Abolition

- After the revolution many Americans drew ties between themselves and slaves regarding natural rights and freedom, due to this abolition sentiments grew rapidly
- However, due to the cotton gin by Eli Whitney in 1793, the south started to shift back towards the idea of king cotton and slavery due to the labor required for cotton making
- This idea is best reflected in the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793 which required colonists to return escaped slaves to their masters

Women's Suffrage During the Time

- Women drew parallels between themselves and the colonies
- Most women couldn't vote unless they were in New Jersey
- Abigail Adams and Judith Murray's On The Equality of Women promoted women rights
- Main argument of suffrage was that women need to be educated to teach their sons American ideals and democracy aka republican motherhood

Democracy

- Many people had different ideas on democracy
- Federalists like John Adams saw that it was the duty for white men with property to vote and work in the government as they were the only ones who had a stake in the system thus they knew best

- While many people were happy about leaving Britain while spreading enlightenment ideals, the idea of giving political power to anyone but white property owning males irked many

Nationalism

- All Americans were filled with national pride, as loyalists left and it was only Patriots in the states
- 1810's a national flag was made and had a national anthem made for it
- Art movements like the Hudson River School featured American Landscapes in the 19th century
- Architecture was neoclassical and highlighted democratic and republican roots of Greece and Rome

Articles of Confederation

- First US constitution/form of government
- Articles was a confederacy which focused more on state power rather than central power
- This was done to avoid tyranny
- However there were major drawbacks such as not being able to set taxes, make treaties, settle with natives, or command a military
- Thus suppressing rebellion like Shay's Rebellion was near impossible for the federal government
- Northwest Ordinance 1787 made the northwest territory

The Great Compromise

- Large states wanted representatives in congress to be set via population, while smaller states wanted an even amount of reps
- The solution? The great compromise. Split congress into half, the House of Reps which is population based, and the Senate which is 2 representatives per state

US Constitution

- 1789 second attempt to make a constitution happens
- A federal government is made meaning states had local power but most power was focused on the central government
- Government had three branches that are reviewed on page 4
- This was done to avoid an abuse of power by various people
- Bill of Rights is made to please anti federalists (people who opposed a federal government without certain restrictions):
 - Bill of Rights was the first ten amendments and focused on protection on natural rights
 - This pleased anti feds allowing the constitution to become a reality
- Checks and Balances:
 - US Constitution makers feared a strong monarch/central gov so they set some boundaries

- Checks and balances allowed branches to stop other branches if they abused power
- Constitution added an amendment system to change the constitution with $\frac{3}{4}$ states approval

Political Parties

- Federalists and anti Federalists debates somewhat made two parties, the Jay Treaty of 1795 set up the First Party System
- Jay treaty was an agreement between Britain and the US to settle lingering disputes
- Federalists (led by Alexander Hamilton and John Adams) supported the treaty and were glad to see better British relations meaning more trade
- Democratic Republicans/Jeffersonians (led by Thomas Jefferson) disagreed with the treaty and saw it as a bad thing to make amends with their previous tyrant
- Jeffersonians were mainly middle and south colonies who believed in American virtue and Republicanism via small farmers, they also saw commerce with Britain as bad
- Federalists believed in commerce and trade with all
- Another split of ideas came from the French Revolution which at first all Americans supported, however after the bloodshed of the Reign of Terror, Federalists stop supporting the French, while Democratic Republicans saw the violence as necessary for a noble goal
- Democratic Republicans supported most revolutions and immigration
- Federalists didn't as they saw these people as troublemakers, so Federalists attempt to pass lots of legislation to preserve their ideas
- Federalists Papers were a series of documents supporting a strong central government with checks and balances
- This leads to Alien and Sedition Acts being passed by John Adams in 1798
- These acts limited the rights of Americans and made it easier to deport immigrants and made it easy to censor critics of the government
- Due to this Federalist lost support outside of New England as people claimed the Federalists violate the Bill of Rights
- Despite this they still were able to establish early members of the Government and Supreme Court (ex John Marshall being elected as Chief Justice until the 1830's)
- Many court cases under John Marshall went in the favor of the federal government
- George Washington and John Adams set precedents like establishing and expanding the military/navy, and choosing your cabinet. However they also selected the majority of positions for federal people
- Either way Washington in his farewell address warned against permanent or long term foreign treaties, and the danger of political factions using the struggles of the British and French as an example.

Spain in the America

- Spain feared for its monopoly on the pacific coast after russians started entering America in the 18th century
- Spain began an aggressive settling program called the Alta California 1760:

- Missions and forts were built along the coast to protect spanish land
 - Catholic Spanish Monks forced Indians in california to convert and work at missions
- To encourage spanish settlers to settle mexico, the rancho policy was adopted:
 - People would be given a land grant of 14 acres as long as they could cultivate and maintain the land themselves

Indian relations

- Settling Northwest territories was an issue as many Natives resided there
- Settlers fought natives as one side believed in private property while the other didn't
- Both sides were scared of each other
- As such settlers mainly went west and south
- To help ease tension, Congress passed the Indian Trade Intercourse Acts in 1790:
 - Made it so only people with permission and licensing could trade with Natives
 - However the army didn't have the power to enforce this, and the policy was widely ignored
- Congress also tried to assimilate (Americanize) natives by teaching them American values, private property, and agricultural practices
- Some tribes assimilated well, others resisted
- Indians benefited from trade and using that money bought guns
- However they mainly bought alcohol as it was cheap, leading to many tribes such as the seneca to fall into a cycle of alcohol abuse and hollowness
- Seneca Indian Handsome Lake assimilated the seneca into the US while they were in this state

Jeffersonian Era

- After Federalists mistakes, Thomas Jefferson of the Jeffersonians wins the 1800 presidential election
- Jefferson sought not to get revenge on the Federalists, but to push his ideals that we are all Americans
- Jefferson did the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 for a good price from the French to give more land for small scale farmers
- However many Jeffersonians critiqued this as Jeffersonians believed in limiting central government power, and saw this decision as a reach of power, not much fuss was made though as the land was a really good purchase
- Jefferson continued to expand with many land gains such as:
 - The Adams Onis Treaty (1819) which gave the US spanish florida
 - Oregon in 1846 via negotiations with Britain
 - Land in the American Southwest and Pacific coast 1848 via defeating mexican force in the Mexican American war
 - Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo where Mexico gave California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, and other land
- Jefferson attempted to halt trade with the British and France to follow the idea of neutrality with the Embargo of 1807:

- However this crippled American commerce and industry
- National Republican party made in response, they prioritized trade banking commerce, and alexander hamilton's national bank

War of 1812

- The war was short but humbling and embarrassing for the Americans
- With Jeffersonian cuts to the navy and military, there was no good way to fight the British troops
- Also a lack of experienced soldiers lead to the failure of an invasion to British canada
- Americans only won the war by rallying under Andrew Jackson
- This left a bad mark on Jeffersonians and National Republicans became increasingly popular due to this

The Democratic Party

- The National Republicans party didn't last long due to the corrupt bargain:
- This was an event where in 1824 to win the election Henry Clay and another candidate pooled their votes which many deemed corrupt even though it was constitutional
- This cause the Democratic Republican/Jeffersonian party to split in two, as a new party took their place for fighting commercial activity
- The Democratic party was the new party, and was led by Andrew Jackson
- Jackson opposed the banking system especially in 1817 when a second one was rechartered for 20 years
- Jackson vetoed the second recharter of the National Bank that contributed to the Panic of 1837
- Jackson was an aggressive leader to those who opposed him, reflected in his actions in the War of 1812 and Spanish Florida
- Jackson was also harsh to Natives:
 - He used military force to clear Natives in the Northwest and Southeast
 - Jackson passed the Indian Removal Act to clear the Creek and Cherokee in the southeast, many tribes went peacefully but Cherokee refused
 - This leads to a forced relocation march called the Trail of Tears

The Whig Party

- Made to oppose the democrats, mainly made of national republicans (1830_
- Whig party supported industrialization and commercialization in the north
- Many Wigs believed in Henry Clay's American System which advocated tariffs and domestic industry
- They opposed Democratic attitude to foreigners and Indian treatment
- Whigs were influenced by Second Great Awakening
- Whigs advocated for Sunday school, and opposing alcoholism via the Temperance Movement

Free Enterprise

- Europeans became quite rich, many looked into this

- One effect of this is Adam Smith making capitalism in his book The Wealth of Nations
- Capitalism believed that the best way to promote economic growth is a wealth creation system instead of a fixed wealth system
- Wealth would be made via cheap labor lowering prices and increasing jobs
- Gov and guilds didn't need to control the market but rather the invisible hand would regulate the market
- Low production cost keep prices low for suppliers meaning consumers save more and buy more this more sales and economic growth
- If a product was bad quality or overpriced no one would buy it and instead competition would beat it out
- This idea of free enterprise was quickly adopted in the US, people now began to focus on buying and selling cheap goods rather than making it themselves
- Imports and exports increased as good consumption and American production increased due to more money in the pockets of workers and companies

Technological Improvements at the time

- Morse code and telegrams for faster communications
- Canals for connecting north via steam boats
- Railroads to improve transport
- Roads as well
- All this combined made transport cheaper quicker thus reducing price and promoting sales

South at the time

- South declined while North improved
- Cotton took over with King Cotton
- Cotton was sold to north Britain and France
- South heavily needed African slaves and wanted to keep slavery

Sectionalism

- US started to become sectional in the 19th century (north and south)
- There were many issues but it was mainly slavery
- North was more abolitionist, south wasn't due to king cotton
- Some opposed slavery on moral grounds, others opposed it to protect wages and to not have blacks in the city

Abolitionists

- Frederick Douglass was an escaped slave who self taught himself writing and published the North Star (anti slavery newspaper)
- Nat Turner started a failed slave revolt (1831) that raised hostility and fears in the south
- Richard Allen led a walkout of blacks to make a separate Black Methodist church due to his frustration with church segregation
- David Walker owned a black textile shop and sent abolitionist notes in his order
- William Lloyd Garrison was a white male who opposed slavery

Culture of the North and South

- South was a follower of King Cotton and focused on agriculture and plantations
- North shifted to a market revolution society
- Railroads canals and new tech were common among the northeast
- South lagged behind in tech

Missouri Compromise

- 1820 there was a perfect 11/11 split between free and slave state that southerners tried to maintain
- This was because if there wasn't an even split, one side could force slavery to either disappear or dominate
- Missouri was added, and to keep the peace, Missouri Compromise/Compromise of 1820 made it so no states north of the 36° 30' line could be a slave state
- Peace ends after Kansas and Nebraska
- Maine added to keep the balance as well

