**Chapter 23**

1868 – 1876: Ulysses S Grant wins the Presidency (Temp. social/political revolution as black voters vote Republican)

Corruption plagued Grant administration:

* Credit Mobilier affair: VP and members of congress involved in railroad stock corruption scheme
* Whiskey Ring: 1875 Private secretary of Grant helped steal 3 million from feds in a tax corruption scheme
* Grantism – Used to describe corruption in politics
* Ultimate symbol of Gilded Age: **Boss Tweed** -> Local Political Corruption: Tammany Hall (Dem. Party political machine) – “Boss” Tweed uses bribery graft and fraud ridden elections to steal 200 million from NY taxpayers -Cartoonist Thomas Nast would expose this corruption in a cartoon for the masses

Panic of 1873

* Severe economic collapse further distracts reconstruction efforts
* Causes
  + Overproduction in industries such as factories, railroad and mining
  + Over speculation by bankers, too much money lended out
  + Hit debtors really bad
* Debtors push for relaxation of “tight money” policies
  + Debate b/w “hard currency” vs “greenbacks”
  + Agrarian and debtor grou[s want “cheap money” (Want greenbacks issued)

Election of 1876

* Hayes vs Tilden
* 3 southern state results are being contested.
* Compromise of 1877: Dems wud recognize Hayes in exchange for Hayes removing fed troops
* Hayes also had to provide south political patronage positions and fed aid for transcontinental railroad
* Marks the formal end of “Reconstruction”

Court VS Reconstruction

* The Court severely limits the Civil Rights Act of 1875 through the Civil Right Cases of 1883
* Civil Act of 1875: Protected Rights, made it a crime for any individual to deny full and equal use of public places and racial discrimination in jury selection
* Civil Cases of 1883: Court strikes down and establishes that the 14th Amendment protects against only the “government discrimination” of civil rights (individuals can discriminate all they want and basicallt overturns the civil rights act of 1875
* Jim Crow Laws spread through the South
* Death nail: Plessey vs Ferguson -> Racial segregation was constructional if equal facilities was made available to each race (Separate but equal)

“New South” pursuit: Try to rebuild, industrializing and develop their economy. However, Agrarian sharecropping and tenant farming continued to dominant the region, Life for African Americans in the post reconstruction south continued to be filled with many challenges. South undermine 15th Amendment : (a) Literacy Test (b) Poll Taxes (c) Property Requirements (d) Grandfather Clauses: Exempted from electoral requirements anyone who had voted in 1860 (Soon white dems – Redeemers start dominating in the South)

Chinese Immigration

Large migration in Asians, imp during various mining/RR building booms

They start spreading everywhere particularly the west and causes a nativist backlash which culminates in the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882: Prohibited further immigration of Chinese laborers and 1st time immigration restriction on the basis of race/nationality

Note: Gilded Age Presidents – Gilded Age politics were intimately tied to big business and focused nationally on economic issues such as tariffs and currency policy -> Ignore the politicial/social consequences of industrialization (ignore poverty/labor conditions)

1. 1876 – 1880: Hayes (R)
2. 1880 – 1884: Garfield (Chest Arthur takes over) (R)
3. 1884 – 1888: Grover Cleveland (D)
4. 1888 – 1892: Benjamin Harrison (R)
5. 1892 – 1896: Grover Cleveland (D)
6. 1896 – 1900: William McKinley (R)

Key Issues: Currency, Civil Service Reform & Tariifs

Patronage was used by both political parties -> Civil service jobs given to supporters (“to the victor belong the spoils”) -> Calls for civil service reforms [Half-Breeds (James Blaine) vs Stalwarts (Roscoe Conkling -Supporters of patronage)] -> 1880s the US treasury had huge surplus from tariffs

Note: Hayes sends feds to break up Great Railroad strike, Garfield assassinated and Arthur pushes for Pendleton Act (1883) for civil service reform, Cleveland strong advocate of laissez faire (Though people support govt, the govt shud not support the people) and signed into law Interstate Commerce Act (1887), Harrison advocates for high tariff and has a Billion-dollar Congress (McKinley Tariff – Highest Tariff Bill, Civil War pensions increased), Grover Cleveland only non-consecutive President

Chapter 24

1900 – America becomes manufacturing hub, rapid economic transformation and agriculture gets replaced as primary source of growth, rise of big business encourages urbanization and migrations

Large number of new inventions developed during industrial revolution -> High rate of patents, Graham Bell invents telephone, Edison invents the electric light -> Create new change in daily lives, jobs and social consequences.

Big Business: RR is given land/loan subsidies given by federal government, establishes new business practices by RR companies such as establishing the modern stockholder corporation, business management strategies, financing and regulation of competition, Consolidation leads to standardization of the industry: steel rail, standard gauges, mass migration towards the west

Pacific Railroad Act (1862) -> Union Pacific: Built from Omaha , Nebraska to the West => Migration of Irish workers

Central Pacific -> Sacramento to Sierra Nevada (A lot of Chinese laborers intervened)

1869 – Two come together at Promontory Point on May 10 (First transcontinental complete)

Impacts

1. Unified domestic market created i.e created a national market
2. Allowed for mass distribution of raw materials and manufactured goods
3. Encourages mass production/consumption and economic specialization
4. Helped promote the growth of other industries (coal, steel etc.) and lead to growth of new cities
5. Facilitated internal/external migration
6. RR tycoons became powerful (Vanderbilt); Grants/Friendly loans led to rampant corruption within the government; Frequent speculative bubbles would burst (Speculators attempt to sell overvalued stock to public, overbuilding was comments and mismanagement/fraud plagued the industry); Rebates (discounts) were given to favored shippers (small shippers/ farmers were hurt as they got higher rates); Companies colluded with each other to set up “pools” i.e secret agreement to fix rates and share profits

Move for Government Regulation

* Demands for govt intervention increase however dominant philosophy is still laissez faire
* Farmers most vocal for reform – Grange movement
* Court cases -> Munn vs Illinois – Established that business can be regulated by states but Wabash case established that states cannot regulate interstate commerce so fell on the federal govt
* Interstate Commerce Act passes
  + Set up the interstate commerce commission
  + Fed govt would oversee
  + Banned pooling, rebates and rate fixing
  + Companies forced to publish rates
  + However not very effective

Rise of Heavy Industry

* RR, Oil, Steel and Coal
* John D Rockefeller – Standard Oil; Andrew Carnegie – Steel Industry
* Horizontal Integration -> Controlling all competition, consolidate all competitors to monopolize the market and merge competing oil companies into one giant corporation
* Vertical Integration -> Control all aspects of manufacturing – from extracting raw materials to selling the finished product (Remove middle men)

Ideas of Industrial Revolution

* Laissez Faire (“leave alone”)
* “Survival of the fittest”: Charles Darwin’s ideas about the natural world were applied to business, poor considered weak and rich were strong so no social obligation to help (Herbert Spencer)
* Gospel of Wealth: Belief that the wealthy had a moral obligation to help out those less fortunate (Carnegie on the frontier of this)

Public outcry

* Manifests in the Sherman Anti-Trust Act 1890 which outlawed trusts and other monopolies too fix prices and restrained trade but eventually is used to break up labor unions instead of regulating corporate power
* Labor union: Challenges pro-business move

Labor Union

* Challenges
  + Skilled vs Unskilled division
  + Ethnic/Racial divisions
  + Hostility from corporations no shield by govt.
    - Scabs – Replacement workers
    - Court injunctions used to force strike workers back
    - Yellow dog contracts: Could not join an union
    - Blacklist – banned from working
    - Public opinion viewed unions as radical
* National Labor Union (1866): First attempt to organize workers in all states, demand for higher wages/8 hour work day; Knights of Labor (1869): Terence Powderly opened the union to all workers (skilled & unskilled workers, women, African Americans), decline following Haymarket Riot in 1886 ; American Federation of Labor (1886): Under the leadership of Samuel Gompers focused on skilled workers in craft unions, acute focus on “bread and butter” issues – wages, working conditions, by 1900 it was largest union
* Labor Unrest
  + Great Railroad Strike of 1877: Hayes breaks it with federal troops
  + Haymarket Bombing of 1886: Bomb explodes during a public meeting in Haymarket square, public views labor union movement as radical
  + Homestead Strike of 1892: Henry Claw uses a lockout, private guards and scabs to defeat the steelworkers at Carnegie’s factory
  + Pullman Strike of 1894:

**Chapter 25**

Growth of Cities

* Huge increase in urbanization -> Economic opportunities in industrial jobs brings folks to cities
* New tech supports this -> 1885 the 1st sky scraper built in Chicago (10 stories); electric streetcars allow people to travel greater distances
* Role of women changes -> Took on new jobs, economic opportunities and sense of independence
* Problems
  + Growth of urban poverty
  + Huge population increase leads to -> Lack of clean water, limited trash disposal, poor sanitation, slums (dumbbell tenement) (Cholera, TB spread)
  + Ethnic/Racial segregation in housing -> Little Italy in NY, Lower Eastside Jewish community, Polish neighborhood of Pilsen in Chicago, Southside of Chicago (African American) (Unofficial discrimination even though no Jim Crow)

Political Machines controlled politics in major cities, control the rank, file and rewarded supporters with jobs, also they provided basic welfare to immigrant/poor communities before govt.. However greed, graft and fraud all part of this machine Eg. William “Boss” Tweed of Tammany Hall in NY

Immigration

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Old Immigrants** | **New Immigrants** |
| Came from norther/western Europe (England, Ireland, Germany) | Came from southern/eastern europe (Italy, Greece, Poland, Russia) |
| Were protestant (some catholics) | Not majority Protestant (Were catholic, orthodox and jewish) |
| Literate and skilled | Illiterate and unskilled |
| Quick to assimilate | Reluctant to assimilate |
| Came from countries with democracy | Came from countries with radical ideas (anarchism, socialism, communism) |
| Not completely poor | Arrived poor |

Pull Factors

America’s ideals (Political and religious freedom)

Stories from previous generations

Factory jobs from industrialization

Push Factors

Farm jobs lost to mechanization -> Lack of land access, poverty/difficulty living

Political instability -> Freedom lack

Religious persecution -> Pogroms (Violence against Jews in Russia)

Response to Changing Immigration

* Ellis Island in NY opened in 1892 as an immigrant processing station
* Nativism rise
  + Racial – new immigrants perceived as racially inferior (not anglo-saxon)
  + Economic – Took low wage jobs from Americans, unions opposed
  + Political - Radical ideas
  + Religious – Not protestant
* Attempts to exclude
  + Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)
  + American Protective Association (Anti-Catholic association)
  + Literacy Test requirement (Vetoed bunch of times but finally enacted in 1917
  + Passage of Quota Acts in the 1920s

Response to Urbanization and Immigration Issues

* Various attempts undertaken to deal with the problems posed by urbanization and immigration
* Social Gospel Movement: Christians had a responsibility to deal with urban poverty
* Salvation Army: provide poverty relief while spreading Christian houses
* YMCA/YWCA
* Settlement House Movement → Jane Addams established the Hull House in 1889 in chicago → Provided various social services in the community → Helped immigrants adapt to new society -> Secular language classes etc.

