

American Life in 17th Century

New England Colonies in 17th Century

Half-Wax Covenant - Sons and Daughters of Elect who have failed to provide testimony of their own conversion - their children could be baptized

Cotton Mather - leading Puritan Minister

Roots of slavery

As the # of slaves increased, white colonists reached to put down perceived racial threat.

- Slavery transformed from economic to economic and racial institution
- Early 1600 - Differences b/w slave and servant unclear
- Mid 1680 - black slaves outnumbered servants
- 1662 - Slave codes - Rules and regulations to make blacks inferior - Property / chattel
 - ↳ Crime to teach slave to read or write.
- Conversion to Christianity did not grant slave freedom

Roots of Commercial Empire

Mercantilism - Send raw materials to mother country + buy from them.

- Mother country regulates production and trade.

- Only 'role' of colony → benefit + mother country

Navigation Act ¹⁶⁶⁰ - Regulations to enforce Mercantilism

- No ship could trade w/ colonies unless constructed in England

- Crew must be 75% English

Enumerated goods - Goods of great value not produced in England could not be sold to other country.
↳ tobacco / sugar / cotton / indigo / ginger / rice / molasses

Purpose - Make \$\$\$ for crown

naval stores (rosins / tar and turpentine)

Staple Act 1663 - Nothing could be imported to colonies without going through English ports first.

Results - American colonies avoided laws, smuggling
Sality Neglect - English gov left colonies alone
both economically and self-government.

Bacons Rebellion 1676

1660 Virginia Economy depressed with low tobacco prices

Problems - Former indentured servants - small farms
attacked by Indians - taxed higher

Governor William Berkeley - blamed for problems

Nathaniel Bacon - Led 1000 Virginians (indentured
servants) in bacon rebellion

- Demanded ① More representation in house of Burgesses
- ② Lower taxes
- ③ Protection from Indians

Rebels attacked all Indians

- Governor Berkly driven from Jamestown

- Burned capital - rampage of plundering.

- Bacon dies of fever - Rebellion falls apart

Rebellion shows - Indentured servants stop. Only use slaves
as labor force.
Turning point for South.

New England Confederation

Purpose - Defense and protection against dutch + indian attacks

Members - Massachusetts Bay Colony, Plymouth Col., Connecticut.

- Disorganized.

- Fought along them about \$\$\$...etc.

Unified in King Philip's War, Indian chief Metacomet

- Only way to resist whites was to unite. Attacked English settlements

Results - Failure for Indians

Unified New England Confederation.

ENDED IN MASSACRE AT THE NEW ENGLAND

Dominion of New England - attempt to control the colonies politically and economically.

James II disbanded all New England colonies + New York + New Jersey

Called big colony - Dominion of New England. 1686 - 1689

Sir Edmund Andros - Governor - appointed by king

↳ Actions - Began enforcing Navigation Laws

↳ New England Economy ↓

- Abolished representative assemblies and town meetings

↳ Self-government

- Collected taxes

- Messed w/ Puritan rules + regulations. Religions

Glorious Revolution - William and Mary new kings of England.

↳ Removed andros.

Voter qualifications changed from religious to property

Salem Witch Trials

Society began to change - people no like.

↳ Blamed devil / satan

1691 - Common practice to intern girls to learn housewife chores.

↳ girls accused devil to avoid punishment

↳ 14 people hanged

Increase Mather - Puritan minister → stopped trials

Leisler Rebellion - 1691

Jacob Leisler - led revolt in New York.

↳ Against British rule, Hanged for his crime

Chapter 5 Colonial Society on Eve of Revolution

Congress by Cradle

- Lusty population growth.
- Immigrants and slaves accounted for this growth
- Political consequences. Set stage for a momentous shift in balance of power between colonies and Britain.
- Population concentrated on Virginia, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Maryland. 90% rural

A mingling of the Races

- Colonial America called the "melting pot" because the population combined with many foreign groups.
 - Germans = 6% Pennsylvania. No loyalty to English crown
 - Scots-Irish = 7% Maryland, Penn, Virginia, Carolina. No loyalty to English government
 - Other European = 5% Pennsylvania
 - African = 20% South

New England = least ethnic diversity

Pennsylvania Dutch-German immigrants - Lutherans $\frac{1}{3}$ of colonies population

Structure of Colonial Society

America = land of equality and opportunity

- No titled nobility dominated society
- No pauperized underclass threatened society

Rags to riches - most remarkable feature of the social ladder

- Colonist can rise from low rung to high one. - Rare in England

America showing signs of stratification - Wealthy Poor slaves

- Gods of war. Armed conflicts in 1690-1700 enriched merchant princes
 - 10% owned $\frac{2}{3}$ of wealth in Boston Profit as military supplier
- New class of widows and orphans. Not as many poor pop as England.
 - Because of plague of war

Structure of colonial Society

- Black = no equality

- Wealth brought in by slavery widened gap between rich and poor

Jayle Birds - paupers and convicts involuntarily shipped to America

- Robbers, rapists and Murderers

Clerics Physicians and Jurists

Most honored profession = Christian ministry (clergy)

Worst profession = Physicians

- Poorly trained and not highly esteemed. Epidemics - bad

Law Profession = Not Favorably regarded

- Lawyers regarded as troublemaking rouges.

Workday America

Leading industry → Agriculture, → 90% of people

Americans → higher standards of living than any country

Other industries → Fishing, shipbuilding, commerce

Triangular trade was infamously profitable: Trading liquor for slaves for molasses

Manufacturing - secondary importance skilled craftpeople → Prized

- Small enterprisers Beaver hats, household manufacturing

Lumbering - timber needed for shipbuilding

Colonial naval stores, tar pitch rosin, turpentine

Many-sided Atlantic economy by 18th Century

Results of trading in balance

- Americans demanded more British products. Small British population could not absorb colonies' imports so colonies sought foreign markets

Molasses Act - passed by Parliament to squelch North American trade with French West Indies.

- Colonists responded by bribing and smuggling.

- Foresawed Am Rev. Revolt rather than Following laws.

Horsepower and Sail power

Problems with transportation - Roads did not connect with major cities

Taverns - attractions along main travel routes.

- all social classes could attend.

- Brought them together → Cradle of Democracy.

Inter colonial postal system - established in mid 1700

- Mail handled on credit

- slow and infrequent service

- Not private

Dominant Denominations

- Anglican and Congregational church. tax-supported

- Church of England (Anglican) - Official/established faith in Georgia, North + South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and New York

- Congregational church - grown out of Puritan church established in all new England colonies except Rhode Island.

People could worship, or not worship as they pleased

The Great Awakening

- Religion was less fervid in all colonial churches.

The Duel for North America

French claims

- 1524 - Giovanni de Verrazano - explored New York Harbor up E. coast
- 1534-1542 - Jacques Cartier - St. Lawrence Av. Valley



New France

- 1608 Champlain established Quebec major city
↳ The Father of New France

1673 - Louis Jolliet and Jacques Marquette - explored Great Lakes and upper Mississippi Valley for France.

1682 - Robert LaSalle - Lower Mississippi Rv. Louisiana

1701 - Antoine Cadillac / Detroit - Founded

1718 - New Orleans founded to control Mississippi.
For trading. - Major Economic Activity

War between France + England

Fought for dominance in North America and Europe. Canada

- King William's War 1689-1697 - British failed to invade New France

- Queen Anne's War 1702-1713 - Nova Scotia ^{French} given to Great Britain

↳ French Farmers allowed to stay

- King George's War - 1744-1748 -

↳ Colonists captured Louisbourg w/o British help

- Louisbourg returned back to France. ↳ (Colonial March)

- France gives up India claims.

- French and Indian War 1754-1763 (Seven Years War)

- Began in colonies and spilled to Europe - Difference

- Decided dominant power in N. America - Importance

- Control b/w land b/w Appalachian and Mississippi:

↳ Ohio River Valley

British - Lays groundwork for Am. Revolution

↳ English Colonies Self Sufficient - Agriculture - Adv

Population 1.3 Million concentrated along East Coast - Adv

↳ dif. Individual governments. Iroquois sided w/ British - Adv

France

Population - 80,000. Not as concentrated. - Adv

Depended on Imports from Europe. - Adv

Centralized government. King + Gov = Complete Authority - Adv

Majority of Indian Tribes sided w/ Friends - Adv

Beginning of the war

French Build series of ports to keep British out of Ohio River Valley. - Most important - Fort Duquesne

- Governor Robert Dinwiddie (gov of Virginia)

- Sends 150 men + George Washington

↳ Skirmish ↳ defeated a French patrol near Fort Duquesne

↳ Built Fort Necessity for protection

* July 3, 1754 - French defeat GW in Fort Necessity.

↳ Began French and Indian War.

British Appoint General Edward Braddock as commander

1755 - Braddock attacks Ft. Duquesne - Complete defeat. Braddock defeat

Result → Opened frontier for Indian attack

Because of British Defeats - get revenge

Acadians - Nova Scotia farmers - kicked off. - Moved to New Orleans.



Albany Plan of Union - 1754

Coordinate colonial defence - purpose



Organized by Benjamin Franklin

① A system for organizing troops

② Collection of taxes to support troops

FAILED.

"Join or die" snake

British afraid colonies would become too powerful

Colonies rejected b/c of taxes.

Important During American Revolution.

British Victory

British Prime Minister. William Pitt. - Plans to win war by fighting war in the colonies.

1758. British captured Louisburg port. - cuts off French supply line

↳ British attack and defeat Duguayne. - stops Indian attacks

↳ Renamed Pitt(sburg)

1759 - British defeat French at Quebec under command by General James Wolfe.

1760 - British defeat French at Montreal.

↳ Ends most fights in colonies.

⚠️ Treaty of Paris 1763

- France cedes Canada and all territory EAST of Mississippi except New Orleans to British

- France cedes to Spain all territory WEST of Mississippi including New Orleans

- Spain cedes to Great Britain Spanish Florida

Effects of War for...

Britain - Emerged as dominant power in N. America

Dominant Naval power in World.

In debt because of all wars.

Colonies - Relationship w/ Britain changed.

Free from French and Indian attacks

Views - British thought colonists not organized. Poorly viewed.

Colonist thought British had poor military. Would've lost w/o colonies. Y^{colonies} thought British were not that strong.

American Revolution

Chapter 9

Launching the New Ship of State

Defining republical culture

+ way of life and thinking

+ Demands high degree of public morality. Be good.

+ Create utopia. Goodness (not wealth) criterion for greatness.

Challenge of equal rights → only applied to white males.

+ No equal rights to woman and African Americans

State governments

had a strong governor with veto power.

Bicameral legislature (2 houses).

Property required for voting

Universal white male suffrage

Bill of Rights ~ speech press

State-established religions → tax supported.

Confederation - Central government has limited power

1781-1789 ^{Federal}
^{National} States have ^{sovereignty} power (sovereignty)

Inherently weak. Compromise gov.

Only type of gov that all 13 col would agree.

Afraid of a strong central government.

Structure of Articles of Confederation. Weak

A unicameral Congress,

(9/13 votes to pass laws).

Each state = one vote

All 13/13 to amend. - Difficult = no amendments.

Representatives were frequently absent

Could not tax or raise army

No executive and judicial branch.

The Articles of Confederation - adopted in 1777

↳ Ratification (Approved) 1781 Problem - Western lands ^{who owned}.

Solution - states gave their claim to western lands to federal gov.

Accomplishments

- ▷ Winning the War, Negotiate Treaty of Paris - favorable
- ▷ Land ^{Law} Ordinance of 1785 = Used when acquired land
 - ▷ Provided for the public policy of selling the Western lands.
 - ▷ Orderly surveyed the land: Exact - Uniform 
 - ▷ Created townships (6x6) miles. - Set boundaries
 - ▷ Income from section 16 would support education
- ▷ Northwest Ordinance ^{organized}
 - How did the territories become states. 3 stages
 - ① Congress appointed 3 judges + a governor to govern territory
 - ② When pop > 5000 adult male landowners → Elect territorial legislature
 - ③ When pop > 60,000 elect delegates to state constitutional convention
Allowed slavery in Northwest territory.

Problems of Articles of Confederation

Financial Problems. - War debt remain unpaid. Inflation ↗

Each of 13 states printed own money + national government

Government could not tax.

- Can't pay debt = lose foreign respect. ^{Great Britain} _{Spain France}

✗ Great Britain did not abandon - supplied Indians vs. colonists

✗ Spain → closed the port of New Orleans to American Trade

↳ Hurt Kentucky and Tennessee economically

✗ France → Demanded repayment of war debts.

↳ Would take back Ohio River Valley if not paid

Interstate quarrels - States began to put tariffs

↳ Border problems

Domestic Problems

Shay's Rebellion

- Led by Daniel Shay - MA Farmer
- Led other farmers in uprising against:
 - High state taxes Not against Articles of Confederation
 - Imprisoned for debt Against MA,
 - Foreclosure on farms - Repossession

Importance - Turning point. Realized stronger central gov needed

Washington - Conference at Mt. Vernon 1785

- 11 states attended
- Purpose - Discuss problems with Article of Confederation
- Called another Assembly

The Annapolis Convention

- 5 states attended
- Purpose → Address barriers that limited trade and commerce between states.
 - No real progress b/c not enough states represented
- + Called another meeting in Philadelphia to revise articles of confederation

Social Changes

- Banned aristocratic titles (Duke, Queen..)

primogeniture - Build the palace practice

Separation of church and state.

Woman / slaves did not get help on the white-male dominated society.

Philadelphia Convention (Constitutional Convention)

- Called May 25, 1787

Original Purpose → Revise Articles of Confederation

12 states attended (all but RI)

55 delegates

College educated, young, white-males, wealthy

Represented 10% of population

Not Represented - Small farmers - 90%.

Common Goal - Create a new strong central government

Decided that all meetings will be held in secrecy + no discussion after.

Elected George Washington as presiding officer

Franklin → Elder Statesman - Helps compromise. Advisor

Madison → The Father of the Constitution

Hamilton → Supported strong central government.

Not there: Jefferson - Payne - Adams - Hancock

↳ supported strong state's rights.

↳ Outcome would have changed

Patrick Henry. Invited but did not attend because he
"he smelled a rat!"

Issues

Representation - Biggest fight - two plans

① Large state (Virginia plan) - Representation based on population

② Small state / New Jersey plan - Equal Representation

Solving of this problem known as Great Compromise

- Established a bi-cameral legislature

- " House of Representatives - Representation based on population

- Created Senate with Equal Representation

Slavery

* South wanted slaves to count as part of population
for representation but not taxation.

3/5's Compromise

Each slave counted as $\frac{3}{5}$ of a person for taxation and representation.
tariff/duties

Trade - North wanted congress to have the right to tax on import

Commercial Compromise - congress can tax imports not ^{Buy American goods}

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Powers and Election of President

Title of president and 4-year term. indirect method of electing

Decided election of President by electoral collages

because of fear of the masses → the 90%

- Did not want a president from the 90%

Ratification of Constitution

September 17, 1787

Approval / Ratification by special state conventions

9/13 approved.

Opposing Points of View - NOT POLITICAL PARTIES

- Federalists - Support the constitution

Leaders - Washington, Madison, Franklin, Hamilton

Argument - Strong central government needed
to maintain order and preserve union.

Strategy - Stress weaknesses of Articles of Confederation.

Advantages - Strong Leaders - well organized

Disadvantages - New government. unsure if it would work.

Constitution lacked the a bill of rights.

- Antifederalists - Opposed the constitution

Leaders - Henry, Jefferson, Hancock

Argument - Strong central gov. would destroy work of revolution

Strategy - No Bill of rights in constitution

Advantages - Appealed to those that wanted a strong
state government

Disadvantage Poorly Organized

Federalist Papers

- key element for getting constitution ratified

Authors - Madison, Hamilton, John Jay

* 85 essays to describe reason for each part of constitution.

Outcome of Ratification

→ Ratified June 1788. -Approved

Adding a Bill of Rights

-First 10 amendments to constitution to guarantee rights

George Washington's Presidency

↳ Father of Our Country

"First in war, first in peace and first in hearts of countrymen"

-First Congress - met in March 1789 in capital New York

April 30, 1789 - George W. takes ope of office

↳ John Adams vice presidents

precedents - "habits" → Europe (paris) liked him.

Executive Departments
Cabinet +
△

Placed Thomas Jefferson as secretary of state

Alexander Hamilton - secretary of Treasury

Henry Knox - Secretary of War

Edmund Randolph - Attorney general

Federal Court System Limits power of supreme court

Judiciary Act 1789 - Supreme Court consist of 1 chief justice and 5 associate justices. - Even# split

Power of Supreme Court - to rule on the constitutionality of decisions made by state courts

Established 13 district courts and 3 appeal courts

John Jay - 1st chief justice of Supreme Court.

↳ Appointed by George Washington.



Hamilton's Financial Program

-Controversy over Hamilton's Financial Program led to the development of political parties.

Problems → USA in debt

, pay all = more foreign respect

Proposal: ① Pay off the debt at face value

② Assume state debts

③ High Tariff on imports. - Indirect tax

④ Create a national bank where all funds will be deposited. ↓ Print currency.

Opponent → Thomas Jefferson

Jefferson wanted capital in South.

Hamilton supported Jefferson

* No more notes b/c I went to Boston

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Chapter 11 · The Triumph of Jefferson Democracy

Election 1800

Candidates → John Adams - Federalist → incumbent

Charles Pinckney ↑ Democratic Republican

Thomas Jefferson ↑ Aaron Buhr

Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Buhr tied in electoral college.

House of Representatives decides who wins.

Each state = 1 vote ↳ Federalists mostly.

Alexander Hamilton → encourages Federalist in House to choose Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson wins

Peaceful revolution 1800 - government kept running despite change of parties
inaugural address - Jefferson president

Regional Identities

Rapid growth in population → because no war

↳ Largest group 16 and under 20% of pop slaves

Population forms more regional identification rather than national. / North / South / West

Many people moved West of the Appalachian - Mississippi (West)

↳ water transportation/tributary system important

↳ Because more people moved west → more Indian resistant
unorganized. Fought among themselves

Jefferson's President

Politician ★ Favored France, strict enforcement of constitution

↳ Dislikes National bank + standing army + Tariffs

President - Moderated his position to do best for government

↳ still kept financial plan to debt repayment

↳ Kept national bank + tariffs b/c helped economy

→ Did not replace federal workers

★ Maintained US neutrality even though he favored France

↳ Afraid of war with GB - Big trading partner

Changes: Kept government small by not replacing vacant spots

↳ Cut the army ≈ 50%. Did NOT cut the navy. → to protect trading ships (A)

- got rid of excise tax on Whiskey
- changed cabinet by appointing only democratic republicans
- pardoned those jailed b/c of Sedition Acts.

Louisiana Purchase

Importance of Louisiana Purchase → More Ports - New Orleans

1800 - Napoleon put brother in throne of Spain, got back territory France lost in French and Indian War.

- Plan - Napoleon wants to restore France's power in North America.
 - Reasons for fail. - Needed resources to fight England
 - Rebellion led by Toussaint Louverture = French loses

'Against rule in Santo Domingo'

Jefferson sends Monroe and Livingston to negotiate with Napoleon to buy New Orleans and as much land East for \$10 million.

Napoleon offers lots of terr for \$15 M

Americans quickly accepted and signed the Treaty on April 30 1803

Constitutional problem with Jefferson. - Treaty

- Constitution did not say a president could buy land.

- Federalists against Purchase (new citizens would be Demo-Rep)

Consequences + Doubled the size of US

Increased the power of democratic republicans

Decreased power of Federalist.

Laid foundation for USA to become a world power. - Gold

Thomas Jefferson sends Lewis and Clark to explore the

Louisiana purchase

Sacajawea → Indian guide

Benefits - scientific discoveries of new plants and animals

Maps used by other explores

Established friendly relations with Indians.

- Explored all the way to Pacific ocean.

Strengthened foundation for US claim of Oregon Territory

John Marshal and The Supreme Court

John Marshall - appointed Chief Justice by John Adams

- Chief justice for 34 years

Did more to strengthen power of federal gov than George W and John Adams

Marbury v. Madison 1803

Jefferson ordered secretary of state James Madison not to deliver the commissions (jobs) to those Federalists judges whom Adam's has appointed in his last days as president. (midnight appointment)

- William Marbury sues for his commission (jobs)

Decision - John Marshall ruled that Marbury had a right to his commission according to the Judiciary Act of 1789 BUT

- Marshall ruled that Judiciary Act was unconstitutional.

- Marbury does not get commission

Established the doctrine of judicial review

- Supreme court could now decide if an act of Congress or the president was unconstitutional.

- Expands power of Supreme court (Judicial branch)

Judicial impeachments - Federal judges for life

- Jefferson did not like b/c he had strengthened power of fed govt

- Jefferson begins a campaign of judicial impeachment for Federalist Federal government.

Impeachment of Samuel Chase - Federalist Supreme Court Judge

↳ Obvious to Nation that he was impeached for being Federalist.

Jefferson campaign's end.

Judiciary Branch more independent.

12th Amendment - Candidate can pick vice president.

Election 1804 - Aaron Burr dropped as VP ↗ instead of 2nd place

Jefferson defeats Pinckney (Fed) for presidency.

Jefferson wins

Aaron Buhr

withdraw from

union

|

Federalist conspiracy - Buhr tries to win as governor of NY

- then NY and New England states unite and seceded.

| Failed b/c didn't win NV - blamed on Hamilton

Challenges Hamilton to a duel

Hamilton accepted to preserve his honor.

Hamilton shot and killed by Aaron Buhr

↓ End of Federalist party

Western conspiracy - Take Mexico from Spain and unite it with Louisiana under his rules.

- Aaron Buhr - arrested for treason

- Marshal judge. Jefferson refuses to attend and

↳ Found not guilty. claimed executive privilege.

Foreign Affairs

TJ Tried to maintain neutrality w/ France and Britain

Barbary Pirates → coast of N. Africa. Attacked merchant ships

- demanded a "tribute" so would not attack

Pasha of Tripoli demands a higher tribute

- Thomas Jefferson sends small fleet to fight. Led by Stephen Decatur

1801-1805 Sporadic fighting b/w 2.

1805 - Cease fire. Stopped fighting

Jefferson impressed with small boats used to defeat pirates

Building of Mosquito Fleet to protect US coast. one cannon, single crew

Challenges of US neutrality

France and Britain fight more. - both seized American ships

- British imprisonment of Americans.

Am ^{OB} Chesapeake - Leopard affair 1807

Leopard Fired Chesapeake next to Virginia. Am ppl died.

→ American public demanded war.

^{had} worked during Am Rev

Instead of war Jefferson does Embargo Act 1807

- Prohibited American ships to go to any foreign port
- Backfired = depression = north (Federalists) hit harder

1809 Embargo Act repealed.

Non-Intercourse Act 1809

To replace embargo act and keep economic persuasion and stay out of war.

- Can trade with everyone but Great Britain and France

Thomas Jefferson Legacy

- Louisiana purchase
- Military and economy bad
- Avoided the war
- 2 terms.

Chapter 12. James Madison and Election of 1808

2nd War for independence.

Madison defeats Pinckney
Democratic-Republican Federalist

Like Jefferson and Adams Madison inherited problems with Great Britain and France

Macon's Bill No. 2 1810

+ Replace Non-Intercourse Act. Economic means to avoid war.

+ US would restore trade w/ either GB or France if one of them would formally agree to respect US neutral rights at sea. US would restrict with other.

Napoleon agrees. = Trade w/ France restored.

Great Britain becomes enemy.

→ does not keep his promise

War of 1812

Causes of War

Violation of neutral rights - seizing ships

Impresment of sailors

Free seas and trade - could not trade b/c British blockades.

Frontier pressures - blamed for British for supplying Indians.

Battle of Tippecanoe

William Henry Harrison defeats British supplied Tecumseh

• War Hawks - Young congressman that wanted war w/ GB

Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun - leading War Hawks

Declaration of War First president to declare war

1812 Madison and Congress agrees.

Nation is divided

South and West supported

Federalists North opposed - because traded w/ GB

Election of 1812 - Mandate for Madison - voters supported war

Madison defeats De Witt Clinton (Federalist)

Americans Disadvantages

- No unifying support of patriotism
- Weak military and weapons
- Weak navy (mosquitoes) - US 20 GB 1000
NOT PREPARED

Military Defeat and Naval Victories

Strategy - Napoleon success in Europe → So British attack them instead of France

In invade Canada → good military strategies

3 part attack - Complete Failure. → Am unwilling to fight

Naval Battles

USS Constitution - "Old Ironsides" - Moral Victories

American Privateers - Attacked British merchant ships → successful

↳ Result: British Naval Blockade "for profit."

Battle on Lake Erie

Am commander

Oliver Hazard Perry defeats British

"We have met the enemy and they are ours"

- Prevented British invasion through Pennsylvania

Battle of Thames River

Harrison defeats British and Tecumseh dies

- America stopped British invasion through Detroit

Battle of Plattsburg

Am commander

Thomas Macdonough defeats British

- Stops British invasion through Hudson to NY.

Lake Champlain

Chesapeake Campaign

better

- Napoleon lost → British sends more troops

- Mission: invade Chesapeake

Battle of Bladensburg - British victory

"Napoleonic trained" British soldiers

Leaves Washington ^{dc} defenceless

British burn capital and white house.

March to Fort McHenry

Battle of Fort McHenry (Baltimore) - Won US. Stops Chesapeake campaign
Francis Scott Key - Prisoner in British Warship
- Wrote the Star Spangled Banner

Southern Campaigns

Battle of Horseshoe Bend

Andrew Jackson defeats British-supplied Creek Nation

Results - opens Mississippi territory for white settlement

Battle of New Orleans (Jan 8, 1815)

British - Many, well-trained men.

Andrew Jackson - less men - "Ragtag militia"

From KY TN Louisiana "no uniforms + order"

↳ Experts in using KY Long Rifle → Hunting Rifl

↳ Builds Barricades - effective "still good shooters"

- Shot British officers!

Ended Southern campaign

- Useless battle. War already over.

↑

Treaty of Ghent Dec 1814

Chief Negotiators. John Q. Adams, Henry Clay

Provisions ① Ceasefire conquered

② Return of all territory to pre-war owner.

③ Recognition of prewar Boundary b/w US and Canada

United States "won" even though no change. - statement

Hartford Convention (Dec 1814)

Meeting of the New England states

- How to save economy of New England

- Might need to secede from Union and negotiate peace w/ GB

Federalists dominate in New England.

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Result - Federalist party considered traitors.

War's Legacy

- ① Respect from other nations gained.
- ② US accepted Canada as neighbor → not potential territory
- ③ End of Federalist party → No British supply
- ④ Abandoned by British + Native Americans → gave up terr. to white settlement
- ⑤ Due to British naval blockade → more US factories built → Indust Rev.
- ⑥ New war heroes. Andrew Jackson → political leaders
- ⑦ End of national bank
- ⑧ Spirit of nationalism grew in America

Survive 2 wars w/ GB



Era of Good Feelings

Spirit of nationalism, one political party, sense of unity
misleading → Not a good and happy time.

Fights over tariffs, national bank,
internal improvements, slavery - leads to Civil War

Election of 1816

James Monroe defeats Rufus King

Democratic-Republican

Federalists - last Federalist candidate

Election of 1820 - James Monroe vs. NONE.

Not unanimously elected

Cultural Nationalism - Wanted to create new American culture

- Rebuilding capital

- New Am Paintings - Glorify Am Rev.

- English textbook.