Immigration

- Immigration rises in 1820-1840 due to more jobs from industrial factories
- Potato famine and Revolutions of 1848 in Germany also contributed to this
- 1830-1860 saw lots of Chinese immigrants fleeing the Taiping revolution and took work like mining in the California Gold Rush (1849), making railroads, ships, and cities
- Protestants resisted immigration due to cultural blending and labor competition

Second Great Awakening

- This was a Protestant religious revival 19th century
- Movement focused on the individual and God
- This was an opposite from the enlightenment as it focused on spirituality rather than logic
- It was also millenarian meaning that this was a new wave movement in which society and faith would be reborn or Jesus would come back for the 2nd time
- As such, new faiths and forms of faiths were made that Protestants hated:
 - Two examples of these forms was Methodists and Baptists
 - Both focused more on an individual spiritual connection with God
 - Methodists did well in the west
 - Baptists mainly were in the east coast and focused on the idea of rebirth as an adult
 - Shakers focused on wild and loose dancing (founded by Mother Ann Lee)
 - Shakers started out fine, but were called radicals for saying that men and women should be segregated and shouldn't have sex
 - Unitarians functioned as a counter to the Awakening and focused on rationality
 - Unitarians stayed in New England and rejected scripture, they also said Jesus wasn't divine but a model for morality

- Mormons were led by Joseph Smith (1830), they rejected scripture but had a more millenarian tone arguing that Jesus already came to America a second time
- Smith also said that Jews came to the Americas years ago and became brown natives due to Jesus second coming causing them to forget their history
- Smith was killed for his approval of tax exemption and autonomy in 1844
- Brigham Young led the mormons to Utah to escape persecution where they added Utah to the union

Women's Rights

- Feminism gained traction in 19th century
- First wave feminists were early feminists how focused on political participation (vote)
- Notable first waves are (Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass)
- First feminist meeting (1848) was at Seneca Falls, New York where the Declaration of Sentiments was made (mainly based of Declaration of Independence)

Romanticism

- Movement focused on feelings emotion and passion
- Goethe from Germany emphasized strong emotions with his art and showed characters dealing with love frustration and a connection to nature
- Art and paintings began to depict nature romance and nationalism
- Music also had this effect, Beethoven was a rough and violent musician with his work, unlike most other composers
- Movement quickly came to the US and was popular:
 - Americans like it due to sentiments of individualism and intuition
- The movement resulted in a large connection to God in the US which greatly affected the Second Great Awakening
- Nature became popular for art especially for Hudson Valley School students

Transcendentalism

- Movement on the good of people
- Movement saw that each person had an innate inner truth that they should follow for their actions in life
- It disagreed with logic and instead focused on reflection and emotion
- Great awakening and romanticism all affected this movement and each other

American Literature

- Many American Writers became popular
- Before most books were imported from Europe, but in 1870 this declined
- One good example of a writer is Ralph Waldo Emerson
- Emerson in his work The American Scholar advocated for American thoughts ideas and innovations as uniquely American and valuable
- This with other factors such as neoclassical ARCHITECTURE CITY GROWTH AND COMMERCE Growth led to a Era of Good Feelings 1812-1820's

Dred Scott vs Sandford

- Dred Scott was a slave from missouri, he was brought to indiana a free state and such argued that he was freed
- Supreme court rules that Scott is still a slave and that African Americans had no rights, and the missouri compromise was unconstitutional since the federal government cant regulate slavery

Compromise

- Compromie of 1850 tries to settle tension with the slavery issue, doesnt do well
- Kansas nebraska act repealed missouri compromise and allowed the new states kansas and nebraska to vote on of if it should be free or slave via popular vote
- People attempt to skew the vote by flooding the states and attacking opposite voters
- Both sides set up capitals at Lecompton and Topeka to plan
- End result is a bloody result called Bleeding Kansas
- After this North felt that south was working to expand slavery due to how missouri comprimise was ignored with the kansas nebraska act
- South felt the north planned to eradicate all slavery rather then limit its spread
- Tension grew, Democrats joined the south while the Whigs couldn't decide:
 - Whigs as a result disappeared, southern whigs joined the democrats and dominated elections in the 1850
 - Northern whigs and others join the republican party later on causing the third party system

Slavery debates

- Northern pastors said slavery was immoral
- Southern pastors said it wasn't as it gave slaves food a house and a way to become civil
- Southerners also said that the 10th amendment made it so all powers not given to the federal government is given to the states, and since the constitution didn't mention slavery it was up to states to regulate slavery

Other parties

- Multiple new parties came up in attempt to challenge democrats
- Know Nothings kept their party secret and opposed catholic and chinese immigrants
- Free soil paty opposed the expansion of slavery to not allow blacks in the west
- Republicans later united northern whigs, know nothings, and free soilers
- Slave resistance
- Dred scott case makes it so escaped slaves had to be returned to the south
- As such efforts to free or harbor slaves (underground railroad) angered southerners as they cited it as a violation of federal law
- John brown tried to start a slave revolt in 1859
- He planned to raid arms at Harpers Ferry, and collect slaves to help with the revolt as he went

- Virginia militia put down the revolt but it added even more tension
- This with Uncle Tom's Cabin and the Underground Railroad made southerners believe the north aimed to end slavery

Election of 1860

- President election between Democrat Stephen Douglas and Republican Abraham Lincoln
- Lincoln opposed slavery on moral grounds, but to keep the south happy promised that he would rather stop its spread (like a free soiler would)
- With the know nothings, the Third Party System was made which allowed Lincoln to win via the electoral college with winning a vote of a southern state
- South became scared as even with no votes the enemy could win

Secession

- Threats of secession from the union had been made before
- 1780 several states threatened secession over population and representation in congress
- Nullification Crisis 1830 had it so South Carolina threatened it over high federal tariffs
- South now threatened to this if it meant protecting slavery and state rights even if it meant fighting

Confederacy

- South Carolina seceded from the union (December 20th 1860) and followed by other southern states formed the Confederate States of America led by Jefferson Davis
- Confederacy was a Presidential constitutional republic, which largely reflected the US constitution just with more state power and the protection of slavery
- Confederate soldiers took union land and forts in the south
- Southerners gunned down Fort Sumter into surrender (March 1861)
- By the time Lincoln was president only 4 forts in the south remained
- Confederates had the advantage of home soil, determination, and better generals (Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson) they thought they also could rely on Britain and France as they used southern cotton, however they remained neutral and the north recovered from a lack of cotton to produce from by buying from Egypt and India
- North had the advantage of more resources meaning they could win a long war, they had higher population, more transport networks via navy and railroads, so the longer the war went on the better the stakes looked

Lincoln's Choices

- Lincoln and the capital were surrounded by secessionists in Maryland that would assault union troops in union territory
- Lincoln responded by imprisoning suspects without trial via the 6th amendment
- Despite a supreme court decision against him, Lincoln continued to do this as it was the only way to ensure unification in the union to fight the South
-

Emancipation Proclamation

- Early phase of the war (1861-1862) is south favor
- South outmaneuvers union army due to bad generals
- Union victory at antietam (1862) causes lincoln to play a risky move
- Lincoln passed the Emancipation proclamation which forbade slavery in enemy territories and allowed the Union to confiscate southern slaves:
 - Before the confederacy attempted to gain support from Britain and France via cotton sales, both sides considered but waited to see if the confederacy could hold their own
 - Union used this to their advantage by getting a win then changing the war to a moral focus on abolition, something that spoke to Britain and France
 - This move ended all chance for the confederacy to receive foreign aid

Civil war turning point, end, and economic consequences

- 1863 Gettysburg and Vicksburg are union wins
- Gettysburg marked the end of a confederate offensive and crippled the army, and Vicksburg gave control on the Mississippi River cutting the south in half
- End part comes when General Sherman marches with an army and seizing and destroying Atlanta, Savannah and other resources (1864)
- This caused General Lee to surrender in 1865 in the Appomattox Courthouse
- While the war continued for a few days, Lee's surrender marked the end of the war
- The war devastates south economy and population due to Sherman's march
- And beforehand resources were low and food had to be confiscated from citizens for war
- This came from how they couldn't get any money since they couldn't export with the north closing them out
- While the north grew via the Pacific Railroad Acts and Homestead Act 1862 which have large land grants for migrants in the west

Amendments passed during Reconstruction

- 13th amendment aimed to ban slavery, it needed $\frac{2}{3}$ of congress and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the states, to secure the vote Lincoln needed the votes of Radical Republicans and Northern Democrats
- However in the end Lincoln appealed to lame duck democrats (democrats who has short time left in congress) by offering them donations to their campaigns and government jobs with good income
- After the 13th, the 14th and 15th were created and ratified
- 14th guaranteed citizenship an equal protection under the law for all US born or naturalized citizens
- 15th was passed to allow all races to vote if they fulfill some requirements
- Andrew Johnson
- He was the president after Lincoln's assassination
- Johnson felt that southern states should be readmitted without penalty unlike most republicans
- As such southern democrats returned to power

- Blacks and republicans opposed Johnson's idea of that suffrage should be a state issue and not a federal right
- More radical republicans joined the office
- Johnson was impeached in 1868 as he allegedly violated the Tenure of Office Act that forbade a president from dismissing a cabinet member assigned during his tenure

Reconstruction

- Under congress the south at first was 5 military zones:
 - Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands was made by the federal government to provide resources for refugees and free blacks
- Reconstruction Act of 1867 made it so Southern states had to recognize black emancipation citizenship and slavery to return to the US
- As a result northerners controlled the south and the south show them as aggressive occupiers
- Some people went to the south for profit and they were carpetbaggers, and they worked with scalawags (southerns helping carpetbaggers for their own gain)
- There was resistance to reconstruction:
 - When union troops withdrew and southern democrats returned to power, resistance was made
 - The KKK appeared
 - Sharecropping was made where people could receive crops for free and keep a part of their harvest, but they had to pay the owner a part of this, this while sounding good was actually a trap as the owner would win in the end
 - Black codes limited freedoms and aimed to keep blacks down
 - An example of a code was that vagrancy laws that made it easy in the south to arrest people, mainly blacks who did minor offenses
- Jim Crow:
 - New laws in the late 19th century made segregation which separated black and whites
 - This can be seen in the Plessy vs Ferguson case where it was found legal to separate anything as long as the facilities were equal, but most of the time they weren't

Manifest Destiny and Westward Expansion

- Settlers moved west since colonial days
- Manifest destiny was the 19th cent justification for expansion that said that Americans have a divine right to conquer all of north america
- Violence followed this with mexicans and natives:
 - First conflict is Texas Revolution (1835-1836), this came from religious and cultural differences between new settlers and original citizens in texas, mainly the slavery outlaw. The Texans took loses at The Battle of the Alamo and the Goliad Massacre, but took a win with the Battle of San Jacinto.
 - Second Conflict is Mexican American War (1846-1848) The point of the war is to settle a territorial dispute between Texas and Mexico, Americans won by staying

in the territory and attacking once they were attacked. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo makes Mexico give up modern day California, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Western Texas, and Western Colorado