Belief Systems of the Industrial Revolution

* Belief in Protestant work ethic
* Rags to riches (ex: Andrew Carnegie from Scotland)
* Critics of the industrial pro business climate of the Gilded Age

→ Henry George: Critically examined the inequalities in wealth caused by industrialization and laissez faire capitalism in “Progress and Poverty”

→ Edward Bellamy: Writes a book about an utopian socialist society that has fixed the social and economic injustices of the time called “Looking Backward”

* Effort to reform these problems will eventually lead to a movement known as the Progressive Movement in the 1890s → Rise of press and education → Compulsory attendance, tax supported schools were more accessible, and literacy rates went up

African American Responses (Gradualism vs Radical Change)

* Booker T Washington
  + Ex-slave, wrote autobio “Up From Slavery”
  + Said that AAs should acquire vocational skills to gain self respect and economic security
  + Established the Tuskegee Institute
  + Did not advocate for directly challenging white supremacy, which led him to be called an “accommodationist” by critics
  + Gradual change
* W.E.B. DuBois
  + Graduated from Harvard, from the north (First black dude with a PhD
  + Founded the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) in 1909
  + Demanded immediate political and social equality for black people and rejected Booker’s gradualism

**Chapter 26**

Western Settlement

* Homestead Act (1862): Offered public land (160 acres) to any person who lived on it and improved it for 5 years -> Intended to encourage settlement of western land ; Difficulties & Limitations – Quality of land is less, high cost of supplies, nature, fraud, fluctuating crop prices
* Pacific Railroad Act (1862): Authorized the building of transcontinental railroad along a northern route; feds provide money, land, subsidies to the RR companies to construct; Transcontinental Railroad was complete in 1869
* Boom bust cycle of the western economy

Economy of the West

* Mining Industry
  + 1858 gold in Pike’s Peak, Colorado
  + 1859 Comstock Lode in Nevada (Nevada enter Union)
  + Conditions: Extremely dangerous, nearly half population foreign born
  + Impact: Environmental destruction (hydraulic mining), Loss of Native land
* Cattle Industry
  + Mexican cowboys (vaqueros) had been running the cattle business in Texas
  + Vast open grasslands, RRs open up new markets
  + Bust – bad winter, prices drop, overgrazing, farmers put up barbed wire

Myth vs Reality of West

Romanticized view of the American west in lit, paintings and dime novels – Land of cowboys roaming the unexplored frontier, Oftentimes ignored the complexities of Native American life, reality of western life

Melting Pot nature of the American west (a) Chinese immigration: CA Gold rush, work for RR (b) Affrican American and Mexican cowboys (c) Utah enters union in 1896 (after they drop polygamy)

Women’s suffrage was more common in the west -> Wyoming is first to grant women the right to vote

Life in the Trans-Mississippi West

* Life of Indians in the plains changed radically
  + Heavily reliant on huntin bison
  + European introduction of horse, firearms, alcohol, disease increased clashes and mobility
* Migration west puts pressure on native life
* Severe decline in the population of bison
  + Undermine of Native American resistance
  + Demand of buffalo hides
  + Impact of RR expansion
* Biggest impact of western expansion will take place upon of the lives of Native Americans in the trans Mississippi west
* Migration of homesteaders, miners and ranchers move west onto Native land which leads to the infamous “Indian Wars”
  + Sand Creek Massacre (1864): Colorado militia attack and kill over 100 Native people
  + Battle of Little Big Horn (1876): The Sioux tribe (Inspired by Sittin Bull) kill Custer and his men in the 7th Cavalry (Custer’s Last Stand) Then the army responds and quashes them
  + Chief Joseph attempted to lead members of the Nez Perce tribe into Canada, ultimately they surrender in 1877
  + Battle of the Wounded Knee (Massacre) (1890)
    - Native folks engaging in the Ghost dance movement amount the Sioux in the Dakota territory (Cultural/Religious revival, to get rid of white settles and return tribe prosperity, feds want to stop it as they want to keep them in the reserved lands instead of the settler lands)
    - US Army goes into the Dakotas and kills over 200 including women and children
    - Marks the end of the major Native American frontier wars
* Attempts at Assimilation
  + Helen Hunt Jackson wrote “A Century Dishonor” (1881) documented mistreatment by the federal government of Native people
  + Boarding schools such as Carlisle Indian Schools were intended to assimilate Native people
  + Dawes Severalty Act (1887)
    - Ended tribal ownership of land
    - Reservation split into 160 acre private farms
    - Natives had the potential to receive citizenship if they lived on land for 25 years and “adopted the habits of civilized life” i.e promote Christianity, drop training, separate their culture
    - Rest of the land often sold to white settlers (often times the best land)
    - BIG FAILURE
* Closing of the Frontier
  + Oklahoma Territory was opened for settlement in 1889 (Land rush takes place) (Jackson pushed folks to go here during the trail of tears and the Indian Removal Act)
  + Frederick Jackson Turners writes The Significance of the Frontier in American History
    - Argues frontier ended in 1890
    - Emphasizes the importance of the frontier on American identity
    - Safety valve theory: Could head west when times are tough
    - Ignored the contributions of people already there, women, fact people by 1890 moved to urban areas
    - Soon thought by 1890s overseas expansion became common -> Cuba, Phillipines

Farmers Organize

* Farming became more commercialized and specialized
* Problems
  + Falling prices
  + Unfair RR business for shipping stuff
  + High cost of machinery required debt capture
  + Tight money supply
  + High tariffs
* Grange Movement: (By Oliver Kelly)
  + Organized social and educational activities and finally lobbied for government reforms
  + Pushed for govt regulation and ownership of RR business and lobby state legislatures
  + Munn vs Illinois (1877): Upheld grange law states could regulate RR
  + Wabash Case (1886): States cannot regulate inter-state commerce and finally leads to passage of the Interstate Commerce Act in 1887
* Farmer’s Alliance: Movement in Texas during the 1870s – excluded the blacks, ignored tenant farmers
* 3rd Party: Populist Party
  + Govt ownership of railroads
  + Free and unlimited coinage of silver (increase money supply)
  + Graduated income tax (make rich pay more)
  + Direct election of senator, use of initiative and referendum

19th Century End

* Frustration over big business ties and lassies faire approach
* Farmers organize : Grange, Alliance, Populist Party
* Industrial Strikes
  + Homestead Strike (1892): Workers at Carnegie’s steel plant are defeated
  + Panic of 1893: As a result of overspeculation the stock market crashes; Cleveland doesn’t do anything in terms of govt intervention which is known to prolong the crisis
  + Coxey’s Army (1894): Unemployed come down to DC demanding that the fed govt hire them for public works projects
  + Pullman Strike (1894): Cleveland uses the army and court injunction to quash the strike
  + 1896: McKinley wins against William Jennings Bryan – Cross of Gold speech, Populist fade

Chapter 27 (US Imperialism -> 1890-1909)

Since the 1790s, the US territorial expansion was merely a westward push which involved dealing with Mexico, Native Americans and the British. However, from 1890s onwards the US became a global power as the Frederick Jackson Turner proclaimed that the frontier is no more.

Motives for Imperialism

* Economic
  + Open up new markets abroad, access to cheap raw materials
* Political
  + Desire to compete with other nations and don’t want to fall behind
* Strategic/Military
  + Acquire naval bases; Alfred T Mahan “The Influence of Sea Power” -> Need to have a powerful navy; Building of Panama Canal
* Ideological Motives
  + Idea of “white man’s burden”; Darwin concepts applied to international affairs; Rev. Josiah Strong’s “Out Country: Anglo-Saxon civilization is superior -> Must colonize other lands to spread “superior” civilization
* Eg. Hawaii
  + 1820s – American missionaries go to the islands to convert native people to Christianity
  + American sugar and pineapple planters begin buying land (Dole family)
  + 1887 – The US signs a treaty establishing the Pearl Harbor naval base (Various interests want to annex Hawaii)
  + Queen Liliuokalani advocated for Hawaiian control of Hawaii but the plantation owners organized a coup and overthrew the queen in 1893. Cleveland rejects the idea of annexation as he wishes to get Hawaiian folks thoughts, but McKinley goes ahead and annexes

Spanish American War

* Background
  + Cuba was one of the few colonies ruled by Spain but the revolts kept going on
  + Spanish General “Butcher” Weyler took controversial steps to stop the rebellion
    - Reconcentration camps: Many Cubans die of starvation and disease
  + US interest: US investments in sugar plantations, sympathy for the plight of the Cuban people due to Yellow Journalism (exaggerated reporting); De Lome Letter – Spanish official disrespects President McKinley
* Trigger: USS Maine explodes on Feb 15th, 1898 off the coast of Cuba and yellow press blames Spain
* April 1898 – the US declares war against Spain (US, Cuba, Philippines vs Spain); Teller Amendment was passed which is that the US has no intention of taking over Cuba i.e Cuba will retain sovereignty
* Nicknamed as “splendid little war” by Secretary State John Hay as only 400 American lives lost but a lot due to disease; George Dewey crushes the Spanish Fleet in Manila Bay and Teddy resigns from Asst. Sec of Navy to lead a volunteer regiment called the “Rough Riders” and wins the battle of San Juan hill
* War ends in August 1898 and Treaty of Paris is signed which gives Guam, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Philippines for 20 million dollars
* Impact
  + Debate in Congress about path ahead -> 2/3 required to ratify and Anti-Imperialist League was opposed to the treaty which included Carnegie, Mark Twain, AFL leader Samuel Gompers
  + McKinley favor expansion and Congress narrowly approves the treaty
* Post War
  + Cuba
    - US technically leaves Cuba in 1902
    - Platt Amendment passed and overrides the Teller Amendment which establishes that the US can intervene to restore peace and order and that Cuban cannot sign a treaty with a foreign power that limited its independence
    - US would also maintain a naval base at Guantanamo Bay (Cuban resentment increases)
  + Puerto Rico
    - Foraker Act (1900) – Puerto Rico granted limited degree of popular govt. (withheld self rule); Congress granted US citizenship in 1917
    - Status of places such as Puerto Rico and Philippines were uncertain
    - The insular cases established that the constitutional rights are not automatically extended to people in American territorial expansions (This ended with Bolzmac vs Porto Rico on April 10th, 1922)
  + Philippines
    - Emilio Aguinaldo was the leader of the Filipino independence movement against Spain with ally US
    - Following Treaty of Paris, Filipinos thought they’d get control but brutal guerilla war continues with US for 3 years; formal independence in 1946
    - Reason: Access to China -> US super interested to gain market access, other nations had carved up China into spheres of influence with exclusive trading access
    - 1899 – Sec of State John Hay announces the “Open Door Policy” which proclaims all nations should have equal trade access to China but this triggers a nationalist backlash in the form of the Boxer Rebellion where foreign officers, Chinese Christian missionaries are killed but it is ultimately quashed by an international force involving the US
  + Panama Canal
    - The presence of a canal would dramatically cut down travel time for trade, military etc.
    - First attempt was made by France but failed cuz thousands of workers died from disease due to humid climate
    - Roosevelt tried to get Columbia to allow building the canal in Panama but it gets rejected
    - Hence, the US secretly supports Panama’s independence in exchange for building the canal via the Hay-Bunai-Varilla Treaty in 1904 (Strains latin American relationship)

**Note:** In 1900, McKinley wins re-election with Teddy on the ticket but he becomes President in 1901 as McKinley gets shot. Under Roosevelt, the Presidency is fundamentally transformed, and he uses it to pursue an expansionist foreign policy – “speak softly and carry a big stick”

Roosevelt Corollary vs Monroe Doctrine

* Monroe Doctrine (1823) : Stay out of western hemisphere business
* Various Latin American countries owed debt to European nations like England, Germany which was followed by routine warships being sent to collect the money (1902 England send warships to Venezuela, santo Domingo owed money as well)
* US worried about excessive European intervention and Roosevelt responds by the Roosevelt Corrollary which establishes the US has a right to intervene in Latin America and it led to Presidents sending troops to Haiti, Honduras, Dominacan Republic and Nicargua (Tension builds b/w US and Latin America)
* East Asia
  + TR wins nobel prize for helping negotiating a peace agreement for the Russo-Japanese War of 1905 -> Japan beat down Russia, US concerned about Japan’s power
  + Gentlemen’s Agreement (1908)
    - Cali laws discriminated against Asian immigrants -> SF required Asian students to atten segregated schools due to fear of “yellow peril”
    - TR and Japan reached a compromise where TR wud pressure CA to repeal the laws and Japan would restrict immigration of Japanese workers to the US
  + Great White Fleet (1907-1908): Roosevelt sends new fleet of US battleships on a trip around the world to show might of the US (Does bully Congress to fund it)

Note: McKinley, Teddy, Taft, Wilson all believed the US should play a more active role in world affairs

Chapter 28 (Progressive Movement -> 1890-1912)

Progressive Movement (Compare to other reform periods – Age of Jackson, Populist (Farmer struggle), New Deal)

