Colonial America (1600-1763)

* Motivations
  + To emigrate from home country
    - Aristocrats liked adventure, and many of them felt bored back at home
    - Some fled from the law
    - Some had unpleasant jobs
    - Some faced difficult family situations
    - High rents and low wages at home
    - Women sought husbands
    - Primogeniture: only the firstborn child inherits from parents
    - Religious persecution against those against the Catholic Church who view the Church corrupt
  + To immigrate to America
    - Promoters
      * Guided settlers
      * Organized finances
      * Led expeditions
      * Misleadingly glorified America, as promoters were paid to attract settlers
    - Raw resources in America to profit from
    - The promise of cheap land and high wages
    - Aristocrats anticipated glory, adventure, status, power
    - Merchants found opportunities for investment
  + Involuntary
    - Due to labor shortage
    - Some people were kidnapped to be sent to America as indentured servants
    - Criminals were given the choice of going to America as indentured servants or get hanged
  + To invest
    - Mercantilism
      * Sought resources for wealth to compete against other European nations
      * Use colonies as a guaranteed market
* Labor
  + Aristocrats didn’t want to do work, but the colony required work to run
  + Headright system: people who came to America received 50 acres of land
  + Indentured servants
    - Those who wanted to come to America but couldn’t afford the voyage could sign a contract to work for someone for a specific amount of time to pay for the voyage
    - They were treated as humans and has rights
  + Slaves
    - Africans were seen as savages
    - Many arrived by Triangular Trade (slaves - raw materials - goods)
    - They were treated as property and had minimal rights
    - Demand was initially low, as the Africans weren’t immune to New World diseases, therefore had short lifespans
    - Demand eventually increased as indentured servant contracts were expiring, no new indentured servants want to come due to reports of harsh treatment, and Africans were better immune to New World diseases
    - New York half slaves: owned land and had freedom, but are required to pay a special tax and be prepared to enter labor services as needed
* Colonies
  + Types
    - Joint-stock companies: multiple investors invest in a colony to divide the risks
    - Royal colonies: run by a governor elected by the British Crown
    - Chartered colonies: built from land grants
  + Roanoke Attempts
    - In 1585, Sir Walter Raleigh bought 100 men to Roanoke to seek treasures (mercantilism)
    - Their lives were rough, as they disliked fishing, the labor required to keep the colony running was hard, and they had a bad relationship with the Natives
      * Some returned home as a result
    - A second attempt was made in 1587, better prepared with arms, etc, also failed
      * They arrived too late to plant crops, and the natives destroyed their group
  + Jamestown
    - A joint-stock company run by the London Company
    - First successful settlement
    - Estates-like system
    - Initially lacked women and people willing to work
    - It started out in a swampy location, and everyone was searching for riches instead of working for survival. There were arguments, diseases, fires burning down property, and a lack of cooperation.
    - 1608: John Smith realigns the colonists’ focus to survival, rebuilding, and cooperation
    - Once John Smith leaves the colony, his successors failed to maintain a good relationship with the Natives. The land shrunk, causing crowding and starvation
    - 1611: Sir Thomas Dale takes charge and sells tobacco to England
      * Tobacco growth boomed afterward and sold very well everywhere. Colony prospered again
    - 1619: settlers can claim private property.
    - A governor and elected officials were put into power
    - Natives and colonists mutually exploited each other
      * The Natives used colonists to fight off enemy tribes
      * Colonists used Natives for food
    - 1622 Indian War: colonists ignored Natives’ land claims, so Natives attacked unsuspecting colonists. The colonists struck back and wiped out the Natives
    - The company failed to pay back significant dividends, yet asked for more funds from stockholders
      * English crown took over the Company as a result
      * Joint-stock companies were deemed to be invaluable in generating profits
    - Bacon Rebellion
      * After indentured servants’ contracts expired, they were poor, overtaxed, forced westwards and clashed with Natives
      * Meanwhile, the planter class had land and tobacco and was wealthy
        + As a result of wealth, they took majority control of the House of Burgesses (legislative body)
      * 1676: Bacon led a failed march because of class conflict and taxation without representation
  + Plymouth
    - A joint-stock company ran by Plymouth Company
    - A rough winter prompted everyone to return home
  + Massachusetts Bay Colony
    - 1629: John Winthrop received a charter from the British Crown
    - Formed by those facing religious persecution due to disagreeing with the Roman Catholic Church
    - Mayflower Compact: a promise to work together
    - Pilgrims wanted to separate from English Church, unlike Puritans
    - “City on a Hill”: set an example
    - Joined with the Plymouth Company
    - Has the right to self govern
    - Adult males, church members, and stockholders can vote
    - Is a theocracy: governed with Puritan values
      * Puritanism: simplified Christianity without its perceived corruption and secularity
        + Experience God through prayers and the Bible, and not what some dude in Church yap about
        + Ideologies

Strict lifestyle

No idleness

No alcohol

No swearing

No working or hunting on Sunday

Subjected to scrutiny by Church leaders

Adherence to Calvinist beliefs: predestination

* + - Natives did help the settlers with agriculture and hunting
    - Pequot Wars
      * Settlers eventually took a lot of land for agriculture. In Native culture, there is no such thing as land ownership, causing conflict with the settlers taking ownership of land for agriculture.
      * Puritans also look down on Natives as heathens as they have no religion
      * War over food shortage, diseases, and other disputes
  + Provincetown
    - Created by the Massachusetts Bay Colony dissent Roger Williams
      * Williams criticized the strict Puritan ways
      * Also opposed paying taxes to clergy, cheating the Native
      * Fled and bought land from Natives for Provincetown
      * Established separation between Church and government
      * Treat Natives fairly
      * Religious tolerance
    - Anne Hutchinson: lead discussions criticizing Church
  + Pennsylvania
    - William Penn
    - Quakers (Society of Friends)
    - Most liberal, politically enlightened system
    - Taxpaying males can vote
    - Trials and juries
    - Freedom of religion
      * Atheists are not allowed
    - Letter to Indians before coming over
    - Pacifist
    - Freedom and equality for all
  + New England: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island
    - Covenant: building on top of predestination, people can work towards salvation by avoiding sins and watching for each other
    - Self-run religion
  + Middle Colonies: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware
    - Diverse economy: based on several crops, livestock and industries
    - Port cities
    - Diverse immigration
  + Southern Colonies: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia
    - Self-sufficient plantation economy due to tropical climate, longer growing season
      * Production of plenty of cash crop (tobacco, indigo, rice)
      * planter class (those profiting the most from plantations) have the most political power
      * Required plenty of slaves to operate
        + 1739 Stono Rebellion: slaves rebelled by massacring, killing and torturing slave owners and their families

Plenty of slaves fled

Led to tougher slave laws

* + - River network for trade
    - Mainly rural
* Salem Witch Trials
  + People accused each other of performing witchcraft, with flimsy evidence
  + Factors causing paranoia
    - Wars, conflict with Natives, fear of invasion
    - James II (British king) revoked charters
    - James II is Catholic, which Puritans dislike
    - Tensions from an unequal distribution of wealth
    - People became more secular (decreased care and attendance of church)
    - Lack of leadership in religion sector (religious leader stayed in Europe for safety)

American Revolution (1763-1783)

* Colony-mother country conflicts
  + Mercantilism theory greeds
  + 1663: Staple Act: goods imported to America has to go to Britain first
  + 1696: Navigation Law: goods exported from America has to go to Britain first
  + 1684: some were caught illegally smuggling trade, so Charles II turned all colonies into royal colonies, with stricter control
  + 1685: Charles II dies, James II takes over
    - James II is Catholic, so Puritans freaked out
    - James II revoked charters and merged the royal colonies into the Dominion of New England and put Sir Edmund Andros in charge
      * Restrictions and taxes increased
  + 1689 Glorious Revolution: In fear of the Catholic king, Parliament takes over the government
    - Colonies are split from the Dominion and restored with charter
    - Some degree of freedom is restored
  + Salutary neglect: Britain loosely enforces rules on colonies (given loyalty)
  + Governors in colonies were appointed by the King, but the governor’s salaries are paid by colonists (leverage)
  + 1699: Wool Act: colonists can’t export wool products
  + Enlightenment: prompted colonists to question things, such as British authority
  + The Great Awakening (1730-1740): appeal to emotion to revive interest in religion
    - Lead to the creation of Ivy League Universities
    - Lead to people challenging British authority
  + Social contract theory: to enter society, some rights are given up, but some basic rights are not to be denied. Ruler rules with consent from the governed.
  + 1733: Molasses Act: colonists can only buy rum from Britain
  + Seven Years’ War (1757-1763): Fight between Britain and France for world power
  + French-Indian War (1754-1763)
    - Britain wants to expand its American colonies but ends up going into French colonies
    - The French had closer relationships with the Natives then British. The Natives fought for the French
    - The French + Natives war strategy was overwhelming for the British
    - William Pitt later assigned to overhaul the British army, and finally, the French are defeated
    - 1763 Treaty of Paris
      * Britain takes over French land east of the Mississippi River
      * Spain takes over French land west of Mississippi
    - Proclamation of 1763: prohibited colonists from settling west of the Appalachians, to prevent conflict with the Natives
      * Upset the colonists who fought hard against the French to earn that land
  + 1761: Writs of Assistance: British can inspect anything for smuggled good
  + To recuperate from war debt, Acts were enacted
  + 1764: Sugar Act: tax on sugar, textile, coffee, iron
    - Cut trade, raised prices, destroyed industries
    - Taxation without representation
    - Committee of Correspondence formed against the Sugar Act
  + 1765: Quartering Act: colonists are required to provide food and housing for British soldiers
  + Stamp Act (1766) required colonists to buy stamps to make documents official, newspapers, pamphlets, playing cards
    - Sons of Liberty used violence to protest. They armed civilians, harassed officials
    - Stamp Act Congress: informs Britain of protests, enacts Nonimportation Agreement to boycott British goods
    - Repealed after protests leads to loss of profit
    - Britain passes Declaratory Act that asserts authority over colonies
  + Townshend Acts (1767) added taxes on imported materials
    - New York refuses to house soldiers assigned to enforce this Act. As a result, New York’s legislature was suspended
    - Massachusetts sends around the Circular Letter that opposes this Act. As a result, Britain terminates Massachusetts’ legislature and stations troops in Boston.
    - Boycotts led to the repeal of the Act
  + Boston Massacre: British soldiers shot and killed defenseless colonists who mocked them
    - John Adams defends the British, as mob rule is unacceptable
  + 1772: Britain will pay the governor's salaries, not the colonists
  + Common Sense: a pamphlet against King George III and encourages an independent America
  + 1772: New Committees of Correspondence set up for intercolony communication
  + 1773: Tea Act: British East India Company about to be bankrupt, so tax is eliminated to encourage purchase
    - Boston Tea Party: disgusted colonists threw their tea shipments overboard
  + The colonists refused to pay for damages, so 1774 Intolerable Acts were enacted.
    - British soldiers can enter colonists’ private properties, Boston Harbor was shut down and Britain ruled colony with martial law. Massachusetts Charter suspended, crimes in America are tried in England by King's puppets
  + 1774: Continental Congress: basically another Committees of Correspondence
    - Called for a boycott of British goods
  + 1774 Quebec Act: Canada’s borders are enlarged to take away land from colonists
  + Declaration of Independence: used to reason America’s independence, written based on enlightenment ideas. Written lawyer like for credibility and attract support
  + Olive Branch Petition: protest letter urging restoration of former harmony
  + 1775: Britain rejects the colonists’ protest letter declares that the colonies are in a state of rebellion, so colonists stepped up their defense, leading to fights at Lexington and Concord. George Washington is put as commander in chief of the colonies. The colonists aren’t allowed to boycott non-British goods
* Battles
  + Lexington and Concord: “The shot heard ‘round the world”, “Prepare for war, but pray for peace”
  + Bunker Hill 1775: Pyrrhic victory for British (costly victory), realizing that the Americans are serious about their cause of fighting
  + NYC/SI, NY 1776: The British assembled the largest force they ever assembled, in Staten Island. Outnumbered the Americans, and most American soldiers were killed or captured. For the rest, their enlistment is about to expire and many don’t plan to renew as this loss made the war seem fruitless for them. Britain took control over NYC.
  + Trenton, NJ, Christmas 1776: Hessians (Germans who fought for British) drank too much for Christmas and was hung over. The Hessians were defeated, and the Americans took their weapons. Victory restored faith in the Americans
  + Capital Philadelphia, PA 1777: Congress fled and Americans failed to block out the British. British took over the capital
  + Saratoga, NY 1777: British Howe and Burgoyne planned to meet in a battle plan. However, Burgoyne was bogged down by geography and clashes with Americans, and Howe only intended to conquer Philadelphia and not help Burgoyne. Resultantly, Americans were able to get the British to surrender in Saratoga. After winning, the Americans caught France’s attention and France provided assistance to Americans
* Armies
  + British
    - Strong navy
    - Lots of resources
    - Professional soldiers
    - Major world power
    - Loyalists are on their side
    - Attracted slaves to side with them by offering freedom
  + Americans
    - Low confidence
    - Shortage of resources
    - Not all Americans on board (loyalists aren’t)
    - New government weak at generating revenue
    - Inflation
    - Strong cause
    - Weak navy
    - Red tag (untrained) army
    - Homefield advantage
    - France supplied soldiers and weapons
    - Prussian Freidrich von Steuben trained American soldiers
    - George Washington the beloved general
* Victory
  + The British started from the south and planned to conquer going northbound
  + Americans harassed British at North Carolina, causing the British to retreat to Yorktown
  + French soldiers arrive just in time and worked with Americans in Yorktown and got the British to declare defeat
* Starting a new country
  + Britain, America, France and Spain enters peace talks in Paris in 1782
  + Everyone was focused on their own interests, but eventually agreed that the United States of America is an independent nation and they agreed on its borders (1783 Treaty of Paris)
    - Treaty had oversights, such as when do British leave
* This revolution inspired other revolutions around the world
* Egalitarian attitude (everyone’s equal)
* Slaves are getting more pathways to freedom
* economy
  + War boosted economy by increasing demands for supplies
  + Farmers were in debt, benefiting from inflation
  + Creditors were hurt by inflation
  + Southern planters hurt by war because of declined exports
  + Some slaves, which contribute to the economy, were freed for helping Britain
* Politics
  + Weak central government
  + Lack of unity
  + British forts weren’t evacuated
  + Increased tensions over land with the Natives