- Lots of acquired land at first was unoccupied by americans and was mainly mexicans and natives, however there wasn't a lot of them
- Major motivator for expansion was laying more railroad to connect the east and west of the mississippi, funding for the railroads was via private companies raising funds
- Congress passed Pacific Railroad Acts 1862 and began constructing the Union Pacific Railroad that connected the east and west coast
- Homestead Act 1862 was made to promote exploration and settlement via giving large land grants to those who could occupy and cultivate the land for 5 years

Women's Rights at the time

- Women couldn't vote until 1919
- Women suffrage worked and supported black freedom
- The two groups meet at the Seneca Falls Convention 1848
- The Declaration of Sentiment was made and authorized by elizabeth cady stanton, the document documented women thoughts and feelings at the time
- Notable names - feminist Susan B Anthony, black civil rights activists Frederick Douglass
- 15th amendment guaranteed black suffrage but didn't mention women, Douglass said that women shouldn't be in it as it would secure the amendments demise, so waiting on a new amendment would be the best for both parties
- Some feminists like Susan B Anthony disagreed with this and formed the National Woman's Suffrage Association to independently pursue female suffrage
- While those who agreed with Douglass' idea formed the American Woman's Suffrage Association filled with sympathetic males and blacks

2nd Industrial Revolution

- First one was 1750-1850 centered on steam coal and textile production, 2nd was on improving steel making, petroleum, chemicals, electricity, and mechanization improvements
- Private companies were given loans and grants for laying railroad to connect the US post civil war, Pacific Railroad and Homestead Act helped with this by giving cheap land to settle and expand
- Jay Gould with his Union Pacific Company and Cornelius Vanderbilt expanded a lot
- Private railroad companies standardized time and railroad specs 1886 to help connect railroads
- Communication lines blossomed due to single wire telegraph (made by samuel morse) and telephone lines
- Panic of 1893 caused many railway and communication companies to fail, but J.P morgan bought these companies and regulated them to prevent the collapse of American communication and transportation
- Factory system made it so unskilled workers repeated one step towards a bigger product

- However mechanization did replace some workers, and eliminates human inefficiency and accidents, overall making production cheaper
- Bessemer process cut down priced for iron and steel via a cheaper way to refine the metals
- Bessemer was mastered and used by Andrew Carnegie who used it to grow his Carnegie Steel Company to make steel railways, skyscraper, bridges, and ships
- Connection:
 - Telegraphs and telephones connected people making communication faster and bigger
 - Railroads connected the US via reducing the time to move from one state to another, it made travel cheaper safer and provided militaristic advantage (union in the civil war)
 - Settlers formed railroad towns centered around resource extraction and train stops
 - Cars and planes began to emerge, internal combustion engine replaced the steam engine and used petroleum
 - Steel steam ships allowed for better ocean travel and trades making ocean commerce cheaper especially with the panama canal
- Catalogs and department store:
 - Catalogs were physical lists of items you can buy by selecting an item on the page, and mailing the catalog to the company with money. Then the product would be shipped to you. Good example of catalog user was Montgomery Ward and Sears
 - Department stores began to spring up and offered lots of products for cheap increasing consumption
- As a result of all of these innovations, more people had extra money as goods became much cheaper from the revolution capitalism
- Thanks to laissez faire market policies median incomes grew with the standard of living
- The new middle class attempted to emulate the reach to separate themselves from the working class by buying a lot, thus consumerism increased

Corruption and downsides

- Monopolies were single companies that controlled an industry with no competition
- Cartels were groups of companies that ran an industry, destroyed competition, and raised prices
- Cartels and monopolies were upheld mid 19th century due to a belief that they helped economic growth via making an industry stable
- Economic downturns caused small businesses to die out while large businesses survived
- Monopolies supported by the state include Standard Oil (John D Rockefeller) Carnegie Steel Company (Andrew Carnegie) and Union Pacific Railroad (Jay Gould)
- Monopolies and cartels prevented competition which allowed for unfair and low quality prices/products, monopolies and cartels were broken up in the progressive era

- Political machines/bosses worked with wealthy companies (aka crony capitalism) and bribed voters or punished enemies. In exchange the voters would vote for what the bosses wanted under their watch.
- Example of a boss is Boss Tweed of NYC who donated millions to the poor and school while also taking massive debt
- By 1900 bosses controlled most major cities
- Working class suffered from bad lifestyle and working conditions
- They had to live in bad tenement housing, be subject to child labor and alcoholism, work 6 days a week, and 10-14 hours a day
- Working conditions were dangerous and there was no protection
- Unionization was met with middle class and government resistance as they wanted the economy to flow smoothly and cheaply, example is a strike against Homestead Steel Plant 1892 where Pinkertons were hired by the company to put the workers back to work.
- Pinkertons shot and killed multiple workers, government only intervened for the sake of Carnegie Steel's reputation
- Similar thing happens at a strike in Pullman Railroads 1894 where the army forced the workers to work and cited they were breaking the federal law of destruction of postal service
- Farmers suffered since farming equipment was required and expensive even with interchangeable parts
- Farmers wages fell
- Grain price dropped as it was mass produced to try and prevent bad wages, but wages dropped harder
- Farmers had to declare bankruptcy as they went into debt
- Unions
- Workers pushed for better working conditions
- Early demands were eight hour workdays, federal labor department, and the end of exploitive convict labor
- 1860's National Labor Union and Knights of Labor rose but failed since they had too many demands, unorganized strikes, and the inability to unify skilled and unskilled workers
- American Federation of Labor led by Samuel Gompers in 1886 made gains by refining their tactics
- They focused on simple changes such as hours and wages, and formed trade unions which kept skilled and unskilled segregated but unified

Collective Action

- Farmers formed groups as their conditions worsened, they formed The Grange and worked to obtain information on agriculture and business that affected it, as well as emotional support for fellow farmers. Grange also got discounts for farming machines and set a max price on garage storage rates in the court case *Munn vs Illinois*. The Grange also protect farmers from middlemen and other fees by forcing a cash only policy removing full debt/swindling

- Populist movement made the Populist party 1880's.
- Party focused on fighting for farmers and against railroad monopolies and banks and crony capitalism
- Populists tried to push for direct elections of senators to prevent corruption via bribery
- Populist party was mostly unsuccessful as they couldn't land support without depleting the democrats, but they laid the base for the progressive movement

South and agriculture

- South mainly remained agricultural despite industrialization attempts, and they made cash crops like rice corn and cotton
- Tax incentives and good deals weren't enough to convince northern entrepreneurs to start up the industry in the south
- South relied on sharecropping, cash crops, and tenant farming, further encouraged by small scale cotton mills
- However damage from the civil war and no investment meant the south could barely industrialize like the north

Industrial Cities

- 1870-1900 sees large increase in city size due to more infrastructure being made
- Immigrants from East/South Europe, Jews escaping religious persecution in france, and cossacks in russia filled up these new buildings in jobs
- Cities also grew up via skyscrapers made with cheap steel
- Many immigrants rushed to the US to capitalize on opportunities
- West coast sees Chinese Immigrants fleeing Taiping Rebellion and Opium wars in exchange for work in mining, railroads, and construction
- Enclaves housed ethnic groups and allowed them to maintain their culture, New York notably had multiple enclaves that became mini versions of the home country
- Enclaves were a good way for immigrants to maintain a sense of home while also being americanized

Nativism

- Nativists opposed immigrants and were mainly white americans
- They opposed there culture as they saw it as a threat to western culture, language, and wages as more workers meant less jobs and lower wages
- East coast had nativists fight Irish and South/East Europeans, West had chinese
- In fact, west coast succeeded in limitation via the Chinese Exclusion Act 1882
- Many disabled immigrants were turned away from entering the U.S (low IQ, bad physical/mental health)
- Immigrants were expected to assimilated and speak english

Indians at the time

- US Gov gave up on trying to settle Indian disputes with territories, or honoring treaty lines in 1872

- On the frontier both settlers and natives attacked each other, leaving both sides scared of each other
- US Army was slow and couldn't keep everyone in their borders, especially natives who followed the buffalo
- Fort Laramie Treaty was one of the last treaties and protected the Sioux in West Dakota, however discovery of gold in the Dakota area made it near impossible to enforce borders on floods of white men as tension and conflicts increased
- Multiple conflicts happened due to bad tensions:
 - Natives were at a disadvantage due to less numbers, tech, and organization
 - US chipped at natives via killing buffalo herd
 - US Army in 1870 lets and encourages whites to nearly wipe out all local wild buffalo
 - Buffalo Bill was a famous hunter
 - Popular tactic was herding stampeded into cycles for easy killing
 - 9 million buffalo were killed in 1872-1875
 - Natives partake in the Ghost Dance Movement, where they believed certain dances would revive the dead native ancestors who would drive the white man out of America
 - Sadly US army saw a Ghost Dance Sioux gathering as a military maneuver, and accidentally discharged firearms killing innocent indians at Wounded Knee 1890

End of the Frontier

- US Census declared that the frontier was over as Indian opposition was gone
- Natives tried to adapt by settling as farmers, remaining nomadic, or doing hybrid styles of buffalo herds and agriculture
- Cro and Hidarta assimilated into American life
- Sioux Cheyenne oppose this
- Dawes Severalty Act 1887 aims to facilitate Indians as landowners and farmers by dividing tribal land into individual allotments
- Many assimilated indians would be put in boarding schools to be americanized
- Social Darwinism
- Extension of Darwin's Natural Selection theory
- Rich were more genetically fit to live, poor weren't and lacked work ethic
- This belief allowed westerners at the top to justify divide and wage gaps as it was simply natural
- Theory also implied exploitation of poor was ok since they were below the rich
- Europeans and Americans used this idea for imperialism, and believed that domination of civilizations was natural and necessary for the world to improve
- Americanization was also justified with this as they believed it was helping the Natives even if it was against their will as they would become the strong and not the weak

Gospel of Wealth

- Article written by Andrew Carnegie in 1889

- Carnegie said that the best way of dealing with wealth inequality was for the wealthy to utilize their surplus means in a good hearted manner
- This was opposite with patrimony where wealth was handed down via heirs
- This essay was a new attitude compared to the ideas of Social Darwinism
- Carnegie argued pursuing wealth was to improve others lives