* Why: Industrialization, Urbanizations and Immigration
* What: Effort to use govt to regulate and improve society, rejection of laissez faire ideas, WANTS to save capitalism not radical
* Who: Many parties involved
  + Protestant church leaders demanding temperance
  + Polticians regulating monpolies/trusts
  + Union leader fighting for worker rights
  + Women demanding right to vote
  + African Americans demanding greater equality
* How: Reform promoted by Muckrakers (Name given by Teddy)
  + Muckrakers refers to folks who attempted to expose problems in society
  + Examples
    - Ida Tarbell – “History of Standard Oil Company” => Published in McClure’s magazine in 1902
    - Jacob Riis – “How the Other Side Lives” => Exposed the horrors of life in the slums of NY in 1890
    - Lincoln Steffens – “The Shame of the Cities” => Exposed the corruption in city politics
    - Upton Sinclair – “The Jungle” => Informed about harsh lives of immigrants
* Role of Women
  + Played an important role in the Progressive Movement as they broke down the idea of “separate spheres.”
  + National Child Labor Committee fought for laws banning child labor -> Finally 2/3rd states banned by 1907
  + National Consumer’s League headed by Florence Kelley (Active in the settlement house movement with Jane Addams) advocated for the rights of women in the work place against child labor etc.
    - Mother vs Oregon (1908) => Court rules that laws protecting women workers and restricting women to 10 hour days were constitutional and needed special protections
  + Triangle Shirtwaist Fire (1911) led to death of 146 workers mostly women and immigrants triggered women activism -> Fire broke out and workers got trapped and some jumped out hoping they’d survive -> Calls for increased safety standards came
  + Women in the role of the Temperance Movement
* Urban Reform
  + Large issues in cities -> Urban Poverty and slums, Political corruption, Alcoholism
  + Jane Addams and Florence Kelley involved in the settlement house
  + Increasing desire to take power away from political bosses by placing municipal service in public control by voters electing heads of city departments like fire, police, sanitation
* State Reform
  + Many progressive governors fought against corporate control of state politics (Cali governor)
  + Governor Robert La Follete at the forefront in Wisconsin -> Regulated public utilities, took on power R industry, adopted tax reforms, political reforms which became the model for the future
* Political Reforms
  + Secret ballot: Allowed voters to not be intimidated
  + Recall elections: Allowed voters to remove elected folks
  + Direct primary: Nomination of candaidates placed into hands of the people
  + Initiative: Voters could introduce laws
  + Referendum: Voters directly vote on a law
  + 17th amendment: Direct election of US senators (Populist Party pushed for this in 1890s)
* Moral Division for the Temperance Movement
  + “Dry” – Supporters of prohibition , “Wet” – Against prohibition
  + Catholic immigrants vs Protestant Native born (Urban vs Rural)
  + Women’s Christian Temperance Union: Large org of women advocating fro temperance (prohibition)
  + Anti-Saloon League (1895) was leading org for legal prohibition and 18th Amendment adopted banning alcohol throughout the country in 1919

Theodore Roosevelt

* Roosevelt believed in an enlarged role for the President, unlike his predecessors he changed labor relations by using federal troops taking over coal mines as a bargaining chip during the Coal Miner Strike during 1902
* Square Deal, Teddy’s domestic agenda consisted of 3c’s
  + Corporations: Control of corporations
  + Consumers: Consumer protection
  + Conservation: Conservation of the environment and its natural resources
* Corporations – Trust Bursting
  + Sherman Anti-Trust was relatively ineffectively to restrict the power of corporations/trusts
  + Broke up the Northern Securities Company (railroad monopoly); upheld by SC in 1904
  + Roosevelt known for “trust busting”; he differentiated b/w “good” (efficient & lower prices) and “bad” trusts (hurt consumers and stifled competition)
  + He sought to increase the power of the ICC; Elkins Acts (1903) increased penalties for rate rebates and Hepburn Act(1906) gave the ICC power to set maximum rates for railroads
* Consumer Protection
  + Relatively few consumer protections before but progressive era did change that
  + Upon Sinclair’s “The Jungle” was intended to increase support for socialism and worker rights
    - Public focuses on the unsanitary nature of the meat industry
    - Public pressure for TR to act
  + Meat Inspection Act (1906) – The fed govt would regulate and inspect the meat industry
  + Pure Food and Drug Act (1906) – Created the FDA and protected the public against the manufacture, sale and transportation of mislabel food and drugs
* Conservation
  + The issue of environmental conservation never registered to be a national issue
  + Sierra Club had been advocating for the environment, TR used the Forest Reserve of 1891 to protect 150 million acres of federal land
  + Also the Newlands Reclamation Act of 1902 – money from sale of public lands could be used for irrigation projects in the west (Conservation was Roosevelt’s most long lasting domestic achievement -> Contrast with preservation i.e leave nature be and not exploit for economic growth) -> Hetchy Dam area of conflict with preservationists
* Serves until 1908 and says he will honor precedent of Washington, chooses Taft as successor
* Taft breaks up more trusts and continues conservationist policies, but he believes that economic ties with areas of strategic concern would be better than the big stick approach for foreign policy
* 1912 – TR, Wilson, Taft fight for the nomination

Chapter 29 (Progressive Movement +Wilson’s Foreign Policy)

Republicans Divided

* Taft’s presidency resulted in the fracturing of the Republican party
  + Taft supports Payne-Aldrich Tariff (1909) which raised tariff rates (Angered progressive Republicans)
  + Pinchot-Ballinger Controversy: Taft fires Chief of the Forest Service Gillford Pinchot (Teddy’s homie) after he criticized Secretary of the Interior Ballinger (Opened Alaska for private development)
* 1912 Election
  + Taft wins the Republican nomination
  + TR forms the Bull Moose party -> Ran on a program called “New Nationalism” which wants an active fed. Govt pursuing a whole of reforms including women’s suffrage, breaking up bad monopolies.
  + Wilson runs on “New Freedom” calls for tariff lowered, bank reform, anti-trust reform
  + Socialist Eugene Debs ran on radical platform (Demonstration of people’s frustration with pace of change) -> Calls for public ownership of major industry such as RR, steel , oil etc.
  + WILSON wins in a landslide (Taft worst performing incumbent President in the history of the US)
* Wilson’s Progressive Strike
  + Wanted to the pursue the triple wall of privilege -> Tariff Reform, Trusts, Banking Reform
  + Tariff Reform
    - Underwood Tariff (1913): Lowered tariff rates 1st time in 50 years (Helped farmers)
    - Federal Farm Loan Act (1916): Low rate loans to farmers
    - Child Labor Act: Prohibited interstate commerce of products made by children
  + Banking Reform
    - Federal Reserve Act (1913) would be responsible for regulating money supply
    - Previous economic panics (Panic of 1907) demonstrated problem of limited money supply
    - 16th Amendment: Tax on incomes becoming constitutional (Populist Partyt)
  + Trusts
    - Federal Trade Commission (1914) presidential appointed commission that would investigate monopolies (Labor unions were exempted)
    - Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914) -> Increased the power of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act
* Failure of Progressive Movement -> African American Civil Rights
  + Most progressive reformers were not interested in advancing social justice issues
  + They were ignored by most progressive politicians, nothing done about lynching in the South and Jim Crow laws (Plessey vs Ferguson – 1896)
  + Reformers
    - Booker T Washington
      * Laid out vision for African Americans in the Atlanta Exposition speech in 1895
      * Afro-American should acquire vocational skills to gain self-respect and economic security
      * Formed the Tuskegee Institute
      * Did not advocate for directly challenging white supremacy -> Accused of being a “accommodationist” by critics
    - W.E.B DuBois
      * Wrote “Souls of Black Folk” (1903)
      * Rejected Booker’s gradualism
      * Demanded immediate political and social equality for black people
      * Niagara Movement (1905) advocated for black rights (Civil leaders meet and form the NAACP)
      * Helped found the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909
    - Ida B Wells
      * Important in the anti-lynching campaign, woman’s suffrage, and civil rights
    - Role of Women
      * Carri Chapman Catt became the President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) where she favored fighting for a state by state strategy (similar to marijuana)
      * Alice Paul broke with NAWSA and formed the National Woman’s Party in 1916 (more militant, demanded a national amendment) -> Eventually manifested in the 19th Amendment (1920)

Note: Taft, Teddy, Wilson form the Progressive Era reform movement

Wilson’s Foreign Policy

* US had been pursuing aggressive policy in both Asia and Latin America
  + TR – Big Stick Policy
  + Taft – Dollar Diplomacy Policy
* Wilson calls for “Moral Diplomacy” foreign policy
  + Pursued less imperialistic policies
  + Improved relations with the Philippines and Panama
  + Intervention of Mexico
    - Mexican Revolution results in dictator Porfirio Diaz being ousted from power
    - US interested as there were large amount of investment in Mexico
    - Rotating leadership in Mexico
      * Huerta becomes leader of Mexico (military dictator)
      * Wilson refuses to recognize this govt. (Orders an arms embargo and gives aid to revolutionaries fighting Huerta)
      * American soldiers arrested by Mexican officials at Tampico then US Navy occupied Veracruz
    - Pancho Villa led raids across the border, killing people in Texas & New Mexico (1916 Wilson sends General John J Pershing & a expeditionary force to arrest him)
    - War fires get exhausted by the possibility of war in Europe
  + Great War
    - Variety of factors contributed to the outbreak of WW1
      * M - Militarism
      * A - Alliances
      * I - Imperialism
      * N - Nationalism
    - Trigger: Assassination of Franz Ferdinand (Archduke of Austro-Hungarian empire)
    - Wilson pushes for US neutrality but US was never actually neutral
      * Stronger connection with allied cause (share language, political and legal institutions)
      * Anti-Kaiser opinion on the rise -> Autocratic govt. of Kaiser, invasion of Belgium, propaganda, history of France and England
      * American manufacturers, bankers and investors heavily sided with the allied cause -> Both England & France greatly benefitted from trade and loans with the US; England used its superior navy to blockade any trade from entering Germany
    - Germany Actions
      * Resorts to unrestricted submarine warfare using U-boats
      * Lusitania – Sunk British passenger ship in May,1915 killing 1198 (including 128 Americans; Germany apologizes and pledges not to sink any more neutral ships)
      * Germany sinks other ships including the Sussex (March 1916) -> Wilson threatens to cut off diplomatic relations with Germany (US close too war)
      * Sussex Pledge: Germany wont sink anymore ships without warning
      * 1916, Wilson wins big by saying “He kept us out of the war)
    - A

Chapter 30 (Roaring Twenties -> 1919 - 1929)

Fear following WW1

* Communist Party gains power in Russia (1917) -> Bolshevik/Russian Revolution
* Strikes occur in 1919 -> Many industries shut down -> Steel Strike (1919), Boston Police Strike (1919)
* Race riots occur in American cities due to resentment over competition for jobs & housing -> Bombings occur in 8 American cities -> Palmer raids came through i.e AG A. Mitchel Palmer led a series of raids against suspected radicals (RED SCARE 1919-1920)
* Palmer raids lead to mass arrest of socialist, anarchist, union organizers i.e suspected radicals (Continued hatred toward “new immigrants”)
* Rise of Nativism
  + **Quota Act of 1921:** Limited immigration # to 3% of the total number of foreign born persons from that country recorded in 1910 (those living in US as of 1910) -> This approach to immigration restriction was immediately effective in reducing numbers although it caused disarray and confusion among aspiring immigrants as they were abruptly denied entry because they traveled after annual quota allocations were filled.
  + **National Quota Act of 1924:** Set immigration quota at 2% of the total number of people of each nationality in the US as of 1890 (Severely restricted Asian immigrants – No Japanese immigration at all; Intended to limit the “new immigrants” from southern/eastern Europe)
  + Unrestricted immigration from Western Hemisphere (Mexico for agriculture)
  + **Sacco and Vanzetti Case:**
    - Italian immigrants who were charged with robbery and murder in 1921 -> Given death penalty
    - Trial demonstrated tensions of the era -> Italian immigrants, Anarchists and WW1 draft dodgers which played into the decision and they were finally executed despite international outrage
  + **Resurgence of KKK**
    - KKK broadens its influence in the 1920s (Expands into Midwest and hatred expands to Catholics, immigrants, radicals etc.)
    - Pro KKK film “Birth of a Nation” (1915) was popular in theaters and was played in the White House (Painted them as heroes of reconstruction)
    - 5 million members by 1925 -> Patriotic org apparently -> Support from white protestants in small cities and towns (Exert tremendous political power)

Mass Consumption Economy

* 1920 – First time majority of American live in urban areas
* Roaring 20s – Tremendous growth in stock market -> Folks buying “on margin” i.e investment based upon speculation (Emergence of mass consumption – Large number of people can afford consumer goods -> Electricity in homes led to increased demand for consumer appliances -> Electricity in homes led to increased demand for consumer goods
* Fueling the consumerism was buying goods on credit (installment plan : “possess today and pay tomorrow”) -> Advertising industry: Manipulate consumer demand
* Transportation changes
  + Frederick Taylor’s principles of scientific management talked about increasing productivity by eliminating repetitive motion
  + Cars become affordable for the average American (Model T) -> Henry Ford’s assembly line
  + Growth of other industries (steel, rubber, gasoline, highway construction etc.)
  + Charles Lindbergh becomes the first person to fly solo across the Atlantic (Radio makes him an instant celebrity as folks can follow his journey)
* Mass Media Spread
  + Nov 1920 – First radio broadcast out of Pittsburgh announces the election of 1920s
  + Radio tied the nation together by giving shared experiences, rise of the movie industry
  + “Jazz Singer” in 1927 becomes the first “talkie”, celebrity culture of the 1920s -> Nationally known figures due to reach of radio and movies Eg. Babe Ruth

Gender in 1920s

* During the decade existing social customs were challenged
* Jazz music, dancing, drinking liquor and other challenges to traditional values => Labor saved due to new devices like vacuum cleaners gave time to home makers
* Flappers became the iconic symbol of this independent lifestyle
* Activists like Margaret Sanger took things a step further by calling for birth control access for women