Creation of a new government

* Questions
  + Who participates in the government?
  + How does the government answer to the public?
  + how would the government let everyone have a voice?
* Idea of a government based on enlightenment thought is unprecedented, so nothing to base new government off of
* Republic: citizens rule through elected Representatives
  + Republicanism: idea that government rules based on the consent of the people
* Articles of Confederation is a weak form of government
  + Confederation: government based on these articles
  + A rope of sand
  + the DisUnited States of America
  + Our pretend nation is but a name, and our confederation a cobweb
  + A half starved limping government that appears to be always moving upon crutches and tottering at every step
  + A monster with 13 fists and no head
  + State representation in government is disproportionate: large and small states only have one vote
  + Passing laws and changes takes too long; requires ⅔ states to approve, making it stallable
  + No federal power to tax
  + No executive branch
  + No national court system
  + Lack of national unity
* Land Ordinance 1785: federal government surveys, divides and sells at an affordable price public land West of Appalachians, North of Ohio
* Northwest Ordinance: rules for governing western land
  + religious freedom
  + fair due process
  + slavery is illegal, but slaves escaping slavery is also illegal
  + encourage education
  + respect the natural rights of Native Americans
  + Congress appoints governors
  + An area can self govern when it has at least 5000 free inhabitants
  + A state can be official when it has at least 60000 free inhabitants
* Constitution
  + Shay’s Rebellion by the farmers in debt served as a wake up call that the current government is weak
  + Developed because the Articles of Confederation were ineffective
  + All 13 states except for Rhode Island came to Philadelphia in 1787
  + Disputes
    - Representation: they believed that large states shouldn’t have the same amount (1 vote) of representation as small states
      * Resolution: Roger Sherman’s Great Compromise: Congress is to have 2 Senate members per state, and House of Representatives members proportionally to population size
    - Trade: northern states opposed slave trade, unlike the south
      * Resolution: tax slave trade and northern states hopes slavery dies out
    - Slaves: northern states don’t believe that slaves should be considered as part of the population, unlike the south
      * Resolution: ⅗ compromise: each slave counts as only ⅗ of a person
    - Without compromises, some states won’t accept the Constitution
  + Federalism
    - Nation (delegated power)
      * Sign treaties/foreign affairs
      * Run a postal system
      * tax/tax trade
      * Declare war
      * Form a military
      * Mint money
      * Enforce copyright
      * Create any necessary laws
    - State power
      * Run a local government
      * Run an education system
      * Hold elections
      * Issue licenses
    - Both
      * Tax people
      * Enforce laws
      * Judiciaries
  + Checks and Balances
    - Tasks split between branches, which can check each other’s power
    - Legislative branch: makes laws
      * Headed by Congress, made up of Senate and House of Representatives
    - Executive branch: carries out the law
      * President heads this branch (chief executive)
        + Commander in Chief (command military)
        + Signs or vetoes Congress
        + Diplomatic leader (treaties, etc)
        + Chief of state (speaks for US)
        + Can pardon someone from punishment
        + Can’t run for more than 2 terms
        + Line of succession: vice president > Speaker of the House
        + Can be impeached for crimes and misdemeanors. Goes through House of Representatives, then the Supreme Court
    - Judicial branch: interprets the law
      * Headed by the Supreme Court
        + Justices are appointed for life, so that they can focus on following strictly the Constitution, and not have to worry about pleasing the public for a reelection
  + Electoral college: a group of electors, proportionally representing their state, submitting votes on behalf of the population. Prevents popular vote issues of limited communication between voters and candidates, minorities being oppressed by majority, division of votes by region. Tie breakers go to the House of Representatives. Forces candidates to consider the minority
  + Groups
    - Federalists
      * Pro-Constitution
      * Led by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, John Jay
      * Claims separation of power, checks and balances will protect people from power abuse from a central government
      * Strong central government necessary to develop the new nation
      * Supported by urban centers, merchants, states with weaker economies
      * Modified capitalism
      * Believed humans are selfish
      * Values birth, wealth and status
      * Responsive to creditors
      * The Federalist: 85 newspapers by Federalists targeting antifederalists, convincing that checks and balances + branches will protect the people
      * Loose construction: actions are constitutional as long as the Constitution doesn’t explicitly state it can’t be done (elastic clause)
      * Favor the wealthy, commerce, industry. Get wealthy to contribute to America and they’ll feel a strong obligation to make sure America succeeds
      * Alexander Hamilton
        + Wizard of economics
        + America was in great debt after the Revolutionary War
        + Accused by Jefferson of setting up an aristocratic government. Hamilton was simply favoring the wealthy, because if the wealthy contributes some of their wealth, they would feel obligated to help America succeed
        + Proposed paying back war bonds. This is important to develop a good credit score for America. However, the American people argue that the current holders of the bonds aren’t the original purchasers who purchased patriotically. The new holders are accused of farming profit at the expense of the original purchasers. Proposal was seen as immoral, but carried through
        + Proposed that the federal government should assume state debts. The federal government would issue federal bonds, which the money would be used to pay off state bonds. States that have already paid back or almost paid back all their bonds are against this proposal, as it would raise the price of their land, just for another state. Proposal carried out when capital moved away from cities and down to Philadelphia. Federal bonds were very successful, as America paid them all back, and even other countries bought them, giving America a very good credit score
        + Proposed building a national bank (Bank of the US). It enabled regulating the economy, and set precedence for implied powers. Strict constructionists opposed this proposal, claiming the Constitution didn’t explicitly state to build a bank. Federal government was said to be too powerful
    - Anti-federalists/Democratic-Republicans
      * anti-Constitution
      * Led by Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Sam Adams
      * Supported by rural areas
      * Innate goodness
      * Values talent and virtue
      * Fears power abuse from a central government, taxation, armies (fear Britain repeating)
      * Wants more power for the states due to self identity from colonial times
      * Farming
      * Laissez-faire
      * Responsive to debtors
      * Finds Constitution favoring the 2%
      * Demands a Bill of Rights in order for the Constitution to be ratified. Protects human rights and state power
      * Strict construction: actions are unconstitutional, unless explicitly stated constitutional by the Constitution
  + Unwritten Constitution
    - Traditions followed by most presidents, not part of the Constitution until later on
    - 2 terms limit
      * Washington retired after 2 terms to prevent him from looking like a king
    - Have a cabinet
      * Washington had people of opposing views, so he makes balanced decisions
    - Political parties
      * Opposed by Washington, as parties tend to fight each other instead of benefiting the public
    - Judicial review
      * Marbury v. Madison
    - Having a national bank
      * Alexander Hamilton
    - Federal revenue sharing
      * Return a portion of federal tax to states for projects
    - Executive privilege
      * President can hide some actions from Congress
    - Lobbyists
      * Special interest groups pressuring Congress
* Washington’s presidency
  + First US president under the Constitution
  + Anglophile
  + Judiciary Act of 1789: created the judicial system and Supreme Court
  + Had a cabinet (advisors) with Hamilton and Jefferson, who had opposite ideas
  + Protective tariffs: taxes on goods imported from Europe (was cheaper), to encourage Made in USA
  + Excise taxes: tax placed on the production or distribution of a good
    - Whiskey rebellion: excise tax placed on whiskey. Farmers revolted, so Washington sent federal militiamen to arrest people, none harmed, but then pardoned them. Demonstrated that the president has authority, but is not meant to be rough on the people
  + Promotes unity, is against political parties
  + Foreign policy: don’t be involved in another country’s politics, and don’t form permanent alliances
* John Adams’ presidency 1796
  + Goal of staying out of wars
  + Appointed John Marshall to lead the Supreme Court
    - Gave federal government more power
  + Marbury v. Madison (1803)
    - Judiciary Act of 1801: allowed Adams to appoint 16 more federal judges
    - Midnight judges: Adams appointed a bunch of federalist judges to the Supreme Court right before leaving office, to keep federalist control under a new Democratic-Republican president
    - Some of the midnight judges didn’t receive appointment papers in time before Adams left office
    - The new president’s administration refused to deliver the rest of the appointment papers
    - Marbury, one of the midnight judges affected, demanded Madison, the Secretary of State under the next president, to deliver his appointment papers, citing the Judiciary Act
    - Supreme Court declares that that Act is unconstitutional, and blocked the delivery. This set precedence of judicial review
* Foreign affairs
  + French Revolution
    - A revolution based on enlightenment ideas is going on in France
    - There is no rule of law; random people were getting their heads guillotined off, etc.
    - The US is already in debt from the American Revolution
    - The US doesn’t want to associate the radical activity going on in France, so US maintains neutrality
    - Edmond Genet: a French diplomat, who violated the diplomatic process. Was turned away
  + Louisiana Purchase
    - France buys back North American land it sold to Spain. France was looking to colonize, causing fear, but then shifted focus to Russia, so it let America buy the land instead.
    - Came with land including Mississippi River, New Orleans port, but not Florida
    - John Jay: Supreme Court justices who got Britain to remove their forts in America, contingent on border trade with Canada. Violates US agreement with France. France seized American ships in revenge. America sets up Army and Navy to go on unofficial war with France
    - XYZ Affair: America attempted to repair their relationship with France by sending diplomats to France. These diplomats were only able to access low level French officials, who mocked and bribed them. They were named X, Y and Z. Lead America to become anti-France
    - Alien and Sedition Act: in fear of France sending bad actors to America as revenge, this Act was passed. It heightened citizenship requirements. It also enabled the arrest or deportation of anyone who speaks against the government
      * Some states found this a violation of the First Amendment (free speech)
      * States passed nullification laws that nullify unconstitutional laws of the federal government
    - Adam’s diplomacy with Napoleon eventually got France to honor American neutrality
  + War of 1812 “Second Independence”
    - Britain and France was having a trade war
    - Britain keeps blockading American ships, assuming they’re helping France
    - Britain practiced impressment. They seize American ships, then drafts its passengers into the British navy
    - Chesapeake: Britain wanted to inspect an American ship, but the ship said no, so British came on and killed/hurt the people onboard
    - The US issued an embargo that banned exports to other countries. Meant to hurt Europe economically to get them to realize American neutrality
    - William Henry Harrison invited Natives to sign over their land to the US. Groups like those led by Tecumseh opposed.
      * Tecumseh’s group was backed by Britain and declared war
    - After that discovery + Britain strangling America’s economy, war hawks demand that US declare war on Britain
    - Britain burns down the US Capitol. The next foreign attack on US soil would be 9/11/01
    - The US and Britain declared an armistice at the Treaty of Ghent. The impressment and neutrality issues weren’t resolved at first. Years later, trade was reopened, warships were reduced, and they even took on a joint occupation of the Oregon Territory. US independence, boundaries get confirmed. US gets internationally respected
    - Despite the armistice, Andrew Jackson kept on fighting. He defeated the Native’s military powerhouse (Creeks) in the South, as well as the British, with minimal lives lost, making him a national hero.
* Expansion: the Louisiana Purchase
  + More than doubled America’s land
  + Western boundaries went from Appalachian to the Rockies
  + Access to the port of New Orleans is important, as it allows shipments into several rivers (Mississippi, Ohio Rivers, Michigan Lakes, Arkansaw, Missouri, Gulf of Mexico)
    - Didn’t include access to the major city containing the port, putting it in danger. Jackson defeated foreign inhabitants in 1815
  + Explored by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, guided by Sacajawea, a Native
* Sectionalism
  + Partisanshiped the political spectrum into opposing parties
  + As America expanded, the newer states were agricultural, and Democratic-Republicans appealed to farmers
  + Democratic-Republicans attracted the common people more than the Federalists, leading to the decline of the Federalists
  + More arguing between parties and less work in the public’s interest
* Jefferson’s presidency 1800
  + Election
    - Peaceful transition of power
    - Voting system was that runner up is vice president
    - There was a tie between Jefferson and Aaron Burr. Hamilton pushes for Jefferson to be president and Aaron Burr to be vice president, as Jefferson has a more qualified personality, even if Jefferson has opposing ideologies
    - 12th Amendment: president and vice president polls become separate
  + Francophile
  + Egalitarian
  + Simplified the presidency. Cut back on luxury and made things casual
  + Decentralized federal power. More power given to states
  + Cut federal budget and reduced military
  + Rolled back some of the previous president’s work
  + Worked on balancing the influence of 2 parties
  + Free trade, laissez faire
  + Reduced US Bank
* Nationalism
  + Belief that a country’s interest should be placed ahead of any other country
  + Court cases like Gibbons v Ogden, McCulloch v Maryland, Fletcher v Peck, Dartmouth College v Woodward set precedents that expands the federal government’s power
    - Gibbons v Ogden: ruled that only the federal government can regulate interstate commerce
    - McCulloch v Maryland: ruled that states can’t tax federal institutions
  + Rush-Bagot Treaty: defined US border at the 49th parallel
  + Adams-Onis Treaty: Spain ceded Florida and Oregon Territory to America
  + Monroe Doctrine: warning that any foreign nations touching the Western Hemisphere will be dealt with as a threat by US
  + Americans were moving westwards for cheap land, evading debt, evading law, changing jobs, forming new states, new cities, farms
  + Missouri Compromise: There were disputes on the distribution of slave vs free states. Final agreement was Missouri becomes a slave state, Maine becomes free state, states north of 36o30’ are free, and south of that are slave
* Industrial Revolution
  + Began in Britain
  + Humans are replaced by machines
  + Powered by streams, rivers, coal as energy
  + Interchangeable parts: allowed products to be assembled by parts, where the same part type is uniform. Sped up manufacturing, improved reliability
  + Mass production: production of goods in large quantities, using machinery and laborers
  + Cotton (en)gin(e): short staple cotton was easier to grow, but harder to clean. The cotton gin changed this, making cleaning easy. Southerners then grew a lot of short staple cotton to profit off the cotton gin. Increased slavery in the South, to grow more cotton. Meanwhile, slavery is going away elsewhere in America due to machines replacing humans
  + Capitalist system
    - Labor
    - land/resource
    - Capital to invest in machines, factories
    - Entrepreneurs
  + Northern economy was industry, southern on agriculture
  + American System
    - Goal: create a stable, independent economy for America
    - Improved transportation
      * Lowers prices of American goods
      * National Road (Cumberland, Maryland-Vardalia, Illinois) made it easier to transport goods within America
      * Erie Canal: connected Atlantic Ocean to Great Lakes
      * Canals, roads, bridges, train tracks, turnpikes
    - Establishing protective tariff
      * Tariff of 1816
      * European goods were in high supply, so their prices were lower than American goods.
      * Tariff to prevent Europeans from getting price advantage
      * Tariff collected funded transportation improvements
    - Giving more power to national bank
      * Economical regulations made it easier to pay for goods (ex: uniform currency)