Currency Issues

- After civil war people argue on how to handle US money
- Greenback Party argues for printed money evidenced by its success in the civil war
- Others defended gold and silver and said banknotes were worthless without faith in the institution
- They also said gold and silver were universally exchanged, such beliefs lead to Sherman Silver Purchase Act 1890 that makes Treasury buy 4.5 million ounces of silver per month for stability
- Sherman Silver Act is mainly made due to deflation in agriculture, people believed more silver means more inflation meaning people pay their debt
- However, this made gold out of circulation and silver very expensive
- This was abused by investors who bought silver, exchanged it for a lot of gold at the treasury, sell the gold in foreign markets and make insane profit, and repeat
- Eventually the treasury ran out of gold
- This leads to Panic of 1893 and President Cleveland has to repeal Sherman Silver Act to prevent the depletion of gold reserves

Communism

- Marxism comes from Fredrich Engels and Karl Marx
- These ideas come from conditions made by capitalism
- Ideas are said in communist manifesto 1848, book analyzes patterns of struggle throughout history
- Marx argues that private property is the cause of problems whether it be lord vs serf, laborer vs capitalist, slave vs patrician
- Poorer classes of history were exploited and caused inequalities in society
- Communism had 3 steps to eliminate oppression and inequality:
 - A revolution to seize the means of production from the middle class
 - A temporary state run economy to distribute land labor and resources equally and left under the working class
 - Finally after this is global, borders dissolve and people work in harmony and equally
- Marxism appealed to working class and the left
- Marxism worked on paper but it relied on good nature of men, which was incorrect
- Communism regimes in Stalinist Soviet Union, Vietnam, Maoist China, North Korea, Pol Pot's Cambodia killed over 100 million innocents and millions on cold war conflicts 1947-1989
- Hierarchies are a natural human want, so having them disregard a wired part of their brain didn't work

Critics of capitalism from non communists

- Henry George published Progress and Poverty 1879 and argued that the free market system allowed real estate to benefit while not developing land via buying land, sitting on it, then selling
- George proposed the US government tax capital gains on land holding to redistribute wealth
- This was new as no such involvement existed beforehand

Women in this time

- A larger demand for jobs meant women had more opportunities to participate in large demand lower middle class jobs (teachers, nurses, clerical jobs, operators, managers, etc)
- These jobs offered economic independence and freedom from the patriarchal family structure
- Women became drivers of the free market, and contributed to about 70-80% of purchasing goods at the time
- This meant companies would focus their products and marketing towards women

Progressive Era

- Liberal Split:
 - Progressive liberals are those motivated by liberty, as well as care, aid, and concern for those perceived to be in need. They are now known as the left wing and democratic party
 - Classical liberals had the same motivation of liberty, but were more concerned with fairness and free market economics, they are now known as libertarians and side with democrats regarding liberty, and republicans regarding economic liberty and fairness
 - The split was over whether to maintain laissez's faire free market in the face of political corruption and bribery via big business
 - One big difference between the two was there opinion on ideas, classicals would disagree with something but protect the right for that idea to be a thing, while progressives would shame and aim to change their opinion/censor it
 - Another fat difference was that progressives yearned for government intervention while classicals didn't
- Progressives and politics:
 - Progressives advocated for popular voting and direct voting of senators to combat crony capitalism via the 17th amendment
 - Antitrust laws like the Sherman Antitrust Act of 189- aimed to restore competition and good prices by breaking up monopolies and cartels
 - Progressives were not opposed to free market policies, but wanted government intervention to keep competition and consumer health
- Economic regulation:
 - Muckrakers were underground journalists who exposed corruption, hoping that direct government intervention could fix the issues they exposed

- Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* exposed the meatpacking industry and general nastiness of food manufacturing, this leads to the FDA being made which regulated and monitored health practices in the food industry
- US Department of Labor limited and banned child labor
- Prohibition:
 - Progressives wanted to combat poverty by making a federal income tax in hopes to expand federal and state budgets with the 16th amendment
 - This idea was criticized by laissez faire people who thought wealth was justified
 - Progressive also tried to expand private charities
 - They also tried to ban alcohol which was done with the 18th amendment, but this had consequences
 - Alcohol sale was banned, but consumption was legal
 - Alcohol operated under no supervision meaning no taxes and bootleggers (illegal makers of alcohol) made lots of money. They also fought violently over land to sell their alcohol in secret bars
 - Lots of crime and murder happened from, famous offender being Al Capone in Chicago, 21st amendment 15 years later lifts the ban
 - Alcohol Prohibition was the worst legislative and regulative failures in US history
- Nature:
 - Progressives wanted to preserve wildlife, and a split happened between the party
 - Preservations sought to maintain nature's purity and prevent human interaction
 - Conservationists believed that humans should use nature efficiently that benefits nature and humans, while being sustainable
 - Conservatives focused on developing land for humans, US Forest sought to maintain the National Park System which Roosevelt helped with
 - National Reclamation Act 1902 set money aside for public land sales and water management, and dam/canal construction
 - Phoenix city was a result of the Roosevelt Dam
 - Projects started to give water to growing city via irrigation areas like Owens Valley and the Colorado River
 - Both conservationists and preservationists supported the boy scouts and girl scouts (1910, 1912) to support kids to appreciate nature
- Social Justice for women:
 - Progressives stood up for oppressed groups, especially women.
 - They argued for female suffrage and cited how well Females did in WW1 in the workforce, and how they also took up work in the US when men were out on war
 - Female suffrage was won in 1919 with the 19th amendment
- Social Justice for African Americans:
 - Black americans like Booker T Washington advocated for equal opportunity in business for blacks, and for them to receive education to work hard and better themselves
 - Many blacks left the south during Jim Crow era for jobs
 - Progressives were split on blacks
 - Most tolerated segregation, some like Lillian Ward protested racial injustice

- Mary White Ovington started the NAACP to legally fight segregation, Ovington also wrote *Half a Man* 1911 which argued segregation did psychological damage to blacks
- Some progressives supported segregation and saw blacks as problems, similar to those who opposed immigration and its threat on wages
- Lots of progressives supported segregated housing, public facilities, as well as limited voting rights and 'moral oversight'

Imperialism

- Late 19th century strong nations began conquering small weak nations, using military action and diplomacy
- This was different from colonialism as colonialism brought people with it, while imperialism just meant conquest and new rulers
- Imperialism was possible due to the second industrial revolution and motivated it as people wanted natural resources like oil to make goods
- Europeans also conquered as they saw to that they had to civilize the uncivilized by teaching them western culture, Christianity, and European language. This is known as the White Man's Burden
- Industrialization also gave powers better war power since they could fight wars far from home due to steam ships and other transport, and they could fight with weapons like the machine gun or the bolt action rifle
- The power of this technology was shown when people could fight large African populations with less men
- The power was also demonstrated at the Battle of Rorke's Drift (1879) where 170 British soldiers fought 4,000 Zulu fighters.
- Technology was also effective in the hands of natives shown in the Battle of Adwa (1896) where Ethiopia forces defeated Italians to get Independence
- Africa and Asia was divided mostly among Europe and Japan

Imperialism for America

- America already practiced colonialism via Manifest Destiny
- By 19th century, Manifest Destiny was mainly completed
- US tried expansion past the US via the Alaska purchase and Midway annexation (1867), and the Naval Base creation in Pearl Harbor (1898)
- US became inspired to expand late 19th cent due to European success, many leaders like Massachusetts senator Henry Cabot Lodge argued that the US needed to be more involved in foreign affairs and more forceful on foreign policies
- Military leaders saw that the key to American global influence was on naval power, Alfred Thayer Mahan argued in *The Effects of Naval Power on History* that to increase naval power worldwide, more steel ships had to be made and land would have to be taken to create bases and coal deposits
- Congress was won over and increased the size of the navy, by 1900 the US had the 3rd largest navy on earth
- Islands in the Pacific like Samoa were annexed

- Foreign Influence and power was a primary goal, but economic motivations were also a cause
- American industrialists and allies in congress were pro imperialism mainly because they wanted natural resources
- Same goes for farmers but they just wanted more land to farm and sell on
- Good example is the annexation of the Hawai'ian Archipelago, 1870-1880's US entrepreneurs and farmers made sugar and pineapple plantations, then under the leadership of Sanford Dole overthrew the Hawai'ian monarchy, then had Hawaii annexed to the US in 1893
- White man's burden also was a factor in American imperialism, christian leader Reverend Josiah Strong said that the Anglo Saxon race is fittest to survive and it was their responsibility to spread christianity, innovations, and west culture

Spanish American War

- Caribbean Islands were ideal targets for expansion, and many US leaders saw that naval bases in Cuba would make the US dominant there, and calls for Cuban invasion had been called for since 1850
- Spanish Empire was still holding onto Cuba and the caribeans, and cuban residents had tried to throw off spanish rule twice inspired by the American revolution(1868 and 1878) but had been brutally put down
- Third rebellion was attempted in 1895 and 100k soldiers with general Valernio Weyler took down the rebellion. Weyler was given the name The Butcher for his cruel tactics
- Yellow Journalists used this to their advantage by making fake stories of this event to get Americans riled up. Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst were big yellow journalists. Eventually a lot of Americans believed what they read and demanded intervention
- Most influential articles made by HEarst was the De Lome Letter was a leaked diplomatic letter from the Spanish that was critical on American policy and president McKinley
- McKinley didn't want to intervene, things however took a turn when the USS Maine exploded killing 260, and the Yellow Press blamed it on the Spanish
- US declares war on April 20th 1898 with the intent of liberating Cuba
- To appease anti imperialists and cuban nationalists, Teller amendment was passed that said the US would not take control of cuba and that it would be independent
- First shots were at Manila Bay on May 1st, resulting in the destruction of the spanish fleet in the Philippines. The US troops landed soon after and fighting between American Filipino forces and the Spanish rages on until the capture of Manila August 13th
- Invasion of cuba begins on June, Americans were inexperienced and poorly equipped
- 500 americans die in combat, 5k to disease
- Battle of San Juan Hill had Teddy Roosevelt's rough riders and African American troops push the spanish off key points around Santiago
- Combat in cuba ends with the destruction of the spanish fleet in santiago bay august
- War is referred to as "a splendid little war" by secretary of state John Hay due to the swiftness (4 months) of the war

- Spain ended hostilities after defeat with the treaty of paris, which gave up Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Phillipines to the US. Cubans were also given independence and Spanish forces withdrew from the Americas
- US makes good on its cuban promise but passes the Platt Amendment, which allowed the US to intervene in Cuba to keep the peace and keep a naval base at Guantanamo Bay, also the Cuban gov couldn't make agreements that infringe their sovereignty
- Philippines wasn't given independence leading to a colonial war between the US and Filipinos leading in 5k american deaths and thousands of Filipino deaths