Fundamentalism & the Scopes Monkey Trial

* Decade saw a clash between the values of modernizing cities and traditional values of the rual areas and brings forth a fundamentalist backlash who believed that every word of the bible si true
* Radio preachers become famous by reaching wide audiences through radio like Billy Sunday who spoke out against drinking, dancing, jazz etc. (ACLU sought to challenge law in Tenn. That outlawed teaching of evolution)
* Scopes Monkey Trial
  + ACLU sought to challenge law in Tenn. That outlawed the teaching of evolution
  + John Scopes arrested for teaching evolution in 1925
  + Prosecutor: William Jennings Bryan (Religious fundamentalist) vs Defense: Clarence Darrow
  + Scopes convicted (gets off on a technicality) -> Highlights tension
* Prohibition
  + 18th amendment banned the sale and manufacture of alcoholic beverages (1919)
  + Volstead Act was the law enforcing the amendment (Fierce opposition in the large cities)
  + Bootleg liquor was served at speakeasies or illegal bars -> Understaffed law enforcement and widespread corruption with judges/police/regulators -> Rise of organized crime (Al Capone in Chicago)
* Black America in 1920s
  + Great Migration had brought numerous African Americans into northern cities (jazz spread from new orleans to other places) -> Harlem in NYC was the cultural center of black America
  + Harlem Renaissance -> Led by writers like Claude McKay, Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston and jazz artists like Louis Armstrong (Idea of “New Neg\*\*” – racial pride)
  + Marcus Garvey founded the “United Neg\*\* improvement Association” (UNIA)
    - Called for African Americans to go “back to Africa” (separatism)
    - Promoted black pride and black owned businesses
* Lost Generation
  + Writers -> Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, Sinclair Lewis
  + Criticized different aspects of the decade
    - Why involved in WWI?
    - Small town values
    - Fundamentalist religious views
    - Materialism of the decade

Chapter 32 (1920s Review + The Start of the Great Depression 1920-1932) (Not skipped)

Note: Politics of the 1920s were pretty much contrary to the Progressive Era reforms pushed by the previous 3 presidents (Business and govt. are intimately linked) -> Harding (Post WW1 – Return to Normalcy) , Coolidge and Herbert Hoover all conservative Republican

1920s Policies

* Republican Presidents favor high tariffs throughout the decade -> Pro business policies of the Republican administration -> Fordney-McCumber Tariff (1922) increase tariff (Europe raised their own tariffs and slows down global trade) => Close relationship with business tend to produce some scandals and corruption
* **BIGGEST SCANDAL** – Teapot Dome Scandal: Sec of Interior Albert Fall accepted bribes in exchange for leasing government land to oil companies -> Unfortunately in Aug 1923 Harding dies and Coolidge takes over
* Calvin Coolidge continued the pro-business policies -> “The business of America is business” (Easily won election of 1924) -> Progressive party candidate Robert La Follette did surprisingly well (especially farmers and workers) and he chooses to not run for 1928 election
* Decade didn’t roar for farmers and unions
  + Union membership declines throughout the 1920s (Companies favored an “open ship” i.e jobs open to non-union members
  + Red SCARE, Palmer Raids had turned public opinion against labor
  + Farmers experienced a decade of economic difficulty in the 1920s -> Following WW1 less demand for crops from domestic and international markets (Advancements in tech led to large increase in yield which led to lower prices)
* Herbert Hoover (1928)
  + Ascends to the office by beating Alfred Smith (Gov. of NY)
  + Smith’s Catholicism becomes an issue and even though he’s against prohibition i.e. popular with urban/immigrant folks he loses the election
* International Affairs
  + Reminder: US rejected the League of Nations but US did not withdraw completely
  + Washington Naval Arms Conference (1921): Naval disarmament (a) Promote peace (b) Reduce defense expenditure
  + Five-Power Treaty: Set ratios for battleships (US & England agree to not fortify possessions in the Pacific) ; Four-Power Treaty: England, US, France and Japan will respect each other’s territory in the Pacific; Nine-Power Treaty: All nations at conference will respect the open Door polic; Kellogg Briand pact: Treaty signed in 1928 that outlawed war but (a) Cant enforce (b) allowed defensive wars
* International Finance
  + Following WW1, US becomes a creditor nation and loans large amounts of money to England and France for rebuilding
  + However, they were slow to pay back and this was further complicated by high tariffs. Germany was spiraling out of control as it was bankrupt and inflation rose which resulted in reparations not being paid
  + Dawes Plan (1924)
    - Attempt to save Germany by American banks lending money to Germany to help rebuilding and pay reparations to England and Germany which would then be used to pay back American debt
    - Ended with the Stock Market crash of 1929 and resulted in the Great Depression

Great Depression

* Tremendous speculation spiraled the price of stock upwards (folks took loans to buy stock) and on October 29th, 1929 => Over 16,410,030 shares of stock sold and prices plunged
* Triggered the Great Depression and massive economic collapse all across the world
* Peak unemployment was at 25% and thousands of banks failed; People depended on soup kitchens and breadlines; Folks lived in shantytowns nicknamed “Hoovervilles”
* Causes (Highly contested)
  + Overproduction in both agriculture and industry
  + Worker wages did not keep pace (uneven distribution of wealth) eventually led to huge reliance on credit (installment plans overstimulated the economy and defaults on loans/debt became common)
  + International economic issues -> War reparations, debt and high tariffs
* Hoover’s Response
  + Initially, Hoover was a rugged individualist who didn’t believe in “handouts” i.e government intervention but the crisis at play forced his hand
  + Fed govt. enacted the “Hawley -Smott” Tariff act of 1930 which established the highest peacetime tariff (Europe also enacted which worsened the crisis)
  + Reconstruction Finance Corporation (1932): Gave federal money to struggling business in the hope that the benefits would then “trickle down” -> Fed govt. would provide money to banks, railroads, and other financial institutions to prop them up -> Hopefully it would stabilize wages, reduce layoff (trickle down)
  + Bonus Army Issue
    - About 20k WW1 veterans marched down to DC to demand immediate payment of their retirement bonuses
    - Set up temporary housing known as “Hoovervilles”, but Hoover sent army to clear them out
    - Led by Doughlas MacArthur the veterans are forced out with tear gas and bayonets, this act further tarnishes Hoover’s reputation -> 1932 election coming up

Chapter 33 (Great Depression & New Deal -> 1932-1941)

Election of 1932

* Hoover runs for re-election amidst utmost chaos in the economy – Rugged Individualism to Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC); Dems chose FDR and ran a substance free campaign promised a “New Deal”; FDR won a landslide cause of 25% unemployment rate and growing frustration of limited response of fed govt.
* FDR Profile
  + Roosevelt came from wealthy family, 5th cousin of Teddy
  + Polio had left him paralyzed, ER will recreate the First Lady position (Advocated for a lot of causes)
  + Had a brain trust get together and devise what became the “New Deal” and took Sec. of Labor Frances Perkins -> 1st woman in cabinet

FDR’s Legislative Agenda

* New Deal
  + Was not typically organized, preplanned set of programs
  + Federal govt. put together new laws, programs and agencies -> Willingness to experiment
  + 3 R’s -> Relief, Recovery, Reform
  + Alphabet agencies -> “Fireside Chats” were used to communicate to the American people
  + 100 Days -> Starting March 4th, 1933 -> Congress passes 15 historic pieces of legislation to deal with the Great Depression
* Finance & Banking
  + By 1933 – Banks were failing
  + FDR calls for a “Bank Holiday” -March 1933 -> Wanted to restore confidence; Explained his actions in Fireside Chat on March 12th, 1933
  + Emergency Banking Relief Act (1933): Only banks that were financially stable could reopen
  + Glass-Steagall Act: Regulated banks; Restricted how banks could invest a customers deposits; Established the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) which insured bank deposits
  + Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) -> Meant to regulate the stock market
* Unemployment Relief
  + By 1933, millions of people remained unemployed
  + New Deal created public works jobs to provide relief to the unemployed
  + Federal Emergency Relief Act: gave federal dollars to state & local govt. for relief (Headed by Harry Hopkins, meant to fund soup kitchens etc.)
  + Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC): Employed jobless men in reforestation projects, park maintenance and other jobs
  + Public Works Administration (PWA): Federal dollars goes to state/local govt. for public works projects (Eg. Tennessee Valley Electrification)
* Industrial and Agricultural Recovery
  + National Recovery Act (NRA) was headed by Hugh Johnson; Goals: (a) Industrial Recovery (b) Fair wages & hours for workers; Fed govt. and business drafted codes for industries where they set production limits and codes for wages & hours worked (MEANT TO ADDRESS OVERPRODUCTION)
  + Section 7(a) allowed workers to form unions (no more yellow dog contracts)
  + Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) paid farmers to cut production to increase prices; Farmers received subsidies (payments) in return for cutting production
  + Supreme Court does rule sections unconstitutional
  + Dust Bowl
    - Horrible drought in the 1930s added to farmers problems on the Great Plains (Eg. Oklahoma); Due to overuse of land and high wins caused dust storms
    - Thousands of “Okies” fled to places such as CA looking for work; “The Grapes of Wrath” by John Steinbeck documented this experience
  + Tennessee Valley Authority
    - Govt. agency-built damns, electric power plants, controlled flooding and erosion in the TVA; Big change as the feds were helped develop a region and sell electricity at reduced rates
* Second New Deal
  + First couple years of the New Deal focused on recovery -> Some success seen but not far enough
  + Starting in 1935 -> Second New Deal goes further with relief and reform
  + **Works Progress Administration (WPA)** -> Spent billions of dollars employing millions of unemployed; **Resettlement Administration** provided assistance (loans) to sharecroppers, tenant farmers and small farmers -> AAA hurt non-land owning farmers by taking land out of production
  + **Social Security Act of 1935:** Great impact, established the principal of federal responsibility for social welfare (Money taken from payroll of employee/employer and people ages 65 or more receive money (pensions) -> Other eligible : Mothers with dependent children, unemp. Insurance
  + **National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act):** Wagner Act of 1935 guaranteed the rights of organized labor; Protected the right to join an union and to bargain collectively; Created the NLRB to enforce the labor laws (Huge boost to the labor movement)
* Challenges to the New Deal
  + By 1936 the New Deal -> Did improve the economy but remained unstable, but he won against Alfred Landon in a landslide
  + Conservatives & Business owners hated him as they were resentful of the regulations and deficit spending; However FDR’s brain trust followed the policies of British economist John Maynard Keynes where deficit spending was needed to stimulate economic growth
  + Liberal critics: Did not go far enough to address pain of minority/poor; Various demagogues challenged FDR -> Dr. Francis Townsend: Every person over 60 would receive $200 a month to spend immediately so it would stimulate the economy, Senator from LA Huey Long pushed for the “Share Our Wealth” program which called for taxing the rich and redistributing the money but got assassinated
* Court Packing Fail
  + SC ruled the NRA, AAA as unconstitutional in Scheter v US in 1935
  + FDR came up with a scheme to appoint additional judges where all judges above 70 would be forced to retire and be replaced
  + The legislation failed to gain traction and FDR failed in his quest to get the court on his side

**Note:** FDR formed the New Deal Coalition which had farmers, urban immigrants, union members, African Americans, women etc.; He established federal responsibility for society (welfare state); WW2 ends the Great Depression; FDR does trigger a “Roosevelt Recession” in 1937 by reducing govt. spending on the economy and relief programs; Keynesian economics grabs a hold of politics and the idea of govt. spending helping promote economic growth moves forward. However, FDR did however fail to make much impact on racial and gender issues, failed to touch the lynching issue as he feared loss of Southern support in Congress which might have derailed his legislative mandate.