Age of Jackson (1828-1836)

* “King Andrew” Jackson tied with John Quincy Adams in the election. The House of Representatives breaks ties, and decided that Adams is president. Jackson believed that Adams cheated his way into presidency. Even more suspicious when Henry Clay got House Speaker position
* Jacksonians left the Republican party and formed the Democratic-Republican party to sabotage Adams’ politics
* Adams lifts many voting restrictions
* For the next election, Jackson portrayed himself as a self-made poor guy who faced a lot of struggles (even though he’s wealthy), while portraying Adams as a wealthy elite. Resultantly, the common people better connected with Jackson, and Jackson won
* Spoils system: when Jackson enters office, he clears out employees appointed by Adams, claiming that they suck. He then replaces them with his friends. All White House employees get 4 years term limit
* Indian Removal Act
  + the federal government can negotiate treaties with Natives for them to hand over their land to America. Natives to be relocated reserves in the west “for their protection”
  + Afterwards, Jackson commands the US military to forcibly remove Natives who refused to sign a treaty
  + Civilized tribes: Chekoree, Choclaw, Creek, Chickasaw, Seminole
  + The Cherokee attempted to use the US legal system to fight for their land. However, they weren’t recognized, as they aren’t US citizens. Worcester, a missionary, then want to court on behalf of the Cherokee, and won them the rights to remain on the land. However, President Jackson refused to execute the decision by the Supreme Court. When the Cherokee was giving up to leave, the US finally acknowledged a subgroup, who then signed a treaty to leave (Treaty of New Echota 1835). The rest of the Cherokee disagreed with giving up, so some stayed. Eventually, those who stayed behind were forcibly removed by the US military (under Van Buren, winter 1838) through the Trail of Tears. They lost many lives (75%), properties, and ended up in an inferior land.
* Tariffs
  + Tariff of 1816 increased in 1824 and 1828
  + 1828: Jackson’s vice president, John C. Calhoun calls the tariff a Tariff of Abominations, as southern states are essentially funding the development of the northern states, where all the industries are
  + Nullification theory: states have the right to nullify unconstitutional federal laws, or the state can secede
  + South Carolina wants to refuse the tariff, so the federal government passes Force Bill and threatens military action if they refuse. South Carolina then threatens to secede if the military arrives
  + Tension cooled when Henry Clay proposed gradually lowering the tariff over 10 years
* National Bank
  + Jackson dislikes the national bank
    - The bank has an unfair advantage over state banks
    - Only stockholders got interests from deposits
    - Congressmen gets loans at lower rates than citizens
  + Jackson lets the bank’s charter expire
  + Pet banks: government money was placed across certain state banks
* Whig party
  + Formed in opposition to Jackson
  + Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster
  + Based on the American System
  + William Henry Harrison
    - Succeeded Martin Van Buren
    - Won by portraying himself as a hero and Van Buren as a rich guy, even though in reality, it’s the other way around
    - Died a month into his term
    - John Tyler next in line
      * Was against Whig party ideas
      * Was only on the ballot for vice president to attract southerns to vote
* Panic of 1837
  + Jackson’s successor: Martin Van Buren
  + Faced the consequences for Jackson’s financial actions
  + Jackson’s pet banks printed too much money, leading to inflation
  + Banks closed
  + People lost their savings
  + Businesses went bankrupt
  + People became unemployed
  + Van Buren tried reducing federal spending and creating an independent treasury, but both made the problem worse

Era of Reform

* Immigration
  + Immigration skyrocket 1830s
  + Irish
    - Immigrated due to the potato famine in Ireland, and was denied economical and political rights at home
    - All the way on the bottom of the social scale in America
    - Stayed in eastern cities because they can’t afford the trip further west. As a result, they could only get low paying jobs
  + German
    - Immigrated to seek a better life
    - Middle class
    - Worked as farmers or in skilled professions
  + America provided immigrants with plenty of opportunities, but discrimination exists
  + Americans were overwhelmed by the influx of immigrants in the 1830s, leading to opposition against immigration
    - Many Americans treated immigrants harshly
    - Immigrants brought back Catholicism, while many Americans were anti-Catholicism
    - “nativist” societies worked to exclude immigrants from society
      * Order of the Star-Spangled Banner (Know-Nothing) eventually became politically active for a few years
* Second Great Awakening 1790
  + Reviving interest in religion
  + No predetermination: everyone can work towards salvation
  + Values: individualism, improvement, truth
  + Revivals: gathering of 20000+ people for 4-5 days to study Bible, their souls, get emotional preaching
  + African American churches: gave slaves hope of freedom, provided blacks with the political, cultural and social services whites denied them
  + Transcendentalists: simple life, appreciating the truth, individualism
  + Unitarianism: reasoning, conversion is gradual
  + Utopian community: goal to be self sufficient and perfect. Most fall apart in a few years
  + Shaker communities: sharing goods with each other, gender equality, don’t fight
* Prisons
  + France’s Alexis de Tocqueville write about violation of human rights in US prisons
  + Dorothea Dix advocates for mental hospitals for the mentally ill
  + Correctional system focuses on making prisoners useful to society again
* Education
  + Some states started adopting compulsory school attendance laws
  + Demand for tax supported public schools
    - Oppositions: Germans feared that public schools will lead to loss of German culture, and wealthy didn’t want to fund public schools as they go to private school
* Abolition
  + Call to abolish slavery
  + Many whites, enslaved and freed blacks fought for abolition through media
  + Emancipation: freeing of slave with no compensation to slave holders
  + North: slaves were often discriminated against. They took low paying jobs, and had a limited choice of jobs
  + South: many slaves worked on plantations all day long while being beat by supervisors. Some were hired out to skilled jobs. Demand is ever growing
  + Nat Turner’s rebellion: he’s a free slave, and led a violent revolt against slave holders. Led to public fear of blacks, and tight restrictions set on blacks [slave codes]
  + Arguments against abolition
    - Using Turner’s rebellion as example: free blacks can turn violent
    - Bible claimed that there can be servants working under a master
    - Myths have been manufactured glorifying slavery
  + In the last debate on slavery before Civil War, antiabolitionists won, and set a gag rule to prevent further debates
* Women’s rights
  + Cult of domesticity: married women were confined to house activities, their property transfer to her husband’s ownership and have no political rights
  + Many people who supported abolition also supported women’s rights
  + Women participated in many other reform movements to gain a public reputation
  + Temperance movement: effort to prohibit alcohol because drunks are bad
  + Fight to expand accessibility to higher level education for women
  + Fight to increase awareness of women’s health
  + Seneca Falls Convention
    - Women’s rights convention
    - Lead by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott
    - Declaration of Sentiments
      * Modeled after the Declaration of Independence
      * Listed grievances
      * All parts were unanimously agreed on, except for that women should have the right to vote
    - Sojourner Truth: free black preaching about abolition. Came to the Convention to speak, but people didn’t want her to, incase the women’s rights movement gets unsupporters due to tangling with a controversial movement
* Worker’s rights
  + Cottage industry: manufacturers give materials to people at home to turn into products, then sell them back to manufacturers
  + Artisans
    - Journeyman: skilled worker employed by a master
    - Apprentice: worker learning a craft under a master
  + Factory system: people gather to a centralized location with machines to produce goods
    - Factory conditions are strict, long days, dark, hot, unventilated, and low pay
  + Strike: refusing to work until an employer responds to demands
    - Due to high immigration, many people were poor and desperate for a job, despite bad conditions and low pay, making strikes useless as strike workers can just be replaced
  + Unions
    - workers in an industry form a union to standardize conditions, wages in the industry
    - Federation: made by multiple unions
    - Opposed by employers, leading to strikes and unions being illegal at first
    - Supreme Court declares strikes and unions constitutional in Commonwealth v. Hunt
* Market Revolution
  + People move from producing what they need to buying what they need
  + Specialization: people create only one or few type(s) of good(s) to sell
    - Regional specialization exists too
      * South: agriculture
      * Northeast: shipping and manufacturing
      * Midwest: farming
  + Depended on capitalism (businesses privatizing resources/means of production - ie: machines, land - for profit) and entrepreneurs (investors)
  + Lowered prices of goods over time, increasing affordability
  + Inventions
    - Vulcanized rubber
      * Charles Goodyear, 1839
      * Created more durable products
    - Sewing machine
      * Elias Howe, 1846
      * Lowered price of clothing, for more people to afford
    - Telegraph
      * Joseph Henry, Samuel F. B. Morse, 1837
      * Enabled timely, long distance communication
      * Businesses can transmit orders and info about prices
      * Assisted railroad signalling
    - Steamboats
      * Became faster, making it more feasible to transport goods and resources between different regions of specialization
      * More canals opened
    - Railroads
      * Very fast long distance transportation of goods between different regions of specialization
      * Could cross over rough conditions
    - Steel plow
      * John Deere, 1837
      * Lessens the force needed to make land arable
    - Mechanical reaper
      * Cyrus McCormick
      * 1 farmer could do the work of 5
  + South didn’t like modernization, calling the north filthy and overcrowded
* Manifest destiny
  + Americans believed that America was destined to take up the whole continent
  + Americans moved westwards to economically restart themselves, own land, seek more markets, trade with Asia through ports along the Pacific coast
  + Affected Natives assimilated, moved and kept their traditions or fought back
    - Black Hawk War
      * Many Natives came to Chief Black Hawk claiming that a prophet said that the Chief would be involved in something
      * The Chief started a war against Americans
      * The Natives lost, so the Sauk and Fox tribes were forcibly removed
    - Middle ground
      * Americans needed Natives as trading partners and guides to the land, so Americans took care that they don’t totally eradicate the Natives
    - Treaty of Fort Laramie
      * 1851
      * Natives secured some land in exchange for being peaceful, not attacking Americans, and allow the federal government to build infrastructure
      * The federal government violated their end of this Treaty multiple times
  + Trails
    - Santa Fe Trail
      * From Independence, Missouri to Santa Fe, New Mexico
      * Used for trading in New Mexico
    - Oregon Trail
      * From Independence, Missouri to Portland, Oregon
      * People were attracted to farm in Oregon
      * Mermons
        + A religious group who moved west due to anti-Mormons attacks where they were
  + Oregon Territory
    - was under joint occupation between America and Britain.
    - President Polk in 1844 called to annex Oregon into America full ownership.
    - Since British trade was decreasing there, Britain gave in, establishing the US-Canada border of the 49th parallel
  + Texas
    - Spain used to be in control of Mexico until 1821
    - Barely anyone lived in Texas, Mexico
    - Texas had lots of resources and was good for agriculture
    - Mexicans captured Natives and forced them into labor, so Natives terrorized Mexican communities
    - There was a lot of trade between America and Mexico
    - Since Texas was barely occupied and was threatened by Natives, Mexico gave large cheap land grants to American empresarios to help defend Texas
    - Texas became an American majority
    - Empresario Stephen F. Austin created a colony in Austin, Texas
    - America bids to buy Texas and Mexico regrets attracting Americans
    - Mexico complained that the Americans spoke too much English and brought their slaves (Mexico outlawed slavery by then)
    - 1830: Mexico closes its borders and heavily taxes American trades
    - Mexico failed to police its border well enough, so American population kept increasing
    - Texas Revolution
      * 1833: Austin goes to Mexican president Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna to petition for more autonomy in Texas
      * Santa Anna responds by suspending the Mexican constitution, imprisoned Austin and revoked local state powers
      * Santa Anna sends troops to Texas to war. Santa Anna gets captured by Texans, and was released contingent that Texas becomes independent, creating the Republic of Texas in 1836
    - 1838: Texan president Sam Houston invites America to annex Texas
      * Southerners welcomed this, as Americans already established slavery in Texas
      * Northerners hated this, as this would give slave states more power in the federal government
      * 1845: US President Polk welcomes Texas as the 28th state
  + Mexican War
    - America claims that Texas’ border is Rio Grande, while Mexico claims it’s Nueces River
    - 1845: US President Polk sends John Slidell to Mexico to buy California and New Mexico
      * Mexico refused to receive Slidell
    - Polk sent Zachary Taylor to blockade Rio Grande, prompting Mexico military response
    - Polk used this military response as justification to declare war on Mexico
      * Southerners liked the war, as it would give them more land to spread slavery into
      * Northerners hate the war, as it would give southern states more power in the federal government
    - Stephen Kearny went to New Mexico and earned it for the US without losing a life
    - Fremont and Kearny sent the US military to California and Mexican troops gave way, giving the US control over California
    - Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott captured Monterrey
    - Santa Anna was exiled in Cuba, and promised to end the war if Polk frees him. Polk frees him, but Santa Anna resumes presidency and took over Mexican army. Santa Anna’s troops were tired and lost, giving Veracruz and Mexico City to US
    - Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo: Texas gets Rio Grande border, US gets California and New Mexico. US pays Mexico $15M for the land
    - 1853: Gadsden Purchase: $10M for land south of Gila River. We’re at 48 states now
    - Gold rush
      * Gold was found in California
      * Everyone around the world dropped everything to come to California
      * Explosion of diverse population
      * California quickly gains statehood, with a constitution that bans slavery, alarming southern states