American imperialism expanded

- This new land and power allowed the US to enforce policies around the world mainly in asia and america
- American forced an Open Door Policy on China forcing nations to play fair with china. They also helped put down the Boxer Rebellion to ensure dominance over China as they were weakened from the boxers.
- John Hay's Second Notes ensure that European and Japanese powers cant take over china
- Talk Softly, but carry a big stick was the Big Stick Diplomacy that Teddy Roosevelt followed. He put thought in his actions, but wasn't scared to use the military to his advantage
- Roosevelt's Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine made the US the policemen of the Americas. Meaning european nations couldnt force their policy on the Americas, but the US would do so for them by occupying South America and Caribbean port cities until european demons are met
- Roosevelt's Corollary was used to intervene in Venezuela, Nicaragua, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic

Setup for WW1

- Europe was destabilized by multiple factors such as nationalism, imperialism, militarism, and secret alliances:
 - Nationalism was the love for one country which Europeans had, however major european powers carried this belief for their culture, and they believed it was a matter of time where their country's culture would be world wide. This lead to people willing to die for their country as it was seen as noble to die for the fatherland
 - Imperialism allowed WW1 to be a global conflict as European governments attempted to take colonies from their enemies leading to extraction of resources to fight wars leading to trench fighting
 - Militarism was the belief in a strong military and the right to use it, which was common in europe. Nearly everyone wanted to try out new weapons, and citizens saw the military as an escape from dull factory life
 - Alliances were everywhere and secret, leading to major paranoia making the conflict global instead of continent wise

- Ethno Nationalism was a strong belief in your ethnic group, and was commonplace in the 19th 20th century. This led to a lot of wars for independence for certain ethnic groups, such as the Bulgarians, Greeks, Romanians, and Serbians winning independence from the Ottomen.
- Many ethnic groups lived under the Austro Hungarian crown in 1914, group of Serbians called the Black Hand are mad that the City of Sarajevo a serbain city was still under Austro Hungrraina control despite the Serbians winning independence
- Black Hand decided to kill a member of the throne while he was in Sarajevo for military inspection
- June 28th the first attempt to bomb Archduke Franz Ferdinand fails, but 19 year old Gavrilo Princip kills Archduke and his wife via a gun.
- Princip hides in serbia

Look up The July Crisis to learn about diplomatic military conflicts that stemmed from this that set the war on pace

Changes to the nature of war

- Industrialization changed the duration nations could fight, as mass production, interchangeable parts, and better farm yields meant more weapons, men, and rations for war, meaning long extended conflict was common place
- Larger populations came from more food and industrialization, meaning larger armies then ever seen before
- New Tech changed war, machine guns and bolt action rifles meant higher casualties, and artillery easily destroyed traditional fortifications
- Trench warfare is spawned to counter this, men lived fought and died in these trenches
- Other weapons include chemical weapons, airplanes, and later tanks

American Neutrality

- At first, President Wilson pledged to keep the US neutral which the public supported as the war caused an economic boom for the US due to European purchasing from the US. So by remaining neutral every side of the war would buy from the US meaning more money
- This was challenged by sea trade, where merchants were turned away from german ports by british warships who seized anyone who tried to pass, meaning only the allied powers could trade easily with the US.
- German U Boats did the same by scouring the atlantic and seizing american ships going to Britain and France
- Germany practiced Unrestricted Submarine Warfare where they sank any ships headed for an enemy port weapons or not
- However, after the sinking of the Lusitania, the arabic sussex and germans agreed to end the practice
- Americans like East Coast republicans wanted preparedness aka being prepared for war.

- Roosevelt claimed that the US wasn't ready for war and that the government needed to take steps for it
- 1916 congress passes National defense act increasing the army to 175k men, and commissioning 50 new warships
- Midwest and west coast americans opposed involvement in the war
- Socialists, populists, and progressives came together to make an anti war movement, where opposed preparedness saying that if the US was never prepared, they wouldn't enter the war
- Public american opinion was also skewed by immigrants who believed in their homeland (irish and german support central powers, italian polish support Triple Entente)

End of neutrality

- America enters war April 6th 1917
- This is caused by Unrestricted Warfare and the Zimmerman Telegram
- Germans continued sub warfare as they saw it as the only way to win due to Britain relying on overseas trade and Germany being on its last legs
- Zimmerman telegram was the last straw where a secret message from the Germans to the ambassador to Mexico was intercepted and shown to the American media via the British
- The letter had an offer of an alliance in return the Germans would give all of the American Southwest to Mexico if they invaded the US
- War was declared on Germany in congress unanimously with only one opposition

War

- American units at first were plug gaps in French and British defense, 'however after more troops came, the US took a more direct role under John H Pershing
- Americans fight in the Meuse Argonne Campaign taking tens of thousands of casualties
- Notable soldier was Alvin York, a poor Tennessee farmer who won the medal of honor
- By Nov 1918 3 million Americans were in France and fighting
- Thus Germany signed a ceasefire Nov 11th 1918
- US suffers 300k casualties, third of that being from combat or Spanish flu

Aftermath

- Peace process was hard. Italy, Britain, France and US dictate terms.
- Wilson says his 14 points are a plan to make the world safe for democracy via 14 measures such as freedom of the seas, end of colonialism, self-determination, creation of nations for ethnic minorities in Europe, etc.
- Largest point is to make a League of Nations aka watered down US
- Final peace treaty is Treaty of Versailles, which has some 14 points but is harsh to the Central power
- Austria Hungary and Ottoman empire is broken up
- Germany loses territory and has to disband its army
- Central powers have to pay 33 billion in war reparations

Economic Growth

- 1920's were a time of increased American wealth compared to the world thanks to European decline from WWII, US loans being paid, product innovation, and easier to access credit for americans
- Europe declined due to high costs from WWII due to not being as industrialized as they should have been
- While america had multiple innovations such as Henry Ford's assembly line allowing for cheaper and faster manufacturing of goods
- Credit also allowed business to start up easier and allowed people to by goods such as radios cars etc and pay it off overtime

The Great Migration

- 1920 was a great opportunity for immigrants in the US
- Better innovations meant more jobs and factories
- Southern black americans migrated up
- Rural farmers went to the west when the great plains dried
- Latin Americans came up thanks to a loophole which allowed for unlimited immigration
- Jobs were filled up

1920 Culture

- Culture began to shift towards consumerism
- Spending money on stuff became the norm (movies, sports, radio)
- Celebrity culture grew with Charlie Chaplin and Babe Ruth
- Radio and telephoner enhanced communication and the spread of ideas
- Africans developed unique culture of art and music via the Harlem Renaissance:
 - Renaissance was an explosion of ideas in Harlem NY in the 1920's. At first it was the new negro movement named after The New Negro a 1925 anthology which was a compilation of black work
 - Movement included areas in the Northeast and Midwest
 - Langston Hughes and others combined north and south culture
 - Jazz

Angry Writers

- Modern Art movement was a movement that critiqued industrial society, and trauma from WW1
- Came from major American changes
- Modernism rejected the optimism of the Enlightenment, and traditional religious beliefs
- Modernism included those who felt traditional factors like art religion philosophy science etc were outdated to the everchanging new industrial world
- H.L Mencken published the American Mercury and attacked Chrisitan fundamentalism. American politicians,, and small town Americans
- Edward Hopper used paintings like Sunday to show the detachment an alienation caused by an industrial society (sunday is a long man sitting and looking face down at a street)

Fascists

- Fascist grew thanks to the Great Depression and The Treaty of Versailles for Germany
- Fascists were motivated by extreme expansionist ethno nationalism, and anti communism
- Italy had Mussolini
- Germany had Hitler
- Hitler backhanded Britain and France by remilitarizing Rhineland which was against the Versailles treaty
- Italy also tried violating the League of Nations via invading Ethiopia 1935
- Britain and France responded over a bit more than light economic sanctions, so Germany and Italy continued
- Hitler wished to annex Austria in 1938 for Germany
- He did so and was given no flak despite violating the treaty, so he began demanding every German speaking region, even Sudetenland
- Appeasement was a new political tactic led by Britain and France (mainly British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain)
- The leaders of Britain, France, Germany and Italy met in Munich, Germany in 1938 and let Hitler take Sudetenland if he stopped expanding (this was the Munich Agreement)
- Leaders return to their countries and receive praise for allowing "peace"
- However Hitler then invaded and annexed all of Czechoslovakia
- Britain and France did nothing leading to Hitler demanding his lost territory in Poland

WWII start

- Hitler forms Axis Powers (Japan and Italy)
- Hitler wanted unified Germans and take Lebensraum for the German people to the east, so he agreed to split Poland with the Soviet Union
- Stalin was surprised Hitler was willing to work with a communist and happily agreed to the Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact which organized a joint invasion and split of Poland
- September 1939 Hitler invades and conquers Poland with USSR but was when Britain and France declare war
- Fighting occurs after 7 months, Britain and France were overwhelmed and in a year Germany conquered France
- Germany easily did this via better weapons strategies and practice in the Spanish Civil War
- Hitler defeats all opponents in Western Europe in a year, apart from Britain
- Hitler continued the racial struggle for German space from the Slavs by invading the Soviet Union 1941 (Operation Barbarossa)
- Soviets nearly lost all of Western USSR due to being unprepared and the Germans only stopped at the winter at Leningrad, Stalingrad, Moscow
- Soviets eventually pushed the Germans back slowly at Stalingrad in 1943
- Hitler had nearly all of Europe in 1942

American neutrality but not really

- US wanted to be neutral at the start as they were largely unconcerned with european issues
- They also were dealing with their own issues like great depression
- Regardless germany was the clear aggressor and the US under the FDR had to help the Allied powers (UK mainly)
- US sold supplies and loans
- They also employed cash and carry program allowing military equipment and ships to be purchased in cash
- Lend Lease act is also passed in 1940 where the US offered and loaned out essentially free equipment for ally use in exchange for leasing of military bases/territory
- While this technically ended neutrality, US didn't officially join the conflict until Pearl Harbor in 1941
- Japan
- Japan suffered from great depression ,and seeked to pursue their goal of ridding asia of the west and becoming the imperial ruler, they turned to china
- Japanese resorted to militarism to boost morale and plunder chinese
- Japanese stage chinese nationalist attacks on the Japanese railroad in the northern chinese state Manchuria Japanese invaded in 1937, starting the second sino-japanese war
- While japan was harsgly critizcized for this, they were criticized more for their brutal methods of murder and rape of chinese citizens in cities like Nanjing (event known as Rape of Nanking)
- Global opinion changed against japan due to this
- US and brit wished to avoid war but discourage aggression so they give them a 6 month supply of oil
- Japanese determine that the only course they could do was attack the wets for oil while fighting their enemy on the pacfic, the US navy to achieve this
- Once brit french dutch were occupied with the nazis, japanese made their move
- December 1941 japan takes the chance to seize all western outposts in east asia
- Japan used its newly industrialized navy and air force to take hong kong and singapore from the british
- They also conquered French Indochina, and Dutch Indonesia
- They also attacked the U.S navy at pearl harbor
- While US victory at midway in 1942 sink Japanese aircrafts and turn the war favor, the japanese seemed unstoppable for the first year