Economic Nationalism

Strengthen the nation

Tariff of 1816 - 1st Protective tariff in US Hist

- Tariff on goods

Protected US Factory

(British goods)

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Henry Clay's Am System - to strengthen economy

Proposal - ① A high tariff ✓

② Creation of a National Bank ✓

③ Internal Improvement X

Federal Funding for improving roads...

Panic of 1819 = depression

Cause - Second Bank of US tightened credit to control inflation

Result ① Unemployment Rises

② Businesses Fail

③ Bank Failures

Rush-Bagot Treaty 1817

Between US and GB

- Agree not to fortify Great Lakes. - Peaceful.

Anglo-American Convention of 1818

- Northern boundary of Louisiana Terr established at 49th Parallel

Oregon = joint occupation

Florida

Adams-Onis Treaty - Spain gives US Florida

↑ Spain gives up Oregon country

- US gives up claim to Texas

Andrew Jackson - invaded Florida to fight British

Missouri Compromise - Congress agreed to

1st state West of Mississippi. Admit Missouri as a slave state

Admit Maine - to keep balance b/w North and South

Results - Balance b/w North and South kept at 12 states each

Monroe Doctrine

- Did not have an instant impact nothing to back it up

- Cannot colonize western hemisphere

"as a principle in which the rights and interests of the US are →

... involved, that the american continents... are henceforth
not to be considered for future colonization by
any European Powers"

impact - European monarchs disliked
Americans forgot it
called the "Self-Defense" Doctrine

The Era of good Feelings ends with the Monroe Doctrine

Chapter 13. Rise of a Mass Democracy

The growing West

New state characteristics , supports them, selling land

- Dependent upon federal government

- More ethnically diverse. - Immigrants went West - more opportunities

Frontier states - 9 added b/w 1791 - 1819

Reasons for Western Expansion

+ Cheap lands

+ Tobacco - depleted soil - bought more land West

+ Embargo Act - cut trade w/ Everyone, went west to make \$

+ Indians Removed , Tippicanoe, Horseshoe bend.

+ Transportation improved - Easier to move to West + transport goods

West weak in political influence. can make the difference b/w North vs South voter. ^{swing vote}

Election of 1824

All democratic-republican representing a region

Henry Clay, John Q. Adams, Andrew Jackson, William Crawford
w ↓ w ↓

Andrew Jackson → most popular vote and electoral college

Not enough to become president. House gets to pick b/w Jackson and Q. Adams

Henry Clay - Speaker of the House influences House to elect

John Q. Adams - president

Andrew Jackson claims that this was a "Corrupt Bargain"

↳ Henry Clay becomes secretary of state after election

Important position b/p president.

John Q Adams Presidency

Goals - Help nation recover from panic 1819

- Continue support for national banks

- High Tariffs

- Loose construction of constitution.

Problems - Most people did not vote for him 70%

Tariff of 1828 - Raised Tariff rate, helped northern industries
South called it "Tariff of Abominations" → disliked → nullification crisis

Election 1828

John Q. Adams - National Republican

Andrew Jackson - Democratic - Jeffersonian

Mud slinging - About wives. Accused Rachel Jackson of having 2 wives.
Stressed and had a heart attack. Republicans blamed

Andrew Jackson wins

Jacksonian Democracy Expand democracy
Increase Voter Participation

aka Rise of a Democratic Society or Politics of the Common Man

Universal white male suffrage - Religious ^{HISTORY} → Property → tax payer → ALL

Party Nominating Convention - People choose candidate for office

Anti-Mason Party - 1st Nominating Convention. Tradition expanded
Voters elect their state's members of electoral college.

Two-Party system - one party did not work

slavery

Third Parties - Take a controversial, social issue that other 2 ignore
(split from one party - The other party wins.)

More elected offices - states and local.

Popular campaigning → Started by Jackson - advertising.

→ Spoils system / rotation of office holders / Party Patronage

The awarding of a federal job, based on political favors.

- corruption, incompetence,

"No man has any more intrinsic claim to
office than another"

Jackson supports

Presidency

Jackson became symbol of common man. ^{Frontier} Protect

Jackson feels like he ~~sold~~ should be represent common man.

- Vetoed more bills than previous 6 presidents combined

Maysville Road - Major veto, Henry Clay proposes to help common man in KY.

Vetoed b/c clay = political rival.

"kitchen cabinet": Did not trust government society - established 'unofficial cabinet' Advisors Jackson relied on.

Did not rely on cabinet.

Peggy Eton affair

Jackson insisted that cabinet's wife's invite Peggy Eton to private parties.
cabinet refused

Results - All cabinet ppl resigned including VP Calhoun.

Because of Peggy Eton affair and alienation b/w Calhoun and Jackson
Calhoun begins to support Southern issues instead of national.

Slavery - Calhoun → Civil War

Indian Removal Act (1830)

Forced removal of all E Indians, tribes, forced to move to Oklahoma.

Cherokee Nation v Georgia (1831)

John Marshall states that the Cherokee Nation was a domestic dependent nation and could not sue in Federal Court.

Worcester v Georgia

John Marshall rules that Indians can stay.

Andrew removes them anyways.

Trail of Tears - Cherokee Indians forced to move from their land.

Bureau of Indian Affairs - To take care of Indians being relocated in Oklahoma.

Nullification Crisis

TJ Kentucky-Virginia Resolution - Alien Sedition Act

A state can void a federal law

Jackson's View - Jeffersonian - believes in state's rights. Dislikes high tariffs

- Does not believe in state nullification. - Federal laws supreme

S. Caroline Tariff (1828) 1st step

South Carolina Legislature declared tariff of abomination unconstitutional (3)

John C. Calhoun - supports South

Begins S. Carolina Exposition (Calhoun supports state rights and claims that a state can nullify a law. "nullification theory")
- Hints that secession allowed.

Webster-Hayne Debate, Federalist

Daniel Webster - MA, a state cannot nullify federal laws because they are supreme. A state cannot leave union.

Robert Hayne - S. Carolina

Reveals how Jackson feels about the nullification

"Our federal union, it must be preserved"

Calhoun - "The union, next to our liberties, most dear"

- Shows alienation b/w Jackson and Calhoun

1832 - S. Carolina Convention

New Tariff imposed

S. Carolina holds a convention that nullifies tariff of 1828 + 1832

Passed resolution banning collection of tariffs in their states.

- Jackson response to S. Carolina refusing to collect taxes

↳ Prepare for war, get ready to invade, accused S. Carolina of treason

↳ Force Bill

Gives authority to Jackson to take military action in S. Carolina

Henry Clay offers a compromise tariff that S.C would accept.

Result - postponed the issue. Did not solve

Bank Veto

Jackson dislikes US bank - hurt common man - served rich and powerful
issue - recharter of bank of US

Nicolas Biddle - President of bank of US - refuse disagrees w/ Andrew Jackson against recharter. Mad at Biddle

Election of 1832 - Election over Bank

Andrew Jackson - Democratic
against bank ↗

Major Issue - Bank ↗

Henry Clay - Whig ↗

supports bank ↗

Jackson wins

main reason for formation

Anti-Jackson

(4)

Jackson's Second Terms

Pet Banks - Withdraw federal funds from national bank and put it in state "Pet banks".

1st step to get rid of banks. → Hurts the common man

- Spreads \$\$\$ - Bad for economy

- Spoils system - corruption

② - Jackson Vetoes extension of 2nd National Bank

- Charter Expired

1841 - Bank went bankrupt. → Bad

Specie Circular - Presidential order

- Buy federal land w/ gold or silver (hard metal)

- Banknotes (paper money) loses money

- Land sales drop. - Credit not available

- Unemployment

The Panic of 1837 - Caused by direct action of Jackson

→ ppl did not blame him.

Election 1836

Democrat → Martin Van Buren

chosen by Jackson Petticoat affair

3 candidates to manipulate

FAILED ← election.

William H. Harrison - West Whig

Hugh White - South Whig

Webster - North Whig

↳ so house would choose president b/c no majority vote

Van Buren Wins

Blamed for Panic of 1837. Each president inherits problems of others.

Panic of 1837 → Could not fix

Election of 1840

Martin Van Buren

Democrat

Dies during inaugural address

↑

William H. Harrison Won

→ true representative of common man

William H. Harrison

↑ Whig. War Hero

John Tyler - really a Southern Democrat

→ would put him as VP

Campaign "Log Cabin and Cider" - Just to get votes from South

Slogan "Tippecanoe and tyler too!"

(5)

Chapter 14--Forging the National Economy, 1790-1860

1. Describe the life of the pioneer family:

Grim life. Poorly fed, ill-clad, housed in hastily erect shanties. Victims of disease, depression, premature death.

2. popular literature/authors of the period:

Many portraits of unique isolated Figures like Natty Bumppo

3. define "rugged individualism"

4. The westward movement molded the environment:

a. exhausted the land--- tobacco exhausted the land

b. fur trappers--set traplines over Rocky Mt. Region in 1820. Based on rendezvous

c. ecological imperialism Flourishing Bison trade led to annihilation of herds

Aggressive and often heedless exploration of the West's natural bounty.

5. role of George Catlin:

1st American to advocate the preservation of nature as a national policy. Proposed creation of a national park.

6. describe the population growth by 1860:

33 states in US. 4th most populous west. Urban growth exploded.

7. by products of urbanization:

Intensified hygiene problems

8. Two major immigrant groups and Why did they come? Irish - potatoe famine

Half-Irish and German Population in Europe too big. + Displaced in their homelands

9. describe the "American letters"

Letters sent home by immigrants described terms of richer life

10. describe the conditions of the Irish in America:

Forced to live in squalor, crammed. scorned by older american stock. Hated by native workers.

11. define the following:

a. NINA

No Irish Need Apply - disliked by native workers

b. Famine Irish

Irish forced to fend for themselves.

c. Ancient Order of Hibernia

semisecret society founded in Ireland to fight landlords present in America as evil society.

d. Molly Maguires

Shadowy Irish miner's union that rocked the Pennsylvania coal districts in 1860-1870's

12. What was Tammany Hall?

powerful city machine in New York. Gaelic newcomers gained control.

13. Describe how the German immigrants were different than the Irish:

Unlike Irish, Germans possessed material goods and established modern farms.

14. List the contributions of the German to American culture:

Carl Schurz - against slavery and public corruption. Many immigrants were political liberal refugees.

15. fear of the "nativists"

Feared that immigrants would outbreed, outvote and overwhelm them. Take their jobs..etc

16. identify the "Order of the Star Spangled Banner"

Formed by Nativist aka "Know-Nothing" party. Rigid restrictions in immigrations.

17. examples of the intolerance of the period:

Philadelphia - Irish catholics fought back against threats of nativists. Catholic churches burned

18. What ushered in the modern factory system?

Prefected machine for mass production of textiles → Industrial Revolution

19. Why did the factory system develop slowly in the United States? (6)

① Virgin soil in America was cheap

② Labor was generally scarce → Money for capital investment not available

③ Raw materials lay undeveloped, undiscovered or unsuspected

④ Consumers were scarce

⑤ British factories provided competition and ⑥ Enjoyed monopoly of Textile machinery.

20. identify Samuel Slater / How did he bring the industrialization to the US.?

"The Father of the Factory system" First efficient Am. machine for spinning cotton thread.

21. Eli Whitney

Built the crude machine called the cotton gin. separate seeds from cotton fiber

How did his invention change the history of America?

Raising of cotton became highly profitable. South + North prospered → Industrial revolution

22. Why was New England considered the industrial center of the US.?

Bad soil discouraged farming. Dense population. More labor force. More factories, shipping and rapid rivers.

23. Describe the principle of interchangeable parts /inventor - Eli Whitney

Using the same parts to build. Parts made by machines. Military

24. Two contributions of Whitney:

Cotton gin and Principle of interchangeable parts. Slavery a renewed lease on life, made the civil war inevitable. Helped north

25. Sewing machine / inventor /importance

Invented by Elias Howe, became the foundation of the clothing industry

26. principle of limited liability

Aided the concentration of capital by permitting individual investor to risk no more than his share.

27. Samuel Morse

Inventor of the Telegraph

28. describe the working conditions of the workers:

Bad. unsanitary buildings, poorly ventilated.

Child workers

1820 1/2 of labor force came from exploitation of child workers.

29. Commonwealth v. Hunt

Labor units were not illegal conspiracies - provided that their methods were honorable and peaceful.

30. Describe the textile mill at Lowell, Mass.:

31. opportunities for women:

Woman spinning & weaving cloth. Factory jobs promised greater economic independence for women

32. "Cult of domesticity"

Cultural creed that glorified the customary functions of the homemaker.

33. John Deere

Finally produced a steel plow that broke the virgin soil.

34. Cyrus McCormick

Inventor of mechanical mower reaper - Best contribution of all

35. Lancaster Turnpike

A broad, hard surface highway that thrust 62 mi w. from Philadelphia to Lancaster

36. National Road/Cumberland Road

1811, Federal gov begins construction. Stretched from Maryland to Illinois. 591m.

37. Robert Fulton /steamboat craze

Installed a steam engine on a vessel. sensational success, could defy wind and current.

38. De Witt Clinton /Erie Canal / results

Leader of resourceful New Yorkers who dug the erie canal. connected great lakes w/ Hudson.

39. contribution of the railroad

Most significant contribution to development of the economy. Shipping cost drastically fell.

Pullman "faster, reliable, & cheaper than canals."

"sleeping palace" introduced in 1859

40. Describe how each region contributed to the continental economy:

South - raised cotton

East - made machine and textiles for South and West

West - grew grain and livestock

41. Cyrus Fields : the greatest wirepuller in history"

Stretched a cable under atlantic and linked American and European continents

42. Pony Express 1860

Established to carry mail from Missouri to California

Chapter 15--The Ferment of Reform and Culture, 1790-1860

↳ 1. Second Great Awakening: How spread? Revival Preachers-- American's Protestant churches transformed the place of religion and sending a generation on missions to perfect the world.

↳ 2. Why did the Churches split? Foreshadow?

↳ 3. Joseph Smith / Mormons / Utah

4. Why did Americans begin to support public education?

Taxation for education was an insurance premium paid for stability and democracy. Educate bad ppl to be good.

5. Describe the influence of the following:

↳ a. Horace Mann - campaigned effectively for: better school houses
Secretary of Ma. Board of edu. Longer school terms Higher pay for teachers Expanded curriculum

b. Noah Webster

Webster Dictionary - Standardize American Language, also made improved textbooks

c. William Mc Guffey

Hammered lessons in morality, patriotism, and idealism.

↳ d. Emma Willard

Established Troy Female Seminary

e. Mary Lyon

Established Mount Holyoke Seminary - outstanding woman's school.

↳ 6. Sylvester Graham (Graham Crackers)

7. reform of criminal codes

Criminal code softened. Capital offences reduced

8. work of Dorothea Dix Brutal punishments eliminated

Petition of 1843 to Massachusetts Legislature

Fostered conditions, gain for concept that demented not willfully perverse but mentally ill.

9. problems of the demon rum:

Drink problem - decreased efficiency of labor, increased accidents and physical violence in its use

10. American Temperance Society

Formed at Boston in 1836, implored drinkers to sign the temperance pledge.

↳ 11. difference between temperance and teetotalism

Total elimination of intoxicants

12. Neal Dow:

The father of prohibition sponsored the Maine Law of 1851 - Prohibited manufacturing and sale of intoxicating liquor.

13. Women's Rights Movement:

a. Lucretia Mott

Quaker who was aroused when she and delegates to the London anti-slavery convention of 1840 were not female recognized

b. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Mother of 7, insisted on leaving "obey" out of her marriage ceremony.

c. Susan B. Anthony

Militant lecturer for woman's rights - exposed herself to garbage and vulgar epithets.

d. Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell

First female graduate of a medical college

- e. Grimke Sisters
Sarah and Angelina → Antislavery
- f. Lucy Stone Retained her maiden name after marriage. "Lucy Stoners"
14. Seneca Falls / importance
Fighting Feminists met Womans Rights convention. Launched the modern woman rights movement
15. Wilderness Utopias:
- New Harmony, Indiana
communal society founded by Robert Owen in 1825, sank w/ contradiction and confusion
 - Brook Farm: MA.
Committed to philosophy of Transcendentalism. Prosper until communal building lost.
 - Oneida Colony NY, 1848
Practiced Free love, birth control, eugenic selection of parents to produce superior offspring.
 - Shakers / Mother Ann Lee 1770
Longest lived sect - shakers led by Mother Ann Lee. religious community - prohibited sex and marriage
16. John J. Audubon--
Naturalist painted "Birds of America". Audubon Society for protection of birds
^{popular} ^{gone 1940}
17. medical practices--
Primitive by modern standards. Bleeding = common cure. Patent medicines common
18. List the painters that emerged (1790-1860)
Gilbert Stuart, Charles Willson Peale, John Trumbull
- Hudson River School
Romantic mirrorings of local landscapes
- Louis Daguerre
Prefected the crude photograph / daguerreotype
19. Stephen Foster
^{valuable} Most famous black song. contribution to American music by capturing the spirit of slaves.
20. National Literature:
- Knickerbocker Group NY
Blazed across literary and enabled America to boast literature to match its nice landscapes
 - Washington Irving
First American to reach international recognition as a literary figure
 - James Fenimore Cooper
First American writer to gain world fame and make New World respectable
 - William Cullen
set a model for journalism that was dignified, liberal, and conscientious.
21. What was the transcendentalist movement?
- leading transcendentalists-- Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, Walt Whitman
22. Identify the following:
- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow:
One of the most popular poets in America. Professor at Harvard
 - John Greenleaf Whittier
Fighting Quaker - uncrowned poet laureate of antislavery crusades.
 - Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes
Professor at Harvard. Nonconformist and good conversationalist. "last leaf" among distinguished
 - Edgar Allan Poe
Eccentric genius - lived a bad life. good at Horror story telling & Set standard, contemporaries
^{Poems cried against inhumanity, intolerance, injustice}
 - Nathaniel Hawthorne
"The Scarlet Letter" - struggle between good and evil
 - Herman Melville
"Moby Dick" - complex allegory of good and evil. Book ignored at the time period.

Gabriel Prosser - 1st slave revolt 1800

Denmark Vesey - S. Carolina slaves took over charlestown 1822. Violently suppressed.

Nat Turner - 3rd + Most violent slave revolt in Virginia.

60 whites killed. Violently suppressed

↳ Slave codes - more strict to prevent slave revolts

- Slaves can't marry, read or write, move

Pro-slavery arguments - ① Slavery has existed throughout the ages

② Slavery was sanctioned by the Bible.

③ Assured Southern economic prosperity

④ Slaves had better life in South than Africa

⑤ Slaves had more economic security than N. Factory workers

⑥ Insisted Blacks were mentally inferior and suited for slavery

Free African-Americans - Most lived in the south to be near family.

↳ + Their skill only needed in South

↳ Discriminated + distrusted in the North

White society

Aristocracy - control social economic and political 1%

Small Farmers - own slaves 19%

Poor whites - support slavery "superior to them" 80%

↳ Mountain people - did not support slavery or planter class

New Orleans - Only major cities in the South.

Southern thought + Unique to Southern United States

Code of Chivalry - defend inferior (slaves, women). Defend honor

Fight duel to defend honor. Dueling still legal

Education - public education not necessary

Religion - preached that slavery was good

Churches split

Abolitionist Movement

↳ Freedom of slaves w/o compensation to master

Not supported by North - slaves would compete for jobs.

(1)

Abolitionists grew strength from Great Awakening
Anti slavery Argument.

- ① Slavery was morally wrong
 - ② "Against religious tenets of Bible"
 - ③ cruel and inhumane treatment
 - ④ Violates Declaration of Independence

William Lloyd Garrison - publisher and editor of anti-slavery newspaper
"The Liberator"

- Underground railroad

Series of secret stations by which runaway slaves

'Harriet Tubman - Director

Canada + Mexico end offauts.

Constitution & Never mentions slavery

1st Seeds b/w North + South started here. - 3/5's compromise

4 Main Causes

- ① Slavery - North - moral issue
 - ② Strong Federal Union or State rights
 - ③ Economic differences : industrial vs agriculture
 - ④ Political blenders and extremists on both sides - other presidents didn't fix.

Missouri Compromise - 1st problem

Missouri slave state Maine Free

North of 36° 30' - slavery banned

South resented

Annexation of Texas → Would unbalance slavery states

Mexican War - Northerners thought it was fought to spread slavery
Polk Southern democrat

Free-soil Movement

Wilmot Proviso - Slavery banned in terr from Mexico. Failed
Demand - keep new lands white - only. Did not demand end of slavery
Slogan = "Free soil, free labor, and free man"
Southern Position - twist it around

Popular Sovereignty - Let people decide what to do not federal gov.
"unnecessary caused problems"

Failed
Osten Manifesto → Buy Cuba - North against
Walker Expedition - Southern attempt to expand slavery

Election of 1848 - slavery not main issue

Lewis Cass - Democrats

WINS → Zachary Taylor - South, owned slaves

Martin Van Buren - Free Soilers

Compromise of 1850

Problem - California applies for statehood as Free state

South wants California as slave S. needs something

Henry Clay / Daniel Webster / John C Calhoun

Negotiators

new

March 7 Speech - Webster - No need to ban slavery because territory cannot geographically support slavery. Popular sovereignty not needed.

Taylor dies - Millar Filmore replaces. wants to compromise

Stephen Douglas - tries to compromise

Provisions ① California admitted as a Free state

② Rest of Mexican cession divided into terr of Utah and New Mexico, issue of slavery decided by popular sovereignty

③ Texas given 10M for disputed territory.

④ Slave trade banned in Washington DC - South cool w/ it

⑤ Strict Fugitive Slave law

Postponed the problem ↓ north political power expanded - California (3)

Salmon Chase "The question of slavery in the territories has been avoided. It has not been settled"

Fugitive Slave Law - Insisted by South

Provisions

- ① Runaway slave denied a trial by jury
- ② Runaway slave could not testify for himself.
- ③ Imprisonment and fines for ppl who aided runaway slaves
- ④ Higher payment for bounty hunter if runaway slave

Enforcement

By the Federal government.

Opposition - unconstitutional¹ → never taken to supreme court

Personal liberty laws - Northern laws that prohibited state officials from helping capture runaway law.

1 = Nullify a Federal Law

Result - Abolitionist movement grew

South insisted runaway slaves to be brought back.

Literature

Uncle Tom's Cabin - Harriet Beecher Stowe

↳ Abolitionist, never went to South

↳ Fictional account of slave life in South

HUGE emotional impact in North even though not accurate.

Uncle Tom was a Christian slave who forgave his master after severe beating

↳ Sold, breaks family

↳ breaks cult of domesticity

Alysa - slave that kills 3rd child instead of having it being sold.

impact - Polarized the nation. Northerners refused to support the

fugitive slave laws. South thought book was slander → must

In SB - Refused to support the South after beginning fight.
of civil war because of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Abraham Lincoln → claims Stowe (author) began the big war (civil war) (4)

Impending Crisis of the South - Hinton R. Helper

Used statistic to show that slavery had a negative impact on economy. Non-Fiction.

Results - Book Banned

Sociology for the South / Cannibals All - George Fitzhugh
Fictional. Pro-Slavery.

How industrial factory workers were hurt and slavery good
Effects of Law and Literature

North supports abolitionist movement

South believes that North wants to get rid of slavery

Election 1852 - Slavery not important issue

Franklin Pierce ^{wins} General Winfield Scott - War hero
Democrat Whig

Last time the Whig Party was a major political party.

Kansas - Nebraska Act

Scheme by Stephen Douglas to benefit from a northern railroad.

- Wants to build railroad in North

Provisions - Louisiana Terr broken up into Kansas and Nebraska

slavery decided by popular sovereignty. - contradicts Missouri Compromise

Theory. Kansas will be a ~~soft~~ slave state because it is next to slave Missouri. - South Accepts

Results - ① Turning point - Repealed Compromise of 1820

② New political parties emerged

③ Last Compromise

④ Growth of the abolitionists movement

⑤ Split democratic party <sup>Northern Democrats
Southern Democrats

⑥ Stephen Douglas lost S. Support in election of 1860

⑦ Mini-civilwar in Kansas

New Parties

Know-Nothing Party

Nativeists | Anti-Catholic | Anti-Immigrants

1849 → "Order of the Star Spangled Banner"

- Against immigrants. ↳ Secret organization

Republican Party 1854

Founding meeting in Racine Wisconsin

Northern Whigs | N. Democrats | Free Solider | Know Nothing

Anyone against Kansas Nebraska Act

Platform - Called for repeal of Kansas Nebraska Act
and Fugitive slave law.

Opposed slavery in territories. ↗ exaggerated by South to leave union

"Bleeding Kansas"

1st Fighting of the civil war , No slaves there

Problems → South did not get Kansas as slave state yet.

Missouri slave owners "border ruffians" - Moved to Kansas
to vote Kansas as slave state

New England Emigrant Aid Society { Moved to Kansas
to vote for free state. } Abolitionists

Lecompton - set up as slave government

Topeka - Abolitionist establish government

Fighting erupted in Lawrence attack.

Pro-slavery attacked abolitionists.

In revenge John Brown leads abolitionist to attack
pro slavery group in Pottawatomie Creek

Pierce did NOTHING!!!

Results - Created a bigger problem. Skirmishes continue

Election of 1856

slavery not issue

Buchanan - Democrat | Fillmore - Whig | Freemont - Republican

↑ WINS Foresigns - That republican party will be important

→ Caning of Charles Sumner

Charles Sumner - Northerner. Gives a speech and personally attacked Senator from S. Carolina Andrew Butler and condemns the South.

^{negative} 'not present'

Congressman Preston Brooks - Beats Sumner to defend family honor.
Results - Intensifies problems

Lecompton Constitution

Slave Legislature in Kansas submits application for statehood w/ slavery w/o holding popular vote.

Buchanan - urges congress to accept hoping it will solve the problem

Results - Congress denied. North mad b/c popular vote not taken
Intensifies problem

Dred Scott Case

Issue - Dred Scott slave taken by its master to a free state, then returned back to Missouri and master dies.

Case - Scott sues for his freedom based on his residence on a free territory made him a free man.

Buchanan - claims this will solve the issue

Roger Taney - (Chief Justice)

Decision - ① Dred Scott not American citizen cannot sue in

② Congress does not have the power ^{federal court.}

to deprive any person of their property
w/o due process of law. Slavery is legal

Results - ③ Declared Missouri Compromise unconstitutional.

Winning case for the South.

Did not solve but inflamed the problem.

Lincoln-Douglas Debate - For Illinois Senate Race

Stephen Douglas current senator challenges by Abraham Lincoln
"House divided speech" "A house divided among itself cannot stand half free half slave".

Lincoln ask how Douglas can support popular sovereignty and the Dred. Scott case. Douglas response

Freeport Doctrine - slavery cannot exist w/o support from pop.

Results ① Douglas Won

② Douglas lost Southern Support

* ③ Lincoln becomes National Figure

Road to Secession

Problems - South must defend slavery - idea

Southern economy = one-crop economy - hurts south.

Tariff Problems - tariffs passed by North

National Banks

South wants to leave Union

Abolitionists

John Brown's Raid at Harpers Ferry 1859

Wants to lead a slave revolt - weapons needed

Decides to raid Federal arsenal to get guns. failed

John Brown escapes and brought back to trial by Robert E. Lee

Trial - John Brown convicted of treason and hanged

Results - South wants to secede

Election of 1860

Stephen Douglas - Northern Democrat. Popular Sovereignty enforcement of fugitive slave law

John Breckinridge - Southern Democrat - unrestricted extension of slavery + annexation of Cuba

John Bell - Constitutional Union Party - Enforcement of laws and preserving union

Abraham Lincoln - Republican - Appeals to many different groups

• Non-extension of slavery | No less rights for immigrants | Free homesteads for public land

• Protective Tariff | to build Pacific Railroad | Internal improvements

(8)

Lincoln - Received 40% popular vote

↳ Minority president

South uses election as excuse to leave union.