Chapter 34 (Road to WW2 – 1930s – 1941)

FDR Foreign Policy

* US opens formal recognition of the USSR (Post Russian Revolution) cuz worried about Germany’s ambitions (Possible trade with the soviets)
* Also attempts to improve relations with Latin America -> Good Neighbor Policy: US denounces armed intervention; Reciprocal Trade Agreement (1934) -> Reduction of US tariffs if other countries do the same
* Rise of Totalitarianism
  + During the 1930s, several totalitarian states emerge
    - Italy: Mussolini Fascist’s Party comes to power in 1922
    - Soviet Union: Stalin
    - Germany: Adolf Hitler & Nazi party come into power in 1933
    - Japan: Militaristic govt. comes to power under Hideki Tojo in 1941
  + These countries begin to militarize and expand their borders
    - Japan conquers Manchuria in 1931 (threatens the Open-Door Policy)
    - Japan withdraws from League of Nations and begin to build up their navy
    - Italy attacks Ethiopia in 1935
  + Nye Commission: American bankers/arms manufactures caused US entry (Rise of isolationist feeling)
  + Neutrality Acts: Congress passed a series of Neutrality Acts (1935, 36, 37) designed to keep the US neutral in the event of conflict; No American citizen could sail on the ships of belligerent nations; Outlawed arms/weapons sales; No loans to nations at war -> US could not help out even if a country was the innocent victim of aggression (FDR reluctantly signs)
* Policy of Appeasement
  + Fascist government of Francisco Franco overthrew the loyalist govt. (Spanish civil war)
  + Hitler openly violated the Treaty of Versailles
    - Occupied Rhineland (1936)
    - Built up German military
    - Annexed Austria (1938)
    - Demands the Sudetenland
  + Munich Conference: Leaders agree to hand over the Sudetenland to Germany; Hitler agrees not to pursue any more land
  + However, the conference symbolizes the failed policy of appeasement as Hitler invade Czechoslovakia (Chamberlain pushes it)
  + Japan invades China in 1937 (Threat to Open Door Policy) -> US gunboat “Panay” brought down but soon Japan apologizes to avoid war
* WW2 Begins
  + Germany-USSR sign a Non-Aggression Pact on August 23rd, 1939 -> Allows Hitler to attack Poland without worrying about a two-front war -> Hitler/Stalin secretly agree to split Poland in half
  + September 1st, 1939 -> Germany invades Poland and WW2 begins
  + By June 1940, Hitler had quickly conquered most of Europe but US was still neutral although they did not want to Axis powers to win
* US slowly gets involved
  + Possibility of Hitler conquering Europe scares Congress into amending the Neutrality Act
  + Cash & Carry: Countries could buy weapons as long as they paid for them in cash and carried them in their own ships
  + By June, 1940 – Most of France is defeated => Germany bombs Britain
  + US Involvement Debate
    - Committee to Defend America advocating helping England & the allies
    - America First Committee: Staunch isolationists
    - Destroyers for Bases: Sept. 1940 -> The US would give England for military basis in the Western hemisphere; 1940 Election – FDR wins third term (Need trusted leader)
    - Land Lease Act: Worried about axis victory; Eliminated the cash-carry requirements -> US would send supplies to countries that were the victims of aggression (Economic declaration of war, us factories shift to all out war production) - A
    - Operation Barbarossa: June 22, 1941 -> Hitler invades the Soviet Union
    - Allied Convoy System: US begins escorting lend-lease supplies across the Atlantic ocean
    - Atlantic Conference: FDR & Churchill secretly met off the coast of Newfoundland; Atlantic Charter outlined postwar goals -> Self determination, free trade, no territorial gains, new collective security organization (NO EUROPE EVENTS CAUSE WW2 US ENTRY)
  + Beef with Japan
    - US alone to check Japan’s power after Manchuria invasion
    - Roosevelt orders a steel/iron embargo against Japan -> Japan occupies French Indochina (July 1941)
    - Roosevelt orders all Japanese assets to be frozen and a ban on oil sales -> Both enter negotiations to avoid war but it falls apart and Japan attacks pearl harbor on December 7th, 1941

**Chapter 35 - World War II (1931-1934)**

* The attack on Pearl Harbor effectively ends the isolationist movement; Axis Powers declare war on the US and FDR convenes a special session of Congress to declare war and “day of infamy”
* US was already involved informally – (a) lend-lease (b) selective service act (c) Factories being set up for weaponry -> Role of the federal govt. expanded greater than New Deal WW2
* Federal Mobilization
  + **War Production Board:** Allocated resources for the war effort
  + **Office of Price Administration:** Froze prices, wages and rationed goads such as meat, gas, sugar
  + **Office of Research& Development:** Contracted scientist and universities to help in tech development (sonar, radar, rockets etc.)
  + **Manhattan Project (1942):** Top secret program headed by J. Robert Oppenheimer -> 1t atomic bomb tested July 1945
* Social Impact – African Americans
  + 2nd Great Migration: Over a million African Americans left the south in search of Defense jobs (Discrimination was common; race riots break out in 1943 in Detroit NY, A Philip Randolph threatens to get a 100 thousand people and march down which forces FDR to issue Executive Order 8802 to end racial discrimination in defense employment
  + 1 million Afro-Americans served in segregated military units
  + Double Victory Campaign: Victory against fascism abroad and against racism at home (Membership in the NAACP increases) -> Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) formed in 1942 and fought against discrimination
* Social Impact – Mexican Americans
  + Demand for workers in the defense opportunities to thousands of Mexican Americans -> Bracero Program (1942) allowed Mexican farmworkers to come work in the US without formal immigration proceedings -> Racial tensions spur between white soldiers and Mexican residents in LA led to the “Zoot Suit Riots” in 1943
  + Many Native Americans received opportunities in the defense work and in the military -> Navajo “Code Talkers” used their native language to communicate in the Pacific theater of the war, about half would not return the reservation life
* Social Impact – Women
  + Over 200k woman served in the military in noncombat roles
  + As the demand for industrial defense jobs increased nearly 5 million woman entered the workforce (Symbol – “Rosie The Riverter”)
  + Woman continued to receive lower pay and were seen as substitute
  + Huge demographic changes occur as many people head to the Midwest and West coast lookin for defense work -> Post-war migration to the “Sunbelt”
* Social Impact – Japanese Americans
  + Executive Order 9006 – Required that all people of Japanese descent on the West Coast be relocated to internment camps -> Nisei (2nd generation Japanese Americans) -> Over 100k Americans relocated to 1 of 10 -> Large Japanese population in Hawaii was not evacuated as they were vital for economy
  + Korematsu vs US (1944) -> The SC upheld the relocation as necessary for national security -> Thousands of Japanese Americans fought bravely for the US -> Truman quote “You fought not only the enemy… you fought prejudice and won”
* WW2 Fight
  + Allies focus first on the European theater of the war – Soviets stop German advance at Stalingrad; Allies focus first on North Africa into Italy; D-Day (6/6/44) massive second front
  + The Big 3 met to discuss military strategy & plan for post war world (Discuss military strategies)
    - Casablanca Conference (Jan. 1943) -> FDR & Churchill meet (a) Unconditional surrender (b) Invade Sicily/Italy first much to chagrin of Stalin who wanted relief on the Russian front
    - Tehran Conference (Nov. 1943) -> Big three meet for the 1st time (a) Opening of the 2nd front planned (b) Conflict about the future of Eastern Europe
    - Yalta Conference (1945) -> (a) Germany will be divided (b) Free elections in Eastern Europe (c) Soviets will help against Japan (d) Create UN
    - Soon Germany + Italy defeated and US focused on Japan
* Pacific War
  + US largely responsible for the fight against Japan
  + US pursued an island-hopping strategy: Strategically win control over territory to get closer to mainland Japan -> April 12, 1945 – FDR died
  + Truman becomes the President -> Truman meets with Stalin at the Potsdam Conference in July, 1945 -> Japan warned to surrender unconditionally or be destroyed
  + Nukes dropped
    - Little Boy was dropped on Hiroshima on August 6th, 1945
    - August 8th, 1945 – Soviets enter war against Japan
    - Fat Man was dropped on Nagasaki on August 9th, 1945
    - Then Japan Emperor Hirohita announced surrender on September 2nd, 1945
  + Marks shift from isolationist US to a more interventionist foreign policy

**Chapter 36 (Postwar WW2, Truman administration, Cold War Begins)**

Post War Economy

* Fears of economic collapse -> Great Depression 2.0??
* FDR signed into law the GI Bill of Rights (1944) -> Helped veterans by providing tuition assistance for school & low interest govt. loans
* Tremendous economic boom occurs from 1950 onwards -> US richest country -> Middle class grows to over 50% (Buying power increase) and defense spending continues to push economic prosperity due to cold war (Much of this growth occurs near the Sunbelt states – low taxes, good weather)
* Truman Administration
  + Had a tough time politically – 1st President who used the Presidency to challenge racial discrimination -> Committee on Civil Rights (1946); Desegregated the armed forces
  + Republican controlled Congress passes the Taft-Hartley Act over Truman’s veto
    - Made “closed shops” illegal
    - Republicans wanted to reduce growing power of unions
  + Truman’s re-election in 1948 seemed hard -> Going into election of 1948; Dems are divided; Liberal Dems supported Henry Wallace; Southern (Dixiecrats) Dems support Strom Thurmond; Truman pulls a shock win and emerges as the victor in 1948
  + Truman’s Fair Deal
    - Truman’s domestic agenda consisted of calling Congress to extend New Deal (a) Extend social security benefits (b) Increase minimum wage (c) National health insurance
    - Conservatives (Southern Dems) in Congress blocked most of his Fair Deal proposals except for the minimum wage increase (40 cents to 75 cents an hour)
  + America’s role – Post WW2
    - Post WW2 – US will play a key role unlike Post WW1
    - US join the UN and serves as a permanent UNSC spot
    - International Finance Agreements -> Established at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 which sought to establish a stable global economy; IMF a& World Bank was intended to rebuild war-torn world and help promote international trade -> Soviets rejected it as they took it as a tool to promote capitalism
* Cold War Begins (1945-1995)
  + Ideological/Political/Military struggle between the US and USSR
  + Even prior to 1945 – Tensions existed over ideological conflict (Capitalism vs Communism), Wilson supported the “White Army” which sough to stop the Bolshevik revolution and no formal recognition until FDR, Opinion was not great as Stalin was a brutal dictator and signed a nonaggression pact with Hitler in 1939
  + Tensions during WW2: Stalin angry about the second front being delayed (not until 1944), Soviets not included in the Manhattan project, US and the Soviets had very different vision for Eastern Europe
* Yalta Conference: The Big Three met in Yalta in early 1945 to discuss the post war plan -> FDR and Churchill think Stalin agrees to allow representative government -> FDR wanted to get Stalin to agree to help out in the war against Japan as it may require a large scale invasion -> Stalin wants a buffer zone in Eastern Europe (Soviets suffered nearly half of deaths in WW2) -> Stalin refused to remove the “red army” from Eastern and rigged elections to bring pro-Soviet govts into power (Puppets)

Fate of Europe

* March 1946 – Former PM Winston Churchill gave the “Iron Curtain” speech in Fulton, Missouri -> Wanted western democratic nations to stop Soviet expansion together
* George Kennan develops the containment policy in “Long Telegram” Feb. 1946 -> US should work to stop soviet expansion; Containment policy would guide US involvement arc until the end of the Coldwar
* Containment Policy
  + Both Greece & Turkey were under communist pressure -> Truman Doctrine (March 1947) -> US would provide military and economic aid to prevent Greece and Turkey from falling (NO TROOPS)
  + Fears of France & Italy falling for communism were rampant post 1946-1947 so Congress approved the “European Recovery Program” by Sec. of State George Marshall (Marshall Program) would provide billions in aid to Europe -> Objective: Stop the spread of communism by providing aid and rebuilding western Europe; Soviet reject aid
  + German Front
    - Following WW2 -> Germany was divided and controlled by US, France, UK and USSR
    - Stalin’s interest -> Make Germany pay reparations (Forms German democratic state – Puppet)
    - International Crisis – June, 1948 -> Stalin decides to blockade Berlin; Truman recalls failures of appeasement and does not want to back down -> Berlin airlift provides the city of Berlin (west Berlin) with supplies for nearly a year (End May 1949)
    - Germany divided -> Federal Republic of Germany (west) vs German Democratic Republic
  + US joins the NATO in 1949 and USSR forms the Warsaw Pact in 1955
  + Congress passes the National Security Act (1947) -> Forms the Department of Defense, National Security Council (NSC), Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) ->Arms race between the US and Soviet Union occurs -> 1949 USSR gains an atom bomb -> 1950 NSC-68 called for a massive military building (Established with the Korean War) -> 1952: US tests out hydrogen bomb
  + China (Truman Failure)
    - Chinese Civil War between Nationalist under Chiang Kai-shek vs Chinese Communists led by Mao Zedong (US assisted nationalist forces) -> Two Chinas : 1949 Mao declares China to be a communist country (PRC) and the nationalist free to Taiwan but they fail
    - Republicans blame Truman for the “loss of China” to communism and USSR around the same time tests the nuclear bomb (Triggers the 2nd RED SCARE)
* Red Scare
  + Widespread fear of communist influence and infiltration in American life
  + Smith Act (1940) made it illegal to belong to an organization that advocated the overthrow of the govt. by force
  + Federal Employee Loyalty Program (1947): Investigated background of federal employees
  + House of Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC): Restarted after WW2 to search for communist influence in American life
  + Spies Among Us
    - Alger Hiss Case: State department member accused of being a member of the communist by Whittaker Chambers in 1948; During the HUAC investigation -> Nixon makes a name for himself; Hiss convicted of perjury and sent to jail
    - Fear of other communists within the government
    - Julius & Ethel Rosenberg convicted of espionage in 1951 and executed in 1953
  + Korean War
    - Following WW2 – Korea was divided at the 38th parallel -> North of the 38th was occupied by the USSR and the South of the 38th was occupied by the US
    - By 1949 – Both countries withdrew their troops but in 1950 NK supringly pushes into South Korea and the US (under the UN) pushes in to stop the spread of communis
    - Not authorization from Congress -> Pushes in as a police action -> South+US push North back -> But Mao sends in reinforcement and pushes back -> MacArthur calls for expanding the war and gets fired by Truman as he wishes to not drag China into this conflict and keep it “limited” -> Truman fires MacArthur
    - Armistice eventually reached in 1953: Korea remained divided at the 38th parallel (Containment worked)