WWII continued

- US went to total war due to pearl harbor
- First key point on setting up a total war economy was focusing federal borrowing on military production and recruitment
- While this causes large debt, its seen as a necessity
- Second key point was that domestic factories reformed to military production (car manufacturer converts to a military vehicle production plant)

- Subsidies are granted for agriculture resource and essential good extraction, which are rationed amongst civilians to give more resources to the militaries
- Draft is instituted for males
- Propaganda campaigns demonize the enemy and glorify the homeland via radio, tv ads, songs, posters, and more
- This was a great asset for the Allied forces as WWII became a war of attrition past 1942
- Labor demands increased in the US as many men were working, leaving women to fill the roles:
 - Propaganda campaigns such as Rosie the Riveter (we can do it!) motivated women to do their part in rationing and laboring in factories to help the war
 - This demonstration of female potential gave credit to the growing movement that became Second Wave Feminism, a general belief that women deserve equal opportunity socially, economically, and politically.
- Segregation remained in the military:
 - Resistance grew with the NAACP and leaders like A. Philip Randolph
 - Randolph was motivated to get equal treatment and segregation in the military
 - African american efforts in the war went unnoticed, however their campaign and nonviolent efforts were successful in causing President Harry Truman to desegregate the military in 1948
- Nazi invasion of USSR initially succeeded but Russian winter and supply lines halted German forces to Moscow, Stalingrad, and Leningrad
- Soviets took this to start prepping by moving factories and troops to unconquered land
- Germany losses to Soviets at Battle of Stalingrad 1942 denying Germany oil fields in West Asia/Caucasus region, and getting the Germans in the chest with military and equipment losses
- USSR slowly takes back its territory and overtakes Germany in 1945
- Allied forces and USSR were suspicious of each other, USSR saw that delayed ally responses to this overtaking until June 1944 due to D-Day was the allies' desire to have the USSR overrun
- Hitler's racial extermination began after the Wannsee Conference which made the Final Solution, where Jews, Slavs, and other "inferiors" would be systematically exterminated in East Europe death camps (Auschwitz, Chelmno, Treblinka, etc)
- Battle of Midway 1942 in the Pacific seals Japanese fate
- American code breakers here that the Japanese were coming to assault Midway, which was part of General Yamamoto's grand plan
- Radar and sonar allowed allied forces to know locations of the Japanese fleet allowing for easy interception
- This battle was important as both sides had aircraft carriers in construction, the US had 10 Japanese had 1. If the US lost this battle before they could finish their aircrafts, a Pacific victory would be 10x harder.
- US managed to take down all 4 Japanese aircraft despite only having 3 themselves and only losing 1
- Allied victory in the Guadalcanal Campaign (1942-43) ends all chance of Japan winning in the Pacific

- America from there took back their land, but skipped unnecessary occupied islands (island hopping)
- After taking Iwo Jima and Okinawa near Japan, the US had steady bases and positions to bomb mainland Japan and cripple Japanese production
- As Americans closed in, Japanese became more desperate as supplies ran low, even using kamikaze attacks. The Japanese precedent was that they would never give up
- US announces and threatens the use of its new atomic bomb in hopes to avoid more casualties from invading Japan
- This new bomb was funded by the US gov and invented by American, former German, and other scientists
- The group of people working on it was known as The Manhattan Project (started by the FDR) and they had been working on these new superweapons in secret for a while
- Japan refused peace at first, but after the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Japanese had to surrender
- The decision to drop the bomb was controversial because while the bomb did prevent future deaths on both sides, there was evidence that the Japanese would have surrendered with more time
- People theorized that the US wanted to end the war quickly to stop the USSR after beating Germany from taking territory in East Asia (Korea) with the intent of spreading communism/
- Japan's surrender officially ends the war, but America occupies South Korea, and Soviets occupy North Korea

Power Post WWII

- US remained basically unharmed as most fighting was in Europe, China or Japan
- US came out of WWII as the undisputed economic and military power in the world:
 - There was barely any American infrastructure damage, and much less casualties for the US than anywhere else
 - Navy grew too with multiple aircrafts being built
 - American economy recovered and grew due to military spending and production being expanded
 - US was the only nation with atomic weapons in 1945-1951
 - US remained an unchallenged superpower until the Soviets gained nuclear capacity in the 1950's
 - But even when the rest of the world got atomic weapons, the US still enjoys a economic and military advantage on the whole world

Japanese in the US

- US seized homes, business and property of Japanese Americans living on the west coast saying they would receive their property back after the war, which they didn't
- Most Jap Americans brought this to court to no avail (Korematsu v. US where Supreme Court rules in federal government favor)
- Japanese have to relocate to camps similar to prisons in every way but name

- They were caged in barbed wire, patrolled by armed guards, had to share facilities with hundreds, and were jammed into tight living places
- Young men were able to leave by enrolling in the military to fight in Europe as all Japanese American units
- This was all a massive violation of American civil liberties
- This event showed that the American gov could blatantly violate the constitution if most Americans were silent

War Crimes

- Holocaust was a war crime that killed 6 million Jews, and 4 million others in extermination camps
- Nov 1945 allied nations meet to decide punishment for these crimes in the Nuremberg Trials.
- Multiple Nazis were tried, 12 hanged and dozens were given long prison sentences
- Japanese also did war crimes via raping and killing conquered/invaded lands.
- They also conducted research on living prisoners in Unit 731
- However scientists of Unit 731 and Germany were given immunity in exchange for their research

Communism and Capitalism

- As the war ended, allied powers (US and USSR mainly) grew distrust for each other
- Stalin felt that the capitalist nations worked against him by joining the war late
- Also Stalin was left out of meetings of the Big Three (Yalta and Potsdam Conferences in 1945) due to him not knowing English
- Allies in that meeting agreed to temporarily occupy zones of Europe and let the citizens vote on their government/economy
- However, Stalin began to use the Soviet military to bully these zones to become communist puppet government

Cold War Preface

- 1947-1991 was US and USSR indirectly fighting across the globe to stop or support communism
- The two sides couldn't fight head on since atomic weapons meant mutual destruction, meaning proxy wars and espionage was used
- US/USSR supported anti communist or communist groups with supplies or money for them to fight
- Both sides tried to stop the flow of support via organizations like the CIA and KGB (this was espionage)
- The Truman Doctrine from the US declared anti communism and the want to contain and prevent its spread (kinda like the north and the south back then)
- Western governments feared communists in Western Europe
- Many countries had socialist and communist movements due to seeing the Great Depression

- Marshall Plan is employed by US to give billions of dollars to Europe to stabilize countries from communist uprisings and opinions
- Stalin blocked off Berlin in 1947 from the outside world aka America and Britain
- The Berlin blockade was considered the start of the Cold War

Containment

- Despite Marshall Plan, US and west Europe were still nervous about the spread of communism
- When Soviet supported communists almost overthrew Greece and Turkey in 1947, Truman made the Truman Doctrine; containment
- Containment meant that communism must be prevented from spreading and the US would use economic and military power to aid those struggling
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization NATO, military alliance was founded 1949 to protect western democracies and contain communism
- Soviets formed Warsaw Pact 1955 in response, which was the same concept as NATO

Primary Proxy Wars

- Cold War was a bunch of indirect fighting
- US and USSR supported allies with resources to fight
- First world countries was US allies, second world countries
- Proxy wars:
 - Civil War in Greece and Turkey 1947, First World Victory
 - Chinese Civil War 1945-1949 Second world win
 - Korean War 1950-1953, still ongoing technically
 - Vietnam War 1954-1975 Second world win
 - Soviet Afghan War 1979-1989 First World win

Domestic cold war

- Democrats and Republicans both opposed communism but they had differing opinions
- Conservative right opposed communism and sought to expel them
- Democrats were known to be too soft on communists
- Attitudes changed once Canadian government uncovered a Soviet spy ring leaking government secrets like the Manhattan project
- General will now matched conservatives
- HUAC is the House Un-American Activities Committee 1938 made to monitor communist activities in the US
- They investigated any potential communists or anarchists in the US and even loyalty oaths in state and federal departments
- Members of the HUAC were Richard Nixon, chairman Martin Dies, and others
- Communist hunt became a witch hunt
- Sen Joseph McCarthy who embarked on an evidence less campaign of communist suspicion, this was called the Second Red Scare by McCarthyism
- Many individuals faced punishment even when innocent

- Carthy originally had success but he was exposed for accusing high ranked officials of being communists without evidence and lost his following
- Many celebrities in hollywood were blacklisted for speaking out against Carthy
- Hollywood 10 was a short film where 10 hollywood figure condemned McCarthyism and black listings, they then were falsely accused blacklisted and unable to get jobs
- So the radical right movement to eliminate communism turned into a witch hunt with little evidence

1950's culture

- Soldiers came back home
- Americans prospered due to American gains from the war
- Record number of families had kids, this is called the Baby Boom
- G.I. Bill of Rights provides soldiers assistance with housing and college leading to a skyrocket in housing and construction
- Many families resided in suburbs (neighborhoods outside of urban areas) and many moved to sunny and opportunity filled areas known as the Sun Belt region (area from the southeast to southwest)
- Arms race between soviets and US kept american markets and jobs prosperous, as the Military Industrial Complex maintained Keynesian spending
- 1950's were the golden era of tv with shows business rock and roll movies and more
- Many felt that the 1950's were a high point following WWII
- 1950's were dominated by conservatives christians as a housewife and working father were the status quo
- Due to McCarthyism, being anything but patriotic was seen as bad to the media
- Christianity had a revival as Evangelists like Billy Graham rose using mediums like radio and tv to preach religious salvation, american ideals, and anti communism
- Church membership doubled to 114 million, and congress added in god we trust to currency, and under god to the pledge
- Despite all this, society didn't offer equal opportunity for all people in the US

Counterculture

- 1960-1970 new movement of postmodern thought rises where there are multiple critiques of society like WWII and Cold War destruction, mainly group power dynamics
- Group power dynamics were when people acted to gain arbitrary power for their groups (racial gender etc) in a constraining version of society
- Society also worked to keep the leading group in power (rich white protestant males here)
- Activists students set out to change western society for the better as progressives when to the streets
- They protested religious and political system that are discriminatory, and sought to breakdown boundaries
- They rallied sat in did civil disobedience for freedom of choice equality and tolerance
- Movement was largely successful on getting rid of systemic discrimination despite big resistance from the right