Secession of the Deep South

Dec 1860 - Feb 1861 - 7 states left

'prior before Lincoln becoming president'

Texas | Louisiana | Alabama | Mississippi | Florida | South Carolina | Georgia

Form the Confederate States of America



Jefferson Davis - President

4 L M F A G T S

Alexander Stephens - Vice president

Buchanan - believes that they cannot leave but he cannot stop them.

Does Nothing

South gets ready for war

North does not!

Crittenden Compromise - never passed

- Proposed Constitutional Amendment guaranteeing slavery S. of 36°30'

Failed b/c Lincoln did not support slavery in territories.

Causes of Civil War

Slavery - at the root but NOT a major cause

- Most Southerners don't have slaves

- Most Northerners were not abolitionists

- Republicans never voted against slavery (just in new territories)

- Supreme Court dominated by Southerners.

- Republicans controlled house.

- For - slave states remained loyal to union.

Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln

Pledges not to interfere with slavery where it existed + enforce fugitive slave law
Goal = preserve/restore union. It's your fault if a war starts

South Advantages

- Fight defensively behind interior lines.
- Most talented officers - Robert E Lee
- Bred to fight - used to horses + bearing arms

South Disadvantages

- Shortage of factories - shortage of shoes uniforms
- Economy greatest Southern Weakness (North's strengths)

North Advantages

- great economy - Farms + Factories
- Railroads
- Control of the sea
- Larger reserve of manpower

North Disadvantages

- Less prepared to fight
- Weak commanders

Confederate states of America

Model -

Parts -

Problems -

Fort Sumter - Federal Fort in SC

When South Carolina seceded

Lincoln announces he will send unarmed supply ships to fort.

April 12 1861] Beginning of Civil War

South attacks Fort Sumter

Executive Power - Lincoln calls for volunteers

Secession of Upper South

* Arkansas / Tennessee / N. Carolina / Virginia /

Border states

Slave states remain loyal to union,

Missouri / KY / Maryland / Delaware * (W. Virginia)

Lincoln's Important Speeches

Emancipation Proclamation

Presidential Order, freed slaves in rebellious states

Gettysburg Address

Lincoln states reason why war must continue

- Renewed Fighting spirit.

2nd Inaugural Address

"with malice towards none and charity for all"

↳ Treat South nice after War

Chapter 17 Manifest Destiny + Legacy

John Tyler Presidency

Since William Henry Harrison died VP John Tyler becomes president

- Picked as VP to get more votes from South
- Not really a Whig - really a democrat
- Did not compromise

Whig Political Agenda

- ① Pro-national bank
- ② High-Tariffs
- ③ Federally supported internal improvements

Tyler disagrees with all

Bank Conflict

Clay creates a Fiscal Bank bill Vetoed the bill by Tyler

Clay creates a Fiscal Corporation Bill. Tyler veto

Whig Reaction

- Burned Tyler in effigy - Disusted with policies
- Sent death threats to president
- Tried to impeach Tyler
- Expelled him from Whig Party
- All except 1 presidential cabinet resigned.

Tariff Issue

Tyler against tariff but accepts a compromise tariff because gov needed money. Whigs accept too /

Tariff of 1842 - Compromise Tariff

Territorial and Economic Expansion

Theme - Manifest Destiny

god given US right to expand from sea to sea

- Nationalism pushes us to Nationalism

Force ↑

earlier transportation ↑

- Nationalism - Population Increase - Technological advances ↑

Critic

Northerners said Manifest Destiny was a Southern Plot to spread slavery

Texas / Battle for Independence

Mexico obtains independence in 1823

grants huge tract of land to Stephen F. Austin

to bring American families and Mexicanize them

Moved to Texas b/c cheap land

Austin goes to TX to negotiate slavery issue → jailed

Not annexed immediately because of slavery issue

Sam Houston - chief commander

Maine

Boundary Dispute - GB wanted to build road in Disputed Am Territory
Aroostock War - Canadian and Americans lumberjacks Fighting over lumber
Webster-Ashburton Treaty -

Daniel Webster and Lord Alexander Ashburton negotiate
"battle of the maps"

Tricked both sides to sign treaty and split territory
Avoided war w/ great Britain

Oregon

Boundary Disputes - US, GB, and Spain claimed

Adams-Onis Treaty - Spain gives up Oregon claims

British claim - Early 1700's GB established forts and fur centers by Hudson Fur Company

US claim

Captain Robert Gray - Explored territory also Lewis + Clark

John Jacob Astor established Fort Astoria

"Americans travel along the Oregon Trail to escape "Oregon Fever"
moved to Willamette valley. → More Americans in Oregon

Election of 1844

James K. Polk - democrat

- slogan "Fifty Four Forty or Fight" - Take all of Oregon

- Wanted Texas as state - did not take, would outbalance state slavery.

Henry Clay - Whig - high tariff, banks, internal improvements

* James K. Polk wins.

John Tyler

Annexed Texas by a joint resolution¹⁸⁴⁵, majority not 2/3 vote.

Goals of James Polk.

- Lower the Tariffs ✓
- Texas ✓
- Oregon - not yet
- Supported a National Bank - help stabilize economy. ✓
- Solve Oregon Problem

Oregon Question

- Great Britain refuses negotiations until Texas was annexed

- Since Texas part of union - would negotiate

Treaty of 1846 - Established 49th parallel

War with Mexico

Polk sends John Slidell to negotiate with Mexico

- Rio Grand as Texas border instead of Nueces

- US forgive Am citizens claims against Mexican gov

- US would purchase California for \$25 Million

Mexico does not negotiate

January 1846 - Polk sends General Zachary Taylor to patrol Rio Grand

Hoping to make Mexico mad to start war

"spot resolutions" - challenges Polk by Abraham Lincoln

↓ Show me spot and I will vote for War.

April 1846

Mexican troops cross Rio Grand and attacks Zachary Taylor

May 1846

Congress declare War b/c

① Attack on our troops

② Refuse to negotiate California

Goals of Mexico

, attempt to get support from war

Get Texas back and free all slaves in the South

Military Campaigns

Stephen Kearney - New Mexico

John C. Fremont - Helped California w/ Bear Flag Revolt against Mexico

↳ Bear Flag Republic

Zachary Taylor - North Mexico

- Defeats Santa Anna in battle of Buena Vista

Winfield Scott - Lands on Vera-cruz and Captures Mexico City

ENDS WAR

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo aka Mexican Cession
Nicolas Trist - Chief Negotiator

Provisions

Rio Grand is Border

US paid Mexico 15M for California.

Consequences of War

- ① Gained California - Gold Rush
- ② Issue of slavery causes Civil War
- ③ Major generals of Civil War got experience.

Wilmot Proviso - Failed

'Slavery would be banned from any territory from Mexico'
→ Causes of Civil War

Ostend Manifesto - Failed

Polk offers to buy Cuba from Spain for 100M

'Wants more slave Territory'

Causes of Civil War

Walker Expedition - Failed

Privately funded attempt to gain more territory

Try to take Baja California, Honduras, Nicaragua

FAILED - Attempt to expand slavery in Latin America.

Gadsen Purchase

Southern California

1853 - Paid Mexico 10M for land , did not use for railroad

→ To have a railroad area for California Gold Rush

Chapter 22 The Ordeal of Reconstruction

south did not vote during civil war. Several Acts

Morrill Tariff Act - Raised Tariff rates to protect american manufac.

Homestead Act - Promote settlement of great plains by giving

160 acres of public land free if farmed for 5 years.

*helped feed people in industrialization.

Many former slaves got land on West

Morill Land Grant Act

Encouraged the state to use the sale of Federal Landgrants to maintain agricultural and Technical collages

Pacific Railway Act

Authorized building transcontinental railroad in North

End of slavery

Emancipation Proclamation - Freed slaves in rebellious states

13th Amendment Abolishes slavery

Black Free - no status change

destroyed southern economy

Transformed America into an industrial society

Election 1864 Mandate on War

George McClellan

Democrat * Eng War and US split

Abraham Lincoln = Republican

VP Andrew Johnson

Democrat * reward for being loyal to union

* To get democrat vote → WINS

Lincoln Inagural Speech

"with malice towards none" - Not going to punish south.

and charity for all."

RECONSTRUCTION The Social Economic and Political rebuilding of the South after the civil war.

How to bring South back to Union??

How to rebuild South after destructions??

How to protect ex slaves? (or protect at all)

who should control process of reconstruction?

* cause problems

Lincoln's Policies

View - South never left the union and must only meet minimum standards to return

Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction / Lincoln's Plan
Full presidential pardons for those who:

aka 10% Plan

- Took an oath of allegiance
- accepted emancipation of slaves
- State government could be reestablished and accepted by president as soon as 10% of ^{voters} people in state took loyalty oath

1864 "Lincoln Governments" formed in LA TN AR
Vetoed by Lincoln

Wade-Davis Bill

50% voters must take "iron clad" oath of allegiance.

Enacted specific safeguards of freedmen's liberty
Congress wants to punish South

Freedmen's Bureau

Provided food, shelter and medical aid for those made poor by War. Helped slaves + whites.

Success in education - taught former slaves to read and write
Establishment of schools

"Forty Acres and A mule" - rumor that Freedmen's Bureau would confiscate lands and give to slaves

Assassination of Lincoln

April 14th 1865

John Wilkes Booth - Assassinatore. Actor
in Fords theater

Conspiracy - supposed to also assassinate VP and Secretary of State
Result for South - Worse - Lincoln was only who favored South.
Andrew Johnson becomes President
Bad

Andrew Johnson

Jacksonian Democrat

Anti-Aristocracy

White Supremacist

Agreed w/ Lincoln that states never legally left Union

Johnson's Reconstruction policy aka 10% +

- Offered amnesty upon simple oath to all except

Confederate civil and military officers and those w/ property > 20,000

- Must accept minimum conditions repudiating slavery, secession and
Effects o Disenfranchised leading Confederates state debts.

'can no longer vote'

① Pardoned Planter Aristocrats brought them back to political power to control state organization

③ Republicans outraged that planter elite were back in power in South

Southern governments 1865

↳ Fell short of minimum requirements

Revival of Southern defiance

Black Codes

Purpose, to guarantee a stable labor supply - now that slaves free.

Restore pre-emancipation system of sl race relations

↖ Forced many blacks to become tenant farmers (sharecroppers)

Johnson vetoes Freedman's Bureau Bill and Civil Rights

Joint committee on reconstruction created

Congressional elections of 1866

Mid-term election - very important

Johnson begins "swing around the circle" campaigning for democrats against republicans.

Republican campaign "Wavin the Bloody Shirt" stating and reminding

(voters that civil war was b/c of democrats

(3)

Congressional Reconstruction

Radical Republicans

View - Punish South for War

Support civil rights.

Leading Republican Senator Charles Sumner

Representative Thaddeus Stevens

1 Civil Rights Act 1866

- Passed over Johnson's veto
- Pronounced all African Americans to be citizens
- Attempted to provide legal shield against Black Codes
- Needed more permanent solution

(amendment)

14th Amendment

- ① Declared all persons borned or naturalized in US as citizens
- ② Protect minority rights, equal protection of law and due process of law
- ③ Disqualified former Confederate Leaders from holding state or federal offices.
- ④ Repudiated debts of confederacy.

Reconstruction Acts 1867 passed over Johnson's veto

- Divided former Confederate states into 5 military districts
- Increased requirements for gaining admission to Union
- Must ratify 13/14/15 amendment

15th Amendment

Gave black males the right to vote

Made woman rights ppl mad - begins modern woman's right movement

1 Impeachment of Andrew Johnson

Tenure of Office Act - to make Johnson mad "trap"

Senate must approve any presidential dismissal of a cabinet official or general of army

- Maybe unconstitutional

Secretary of War

Edwin Stanton - Purpusley made Johnson mad and got fired

House Response: impeaches Andrew Johnson for high crimes
accused of a crime and misdemeanors

- Trial 11 weeks

- Found not guilty 35/119

- Impeached but not removed from office

Edmund Ross - voted ~~with~~ against Johnson

Election of 1868

Hortatio Seymour

'democrat'

Ulysses S. Grant

'Republicans'

- used campaign of waving

- "waving the bloody Flag"

WINS

△ Civil Rights Act 1875

- Crime for anyone to discriminate - also in jury selection

- Lacked a strong enforcement mechanism

Reconstruction in the South

△ Scalawags - Southerners that supported Republicans during reconstruction → Derogatory

Carpetbaggers - Northerners went to south to take advantage

Accomplishments of Radical Republicans

- Universal Male suffrage

- Promoted building of roads

- Est. State hospitals and asylums

- Public school system est

- Tax systems overhauled

- Crop diversification

Failures of Reconstruction

- Bribery and wasteful spending
- △ - Solid South - Control of the Souths for Democrats (local politics)
- Formation of KKK, intimidate blacks
next 1000 years
- △ - Sharecropping / tenant Farming
 - Pay back debts (from supplies and land) with share of crop
 - Continue in cycle of poverty

Compromise of 1877

Reconstruction ends with withdrawal of federal troops

New South

Henry Grady wrote editorials that argued for economic diversity and capitalism

S. gov offered tax exemptions to attract new industries

Economic Progress

Birmingham - Leading steel center

Memphis - lumber

Richmond - tobacco

Georgia / North and South Carolina - soon replaced New England as leading textile producer

Continued Poverty in South

S. Remained in poverty

- Northern dominance of financial control of industries and railroads
Southern workers earned $\frac{1}{4}$ of the national average.

Reasons for poverty

Late start industrialization

Poorly educated workforce

Agriculture in South

Problems - Economy tied to cotton production

George Carver - Promoted diversification

Scientists from Tuskegee Institute

Farmer's Southern Alliance - white only

Colored Farmers Alliance blacks farmers

Purpose - Promote political reforms to solve ~~partner~~ economic problems.

Segregation

After north withdrew protection (1877) of blacks

let S. solve social + economic problems



△ PLESSY v. FERGUSON

"Separate but equal" constitutional
legalized segregation

Jim - Crow Laws (segregation laws)

- Required segregation any public place
- Separate schools

, cannot vote

△ Disfranchisement devices

- Literacy tests

- Poll taxes (fee to vote)

- Political Party Primaries - whites only

- grandfather clause - if grandfather voted in 1860 then, can vote

Discrimination

Blacks could not serve on juries or testify against whites

- Harsher Penalties - Not benefits of lawyers - Kept out of some jobs

International Migration Society - led by Bishop Henry Turner

black - Helped black moved to Kansas or Oklahoma (less oppression)

Ida Wells - campaign against lynching and Jim Crow laws.

Broker T. Washington - Teach black skills and economic self help

(7)

Citizenship—Full citizenship granted to all Indians in 1924

Carlisle Indian School

School funded by government to civilize the native people

Problems with Dawes Act

Tried to make rugged individualists out of Indians. Legislature ignored inherent reliance of traditional Indian culture.

Indian Reorganization Act 1934

Partially reversed the individualistic approach and tried to restore tribal basis of Indian land

Mining From Dishpan to Ore Breaker

What 2 things gave a boon to the mining frontier?

The conquest of the Indians and coming of the railroad.

Who/What area were the fifty-niners? importance of Comstock Lode

"Pike's Peakers" rushed west to rip the ramparts of Rockies / Comstock Lode uncovered gold and silver

mined. Worth < 340 million.

Vigilante Justice / ghost towns

Lynch law and hellen vigilante justice preserved a crude semblance of order in the towns / ghost towns - wen no

The mining frontier played a vital role in subduing the continent:

attracted - population and wealth

women / vote found opportunity - could vote in Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and Idaho

finance - gold helped finance Civil War

silver issue injected silver issue into American politics.

added to American folklore and literature

gold, diggers camped

VII - Nevada

Beef Bonanzas and the Long Drive

Type of cow / where / What changed with marketing?

Long-horned cattle / Texas / killed primarily for hides - cattle could be shipped to stockyards
What was the "long drive"? / Cow towns?

A spectacular feeder of new slaughterhouses. Cowboys drove herds to a railroad terminals - "cow towns"

What made the Long Drive profitable? What time period?

Lush grass made the Long Drive profitable 1866 - 1888

Role of the railroads / Cattle Trails (notes)

Dodge city
Abilene

bore cattle from open range to kitchen and brought out the homesteader and sheepherder

What unmade the long drive? (3)

railroad, intruders, winter

myth of the cowboy

The equipment of the cowhand and ten-gallon hat. A gun-toting cowpuncher riding in horse.

Farmer's Frontier "Knots of the saddle became part of American folklore."

Homestead Act of 1862 -

Land given away for free not sold for revenue

Purpose of Act / problems

To encourage rapid filling of empty space / 160 acres inadequate rain-scarce Great Plains - Drought - Fraud - Fraud

role of the railroads - Profitable marketing of crops. Major role in developing agricultural West.

sodbusters / describe the Great Plains when breaking the sod w/ plows earth soil was fertile. Great Plains were treeless because

"dry farming"

Technique of frequent shallow cultivation to create a finely pulverized surface soil

soil did not support growth

other adaptations to the western environment

Tough strains of wheat important from Russia. Abandoned corn in favor of sorghum and drought resistant

role of Barb wire / inventor

Joseph F Glidden solved the problem to build fences on treeless prairies to keep intruders out.

Oklahoma - Sooners / April 12, 1889 / boomers

Gair

Federal gov said it's okay to move to Oklahoma / starting April 12 1889 called boomers over 50,000 people entered

The Fading Frontier

Why is 1890 a watershed date?

Superintendent of Census announced that for first time a frontier line was no longer discernible

Notes:

Unsettled areas broken into by isolated bodies of settlement?

Frederick Jackson Turner / Close of the Frontier / "The Significance of the Frontier in American History"

most influential historian of 20th century, best known for / the significance of the frontier in American History

also wrote an essay about closing of frontiers

History 18

suthern

center

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Rise of Industrial America

Gilded Age

Named by Mark Twain

US made a huge advancement, industrial giant.

- Problems - Segregation and Jim Crow laws.

- Few made all the money.

Industrial Revolution - Time when a nation's economy is based on business / industry rather than agriculture.

Growth of American Industries

By 1900 the US became Industrial Power in World

- Many natural resources essential to industrialization.

↳ Easily accessible. Geography helped.

coal, iron ore, copper
lead, timber, oil

- Abundant labor supply - Immigrants - workers

- Advanced transportation network - Railroads

- A lot of money - From investments

- New technologies Increased productivity

* Moving Assembly Line

* Interchangeable parts

- Friendly government policies that protected private property

Subsidized railroads w/ land grants + loans. Protective tariff

Gov does not regulate but still involved. Did not heavily tax corporate profits.

- Talented entrepreneurs emerged.

Business of Railroads

First Big Business - Type of corporation adopted by other industries

Development of nationwide railroad encouraged mass production

+ mass consumption and economic specialization.

Development of time zones to keep railroads more efficient.

- Railroad important to people in the frontier for transportation
Government gave land grants + money (subsidies) to build

Transcontinental railroad

Union Pacific - Irish

Central Pacific - Sacramento to West - Chinese

Promontory point where they met.

May 10 1869

Promontory point Utah. Formed the first transcontinental railroad
Abuse of Railroads / Reform

Pools - secret agreements to lower prices to drive others
out of business aka Rebates

Watash case - Activities of the railroad are illegal.
↙

Interstate Commerce Act - 1886

Purpose - Created ICC (Interstate commerce commission)

| First regulatory agency

Fair prices for all

Failed in beginning b/c of little enforcement.

Industrial Empires

Robber Barons or Captains of Industry?

Controlled industry of the United States

Cornelius Vanderbilt - Created a monopoly in the railroad
industry

Andrew Carnegie - Monopoly in steel was a vertical combination

- combine together all industries from raw materials to final product

- Eliminate middle man. businessman

Sold his Carnegie steel to JP Morgan

Oil Industry

Edwin Drake - First successful oil drilling thing. Did not make

John D. Rockefeller - Standard Oil company -

First trust. Horizontal combination - combine everything
in the like industries, controlled 90% of oil in US by 1880

N

Sugar Industry, Tobacco, Leather

Anti Trust Movements

Sherman Anti-Trust Act 1890

- Made monopolies illegal. Never enforced

US vs E C knight 1865

- SAT Act did not apply to manufacturers

Laissez-Faire Capitalism

Economic Theories

Fernando Trujano

Louis Sullivan - popularized steel-skeleton highrises.

Theodore Dreiser (*Sister Carrie*) - Fictional novel in which the protagonist escapes from rural boredom to Chicago. The cities dazzling department stores awaken her elegant way of life

Dumbbell tenement - named because of the outline of it's floor plan
Dirty, Fithy, little sunlight and ventilation

Padrone system - Immigrants would have a job upon arrival

Boss Tweed - New York's unofficial government which ministered to the immigrants need.

Walter Rauschenbusch - Protestant clergyman who became a part pastor of a German Baptist church in NY.

Social Gospel - Insisted churches tackle social issues of the day. Preaching socialism would be the logical outcome of Christianity.

Jane Addams - One of the first generation of college educated women. Established the Hull House, (most prominent house). Reformer who condemned war and poverty. Won a Nobel peace prize.

Hull House - Established by Jane Addams. The most prominent American settlement house. Offered instruction, counseling and child care services

Lillian Wald - Like Addams, established Henry Street settlement in New

Florence Kelly - Guerrilla warrior in the urban jungle. Led in the Illinois Antisweatshop law.

Nativism - Anti Foreignism - Anti immigrant. Blamed immigrants for problems such as degradation of the government

American Protective Association - urged voting against Roman Catholics for office. Anti Foreign organization created in 1887

Immigration Restriction laws - 1882 - banned paupers, criminals and convicts 1885 - Banned foreign workers under contract

Dwight Lyman Moody - New generation of urban revivalists. Contributed powerfully to adapting the old time religion to city life. Had institute named after him.

Cardinal Gibbons - Urban catholic leader devoted to American unity. Popular with Roman Catholics and Protestants. Assisted the American labor movement

Mary Baker Eddy - Founded the church of Christ. Christian Science

"Normal" schools - Teacher - Training schools. Expanded after civil war

Kindergartens - Adopted from Germans. Gained support.

Chautauqua Movement - successor of the lyceums. Lectures for Adults Launched in 1874 on Lake Chautauqua NY.

Booker T. Washington ^{Ex slave} Champion of black education head the black normal and Industrial school at Tuskegee AL. Tried to solve nation's social problems.

George Washington Carver - Internationally famous agricultural chemist. Helped economy by discovering new uses for the peanut, sweet potatoe and soybeans.

WEB Du Bois - Black leader. First black to earn a Ph.D at Harvard. Demanded complete equality for Blacks and founded the (NAACP)

NAACP - National Association for the Advancement of colored People. Founded by Du Bois.

Morill Act 1862 - Law (passed after S. seceded) that provided a generous grant of the public land for support of education.

Hatch Act 1867 - Provided federal funds for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations + land-grant colleges.

Dr. Charles W Elliot - President of Harvard, popularized the elective system

William James - Most Brilliant Intellectual. Harvard professor that made numerous writings in many fields. Greatest contribution to the history of philosophy (Pragmatism)

Carnegie libraries - Andrew Carnegie donated \$60 million for the construction of public libraries.

Joseph Pulitzer - leader in the techniques of sensationalism gave the name Yellow journalism. Journalist.

Yellow Journalism - use of colored comic supplements featuring the "yellow kid" gave the name

William Randolph Hearst - ruthless competitor for (Pulitzer). Made a powerful chain of newspapers "San Francisco Examiner".

Edwin L Godkin - Launched the most influential journal "Nation"

Henry George - Journalist author "Progress and Poverty"
controversial figure. single-tax ideas horrified

Edward Bellamy - Journalist reformer of remarkable power. Publis
looking backward kid goes backwards from 2000 and sees that
the social and economic problems are gone.

Gen Lewis Wallace - lawyer-soldier-author fought in the Civil
War and published "Beh hur: A Tale of Christ". Sold 2 million copies

Horatio Alger wrote 100+ volumes of juvenile fiction. Virtue, honest
and industry are rewarded by success, wealth and honor
"survival of the purest"

Walt Whitman - Poet who made revisions of "Leaves of grass"
Inspired by the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln

Emily Dickenson - lyric poet. Her poems discovered after death

Kate Chopin - Daring author who wrote about adultery, suicide
and woman's ambitions in "The Awakening". Rediscovered later

Mark Twain - "The celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County"
"The Innocents Abroad". Wrote bilded age. Wrote american
masterpieces. Journalist, humorist, satirist, foe of social injustice

Bret Harte - Made goldrush stories "The Luck of Roaring camp"
"The Outcasts of Poker Flat".

William Dean Howells - Editor in chief of Atlantic Monthly.
honorary degrees from Oxford. controversial social themes "A modern
instance. Reformers and strikers "A hazard of New Fortunes".

Stephen Crane - "The red Badge of courage" bloody young Civil war recruit under fire

Henry James - Turned from law to literature "Daisy Miller"
"The portrait of a lady" "The Bostonians" about rising feminist movement. Theme the confrontation of innocent Americans with subtle Europeans. Woman-central characters.

Jack London "The call of the wild" - nature writer
Fascistic revolution

Frank Norris - "The Octopus" - earthly saga of stranglehold of railroad and corrupt politicians on California. "The Pit" - sequel.

Victoria Woodhull - Publicly proclaimed her belief in Free love 1871
published Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly, charged a preacher w/ affair

Anthony Comstock - Made a lifelong war on the "immoral" Comstock Law - self-appointed defender of sexual purity. Prod to have driven 15 people to suicide

Charlotte Perkins Gilman - Major feminist prophet. Published "Women and Economics" - classic feminist literature. Tried to get woman involved in productive involvement in the economy.

National Womans suffrage Association - Founded by Elizabeth Stanton and Susan B. Anthony

Carrie Chapman Catt - Most effective leader for woman's suffrage desirability of giving woman the vote if they were to continue to discharge their traditional duties. Linked ballot to traditional role

Journalist and teacher.
Ida Wells - Inspired black woman to launch an anti-lynching crusade. Helped launch the Black woman's club Movement → NWSA NAACP

National Association of Colored women - Black woman's club established by Wells transformed into NACW

Women's Christian Temperance Association - against alcohol 1873
white ribbon representing symbol of purity

Frances E Willard - champion of planned parenthood leading spirit

Carrie Nation - 1st husband died of alcoholism brought disrepute to the prohibition movement because of her violence

Anti-Saloon League 1893 - sang songs against alcohol for statewide prohibition. Got the 18th amendment (national prohibition) to pass

Clara Barton - Launched the American Red Cross 1881
"angel" of civil war battlefields

James Whistler - Famous painter living abroad. Failed chem and made a portrait of his mother.

John Singer Sargent - His flattering but superficial likenesses of British nobility were highly prized.

George Inness - Self-taught. America's leading landscapists

Thomas Eakins - realistic paintings.

Winslow Homer - Revealed rugged realism and boldness of conception. Portrayed the ocean

Augustus Saint-Gaudens - Most gifted American sculptor, Robert Gould Shaw memorial.

Henry H. Richardson - Famous American architect. Popularized the Richardsonian ornamental style. Famous work = Marshall Field Building in Chicago

Columbian Exposition - Honored 400th anniversary of Columbus. Raised American artistic standards and promote city planning

Music - Jokes and acrobats, popular in 1880-1890's.