**Chapter 37 (Eisenhower Years – 1950s)**

Eisenhower: I LIKE IKE

* Republican Eisenhower -> Moderate Republican elected in 1952 with a hardcore anticommunist Nixon was his VP (Moderate cause his acceptance of many of the New Deal programs)
* Largest Public Works – Interstate Highway Act (1956)
  + Provided for the building of 42k miles
  + Justified as necessary for national defense -> Impact: Created jobs, growth of suburbs, more homogenous culture
* Economic prosperity of the decade -> Rise of the American middle class; White collar workers outnumber blue collar workers -> Post WW2: Move to suburbs, Levittown, baby boom -> Consumer spending increases due to credit cards -> Television widely adopted

Culture Changes & Tensions

* The rise of television led to questions regarding morals, politics etc.
* Television glamorized suburban life, woman homeworker etc. (Cult of domesticity is celebrated)
* Tension: Betty Friedan writes “The Feminine Mystique” which questioned women status in society
* Rock n Roll music comes from the black community and is mainstreamed by Elvis Presley -> Marilyn Monroe (Playboy magazine challenges sexual norms)
* “Beatniks” such as Jack Kerouac (“On the road”) and Allen Ginsberg (“Howl”) criticized the conformity, consumerism of the decade (COUNTER CULTURE)

Civil Rights Movement

* Since reconstruction ended -> Civil rights issue was slowed down -> Jim Crow spread and de facto discrimination in the North
* Seeds of Change: Truman desegregation of the military, new civil rights orgs like CORE, increase in NAACP members, Fair deal consisted of civil rights legislation
* BOMBSHELL: Brown v Board of Education (1954) ruled Plessey v Ferguson was unconstitutional as “separate but unequal” was a contradiction and ruled that schools must be desegregated with “all deliberate speed” but change was slow
* In response, Dixiecrats sign “Southern Manifesto” that had 101 members of Congress that condemned the Brown decision; Gov. Orval Faubus used the state’s national guard to prevent Little Rock 9 from attending Little Rock Central High -> Eisenhower finally sent federal troops to escort the Little Rock 9 (Pres has a constitutional duty to uphold federal authority)
* In Montgomery, Alabama Rosa Parks arrest in 1955 sparks a bus boycott -> MLK Jr. rises to prominence as the leader of the nonviolent movement -> Bus boycott will inspire other civil rights protests across the country
* Grass Roots Movements
  + Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) rooted in the black churches plays a key r ole in the civil rights movement
  + In 1960 Greensboro, North Carolina students start the “sit in” movement after being denied service at a segregated lunch counter at Woolworths
  + Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) -> Formed to help coordinate and organize the movement; Various grass roots movements pressure the civil rights well into the 60s

Cold War Continues

* SoS John Foster Dulles talks about “brinkmanship” i.e pursue of policy of defeating communism, roll back gains and push them to surrender; New Look Policy: Build up nuclear weapons (more bang for buck); MAD kept both in check -> More rhetoric than reality
* Eisenhower in 1952 helps ends the Korean War with an armistice divided at the 38th parallel
* During the Hungarian Revolution (1956) Eisenhower does not have the US come to the aid of anti-Soviet forces -> Without outside support the resistance gets crushed (Reason: US wanted to avoid escalation of tensions in Europe)
* Stalin dies in 1953 -> Ike calls for relaxation tensions and a reduction in the arms race; “Atoms for Peace” plan -> 1955 they meet in Geneva and there’s a “spirit of Geneva” -> 1st thaw in Cold war; Khrushchev talks about “peaceful coexistence with the US”
* War Escalates
  + Hungarian revolution crushed and USSR launches “Sputnik” in 1957 (Fear that we are behind USSR drives further actions) -> National Defense of Education Act passed in 1958 to provide fed money to improve education; NASA is created in 1958 to help develop technology/missile/space exploration
  + Tensions worsen after U-2 spy plane is shot down and pilot is captured in USSR (1960)
  + Decolonization – After WW2, the collapse of colonial empires lead to both the US and USSR competing for influence across the world
* Proxy War – Middle East
  + Eisenhower pioneers using CIA to undermine communist government and install pro US government (Operation Ajax) when it attempts to nationalize foreign oil companies -> Installed Shah of Iran -> Brutal dictator but good prices for the US
  + During the Suez Crisis President Nasser of Egypt nationalizes the Suez canal which was controlled by France/England -> England, France & Israel attack Egypt (Eisenhower condemns it)
  + EISENHOWER Doctrine: US promises economic and military aid to any country in the Middle East threatened by communism
  + 1960 – Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is formed
* Latin America
  + Guatemala (1954): CIA helps overthrow the elected socialist government and brutal dictator comes into power
  + Cuba (1959): Fidel Castro leads a revolution which removes Cuban dictator Batista from power -> Problem: Castro nationalizes American owned business
  + Eisenhower orders an embargo on Cuba -> Cuba moves close to the Soviet Union -> Eisenhower administration initiates plan to have the CIA train Cuban exiles
* Farewell Address: Ike warns about the dangers of the “military industrial complex” i.e US is spending way too much on the arms race and it would have a negative impact on the US society (Contrast: Ike called for relaxation of tensions and then broadened cold war by using CIA to overthrow elected governments)

**Chapter 38 (The sixties – JFK & LBJ)**

* Election of 1960
  + JFK vs Nixon -> 1st candidates faced off in televised debates -> His Catholicism became an issue
  + JFK domestic program was known as the “New Frontier” -> Fed $ to education, healthcare programs, civil rights etc. -> Most of his domestic agenda was blocked by Congress and it was overshadowed by foreign policy issues
  + Kennedy openly called on the nation to be the 1st to put a man on the moon -> Peace Corps created to send Americans to underdeveloped countries
* JFK Foreign Policy
  + Cold War continues under JFK
  + 1961 – Alliance for Progress -> Economic development for Latin America
  + Bays of Pigs Invasion -> Big failure of JFK -> JFK approves CIA plan (from under Ike) to train Cuban exiles to overthrow Castro govt. -> Invasion is a complete failure as Cuban exiles lands in Bay of Pigs in 1961 & no uprising comes to their support -> JFK does not send support and Cuba moves closer to Soviets
  + Soviets build Berlin Wall in 1961 to keep East Germans from fleeing to West Germany
* Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)
  + Oct. 1962 -> US U-2 spy planes discover the Soviets were installing nukes in Cuba; JFK orders a naval blockade of Cuba (termed “quarantine”) to pressure the Soviets to remove the missiles (What if Soviets run the blockade? Hawks wanted JFK to attack before the missiles became operational)
  + Khrushchev agrees to remove the missiles -> Kennedy promised not to invade Cuba -> US would later in 6 months remove missile from Turkey -> Impact : Hotline between DC and Moscow (Becomes priority to deescalate tensions; JFK proposes Nuclear Atmospheric Test Ban Treaty)
* Arm’s Race continues
  + Kennedy administration moved away from the Dulles idea of massive retaliation and “New Look” policy of reliance on nuclear weapons -> Nukes can’t be used in smaller conflicts like Vietnam -> Flexible Response => Secretary of Defense – Robert McNamara -> Increased spending on conventional weapons and maintain a variety of options
  + Calls for creation of Green Beret and increased defense spending continues

LBJ ascends to the Presidency

* JFK assassinated in Dallas on Nov 22, 1963 by Lee Harvey Oswald
* LBJ from Texas becomes the President -> As a new deal democrat a 30 year member of Congress LBJ wanted to expand the reforms of the New Deal -> LBJ’s domestic program “The Great Society” would dramatically increase the size and scope of the federal government
* Unlike the New Deal, the Great Society will make monumental progress in the cause of civil rights (Areas – Immigration Reform, Civil Rights, Education funding, Medical help for elderly)
* Great Society: Michael Harrington’s book “The Other America” turned the nations attention on the 40 million people living in poverty, LBJ declares the “War on Poverty” and Congress forms the Office of Economic Opportunity which gives folks the head start program (preschool), jobs corps (vocational education); Literacy and legal programs
* Immigration & Nationality Act of 1965 – Ended the quotas designed to restricted certain nationalities (new groups come to America)
* 1964 – LBJ wins in a landslide with a clear liberal agenda while Republicans turn to Barry Goldwater, Arizona Senator (Convention he pushed out all the moderates by suggesting “Moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue; Wanted to end welfare state and balance budgets) -> Conservatives still do not like New Deal or Great Society
* Unlike Truman, LBJ had unified control of Congress to ram his legislative priorities through
* Great Society
  + Medicare, Medicaid
  + Food stamps, fed $ for arts, public housing, regulation of auto industry
  + Clean air and water acts (Rachel Carson’s “Silent Spring” exposed the use of pesticides)
  + Greatly expands the welfare state to aid to those previously ignored (poor, disabled, elderly & civil rights)
  + Critics: Too costly, inefficient, too idealistic, create dependency etc. (Welfare queen backlash)
* Civil Rights
  + JFK was slow to the issue however grass roots movement kept it moving forward
  + Freedom Rides: Try to end segregation in bus facilities
  + JFK sent troops to allow James Meredith to register at University of Mississippi
  + MLK and other civil rights activists were thrown in jail in Birmingham, Alabama
    - “Letter from a Birmingham Jail”
  + March on Washington (1963) of over 200k people (“I have a dream speech”)
  + Civil Rights Act (1964): Segregation illegal in all public facilities & established the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission that banned discrimination in employment
  + Lack of voting rights -> 24th Amendment outlawed poll taxes
  + Freedom Summer (1964) voter registration drive in Miss. -> Activists go missing (Only 5% were registered to vote); March from Selma to Montgomery to advocate for voting rights was stopped by violence of the cops but LBJ sent federal troops to protect non-violent marchers
  + Voting Rights Act of 1965 -> Ended efforts to prevent African Americans from voting in the South and literacy test banned -> Growing frustration with the slow pace of change
* Radical Civil Rights
  + Watts Riots (1965) -> Broke out following an arrest of a black motorist by white police officers
  + Malcolm X joined the Nation of Islam -> Emphasized black nationalism, self improvement and separatism
  + Leader of SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee) -> Stokely Carmichael called for “Black Power” (economic power, racial separatism); Black Panthers formed in Oakland by Huey Newton and Bobby Seale
* Vietnam
  + 1954: France lost the battle at Dien Bien Phu & abandon Vietnam -> Increased US involvement under Eisenhower where US supported unpopular leader of South Vietnam named Diemv-> JFK increased military advisors & troops in Vietnam
  + 1964: Gulf of Tonkin Incident: LBJ claimed that US ship attacked by North Vietnamese Ho Chi Minh in the Gulf of Tonkin -> Led to Congress issuing a “blank check” for LBJ to send ground troops into Vietnam
  + Tet Offensive (1968): Surprise attack by North Vietnam during the Vietnamese New Year -> Anti war opposition intensified in 1968 -> Administration claimed that the war was ending
  + Vietnam is the spark that destroyed LBJ’s Presidency and kills his re-election prospects (Vietnam War deeply divided the nation b/w “hawks” and “doves”)
  + UC Berkeley Free Speech Movement, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) issued the Port Huron Statement and other “New Left” movements spread across college campuses
  + Bett Friedan created the National Organization for Women (NOW). Campaigned for Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) -> Stonewall Riots (1969) gave rise to the modern gay rights movement