Pre-Civil War (1856-1860)

* North and South were very different
  + North was industrial and technologically advanced. Had high volume of immigration. Feared slavery undermining the idea of earning wages
  + South was rural, agricultural. Technologically behind. Low immigration. Cherrishes slavery. Views northerners as a threat for being antislavery
* 1846: Wilmot Proviso: land from Mexico are to never have slaves
  + Northerners supported, as they fear slavery will undermine the concept of wages
  + Southerners opposed, claiming their constitutional right to property, and more free slaves will allow the north to politically oppress the south
* South and North extremely bitter at each other. South threatens secession, claiming the north to be attacking their way of life
* Clay’s Compromise of 1850
  + California is to be a free state
  + Popular sovereignty: when a state joins the Union, its residents vote for whether to allow slaves or not
  + Federal government pays $10M to Texas to hand over New Mexico’s land claims
  + Slaves may not be purchased anymore in Washington DC
  + Stronger enforcement of Fugitive Slave Act. Free states have to catch and return fugitive slaves. Slaves are to be treated as property, therefor has no constitutional rights
  + Senate rejected the Compromise
  + Stephen A. Douglas attempted to get the Compromise passed again
    - Douglas tried passing one term at a time
    - President Taylor died in office, and his successor Millard Fillmore was a supporter of the Compromise
    - South was willing to negotiate
    - Douglas was successful
* Northerners opposed the new Fugitive Slave Laws, so they created organizations to help slaves to Canada. Northern states passed personal liberty laws to give the 6th Amendment (due process rights) back to slaves
  + Underground Railroad: an organization that snuck slaves to Canada
* Uncle Tom’s Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe: a very appealing book crtisizing slavery
  + North gained extreme hate for slavery from this book
  + South feels extreme attack from this book
* 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act
  + Douglas had a personal business affair with the south about constructing train tracks to connect to the south. Douglass also thought that based on geography, lands north of 36o30’ would find slavery unnecessary
  + Split Kansas from Nebraska
  + Reverse Missouri Compromise
  + Make popular sovereignty the only method of determining slave states
  + Bleeding Kansas
    - As a result of using popular sovereignty, during elections for determining slave states, southern residents sneak into the states where voting is going on to cast illegitimate votes for slavery. That’s how Kansas became a slave state. US was edging towards becoming a slave nation
    - Sack of Lawrence
      * In Kansas, there’s an antislavery town called Lawrence
      * Lowrence got looted and sacked by Kansas
    - Pottawatomie Massacre
      * John Brown thought that the Sack of Lawrence killed 5 people, so he went to Pottawatomie, Kansas and chose 5 people to kill
      * Triggered violent battles
* Government violence
  + Massachusetts senator Charles Sumner delivered a strong hate speech against slavery
  + Congressman Preston S. Brooks hated that speech so he dealt multiple blows to Sumner’s head with a cane until the cane broke and Sumner suffers brain damage
* Political parties
  + Whig
    - Split over slavery, people leaving to seek other parties
  + Democratic
    - Weak
    - State rights
    - Limit central government
    - Split over slavery
  + Republican
    - Opposed expanding slavery to more land
    - Composed of Whigs, Democrats and Free-Soilers
    - Members had varying degrees of opposition against slavery
  + Know-Nothing Party
    - Nativism: belief that native-born are superior
    - Antiimigration
    - Also split apart due to disagreement over slavery
  + Liberty Party
    - Pass new laws to edge closer to abolition
  + Free-Soil Party
    - Opposed extending slavery to more land
    - Not necessarily opposing the existance of slavery
  + Election
    - Republican forerunner: John C. Fremont
      * Had everything between Bleeding Kansas and Bleeding Sumner to use against Democrats
    - Democratic forerunner: James Buchanan
      * He was in Britain during the incidents, so he would be the least biased
      * He won the election. Republican 2nd place, Know-Nothing last
* Dred Scott v. Sandford
  + Dred Scott was a slave who moved to a free territory for years before his master died. He sued in federal court for his freedom
  + The Supreme Court decided that slaves are property, so they don’t have citizen rights
  + Scott’s case was dropped, as only citizens are allowed to sue
  + Missouri Compromise was deemed unconstitional, as Congress can’t regulate slavery; that would be a violation of the 5th Amendment (rights to property)
  + Southerners rejoiced
  + Northerners viewed this as a political play
* Lecompton Constitution
  + When Kansas applied for statehood, Free-Soilers rejected their constitution for protecting pro-slavery people
  + Eventually, that constitution was shut down all together
  + Lincoln-Douglas Debates
  + Senatorial run
  + Douglas
    - spoke very confidently and dramatically
    - argued that popular sovereignty was the answer to everything
    - Found slavery to be retarding
    - Believed that slavery would be on its way out someday
    - Made Lincoln look like a supporter for racial equality
    - Freeport Doctrine: slavery can only exist in an area where the local government supports it
    - Won the Senate seat
  + Lincoln
    - spoke directly and plainly
    - Found slavery to be immoral
    - Believed that slavery would never end if the government doesn’t intervene
    - Made Douglas look like he’s protecting slavery
* Harpers Ferry
  + John Brown seized a federal arsenal and gave weapons to slaves for a slave uprising
  + The uprising was horribly organized; no one did anything
  + US army comes, cleans up the scene, arrests Brown
  + Brown gets executed for treason
  + Northerners view Brown as a hero
  + Southerners became extremely fearful, watching someone willing to take his own life for the sake of abolishing slavery
* Election of 1860
  + Abraham Lincoln was the Democratic forerunner, as the other forerunner candidate, Seward, had a history of being offensive to Republicans
  + Lincoln promised to halt the spread of slavery into more lands, but won’t end slavery where it existed already. Southerners ignored this promise, and called Lincoln the worst demon to ever exist
  + Lincoln won the election, even though no one in the south voted for him
  + Southerners believed that they lost their voice in the federal government, and southern states start seceding from the Union, forming the Confederate States of America
* Confederate States of America
  + Basically a copy of USA, but emphasis on the protection of slavery and state rights
  + Secession was illegal, but it’s also illegal for the USA to do anything about it

Civil War (1861-1865)

* Battles
  + Soldiers lived with poor hygiene, poor food
  + Union armies had better health, due to the US Sanitary Commission, which improves hygienic conditions and recruit+trains nurses
  + This treatment wasn’t extended to prisons
  + Northern prisons fared better than southern prisons
  + Fort Sumter
    - a fort controlled by the Union but located on Confederate land
    - The Confederate demands the Union to surrender the Fort or face an attack
    - If Lincoln surrenders, he would be accused of recognizing a country that was illegally formed
    - If Lincoln fights, he would be accused of initiating war
    - Lincoln decides to deliver food to the fort
    - If the Confederate doesn’t respond, its people would accuse it for being weak, so it declares war on the Union
    - The Confederate won the first battle at the Fort
  + Bull Run
    - An inexperienced Union army encountered an inexperienced Confederate army
    - The Union army had the upper hand at first, but then Confederate reinforcements arrived, and the Confederate won this battle
  + Union Ulysses S. Grant takes over Forts Henry and Donelson along important rivers
  + Shiloh
    - Confederates chaosly attacked Union
    - No one won
    - Both sides learned that they need scouts, trenches and fortifications
  + Farragut captures major cities along the Mississippi River
  + Antietam
    - Union’s McClellan had an army that was supposed to capture the capital
    - McClellan kept begging for more soldiers instead of using his army
    - McClellan eventually decided to use his army
    - McClellan finds the Confederate’s Lee’s battle plans and intercepts Lee’s army
    - At this point, McClellan had the opportunity to end the War, but he was hesitant and did nothing
    - Lincoln fired McClellan
  + Chancellorsville
    - Confederate victory
    - Confederate soldier accidentally shot Stonewall Jackson’s arm, mistaking him for a Unioner. He later died of pneumonia
    - Confederate became hopeful after victory, hoping to invade the Union to get them to pull out of the Confederate territory, and to shift the political balance in the Union towards the Confederate sympathizers
  + Gettysburg
    - Confederate needed to get shoes
    - Confederate encounters Union army and turns into a battle
    - Confederate was hopeful they’ll win based on Chancellorsville, but the Union won
    - At a cemetery ceremony honoring those who died in the battle, Lincoln delivers the Gettysburg Address, which redefines America from being a collection of states to a single entity
  + Vicksburg: Union won, taking over 1 of 2 of Confederate holdouts along the Mississippi River
  + Port Hudson: Union won, taking over the last Confederate holdout along the Mississippi River. Union has successfully split the Confederate using the Mississippi River
  + At this point, Confederate was low in soldiers and resources, and wishes for the war to end already
    - Government had to encourage Confederate civilians to grow more food
    - Slaves fought for the Union
    - Confederate states ended up in disputes because of states controlling troops of other states
  + Lincoln appoints Ulysses S. Grant to command the Union army
  + Grant appoints William Tecumseh Sherman to command the army in Mississippi
  + Grant and Sherman ignores the Confederate’s call to end war and believes that total war is necessary. The Confederate citizens are producing food, weapons and transporting them to their army, and is fueling the Confederate’s fight, so war is still necessary
  + The Union goes into a series of battles where they burn things down along the way
* Lincoln assembles an army in the Union after Fort Sumter
* Some states aren’t willing to fight against the south, so they seceded
* The Union had greater fighting power, technological advancements and more resources
* The Confederate had a more motivated military. They also suffered from lack of organization due to a weak central government
* Anaconda plan
  + The Union considers victory when it conquered the South
  + Blockade southern ports
  + Split the Confederacy by blocking the Mississippi River
  + Capture the Confederate capital (Richmond, Virginia)
* The Confederate’s plan is defense, to ensure their nation’s survival
* Innovations
  + Ironclad ships
    - Can splinter wooden ships
    - Resist fire
    - Withstand cannons
    - Only the Union had them, until one of theirs sank and the Confederate decided to fix it to use
  + Rifle
    - more accurate than muskets
    - Reloads faster
  + Minie ball: more destructive
  + Grenades, land mines
* Confederacy asks Britain to recognize it as an independent nation
* Britain remains neutral on the war, as Britain is no longer dependent on Southern states for cotton
* 1861 Trent affair: Confederate diplomats James Mason and John Slidell were aboard British ship Trent. Union ship San Jacinto stopped Trent and arrested the 2 diplomats. This causes Britain to declare war on the Union
* Abraham Lincoln view that purpose of the Civil War is to save the Union, not to alter slavery
* Later on, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, a military order to free slaves
  + Turns War into a war to end slavery
  + Deterred British support to the Confederacy
  + Southern outrage turns War into a fight to the death
* Not all northerners agreed with the direction of the Union. Not all southerners agreed with the direction of the Confederacy.
  + Lincoln suspended habeas corpus (court order that requires a court to determine why a person is in jail) to arrest more dissenters
  + He also seized telegraph offices to identify more people to arrest
* Volunteer soldiers were dying off, so Lincoln turned to conscription (forcing people into the war)
* Confederacy has done similar things
* People riot against these things, as they violate civil liberties
* African Americans
  + The Union allowed blacks to join the military
  + Blacks in military served in less hygenic positions, were underpaid and were segregated
  + The Confederate eventually drafted blacks, as they were seen as the cause of the fight
  + Enslaved blacks did sabotage work, and stayed behind when their owner fled from arriving Union soldiers, so that they can get freed
  + Proved to Confederates that slavery is unfeasible anymore
* Economy
  + Confederate
    - Food and supplies shortage
      * Due to lack of workforce due to the loss of slaves and sending people off to war
      * Led to riots and illegal trade with the Union
    - Inflation
  + Union
    - Industries (except cotton) bloomed due to high wartime demands
    - Labor-saving machines
    - Wages didn’t keep up with rising economy, leading to lowered quality of life
    - Women gained more job opportunities
    - Some people produced shoddy goods for the sake of profit
    - Income tax: the federal government collects a percentage of everyone’s income
* Election of 1864: people doubt that Lincoln would be reelected, due to controversies over how long Lincoln dragged out the war. However, he won the presidency, due to the string of victories before the election
* 1865: Confederate burns down their capital and surrenders. Surrender terms are negotiated in Appomattox Court House. Lincoln called for generous terms
* Legacy
  + No states dare to secede anymore
  + Federal-state disputes shift to about the usage of funds
  + Federal income tax
  + National paper currency
  + Conscription
  + Federal government support businesses
  + Federal government subsidizes a national railroad
  + National Bank Act
    - Created a system of federally chartered banks
    - Set requirement for loans
    - Require banks to be inspected
    - Protects investors
  + Economy
    - North
      * Booming economy
      * Sold many weapons to the government during the war
      * Able to make many business investments
      * Usage of labor-saving agriculture tools
    - South
      * Industries were wrecked
    - War costs USA+CSA a total of $3.3B
  + USA+CSA lost a total of 31M lives
  + 13th Amendment: Slavery is outlawed
  + Some veterans continued on with military work, while others moved on to other work
  + 5 days after the Confederate surrender, John Wilkes Booth, a Southern sympathizer, assassinated President Lincoln at Ford’s Theatre. 7M people came to mourn his death