Phineas T. Barnum / James A. Bailey - Staged "the greatest show on earth"

Buffalo Bill Cody - Head of the "Wild West", knightly, goateed and free drinking

Sports - Baseball, Football, boxer, Basketball

Gentleman Jim Corbett - A scientific boxer. Wrestled for the World Championship

James Naismith - Inventor of basketball - to play during winter

- the benefit of society.
- Carnegie distributed over \$350 million
- Technology and Innovations**
- Vital to industrial progress were the inventions that led to greater productivity in the workplace and a larger variety of mass-produced goods in the home.

41 [] Alexander Graham Bell - Telephone

42 [] The Airplane - Wright

43 [] Model T Automobile

44 [] "Model T" Prices & Sales

45 [] Thomas Alva Edison - Inventor of the Time

46 [] "Wizard of Menlo Park" - Invention Factory

47 [] The Phonograph (1877)

48 [] The Light Bulb - Electrical Plant - DC

49 [] The Motion Picture Camera

50 [] The Ediphone or Dictaphone 1st

51 [] Alternate Current 7 George Westinghouse. Invented transformer to produce AC.

52 [] Airbreak for railroads too.

53 [] Marketing Consumer Goods

54 [] Businesses to find new ways of selling their merchandise to a large public.

55 [] Department stores: R.H. Macy in New York and Marshall Field in Chicago.

56 [] Chain-stores: Frank Woolworth's Five and Ten Cent -Low Glass

57 [] Mail-order Catalogue: Sears, Roebuck and Montgomery Ward

58 [] Packaged Food: Kellogg and Post

59 [] Advertising and new marketing techniques

60 [] Immigration

61 [] Top 1% of Households 10% controlled 90% of wealth

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- Crowded into ethnic neighborhoods
- "Birds of passage" - came to work. No intention to stay permanently.

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Practice Paragraph

- Use your own paper
- Skip a line

104 Write ONE paragraph based on the following essay question:

- Analyze to what extent THREE of the following promoted the industrial development of the United States from 1865 to 1900.
 - Natural resources
 - Capital and technology
 - Labor
 - Business management
 - Government policy
- Absent-Wed/ Thurs
- Compare and Contrast the goals, methods, and achievements of the National Labor Union, the Knights of Labor, and the American Federation of Labor.

- Required railroad rates to be "reasonable and just"
- 1st Regulatory Agency
- Problems with Enforcement

Captains of Industry

or

Robber Barons?

- 22 **Captains of Industry**
 23 **The "Bosses" of the Senate**
 24 **"The Protectors of Our Industries"**
 25 **Cornelius Vanderbilt**
 26 **Cornelius ["Commodore"] Vanderbilt**
 27 **Andrew Carnegie**
 28 **New Financial Businessman**

The Broker:

- * J. Pierpont Morgan

- 29 **Edwin Drake—Titusville, Penn.**

- 30 **John D. Rockefeller**

- 31 **Standard Oil Co.**

- 32 **Adam Smith**

- Wealth of Nations-1776

- Laissez-Faire Economics

- Business should not be Regulated

- Used by American Business to justify their business methods (pools /trusts / monopolies)

Social Darwinism - Survival of the Fittest

- 33 **Herbert Spencer**

- 34

- British economist.

- ↳ Advocate of *laissez-faire*.

- ↳ Adapted Darwin's ideas from the "Origin of Species" to humans.

- ↳ Notion of "Survival of the Fittest."

- 35 **Social Darwinism in America**

- 36 **William Graham Sumner**

- ↳ Individuals must have absolute freedom to struggle, succeed or fail.

↳ Therefore, state intervention to reward society and the economy is futile!

- 37 **The Gospel of Wealth:
Religion in the Era of Industrialization**
 38 **Russell H. Conwell's *The Gospel of Wealth***

- Wealth no longer looked upon as bad.

- Viewed as a sign of God's approval.

- Christian duty to accumulate wealth.

- Should help the poor.

- Acres of Diamonds Sermon - *winners of rich supported*

- 39 **"Wealth" - Work "Wealth"**
 40 **Andrew Carnegie**

- The Anglo-Saxon race is superior.
- Inequality is inevitable and good.
- Wealthy had a God-given responsibility to carry out projects of civic philanthropy for

Twenties: Ch 32 + 33

Red Scare - People afraid communists would overtake US
started the Palmer Raids

Disillusioned by War many americans went on strike to
makeup what they had lost. Blamed on communists

A. Mitchell Palmer - Attorney general of US. Directed
the Palmer Raids - mass arrest of anarchists, socialist + labor agitators

Al Capone - Most recognized gangster. Active during
prohibition era

Henry Ford - Promoter of pacifism. Published "The International Jew"

Margaret Sanger - Advocated use of birth control

Marcus Garvey - Formed the United Negro Improvement
Association (UNIA). Supported nationalism + racial pride

Andrew Mellon - Secretary of Treasury during Harding.
cut taxes on corporate profit + inheritance. Trickle down
theory.

Charles Lindberg - Promoted development of commercial
aviation.

Klu Klux Klan - started as anti-black / immigrant hate
group. Terrorized anyone considered un-American

Immigration Quotas - Intolerant of immigrants. Quotas limited
immigration to $\frac{2\%}{3\%}$ people Foreign born

Immigration Act 1924 - Lim. immigration to 2% of foreign born of 1890

Prohibition - called the "Nobel experiment". Difficult to enforce b/c became fashionable to drink. Had loopholes
18th Amendment - Prohibits manufacturing, sale + transportation of alcohol
Volstead Act - Treasury department enforces prohibition.

Scopes Trial - started when Scopes taught the theory of evolution. Clarence Darrow defended, W J Bryan attacked. Scopes found guilty. Shows intolerance for change.

Business prosperity - due to domestic policy + Laissez-Faire economics

First talkie / radio station - "The Jazz Singer"

Automobile / radio / movies - Brought the nation together

1920 Census - Conducted by the Census Bureau in 1920

Welfare capitalism - industries give benefits to workers

Fundamentalism - conservatives - only listen to Bible

Harlem Renaissance - Rebirth of African culture - poets + musicians

Jazz music - Duke Ellington and Bessie Smith

Fitzgerald - "The Great Gatsby"

Hughes - most famous poet. wrote about discrimination of war

First commercial radio station - KDKA

Flappers - Nickname for women - most changed group

International Disarmament - Conference called by Harding

Kellog-Briand Pact - Outlawed aggression and war - no enforcement

Fordney-McCumber Tariff - US raises tariff → Europe too → depression

Scandals during Harding admin - Veteran Bureau Scandals, Teapot dome, Harry Daugherty.

Teapot Dome - Albert Fall accepted bribes to lease gov lands

Winners of Elections - 1920 - Harding (Republican) 1924 - Coolidge (Republican)
1928 - Hoover (Republican)

Coolidge - Vermont Puritan. Opposite of Harding said
"business of America is business"

War Debts and Reparations - Dawes Plan. US loans Germany →
Germany pays allies → Allies pay US ↗

Farmer problems - Did not cut back production after war

Problems for Al Smith - Was son of Irish immigrants, Anti-Prohibition,
Roman Catholic

Washington Naval Conference - Belgium, China, France, GB, Italy
Japan, Netherlands, Portugal and US attended

Five Powers Treaty - Established the ratio of Battleships

Nine Power Pact - Respect open door policy

Demobilization - return to normalcy after war.

Ohio Gang - Group appointed by Harding that took advantage
of situation and caused scandals.

Laissez - Faire economics - state does not intervene. can help out though

Tariffs - Taxes on imported goods

Nativism - Anti - Immigrant

Armistice - cease fire. Signed Nov 11 1918

Germany thought peace terms would be based on **Fourteen Points**

- FP → Purpose of US Fighting this war. "peace w/o victory"
↳ caused hope among ppl. did not work

14 Points

- ① Open covenants - remove secret treaties
- ② Freedom of the seas
- ③ Removal of International trade barriers
- ④ Reduction of armaments
- ⑤ Adjustments of colonial claims
- ⑥ People decide - popular sovereignty
- ⑦ Establishment of League of Nations - Organization to avoid war

Treaty of Versailles - Paris in 1919

Made by ↘

Big Four

People who created peace terms

Great Britain - David Lloyd George - Prime minister

- Restore England's naval superiority
- Punish Germany for War

France - Georges Clemenceau - President / Premier

- Get back Alsace and Lorraine
- Punish Germany for War

Italy - Vittorio Orlando - President / Premier

- Get his promised territory

USA - Woodrow Wilson - President

- Create a just peace based on 14 points
- Have a league of nations

Mistakes - Germany was not there. → Adolf Hitler

Russia not invited

Wilson only took democrats - Republicans control senate

Wilson compromised to get League of Nations

Treaty of Versailles

- ① Territorial changes - Finland Latvia Poland Austria Hungry Estonia Lithuania Czechoslovakia Yugoslavia
- ② Return of Alsace and Lorraine to France
- ③ Colonial system - Germany had to give up all territory under Mandate systems - allies govern that territory until ready to independence.
- ④ Germany could not have navy. Only volunteer army.
 - No military industries
- ⑤ War guilt - Germany - complete responsibilities for war Reparation - Pay allies money. 30 Billion
- ⑥ Occupation of Rhineland.
- ⑦ League of Nations

Germany was forced to sign.

Battle for Ratification

Republicans in Senate not happy

Henry Cabot Lodge - Republican

Article X - called on each member nation to stand ready to protect other nations / sent troops

Irreconcilables - Republicans who did not support Treaty.

Reservationists - would support League of Nations but remove Article X

Wilson's Stand - Not willing to compromise w/ Republicans

Western Tour - so senate would approve treaty

- Suffered a breakdown and stroke

Rejection of Treaty of Versailles

- Rejected by Senate Twice

- Did not sign or join League of Nations

Post War Problems

Demobilization

- Had prepared for war production → go back
- Soldiers come back → No jobs
- Farmers back in cycle
- Factories shutdown
- Inflation

Red Scare

Afraid communists would overtake US

Palmer Raids - Mass arrest of anarchist, socialist and labor agitators

1 - Use espionage and Sedition Act

Attorney general. Michael Palmer

J Edgar Hoover - leader to investigate "criminals".

Labor Conflict

Labor Organization go on strike to make up what they lost.

Blame labor strikes on communists ~~neutral~~

Role of Gov - support owners - People supported too.

Race riots

Blacks were fired first

St Louis and Chicago.

Election of 1920 - Sign treaty + join League of Nations?

Warren G Harding - Return to normalcy

↳ Republican - Against sign it

James Cox ~ Join and sign

↳ Democrat

Eugen U Debs - Socialist - in jail.

- First time woman could vote

- Solid south

Republicans control presidency and congress 10 years

- Back to business doctrine of Laissez Faire economics

govt won't interfere or regulate
govt can help business

Harding's Presidency

Abilities - Did not have normal presidential Abilities
Good choices appointed

Charles Evans Hughes - Secretary of State

Herbert Hoover - Secretary of Commerce

Andrew Mellon - Secretary of Treasury

- Cut taxes on corporate profits + inheritance

- Trickle down theory - cut tax at high and it would trickle down to low.

William Howard Taft - Chief Justice of Supreme Court

Pardoned Eugene V. Debs

Domestic Policy

Lowered the income tax rate

Fordney-McCumber Tariff - Raised tariff rates

↳ Depression cuz europe raises too

Bureau of Budget - Places all government expenditures under 1 budget rather than individual department

Bad Choices - Ohio Gang

Ohio Gang

- Group appointed by Harding that took advantage of situation and caused scandals.

Veteran Bureau Scandals (1923)

Charles Forbes - Director

- Stole \$250 million. Tried and put jail 2 years.

Teapot Dome Scandal

Albert Fall - Sec't of Interior

- Accepted bribes to lease gov't lands to private oil companies of the naval oil reserves at Teapot Dome Wyoming

- 1st cabinet member to be sent to prison

Harry Daugherty - Attorney General

- Accepted bribes not to prosecute certain criminal suspects

Death of Harding - August 1923

Role in scandals - Not involved or blamed

Vice President - Calvin Coolidge becomes President

Calvin Coolidge

Vermont Puritan. Opposite of Harding

Continue the Laissez-Faire

"business of America is business"

Election of 1924

Calvin Coolidge - Republicans - won

John W. Davis - Democrats - Blamed Coolidge for Scandals

Robert LaFayette - Progressive

-Solid South

Vetoes and Inaction

Budget - Slashed federal government to the bone

-Lowered Bonuses for WWI vets

Vetoed McNary-Haugen Bill

-Could help farmers with falling crop prices

Election of 1928

Herbert Hoover - Republican ^{won}

-Promised to continue Coolidge prosperity and
poverty will end all together

Alfred Smith - Democrat ^{, extreme nativism}

Reasons for loss - ① He was the son of Irish immigrants

② Anti-Prohibition

③ Was Roman Catholic

-Solid South still seen

-Hoover Won

Mixed Economic Development

1921 - Post war recession

1922-1928 - Business prosperity

- * 4% unemployment

- * Highest standard of living

Causes of Business Prosperity

- ① Increased productivity through assembly lines
- ② Use of oil and electricity over coal
- ③ Gov policy of Laissez-Faire.

Second Industrial Revolution

- US beg became a consumer economy

Automobile Industry

Most important Industry

Stimulated effects

- Helped other industries

Other Aspects

- People moved to the suburbs, supermarkets, more time

Other industries like railroad and coal declined

Radio Broadcasting

First public broadcast KDKA, brought ppl together

Theater / First talkie - "The Jazz singer" first movie

Economic Weakness

Traditional industries - coal and railroads began to decline
Farmers - Did not benefit from economic prosperity 1920.
- back into overproduction cycle. - Long drought

Organized labor - suffered b/c more jobs than people, No need
Minorities - Did not benefit - still discriminated

Fundamentalism ↗

- Only listens to Bible; conservatives
- Modernists - accepted changes in society
 - Accepted woman / theory of evolution

The Scopes Trial - evolution

John T. Scopes - Biology teacher who taught theory of evolution = crime

Clarence Darrow - Lawyer for John T. Scopes

William Jennings Bryan - Prosecutor, Fundamentalist

Aftermath - John T. Scopes Found guilty dies after
Shows intolerance for change.

Prohibition "Noble Experiment"

18th Amendment - Prohibits the manufacturing, sale + transportation of alcohol

↳ People approved during war b/c they thought it would go away.

Volstead Act - Enforce the 18th Amendment.

- Treasury department enforces prohibition.

Defying the law - became popular / fashionable

→ More alcohol deaths during prohibition.

Holes.

- Churches could buy, medicinal liquor, gang prominence.

21st Amendment - Repealed prohibition

Nativism - anti-immigrant

- America very intolerant of immigrants

↳ Quota Act ¹⁹²¹ limited immigration to 3% of Foreign born popl.

↳ 2nd Quota Act ¹⁹²⁴ - 2% of 1890 census.

Sacco and Vanzetti - Court case

↳ Italian immigrants convicted and executed for murder

Evidence - immigrants, anarchist, draft dodger, they had a gun

- Shows extreme nativism and intolerance

↳ Not enough evidence for immigrants.

Ku Klux Klan

Reason for resurgence - Now strong throughout USA
Major Targets = blacks, catholics, Jews, foreigners, communists

Terrorized anyone considered un-American.
KKK dominating Texas, Indiana, Colorado
- Strong in 20's and 30's
Rapid decline after war w/ Germany

Foreign Policy

Isolation - did not want to get involved in foreign affairs

Washington Conference - Isolation

Belgium, China, France, GB, Italy, Japan, Netherlands
Portugal and US attended.

Five Power Treaty - Established the ratio of battle ships.

US(5), GB(5), Japan(3), France(1), Italy(1),
US and GB agreed to not fortify far east territories.
- satisfied Japan

Four Power Treaty

US, France, GB, Japan agree to respect each other's territory in the pacific.

Nine-Power Treaty - Respect the open door policy

Kellogg-Briand Pact

- Outlawed aggression and war
- ♦ No means of actual enforcement and gave Americans a false sense of security.

War debts and Reparations

Dawes Plan - US loans Germany → Germany Pays Allies

Contributed to Great Depression.

← Allies pay US ← ↗

A New Culture

More ppl in urban than rural.

The Jazz Age -

Popular Heroes - Sport/movre stars instead of War

Jack Dempsey, Gertrude Ederle, Jim Thorpe,

Bobby Jones, Babe Ruth, Charles Lindberg

1st to fly solo across atlantic

"Spirit of St Louis"

Family and Education

Woman - "flappers" - Most changed group.

- Makeup, shorter dress.

Revolutions in morals Sigmund Freud - free sex OK

Margaret Sanger - advocated use of birth control.

Divorce rate went up

Education improved :)

Revivalist on the radio

Billy Sunday - Empaized problems of drinking, gambling,

Aimee Semple McPherson - jazz music is bad and dancing.

Literature of Alienation

Dissillusionment of War, Materialism, Lost generation



Harlem Renaissance

Rebirth of African Culture

Poets and musicians

Langston Hughes - most famous - wrote about discrimination of War

Paul Robeson - black actor

Duke Ellington and Bessie Smith - Jazz Musicians

Marcus Garvey - formed the

{ United Negro Improvement Association | (UNIA) }

Supported nationalism, racial pride, and back to Africa

Legacy of 1920's

- Economic prosperity
- New Consumer products
- Isolationism
- Intolerance of immigrants

MARIO MUJARO

Chapter 37--The Great Depression and the New Deal (1929-1939)

Wall Street Crash Buying on credit

"boom" /Sept. 1929 - Stock market hit all time high. People doubling money.

Black Thursday--Oct. 24, 1929 stock market almost crashed

group of bankers - panic selling of stock - price drop

- bought millions dollars in stock to stabilize prices.

Black Tuesday--Oct. 29, 1929

Stock market crashed. Everyone trying to sell stock but no buyers

Causes of the Crash/Depression

uneven distribution of income

- Rich got richer while poor got poorer.

Stock market speculation-risk

"playing on the market"

- buy stock market - middle class use life savings to buy stock

"buying on the margin"

- borrow most of cost of stock - illegal today

Bank failures - no protection against

- No regulation of banks - laissez-faire. People take all money out.

excessive use of credit

Stop trusting bank.

- everyone bought on credit

overproduction of consumer goods

companies did not cut back in production. Products didn't sell.

weak farm economy - farmers did not benefit in 1920's

- Farmers kept overproducing

government policies

High tariffs

global economic problems

depression started in Europe.

Effects

Affected everyone in United States. Many did not trust banks

End of Republican dominance Many never felt secure again.

High unemployment 25% Birth, marriage rate went down.

Hoover's Policies

urged businesses to voluntarily not to cut wages.

- government should not interfere

view -- "no direct relief" / public relief

role of state and private charities

Responding to a Worldwide Depression

Hawley-Smoot Tariff

Highest Tariff rate ever imposed - 49% → other nations raised too debt moratorium

Suspended the payment of wartime loans

Domestic Programs (Hoover)

Federal Farm Board - Inadequate to handle - too late

Help farmers stabilize prices by temporarily holding surplus grain

Reconstruction Finance Corporation

A measure for propping up flailing railroad, banks and other institutions.

Despair and Protest Benefits would trickle down.

unrest on the farms

Farmers resisted violence in their local areas

Bonus March group of
WW I Vets

Began a march in Washington DC to demand immediate payment
Douglas MacArthur for bonuses in

Ordered by Hoover to get rid of them ↑

Election of 1932

Herbert Hoover Rep

- shows the people that Hoover was heartless

"Chicken in every pot" also "democratic policies will deepen depression"

Franklin D. Roosevelt Dem

New Deal - not specific about it
"Happy Days are Here again"

result - Franklin D. Roosevelt wins

Hoover as lame-duck used to hold office not anymore. Not re-elected.
FDR

Since situation is crap people would accept any change. Socialistic
20th Amendment

Moved opening day of congress to Jan 3rd. Moved inauguration to Jan 20th.
FDR's New Deal

Background

Wealthy Handicapped - Had it. Cousin was Theodore

New Deal Philosophy FDR's program to get US out of depression.

3R's Eased the symptoms of depression,
relief for ppl out of work

recovery for business, farmers and economy as a whole

reform of American economic institutions

Deficit Spending

Spending more than you receive in tax receipts.
pump priming

Put more money into the system to make it flow.

Brain Trust

Expert Men that advised FDR about new deals,

appointments to administrative positions

Frances Perkins - Sec't of Labor - expert in labor department

Mary McLeod Bethune - 1st black woman to head Federal Agency

Inaugural Address

Get out of great depression.

"The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

First Hundred Days - over 35 new deal programs were passed and started

result/ alphabet agencies known by initials

presidential action

Bank holiday - closed all of the banks. Only banks w/ gov approval will reopen

Restore people's faith. Gov trying to help.

Fireside chats - Most useful - messages by FDR on radio to explain what gov was doing.
repeal of Prohibition - campaign promised

21st Amendment

Repeal Prohibition

Financial recovery Programs

Emergency Banking Relief Act - authorized the gov't to examine the finances of banks closed during
the bank holiday and reopen those judged to be sound - Not like Bank Holiday

Not here today.

Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) prevented homelessness
provided refinancing of small homes to prevent foreclosures - Not too helpful

Farm Credit Administration (FCA) Not here today ↑

provided low interest farm loans to prevent foreclosures on property of farmers

Securities and Exchange Commission Reform
regulate the stock market - buying on margin illegal.
would prevent future depressions

Programs for relief of the unemployed

Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) Relief

grants of federal money to states that were operating soup kitchens, relief for jobless and homeless / Director--Harry Hopkins - Not here today

Public Works Administration (PWA) - helps construction industry - Recovery

Director--Harold Ickes / allotted money to state and local governments for building roads, bridges, dams and other public works / result--source of thousands of jobs - Not here today

Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) saves environment. Reduces job competition

employed young single men (18-25) on projects on federal lands and paid their families small monthly sums (most successfull program) - Not here today Relief

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) Reform/ Recovery

a huge experiment in regional development / built dams, operated electrical plants, control flooding and erosion / sold electricity / gov't owned utility / education programs

Industrial recovery Program National Industrial Recovery Act Still here today

National Recovery Administration (NRA) Recovery - Created NRA

established business codes, fair wages and hours CNIRAA

symbol- Blue Eagle Helped everyone.

(display the Eagle--support New Deal and urged people to buy products with BE)

Schechter v. U.S.--declared the NRA unconstitutional

Farm Production aka "Sick chicken case"

Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) Recovery stops overproduction

encouraged farmers to reduce production by offering to pay government subsidies for every acre not used declare many FDR's program unconstitutional Wasteful

Supreme Court Decision -declared the AAA unconstitutional (Baker vs. United States)

2nd AAA--1936--reworded with same ideas because of Laissez-Faire philosophy

Second New Deal - Voluntary - not to do with livestock. & Not here today

Works Progress Administration (WPA)

construction of new bridges, roads, airports and public buildings / unemployed artists, writers and actors were paid to paint murals, write and perform plays

National Youth Administration (NYA) Relief

provided part-time jobs to help young people stay in high school Not here today

Reforms

National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act) Reform

guaranteed the right to join a union / collective bargaining

National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) --ensure workers' rights were protected if you do not have a union by an industry

Rural Electrification Administration (REA) --supply power to rural areas

Social Security Act most controversial

federal insurance program based upon the was not intended to be sole support.
automatic collection of taxes from paychecks only supplemental

retired persons over 65

unemployment compensation

disabled

dependent children

Election of 1936

FDR--democrat

Alf Landon--republican - gov of Kansas

results--FDR winner /people supported the New Deal

Attacked new deal

Critics of the New Deal (Textbook) did not agree with modernization of country

Father Charles Coughlin -Called For issuing inflated currency and nationalizing banks

Dr. Francis E. Townsend -Secure income for senior citizens Helpful

Anti Seminist and Fascist

Huey Long -Biggest and most dangerous basis for social security system extreme nat.

Supreme Court Proposal "share our wealth"- minimum income of \$500 by taxing wealth.

problem--Supreme Court was declaring many New Deal programs Unconstitutional

"court-packing" plan--proposed that the president be authorized to appoint to the Supreme Court an additional justice for each current justice over 70. → 6 more justices

Reaction -Defeated → Supreme Court stopped declaring FDR deals unconstitutional.

Formation of Committee of Industrial Workers (CIO)

John L. Lewis - Founder

Alvah to AF of L. Union membership to all workers in industry, regardless of sex, race, skill.

Fair Labor Standards Act Minimum wage 40 cents hour

minimum /maximum hour 40 hour

child labor restriction on
those under under 16

Recession--1937

Causes -Social Security Tax

-Curtailed expenditures for relief and public works.

Life During the Depression

Women Hardest hit, could not get jobs as much as men. Added stress when had to provide food + clothng derogatory name

Dust Bowl Farmers

Great Plains. Land could not be farmed Okies -dust bowl farmers that moved to California for job

Minorities

Hardest hit. Last to be hired.

Many New Deal Programs did not focus on minorities.

Nando Irujano

Quiz Monday

apter 35--Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Shadow of War (1933-1941)

FDR's Foreign Policies, 1933-1938

Good Neighbor Policy

All Western Hemisphere together, non-intervention and cooperation.

Pan-American Conferences - US pledged to never intervene in Latin America.

Repudiated TA's "big stick" policy

Cuba

1934 - Nullified Platt Amendment retaining rights to Guantanamo Bay.

Economic Diplomacy

London Economic Conference (1933) - Hoover agreed US would participate to end World wi

FDR does not go - thought it would hurt New Deal programs
recognition of Soviet Union

↳ Conference ended w/o reaching any agreement.

Economic diplomacy + might help against Japan.

↳ Shows US isolationism. didn't really do anything

Rise of Military Dictatorships

Italy--Mussolini established a totalitarian regime in Italy. Fascist

Germany--Adolf Hitler 1932 - National Socialist German worker's Party (Nazis) ↗ to gain power

Japan--Tojo - wants Japan to be dominant in Asia. - Use treaty of Versailles + anti-communism

Wants war.

American Isolationists

Nye Committee Investigated + states that WWI was useless - US only entered to make money.

↓ made US more isolationist • Not true, but believed it for bankers and munitionists

Neutrality Acts

1935 / 1936 / 1937

if (war == true) { US cannot sell arms to belligerent nations; own

- Prohibited loans and credits to ↗

- Banned Americans to travel on vessels of nations at war

- Non-military goods → "cash and carry"

Spanish Civil War - Franco rebels against Spanish Republic. US, GB, France did not help.

- Hitler and Mussolini supported Franco's fascist ideas.

America First Committee

- Mobilize American public against joining the war. Main Speaker - Charles Lindbergh

Prelude to War (textbook)

dictators

appeasement - giving into Hitler to avoid war

Ethiopia - taken over by Italy

Rhineland GB and France were supposed to occupy. Germany comes in.

China (Panay Incident) 1937 - US gunboat Panay was bombed - did not want war.

Austria - Hitler takes Austria - was in a depression

Hitler, Mussolini

Sudetenland / Munich Conference / rest of Czechoslovakia

Conference: Chamberlain, Daladier

Germany wants - does not. → Munich

↳ Appeasement - gave Hitler

Sudetenland. Hitler agreed not to take

U.S. Response

Quarantine Speech (1937)

We must isolate the aggressor

get involved in war.

public reaction

Overwhelmingly negative - FDR dropped the issue but increased military budget for security purpose preparedness

Public agrees.

increased military budget

Outbreak of War (textbook)

invasion of Poland - Sep 1st 1939. WWII Sep 3rd 1939

blitzkrieg technique.

Fall of France

Battle of Great Britain

soft

Changing U.S. Policy

"Cash and carry" - 1939

Danger zone - US cannot enter.