The New Left

- This new political identity came from counterculture
- They continued the mission started by progressives by fighting for social justice
- New Left was broad in its issues like gay rights, feminism, abortion rights, gender roles, drug policies, and more
- New Left was also anti imperialist, capitalist, sexist, racist, and militaristic
- Berkeley Free Speech Movement in 1964 opposed free speech limits and other rights being infringed on by institutions and the gov
- Black Panthers and the Black Power Movement advocated to protect blacks no matter what, even using violence
- Students in Kentucky State arose in opposition to the vietnam war via being anti imperialist

Civil Rights Movements

- Congress and supreme court were willing and ready to dismantle racial and gender discrimination
- Presidents couldn't do much due to their power limitations and the process of forming new laws. And presidents who had a strong stance on civil rights would usually lose a re election
- Some presidents used their power to fight discrimination, Truman desegregated the military in WWII thanks to the efforts of Philip A Randolph and others
- Eisenhower used the power of law interpretation to enforce the decision in Brown vs Board of Education, and he did so by providing federal paratroopers to serve as escorts for black students to desegregated schools
- Chief Justice Earl Warren led the court to make 9-0 votes for the protection of rights regardless of race or sex:
 - This era of court decisions was known as the Warren court
 - Brown vs board of education ended segregation in school 1954
 - Loving vs virginia forbade state bans of interracial marriage 1967
 - Congress had no clear Civil rights leader but there were many sympathetic whites
 - Equal Pay Act banned pay discrimination on sex 1963
 - Civil rights act banned discrimination on race sex religion 1964
 - Voting Rights act removed all legal barriers to vote 1965
- All this success was due to peaceful protests, and national media coverage
- Montgomery bus boycott is a good example where Rosa Parks peacefully refused to give up her seat
- Martin Luther King Jr organized peaceful boycotts of minorities and others, since it was peaceful the boycott forced busses to stop segregating to not go out of business
- Martin Luther was a major spark in ending racial discrimination peacefully
- In fact this with Gandhi's words led people to employ peaceful tactics
- Sit ins were where college aged students occupied segregated seats and just sat there doing nothing

- Protesters were spit on, punched, shoved, and generally harassed but they did nothing
- 250k marchers went to Washington on the March on Washington 1963, and had many influential speeches leading to civil rights acts
- Marches from Selma to Montgomery in opposition to literacy tests and other discriminatory things faced violent opposition by state troopers, causing large sympathy and the Voting Rights Act
- Even with the success of the movement, many black people were upset by the pace and opposition of civil rights
- Example summer of 1962 150+ skirmishes and riots occurred as Africans became upset with the pace of the movement, and turned to violence to get their goals
- This violence harmed them as people saw what they were doing as wrong
- 1966 Black Power Movement was a movement of racial pride as many felt liberal reforms were too late
- Leaders like Malcolm X adopted Islam and rejected integration, saying that blacks are a superior race and should remain segregated
- Black Panthers began in 1960's California as a paramilitary group bent on defending themselves of oppression
- Even the SNCC a previously peaceful group became radical and black only

Second Wave Feminism

- Betty Friedan writer of *The Feminine Mystique* in the US, and Simone de Beauvoir writer of *The Second Sex* suggested women didn't always want to be housewives, and should be treated as second class citizens
- Birth control pills gave women control over reproduction for the first time in human history, women could pursue their goals via delaying child rearing rather than be subject to unwanted kids
- Abortions made legal in the Roe vs Wade Supreme Court case 1973
- Household appliances gave women more time to pursue their goals (washing machine, dishwasher) reduced chore time to 2-3 hours from 6-8
- This movement continued and mutated into LGBTQ and environmental debates that are still common to this day

Sexual Revolution

- Social movement that challenged traditional ideas on sexuality and relationships at first in the US but later the world in 1960-1980's
- One main point was sex out of traditional relationships (being straight and marriage)
- Porn, premarital sex, homosexuality, alternate sexualities, public nudity, contraception and the pill, and the legalization of abortion followed
- Alfred Kinsey researched and wrote extensively on human sexuality with his books (*Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* 1948, and *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female* 1953) and these books were popular
- Along with Playboy magazines, American attitude changed and sex and nudity were less taboo
-

Immigration and labor changes

- Immigration Act of 1924 and National origins formula limited immigration which people wished to change
- Immigration and nationality act of 1965 was a law that took down the Origins Formula aka the basis for immigration policy
- This was because of large protesting against this racist act, both democrats and republicans supported it
- As a result of the act, immigration from asia, south euro, east euro, and latin america increased
- Cesar Chavez founded the National Farm Workers Association 1962 which protected latin american agriculture workers rights
- Chavez was likeable and peaceful making his struggle nationally supported, even causing growers to recognize his organization for 50k workers in cali florida late 1970's

The Great Society

- Desire of the new left was to provide aid to the poor
- Left highly valued aid support and protection to the perceived disadvantage throughout history
- While the right veiled self help and deregulation to provide support and aid to disadvantaged people
- Perceived disadvantage were the sick old poor women minorities and others
- Lyndon B Johnson pushed congress to pass some laws for state support
- These laws are known as the great society which gave federal aid for the poor and old via programs like: Medicare, Medicaid, welfare, easy access to food stamps, and expanded social security
- While these ideals led to positive and good reforms to give equal opportunity to many, some critics argue the movement went too far
- Programs like Affirmative Action requiring institutions to have a minimum of diversity
- Radicals argued this was needed to give minorities college and jobs cuz otherwise they would be discriminated
- Opponents said the policy was racist and focused on race rather than qualifications
- Heavy federal government intervention via this policy was meet with heavy opposition from the right 1970-1980

Stagflation

- 1970's economic problems arose with a large amount of inflation with unemployment known as stagflation
- The cure for the great depression was clear, but stagflation cure wasn't
- This was weird as usually when prices increased wages and employment did which didn't happen
- Several factors caused this mainly a surplus of workers from millions of women minorities immigrants and baby boomers, since there were so many employees couldn't negotiate for higher wages

- While these new groups brought in many great people, wages going down was a unanticipated and negative consequence
- ANother factor was higher oil costs meaning higher costs
- Oil Embargo 1973 raised oil prices
- Great society programs resulted in increased taxes aka higher priced production in the west
- Environmental regulations also rose costs as companies had to pay for recycling and more
- After a decade the problem sorted itself as more jobs were made, interest increase, and wages recovered

Cuban missile crisis

- 1953-1959 cuban communist revolution led by fidel castro, raul castro, and anti imperialist che guevara
- Cuban rebel overthrew us puppet fulgencio batista
- Cuban gov became de facto communist authoritarian regime, and sided and received aid from the soviet union
- Before his, the US had multiple missile stations near soviet cities in places like germany turkey and scandinavia, while the soviets had none
- Cuba was a chance to establish power and missile sites were secretly being made
- Us intel found out, and JFK announced that the US navy would block and engage soviets establishing missiles off its coast Oct 1962
- This was the Cuban Missile crisis were a 13 day standoff took place, and nuclear war akak the apocalypse was at stake
- Soviets backed off, avoiding a nuclear WWII

Vietnam War 1955-1975

- Started as a conflict between vietnam nationalists led by Ho Chi Minh, and french imperial forces attempting to reclaim vietnam
- Ho Chi Minh was denied US support because he support communism
- He won the fight and established a communist regime in north vietnam
- US supported south vietnam due to containment policy since south was anti communist
- South was corrupt and cruel
- North vietnam and communist allies sent Vietcongs (communist fighters) to overtake south vietnam
- Initially us sent aid advisors under Eisenhower
- However an attack on US naval vessels in Tonkin Gulf by north vietnam led to direct involvement under Lyndon B Johnson
- US Congress didn't declare war but gave the president full militaristic authority with the Tonkin Gulf Resolution 1964 to support and protect south vietnam from communism
- This resolution gained many criticisms for being unconstitutional especially when Nixon used this to bomb the neutral nation of Cambodia
- War was hard since the Vietcong used hit and run Guerilla Warfare, and hiding amongst regular citizens using clothes and tunnels

- US could easily occupy south vietnam, but viet cong were slippery
- US worsened the situation by using seek and destroy mission in a effort to root out guerilla fighters, which frustrated US soldiers
- My Lai Massacre was the killing and gang rape of 400 un armed citizens
- This hurt the reputation of the US in vietnam
- These inhumane actions for the first time were subject to mass media coverage making the general american public against american involvement
- The bombing of cambodia and the vietcongs tet offensive on us holdings made public opinion drop even more
- While the tet offensive was stopped, it showed that US efforts did little to limit the north in morale and operations even though the war was long and costly
- The draft adds to the fire as unwilling people are forced to fight
- Final straw is the Ohio State National Guard firing on peaceful student protesters in Kent State
- Mid 1970's, US starts to ignominiously withdraw from vietnam
- North beats the south, and becomes communist

Detente

- Failures in cuba korea vietnam, and nuclear war looming, Nixon and secretary of State Henry Kissinger shifted diplomacy towards Bismarckian realpolitik
- This strategy emphasized direct diplomacy and policy making with powerful states rather than morals or ideologies
- This was done because studies showed direct contact in fighting leads to unwarranted aggression and hatred
- So by establishing contacts with the soviets, tensions in the cold war dropped
- Nixon visited china and the USSR and signed the S.A.L.T.I (strategic arms limitation treaty) limiting the nuclear weapons in the world
- Nixon also left vietnam ending the war (he did bomb cambodia though)
- This era of easing tensions and increasing content was known as detente

Reaganomics

- Conservative resurgence in the 1980's after a progressive dominated america
- Conservatives felt changes should be gradual and slow to assess their impact
- Ronald Reagan and vice George Bush occupy the oval office 1980's
- Reagan attempts to fight inflation with de regulation and austerity
- Reagan believes that less regulation taxes and federal spending was not needed for economic growth
- This was known as trickle down theory, where agonists believed that tax cuts were good
- Business would make more money to expand and make more jobs, so wealth would trickle down to the poor
- Even though the Library of Congress discredited this theory with studies, it made no difference
- Reagan restored many taxes for a re arming program

- Middle class supported tax cuts and reaganomics in hopes of avoiding stagflation
- Middle class still resided in sun belt region, and Reagan appealed to this demographic via lower taxes free enterprise deregulation smaller govs and more
- He did so with the New Deal
- Reagan proposed a 25 percent tax cut across 3 years and a 40 billion cut on domestic spending (not militaristic tho)
- Military spending was increased to reinvigorate the cold war with an arms race with the USSR
- This policy was considered a failure as gov debt soared 1980-1982
- But it did orchestrate the end of the USSR and cold war