Reconstruction (1865-1877)

* Period of rebuilding after Civil War
* Lincoln
  + Secession is constitutionally impossible, so it’s people in rebellion, who he can pardon
  + 10 Percent Plan
    - High level Confederate officials and those accused of war crimes are required to swear allegiance to the Union
    - Everyone else is pardoned
    - Opposed by Radical Republicans
      * Former slave owners shouldn’t be in power anymore
      * Reconstruction should be about giving rights to freed slaves
      * Wade Davis Bill: attempt to have Congress lead Reconstruction
        + Lincoln pocket vetoed it
* Johnson
  + Presidential Reconstruction
    - States can be readmitted if
      * Withdraw secession
      * Swear allegiance to the Union
      * Annul Confederate war debts
      * Ratify 13th Amendment
    - High ranking officials won’t need to take oath
  + Doesn’t want blacks to vote
  + Impeached for failure to execute the Reconstruction Act. Didn’t get removed from office
* Radical Republicans
  + Minority Republican group lead by Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens
  + Refused Congress from recognizing the legislators from the readmitted states
  + Freedmen's Bureau: to assist freed blacks and poor whites, by giving food, clothing, setting up hospitals, schools, industrial institutes and teacher training centers
  + Civil Rights Act: ban black codes (rules that restrict black freedom)
  + Above 2 were vetoed by Johnson
  + Republicans work towards overriding the veto
  + 14th Amendment: define everyone born or naturalized in the US to be citizens, and entitled to citizen rights
    - Johnson told states to not ratify this as it as harsh
  + Congressional election: Johnson tried to encourage people to vote for his supporters, but he came off as offensive, so lots of people voted for Radical supporters, giving Radicals power to override his vetoes
  + Reconstruction Act
    - Doesn’t recognize readmitted states
    - States need to be set up again
    - States must ratify the 14th Amendment and allow blacks to vote
  + Tenure of Office Act
    - People a president appoints to the cabinet remains in the cabinet for the rest of the term
    - Johnson tested this Act
* Next election: Ulysses S. Grant won
* 15th Amendment: people cannot be denied the right to vote based on race, color or previous condition of servitude
  + Lots of blacks turned up to vote, and lots of those who voted voted for Republicans
* South
  + South was left as an expensive wreck
  + Everyone in the south became poorer than before the war
  + Many people in the south were no longer alive
  + Republican government built roads, bridges, railroads, orphanages, institutions for mentally ill and disabled, schools, in the south, funded by tax
  + Scalawags: those who help blacks only for the sake of gaining political support
  + Carpetbaggers: those who moved to the south with nothing for the sake of exploiting the south for profit
  + Blacks began to move, reunite with family, pursue an education, form black churches and volunteer groups, get involved in politics
  + States passed laws banning discrimination
  + Some people wanted to restore the plantation system, but most people are dead, so they can’t find a labor force. Also, the government didn’t really help blacks “get back up on their feet”, so they’re still kinda dependent. This led to sharecropping
    - The owner gives a person a plot of land and some tools, in exchange for a certain about of crop yield
    - Those who had money could do tenant farming, where the person buys land from the owner, and gets to keep all crop yield
  + South industrialized
* Ku Klux Klan: a group that terrorized blacks and those who helped blacks, to get blacks out of politics, keep blacks from making economic progress, deter blacks from voting and to keep white supremacy
  + Congress passed Enforcement Act to protect blacks against the KKK
  + Supreme Court shot down the Act, calling it unconstitutional
* Power shift Republican to Democrat
  + Amnesty Act: allowed more former Confederates to vote
    - Those Confederate vote for Democrats
  + President Grant’s (Republican) appointees were involved in scandals, damaging the Rebpublican reputation
  + Panic of 1873: Jay Cooke invested in railroads, but he ended up with too much debt. He runs the nation's largest bank for government financial security, and that bank became bankrupt. This set off economic depression, furthering damaging Republican reputation
* Species Resumption Act: currency to become gold backed standard again
* Supreme Court narrows the interpretation of Amendments
  + Slaughterhouse cases: 14th Amendment: Civil Rights are defined as given by states, so the federal government is not allowed to protect them
  + US v Cruikshank: 14th Amendment: the federal government has no power to punish those who violates a person’s civil rights
  + US v Reese: 15th Amendment: the amendment doesn’t give anyone the right to vote; it only limits the bases on which a person can have the right taken away
* End of Reconstruction
  + Northerners stopped caring about Reconstruction
  + Election of 1876: Rutherford B Hayes (Republican) won the electoral college, but Samuel J. Tilden (Democrat) won the popular vote
  + Compromise of 1877
    - To get Democrats to accept the election results
    - Withdraw federal troops from Louisiana and South Carolina
    - Build railroad in south
    - Improve southern rivers, harbors, bridges
    - Appoint a conservative southerner to the cabinet
    - End Reconstruction
* Democrats gained control of all the southern states and reversed everything meant to help blacks

Westward Expansion

* Great Plains
  + grassland extending through the west-central portion of the US
  + Natives have already set up their lives there
  + Horses
    - The Spanish introduced them in 1598
    - Increased Natives’ ability to hunt and travel farther
    - Resultantly, Natives hunted buffalo, which they depended on for everything, from food to clothing to tools
      * Americans restricted the free movement of buffalos and hunted them, leading to buffalo becoming endangered, affecting Native lives
* Natives believed that land belonged to everyone; there’s no concept of land ownership
  + Americans found their land to be free for claiming, and takes over them for “improvements”
* Gold was found in Colorado in 1858, attracting thousands of miners
* Conflict
  + 1834: US government passed an act to get all the Great Plains Natives into a reservation
  + 1850: US government changed policy to set boundaries for each individual tribe
  + Most Natives ignored the US government’s policies and continued to live their old ways
  + Massacre at Sand Creek 1864
    - The Cheyenne thought they were under US protection and returned to Sand Creek Reserve
    - US Army ordered to capture and kill Natives at Sand Creek Reserve
  + Sioux
    - Bozeman Trial
      * The Trail went through Sioux hunting grounds
      * Sioux chief Red Cloud appealed to Washington DC but was ignored
      * 1866: Native warrior Crazy Horse killed US Captain William J. Fetterman and company (80) on the Trail
      * US government eventually closed the Trail
      * US government forces Treaty of Fort Laramie on the Sioux
        + They are to live on a reservation along the Missouri River
        + Only a subgroup of the Sioux signed it; everyone else lived their old lives
    - Gold Rush
      * Miners took over Sioux land to mine gold
      * Red Cloud appealed to Washington DC, but was ignored
      * Sioux killed the Americans there
    - 1890: US military rounded up Sioux and brought them to Wounded Knee Creek, told them to surrender their weapons, and killed them
  + Red River Wars 1868
    - Kiowa and Comanche tribes led raids
    - US Army protected the friendly tribes and destroyed the other
* Dawes Act
  + Aimed to Americanize Natives
  + Individual Natives were to be given land and money to buy things to set up a farm
  + ⅔ of the land actually ended up going to the Americans and all of the money ended up in American pockets
* Cattle Industry
  + As buffalo population decreased, cattle population grew
  + Became profitable once railroads reached the Great Plains and demand for beef increased
  + Work involved rounding up cattles in the spring and driving them over 3 months to a transportation center
  + Popularity ended due to overgrazing (cattle has less food so less cattle exist), bad weather (which scares cattle causing stampede, which makes the long drive hard) and barbed wire in the way (which was put up because farmers were tired of cattle trampling over crops)
* Settlement
  + Lots of railroads were being built
  + Homestead Act gave land to families planning to more west
    - 90% of these land offers were exploited by business people (miners, cattlemen, railroads, etc)
  + To protect the environment, the Department of the Interior set up national parks such as Yellowstone, and force railroads to give up some land claims
  + Challenges
    - Droughts, floods, fires, blizzards, locust plagues, raids by Natives
    - Technical advancements created new machines that help farmers run more efficient farms
    - Morrill Act: federal land given to states to finance agricultural colleges
    - Hatch Act: informs farmers of new technologies
    - Farmer debt
      * Modern machinery were expensive
      * Overproduction of crops lead to crops being way too cheap, and can’t cover debt
      * Railroads monopolized the farmer’s shipping methods and price hiked on farmers
      * Overseas competition
      * Bank loans had high interest since farmers debt gave them bad credit
      * Natural disasters affecting production
      * Greenbacks were being phased out in favor of hard money, causing the value of money to increase, therefore increasing farmer loans
* Populism
  + Formed by farmers uniting over their struggles
  + Grange: social outlet and educational forum for farm families
  + Platform
    - Increase money supply to decrease the value of money so they can sell their goods at higher prices
    - Graduated income tax
    - Federal loan program
    - Election of senators by popular vote
    - Single terms for presidency
    - Secret ballot
    - 8 hour work day
    - Restrictions on immigration
    - Bimetallism: back money with both gold and silver to lower its value
  + Panic of 1893
    - Farmers are in too much debt
    - Railroads grew so fast they became bankrupt
    - US is running low in gold
    - Silver prices plunged
    - Stocks fell
    - Lots of businesses and banks are lost
  + Entered the presidential race by making Thomas Watson the vice president candidate for the Democratic party
    - Gold standard opponent for Democrat candidate won the vice president seat because many cities were afraid of inflation

Age of Industry/Gilded Age (1876-1910)