US can now sell weapons to European democracy, still cash + carry.

Selective Service - 1940

Provided registration of all American men 21-35 for military training. Peacetime draft destroyers for bases deal

US gave 6B 50 destroyers for giving US right to build military bases.

Election of 1940

Wendell Willkie - FDR was breaking US tradition.

FDR - Won 3rd Term - wants to get involved

Arsenal of Democracy -- Dec. 1940

Will provide any means but not enter war. Public supports

Four Freedoms -- Jan. 1941

FDR will support nations who have freedom of..

... speech / religion / want / fear

Lend-Lease Act -- March 1941

Indeed cash and carry. Could give any arms to GB on credit. Public supports

Atlantic Charter -- Aug. 1941

FDR / Churchill - secret meeting

Peace objectives when the war ends.

peace objectives - Self determination for all ppl - Free trade → Like 14 points
- No territorial expansion

"Shoot on Sight" -- July 1941

US can attack any german ship. Undeclared Naval warfare.

Disputes with Japan

expansion into Dutch East Indies for oil - 1941

US response - Cut off all economic negotiations with Japan.
stationed Pacific Fleet at Hawaii and fortify Philippines.

No negotiations

Pearl Harbor -- Dec. 7, 1941

mistakes

Locating all pacific fleet at one spot.

Ignored radar warning

Telegram warning arrived too late

Japan

- Bombed, then declare war

- did not destroy Harbor

- 4 aircrafts were not at Pearl Carriers

Dec. 8, 1941 -- "A date which will

live in infamy" (FDR) - US declares war against Japan

Chapter 36 -- WW II

Eisenhower

MacArthur

US strategy -- Defeat Germany first. European Theater of Operation. Pacific Theater of Operation

Homefront

Industrial Production

War Production Board

Established to manage war industries

Office of War Mobilization

set production priorities and controlled raw materials

Industrial output / Henry Kaiser

Wages / Prices and Rationing

Office of Price Administration (OPA)

Regulated aspects of civilian lives. rationing

Rationing

commodities like b^emeat, sugar, gasoline, tires

Unions

agreed to not strike while war

Financing the War

Increase Income tax. Selling war bonds.

War's Impact on Society

↑ in factory jobs → millions leave rural areas for industrial jobs in Pacific coast.
African Americans left south for jobs.

Served in the armed forces. Segregation and discrimination

Japanese Americans (Nisei)

Suspected of being spies. Put in camps

Executive order 9066 - Ordered 100,000 Japanese to leave

Korematsu v. US (1944)

Supreme Court said it was constitutional to put Nisei in detention camp

Women served in non-combat jobs. Took jobs vacated by men

Rosie the Riveter - used to encourage women to take defense jobs

Propaganda

Office of War Information - control news about troop movements and battles
Censored. Public Supported

Election of 1944

FDR 4th Term - Popular

Thomas Dewey

Result FDR wins

Fighting Germany

Defense at Sea, attacks by Air 2 objectives

① Overcome German submarines

② Begin bombing raids on German cities

Battle of Atlantic

Control shipping lanes. Developed SONAR against German submarine.

North Africa to Italy

led by ↗

Operation Torch - Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower / Field Marshall Bernard Montgomery

Mediterranean and oil fields in Middle East. Succeeded in taking Africa from German

Battle of Alamein - Gen. Erwin Rommel ↗ favorite general - Hitler's

Defeated ↗

May 1943 ↓

Next: Italy → closer to Germany

From D-Day to victory in Europe First U.S. invasion in Europe

D-Day June 6 1944 - largest invasion by sea land in history.

Liberation of France Paris liberated

German Border

Battle of Bulge Dec 1944 - Last counterattack by Germans

Fernando Irujano

April 30, 1945 - Hitler commits suicide

VE Day May 8 1945 - Victory in Europe. War is over

Discovery of Holocaust - German concentration camps - genocide against the Jews.

Fighting Japan

Japanese controlled / Early 1942

Korea, eastern China, the Philippines, British Burma, Malaya, French Indochina, Dutch East Indies
Most of the Pacific islands west of Midway

Battle of Coral Sea

US aircraft carriers stopped Japanese invasion of Australia

Battle of Midway - turning point in pacific - US offensive now

Decoded Japanese messages and destroyed planes

Island Hopping

Seize strategic islands in Pacific Code Talkers - Indians, communicated b/w US with Navajo language.

Major battles

Guadalcanal 6 months air land and sea battle

Japan could not decode

Battle of Leyte Gulf - Philippines Oct 1944 - Japanese navy destroyed - not effective

↳ Kamikaze Pilots - Used suicide pilots

Saipan - 20,000 Japs suicided rather than being POW.
honor

Iwo Jima - 3 month battle to get island.

Okinawa April - June 1945 - Kamikaze used

Atomic Bombs

Manhattan Project - Suggest Einstein - Oppenheimer directed. Develop atomic bomb. - Secret

Paul Tibbets / Enola Gay / Little Boy dropped bomb on Hiroshima named Enola Gay mom - plane called Little Boy.

Hiroshima Aug 6 atomic bombs dropped.

Nagasaki Aug 9 atomic bombs dropped.

VJ Day Aug 14 1945 - Japan surrenders. Victory in Japan

Wartime Conferences Sep 2nd 1945 → Official end of WWII

Big Three FDR, Stalin - Soviet Union, Churchill - GB

Casablanca - Jan. 1943

First Wartime Conference FDR and Churchill agreed to invade Sicily and demand unconditional surrender from

Teheran - Nov. 1943

All 3. Agreed to liberate France. USSR - invade Germany and join against Japan. Axis pow

Yalta - Feb. 1945 - Controversial

- a. Germany - divided into occupation zones
- b. Free elections in E Europe
- c. Soviets enter the war against Japan - Aug 8th
- d. New world peace organization would be formed.

Potsdam - July 1945

Harry Truman / Josef Stalin / Clement Attlee

1. Issued warning to Japan to surrender unconditionally.
2. Hold warcrime trials for Nazi leaders.

War's Legacy

Punish leaders not people.

800,000 killed / 800,000 wounded / 220 billion dollars

Fernando Luyando

Chapter 37--The Cold War Begins (1945-1952)

Postwar America

major problem / fears

Soldiers need job and houses, Fear the return of the Great Depression

GI Bill of Rights or The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944

Took care of the soldiers, Vet could continue college education @ gov expense - others can keep jobs

Baby boom Time period b/w 1945-1960 - 50 million babies born

@ Low interest government backed loan F

Suburban growth - people move into suburbs - growth of mass produced planned communities. Levittown
rise of sunbelt - southern states from Calif to Florida - ppl move to south

a house

Postwar Politics, democrat

First

farm

busi

Truman's style / inflation and strikes Honest and direct. Major problem - inflation
civil rights / Republican control of Congress - desegregated troops - Blacks could combat

- helps econ

22nd Amendment (1951) - limits presidency, for 2 terms = 10 years

Taft-Hartley Act (1947) - passed over Truman's veto

outlawed closed shop - requires to join union before being hired

permitted states to pass "right to work" laws do not have to join union after being hired.

outlawed secondary strikes - strike supporting other strike

gave the president the power to invoke an 80-day cooling off period - to reconcile

pro-business

Election of 1948

Harry Truman "whistle stop campaign"

Strom Thurmond States' rights party Dixie Crats

Thomas E. Dewey

outcome

Fair Deal

national health insurance

federal aid to education

civil rights legislation

funds for public housing

farm program

minimum wage

expand Social Security

reason for defeat Rep controlled congress, cold war

Origins of the Cold War The economic, pol and social rivalry bt USA and USSR after WWII

Satellite nations - Hungary, Czechoslovakia,

Poland, Romania Bulgaria

buffer zones

Occupation Zones in Germany

iron curtain / Winston Churchill

George Kennan

Truman Doctrine - March 1947 (containment)

Marshall Plan - June 1947 / effects

Berlin Airlift - June 1948-May 1949

Formation of Two Germanys

West Germany - Federal Republic of Germany

East Germany - German Democratic Republic

NATO / first commander

National Security Act

Dep't of Defense

National Security Council

Central Intelligence Agency

Atomic Weapon

Cold War in Asia

Japan / General Douglas MacArthur

The Cold War

Postwar America

Soldiers need jobs and housings. Fear the return of the Great Depression

GI Bill of Rights

- Took care of the soldiers. Vets could continue collage education at government expense.
- Others can keep their jobs
- Low interest gov-backed loan for a house, farm or business
- Helps economy

Baby Boom - Time period b/w 1945-1960 - 50 million babies born

Suburban Growth - People move into suburbs - growth of mass produced planned communities. Levittown = First

Rise of the sunbelt - southern states From Cali to Florida - ppl move South

Postwar Politics

Truman - democrat, honest and direct

- Major problem - strikes and inflation

- PPA had agreed not to strike during war

Civil Rights - desegregated troops - blacks could combat

Republican controlled congress

22nd Amendment - Limited president to 2 terms = 10 years

Taft-Hartley Act - passed over truman's veto - Pro-business

① Outlawed closed shop → requires to join union b4 being hired

② Permitted states to pass "right to work" laws

Do not have to join union after being hired

③ Outlawed secondary strikes - strikes supporting other strikes

④ Gave president the power to invoke an 80-day cooling off per-

-To reconcile

Election of 1948

Harry Truman - Democrat "Whistle Stop Campaign"
- Supported civil rights

Strom Thurmond - State's rights party / Dixie Crats
- Split in ~~Democrat~~ Democrat party - Southerners

Thomas E. Dewey - conservative campaign - thought had already won

Outcome - Truman had won ↑

Fair Deal - Truman's domestic program

Proposals: National Health insurance | Federal aid to education |
civil rights legislation | Funds for public housing |
farm program | minimum wage | expand Social security
Only 2 that passed

Reason for defeat - Republican controlled congress, cold war.

Cold War - The economic, political, and social rivalry b/w USA and USSR after WWII
Communism wanted to spread - US tries to contain - NOT end

Satellite nations - dependent on help from USSR

Hungary | Czechoslovakia | Poland | Romania | Bulgaria

- Provide raw materials, ports and

Used as buffer zones - fighting will take place there

Occupation Zones in Germany - did not want to anger Germany

Occupy Germany to put back in pre-war economic status

- US, USSR, France, Great Britain

- Also divide Berlin into 4

Iron Curtain - Winston Churchill

- line dividing democracies and communists → Contain communism policy

George Keenan - Truman's Foreign policy advisor. Expert in Soviet Union

Truman Doctrine - March 1947 - If any European nation is threatened by communist aggression, US will aid if asked

- Contain Communism

- First test against Greece and Turkey → successful

Europe devastated economically ↘

Marshall Plan - June 1947 - Secretary of state George

Marshall proposed a US aid package to all European nations

- Western Europe accepted while Eastern rejected

- gives more jobs in US → rebuild Europe → Trade

- Economy ↑

1952 - European economy flourishing

Berlin Airlift - June 1948 - May 1949

- Stalin wants allies out of Berlin - tries economically

- Berlin Blockade - blocks by putting troops around Berlin

- Allies flew in supplies into Berlin

May 1949 - Soviets lifted the blockade

Formation of Two Germanys

West Germany - Federal Republic of Germany

East Germany - German Democrat Republic

NATO - Permanent military alliance against communism

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Warsaw Pact - Counter. Military alliance against democracies

→ Dwight D. Eisenhower - First commander

National Security Act -

① Creation of Department of Defense

- Creation of joint

② Creation of National Security Council

- Foreign policy advisors to president.

③ Creation of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

- Spy on communists

Atomic Weapon 1949 - Soviets exploded their 1st atomic bomb.

→ Truman approves building of the Hydrogen Bomb ^{100x stronger than} (H-Bomb)

Cold War in Asia

US will be sole occupier of Japan - Douglas MacArthur - commander

1949 - China - Mao Zedong - Communist

Korean War

N. Korea occupied by USSR.
S. Korea occupied by USA → Division 38th Parallel - both left

June 25, 1950 - N. Korean forces attacked S. Korea.

- S. Korea asks for UN help.

* Biggest blunder of the cold War - Soviet Union did not veto US UN action over N. Korea because they were boycotting the UN over the China issue.

Actions of UN ① North Koreans were the aggressors

1st front of UN ② Asked member nations to help S. Korea

US sends troops to help United Nations survive , us did not declare war

- Douglas MacArthur - commander of UN

"police action" - US did not declare war - UN did

Pusan - Territory that UN controlled in Korea

Inchon - Surprise attack - UN controlled all of S. Korea

Pushes Koreans past 38th parallel to **Yalu River** - near Chinese border

- Chinese enter and push UN back to 38th parallel

Jan 1951 - July 1953 - Stalemate

Truman vs. MacArthur - MacArthur publicly criticizes Truman's

| war policy. MacA wanted to bomb China → lead to nuclear war

↳ Truman Fires MacArthur for insubordination

Peacetalks heard at **Panmunjom**

↳ POW treated better than in communist home

Armistice - line around 38th parallel - communism did not spread to South Korea

Second Red Scare - Afraid of communism Longer than last

Loyalty Review Board - Truman executive orders - background check on govt employees to catch communist spies

McCarran Internal Security Act - Passed over Truman's veto

- Unlawful to advocate the establishment of a totalitarian subversives.

House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)

- Richard Nixon → Committee member
- Find communists in organizations
- Refused to testify = communist

* Not illegal to be a communist

Espionage Cases

Whittaker Chambers / Alger Hiss

communist accused innocent → sent to jail + life destroyed

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

- How did the communist get plans for bomb?

↳ Ethel and Rosenberg accused of releasing plans

↳ Found guilty and executed

Rise of Joseph McCarthy

-Republican senator who used concerns about communist to gain fame and power

Speech - 205 communist in the state department - no proof

McCarthyism - political charges w/o documentation

Tactics → Unsupported accusation | Smear | Public

Army-McCarthy hearings

✓ Accused army of being communists

put on TV - revealed "reckless and cruelty"

The Eisenhower Era

Image of the 50's - good prosperous time

Election of 1952

Adlai Stevenson - Democrat

Dwight Eisenhower - Republican → WINS

Ike "I like Ike" slogan Richard Nixon - VP

Against communists - hunter

Problem: Nixon accused of "slush fund" - Using campaign funds for yourselves

"Checkers Speech" - saved the ticket. Emotional persuasive

Style of Leadership - delegation of authority

Appointed people who would not take advantage

Domestic program - "Modern Republicanism"

- Expand social security
- Raise minimum wage
- * Balance the Budget
- More public housing
- Created department of Health, Education, and Welfare
- Subsidized the Farmers → Legacy of Ike

Highway Act of 1956 - Authorized building of interstate highways using Federal Government - Internal improvement

Effect - Immediately created jobs → prosperity, growth of suburbs

Prosperity - Balanced the budget 2x

- Per-capita disposable income 3x
- Highest standard of living

Election of 1956

Ike and Stevenson - same as 1952 - Ike wins

Eisenhower and Cold War

Foreign policy run by secretary of state John Foster Dulles
thought Truman was too soft on communism

Massive Retaliation - Reliance on Nuclear Weapons

Brinkmanship - Push Soviets to edge but avoid Nuclear War

1953 - US explodes 1st Hydrogen bomb

The Third World Nations - become the new battle grounds

CIA - overthrew elected Iranian government - Shah Pahlavi

Guatemala - CIA overthrows a leftish government

Korean Armistice - Eisenhower ended Korean War

Fall of Indochina

Ho Chi Minh - communist defeats French (Diem Bien Phu) Vietnamese SW

Geneva Conference - Divided country in 17th parallel

- creates N and S Vietnam. also Laos + Cambodia

Governed by Ho Chi Minh future elections to unite

South - Democratic led by Ngo Dinh Diem

↳ US supports to make sure they stay democratic

Domino Theory - If one nation falls to communism in Asia, others will follow.

SEATO - South East Asia Treaty Organization

- Mutual defense Treaty

Members: US / and others - not many SE Asians

Middle East

Problem - The Nile keeps flooding → Egypt (Gamal Nasser) wants to build Aswan dam. - Wants \$\$\$

Nasser seizes Suez Canal - British for money

↳ GB, France and Israel attack and take canal back

US - sides with Egypt to avoid crisis - future war w/ Soviets

↓ Perstige goes up. → Power in ME = US ≠ GB

Eisenhower Doctrine - Pledged economic and military aid to any ME nation threatened by communism.

1st test - Lebanon

Formation of OPEC - Petroleum

Stalin Dies Nikita Khruschev - new president

meets with Eisenhower - aka "Spirit of Geneva"

- Open Skies | Agr No true agreements
"peaceful co-existance"

slow down
arms
in race

1956- Hungarian Revolt against Soviet revolt - soviet send troops
US- did not help Hungarians to avoid confrontation

Sputnik - 1st man-made satellite to orbit earth → by Russians

↳ US shocked and passed the

National defense and education Act

↳ Federal money to improve math and science

Explorer - America's satellite

US creates NASA

Second Berlin Crisis

Khruschev gives allies 6 months to get out of West Berlin
"we will bury capitalism"

U-2 Incident - Spy plane captured in Soviet territory

Pilot- Francis Gary Powers

USSR - demand an apology for spying

US Refuses to apologize

Result- Cancelled the 1960 Paris Peace Conference

Cuba- Fidel Castro took power and Cuba became communist -1959

Eisenhower's legacy

- Balanced the budget
 - Time of prosperity
 - No major crisis (war)
 - Stop spread of communism

in his farewell address, he warned against "military industrial complex."

Test Review--Chapters 37 and 38

post war problems / fears - scared of second depression

actions taken by Truman to forestall economic downturn after WWII - Fair deal-more jobs
accomplishments of the UN in its early years - Greece and Turkey away from communism
baby boom / sunbelt / growth of suburbs - segregated blacks
provisions and purpose of Taft-Hartley weakened labor unions outlawed closed shops
GI Bill of Rights - home for return education for returning Vets

define Cold War / how started / goals-

Berlin Blockade / Airlift--how started , Allied actions, how ended

Truman Doctrine --define /purpose/first test

define containment / George Kennan - wanted to avoid communism from spreading.

iron curtain - line in communism Churchill

Purpose of the Following programs / success / purpose / results

Point Four--(textbook) - Helping Humanitarian way of fighting communism

NATO

Marshall Plan

UN

NSC-68 - Quadruple military fund

purpose of Loyalty Review Board

Election 1948--candidates /parties/ why split of dem./winner

Fair Deal--parts / successful? Not successful overall

reasons behind the US recognition of Israel pitty

Korean War

How started

blunder by the Soviets did not veto UN actions

goals of UN / Truman / police action-UN did not declare

view of MacArthur /firing

how ended / problems in negotiations

establishment of buffer zones/ satellite nations

Rosenbergs /Alger Hiss ~~bomb~~ Tracked down by Nixon - accused

result of Soviet explosion of A-bomb - freaked appeared at H-bomb, soviet's

How each Germany was formed /names Federal Republic of Germany Democratic

Highway Act of 1956—provisions/ importance /effects

launching of Sputnik--American reaction / new programs -NASA

Election of 1952/1956--candidates /parties /winner /Nixon

list Dulles' new look for foreign policy

describe modern republicanism liberal in people, conservative of money

define the following:

massive retaliation rely on nuclear weapons

brinkmanship fight to the end of war

domino theory if one nation falls to communism, others will follow

role of nuclear weapons /air power in Eisenhower's foreign policy

purpose of the Landrum-Griffith Act weaken labor union

How did we get involved in Vietnam? / leaders

charges of critics about American people

list the features of the new life-style of leisure and affluence

U-2 incident--problem/ weather plane/ Paris Conference

National Defense Act

"missile gap" How many missiles do we need

Eisenhower Doctrine Against communism in ME

CIA actions in Iran

results of the 1955 Geneva Convention

Eisenhower's actions in Hungarian revolt

source of prosperity of the 50's and 60's

Joseph McCarthy /McCarthyism—start / problems /end

role of television (politics)

bracero program got rid of illegal immigrants in US

new lifestyle of leisure of the 50's

critics of the new consumerism

Fernando Trujano

Chapter 39--The Stormy Sixties

Election of 1960

Richard Nixon - Republican Candidate - promised to continue Ike's prosperity

John F. Kennedy / Lyndon Johnson - Democratic Candidate

Issues / debates / results / firsts

issues ① Missle gap ② Ikes soft foreign policy ③ religion (JFK was catholic) - first TV debates
First ① Roman catholic pres ② Youngest Result - close margin b/w votes

Inaugural Address - promise to compete with the Russians

major points - p felt man had the power to abolish ① All forms of human poverty ② All forms
- Assure the survival of liberty

"Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country"

- inspired people to volunteer, to con

Style of Leadership

Believed in very active president's role

"Camelot"

nickname for JFK's administration. Young Charisma

New Frontier

Secretary of defense - Robert Mc Namara

Goals / problems JFK's domestic program. Attorney General - Robert F. Kennedy

support of healthcare, civil rights

Foreign Affairs

Peace Corps / 1961

Trade Expansion Act

Alliance for Progress

Organized to promote land reform and economic development in Latin America

Bay of Pigs--April 1961

CIA / invasion - land on the bay of pigs but failed to set off a general uprising

JFK response / result

Berlin Wall--August 1961

Cuban Missile Crisis

Oct. 1962 / U-2 flights

JFK response--naval blockade

Khrushchev's response

Results—short and long term

Flexible response new cold war challenge

Green Berets

Nuclear Test Ban Treaty—1963

Assassination in Dallas--Nov. 22, 1963

Oswald / Ruby / Warren Commission

Lyndon Baines Johnson (LBJ)
Congress

War on Poverty
Office of Economic Opportunity

Job Corps

Head Start

Election of 1964
LBJ / Hubert Hoover
Barry Goldwater
result

Great Society Programs
Medicare

Medicaid

Elementary and Secondary Education Act

abolished quotas for immigration

creation of Dep't of Transportation and Dep't of Housing and Urban Development

increased funding for public housing and crime prevention
regulation of automobile Industry
Ralph Nader
clean air/water laws / Rachel Carson

VISTA

Evaluation of Great Society
"Guns over Butter"

Warren Court-- (1953-1969)
Criminal Justice
Mapp v. Ohio (1961)--ruled that illegally seized evidence cannot be used in court against the accused
Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)
required that state courts provide counsel for poor defendants
Escobedo v. Illinois (1964)
required the police to inform an arrested person of his or her right to remain silent
Miranda v. Arizona (1966)
extended the Escobedo ruling to include the right to a lawyer being present during questioning by the police
Freedom of Expression and Privacy
Yates v. United States (1957)
the 1st amendment protected radical and revolutionary speech, even by Communists, unless it was a "clear and present danger" to the safety of the country
Engel v. Vitale (1962)
ruled that state laws requiring prayers and Bible readings in the public schools violated the 1st Amendment's provision for separation of church and state
Griswold v. Connecticut (1965)
ruled that, in recognition of a citizen's right to privacy, a state could not prohibit the use of contraceptives by adults
Impact of Warren Court

France controlled "Indochina" since the late 19th century
Japan took control during World War II
With U.S. aid, France attempted re-colonization in the postwar period
The French lost control to Ho Chi Minh's *Viet Minh* forces in 1954 at Dien Bien Phu
President Eisenhower declined to intervene on behalf of France.
International Conference at Geneva

Vietnam was divided at 17th parallel

Ho Chi Minh's nationalist forces controlled the North
Ngo Dinh Diem, a French-educated, Roman Catholic claimed control of the South

A date was set for democratic elections to reunify Vietnam
Diem backed out of the elections, leading to military conflict between North and South

U.S. Military Involvement Begins

Repressive dictatorial rule by Diem

Diem's family holds all power
Wealth is hoarded by the elite
Buddhist majority persecuted
Torture, lack of political freedom prevail

The U.S. aided Diem's government
Ike sent financial and military aid 675 U.S. Army advisors sent by 1960.

U.S. Military Involvement Begins

Kennedy elected 1960

Increases military "advisors" to 16,000

1963: JFK supports a Vietnamese military *coup d'état* – Diem and his brother are murdered (Nov. 2)
Kennedy was assassinated just weeks later (Nov. 22)

Johnson Sends Ground Forces

Remembers Truman's "loss" of China → Domino Theory revived

Johnson Sends Ground Forces

Advised to rout the communists by Secretary of Defense, Robert S. McNamara
Tonkin Gulf Incident → 1964 (acc. to Johnson, the attacks were unprovoked)
Tonkin Gulf Resolution "The Blank Check" * - could spend whatever money on Vietnam.

U.S. Troop Deployments in Vietnam

The Ground War 1965-1968

No territorial goals

Body counts on TV every night

(first "living room" war) uncensored

Viet Cong supplies over the Ho Chi Minh Trail - how they survived

The Air War 1965-1968

1965: Sustained bombing of North Vietnam

Operation Rolling Thunder (March 2, 1965)-1966-68: Ongoing bombing of Hanoi nonstop for 3 years! Esp. targets the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Vietcong:

Farmers by day; guerillas at night. Americans doing most of the fighting
Very patient people willing to accept many casualties.

The US grossly underestimated their resolve and their resourcefulness.

The Ground War 1965-1968

General Westmoreland, late 1967 → Most important Viet Holidays

The Tet Offensive, January 1968

N. Vietnamese Army + Viet Cong attack South simultaneously (67,000 attack 100 cities, bases, and the US embassy in Saigon)

Take every major southern city U.S. + ARVN beat back the offensive

Viet Cong destroyed Media portrayed as huge Am defeat

N. Vietnamese army debilitated

BUT...it's seen as an American defeat by the media

Impact of the Tet Offensive

Domestic U.S. Reaction: Disbelief, Anger, Distrust of Johnson Administration

Impact of the Vietnam War

...I shall not seek, and I will not accept, the nomination of my party for another term as your President.
Election of 1968 Wallace = democratic split → loss

Johnson announces that he will not run in 1968.

Eugene McCarthy - Antiwar Democratic - nominate R Hubert Humphrey, favored War
Robert Kennedy - assassinated
American Morale Begins to Dip Richard Nixon - Republican - out of war honorably - wins

Disproportionate representation of poor people and minorities.

Severe racial problems.

Major drug problems.

Officers in combat

6 mo.; in rear

6 mo. Enlisted

men in combat for 12 mo.

Nixon on Vietnam

Nixon's 1968 Campaign promised an end to the war: *Peace with Honor* / Appealed to the great / "Silent Majority"

Vietnamization - gradually withdraw troops

Expansion of the

conflict → The "Secret War"

Cambodia

Laos

Agent Orange (chemical defoliant)

"Pentagon Papers," 1971

Former defense analyst Daniel Ellsberg leaked govt. docs. regarding war efforts during Johnson's administration to the *New York Times*.
Docs. → Govt. misled Congress & Amer. People regarding its intentions in Vietnam during mid-1960s.

Primary reason for fighting not to
eliminate communism, but to avoid humiliating defeat.
New York Times v. United States (1971) *

The Ceasefire, 1973

Peace is at hand → Kissinger, 1972

North Vietnam attacks South
Most Massive U.S. bombing commences

1973: Ceasefire signed between U.S., South Vietnam, & North Vietnam

Peace with honor (President Nixon)

The Ceasefire, 1973

Conditions:

U.S. to remove all troops
North Vietnam could leave troops already in S.V.
North Vietnam would resume war
No provision for POWs or MIAs

Last American troops left South Vietnam on March 29, 1973

1975: North Vietnam defeats South Vietnam

Saigon renamed Ho Chi Minh City

The Costs

3,000,000 Vietnamese killed
58,000 Americans killed; 300,000 wounded
Under-funding of Great Society programs
\$150,000,000,000 in U.S. spending
U.S. morale, self-confidence, trust of government, decimated

The Impact

26th Amendment: 18-year-olds vote

Nixon abolished the draft →

all-volunteer army

War Powers Act, 1973 * *limited*

President must notify Congress within 48 hours of deploying military force
President must withdraw forces unless he gains Congressional approval within 90 days

Disregard for Veterans → seen as "baby killers"

POW/MIA issue lingered

If we have to fight, we will fight. You will kill ten of our men and we will kill one of yours, and in the end it will be you who tires of it.