**Chapter 39 (70s Decade: 1968-1980)**

Election of 1968

* 1968 was a political mess -> Ted died, LBJ not running, MLK died, Tet offensive, riots spread -> Democratic convention in Chicago (1968) was plagued by riots where VP Humphrey gets the nomination
* George Wallace runs independent on the American independent party ticket (Opposed to federal desegregation, antiwar protests, and Great Society
* GOP nominated Nixon and he won as many Americans turned away from New Deal liberalism in favor of conservative candidates
* Nixon & Vietnam
  + Nixon & Henry Kissinger had promised to end the war in Vietnam -> “Peace with Honor”
    - Appealed to the silent majority that supported the war (those not in streets)
    - Since the Tet Offensive in 1968 -> The debate over the Vietnam War intensified (New of the My Lai Massacre – 1968) ->US troops killed women and children
    - Nixon Doctrine: US would continue to honor its commitments but countries in Asia would not be able to always rely on US ground troops
  + Vietnam War: Ending & Escalating
    - Called for gradually withdrawing US troops from Vietnam (Nixon Doctrine); South Vietnam would slowly take over bulk of the fighting
    - Nixon also began secret bombings of neutral Cambodia in April 1970 as they had communist bases along the Ho Chi Minh trail
    - In response to the bombing of Cambodia protests erupted across the country on college campuses; 4 students killed at Kent State in Ohio; 2 students killed at Jackson State in Miss.
    - Henry Kissinger held secret negotiations with North Vietnam; 1972 Nixon orders massive bombing of North Vietnam when negotiations stalled
    - Tet Offensive, My Lai Massacre bombing of Cambodia etc. led to further distrust of the government; Pentagon Papers revealed that the US govt. from JFK onward deliberately from JFK onward deliberately deceived the American people about the Vietnam War (Daniel Ellsburg “leaked” the information)
    - War Powers Act passed by Congress that sought to reduce war powers of the president (President must tell Congress within 48 hours of sending troops into conflict; Congress would have to approve any military mission that lasted longer than 60 days
  + Vietnam War Ends
    - Three-fold approach -> Vietnamization, Widening the war, Secret negotiations between Kissinger/Le Duc Tho
    - Paris Accords: Cease fire signed Jan. 1973 -> US troops withdrawn, free elections were supposed to take place -> Cease fire did not permanently end the fighting between North and South Vietnam -> April 1975 – US supported government of South Vietnam fell to Communist rule (Vietnam became an united communist country – BIG US FAILURE DURIN FORD ADMIN)
  + Nixon & Détente – Relaxing of tensions during the Cold War
  + Nixon & Kissinger sought to take advantage of the distrust and rivalry between China and USSR (Sino-Soviet split); Nixon with a reputation as a anti-communist figure could negotiate without being accused of being “soft on communism”; Nixon surprise visits China February 1972 to meet with Mao and formal diplomatic relations in 1979; Relationship put pressure on Soviet
  + The pressure manifested in the form of the following treaty: ABMs – Treaty signed between the US & USSR limiting antiballistic missiles, Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT) limited nuclear weapons; Nixon was able to reduce the arms race and Cold War tensions (détente)

Nixon’s Presidency falls apart

* Nixon had a committee called Committee to Re-elect the President (CREEP) against George McGovern -> June 1972 group of men working for Nixon’s reelection were caught breaking into the Democratic HQ in Watergate -> Even before this, Nixon’s people had (a) Ordered wiretaps on govt employees & reporters to stop “leaks” (b) “plumbers” were created to stop leaks and discredit opponents (c) Government agencies such as the IRS were used to investigate opponents of Nixon &/or the Vietnam War
* No absolute proof that Nixon ordered these illegal activities -> Watergate investigation revealed that Nixon did participate in a cover-up of these illegal activities -> It was discovered that Nixon had secretly recorded conversation in the Oval Office, Investigators wanted access to the tapes to prove that Nixon was involved in a cover-up (Nixon claimed “executive privilege” but eventually the SC ruled he must turn over tapes in 1974)
* Prior to this in Oct. 1973 -> Nixon fired the special prosecutor in charge of investigating the case against Nixon -> AG and depute AG resign, known as “Saturday Night Massacre”
* Impeachment charges: Obstruction of Justice, Abuse of Power, Contempt of Congress => Nixon resigns in August 1974 & Gerald Ford becomes 1st unelected President in US history; Watergate demonstrated once again the increasing loss in faith in the federal government

Politics of 1970s

* Nixon wanted to limited the size of the federal government -> 70s saw combination of economic slowdown and high inflation -> STAGFLATION
* Ford pardon Nixon in 1974 and it kills the Republican party => Results in a smooth sail for Jimmy Carter to the Presidency in 1976; Carter wanted to pursue a more humane foreign policy; USSR invades Afghanistan in 1979 (hurts US-USSR relations); US boycotted the Olympic games that were held in Moscow
* Middle East Drama
  + Israel
    - During Yom Kippur War -> Syria and Egypt suddenly attacked Israel (1973) to recapture land from the 6-day war
    - US provides their ally Israel with economic and military aid -> Israel successfully defended itself with US aid; OPEC nations then pose an oil embargo on US which causes a domestic problems
    - In 1978, Carter helps negotiate the Camp David Accords between Israel and Egypt sign a peace agreement with one another
  + Iran
    - CIA during the Eisenhower era put Shah of Iran in place inspite of his unpopularity but in 1979 he gets ousted by the Islamic Fundamentalists in the Iranian Revolution -> Another oil shortage and price increases (STAGFLATION KICKS IN OVERDRIVE)
    - Situation worsens as 50 hostages are taken at the American embassy in Tehran
* Civil Rights
  + 1972 – Congress passes Title IX which sought to end sex discrimination in schools (Equal chance for sports)
  + Roe v Wade (1973) struck down laws restricting abortion and made it legal/ constitutional
  + ERA (Equal Rights Amendment (was passed by Congress but fell short of ratification by 3 states -> Phyllis Schlafly led the opposition to the ERA (Saying that it would undermine traditional gender roles)
  + American Indian Movement (AIM) was formed to pursue native American interests
  + University of California vs Bakke (1978): Upholds the affirmative action and concludes that race can be included in a candidate’s university admission
* Warren Court
  + Liberal ideals such as expanding democracy and individual freedoms were realized in the decision of SC Chief Justice Earl Warren
  + Decisions (1953-1969)
    - Yates v US (1957): 1st amendment protects radical/revolutionary speech
    - Mapp v Ohio: Illegally seized evidence can’t be used in court
    - Engel v White: Cannot require prayer in public schools (violated 1st amendment)
    - Griswold v Connecticut(1965): Citizen has a right to privacy and birth control cannot be prohibited
    - Miranda v Arizona (1966): Right to remain silent and speak with attorney (Miranda rights)
  + Critics wanted a more originalist interpretation of the law

**Chapter 40 (Back to the 80s: 1980-1992)**

Rise of Conservative Movement

* Conservative movement can be traced back to Barry Goldwater in the election of 1964
* Reaction to:
  + New liberalism & welfare state
  + Feminism
  + Sexual revolution
  + Expansion of gay rights
  + Affirmative action policies
  + Drug use
* Belief that these issues are contradictory to Family & religious values, work ethic and national security
* Religious right manifests, “Moral Majority” movement founded by Reverend Jerry Falwell; They get pretty involved with electoral politics -> Abstinence, prolife policies

Election of 1980

* Reagan was an important milestone for the conservative movement -> New Right: Opposed to large federal government -> Conservative argued against entitlement spending saying it was counterproductive in dealing with poverty and did not stimulate economic growth by creating dependency (HOWEVER social security and Medicare were popular)
* Economy
  + Favored supply-side economics (trickle down)
  + Support of deregulation of many industries (Let free market protect and regulate)
  + Union membership declined (Jobs shipped overseas) Eg. Federal airtraffic controller workers were fired for going on strike
  + Budget deficits still continued -> Increased defense spending
* Foreign Policy
  + Asserted US opposition to communism -> Evil Empire speech
  + Spending increased coupled with interventionist policy; increased spending and proposed Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) aka Star Wars (Huge backlash over spending killed the program)
  + Limited military interventions: Grenada
  + Diplomatic efforts: Relationship with Mikhail Gorbachev led to a relaxation of tensions
  + Reagan Doctrine
    - Support anyone who is willing to fight against communism
    - Nicaragua -> In 1979, a Marxist group known as the Sandinistas led a revolt against the pro-American right-wing dictatorship -> Admin provided military aid to the Contras in their fight against the Sandinistas -> To restrict this, democratic senate passed the Boland amendment (1985) to prevent further aid to the contras
    - Iran Contra Affair: Leaked that weapon sales to Iran funded Contras in Nicaragua => Illegal as it went against the Boland amendment and ruined prestige of the administration
    - Grenada: Pro Cuban regime came to power after a coup and Reagan sent a small force of marines to return the pro-US government to power
* Cold War Front
  + Tensions increased under Reagan but more collaboration was achieved
  + Mikhail Gorbachev (1985) began a series of reforms -> Glasnost: Openness, Greater political freedom; Perestroika -> Slowly implemented capitalist reforms
  + Soviets pulled back in places like Eastern Europe -> Independence movements spurred in other places (“Mr Gorbachev, tear down this wall” – Reagan in 1987)
  + US and USSR signed the Intermediate-Range nuclear forces (INF) Treaty (Arms control agreements)

Cold War Ends

* Reasons
  + Political and economic changes in USSR & Eastern Europe
  + Increased defense spending pushed the soviets to the brink
  + Reagan’s diplomatic initiatives
* Dissolution of the USSR in 1991 -> During Bush’s term
* Soon the US emerged as the unquestionable leader at the world stage -> Focus on terror networks post 9/11
* Bush Administration
  + Elected in 1988 (Reagan nostalgia carried him through)
  + Persian Gulf War -> Saddam Hussein (Iraq) invade oil rich Kuwait => US coalition forces remove the Iraqi troops and liberate Kuwait
* Rise of the conservative courts
  + Conservative Sandra Day O-Connor nominated to SC in 1981 (1st woman); Scalia nominated by Reagan as well. HW nominated Clarence Thomas
  + SC allowed states to place restriction on abortions -> Affirmative action was rolled back

**Chapter 41 (1990-2004)**

Bill Clinton

* First Baby Boomer President (Called himself a “New” democrat)
* Moved towards the ideological center (abandons the traditional FDR/LBJ New deal legacy) -> Tougher on crime, pro-defense and welfare reform
* Election of 1992 -> Bush vs Clinton vs Perrot (Perrot best performing independent since Teddy in 1912
* “It’s the economy, stupid” -> Bad economy hurt Bush’s re-election bid (Perrot received 20 million)
* Clinton won unified control of Congress, AG is Janet Reno, RBG -> 2nd female on the Supreme Court
* Policy
  + Clinton advocated for ending the ban on homos in the military but eventually settled on “don’t ask, don’t tell”;
  + Brady Bill -> Gun control law
  + April 19th, 1995 => Oklahoma City bombing happened -> Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols (168 people killed)
  + April 20th, 1999 => Columbine High School shooting -> Helped bring attention to weapons as an issue
* 1994 Midterms
  + Gingrich becomes speaker of the house; Ran on “Contract with America” i.e promised reduction in deficit and welfare program spending
  + Republicans destroyed dems in the midterms, they challenged unfunded mandates i.e fed govt requirement put on states without cash to fund them
  + Pursued welfare reform -> Massive cuts to welfare state, cut benefit for immigrants
  + Although Clinton alienated some in his party, he gained a lot of support for moving towards the middle (Election of 1996 – Clinton wins landslide)
  + Setbacks: California Proposition 209 – Prohibited AA in government and higher education within the state constitution (Clinton did not approve of the setbacks)
* Economy
  + Dot.com businesses boomed
  + Stock market increased drastically; The 1990s market was fantastic for virtually groups of people
  + North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) -> Eliminated tariffs between Canada, US, and Mexico (Controversial – Many believe have led to outsourcing)
  + World Trade Organization (WTO) – hoped to promote free trade throughout the world; Protests in Seattle turned violent
  + Clinton scandal -> Allegations that individuals donated money in exchange for staying overnight in the White House;
* Foreign Policy
  + Somalia (October,1933) -> 18 American killed on a special mission
  + China: Improved relations with China in the hopes of getting access to the market, became a major trading partner for the US in May 2000
  + Serbia: “Ethnic Cleansing” by Slobodan Milosevic, US + NATO had a bombing campaign, he was caught and put on trial in 1993
  + Middle East, 1993: Clinton held a meeting with Yitzhak Rabin (Israel) and Yasir Arafat (PLO); Sought to promote self-rule for Palestinians (Rabin assassinated soon)
* Scandal & Impeachment
  + Monica Lewinsky: White house intern that Clinton had an affair with, he initially denied any wrongdoing under oath and then admitted to having an affair
  + Kenneth Starr -> Special prosecutor found 11 possible charges of impeachment for the house to pursue and they proceed with Obstruction of Justice, Perjury => House vote was partisan & Senate failed to convict Clinton voted mostly down party line as well
* Clinton Legacy
  + Budget surpluses during Clinton’s last years => R vs D approach to the deficits
  + 90s saw a decrease in unemployment, poverty and income
  + Gore +Joseph Lieberman (First Jewish person) vs Bush + Cheney (Sec of Defense)
  + Gore wants to add to Social Sec/Medicare with surpluses and Bush wants to give tax cuts (RALPHA NADER SEEN BY MANY AS A SPOILER)
* 2000 Election mess
  + Issues in Florida – Votes were so close they went in automatic recount, ballots and voting machines may have caused confusion (“hanging chads”)
  + Settled by Supreme Court in a 5-4 decision to stop the recount and they declared Bush the winner (Similar to Tilden – Hayes in 1876)