* Inventions
  + Powered by natural resources
  + Oil that can fuel inventions
    - Lamp
    - cars
  + Bessemer steel process: turned iron into steel, which is lighter, more flexible and rust resistant, used to build new inventions
    - Railroad tracks
    - Barbed wire
    - Farm machines
    - Bridges
    - Skyscrapers
  + Electricity, which can power new inventions
    - Light bulb
    - Fans
    - Printing press
    - Electric street cars
    - Manufacture plants
    - Typewriter
    - Telephone
* Railroads
  + transcontinental railroad allowed quick, convenient access to new lands far away
  + Built by immigrants, and many of them died due to accidents
  + Since trains can travel great distance, the idea of time zones became formalized
  + Created access to new towns and markets, leading it specialization
  + Corruption
    - Misuse government land grants by giving them to businesses instead of settlers
    - Charging farmers higher prices since there’s no alternatives for them
    - Granger Laws
      * State level regulation of railroad rates
      * Upheld by the Supreme Court, as long as states don’t intervene in interstate commerce
      * Interstate Commerce Act
        + Gives federal government regulation over railroads
        + Done through the Interstate Commerce Commission
        + But can’t manage rates
  + Many railroad companies eventually went bankrupt due to growing too fast
* Businesses
  + Andrew Carnegie
    - Had control of almost the entire steel industry
    - Vertical integration: to take control over all steps of the production process, from materials, to manufacturing to shipping
    - Horizontal integration: to take control over companies of a similar activity, such as material with material
  + Social Darwinism: there’s natural selection in society; successful people deserve their success unlike the poor
  + John D. Rockefeller
    - Had control of almost the entire oil industry
    - Trusts: companies give their stocks to a trust, effectively “merging” the companies. Companies in the trust gets a dividend of the trust’s profits
    - Can be seen as a robber baron because he underpaid employees and sold goods at prices too low for competitors to compete at
    - Gave away a lot of money to build universities, fund research
  + Sherman Antitrust Act: trusts that interfere with interstate or international trade are illegal
  + Unions
    - Organization of people from a certain trade
    - Fought for things such as wages, working conditions, hours, etc
    - American Federation of Labor: a union that allowed members from any skilled trades
    - Knights of Labor: a union that accepted anyone, and doesn’t believe in strikes
    - Industrial Workers of the World
    - Strike
      * Great Strike of 1877: B&O Railroad workers protest 2nd wage cut in 2 months. Ended up impeding interstate commerce, causing intervention from federal troops
      * Haymarket Affair: protest against police brutality. A striker threw a bomb at a police line. Turned public against unions
      * Homestead Strike: steelworkers strike because of plans to cut wages. Strikebreakers were hired
      * Pullman Company Strike: railroad company laid off many workers then cut their wages. Arbitration was attempted, but the company refused. The company hired strikebreakers, leading to a violent fight with strikers
    - Women unionized for better working conditions, equal pay for equal work, and ending child labor
    - Opposed by employers
      * Employers would use the Sherman Antitrust Act and claim that the union and strike affects interstate commerce
* Immigration
  + People immigrated for a better life, escaping difficult situations or to get money then return home
    - European
      * People from southern and eastern Europe are arriving
      * Escape religious persecution
      * Overpopulation at home
      * Not enough jobs
    - Chinese, Japanese
      * Came for California gold rush
      * Built railroads, ran farms, started businesses
    - West Indies, Mexico
      * Political turmoil
      * Not enough jobs
  + Difficult journey to get to America, and many died on their way. Disease spread quickly
  + Ellis Island: immigrant processing center on east coast
  + Angel Island: immigrant processing center on west coast. Harsher treatment of immigrants than Ellis Island
  + Immigrants faced challenges adjusting to America by forming communities on ethnic basis
  + Nativism
    - Favoritism of native born Americans
    - Groups demanded immigration restrictions of non WASP groups
    - There were anti-Asian sentiment because they were too eager to get jobs
    - Chinese Exclusion Act: 10 year ban on Chinese immigration
    - Gentlemen’s Agreement: limit the number of unskilled workers coming to the US from Japan
* Urbanization
  + Americanization movement: assimilate immigrants into American culture by teaching them literature, history and government
  + People moved from country to city
  + Problems
    - Housing
      * People either had to live outside the city far from work and face transportation problems to work, or live in the city close to work but were cramped
      * Cramped slums in the city were overcrowded and unsanitary
      * NYC passed laws that set standards for plumbing and ventilation in apartments. However, this introduced air shafts and people stuffed their garbage in there, attracting vermin
    - Transportation
      * Cities struggled to repair old transit systems and to build new ones
    - Water
      * Some cities lack access to clean water
      * Cleveland built public waterworks
      * Cities introduced systems of filtration and chlorination
    - Sanitation
      * Horse poop, sewage, smoke, garbage was everywhere
      * Sanitation departments were created
    - Crime
      * Lots of pickpockets and thieves
      * NYC created a professional police force
    - Fire
      * Limited water supply and wooden dwellings, candles and kerosene heaters lit fires
      * Cities created professional fire departments
      * Automatic sprinkler, replacement of wood as a building material
  + Settlement houses: community centers to help people
* Politics
  + Political machines
    - Controlled the activities of a political party in a city
    - Offered services to attract political or financial support
    - Had control over some local governments
    - Hierarchy
      * Top: city boss
        + Controls the activity of the machine
        + Has influence on the operation of the city
      * Ward boss
        + Secures votes in all precincts
        + Does favors for the poor for votes
      * Precinct workers and captains
        + Gains voters on a city block or neighborhood level
        + Targeted immigrants
    - Corruption
      * Graft: use of political influence for personal gain
      * Patronage: giving government jobs to people who voted for a leader
      * Some politicians are paid by businesses to carry out their agendas
    - Reforms
      * Rutherford B. Hayes
        + Investigated custom houses and fired top officials for corruption
      * Chester A. Arthur
        + Pendleton Civil Service Act: federal jobs are to be appointed by merit, not patronage
* Racial discrimination
  + Voting restrictions
    - Literacy tests
    - Poll tax
    - Grandfather clause: exemption from poll tax and literacy tests if grandfather could vote before the freeing of slaves
  + Segregation
    - North: de facto segregation
    - South: de jure segregation
    - Jim Crow laws
    - Plessy v. Ferguson: segregation is legal as long as the separate facilities are equal
  + Mexicans were put into debt peonage: they were enslaved to work off a debt
  + Chinese exclusion in fear of them taking over all jobs

Progressive Era (1900-1917)

* Aim to restore economic opportunities and correct injustices
  + Protect social welfare
  + Promote moral improvement
  + Create economic reform
  + Fostering efficiency
* People
  + Florence Kelley: improve lives of women and children at work
  + Booker T. Washington: blacks should work their way up the social ladder through education, labor
  + W. E. B. Du Bois: blacks should immediately be raised up the social ladder
  + Jane Adams: ran settlement houses
  + Muckrakers: journalists who exposed the bad parts of businesses and society
  + Susan B. Anthony: women suffrage
  + Upton Sinclair: Muckraker; wrote The Jungle, which exposes the meatpacking industry
  + Carrie Chapman Catt: women suffrage
  + Robert M. La Follette: held corporations responsible
* Prohibition: ban alcohol to improve people’s behavior
* Socialism
* Scientific management: use science to increase the efficiency of things
* Reforming local government
* Limit child labor and working hours
* Elections
  + Initiatives: bills originating from the people
  + Referendum: vote on an initiative
  + Recall: take elected official out of office
* 17th Amendment: senators are chosen by popular vote
* Women entering workforce and higher education
* Women suffrage
  + Convince state legislatures to grant women suffrage
  + Test 14th Amendment in court to determine if females are citizens
  + National constitution amendment
* Presidents
  + Theodore Roosevelt
    - Stewardship theory: the government is responsible for doing what the people demands, unless the demand is illegal
    - Used the presidency as a bully pulpit: influence the media
    - Trustbusting: busted 44 trusts, only trusts that he believed were harmful to the public interest
    - Arbitrated a coal strike that affected public welfare
    - Elkins Act: gives ICC power to regulate railroad prices
    - Hepburn Act: limits distribution of free railroad passes
    - Meat Inspection Act: inspects your meat. In response to The Jungle, sets cleanliness requirements
    - Pure Food and Drug Act: required food and medicine to be truthful in labels
    - Conservation
      * Protecting the environment, since people kept on exploiting it as unlimited
      * Made Giffords Pinchot, an expert, as head of the US Forest Service
      * Designated some land for preservation and other land for public use
    - Civil Rights
      * Didn’t do much for civil rights
      * Shut down a post office when it refused to accept a black postmistress
      * Invited Booker T. Washington to White House for dinner
    - Bull Moose party
      * He said he wasn’t gonna run again, but Taft made such a big mess that he just has to come back to fix things up
      * Lost to Woodrow Wilson
  + William Howard Taft
    - Handpicked by Roosevelt
    - Doesn’t know how to harness the power of the presidency
    - Didn’t really follow progressive values
    - Payne-Aldrich Tariff: increased tariffs
    - Fired Pinchot and sold a bunch of protected land to the public
    - Failed to hold the Republican party together: split over conservative and progressive
    - Made House Rules Committee a conservative, so that no progressive bills get considered
  + Woodrow Wilson
    - Clayton Antitrust Act
      * banned companies from buying stocks if that purchase would result in a monopoly
      * made a company’s officers responsible for the company’s actions
      * Strikes and unions are legal as long as they don’t cause irreversible damage
    - Federal Trade Commission: watchdog for companies doing illegal things
    - Lowered tariffs and set up a graduated federal income tax to make up for the lowered rates
    - Federal reserve system: created reserve banks that can transfer money to banks to protect customers’ savings
    - 19th Amendment: women suffrage
    - Civil rights
      * Didn’t do anything about racial discrimination becuase they were a local goverment issue
      * Segregation of employees of the federal government

Imperialism (1900-1914)

* Stronger nations take control of weaker nations economically, politically or militarily
* Europeans did a lot of imperializing
* Motives
  + Desire for military strength
    - Global military presence
    - Military bases to protect mainland
  + Access to new markets
    - Sell surplus of goods
  + Belief in cultural superiority
    - God-given responsibility to spread “civilization”
  + Protecting US international business interests
* Alaska
  + Seward’s folly
  + Purchased from Russia for 2 cents an acre
  + Thought to be useless, but actually had plenty of natural resources
* Midway islands
* Hawaii
  + There were a bunch of US owned sugar plantations
    - ¾ of Hawaii’s wealth
  + 3x as many foreigners in Hawaii than Hawaiians
  + US sugar plants in Hawaii were exempt tariff, leading to huge profits
  + McKinley Tariff act removed that special status from Hawaii
    - Planters call for annexation, so that the sugar would be domestic and not need tariff
  + US builds a base at Pearl Harbor
  + Hawaiian King Kalakaua dies, Queen Liliuokalani takes power
    - She proposes making being a Native a requirement for voting
    - US Ambassador John. L. Stevens overthrows the queen as a result and sets up a government run by Sanford B. Dole
    - US President Cleveland calls for queen to be restored to power
    - Queen says if she gets power again, she would behead those involved in her overthrowing
    - Cleveland reverse course on his order and recognizes Hawaii as Republic of Hawaii, and plans to annex it if majority of the Hawaiians want it
    - 1959: Congress proclaims that Hawaii is a US state, yet no one voted
* Spanish-American War
  + Cuba wanted independence from Spain
  + Cuba’s first revolt only resulted in ending slavery
  + American businesses start to invest in Cuba
  + Cuba stages a 2nd revolution
  + US split on whether to support or not
    - Pro: America is known for independence so it makes sense to fight for it
    - Con: US wanted a good business relationship with Spain
  + Yellow journalism: newspapers exaggerated headlines to capture American sympathy for Cubans
  + De Lome Letter: A letter written by Spanish minister that shits on the US was leaked, furiating Americans
  + USS Maine: the ship was supposed to rescue Americans from Cuba, but the ship exploded. The media automatically blamed Spain without evidence
  + As a result, the US enters war against Spain
  + Treaty of Paris: ceasefire that give Cuba independence, and the US has control of Philippines, Puerto Rico and Guam
* Puerto Rico
  + Some Puerto Ricans wanted independence, while others didn’t
  + Puerto Rico was under military rule until the Foraker Act set up a civil government
  + Puerto Ricans didn’t have US citizenship until 1917
* Cuba
  + Teller Amendment: declaration that the US doesn’t intend to take over any part of Cuba
  + US troops still occupied Cuba after independence
    - Provided aid to Cubans, but also intervened in Cuban government
  + Platt Amendment
    - Cuba can’t make treaties that would limit its independence
    - US reserves the right to intervene in Cuba
    - Cuba can’t get into debt it can’t repay
    - US can use Cuba as naval station
    - Essentially made Cuba a US protectorate, or a country whose affairs are partially controlled by a stronger nation
* Philippines
  + Philippine thought they were getting independence, but they get annexed by the US instead
  + The US saw Philippines as an important gateway to Asian markets
  + Philippines became independent from the US in 1946 after winning Philippine-American War
* China
  + Open Door notes: many European countries are carving spheres of influence in China. The US wants to ensure that those countries don’t create trading monopolies
  + Boxer Rebellion: Chinese were fighting against foreigners. An international effort came together to subdue the rebellion
* Theodore Roosevelt
  + Arbitrate Russian-Japanese conflict
  + Panama Canal
    - Creates a shortcut between Atlantic and Pacific Oceans
    - Lock gates system to get ships over elevated surfaces
    - Builders faced a lot of diseases
    - Considered an engineering feat of the day since the French failed to accomplish the same at the expense of thousands of lives
  + Roosevelt Corollary: Adds on to the Monroe Doctrine by making America a world police power
* William Taft
  + Dollar diplomacy: allows US business people to loan money to foreign countries, but gives the US control over some aspects of that country
* Woodrow Wilson
  + Missionary diplomacy: US will only recognize nations that are democratic

WW1 (1917-1918)