Lessons for Future American Presidents

Wars must be of short duration.

Wars must yield few American casualties.

Restrict media access to battlefields.

Develop and maintain Congressional and public support.

Set clear, winnable goals.

Set deadline for troop withdrawals.

Review Sheet—Chapter 39 /Civil Rights /
VietNam War

Montgomery Bus Boycott—event /people /
result

theory of non-violence

role of Martin Luther King

James Meredith / university of Mississippi -black blocked from
enrolling. JFK sent troops to escort.

Brown vs. Board of Education

Montgomery Bus Boycott

Crisis at Central High School (Arkansas)—people Blacks not
allowed in school.

/event / result -Eisenhower sends troops.

sits-ins—Greensboro

freedom riders -Young white Northerners, rode buses through S.

freedom summer - Blacks+whites joined and protested

effort of the civil rights movement in early 1960s

/ goals

actions of federal gov't in civil rights

Civil Rights Act of 1964 -Banned discrimination in public facilities. → End segregation when hiring

Voting Rights Act 1965 - Banned literacy tests. End discrimination when voting

24th Amendment -Banned poll taxes

Malcolm X -Great speaker -racist against whites. Black separationist

Medgar Evers -black civil rights worker, shot and killed same day MLK gave speech.

March on Selma - Marched for voting rights. MLK arrested

Black Panthers / Black Power - Carried weapons for self protection

Stokely Carmichael -black power/leader

Orval Faubus -racist bastard who sent troops to prevent blacks from going to school. Eisenhower sends troops

1962 Trade Expansion Act -Help W-Europe. Lower tariffs and increase trade.

1960 election—people / issues / results/firsts -~~JFK Won~~ Nixon, "JFK Won"

JFK's inaugural address - "ask yourself what you can do for your country..."

flexible response -Taking vietnam, instead of going all out

Alliance for Progress -land and economic reform in Latin America -New Frontier

Peace Corps-JFK Yang man to help 3rd world country

Bay of Pigs—event / results JFK embarrassment. Plan to overthrow Cuba crushed. Pushed Castro to communism. pop 1

Berlin Wall -Symbol of cold war. To keep ppl from E-Berlin off

Cuban Missile Crisis / actions /people / results USSR placed missiles in Cuba -Threat of nuclear war

Nuclear Test Ban Treaty -1963 - Prohibited testing of nuclear weapons in atmosphere

Kennedy Assassination—date / Oswald / Ruby killed Kennedy. Killed by Ruby

Warren Commission Report - Edgar J Warren investigated. decided assassinations were unrelated

Johnson / Congress - Johnson could convince congress w/ the "Johnson treatment"

New Frontier—goals / success -Medicare, Medicaid,

goals of Johnson / top priorities -pushed education

Great Society / define / all programs / successful

role of Robert Kennedy - Attorney General for Kennedy

dominant attitudes of youth culture

all 7 of the Warren Court supreme court cases

election of 1964—candidates/ stand on issues /

political parties /winner

Guns over Butter

All supreme court cases—Burger Court

Viet Nam War

Contain communism
military advisors.

Why did JFK send troops?

What happened at DaNang? - took over Ambo
Gulf of Tonkin Incident / Resolution - took back

Purpose of Aerial bombardment

Operation Rolling Thunder-

TET Offensive—actions/ results for
American and LBJ

Viet Cong -"Victor Charlie" - N-Viet

Domino theory

Vietnamization—gradually withdraw troops

Cease Fire Agreement

War Powers Act -Pact. Restricted presidents power

Fall of Saigon / date - 1975. N Viet took
troops to draw attention to segregation South
Capital.

Fernando Irujano

Chapter 39 and 40—Nixon / Ford / Carter

Quiz - May 4th
Test Ch 41 - May 8th

Richard Nixon - barely won in 1968

inaugural address - Promised to bring Americans together after turmoil of 1960

"imperial presidency" - isolate himself in the whitehouse

Henry Kissinger - national security adviser and later secretary of state
↳ Most important diplomat

Note on Quiz
Vietnam

Nixon's principal objective was to find a way to reduce U.S. involvement in the war while at the same time avoiding the appearance of conceding defeat

Nixon Doctrine - Declared that in the Future, Asian allies would receive U.S support but w/o use of ground forces

Good Foreign Policy

Détente with China and the Soviet Union

Reduction of Cold war tensions

1972 - Nixon goes to China to meet Mao Zedong. → Initiated diplomatic exchanges → US recognition of communist Ch
Arms Control with the U.S.S.R. ↳ Also visited USSR.

Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT)

US diplomats and USSR agreed to a freeze/limit on the # of ballistic missiles carrying nuclear warheads
↳ Sounds good - not really
- Reduced tensions (Détente)

Nixon's Domestic Policy - Laid foundation for a shift in public opinion towards conservatism.

The New Federalism

President began to shift some responsibility for social programs from federal to state and local governments
Congress gave \$\$\$ to local governments to address local needs

Nixon's Economic Policies

Stagflation Stagnation + Inflation

To slow inflation - Nixon tries to cut federal spending → ↓

When this policy contributed to a recession and unemployment, however, he adopted Keynesian economics and deficit spending in order not to alienate middle-class and blue-collar Americans

Actions taken by Nixon

- Imposed a 90 day wage and price Freeze
- Congress approved automatic increases for social security b
- Took nation off the gold standard. Devalued the dollar
- Improved US balance of trade w/ foreign competitors.

Southern Strategy

- Nixon devised a strategy to switch political allegiance, get Democrats to vote Republican
appeals to voters that were affected by anti-war protests, black militants, etc...

"Silent Majority" ↳ Stop Solid South

- Disenfranchised Democrats
- Blue-collar workers
- Southern Whites
- Recent suburbanites
- Catholic ethnics - antihippie

The Burger Court

In 1969, Nixon appointed Warren E. Burger of Minnesota as chief justice to succeed the retiring Earl Warren.

The president then compromised by selecting a more moderate, Harry Blackmun

His next two appointments were Lewis Powell and William Rehnquist

Liberal chief Justice

Nixon wants conservative

Assassination of K

The Election of 1972

Republicans - Nixon

Democrats - George McGovern → liberal-anti-war, antiestablishment candidate

Watergate - Don't trust the gov.
↳ Reestablished Nixon's re-election

Break In - White House Abuses - group of Nixon's reelection committee caught breaking into the office of the Democratic national headquarters in the Watergate complex in Washington DC.

"Plumbers" Done by the Committee to Re-elect the President (CREEP)

"Enemies List" ↳ Stop leaks and discredit opponents

Prominent Americans who opposed Nixon.

Nixon's role in Watergate cover-up

No proof that Nixon was involved.

- After investigation it became clear that Nixon engaged in cover-up to avoid scandal.

Federal Judge John Sirica led to investigation about paying burglars to keep quiet
Senate Committee headed by Democrat Sam Ervin, put hearings on TV.

Brought abuses to American attention through TV.

John Dean - 1st to say it was Nixon.

White House lawyers linked the president cover-up ↳ John Dean reputation ↓

H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman,

Resigned to protect Nixon. Were later indicted for obstructing justice.
taping system in the Oval Office

Nixon claimed executive privilege for the tapes. Everything is on those tapes

Vice President Agnew

Forced to resign for having taken bribes when ^{he was} gov. of Maryland.

War Powers Act - 1973 - Passed after Gulf of Tonkin

Limit the president's power over military.

Required president to report to Congress within 48 hrs

Oil Embargo after taking military action.

Congress has to approve any military action lasting longer than 60 days.

The US was made to pay a huge price for supporting Israel. Arab members of OPEC placed an embargo on oil.

→ Worldwide oil shortage and long lines at gas stations in USA.

Resignation of a President

Archibald Cox,

- Prosecutor hired by Nixon in Watergate. Cox gets info/wants tapes. Nixon fires him
US attorney general resigned in protest.

impeachment hearings

Encouraged Nixon to reveal some transcripts of the Watergate tapes.

The House of Judiciary Committee voted three articles of impeachment

- Obstruction of Justice

- Abuse of Power

- Contempt of Congress

Transcripts ↳ paid burglars → illegally used campaign funds

Released - linked Nixon to the cover up.

August 9, 1974

Nixon resigned. Never impeached

Gerald Ford becomes president.

Significance of the Resignation ↳ Never elected by the people

Proved that the United States constitutional system of checks and balances actually worked.

Gerald Ford appoints Nelson Rockefeller as VP

Fernando Trujano

Gerald Ford Administration

Pardon of Nixon

- Full and unconditional for any crime - would end the "national nightmare"
- pardoned before any formal charges

Fall of Saigon

April 1975 - Saigon falls to enemy. Vietnam became one country under Communist rule.
Ford not blamed.

The Economy and Domestic Policy Ford - more conservative than Nixon

Inflation - Major concern was to control inflation → did not do

The Election of 1976

In Republican Primaries - Ford barely beat Regan for Republican Party
Democrat - Jimmy Carter - Former gov of Georgia
↓ wins
Campaigned as an outsider → not a previous senator

Jimmy Carter's Presidency

Foreign Policy Signal: an effort to end imperial presidency

Hallmark = human rights

↳ don't trade w/ anyone w/o human rights. → not supported by ppl at the time

Carter appointed Andrew Young (African American) to serve as US ambassador to UN

Panama Canal → not supported by people

Gradual transfer of operation and control of Panama canal from US to Panama
raised US prestige in Latin America

Camp David Accords (1978) - highlight of Carter's policy

Carter Arranged a peace settlement b/w Egypt and Israel.

↳ Won nobel peace prizes

Iran and the Hostage Crisis - lowest point for Carter

1979 - Khomeini - overthrew shah's government

↳ seized the US embassy → Held 52 Americans as prisoners and hostages

→ Doomed Carter's presidency

↳ More Trade

Cold war

1979 - US ended the recognition of Taiwan and recognized the People's Republic of China

SALT II treaty

- Limiting the power size of each superpower's nuclear delivery system

Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan

Carter reacted by: Placing an embargo on grain exports and sale of high technology equipment to the USSR.
Boycotting the 1980 Olympics in Moscow.

Domestic Policy: Dealing with Inflation

Biggest problem - growing inflation rates

Loss of Popularity

1979 - "National malaise" speech by Carter - blamed problems on not enough religious Americans blamed Carter for weak and indecisive leadership

Election of 1980

Democratic - Jimmy Carter

Republican - Ronald Reagan

Cultures of North America

Results of Physical isolation

- Developed differently
- Indians → no immunity to European diseases - Malaria

Cultural and Social Practices

- No money system - Many languages
- Polytheistic - Loosly organized government
- Nomads - No written language

Early European contact

- Indians traded w/ europeans

Threats of Survival

- Low food supply because of excessive trade

View of the land - Tribal ownership

Cultures of Central and S. America

- Polytheistic - Large cities - Ruler owns land
- Centralized government - Few languages
- Trade, good Economy - Road system

Early Explorations

- Owner owns land "deed" - clashes w/ indian
- Wealth of person measured in land. sovereign w/ country - Columbian exchange

Columbus - 1st European to reach America - others followed

1492 - Funded by Ferdinand and Isabella

- Promised riches (spices) and short route to India.

Spanish Exploration

- Gold, Glory, ~~but~~ to convert Missionaries
- Military presence funded by military
- Power in North America very weak
- Result: Spain = riches + most powerful country in Europe
- Encomienda System - Spain's permanent residence
hacienda ^{Land, gold, silver from America}
Plantation system, chocolate, cacao, diego, indigo, sugarcane

Spanish settlement in North America

- St. Augustine (1565) - Florida

Because of Father Junipero Serra mission statement

New Mex

Texas

California

English Claims

John Cabot

1st British claim in North America 1497 - Newfoundland

Sir Francis Drake - stole from Spanish ships - Pirate

- Sir Humphrey Gilbert (1583)

Spain England Seadog

- First colony in North America → Privately funded

→ goal = find northwest passage to China Spain
Failure ↗

- Sir Walter Raleigh founded - Roanoke Colony

↳ Second attempt. Located in Virginia Colony in 1585

John White - governor of Roanoke Colony

Virginia Dare - First Englishman born in America

1587 - Colony runs out of supplies. John white returns to India

1590 - John White returns and it was gone

Croatan - code word that you have moved

Failed b/c it was privately funded. ↳ began stealing from Indians and were captured.

French claims

Canada

St. Lawrence Rv. Great Lakes

- France settles along "Mississippi" - "New France"

- 1608 - First French settlement → center Quebec Father of new France.
ers ↳ Founder Samuel Champlain

- Major economic activity of New France → Fur Trading

Traded w/ Native American - nice to them!

- Couriers de bois - French settlements, ~~Forerunners~~ Forestrunner

Dutch Claims

→ East coast

1609 - Henry Hudson claimed the Hudson River.

- New Netherland → center New Amsterdam (New York)

European Treatment of Native Americans

Spanish - conquer and convert → used NA as labor force
intermarried → mestizo. Developed strict society

English - savage and threat to English life. Kill them.

↳ Wealth measured by land. No intermarriage

French - Nice. Intermarry. → Frch adapted to Indian culture.

England 1600's

Spanish Armada - 1588. Because of defeat of Spain on Spanish Armada → encourage to exploration.

- Population growth and economic down time encouraged exploration

1. Gov did not fund exploration like Spain

2. Joint-stock company - Investors. Corporation. Selling stock.

↳ South
Virginia Maryland N.S. Carolina

Jamestown 1607 - 1st English permanent settlement (virginia)

James I - king, gives charter → rights of Englishman

Virginia Company - Joint-stock company funding colony

↳ Basis of American basic civil liberties → First seed of American Revolution

Goals - 1. Make profit 2. Find gold 3. Find passage to India/china

↳ none of the goals achieved

Colonists - 104 men. Gentry class → Not used to working

Problems - location - middle of swamp = diseases. No animals. Can't plant
- shared profit

John Smith - saved colony from disaster. No work = No Eat

Pocahontas - mid-go b/w Jamestown and Tribe powhatan

↳ provided Food in exchange for Firearms

Starving time - Winter 1609-1610. 400 new settlers came

↳ Married pocahontas

↳ 60 survived winter

John Rolfe - Saved Economy, → Planting tobacco → Prosperity \$\$\$

Tobacco = labor intensive crop → Developed into slavery

↳ used indentured servants - would Englishman - 10-20 year contract

- Developed plantations along navigable rivers

1619 - Dutch supply ship delivered 16 Africans to Jamestown.

↳ Slavery began

Establishment of the House of Burgesses

1st representative assembly in America

Woman - rare in the South

Headright system - way to get more ppl in Jamestown.

- Offered 50 acres of land if paid for you or someone to America

- Plantation owners benefited

Mortality - Very high 20%. <25 average age. No food or shelter.

Established "county courts" mini judicial system

↳ most important institution of local gov. in Virginia

Daily life / focus - Did not diversify. Nothing than tobacco

Plantation society. Isolated from other plantations

NO population centers

Anglican Church - Tax supported church established in South

Feudalism

Maryland - proprietary colony

- under authority of individual

1st Lord Baltimore - Proprietor of Maryland. → owner

1634 - Founding of Maryland

Goals ① Make profit ② Make Maryland heaven for Catholics

△ Maryland Act of Toleration - 1st colonial law granting

religious freedom for all Catholics, not other religions

Protestant Revolt - 1655 against Catholic gov. and won

major economic - tobacco

Success because of better leadership and better supply

↳ Learned from Virginia

The Founding of New England 43-44

Puritans - Religion - broke up from Anglican church.

- Separatist → completely break off

- non-separatist → Purify church of England

Predestination - Adapted from Calvinism. God determined which humans would be saved and which would be damned.

Calvinism - Work hard to prove themselves as the "elected ones"

Conversion - Transforming experience that proves that they were saved

- Objected that Anglican church was too catholic and interfered with conversion

- Rejected Book of Prayer, clergy too wealthy

- Anyone could be a member

- Role of government in Puritan society → support the church

Rules - Must attend church even if not members.

STRICT

church was tax-supported

- Everyone must be able to read The Bible.

- Could not dress above station of life (wealthy)

Puritan Work Ethic → The American Dream

IF I work hard → successful → Elect

Pilgrims and Plymouth Plantation (44-46)

English Roots - Group of Englishmen went to Holland.

- Contract with Virginia company to come to colonies.

- Sailed in Mayflower. 102 men + woman

Goal - create society

landed 400 miles off - 1620

Mayflower Compact - No ^{permission} rules to settle on land.

American Democracy ↑ - Simple agreement saying they will claim territory for king and make just laws.

- Agreed to majority rules

- Good Leadership - unlike Jamestown

William Bradford - Governor of Plymouth plantation

Miles Standish - Mercenary - security - paid to protect colony

Squanto - Indian that showed them how to farm

Invisible saints

Unlike us

Problems \rightarrow half died

- Winter severe
- Too religious
- Rock location did not support agriculture
- Too strict

More successful than Jamestown

- Built shelters
- Came as family
- Wanted to work - provided food
- Puritan Work Ethic

Did not have the 1st Thanksgiving

Source of American Heritage - Religious Freedom + Democracy

1691 - Plymouth colony merged with Massachusetts Bay Colony

Great Puritan Migration - puritan = most prosecuted. Migrated mainly to Caribbean islands because of warmer climate. Also to colonies

Massachusetts Bay Colony

• Founded in 1629. Joint stock company.

- Non-separists

- John Winthrop - Good governor

- Well supplied, great leadership 1000 settlers

Goal - Create a model of Puritan Society.

- Similar standards - strict

- Role of government - support church \rightarrow Elected

Congregational church - church members created rules and regulations. White males vote, separation of church + state

★ Role of Clergy - Could not hold political office supported church

Massachusetts Bay General Court - Legislative branch \rightarrow like House of

- New England town became most important focus of colony \rightarrow Burgesses

- Not Isolated

Town meetings - Any landowner voted on rules

\hookrightarrow Developed into representative assemblies

No religious toleration - banned other religions

Economy - based on - shipbuilding, lumber, fishing, shipping, trading

Boston = Principal city.

Connecticut River Valley - 1636

- Reverend Thomas Hooker - thought Puritan society → too strict
- Hartford - Principal town
- 1639 - Fundamental Order of Connecticut
 - Government by the people
 - 1st modern constitution in American History

Roger Williams / Rhode Island

View of Massachusetts Bay Colony - believed that Indians were not fairly compensated

- Separatist - challenged MBC legal authority
- Banished from society
- Fled to Rhode Island 1635
- Established Baptist Church
 - Not TAX supported
 - All males could vote - church membership not required

Ann Hutchinson - Meetings held prayer meetings

- Challenged authority of government ^{Directly attacks church.}
- antinomianism - believed elect did not need to obey.
↳ already saved

Put on trial - banished from colony

- Joined Roger Williams in RI

Carolinas → Just one colony

- Proprietary colony founded in 1681
- Principal settlement → Charles town

South Carolina - developed plantation system

- More prosperous
- Rice + indigo
- Trade w/ West Indies
- Seat of government in Charles town

North Carolina - Most settlers - small farms - previous servants

- Tobacco
- Squatters
- Not represented in gov b/c did not own land
- Taxed more

1729 - King separates Carolinas

Pennsylvania - 1681

- William Penn - Founder, Quaker Society of Friends
Goals - Complete religious toleration, democratic gov
Profit

- Quakers - Refused to pay taxes for church
- Didn't vow to royalty
- Passifists

Holy Experiment - Pennsylvania

- advertised people to come to Pennsylvania.
- Fastest growing - Ethnically diverse - Economy secured

New York

Dutch colony major city → New Amsterdam
Called them - Yankees

1664 - Charles II granted territory to brother

Duke of York - gets mad, sends troops

Peter Stuyvesant - Dutch governor surrenders and gives territory

Bread Colonies

↳ Nickname for the middle colonies.

Georgia 1732 - last colony

Founded Georgia for the purpose of being a buffer zone between S. Carolina and Florida

Only colony supported by government

James Oglethorpe - Founder of Savannah

↳ wanted a heaven for debtors

- Georgia slow to grow because of regulations by Oglethorpe.
- Banned alcohol + slavery

1752 - Georgia became direct control of crown

Founder of Connecticut - Thomas Hooker, John Haynes

Sir Walter Raleigh - Roanoke Founder

Sea Dog - Sir Francis Drake

North and South - See chart

Toleration Act - Maryland. Religious freedom to Catholics

1519 -

Reasons for funding Maryland - Profit + heaven for Catholics

1519 - Slavery + House of Burgesses

South - Virginia / Maryland
↳ celebration of harvests
↳ invited natives

North - no intermarriage
no relationship

Fernando Trujano

Imperialism

George Washington farewell address 1790

- Stay out of foreign affairs
- No permanent alliances

Dominant foreign policy in 1800's

Monroe Doctrine 1820

- The Western Hemisphere closed to further European colonization.
- Used by Theodore Roosevelt

Matthew Perry

Opened trade with Japan

- Began US interest in the Pacific

Purchase of Alaska

- + 1st colonial acquisition during reconstruction
- + Secretary of State William Seward 1867
- + Bought Alaska for 7.2 M
- + Nickname of purchase "Seward's Folly"
- + 1896 → Alaska Gold Rush

Affected the cold war

Midway 1867

Purchased as stepping stone / refueling station for trading ships.

Buying these islands affected WWII

Imperialism

Define - Forming an empire by gaining control over foreign lands through the establishment of colonies.

Reasons -

Industrial Revolution - needed raw materials and consumers

Safety Valve 1890 - Close of the Frontier.

- The frontier gave us a place to escape
- Colonize colonies to have a frontier

International Darwinism - survival of the fittest nation.

- Need colonies to keep up/compete with Europe

Examples of other European nations - Peer pressure! :P

Missionaries

Josiah Strong - "Our Country", "Gospel of wealth"

Protestant Americans had Christian duty to colonize other lands for Christianity.

Kipling - "White man's burden"

Anti-imperialistic. - opposite effect

White man's burden/duty to spread culture and right way of life to the less fortunate.

Christianize the heavens.

Politicians - Supported imperialism to increase their power

Naval Power

Alfred T Mahan ¹⁸⁹⁰ - "The Influence of Sea Power upon

History" - Very influential

- Nations were powerful because of big navy

→ Began construction of modern steel ships.

1900 - US - 3rd navy in world.

Press - Printed articles about exotic places and adventures

Pan American Conference 1898

First meeting w/ US + major nations in Western Hemisphere.

- Purpose: International cooperation

Spanish American War ^{* 1898 *} - pivotal date

Purpose - secure independence of Cuba.

Causes of the War

In 1895 Cubans revolt against Spain for independence

- Spain sends Gen. Valeriano Weyler to suppress the revolt
 - Guerrilla warfare.
 - Harsh and inhumane

US war due to humanitarian reasons. - Help Cuba.

Yellow press / yellow journalism

- Exaggerated reportings to sell newspapers

William Hearst - New York Journal, in competition w/
Joseph Pulitzer - New York World

• American public supported war.

McKinley president

De Lome Letter

De Lome - Spanish ambassador w/ US.

- Wrote a letter to insure his friends that McKinley would not invade b/c he's weak
- Letter becomes public. PPL wanna go to war.
- Public pressure

Sinking of the Maine

McKinley sends battleship to Cuba to intimidate.

- Maine explodes mysteriously. - blame Spain

Jingoism - extreme nationalism. support war

McKinley sends an Ultimatum to Spain

- Fix Cuba or I invade.

- Spain agreed to Ultimatum but slow communication.

Declares war vs Spain 1898

Congress adds the Teller Amendment

Added to McKinley's war message.

- US - no intention of taking political control of Cuba.

Condition of US Army - Pathetic, not modernized

ill trained and ill supplied

Annexation of Hawaii - July 1898

- Important as refueling station.
- Annexes Hawaii

Queen Liliuokalani - queen of Hawaii. Wanted to fight but was forced to surrender

Conditions in Cuba

- Malaria, hot wool uniforms.
- canned meat from civil war fed to soldiers
- 2446 ppl died but only 200 in battle.

Treaty of Paris 1898

Provisions - Cuba independent

Spain cedes Puerto Rico and Guam
US buys Philippines for \$20M

Result - US becomes an imperialistic power!

John Hay's - Secretary of State
"splendid little war"

Philippine Question - should we take Philippines?

Imperialist view - Military base, economic purpose

Keep Philippines as colony, another country would take it.

Christianize the Philippines.

Anti-Imperialists - Formed a league. Campaigned against annexation and other imperialistic things.

Mark Twain, Andrew Carnegie...

McKinley decides to keep Philippines as colony

Filipino reaction - Began a 3-year guerilla fight vs American

Leader of revolt - Emilio Aguinaldo 1899

Captured in 1902. Revolt ends.

Complete control of Philippines.

Island Insular Cases

Should people in new territories become citizens?

Supreme court cases led by William Jennings Bryan, wanted citizens

Supreme court - Denies citizenships in all insular case.

Change from previous annexation. Public supported

Platt Amendment

- Cuba cannot enter into any agreement w/ foreign power w/o US approval.
- US would not intervene in Cuban affairs.
- Cuba must lease Guantánamo Bay to US.
- Cuba must not have too much public debt.

Election of 1900

McKinley - Republican

Theodore Roosevelt - war hero from Spanish American War

William Jennings Bryan - Democrat

Open Door Policy in China

Spheres of influence - Taking over for economic reasons

John Hay - give all nations equal access to trade in China.
Europe ignored the note.



Hay announces the open door policy anyways.

Boxer Rebellion 1900

Society of Harmonious Fist

Chinese revolt against Europe and spheres of influence
Europe and US put it down.

Made China pay indemnities to pay back Europe + US.

Fernando Trujano

Assassination of William McKinley

Leon Czolgosz - (Anarchist) - Killed McKinley

Trial - Leon pleaded guilty and electrocuted.

Theodore Roosevelt - Becomes president

Theodore Roosevelt Foreign Policy

Motto - "speak softly but carry a big stick"

Panama Canal

2 routes proposed. Panamanian route chosen.

TR negotiates with Colombia to build canal.

Revolt in Panama 1903

TR helps Panama declare independence

Prevented Columbian interfering by using gun boats

Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty

Provisions - Paid Panama \$10 M 15x10

Pay \$250,000 a year

Canal cost \$352 M. Took 10 years to build.

Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine

Roosevelt wants to change Monroe doctrine

Latin American nations in debt to Europe

Corollary - If anyone would be in LA. would be US.

Result - United States becomes international police power in Latin America.

GB and France agree to keep US as ally in WWI.

US intervene in most parts of Latin America for 20 years.

Poor relations w/ Latin America

East Asia

Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905) - Japan winning

TR ^{helps} negotiates. Mediate

TR helps negotiate Treaty of Portsmouth

↳ Wins Nobel Peace Prize

Result

+ Prestige of America ↑

+ Postponed WWI

+ Marked beginning of end of Russia.

Gentleman's Agreement

Friction b/w Japan and America - Japanese

ppl discriminated in US.