Cold War End

- 1970's and realpolitik cool down the cold war, which reagan reheats
- Reagan increased the military to have an arms race with the struggling soviets
- 1985 us defense budget doubled to 300 billion and violated SALT agreements by placing nukes in europe
- US increased world presence via supporting anti communist regiments in latin america (el salvador)
- CIA activity in afghanistan supplied forces against the soviet military in the soviet afghan war
- Reagan spoke and funded a missile defense system in space
- Reagan increased the idea that the Soviets were the Evil Empire, and challenged Soviet President Mikhail to tear down the Berlin Wall 1987
- Reagan may have unintentionally killed the soviet union via the arms race
- Soviet president openly admitted the socialist economy was and had been falling
- To fix this, he implemented perestroika and glasnost reforms that put free market policies and allowed for more political openness
- USSR lost their grip on east europe due to the US growth, and lost its puppet states of Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, and East Germany in the Revolutions of 1989
- USSR two years later broke up into russia, ukraine, latvia, lithuania, and more thus ending the communist stand up
- At the Brandenburg Gate in berlin summer 1987 the berlin wall fell

World Peacekeepers

- US was the lone superpower after soviet 1991 fall
- US took part in Persian Gulf War 1991 when Iraq under Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait 1990's
- US led coalition quickly defeated and removed Iraqi forces even tho they had US weapons
- However the US didn't pursue Iraq to try and topple their government to avoid another vietnam
- This action showed US changes as they became World Police or Peacekeepers by using measure to keep the peace via the UN or NATO

- Ex - during slavic/muslim ethnic cleansings and conflicts in the balkans, US led NATO forces into bombarding and fighting serbians in kosovo 1999 to end the bloody conflict

War on Terror

- 9/11 attacks cause the US to charge into war in the early 2000's
- This starts in 2001 with the invasion of afghanistan, US forces pursued the terrorist group Al Qaeda who caused 9/11, who was being harbored by the Pakistan backed taliban government who took control in 1996
- While the taliban was quickly dealt with, issues came when a democratic government was attempted to set in Afghanistan
- Due to this, US forces stay in Afghanistan for many years to keep the peace and chase down Al Qaeda leaders like Osama Bin Laden
- US became bogged down by guerrilla fighters like vietnam
- However this time limited media coverage and better soldier control reduced public opposition
- Controversial domestic policy after 9/11 was The Patriot Act in 2001, it allowed the US to monitor and combat active terrorist in the US
- This was passed in hopes of preventing another major terrorist attack
- Bill had bipartisan support, and gained criticism from both the left and right
- Those who cared about personal liberty saw the act as a constitutional violation as it allowed monitoring with a warrant or just cause
- Department of homeland security was made in 2002 to enforce and protect US borders
- This wasn't as controversial but gained criticism for its alleged unethical and unconstitutional practices of torture and inhumane prison treatment on foreign or non american soil (Guantanamo Bay in Cuba)

Iraq Invasion

- There was little criticism for persian gulf and afghanistan invasion, but there was criticism the Invasion of Iraq 2003
- Bush administration claimed Saddam Hussien had been storing chemical and mass destruction weapons
- This was backed by hesitant secretary of state and former general Colin Powell
- 2003 US leads preemptive strike and toppled Saddam Hussin's regime
- An unstable democratic government was established in its place
- This was criticized as there was no complete evidence of weapons
- While the invasion was said to be for liberty and good, there was corporate scheming theorized due to vice Dick Cheney, and secretary of defense Donald Rumsfeld
- The event drew much controversy from the left and the globe, as details came out about corporations

Basic ass timeline:

- Natives come to alaska and start migrating around the americas
- They adapt to their surroundings, and utilize fishing, following buffalos, trading, farming, gathering, and more
- Iroquois is a large alliance of tribes
- Cahokia is a trade center for natives
- Corn is a staple crop that came from mexico
- Europeans need a new way to india/china since the silk road fell with the mongols
- America is found accidentally while trying to find a new path, and is called the new world
- Europeans get to work colonizing and using the new land and crops
- New tech like caravels westerlies portolan maps stern post rudder and horses allow for easier conquering and navigation
- Charter companies are commissioned by the state to set up colonies in the new world, and could wage war taxes and more
- Europeans also wanted to colonize for the three g's (god glory gold)
- Natives in the far south of the americas are easily conquered despite having large numbers by the spanish due to disease
- British and dutch colonize the east coast and dispute with the natives
- French take up the north and focus on fur trading
- Europe gets new staple crops meaning more people, and more cash crops
- Americas got cattle and horse (good for following buffalo) and disease
- This is the columbian exchange, europeans win the most
- Mercantilism pops up and it's a belief that there's a set amount of wealth in the world, people follow this and try to sell more then buy, and use pirates/naval force in the caribbean to disrupt enemy trade
- Labor had a weird history, encomienda system was where the crown would give a person land and natives to take care of and covert in exchange for labor, indentured servitude was labor in exchange for free travel to the americas (didn't work, the servants could easily blend in with the crowd), and native labor was hard to use since people like bartolome de casus opposed it, and natives knew the land best and could escape
- African slaves were used as they were distinguishable, didn't know the land, and could easily be bought using triangular trade
- The trade was where plantations in the americas made cash crops, that would be turned into good in europe, then sold for slaves in africa, and sent to the americas via the middle passage
- Middle passage was inhumane and stuffed africans like sardines in boats causing them to die out
- Beaver wars is where iroquois and algons/hurons fight over territory with beavers to use for trade, algons have french support, both sides have guns from trade, iroquois win and dominate most of their native land until they died out
- Tension grew between colonies and natives, king philip's war erupts and the colonists win without any british support (+)
- Benign neglect is where britain cant fully govern the colonies due to their distance, so they can self govern (+)

- Colonies were diverse and radical, such as puritans escaping religious persecution and setting up massachusetts, quakers (pacifist puritans) in pennsylvania, new england colonies stable family heads, virginias make a quick buck feeling, and more give the colonies a sense of nationalism (+)
- Enlightenment ideals (+)
- Seven years war is britain vs indians + french as the french and british kept encroaching on the others land, colonists are promised land past the appalachians if they help, they help and win, get the land, but native revolts cause a tired and unwilling britain to set the proclamation line 1763 taking all the promised territory back (+)
- Britain is also broke so they tax the colonies while they have no say in government, and then after the boston tea party pass the intolerable acts (+)
- However when they tried to enforce a part of the act and take away bostons arms, british troops were met in a standoff with colonist troops, someone fired, and the fighting began
- 1st continental congress is called, representatives decide to send the olive branch petition to king george and say they wish to remain loyal just with better rights
- Petition is ignored, battle of bunker hill calls a 2nd congress, war is declared dec of ind is signed
- War has a bad start, but saratoga gets french support
- Yorktown cornwallis is captured, and british citizens stop supporting the war, causing the treaty of paris to be signed ending the war making the US independent
- feminism(republican motherhood), abolition, nationalism, literature
- Articles of confed, state power, shown to be bad with shays rebellion and is forced to change
- Great compromise makes it so senate has 2 representatives per state, house of reps is dependant on population
- Constitution comes, federal gov, bill of rights, 3 branches, checks and balances
- Spain becomes more protective of territory russians
- Indian americanization (senecas), general shared fear
- Feds vs jeffersonians, jay treaty, reign of terror
- Fed papers, alien sedition and rights
- Jefferson election, louisiana purchase, embargo 1807 cripples army
- War of 1812, military = bad due to embargo, war is almost lost if not for andrew jackson of the national repub
- Jeffersonians fall out of popularity
- National republicans also fall out of popularity due to later corrupt bargain, democrats rise out of jeffersonian ashes
- Whigs are new party and are mainly national repubs, very industrial/commerce/religious, believed in temperance
- Free enterprise/capitalism, euro rich, new book wealth of nations, consumerism, competition, increase in production and imp/exp
- Railroads, canals, communication lines
- King cotton in the south, no indus
- Sectionalism
- Abolition multiple people

- Missouri compromise even line
- Immigration rises, pot famine taiping rebel
- 2nd great awak, more on spirit, new faiths, shaker wild, unitarians logic moral, mormons jews natives utah
- Feminism seneca falls dec of sent
- Transcendentalism inner compass
- Romanticism individual
- Better american literature
- Era of good feels
- Dred scott case, afr amer no rights mis comp is unconst since fed gov cant reg slavery, returning slaves
- Kansas nebraska act voting, bloody kansa, north thinks south in politics is cheating, south thinks north wants slavery gone
- Whigs die out as they cant decide on majoritty opnion on slavery north and south
- Some argued that slavery was fine as it gave a way to civilize while being under a roof with food
- Know nothings, free soil, republicans uniting kn fs and whig
- Sklavery revolts uncle toms cabin tension
- 1850 election lincoln wins no south support
- Confederacy arises south caro first to go, most follow
- Confed similar to us const but state power and slavery protection
- Civil war, north wins long term, south aims to get brit france support via cotton sales, emancipation proc sets the purpose of the war over abolition, brit and france no refuse to help as they were abolitionists, shermans march and south surrender
- 14th amend slavery = illegal, 15th voting for all men under a test, 16th - citizenship
- Linc assassinated, vice andrew johnson takes over and is less harsh and lets south democrats back into power
- Johnson impeached for violating tenure of office act
- Reconsturction act places northerns in the south, after a bit they withdraw, and resistance to abolition springs up black codes jim crow segregaion kkk sharecropping
- Manifest destiny, texas revolution and mexican american war for territory, more railroads
- Feminists are mad that the 15th amend doesnt include women, black activists in the group argue its best so that the 15th wouldnt be highly contested risking black rights, this causes a split and radical feminists join second wave feminism
- 2nd indus revolution, innovations in steel making, railroad expansion, factory system , connection via telegraphs cars planes steel steam ships, catalogs, more money, middle class tries to emulate rich by buying more, consumerism go nyoom
- Monopolies cartels control a market and discourage competition, og thought to be helpful and protected by the government
- Monoploies use political bosses who donate to people in exchange for votes under their watch
- Unions are met by resistance from all (gov, middle class, companies)
- Labor unions dont work well as they demand too complex things, only works when they simplify

- Working class suffers bad conditions (child lab, alcoholism, bad wages, more)
- Homestead steel plant strike happens and pinkertons shoot and force unions back to work
- Farmers have it rough cuz expensive equipment and bad grain prices
- The Grange comes to try and help
- Populist party forms from this and focuses on farmers, the working class, and the direct voting of senators to avoid corruption (unsusccesful but laid railwork for progressives)
- South continues opath of agriculture as northern investors ignore the south
- Large immigration cuz of opportunity
- Enclaves are large cities of certain races where people could americanize while maintaining a sense of home
- Immigrants are expected to americanize and are met with opposition cuz wages
- Disabled and chinese exclusion act in west
- Us gov gives up on natives, buffalo killing, ghost dance, wounded knee