* Causes
  + **M**ilitarism
    - To believe that a country should have a strong military and readily use it to forward its own self interests
    - Great Britain's navy threatened by Germany’s
    - Development (glorification) of large armies, navies and airforce
    - Use of military for colonization, competition
  + **A**lliances
    - To side together in an agreement to help each other in times of attack (ie: if one nation of an ally was attacked, all of them were attacked)
    - Russia allied with France, who were angry over German annexation of French after Franco-Prussian War
    - Allied powers against each other
    - Italy eventually switched sides
    - Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
    - Triple Entente: Britain, Russia, France
  + **N**ationalism
    - Pride in your own country, view of superiority, united under common language, culture, history
    - Pride led to oppositions against others
    - Ethnic groups that weren’t unified were fighting to rule themselves
      * Austria-Hungary lost some land from this
  + **I**mperialism
    - To force a new political, economical system into another country, for power and profit of the mother country
    - Fights over who can imperiaze what
    - Competition for materials, markets, land to dominate
  + **A**ssassination
    - To kill
    - Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand - “power keg”
    - Bosnia was under Austrian-Hungarian control, and they didn’t like that. Ferdinand was the next in line to Austria-Hungary, and the Black Hand terrorist group wants to assassinate the heir.
    - One day, Ferdinand was driving to Bosnia for a military inspection. A member of the Black Hand threw a bomb at Ferdinand’s car, but Ferdinand escaped. On his way back, he decided to check on the hospital for the people hurt by the bomb. The driver didn’t know the way back due to a new route, and took the wrong turn. At that wrong turn, they encounter Princip, a member of the Black Hand, who shot Ferdinand and his wife. This led to Bosnia to go to war with Austria-Hungary, which activated alliances, sparking the world war.
* Battle of the Somme: first battle, most fatalities, British, French defeat German
* US was hesitant to enter the war at first
  + Many Americans didn’t see the point of involving with affairs 3000 miles away
  + Socialists believed that the war was just nations squabbling over wanting to imperialize more
  + Immigrants were supportive of their origin country, so America doesn’t know who to support
  + Many Americans wanted to lead world peace
* US leans to supporting Allies
  + America feels a British connection since we share common ancestry, language, form of government
  + Propaganda portrayed Germany as a bully
  + America has significantly more trade with Allies nations than Central Powers, so America wants to see Allies come out alive in the war to repay trade debt to America
* US forced to enter war
  + Germany kept sinking ships in the Atlantic
    - British navy blockaded German ports to starve Germany of weapons, food, supplies, etc.
    - Germany responded by sinking any Allied ship in the Atlantic
      * Some of these ships contained US citizens and goods
    - President Woodrow Wilson resisted military reaction, and protested Germany instead. Wilson wants to make this war a peace without victory
    - Germany agreed to stop for a while, but will resume if Britain fails to stop blockading Germany
    - Britain didn’t stop, so Germany eventually decided to sink any ship in the Atlantic, regardless of origin nation, including the US
  + Zimmermann note: a telegraph from Germany to Mexico intercepted by Britain. Said that if the US enters the war on the Allies side, Germany promises to help Mexico invade the US to take back land Mexico used to control.
  + Russia incorporates democracy into their government
  + US enters the war in 1917 on the Allies side to make the world safe for democracy
* US entrance into the war
  + The US was not prepared to enter the war
  + There wasn’t enough soldiers, so the Selective Service Act was passed to force men to register to be drafted
    - Women were banned from registering, but eventually non combat positions were opened to them
  + African Americans were in segregated units
    - All but one of these units performed non combat duties
  + Soldiers were trained for 8 months using fake weapons
  + Shipyard workers were valued
    - They were treated as local heros
    - They were exempt from being drafted
  + Commercial and private ships were seized by the government to convert into warships
  + Convoy system: merchant ships are escorted in the Atlantic by destroyer ships to protect them from German U-boats
  + US Navy set mines near German ports
* Characteristics
  + Industrialization: Assembly lines, mass productions speed up manufacturing, increase reliability of goods, enable complexities, and increased supplies of products.
  + Total war: Military conflict where nations make sacrifices to win. Women took men’s homefront position while men became soldiers.
  + Technological development: chemical warfare, machine guns, airplanes, submarines, tanks, that enabled efficient killing and transportation of tools
  + Trench warfare: Both sides “hid” in trenches to avoid getting shot. Soldiers were miserable in trenches, with uncertainty of what’s happening (going outside can get them shot), and conditions were cramped and unsanitary, leading to diseases and deaths.
  + These characteristics made this the deadliest war in history up to that point. Caused permanent shell shock to veterans
* Allies won
  + 11/3/1918: Austria-Hungary surrendered
  + On the same day, Germans revolted against their government and replaced the existing government with the German republic, who would sign armistice and end the war
* American homefront
  + Expansion of federal power
    - President given the power to change prices, regulate and nationalize war related industries
    - War Industries Board
      * Encouraged companies to employ efficient mass production techniques
      * Set production quotas
      * Allocated raw materials
      * Increased industrial production by 20%
    - Railroad Administration
    - Fuel Administration: Rationing fuel
    - National War Labor Board
      * Since unions were growing, this board revoked draft exemptions from those who strike
      * Also pushed for improving working conditions
    - Food Administration
      * One day meatless, one day sweetless, 2 days wheatless, 2 days porkless
      * Gospel of clean plate
      * Encouraged growing more food, saving more food for soldier
  + Economy
    - Made retail prices double
    - Wages rose about 20%
    - Stockholders faced enormous profits
    - Management earned more than labor, and labor faced deteriorating conditions, leading to the growth of unions
  + Selling the war
    - The US needs the public to support the war
    - ⅓ of funding came from tax
    - The rest was funded through bonds
    - Committee on Public Information
      * government propaganda agency
      * Encouraged content creators to promote the war
  + Civil liberties
    - Immigrants from Central Power nations were targeted, though to be traitors
    - Espionage and Sedition Acts: punished those who interfered with war efforts or said anything against the government
      * Schenck v US
        + Schenck got arrested for urging people to refuse draft. He complained that the arrest was a violation of his First Amendment rights
        + Supreme Court rules that the First Amendment can’t protect speech that presents a danger to the circumstance it was spoken in
  + Social changes
    - African Americans
      * Some blacks believed that supporting the war would help their case for racial equality
      * Others believed they shouldn’t support the war of a racist government
      * Great Migration
        + A lot of southern blacks migrated north
        + Escape from racism, natural disasters
        + The north had more job opportunities due to drop in European immigration
        + Southern media portrayed the south dangerous for the blacks, while the north as glorious
        + Mass migration led to crowded cities that heightened racial tensions
    - Women
      * Entered job positions once exclusive to men
      * They made important contributions to the homefront war effort, giving them support for their call for suffrage
  + Flu epidemic
    - ¼ of Americans were infected
    - Essential businesses became understaffed
    - Doctors were overwhelmed; they don’t know what to do
    - Spread even more faster in war zones, due to unsanitary conditions
* Aftermath
  + Allies (only, Central Powers not allowed in) convened in Palace of Versailles to construct a peace treaty, hoping it would prevent all future conflicts
  + President Wilson created the Fourteen Points
    - These focused on preventing future wars, changing boundaries based on self-determination and creating a League of Nations, a forum for nations to work out disputes without resorting to war
    - The Allies rejected all of the points except for the League of Nations, since everyone hated Germany so much they wanted Germany to be punished as much as possible
  + The final Treaty of Versailles included
    - Establishing new nations
    - Shifting boundaries of nations, but didn’t care that some of them were drawn randomly, ending up cutting existing groups in awkward ways that led to complaints
    - Creating mandates (temporary colonies), despite calls for self determination
    - Banning Germany from maintaining an army
    - Charge Germany a huge war reparation, that was too large to be feasible for Germany to pay
    - Force Germany to sign a war-guilt clause, where Germany claims that they are solely responsible for this war
    - Russia, an Allie, somehow lost more land than Germany
    - These terms were seen as way too harsh, and ultimately planted the seeds for WW2
  + The US wanted to join the League of Nations, but the US was concerned about it permanently associating the US with international affairs
    - President Wilson attempted to get the Senate to approve the US’ League membership, but he refused to make any compromises, leading to ultimate failure and the US never became an official member

Roaring 20’s (1919-1929)

* Isolationism
  + After WW1, America’s exhausted
    - The public was divided by America not being in League of Nations
    - Economy was low
    - Soldiers returning to civilian life had to choose between unemployment and forcing women/minorities out of the positions they took over during the war
    - Cost of living rose
    - Farmers and factories suffered from decrease in orders
  + As a result, Americans don’t want to get involved in international affairs ever again
* Nativism
  + Isolationism led to nativism
  + Immigrants accepting horrible work conditions just for any amount of money gave employers no reason to improve working conditions
  + WW1 changed the industrial world by eliminating many low skilled positions, making immigrants, who are usually unskilled, seem unnecessary
  + Fear that immigrants were bringing Communism into America
  + Anti Foreigner groups, such as the KKK, rose again, and sometimes held government positions, to prevent foreigners from establishing their place in American society
  + Pressure from nativism led to immigration limits
  + Emergency Quota Act of 1921 set up a quota system
    - Japanese immigration prohibited
    - immigration from Western Hemisphere was unlimited
    - Immigration from each European country was limited to 2% of that country’s nationals living in the US as of 1890 (context: before mass immigration from eastern and southern Europe)
* Red Scare
  + Communism, an economic and political system that involves a one party dictatorship government, where private property is forbidden, to equalize wealth and power among all citizens, is spreading around the world
  + Americans were afraid of communism, as it attacks their capitalist way of life
  + A Communist Party eventually formed in the US
  + Bombs were mailed to non-Communist government and business officials, leading to fear that America was gonna go Communist
  + US Attorney General A, Mitchell Palmer and J. Edgar Hoover trampled over civil rights to hunt Communists, socialists and anarchists to arrest and deport them
  + Led to hysteria where people go around blaming people for being communist, leading to unlawful arrests and death sentences
* Labor movement
  + Strikes were allowed again after WW1 ended, so many happened
  + Employees wanted better working conditions, higher wages and permission to join unions
  + Employers labeled strikers as communists
  + Labor movement weakened
    - Immigrants accepting horrible working conditions gave employers no reason to listen to unions
    - Unions had difficulty organizing when immigrants spoke different languages
    - Farmers were used to self reliance
    - Blacks were often excluded
* Harding Presidency
  + Platform on restoring “normalcy”, or how things were pre-WW1
  + Washington Naval conference
    - US, Britain, Japan, France, Italy
    - Excluded Russia since it was Communist
    - Kellogg-Briand Pact: agreement between those 5 nations to disarm and renounce war
    - However, there was no way to enforce the Pact
  + Tariffs and reparations
    - Britain and France owes the US $10 billion
    - Could be paid back through sale of goods or passing over Germany reparations
    - Fordney-McCumber Tariff: raised tariffs by 60% to protect American made goods. As a result, not enough people buy British and French goods, so they had to turn to German reparations
    - Germany was having severe difficulties paying reparations so French troops deployed to Germany
    - To prevent war, the American investors gave loan to Germany under the Dawes plan
    - Britain and France resentful that of the Allies, America lost the least and gained the most
  + Scandals
    - Harding admitted to not understanding the problems going on in the nation
    - The friends he appointed were grafting
    - Charles R. Forbes sold government and hospital supplies to private companies
    - Colonel Thomas W. Miller bribed
    - Teapot Dome scandal: Albert B. Falls took Navy oil reserves and transferred their ownership to the Interior Department and leased them to private companies
  + Suddenly died in office, and presidency was assumed by Coolidge
* Business growth and quality of life
  + President Calvin Coolidge
    - Valued businesses, regarded them as temples
    - Lower taxes and increased businesses’ credit to allow them more profit
    - Minimized government interferences in businesses
    - High tariffs to protect domestic manufacturers
    - Lowered income tax
    - Led to flourishing businesses, which in turn led to flourishing quality of life
  + Automobile
    - Construction of paved roads, garages, gas stations, bridges, tunnels to support automobiles
    - People can now travel farther for vacations, shopping, entertainment, jobs
    - Became a status symbol
  + Airplane
    - Carried mail
    - Technologically more advanced than the ones used in WW1
    - Transatlantic flights to carry cargo and run commercial airlines
  + Standards of living
    - Annual income grew 35%
    - People had extra money to spend on conveniences
  + Alternating current
    - Allowed long distance electricity delivery
    - Electric machines in factories
    - More electrified households, enabling more people to take advantage of new electrical appliances
    - In turn gave people more leisure time
  + Advertising: Advertising agencies hired psychologists to study how to appeal to people’s desires
  + Disproportionate prosperity
    - Iron and railroad industries suffered losses
    - Farmers produced too much food, so the food they’re selling costs essentially nothing
    - Management earns more than workers
  + Business expansions: Companies merge, chains emerged
  + Installment plan: allows someone to pay for a good over time
* Urban migration
  + Rural → urban migration skyrocketed
  + Rural places were agricultural, small, close relationships, conservative morals, slow paced, safer
  + Urban places were crowded, large, industrial, fast paced, diverse
* Prohibition
  + 18th Amendment: banned alcohol
  + People looked down on alcohol
    - Causes corruption
    - Causes crime
    - Causes abuse
    - Leads to accidents
    - Protestants were against alcohol since it was a sin in their religion
  + Illegal channels of alcohol
    - post-WW1, people just wanted to enjoy life
    - The Prohibition Bureau that was supposed to crack down on illegal channels was underfunded, so ineffective
    - Speakeasies: hidden underground nightclubs
    - Bootleggers: those who smuggled alcohol from elsewhere
    - Led to rise in crime
  + People eventually start protesting against Prohibition, as it led to more problems than it solved
* Science vs Religion
  + Fundamentalism: skeptical of science, believed that all important knowledge are in the Bible
    - Said Bible was inspired by God, so it must all be true
* Culture
  + Rebellion against traditions
  + Desire for pleasure as if everyone dies tomorrow
  + Conveniences such as appliances and stores freed up people’s time for other stuff
    - Billions were spent on the entertainment industry
    - Games, sports, fads
  + Marriages were increasingly about companionship
  + Children mainly went to school, not factories
    - Also, jobs were demanding higher education levels
    - Lots of tax money went to schools
    - Schools successfully helped many non-English speaking immigrants speak English
  + Media
    - Newspapers and magazines circulating around
    - Radios also delivered news, live
  + Achievements
    - Charles A. Lindbergh performed the first solo transatlantic flight
  + Arts
    - Movies, eventually with sound and animations
    - Reflects Americans of the time
    - books
* Women
  + Women desire to be independent and equal to men
    - Women began doing things that were once only acceptable for men
    - Equality in marriage
  + Flapper: young women who embraced new fashion and attitude
  + Some work positions that went to women during WW1 returned to men
  + Stereotype that men were to financially provide for the family and women take care of housekeeping
  + Few women entered positions that were predominantly male
  + New women only positions popped up
  + Birth control became more available
* Harlem Renaissance
  + Following Great Migration
  + NAACP fought for black civil rights
    - Antilynching laws
  + Universal Negro Improvement Association
    - Created a separated society for blacks to protect them
  + Mass migration of blacks to Harlem, Manhattan
  + New arts celebrating black heritage
    - Literature about black life in America
    - Famous black performers
    - Jazz
      * Attracted a lot of whites to Harlem