- National Insult to Japan

TR Compromises w/ Gentleman's agreement ¹⁹⁰⁸

- Japanese note agreeing to deny passports to laborers entering

- Starts friction w/ Japan - US can exclude Jap immigrants

Great White Fleet

- Sent battleships as world cruises

Purpose - Show off our fleet - Intimidate

Root-Takahira Agreement ¹⁹⁰⁸

① Japan and US agree to respect nation's Pacific Ocean possessions.

② Support for the open door policy in China

Algeciras Conference

TR successful to settle a conflict b/w France and Germany over Morocco.

Second International Peace Conference - US participates

Discussing the "rules of war". Limit warfare

William Howard Taft

Foreign Policy = Dollar Diplomacy

- Improve financial opportunity

- US private capital to further US interest overseas.

- Stability abroad. not as active as TR

did not work → Intervention in Nicaragua
Lodge Corollary to Monroe Doctrine

- Non European powers (Japan) cannot own territory in Western Hemisphere.
- Increases friction w/ Japan

Chapter 30 - Wilson Foreign Policy

Woodrow Wilson - intellectual, inflexible

Views - opposed imperialistic attitude. Specially big stick and Dollar Diplomacy

Wanted^{for} a Moral Approach to Foreign approach

Moral Diplomacy - spread democracy - peace

Appoints William J Bryan as Secretary of State

The Philippines

Passage of Jones Act

- promised Filipino independence when a stable gov est.

Puerto Rico

Foraker Act - Granted US citizenship to all Puerto Ricans.
and limited self government.

Today Puerto Rico is a commonwealth.

- All privileges of being a state but no state.

Panama Canal

US had to pay standard canal tolls like all others
(conciliation / cooling off Treaties) 30 nations

- Various treaties. Pledged to submit disputes to international commission.

- Observe a 1 year cooling off period before taking military action.

Purchase of Virgin Islands 1907 ↓

Trying to postpone war.

Wilson did not have a Moral Diplomacy w/ Mexico

Conflict in Mexico

- Wilson refused to recognize the gov of general Huerta b/c he had taken control of Mexico and murdered Madero.
- Carranza, Villa, Zapata, Obregon fight against Huerta

Tampico Incident

Group of American sailors arrested in Tampico.
→ released the next day.

- Wilson demands apology from Huerta
 - Huerta does not apologize
 - Wilson sends troops to occupy Veracruz.

ABC Powers

- Argentina, Brazil, Chile
- Negotiated and ended the treaty

Carranza

- ↳ Overthrows and kills Huerta
- Pancho Villa - Folk hero - liked - popular
 - Raids US border towns hoping that Wilson will intervene and overthrow Carranza.
 - Wilson sends troops to capture Pancho Villa
 - Commander John J. Pershing. March 1916
 - Never captured Villa.
 - Jan 1917 - Wilson recalls Pershing

Causes of WWI

Imperialism - People trying to take over

Nationalism - Extreme proud

Militarism - Germany began building up its forces.
Everyone ready to go to war.

Alliance system - Europe divided into 2 armed camps

Triple Entente - GB, France, Russia

Triple Alliance - Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary

Sequence of Events

Archduke Franz Ferdinand and wife Sofia

- Assassinated by Gavrilo Princip (Serbian Nationalists)

Perpetrators should be sent to Austria Hungary for trial.

July 28 1914 - Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia

Sarajevo - Went wrong place, got shot by Princip

Central Powers - Germany, Austria Hungary, Bulgaria,

Ottoman Em.

American Reaction

Neutrality

- British began to seize ships that were going to Germany. - Broke rules

- Germany didn't pick up survivors

Submarine Warfare

Lusitania May 7 1915

* Did not cause WWI

- Ship w/ supplies got shot down by submarine

Other sinkings - Arabic an Sussex

Wilson threatened Germany "Sank"

Sussex Pledge - Germany warned before sinking ships.
later

Allies - Italy, US, France, Britain, Serbia

Public Opinion

Attitude of Americans - Help them but against fighting
British war propaganda - Exaggerated conditions, if you don't
join, we won't pay back

Preparedness

Formed the National Security League just in case
- Organized by group of business leaders to promote preparedness and extend aid to allies.

National Defense Act - Increased size of regular army and approved construction of warships. (50)

Opposition to War

Area - Midwest opposed war

Leading Activists - William Jennings Bryan, Jane Adams
labor leaders
- Once war started, supported US

Election of 1916

Woodrow Wilson - Democrat wins "He kept us out of war"

Charles Evans Hughes - Republican

Peace Efforts

- Wilson sends Col Edward House to negotiate a peace settlement. → unsuccessful

Change in policy - "Peace w/o Victory"

Jan 1917 → takes gen out of Mexico. 'War aims'

Decision for War

Germany announces that they will resume unrestricted submarine warfare - Makes US mad. Violates Sussex Act.

- **Zimmerman Telegram** Note from Germany to Mexico saying "Help meh and I'll help you get Mexican session back". - good plan but intercepted.
 - Angered US
- **Russian Revolution March 15**
Czar Nicholas II Advocated
 - **Economic** - Want their loans back
 - **Humanitarianism** - Help Britain b/c common culture
better world would exist w/ defeat of Central powers
 - **Security** - Better to fight there than here
- **Declaration of War**
April 6 1917 - US declares war for Central powers.
"The world must be made safe for democracy"

Mobilization - Make sure industries produce what you need

1st **American Contribution** - Fresh troops and supplies

War Industries Board - Head = **Bernard Baruch**

- Encouraged companies to use mass production
- Have plenty of supplies

Food Administration - director = **Herbert Hoover**

- Conserve food to provide for soldiers

Established meatless days + wheatless days

Home owners planted **victory gardens**.

- Farmers increase production by 30%.

- Successful - Patriotic

Fuel Administration

- Save coal and close non-essential factories

Daylights savings time - began to conserve people.

Finance

War bonds, liberty bonds - Lend government money and get interest
Taxes - increased

Public Opinion / Civil Liberties

Committee of Public Information leader, George Creel

- Sell war efforts through posters. = Propaganda

Espionage and Sedition Act - Passed by congress to ban anti-war ~~now~~ protests

- Socialists and labor leaders targeted

Schenck v United States ↑

- It is constitutional to limit free speech
- Free speech can be limited - danger to safety

American Protective League

- Banned all things German

Armed Forces

Selective Service Act - Draft

Minorities - Great Migration, minorities move to north, job opportunities. Not allowed to fight

Woman - non fighting jobs. Led to 19th Amendment

AEF - American Expeditionary Forces Woman can vote

- troops in Europe

leadership of Gen Pershing

Armistice - Nov 11, 1918 - Veterans day

- Truce, cease fire. * Not a peace treaty

Effects / Results WWI

- Legacy of extreme nationalism
- Millions of casualty
- US became world power
- Russia becomes communist
- Led to Worldwide Depression.

- Treaty led to WWII

Review

Factors that led to US become a world power

- Industrialization, WWI

Venezuela Britain dispute

- Disputing over border. Britain got it. US intervened b/c Monroe's doctrine. On Venezuela's side. Britain still got it

Commodore Dewey - led the Phillipines for Cuba

Results of Invasion of Puerto Rico -

Battle of San Juan Hill - Spanish vs Americans for Cuba.
America got stumped

Election of 1868

Republicans nominated Ulysses S. Grant-war hero

↳ Use tactic of "Waving the bloody shirt"

Horatio Seymour-democrat that lost to Grant

Grant Administration

Party Patronage -aka Spoils system. Awarding positions of office for political favors.

Very corrupt time period

Credit Mobiler

Construction company to build Union Pacific railroad.

Owners gave stock to influential members of congress to avoid investigation of profit.

VP Schuyler Colfax also received stock.

Nothing happened to people involved

Whiskey Ring

Several revenue agents conspired with liquor industry to defraud government of taxes.

Orville Babcock- Grant's secretary. Also involved

Nothing happened to people involved

Indian Trading Post

Secretary of War Belknap accepted bribes for sale of Indian trading posts.

Nothing happened to people involved

Grant's role in scandals- did not benefit or know about scandals. Was not blamed.

Tweed Ring

Tammany Hall- democratic political machine in NY

↳ Boss William Tweed-leader

↳ Controls city politics

Very corrupt. Thomas Nast- Exposed corruption through his political cartoons. Lead to arrest of

Thomas Nast - Also famous for elephant for republican and donkey for democrat. Derogatory at first.

Election of 1872

Horace Greeley

Democrat

Grant

GRANT WON

Republican - waving the bloody flag

Grant's Second Administration

Panic of 1873 - depression. Lower employment - bad

Blamed immigrants and labor unions.

Election of 1876

Samuel Tilden - Democrat - wants to stop corruption

Rutherford Hayes - Republican

Tilden won popular vote. Nobody won electoral college

S. Carolina, Florida and Louisiana - corrupted - fraud

House of representatives - choose president - had 7 democrats and 8 republicans. Vote for Hayes

↳ Compromise of 1877

↳ Hayes becomes president End reconstruction.

↳ Federal troops withdrawn from South. → Solid South

Election of 1880

James Garfield

Republican ↑ WFNs

Winfield Hancock

Democrat

Chester Arthur VP

Assassination of James Garfield

July 2 1881 - Charles Guiteau "deranged office seeker" shot Garfield in back

Sep 9 1881 - Garfield dies

Chester Arthur becomes president

Result - Passage of Pendleton Act

Pendleton Act - Civil Service act

The magna carta of civil service reform

- Civil service exams. - The best are hired

- Ends spoils system.

Election of 1884

James Blaine

Republican

Grover Cleveland - won

Democrat

'accused democrats of being the party of
"rum, Romanism and Rebellion"

Backfired - made Irish mad

Cleveland's Term

- Veto governor from NY
- First democratic elected → 1856
- Public office = Public Trust
- Laissez-faire presidency
- Opposed and vetoed Bills.

Election of 1888

Benjamin Harrison

Republican - WINS

Grover Cleveland

Democrat

Billion Dollar Congress

- Republicans in control
- 1st time had billion dollar budget

Passage of McKinley Tariff - raised

Increase Pensions of civil war veterans

Passed Sherman Anti-trust Act

Passed Sherman Silver Purchase Act

↳ Increased coinage of silver

- Farmers like b/c more money in circulation

Farmer problems 1880-1890s

- ↑ Cost to produce goes up → Produce more → world supply ↑ -
- ↓ Price of product go down → Cost to produce ↑ → Produce more
- Farmers Blame the banks, gov, railroads, middleman
Not loading". Do NOT blame themselves.
- ↓ Form Associations

National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry

1st farm organization

Oliver Hudson Kelly - Founder

- ↓ Purpose - Help farmers through co-op, education and socialization
- ↓ Evolved

Rise of the populists (people's party)

Platform

Political and Economic reforms

Direct election of Senators

Initiatives / referendums / recall

Unlimited coinage of silver

Graduate Income Tax

Public ownership of railroads

Telegraph / Telephone

8 work day for industrial workers

Goals of Populist - 1 m popular votes and congressional seats.

Election of 1892

Benjamin Harrison - Republican - current president

Grover Cleveland - Democrat - ex-pres WINS

James Weaver - Populist

Only president to serve 2 non-consecutive terms.
Cleveland blamed for the panic of 1893

Pendleton Act (1883) - Civil Service Reform - everyone had to take a test in order to work for the government
- Called the "Magna Carta" of civil service reform

Election of 1884 - James Blaine - Rep vs. Grover Cleveland - Dem

- Republican party blamed the Democratic party of "Rum, Romanism, & Rebellion" → pointing out the Irish
- Made Irish voters to stereotype & voted - defeated

Cleveland's election

- The "Vetoist" from New York - First Democrat president since 1856 - "A public office is a public trust"
 - Harrison's vice presidency? Opposed bills to help poor & rich & asked over 200 bills to help (speed economy) was vetoed
- Election of 1888 - Rep - Benjamin Harrison vs. Dem. Grover Cleveland
- Billion Dollar Congress: Budget for the Congress for the first time, was \$1 billion
- Passage of McKinley Tariff - raised tax to 48% to help businesses
 - Increased pensions of Civil War veterans
 - Passage of the Anti-Imperialist Act - not really effective
 - Sherman Silver Purchase Act - increased the coinage of silver - more money of circulation

Farming Problems of 1880s-90s - cost to produce product is increasing → increased of product → ↑ world supply & price ↓
- In this cycle - they blame the government since the bank does not give loans, railroad, & middlemen

National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry (Grange) - farm group organization

- Oliver H. Kelley was the founder - Goal was to help the farmers get out of the cycle
- More work, teach new techniques, & social gathering

Leading to the rise of the Populists → People's Party of People's Party

- Founded by 1000 farmers and laborers - Omaha, NE Convention in July 1892
 - Platform → gains - increase in popular votes for lands other than the national land
- Election of 1892 - Benjamin Harrison vs. Grover Cleveland (Dem) vs. James B. Weaver (Populist Party)
- Grover Cleveland was the only president not to serve 2 consecutive terms

Panic 1893

ACTIONS BY CLEVELAND: Repealed Sherman Silver Purchase Act → anger of populist party & friends

borrowed \$65 million from J.P. Morgan - Wilson became - reduced tariff rate to a 2% bracket on imports

- Reaction to this: Coxey's Army - Jacob Coxey, an Ohio populist, led a march on Washington of unemployed demanding in the federal govt. creating more jobs → failed movement

- The 1896 Election - very important election - winner was McKinley
 - William Jennings Bryan - the "Henry Clay" of his time period - famous "Cross of Gold" speech
 - Supporting the silver issue → populists voting for Bryan as well
 - So he ran for both the Democratic & Populist Party
 - Campaigned by giving speeches everywhere on a train
 - William McKinley - republicans who supported gold - he hated giving speeches
 - Mark Hanna - campaign manager who gave speeches & campaigns called the "front porch" campaign talking to the industrial leaders warning them → how selling them not to come to vote if you vote for Bryan
 - Significance:
 - Campaigns to the masses
 - 1) End of the populists party
 - 2) Beginning of urban dominance (lost of former power)
 - 3) Beginning of Modern politics

- Define Progressives - people who want to build on the current realities making moderate political changes, social improvements through government action - done at the right place & time
- Progressives were successful not for the supporting of everyone, but only white males
 - They wanted to help others, but the public would not support
- Goals - limit the power of big business, improve democracy for the people, wanted to strengthen social justice
- Results: Did not solve all problems, but did improve quality of life for most Americans, democracy increased, established a precedent for a more active role on a federal government

Progressive Era - 1901-1917 (in America) - Not a political party, but the nation working together
Who were the Progressives?

Comments from former or populist rural ideas urban middle class

Typical progressive was urban middle class & the reform was to help the poor - peer had nothing

- If they help those that then the items won't gain

Associated with strong leaderships

Theodore Roosevelt - president, 1901-1908

Robert La Follette - gov. of Wisconsin - state reforms - led progressive reforms at state.

- William Brewster leading Senate from Nebraska

- - Woodrow Wilson another president

Progressive Philosophy - comes from William James & John Dewey's pragmatism

- They were committed in creating an honest gov. that could improve the human condition.

- Pragmatism - agrees if new ideas & less if any work, make better, if not, less on)

- They rejected laissez-faire & supported the scientific management ideas of Frederick Taylor & Gantt can be used.

Muckrakers: Muckrakers writers & reporters who reveal the problem of society

- Name given to them by Teddy Roosevelt - at first a derogatory term, but he later supported
- McClure's Magazine: first Muckraker magazine backed up w/ facts

Decline of Muckraking (around 1910) - it became more and more difficult to report stories & people got tired of it

- Corporations also began to tell their own story w/ what they were getting publicity
 - Effect - they didn't tell stories w/ the public the issues of society, pointing out the trouble not fixing it → glorification + acceptance
- Political Reforms in These States - making the general public and common people participate more
- Using secret ballots & primary elections having the people more involved

Social Welfare

- Settlement houses - first for immigrants - noticed more people needed these
- Refuges - juvenile court centers & detention centers
 - Allowed divorce laws - women could divorce easier
 - Safety regulations for tenements & factories

Municipal Reform - or City Reform

- Taft - reform at city level → state → national level, as well as social reforms - free kindergartens, public playgrounds, tax reforms, but unsuccessful in controlling public utilities which were owned by private companies
- State

- State Reform - done first by Robert La Follette aka "Wisconsin Idea" - Follette = Gov. of Wisconsin

- All voter participation was part of his idea - it was successful - did not change much → spreading from small to large states

Temperance & Prohibition - poor people exist since they spend money on alcohol

- Temperance - drink only at home - Prohibition - no alcohol at all

- Progressives had a split on this idea so they ignored it completely

Theodore Roosevelt's Square Deal

- Belief - President should be the steward of the people, to represent them, set the legislative agenda for Congress
- Square Deal - name of the domestic programs - everyone & the poor were treated equally - starting the "name" of programs
- Anthracite (type of coal) Coal Strike of 1902 - issue - strike was going on for too long → almost winter → freezing?
 - Previous presidents sent in troops to break up strike, but TR takes an initiative to arbitrate and be neutral
 - They would never settle in their differences but strikers refused to come
 - So Roosevelt sends troops in to get coal, not break up the gov. → hurting the worse people
 - First time government remained neutral in a public dispute

Fernando Trujano

McClure's Magazine (1893) - Aggressive magazine that encouraged pugnacious writing. Lincoln Steffens wrote "The Shame of the Cities" - unmasked the corrupt alliance b/w businesses and municipal government

Ida Tarbell (The History of the Standard Oil Company)
Writer who published devastating exposé of the Standard Oil Company. Pioneering journalist.

David S. Phillips - Treason of Senate - Series in Cosmopolitan charged that 75/90 senators did not represent the people but the railroads and trusts. Got Roosevelt impressed.

Colliers / Dr. Harvey Wiley Poison Squad → Reinforced the attacks made in Colliers. Chief chemist of the department of agriculture. "Poison squad" - performed experiments on himself

Ladies Home Journal and Cosmopolitan Books -

Jacob Riis - Danish immigrant. Reporter for the New York Sun shocked middle class with "How the Other Half Lives". Damning indictment of New York Slums.

Henry D. Lloyd - charged into Standard Oil Company with his book "Wealth against Commonwealth"

Thorstein Veblen - Assailed the new rich with "The Theory of the Leisure Class" (1899) - a savage attack on predatory wealth and conspicuous consumption.

Lincoln Steffens - New York reporter who launched a series of articles in McClure titled "The Shame of the Cities". Unmasked the corrupt alliance b/w businesses and municipal government.

Theodore Dreiser - Novelist who used his blunt prose to batter promoters and profiteers in "The Financiers" (1912) and "The Titan" (1914)

Ray Stannard Baker - Wrote about the subjugation of Blacks and how 1/2 were illiterate. "Following the Color Line"

John Spargo - Brought the abuses of child labor to light in his book, "The Bitter Cry of the Children"

Australian or Secret Ballot Introduced in the states to counteract boss rule.

Direct Primaries - Reformers pushed for direct Primary elections so as to undercut power-hungry party bosses. Favored initiative to directly propose legislation

Direct election of senators - favorite goal of progressives. Needed voice of master rather than masses.

17th Amendment - 1913. Established the direct election of US senators.

② "initiative" - Voters could directly propose legislation themselves and bypassing the bosses bought state legislatures

Fernando Trujano

Referendum - Device that would place laws on the ballot for final approval of the people

Recall - enable voters to remove faithless elected officials those(bribed by bosses or lobbyist)

City Commission - Appointed expert staffed commissioners to manage urban affairs. Copied from Galveston in 1901.

City Manager - designed to take politics out of municipal administration

Payne Aldrich Tariff - Taft signed, Betrayed his campaign promises and outraging the progressive wing of his party

Pinchot Ballinger Controversy - Ballinger opened public lands in Wyoming. Criticized by Pinchot (chief of Agriculture) - Taft dismissed Pinchot on grounds of insubordination. Strong protest arose from conservationists.

Gifford Pinchot - chief of the Agriculture Department's Division of Forestry.

Richard Ballinger - Secretary of the Interior

Jack London

"Call of the Wild"

(2)

Decline of Muckraking

- Reasons - Became harder and harder to top ^{previous} sensational stories
- Companies begin to have "public relations"
 - Politicians didn't show as much corruption.

Effects of Muckraking

- Expose the problems
- educated public against corruption
- Prepared the way for corrective action

Political Reforms in Cities and States

Voter participation - Did not change political system. only made system less corrupt.

- Took away power of political bosses

Social Welfare - comes from the settlement houses

Hull House - Jane Adams

Laws → Better schools

→ Juvenile Court and Detention

→ Liberalized divorce laws

→ Safety regulations for tenements and factories.

Municipal Reform - Reform of the cities

Target - First Target in Municipal Reform

- Free kindergarten, night school, parks and playgrounds, public. Tax reform

Unsuccessful in controlling public utilities

Many cities corrupt.

The larger the city the less likely to use city commission or city managers.

State Reform

First utilized by Robert La Follett.

Name of program → Wisconsin idea

(direct primaries
recall, referendum
initiative)

Other states began to adopt.

Urban vs. Rural Temperance and Prohibition

- ↳ Drinking okay. Eliminate public drinking.
- Drinking → less money, abuse
- Ignored by most progressives.

Theodore Roosevelt's Square Deal take care

Belief - President should be steward of people

-Should set the legislative agenda for congress

Name of domestic program- Square deal

Anthracite Coal Strike 1902

Coal miners on strike

problems - winter was approaching. no coal. Panic.

Rosabelt tries to arbitrate. Invites them to whitehouse.

Mine owners refuse to attend

→ Threatens to send troops to get out.

Compromised and ended strike

Result - First time government was neutral in on

labor dispute. Set precedent

Trust - Busting

First trust broken up by TR Northern Securities

Railroad company owned by JP Morgan

Started 40 other trust Busting suites

Criticized that he didn't break all trust. TR replied

"good trusts and bad trust"

Railroad regulation

ICC not effective. Strengthened by:

Elkins Act • Stop rebates to favored customers

Hepburn Act - Could fix unreasonable rates

charged by the railroads.

TFTY

Consumer Protection

↓ Upton Sinclair wrote The Jungle

Pure Food and Drug ACT - banned the manufacture, sale and transportation of adulterated food + drugs.
+ Must list the ingredients of all products.

Meat Inspection Act - Federal inspectors would inspect meat plants to insure minimum standard of sanitation

Result - Government now responsible for human health

Conservation

Forest reserve Act - authorized the president to set aside federal land as a national reserve park that cannot be sold

Newlands Act - Provided for irrigation projects in western states
Jack London - Call of the wild - encourage youth to preserve states

Sierra Club - Conservative organization - not gov

↳ Hetch Hetchy Controversy - Yosemite can or cannot use?
multiple use resource management - can used preserved areas for recreations and stock grazing

Feddy Roosevelt hosted the first White house conference
↳ Created National Conservation Commission

Election of 1904

TR promised that he will not run again.

~~He~~ - Regret it later

Election 1908

William Howard Taft - wins

Republican - Conservative

· Continue the policies of TR.

· Not considered a progressive

William Jennings Bryan

'Dem

Taft's Presidency

Over 80 Trust Bust → More than TR
Doubled conservation

Taft not given credit!

Mann-Elkins Act - strengthened the ICC. Power to control telephone, telegraph, cable rates.

16th Amendment - government has the right to commence and income tax

Split in Republican Party

- Considered an enemy because:

① Payne Aldrich Tariff - Raise tax

② Pinchot - Ballinger Controversy

↳ Criticized Taft and Ballinger over conservation

③ Taft failed to support progressive effort to curtail power of the speaker of the house. Joe Cannon

④ Midterm election - 1910 election - Taft supported conservative republicans rather than progressive republicans candidate for congress.

↳ Backfired for Taft.

Rise in Socialist Party

Platform - workmen's compensation, minimum wage, 8-hour work days, public ownership of utilities and railroads

Eugene V. Debs - Leader and Founder

Influence - got 6% of vote in 1912. Scared other 2 so they adapted ideas.

Election of 1912

William Howard Taft - Republican

Theodore Roosevelt - Progressive Party (Bull Moose Party)

Woodrow Wilson - Democratic

↳ New Nationalism

Eugene V. Debs - Socialist

Teddy Roosevelt campaign

Campaign name - New Nationalism
Progressive Platform - Women's suffrage, graduated income tax, inheritance tax, lower tariffs, limit on campaign spending, currency reform, minimum wage...

Woodrow Wilson - democrat - WINS

Campaign name - New Freedom

Platform - Eliminate trusts, tariff reduction, one-term president, direct election of senator, create department of labor, strengthen Sherman Anti-trust. **No women's suffrage**.

Eugene V. Debs

Woodrow Wilson and Progressive Program

Background - idealistic, intellectual, rigorous, inflexible.

In inaugural address, Wilson attacked - triple wall of privilege - Banks, tariffs, trusts

Underwood tariff - lowered the tariff rate and graduated income tax.

Banking reform - Reform of banking sys - Regulating flow of \$\$\$ in circulation. Like national bank Federal Reserve Board. 12 banks.

Stabilize currency

Clayton Anti-Trust Act - Strengthened the power of Sherman Antitrust. And exempted union of being prosecuted as trust.

Federal Trade Commission - Had the authority to make sure all businesses were fair and just.

Progressive reformers ignored problems of minorities.

Segregation - Legalized by Plessy vs. Ferguson

Ignored by progressives.

Lunching - Ignored practice of lunching.

Fernando Trujano

Booker T Washington

Head of the Tuskegee Institute

Wrote Atlanta Compromises

Blacks need education / economic progress and work skills b/f political and social equalities.

WEB Du Bois

The Souls of Black Folk - Blacks need political and social b/f economic

- Blacks thought Du Bois was too radical

Urban Migration

Blacks moving from South to North. - work in factories

16th Amendment - Allows congress to levy an income tax

17th Amendment - Established direct election of US Senators

18th Amendment - Established prohibition

19th Amendment - Anyone (woman) can vote.

Grainger Laws - Regulate grain elevator and railroad rates.