Bush Presidency

* Cuts back federal funding on stem cell research
* Did not enforce the Kyoto protocol (limiting environmental pollution)
* 9/11 Attacks
  + NYC, DC, PA attacked
  + 3k died -> 2 planned at the NYC trade center, 1 at Pentagon in DC and the other at field in PA after hostages took it back
  + Origin: Al Qaeda
* Al Qaeda was led by Osama Bin Laden who was an Islamic fundamentalist who resented Western presence in the middle east during the first Iraq war
* Post 9/11 -> Security gets greatly expanded by the Patriot Act (Increased powers for the federal government, Forms DHS – NSA breach civil liberties; More phone/email surveillance without warrant)
* Guantanamo Bay, Cuba => Suspected terrorists held there (Sometimes for 12-13 years without any hearing, infinite detention)
* Supports oil drilling in Alaska and breaks the 1997 Kyoto protocol
* No Child Left Behind: Provided federal standards in schools
* Economy
  + Pursued tax cuts and deregulation of banks (Largest tax cut in 2001 except for the 2017 Trump taxcuts)
  + Corporate problems -> Fraud at Enron and WorldCom
  + California: Governor David was recalled after which Arnold Schwarzenegger took his place
  + What state made recall popular during the Progress era -> Wisconsin – Robert La Follette
  + First President to see a net loss of jobs since Herbert Hoover
* Bush Doctrine:
  + US will go to war with terrorism (no distinction between state sponsors and terrorist factions)
  + Iraq War
    - Saddam kicked out UN weapons inspectors in 1998
    - Bush declared Iran, Iraq and North Korea as the “axis of evil”
    - March 19th, 2003 -> US invades Iraq on the pretense that Iraq has nuclear weapons and ties to terrorism, both of which have been debunked (139 Americans died during the invasion and thousands more have died during the occupation
    - By 2006, after failure to form a democracy from remnants of Saddam’s Iraq and it was concluded that Iraq became a harbor for terrorism
  + Afghanistan
    - On October 17th, launched airstrikes on Afghanistan which was being ruled by Taliban and they were harboring Bin Laden
    - Followed by American ground troops supporting the Anti-Taliban Alliance and set up a more friendly government. But by 2008, they were making a comeback.
* 2004 Election – Bush vs Kerry; Kerry comes off as a flip-flopper and Bush easily wins gaining support from the “Bible Belt”
* Problems
  + Cheney’s chief of staff, Lewis Libby indicted for perjury; Tom Delay indicted for campaign finance crimes
  + Hurricane Katrina -> Showed poor preparedness and failures of govt as the issue spiraled outta control
  + 2006 Midterm: GOP loses – Spike in gas prices (Higher demand from China and less supply) , Katrina) -> Dems win both houses and Nancy Pelosi becomes first woman speaker
  + By 2007, the Housing bubble burst and the economy blunged to the brink of collapse while dragging the world economy with it

**Chapter 42 (Crash Course – 2008 onwards)**

* George W Bush ended his presidency with one of the lowest approval ratings – At around 28%
* NINJA loans were given out to folks to get real estate, big banks sold these securities as sub prime and the housing bubble burst. Stock market went down the drain as the mortgages collapsed and banks triggered a credit freeze. The freeze culminated into a recession -> Businesses failed -> 2.5 million unemployed -> Lower purchasing power -> Less spending -> Death spiral for “consumer service economy” -> World trade collapsed
* Failure of Lehman brothers set it off, Bush admin passed the TARP (Troubled Asset Relief Program) which essentially bailed out the banks
* Amidst a nation in crisis, Obama ascends to the Presidency and gets to passing a 866 billion dollar stimulus package with a historic mandate. Unfortunately, his stimulus didn’t really address the foreclosure crisis far enough and companies like AIG paid their executives bonuses
* Obama Presidency
  + Ran on “Yes we can”/” Change” message; First black president
  + Won in a landslide
  + Policies
    - American Recovery and Investment Act
    - Affordable Care Act
    - Lily Ledbetter Fair Pay act
    - Pointed two women to the Supreme Court – Elena Kegan, Sonia Sotomayor
    - Iranian Nuclear Deal
  + Foreign Policy
    - Troops in Afghanistan
    - Troops in Syria
    - Regime change in Libya
    - Troops in Iraq
* Donald Trump got elected

Note: Obama Era Notes

**The Presidential Election of 2008**

Barack Obama beat Hillary Clinton to win the Democrat's presidential nomination for the election of 2008. The Republicans nominated John McCain for president and Sarah Palin for vice president. McCain had extensive experience in government, while Palin had no experience and was not politically astute.

Another **recession** hit the American economy in **2008**. It was caused by a bursting**housing bubble** and the private banking system's poor lending practices. Real estate prices and the stock market plummeted. The federal government responded by taking over the country's two biggest mortgage companies,**Fannie Mae**and **Freddie Mac**, and by taking over the world's biggest insurance company, the **American International Group (AIG)**. Congress also passed the **Troubled Assets Relief Program (TARP)**to keep the nation's banks and businesses afloat.

**Obama won the election of 2008**by a large margin.

**Obama in the White House**

To jumpstart the economy, Obama supported the passage of the **American Relief and Recovery Act**. This was an economic stimulus bill that was comprised of tax cuts, spending for jobs programs, and funding for state and local governments.

The economy started to recover from the "**Great Recession**" by 2009.

Obama supported a healthcare reform bill in 2010 called the **Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act**. Most notably, this required all Americans to buy health insurance and prohibited health insurers from denying coverage to people with pre-existing conditions.

In 2010, Obama signed the **Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act**. This overhauled the nation's financial regulatory system.

**A Sea of Troubles**

The "**Tea Party**" emerged in 2009 as a right-wing, ultra-Republican party. They vehemently opposed most of Obama's policies.

In 2010, Obama helped repeal the military's "Don't Ask Don't Tell" policy and he renewed a nuclear arms reduction treaty with Russia.

**Wars, Oil Spills, and Political Backlash**

By 2011, Obama had withdrawn all American combat troops from Iraq. Afghan insurgents made Afghanistan very unstable and made it difficult for American troops to leave.

On April 20, 2010, BP's **Deepwater Horizon oil platform**exploded in the Gulf of Mexico, pouring billions of gallons of oil into the Gulf. This was the **worst oil disaster**in American history.

**Osama bin Laden was killed**by American forces in Pakistan in 2011.

Chapter 42

The American People Face a New Century

**Economic Revolutions**

The "**information age**" followed World War II and was marked by an industry of storing, organizing, and processing data.

New communication tools threatened to eliminate jobs including post office workers, store clerks, and teachers.

Scientific advancements created social and moral questions like, “Should the human gene pool be engineered?”

**Affluence and Inequality**

Although Americans’ salaries increased during the 1990's and 2000's, they did not have the world's high per-capita income, like they had in the 25 years after WWII. From the 1990s-2000s, the **economic disparity between the rich and the poor** increased as the richest 20 percent of Americans made half of the nation’s income. This was caused by:

    • Decrease in number of high-paying manufacturing jobs for skilled workers

    • Higher pay for educated workers in high-tech industry

    • Decline of unions

    • Growth of part-time work

    • Increase in number of immigrants

    • Increasing tendency for highly paid men and women to marry and pool their income

**The Feminist Revolution**

Half of all workers were women by the 1990s. Women began to enter male-dominated fields including airline pilots, lawyers, etc. Despite these gains, women still made less money than men in equivalent positions, and women were still minorities in traditionally male-dominated fields. The **gender gap** was caused by discrimination and the greater burdens that families placed on women.

In **1993**, Congress passed a **Family Leave Bill** to provide**job protection** for working fathers and mothers who needed to take time off work for their family.

**New Families and Old**

50 percent of marriages ended in **divorce** during the 1990s.

The relative number of adults living alone tripled by the 1990s.

By the 1990s, 1/4 children grew up in a household without two parents.

**The Aging of America**

The **lifespan** of Americans **increased** by the 1990s due in large part to **advances in medicine**; males and females had life expectancies of 76 and 83, respectively.

Because of the increased lifespan, the relative number of old people increased. Consequently, the percentage of the GNP spent on **healthcare** for older people doubled after the creation of **Medicare** in **1965**.

The **Social Security system was strained** because the ratio of active workers (contributors) to retirees (benefactors) had decreased dramatically (i.e. more money was being taken out than was being put in). These fiscal problems were compounded when Medicare was made available to the elderly. These problems led to**increased taxes** on workers.

**The New Immigration**

Immigration from **Asia** and**Latin America**increased rapidly during the 1980s and 1990s. Immigrants came to America in search of jobs and opportunity, leaving countries where populations were growing rapidly.

The**Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986**made it illegal for employers to hire undocumented immigrants, and it granted amnesty to many illegal immigrants already in the U.S.

Anti-immigration sentiment swept over America as people were concerned that the U.S. could not absorb the influx of immigrants. Studies showed that immigrants actually took jobs that Americans didn't want. Immigrants also paid more dollars in taxes than they received in welfare.

In the late 2000's, **anti-immigrant sentiment**swept over the country. In 2010, Arizona passed a law that required police officers to detain people if there was a "reasonable suspicion" that they were not legally in the country. Also in 2010, Congress rejected the**DREAM Act**, which would have given a path to citizenship for undocumented young people who had finished college or served in the U.S. military.

**Beyond the Melting Pot**

**Hispanic-Americans** were becoming a larger minority in the U.S. during the 1990s and 2000s. They were also becoming more politically organized. Cesar Chavez, head of the **United Farm Workers Organization Committee**, improved working conditions for Mexican-American field laborers of the American West. Hispanics were elected as mayors of several large cities.

By the 1980s, **Asian-Americans** were the**fastest-growing minority.** They were becoming **more prosperous** than many Americans, earning 20 percent more than the typical white household.

Native Americans continued to experience discrimination and poverty, even as tribes opened casinos on their reservations to white patrons.

**Cities and Suburbs**

**Violent crime rates** exploded during the 1980s, hitting an all-time high during this decade. Crime leveled off in the 1990s, but this trend had caused middle income Americans to**flee the cities for the suburbs**. By the 1990s, a majority of Americans lived in the suburbs.

By the 2000s, some major cities started to rebound as commercial redevelopment increased in cities.

**Minority America**

Problems in cities were compounded by racial and ethnic tensions. In **1992**, a mostly white jury acquitted several white police officers who were videotaped beating Rodney King. The acquittals sparked **riots** by many angry African-Americans in **Los Angeles**.

In **1995**, OJ Simpson was found not guilty of killing his former wife and another victim. African-Americans felt that the verdict was just, while white Americans believed that Simpson was guilty.

By the 1990s, **cities** were comprised mostly of**lower-income minorities**, as whites had fled to the suburbs. As a consequence of this, cities did not have the tax revenue to support school and small businesses. Cities fell into disrepair and were plagued by drug addiction and a lack of hope and resources.

By the 1990s, about 40 percent of African-Americans were in the middle class. More African-American politicians were being elected at local, state, and federal levels.

Half of black families were headed by a **single mother**. Social scientists argued that limited support at home led to poor academic performance. Black children had about one year less of education than whites during the 1990s, and blacks were 50 percent less likely to get a college degree.

In 2003, the Supreme Court **upheld affirmative action** by ruling that the University of Michigan could use race as a factor in the admissions process.

**E Pluribus Plures**

In the late 20th century, Americans began to stress the need to preserve and promote ethnic and racial cultures. As racial barriers were broken down, Americans were becoming more interracial.

**The Postmodern Mind**

More Americans were receiving **college degrees**, and this expanding population of educated people **increased interest in liberal arts**(reading, museums, music, etc). The American West became a popular literary focal point as more Americans moved west. Authors including Larry McMurtry, Raymond Carver, and Annie Dillard wrote Western-themed novels.

The number of popular **authors** and **artists** who were **minorities** (African-American, Asian-American, and women) also increased.

**New York** became the **art capital of the world**after World War II. The Ford Foundation and the federal government (**National Endowment for the Arts**in**1965**) supported the arts.

Notable **artists** after WWII included Jackson Pollock, Willem de Kooning, Andy Warhol, Robert Rauschenberg, and Georgia O’Keeffe. **Film** continued to grow as generations of younger filmmakers emerged (George Lucas, Spike Lee, Steven Spielberg, etc). Interest in **architecture** also increased after WWII due to the building boom.

**The New Media**

By 2009, 70% of American households had Internet access.

The Internet had a democratizing effect, allowing people all over the world to rapidly share information.

**The American Prospect**

Solar cells, wind turbines, and electric cars took hold in the early 21st century.

The September 11th attacks initiated America's war on terrorism. This war helped to isolate it from the rest of the world. American citizens' liberties were threatened by America's increasing interest in protecting its borders.