Quang Huynh

Freedman's Bureau - The Freedman's Bureau was a federal agency made by the United States government that gave care and resources to newly freed African-Americans. The United States government helped with providing items such as food, clothing and shelter. Furthermore, they also gave services such as jobs, education and medicare to the freed African-Americans. This agency sought to help African-Americans to fit in and contribute to society after their freedom.

Triangle Shirtwaist fire - The Triangle Shirtwaist company burst into flames after a labor strike broke out. The workers of the company were unhappy with the working conditions and incredibly low wages. The Triangle Shirtwaist factory had poor safety regulations and standards for its workers and its employees got fed up with the conditions they were working in. A strike was started, where workers didn't go to work and vandalized the property. Somehow, a fire was started and the building received some damage. As a result of the fire, the government implemented better safety regulation and standards for workers and Labor Unions would be formed.

Dollar Diplomacy - The Dollar Diplomacy was the use of a country's financial power to extend the influence of the United States, instead of military power. President William Taft was responsible for this idea and used the Dollar Diplomacy to protect Latin American countries. In turn, Latin America respected us, and the United States influence grew.

Option #1:

The period of Reconstruction in the United States was put in place after the Civil War. The United States had finanical shortages and resource shortages due to the war. The Civil War Reconstruction lasted from 1865 to around 1877 after the American Civil War. The Reconstruction would rebuild and reform the United States and its citizens and boost scientific and technological advances.

The process of Reconstruction was, in part, a debate between Congress and the president over which branches they had the authority to control, direct and shape Recontruction. This debate between the president and Congress was very significant.

The main cause and spark of the American Civil War was the question of who had more power over the United States. Did the states have more power or did the federal government had more power? Some of the states were advocating for the abolishment of slavery while other states advocated for the continuation of slavery. Then, the federal government would step in and make compromises such as the Kansas-Nebraska Compromise and the Missouri Compromise. The states were not content with the federal government's interference and power to determine whether slavery should exist in the United States. Thus, this resulted in a Civil War between the North and the South, initially fighting for state power and federal power. Then, the motive of the Civil War shifted when Abraham Lincoln began to use the idea slavery as a motivator for the North to win. Abraham Lincoln was not against the idea of slavery and was happy with slavery existing. But he was not going to let slavery expand into other territories. The North would win in the American Civil War and resulted in the 13th amendment, which abolsihed slavery. This is important because it shows how a dispute over power can lead to a battle.

The period of Reconstruction was an era of reform and rebuidling the United States. The debate between Congress and the president resulted in the decrease of progress since disputes over power in history did not end well.