1868 R Ulysses S. Grant → 1872 R Grant → 1876 R Rutherford Hayes → 1880 R Garfield →
→ 1881 R Arthur → 1884 D Grover Cleveland → 1885 R Benjamin Harrison →
1892 D → 1896 R Grover Cleveland → William McKinley → 1904 →
1908 R William Howard Taft → ~~1912~~ D Woodrow Wilson →

R

Wisconsin Idea - Robert La Follette

Theodore Roosevelt - Square Deal - dom program

1912 - New Nationalism

New Freedom - Woodrow Wilson

Hernando

1	1776	Declaration of Independence.
2	1787	US Constitution written to replace the Articles of Confederation.
3	1861-1865	American Civil War: Eleven southern states secede from the union over the election of Abraham Lincoln, states rights and the question of slavery.
4	1898	Spanish American War, beginning of Imperialism.
5	1914-1918	World War I. 1917-1918 for the US
6	1929	October 29, 1929-Black Tuesday large sell off of stocks. Beginning of the Great Depression of the 1930s.
7	1941-1945	US in World War II. In Europe 1939-1945.
8	Thomas Jefferson	Wrote the Declaration of Independence, third President of the US.
9	George Washington	Revolutionary general & 1st President of the US.
10	Declaration of Independence	Written by Thomas Jefferson. Explained the reasons for the colonies break from Britain. Disagreements over taxes, representation in government, and unalienable rights: life, liberty, pursuit of happiness.
11	Articles of Confederation	First Government of US. Very weak. States held most powers. No executive, couldn't collect taxes. Replaced in 1787 by the US Constitution.
12	US Constitution	Set up 3 branches of government, executive, legislative and judicial. The powers of each part are balanced by the powers of the other branches.
13	Bill of Rights	Amendments 1-10 to the Constitution. Guarantees personal freedoms including freedom of speech, press, religion, assembly, right to bear arms, fair trial rights, search and seizure, petition.
14	Spanish American War	1898 fought against Spain in Cuba and the Phillipines. US gains first colonies Expansion overseas and an example of imperialism. The US becomes a world power.
15	US Expansionism	Idea that the US should expand from the Atlantic to the Pacific and around the world.
16	Theodore Roosevelt	US President, expanded the role of government to protect consumers, break-up trusts & monopolies and protect the environment. Began building the Panama Canal. Used "Big Stick" diplomacy.
17	US in WWI (1917-1918)	European fight; President Woodrow Wilson wanted to make the world safe for democracy. US allied with France, Britain and Italy against Germany, Austria-Hungary & Ottoman Empire.
18	Unrestricted Submarine Warfare (WWI)	German submarines attacked and sank ships without warning. Partial reason for US entering WWI.
19	Fourteen Points	Woodrow Wilson's peace plan after WWI. Wanted peace with honor not punishment of Germany.
20	Treaty of Versailles	Peace treaty that ended WWI. Punished Germany with loss of land, reparations and guilt clause.
21	Red Scare (20's)	Fear of Communism after WWI and the establishment of the Soviet Union.
22	Prohibition	18th Amendment. Illegal to drink or make alcohol.
23	Changing Role of Women	Began with WWI war employment & continued in 20s with the right to vote. Social and technological innovations freed homemakers from many household chores. Flappers and new morality.
24	Clarence Darrow	Attorney, defended John Scopes for teaching Evolution & Darwinism.
25	William Jennings Bryan	Presidential candidate wanted free coinage of silver, "Cross of Gold" speech (more currency in silver) to help farmers. Later Prosecutor in Scopes "Monkey Trial".
26	Henry Ford	Assembly line and mass production of cars. Revolutionized manufacturing.
27	Charles A. Lindbergh	First to fly solo and non-stop across the Atlantic Ocean in 20's. Gave feeling of hope to the 20's & highlighted the importance of the air plane.
28	US in WWII	Allies with Britain, France & USSR. Entered to fight dictatorships in Germany, Italy and Japan after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. (Dec. 7, 1941)
29	Growth of Dictatorships	In the 1930's, response to Great Depression and Treaty of Versailles. Germany (Hitler) USSR (Stalin), Italy (Mussolini), Spain (Franco) & Japan (Military leaders).
30	Pearl Harbor	December 7, 1941, Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor in Hawaii brought the US into WWII.
31	Multiple Front War	Fighting in both Europe and the Pacific in WWII. Europe 1st strategy to defeat Hitler and later to defeat Japan.
32	Japanese-American Internment	West Coast Japanese Americans were sent to camps in WWII after Pearl Harbor due to questions of their loyalty to the US.
33	Holocaust	Murder of over 6 million Jews and others in WWII by the Nazis.
34	Midway	US Pacific Island. Farthest eastern advance of Japan in WWII. US surprised the Japanese fleet and destroyed Japanese carriers.
35	Normandy Invasion (France WWII)	Operation Overlord. D-Day June 6, 1944. Reinvansion of Europe to defeat the Nazis.
36	Atomic Bomb	Used to end WWII. First targets were Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan in August 1945.

37	Cold War	1945-1990 period of increased tensions between the US and the USSR.
38	Truman Doctrine	Contain, stop the spread of communism after WWII (Greece, Turkey).
39	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	NATO. Defensive military alliance of the US and Western Europe after WWII to stop communism.
40	Korean Conflict	June 1950 to July 1953. First outbreak of war during the Cold War, first use of UN troops to keep the peace. Ended at 38th parallel. 54,000 Americans died.
41	Vietnam Conflict (1954-1975)	US supported democratic S. Vietnam against communist N. Vietnam Increased fighting and US troops under Pres. Johnson. Protests in the US against war. Ended under Pres. Richard Nixon.
42	GI Bill	Allowed US soldiers benefits after WWII: home loans & education loans.
43	McCarthyism (1950-1954)	Hunt for suspected communists conducted by Sen. Joseph McCarthy. Part of the Red Scare of the 1950's. Promoted conformity in the 50's for fear of being labeled a communist.
44	Sputnik I (1957)	First Earth orbiting satellite. Launched by the USSR. Made the US feel that it was falling behind the Soviets. Began the space race and NASA.
45	Era	Time period like Civil War, Industrialization, Gilded Age, Imperialism, World War I Roaring Twenties, Great Depression, World War II, Cold War.
46	Panama Canal	Narrow mountainous isthmus (strip of land) made Panama the best location. Canal required locks to raise & lower ships. Disease & tropical climate had to be conquered before building began. Shortened trip around South America.
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49	Population growth environment	People adapt the land to human needs and put stress on the natural resources.
50	Spatial diffusion-Bubonic plague	A plague moved along trade routes from Asia to Africa and Europe killing millions and changing society.
51	Columbian Exchange (New and Old Worlds)	Exchange of foods between the New and Old Worlds that improved the European diet and changed Native American way of life.
52	Geographic Distributions	Patterns of population, vegetation, etc., that can be shown on maps, graphs, charts, models.
53	Primary sources; Secondary sources	Information from an eye witness to the historical event. Information from a historian writing after the event (using primary resources).
54	Market economy	One based on free enterprise (like ours) guided by consumers who control what will be produced.
55	Industrialization	Creation of large businesses, use of mass production methods and the assembly line. Cottage (small) businesses were replaced by commercial (large market) operations. Increased immigration provided workers in US. Shift from rural to urban society.
56	Growth of railroads	Built north to south and east to west. 1869 transcontinental railroad completed. Provided transportation of farm goods and raw materials to eastern factories and finished goods to the western settlers. Helped to start new towns and gave work to many.
57	Labor Unions	Knights of Labor was the first labor organization. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations also fought to increase wages and improve working conditions & end child labor.
58	Farm Issues	Farms faced the problems of creating a dependable market for their products, overproduction, high tariffs and the money supply. The Granger movement and Populist Party worked to improve conditions and political power for farmers in the 19th century.
59	Rise of Big Business	Business preferred to work under a laissez-faire system with little government intervention. Monopolies led to the creation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.
60	Treatment of minorities	Minorities and immigrants were generally the last hired and the first fired by businesses. By providing cheap labor, took jobs from native workers. Ongoing struggle to increase economic opportunities, political and civil rights.
61	Child Labor	1800's children seen as workers & needed to help support their families. Many were immigrants. 1880's and 1900's laws passed to limit child labor and later to end it.
62	Problems of immigrants	Language, assimilation and employment were major problems of immigrants. Generally willing to take any job at a lower wage.
63	Susan B. Anthony	Woman's suffrage leader. Her efforts led to the 19th Amendment, women's vote.
64	W.E.B. Du Bois	Founder of NAACP, National Association of Colored People, African American civil rights leader.
65	Martin Luther King Jr.	SCLC, Southern Christian Leadership Council, leader, used non-violence to gain civil rights for African American in the 1960's; assassinated 1968.
66	Causes of economic prosperity of the 20's	Overseas markets, confidence in the US stock market, mass production, leading to mass consumption.
67	Great Depression causes	German reparations, dependency on a few industries, stock speculation, decline of world trade and business failures.

68	Stock Market Crash	Oct. 29, 1929, Black Tuesday. Large sell off of stock. Beginning of the Great Depression caused by over speculation and buying on margin.
69	Bank Failures	1929, Bank deposits lost by customers due to bank investments in the stock market.
70	New Deal	Franklin Roosevelt's program to combat the Great Depression. Provided relief, recovery and reform programs.
71	Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC)	New Deal program to insure bank deposits and prevent bank failures.
72	Social Security	Government assistance program, part of New Deal. Help for retired (old age pensions), disabled (aid to families), unemployed and injured forces (unemployment compensation). Funded by taxes on workers and employers.
73	WWII effects on the home front	Women work in factories, rationing, scrap drives, victory gardens Ended the Great Depression. Jobs provided by defense industries.
74	Rationing	Government had to have enough supplies for the military in WWI and WWII. System to equally divide important food and goods and supply military needs. Black Market and hoarding existed. Stop inflation.
75	Female Employment	Began to rise during WWI and continued to increase through WWII. Paid less than men for the same job.
76	End of the Great Depression	Mainly due to US involvement in WWII and not New Deal programs.
77	International Trade Policies	Relationship between trade policies and free enterprise.
78	Explain actions taken to expand economic opportunities	Minimum wage laws, civil rights and voting rights laws and the growth of labor unions.
79	Contributions of women	Women have had increasing political, social and economic power in the US.
80	Impact of Scientific Discoveries	Scientific discoveries and improved technology increased economic prosperity.
81	Electric Power	Powered industry, homes & cities. Led to development of labor-saving machines which gave people more leisure time.
82	Telegraph	Made fast moving communications possible.
83	Telephone	Made almost instantaneous communication possible.
84	Petroleum based products	Powered industry and generated electricity. With this source of fuel, rapid growth of the automobile industry occurred.
85	Medical Vaccinations	Improved quality of life and life span. Many diseases were eliminated.
86	Computers	Made storage, retrieval and use of data easy and fast. Simplified complex functions.
87	Impact of technology on "work"	Assembly line and interchangeable parts increased productivity but reduced the need for skilled labor. Work became boring.
88	Impact of technology on communications	New technology provided increased speed of business transactions and leisure time to Americans.
89	Goods and services	Goods-products made by workers or machines. Services-work performed by an individual.
90	Subsistence agriculture versus Market-oriented agriculture	Subsistence farming: producing only enough for your family or a small group. Market farming: use of machinery and other tools to grow on a large scale for many people.
91	Cottage industry versus commercial industry	Cottage industry: small amount of goods generally made by hand. Commercial industries: use of mass production and assembly line techniques to create a large quantity of products.
92	Reasons for the growth of Representative Government	English tradition and religious tradition that communities should be self-governing policy of neglect of the colonies by England and development of colonial assemblies to govern themselves.
93	Magna Carta	"Great Charter" English document of 1215. Guaranteed certain rights to the nobles, those rights later expanded to all citizens.
94	English Bill of Rights	Document that changed English government from an absolute monarchy to a constitutional monarchy and placed limits on the power of kings.
95	Declaration of Independence	Written by Thomas Jefferson. Explained the reasons for the colonies break from Britain. Disagreements over taxes, representation in government, and unalienable rights: life, liberty, pursuit of happiness.
96	Federalist Papers	85 newspaper articles defending the Constitution written by James Madison, Alexander Hamilton & John Jay.
97	Limited Government	Powers of each branch of government are limited and certain powers are reserved to the federal government and other powers to the state.
98	Checks & Balances	Each branch of the federal government has powers that allow it to limit the other two branches of government thus balancing the power.
99	Republicanism	The idea that government is limited and that the people elect representatives to speak for them.
100	Federalism	Power is divided between a strong national government made of 3 branches and state governments.
101	Separation of powers	Each of the three branches of government; executive, legislative and judicial has its own duties and limits on power. National government takes precedence over state governments.

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Exploration and Colonization

Christopher Columbus - First European to reach America

John Rolfe - Saved economy in Jamestown by planting Tobacco

Sir Walter Raleigh - Founder of Roanoke colony

James Oglethorpe - Founder of Georgia

Miles Standish - non-separatist that protected Plymouth plantation.

John Smith - Saved Jamestown from disaster No work = No eat

Spain's Motto in New World - gold, glory - god

Result of Columbian Exchange - New plants, cultures and diseases introduced

Headright system - Way to get more people in Jamestown, offered land if you sent someone to America

Results of Bacon's Rebellion Indentured servants stop. Only use slaves as labor force. Turning point for South

What saved Jamestown from economic ruin? John Rolfe's idea to plant tobacco

Encomienda - Spanish plantation system

Maryland Act of Toleration - 1st colonial law granting religious freedom to all catholics

Virginia Company Charter - Joint-stock company - Investors

Puritans - Religion that broke out from Anglican Church
Strict society.

Maryland - 1st Lord Baltimore. Make MY heaven for Catholics
1634 - Founded

Plymouth - 1620 - Wanted to create a society but landed 400 miles off.
New York - 1664 - Dutch colony. Farming
Virginia - 1607 - Farming
Georgia - Buffer zone b/w S. Carolina and Florida 1732

Bread Colonies - Nickname for middle colonies

Town Meetings - In Massachusetts Bay Colony - everyone in town votes on laws. Led to representative democracy

Puritan's vs Separists - Puritans wanted to purify the church of England
Separatists wanted to separate from it.

Mayflower Compact - Agreement b/w people stating they will claim territory for King and make just laws

Great Awakening - Religion was less passionate in all colonial churches

Peter Zenger Case - Can print anything - Propaganda to support American Revolution

American Revolution

Causes of American Revolution

Proclamation of 1763 - Parliament banned settlement West of Proclamation Line Response to Pontiac Rebellion. Colonists ignored

Letters from Pennsylvania Farmers - United the colonies against the Townshend acts.

Mercantilism - Government controls. All resources sent to Mother country
Navigation Laws - Restricted use of foreign shipping for trade

Salutary Neglect - English gov leaving the colonies alone

Reasons why roots of Am. Rev can be traced to Jamestown -
Because the charter of Jamestown gave settlers the rights of Englishman.

Bul Revere + Boston Massacre - Exaggerated what happened and used as propaganda. Inflammatory.

Albany Congress - Organized by Benjamin Franklin to coordinate colonial defense

New France - Champlain established. Fur trading = major economic activity

Treaty of Paris 1763 - France cedes Canada to British and all terr east of Mississippi. France cedes to Spain all ter West of Miss. Spain give GB Florida.

Coercive Act - Passed as a result of Boston Tea Party. Closed port of Boston, increased power of royal government. Admiralty Courts trial w/o Jury

Olive Branch Petition - Petition to King George III pledging loyalty and asking to correct abuses (King ignores). - Traitors

Victory at Saratoga - After battle, other Europeans (French) willing to help colonists in war

Results of passage of Sugar Act and Stamp Act - Angered colonists
Sons of Liberty create a boycott of British goods

James Otis - Organized the Stamp Act Congress

Support For War - American Revolution was a minority war.

Articles of Confederation, Constitution, Washington and Adams

Articles of Confederation, Constitution, Washington - Adams

- **Weakness of Articles of Confederation** - Had a unicameral congress, each state had one vote, all 13/13 to amend, could not tax or raise army. No executive or judicial branch.

Great Compromise - Established a bi-cameral legislature, House of Representatives - Representation based on population. Senate - = rep

3/5^{ths} Compromise - Each slave counted as 3/5 of a person for taxation and representations

Hamilton's Financial Plan - Proposal
 ① Pay all state debts
 ② Assume state debts ③ High Tariff on imports - indirect tax
 ④ Create a national bank where all funds would be deposited

Shay's Rebellion - Debt-driven farmers attacked. Influenced MA ratification of constitution

Thomas Jefferson Political Philosophy - Wanted capital in South. Promoted a farmer society. Limited government interference. Small, weak central government. Power in states.

Neutrality Proclamation - Deal with situation among those who sided with French or British JS would not interfere.

Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions - Passed to oppose the Alien and Sedition Acts. Against Federalists.

Alien and Sedition Acts - Against aliens, passed by Federalists. Naturalization Act, Alien Act, Sedition act - immigrants, Republicans disliked

Ratification of the Constitution - Sep 17 1787, Approval by special state conventions 9/13 approved

How did the 2 party system evolve - Some sided with Hamilton (Hamiltonians) and others with Jefferson (Jeffersonians)

Precedents of George Washington - Habits, Neutral in foreign affairs, 2 term Presidency, Cabinet, Title of President, inauguration speech.

Washington's Farewell address - Final address from GW. Warned against new parties, warns against permanent foreign alliances, stressed importance of religion and morality

XYZ Affair - Diplomatic incident with French that resulted in an undeclared war.

Convention of 1800 - Settled the hostilities with France in the XYZ Affair

Jefferson, Madison, War of 1812, Monroe

Jefferson, Madison, War of 1812, Monroe

Peaceful Revolution of 1800 - Jefferson (Democratic Republican) wins election. Government kept running despite change of parties

Why didn't Jefferson reduce size of navy? - Jefferson cut the army = 50% but did not cut navy to protect trading sh.p.s.

Embargo Act - Passed by Jefferson to avoid war with GB. Prohibited American ships to go to any foreign port. Results = depression, north hit harder - repealed

Era of Good Feelings - Spirit of nationalism, one political party, sense of unity. Not a happy time fights over tariffs and national bank.

John Marshall - Appointed Chief Justice by John Adams. Greatly strengthened the power of the federal government.

War Hawks - Young congressman that wanted war with GB

Battle of New Orleans - Andrew Jackson builds barriers and shoots British officers. Won and Ended Southern Campaign. Fought after Treaty of Ghent already signed - war already over.

Jefferson and Louisiana Purchase - Constitution did not say that a president could buy land. Federalists against purchase

Maryland v. Madison - 1803 - Established the doctrine of judicial review Expands the power of the Supreme Court.

Treaty of Ghent - Ends war of 1812 Returned all conquered territory
Recognition of boundary b/w US and Canada

American System - Author Henry Clay, Purpose, to strengthen economy wanted a high tariff, national bank, and internal improvement.

Monroe Doctrine - European countries cannot colonize western hemisphere. Ends the Era of Good Feelings.

Results of War of 1812

- ① Respect From other nations gained
- ② US accepts Canada as neighbor
- ③ End of Federalist party
- ④ US abandoned from GB and Native Americans
- ⑤ More US Factories built
- ⑥ New War heroes (Andrew Jackson)
- ⑦ End of National Bank
- ⑧ Spirit of nationalism grew in America.

Jacksonian Democracy, Reform, Culture and Manifest Destiny

Commonwealth v. Hunt - Legalized the existence of trade organizations

Why did John Tyler become a Whig? - To get votes from the South when selected as vice president. Not really a whig - democrat

Nullification Crisis - A state can nullify a federal law. Started w/ S. Carolina Tariff ends after Jackson attacks S. Carolina w/ help of Force bill. Postponed the issue

Missouri Compromise 1820 - Allowed Missouri to enter the union as a slave state and Maine as a free state. Keep balance with slavery

Treaty of 1818 - Resolved boundary issues with GB and allowed joint occupation of Oregon

Circuit Bargain - In the election of 1824, Andrew Jackson got the most electoral and popular vote but not enough to become president. Henry Clay persuades House and John Q. Adams becomes president.

Tariff of 1828 - Raised the tariff rates which helped the northern states/industries. South disliked → led to Nullification crisis

Problems with annexation of Texas - Not annexed immediately because it would unbalance the slavery issue in the US.

Define Manifest Destiny - God given US right to expand from sea to sea

Election of 1844 - Polk slogan "Fifty Four Forty or Fight" - Take all of Oregon

Zachary Taylor

Issues w/ Mexico - Attack on US troops, refuse to negotiate California

How did we get:

Oregon - Treaty of 1846 after annexation of Texas

Texas - Tyler annexed Texas by joint resolution

Gadsen Purchase - Bought from Mexico after War. 10M

California Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo 15M

Spot resolutions - Polk sends Zachary Taylor to patrol Rio Grand to make Mexico mad. Lincoln challenges Polk and says "Show me the spot and I will vote for war"

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo - Mexican Cession Ends the Mexican-American war Rio grand-new border. US buys California terr for 15M

Eli Whitney

His invention of the cotton gin allowed the south and the north to prosper and also led to the industrial revolution Principle of interchangeable parts.

Dorothea Dix

Petitioned to MA Legislature pleading that demented are not willfully perverse but mentally ill.

Hudson River school.

Paintings that portrayed romantic mirrorings of local landscapes

Amelia Bloomer - wore pants/bloomers for first time in public

Lyceum Movement - giving lectures to the masses around the country

Lucy Stone - Retained her maiden name after marriage

Mary Lyon - Established Mount Holyoke Seminary - good woman's school

Catherine Beecher - supporter of female education and kindergarten

Elizabeth Cady Stanton - insisted of leaving "obey" out of her marriage ceremony

Samuel Slater - "The Father of the Factory system": brought the first efficient machine for spinning thread to America

Dewitt Clinton - Leader of New Yorkers who built the Erie Canal

Cyrus Field - stretched a cable under Atlantic and linked American and European continents

Robert Fulton - First steamboat, could defy wind and current

Cyrus McCormick - Inventor of mechanical mower reaper
Best contribution of all

Lowell system - Housed young women in good conditions to work in factory. costly.

Horace Mann - campaigned effectively for better school houses + higher pay for teachers

Emma Willard - Established Troy Female Seminary

Seneca Falls - Woman's Rights convention. Launched modern woman rights movement. Elizabeth Stanton main speaker

Civil Disobedience Book by Thoreau used by ~~peace~~ figures for passive resistance.

Causes of the Civil War

- Pro-slavery argument -
- ① slavery had existed throughout ages
 - ② Slavery sanctioned by Bible
 - ③ Assured S. economic prosperity
 - ④ Slaves had better life in S than Africa
 - ⑤ Slaves had more economic security than Factory workers
 - ⑥ Blacks mentally inferior and suited for slavery

Compromise of 1850 - Provisions

- ① California admitted as a free state
- ② Mexican cession divided into territories of Utah and New Mexico Slavery decided by popular sovereignty
- ③ Texas given 10M for disputed terr
- ④ Slave trade banned in Washington DC
- ⑤ Strict Fugitive slave laws
Postponed the problem

Fugitive slave law - Effects - Abolitionist movement grew
South gets mad

Hinton R. Helper's Book - Proved that slavery cost more

Popular Sovereignty - People decide - not Federal government
used in Kansas Nebraska Act

Bleeding Kansas - 1st Fighting of the civil war. Skirmishes to see who gets Kansas

Dred Scott Case - Supreme Court rules that Congress does not have any power to deprive person of property (slaves)
aka slavery is legal Result - declared Missouri Compromise unconstitutional
Inflamed problems

Freedman's Bureau - Federal government agency to aid freed slaves

Why wasn't the abolitionist movement supported in the North?

Slaves would compete for jobs in north

Know Nothing Party - Emerged from Kansas-Nebraska Act
- Against immigrants

Freeport Doctrine - Stephen Douglas supporting popular sovereignty instead of dred Scott Case

Goal of Lincoln beginning of War - Preserve the union. Messing w/ slavery would destroy union

Personal Liberty Laws - Northern laws that prohibited state officials for helping in capturing slaves

Uncle Tom's Cabin - Polarized the nation. Northerners refused to support Fugitive Slave Law. Angered south

Harriet Tubman - Director of the underground railroad - held runaway slaves

Intent of John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry - Wanted to lead a slave revolt but needed to steal weapons first.

Election of 1860 - Stephen Douglas - supported slavery + Fugitive Slave Law
John Breckinridge - supported slavery

John Bell - Enforcement of Laws and preserving union

Abraham Lincoln - Non-extension of slavery

2

Crittenden Compromise - Failed b/c Lincoln opposed slavery in territories.

William Lloyd Garrison - Publisher and editor of anti-slavery newspaper: The Liberator

Frederick Douglass - Former slave who gave strong speeches against slavery

Advantages of North - ① Great economy ② Railroads ③ Control of the sea ④ More manpower

Advantages of the South ① Fight defensively behind interior lands
② Most talented officers ③ Bred to fight

Fort Sumter - South attacks and begins Civil War April 12 1861

Gettysburg Address - Lincoln states why war must continue. Motivate.

Leaders of Slave Revolts - Gabriel Prosser, Denmark Vesey, Nat Turner

% of slave owners - Support because slaves are needed for economy

Jefferson Davis - President of the Confederate States of America

Platform of Republican Party - Repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska Act and Fugitive Slave Law

Activities of Slave Resistance - Started several revolts, refused to work (lazy) run away

Purpose of Abolitionist Movement - Freedom of slaves without compensation to master

3

Border States - Secede after Lincoln became president
Virginia, Arkansas, N Carolina, Tennessee

Importance of Antietam - Bloodiest battle of civil war. South lost foreign support

Importance of Gettysburg - Destroyed southern attempt to invade the north

Reconstruction

Why was Johnson on the 1864 ticket? - Abraham Lincoln rewarded him for staying loyal to the union and to get democrat votes

Result of Assassination of Lincoln in South - Worsened b/c Lincoln was the only one who favored South

Results of civil war - Nation stays together as a whole
Destruction-Rebuilding needed. Abolishment of slavery brought us.

Copperheads - Extreme piece democrats

Lincoln's Reconstruction Plan - Very lenient towards the south
States had to take an oath of allegiance, accept emancipation of slaves. State gov could be reestablished when 10% took loyalty oath.

Johnson's reconstruction Plan - Pardoned upon simple oath all except Confederate civil and military officers. State debts leading Confederates could not vote

Radical Republican Reconstruction Plan - Universal male suffrage. Promoted building of roads, Hospitals, schools, Tax, crop diversification.
Punis south for war. Support civil rights.

Purpose of Black Codes - Guarantee a stable labor supply now that blacks where free.

13th Amendment - Abolishes slavery

14th Amendment - All persons ^(slaves) or naturalized in us = Citizens

15th Amendment - Gave black males the right to vote

Impeachment of Johnson - Accused of High Crimes and misdemeanor.
Found not guilty in trial.

Compromise of 1877 - Reconstruction ends with withdrawal of federal troops.

Methods used by the KKK - Discriminated, set up things to prohibit the blacks from voting such as a poll tax

Accomplishments of Freedman's Bureau - Established schools and provided food, shelter and medical aid to those hurt by war

Black Codes - Restore pre-emancipation system of race relations.
Forced many blacks to become tenant farmers.

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Questions about Reconstruction How to rebuild South after destruction?
How to Bring South back in Union?
How to protect former slaves?

Legacies of Reconstruction - Universal male suffrage, roads, schools, hospitals, public schools, Tax systems, Crop diversification, KKK, Bribery and wasteful spending, sharecropping

Sharecropping / tenant farming - Pay back debts, (From supplies and land) with a share of the crop. Many blacks involved.

Scalawag - Southerners that supported republicans during reconstruction
Carpetbagger - Northerners who went to the South to take advantage.

Solid south - Control of the south for democrats (local politics) next 100 yrs

Ways the South Kept Blacks From voting - Literacy tests, Poll taxes, Political party primaries (whites only), Grandfather clause

Jim Crow Laws - Segregation laws, separate schools. Required segregation

Civil Rights Act 1866 - Became the 14th Amendment. Gave all black citizenship and provided legal shield against black codes

Plessy vs Ferguson - "separate but equal" constitutional. Legalized segregation

Result of civil War / Politics - 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments passed.

Waving the bloody shirt - Republican campaign technique that reminded voters that civil war was because of democrats' successful

3 Plain Indians exterminated - because of diseases (cholera, typhoid, small pox) decreased bison population and warfare.

Harriet Tubman - Wrote "A century of dishonor". Picked moral sense of Americans to chronicle horrible treatment of Indians.

Dawes Act - Dissolved many tribes, wiped out tribal ownership of land, set up individual family heads and would get full title to holdings and citizenship. Problems - Tried to make rugged individualism.

Importance of miners - Attracted population and wealth, women could vote in some states, gold acquired helped finance civil war injected silver issue into American politics. Added to American folklore and literature.

Federal government policy towards Indians - Nice, tries to fix things that didn't work with the Indian Reorganization Act

Frontier - Long Fringe of settlement, near or beyond a boundary.

Date for the end of the frontier - 1890

Ghost Dance - Whites persuaded Indians to outlaw Ghost Dance cult spread to Dakota

Battle of Wounded Knee - last Indian battle. Army stomped out the Ghost dance

Turner Thesis - Thesis that the conquest of the Western Frontier had given American society its special character.