Great Depression

* Background
  + Industries such as railroads, textiles, steel, mining, lumber were not profitable anymore due to new advancements replacing them, such as automobiles, new power sources
  + Industries related to housing also on decline due to declining number of houses being built
  + Agriculture was also failing because farmers grew too much, depressing prices. This led to inability to pay back loans used to purchase equipment, causing banks to fail
    - Price support: the federal government buys surplus goods and sells them internationally to protect against depressing prices. This was vetoed by president Coolidge
  + Failing industries and rich-gets-richer-poor-gets-poorer phenomenon led to consumers having less money to spend, but credits and loans became increasingly accessible. People took on more debt than they could ever return
  + Europe muddled in debt due to WW1 expenses, so international trade was limited
  + German reparations
  + Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act: raises US import tariffs to all time high. Was supposed to protect domestic manufacturers, but made it so that other nations can’t afford to sell goods in the US, so other countries as a result couldn’t afford to buy goods from the US, stifling international trade
* Bull market
  + Dow Jones Industrial Average was very high, indicating great health of the stock market
  + Stocks were rapidly rising
  + Economists warned that the economy appears to be in the early stage of destabilizing
  + President Hoover was overconfident in America’s economic heath, leading to the public’s overconfidence
  + Lots of people brought stocks as a result
    - Speculation: buying stocks while ignoring risks.
      * Some people even put in their whole life savings
    - Buying on margin: people taking out loans for money to invest with
      * Some people even took out more loan than they could ever repay
* Crash
  + Stock markets were tipped down in late 1929, so a lot of people decided to withdraw from the stock market
  + Black Tuesday: 10/29/1929: Most people withdrew from the stock market, causing the stock market to go free falling
    - There goes the life savings that were invested in stocks and the ability to pay back the loans
  + After Black Tuesday, people decided to rush to banks to withdraw their money. Banks ran out of money can couldn’t give everyone their savings back because some of the money was invested in the stock market
* Effects
  + Americans lost more money than was spend on WW1
  + GDP cut in half
  + Economy plummet as unemployment skyrocketed
* President Hoover’s response
  + Tells the public that everything’s alright
  + Hoover was an engineer, so he believed that he could engineer a solution to this
  + Fostered cooperation between conflicting groups, such as labor and management
  + “rugged individualism”, that people should only gain from their own efforts. So government isn’t gonna give help that takes no effort to obtain
  + These responses produced no signs of improvement
  + Federal Home Loan Bank Act: lowered mortgage rates for homeowners and allowed farmers to refinance their farm loans to avoid foreclosure
  + Reconstruction Finance Corporation: $2B emergency funding for banks and other major corporations
  + Bonus Army: veterans from WW1 were not compensated for their fighting, so they demanded compensation. Feds said no. So the veterans marched to Washington DC to demand compensation. Feds said no. Hoover authorizes the military to use violence to force the veterans out of Washington DC

New Deal

* Due to Bonus Army incident and Hoover’s ineffective actions, he gave away the 1932 election to his opponent Franklin Delano Roosevelt (D)
* FDR led the US out of the Great Depression
* The New Deal was FDR’s plan to get the nation back on its feet
* FDR significantly expanded the federal government’s role in national economy
* Banks
  + to restore public confidence in banks, FDR ordered all banks to be closed for a day. During that day, he sent inspectors to ensure that the bank was in good standing. Those that passed inspection were allowed to reopen. Those that failed remained closed and received loans to restore good standing.
  + Glass-Steagall Act: established FDIC, federal insurance for banks, to keep customers’ money safe even if the bank itself ran out of money
* Fireside chats: FDR led radio talks directly to the people to inform them of what’s happening in the nation/what he’s doing
* Stocks
  + Federal Securities Act: required corporations to provide complete info on all stock offerings. The corporation is liable for any misinterpretation of that info
  + Securities and Exchange Commission: regulated stock market, to prevent exploitation
* 21st Amendment: Nullified 18th Amendment (prohibition)
* Public relief
  + Agricultural Adjustment Act: gov paid farmers to leave certain amount of land unused, to lower crop production so that crop prices can go up
  + Tennessee Valley Authority: renovated and constructed dams to provide jobs, flood control, hydroelectric power to poor areas
  + Civilian Conservation Corps: put young people to build roads, parks, control soil erosion and floods, for wages
  + National Industrial Recovery Act
    - created the Public Works Administration, which provided money to states to create jobs through creating community buildings
    - Created the National Recovery Administration, which established standards to ensure fair practices in industries, such as set prices
  + Civil Works Administration: created 4 million jobs
  + Home Owners Loan Corporation: provided gov loans to homeowners at risk of foreclosure
  + Federal Housing Administration: furnishes loans for mortgages and repairs
  + Federal Emergency Relief Administration: $500 million in direct relief to the public
  + Keynesian economics: when the economy is in recession, the government should play the role of the consumer. This generates demand, which will create jobs. This gives people money to spend, generating demands in other industries. Through taxes, the debt incurred by creating the initial demand would be recovered.
* Opponents of the New Deal
  + Deficit spending: FDR was accused of making the government spend more money than it has
  + Conservatives said the government has too much power now, and is interfering with the free market
  + SCOTUS shutdown AAA and NIRA, claiming that they were state matters
    - FDR responded by packing SCOTUS with New Deal supporters
  + American Liberty League: argued that New Deal violated individual rights

Second New Deal

* Farms
  + Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act: replaced AAA
    - So did Agricultural Adjustment Act
  + Resettlement Administration: provided loans to farmers to buy land
    - Replaced by Farm Security Administration
    - Hired photographers to take pictures of poor people’s condition to raise awareness
* Unemployment
  + Works Progress Administration: created lots of jobs
  + National Youth Administration: Like WPA, but targeted at the youth
* Labor
  + Wagner Act: reestablish NIRA like provision
    - Also protected unions
    - National Labor Relations Board: processes labor complaints
  + Fair Labor Standards Act: set maximum working hours, minimum wage, child labor regulations
* Social Security Act: retirement supplement, unemployment compensation and aid to families
* Utilities
  + Rural Electrification Administration: helped electricity corporations bring electricity to places it has never been to
  + Public Utilities Holding Company Act: prevented pyramid companies, a form of corruption
* Eventually, FDR stopped New Deal stuff due to pressure from Congress to scale back, and the looming of WW2
* Critics
  + federal government became too powerful
  + FDR didn’t do enough to make society equal
  + Hayek economics
    - A free market is necessary for freedom. Otherwise, the people would become serfs under the force manipulating the market
    - The economy is a collective agreement amongst the people, which no entity doing economic planning has the capacity to fully wrap their heads around fully
* Impact
  + Expanded federal government’s powers
    - Job creation
    - Regulate supply and demand
    - Government plays role in settling disputes between labor and management
    - Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: regulate banks
    - Securities and Exchange Commission: regulate stock market
    - Has responsibility for social welfare
  + Public relief
    - Didn’t end the Great Depression, but alleviated many of the public’s sufferings
    - Jobs
    - Food
    - Money
    - Dignity
    - Hope
  + Federal deficit
    - Federal government went into deep debt trying to alleviate public suffering
  + Labor
    - Wagner Act
    - Fair Labor Standards Act
    - National Labor Relations Board: mediate disputes between labor and management
  + Finance
    - SEC
    - FDIC
    - Social Security
    - Federal
  + Agriculture
    - Crop production quota
    - Agricultural Adjustment Act
    - Commodity Credit Corporation
  + Environment
    - Conservation
    - Protection of natural resources
    - Civilian Conservation Corps: built lookout towers, trails, planted tree
    - Soil Conservation Service: teach farmers to conserve soil
    - Taylor Grazing Act: limit grazing on public lands
    - Tennessee Valley Authority: used water to generate electricity. Use a dam to control floods
    - Added to national parks system
    - Stop sponsoring stripmining, coal burning

WW2 (1941-1945)

* Preface
  + WW1 sewed the seeds for WW2
  + Economic depression led to revolution
  + Unfair treaties against some nations led to resentment
  + Joseph Stalin created a model Communist state USSR in Russia
    - Also created a Totalitarian state, where the government has oppressive control over people
      * Five Year Plans to industrialize
      * Purged anyone who threatened his power
  + Benito Mussolini created a totalitarian regime in Italy
    - Established a Fascist Party, which emphasizes nationalism above individuals
    - Italy invaded Ethiopia in 1935
      * League of Nation didn’t have real power
  + Adolf Hitler created the Nazi Party in Germany
    - Facism, but with extreme nationalism
    - Expand Germany to unite all the German speaking people
      * Expanding to Austria and Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia
      * Britain and France gave Germany appeasement in Munich Agreement (let them have Sudetenland)
      * Germany then invades the rest of Czechoslovakia, then Poland, violating the Munich Agreement
    - Powerful leader
    - Purification of the inferior races (Jews, Slavs, nonwhites)
    - Fueled by economic depression from reparations
    - Ignored military limits imposed by Treaty of Versailles
  + Japan
    - Seek to expand
    - Seized Manchuria, China in 1931
    - Demonstrated that the League of Nations didn’t have real power
  + Francisco Franco led a rebellion in Spain
    - US fought against Franco in effort to stop Fascism
    - Germany and Italy sided with Franco
    - Franco won
* Trigger
  + Munich Agreement: Britain and France lets Germany have Sudetenland, contingent that that’s the last land Germany annex
  + Germany broke Munich Agreement and annexed Poland
  + USSR declares neutrality and agrees to split Poland with Germany
  + German blitzkrieg, lightning war, broke out in Poland
  + Britain and France declares war on Germany, initiating WW2
  + USSR and Germany began invading countries
  + Italy entered the war on Germany’s side and invaded France
  + German bombing planes pounded Britain
* US involvement - entrance
  + Many Americans believed in staying out of the war due to WW1 experience
  + Media portray that WW1 was a war for benefitting banks and manufacturers, leading to more desire of isolationism
  + FDR had a relaxed foreign affairs policy
  + 1935 Neutrality Act: US cannot give arms to nations at war
  + FDR eventually realized that the US can’t remain neutral forever
  + FDR believed that there can’t be world peace if dictators exist
  + 1939 Neutrality Act: US can give weapons to nations at war as long as it’s paid for with cash, and the receiving nation is responsible for transportation
    - Attempt to aid France and Britain
  + 9/27/1940: Germany, Japan and Italy formed the Axis Power, an alliance
    - Aimed to keep the US out of war
  + FDR requests increased spending on national defense
  + FDR drafted 1 million soldiers
  + FDR ran for a 3rd term
  + FDR sold the war to the public as preventing Hitler from destroying Britain and taking over the world, which is dangerous for the US
    - Still some people opposed war
  + Lend Lease Act: the US will lease weapons to nations whose defense is vital to the US
    - Leased to Britain and USSR
    - German wolf packs: packs of U-boats and aircraft patrolling the ocean to destroy shipments of weapons
  + Atlantic Charter: US and Britain pledge to collective security, disarmament, self-determination, economic cooperation, freedom of the seas
    - FDR promises to force an incident to make US enter war
      * Ordered US military to shoot down German U-boats on sight
      * Used the fact that German U-boats led to the loss of American lives to repeal the ban on arming merchant ships
    - Laid the foundation of the Allies
    - Later signed by 26 nations
  + Japan seized European colonies in China while nations were distracted by WW2
    - US protested by cutting off trade with Japan, so Japan can’t receive materials it need for warfare
      * Japan ordered its military to prepare an attack on the US in retaliation
      * US intercepted order, and only knew it was targeted at its Pacific holdings
      * Peace talks were unsuccessful
      * Japan bombs Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
      * US military faced equipment damage more substantial than in WW1
      * US concerns about how to fight a war over both the Atlantic and the Pacific
      * US officially entered WW2
* US mobilization
  + Expanding military
    - Volunteers came pouring in
    - Expanding Selective Service System to draft more
    - Women’s Auxiliary Army Corps serving non-combat positions
  + Minorities opposed the war efforts because although the war was fought in the name of democracy, there’s no true democracy at home
  + Industry
    - War Production Board
      * Factories have been retrofitted to manufacture wartime supplies
      * Collect materials that can be recycled for war purposes
    - Rapid production and hiring
    - Since production of consumer goods became rare, by law of supply and demand, prices would shoot up
      * FDR responded by creating the Office of Price Administration to freeze prices
        + Also set up a rationing system
      * Taxes were also raised to lower the public’s desire to have demand
      * Encouraged people to use their remaining to buy war bonds
    - Redefined what type of jobs women and minorities can do
    - FDR executive order to not discriminate by race, creed, color, origin
  + Office of Scientific Research and Development, creating then-unthought-of inventions
  + Advisory Committee on Uranium
    - Created in response to Albert Einstein’s warning
    - Manhattan Project
    - Done at Columbia University
    - Race to beat the world at building an atomic bomb
* War - Europe side
  + US and Britain collaborated on war plans
  + Prioritize Germany’s threat over Japan’s
  + Allies will only accept unconditional surrender of the Axis powers
  + Germany targeted US ships in the Atlantic
    - Allies countered using convoys, sonar and radar, which took out German ships faster than they could be built
    - US starts rapidly producing ships
* Battles
  + Stalingrad
    - Germany wanted to take offense in USSR to capture oil fields and wipe out major industrial centers at Stalingrad
    - Germany was making great progress: 90% of Stalingrad under their control
    - USSR took advantage of winter to deliver a mass counterattack, which made Germans feel hopeless
    - Allies victory
  + Operation Torch
    - Allied victory in North Africa
  + Bloody Anzio
    - Germany wanted to defeat the Allies in Italy, not Germany
    - Long, hard battle
    - Lots of casualties
    - Didn’t end until Germany was on the verge of collapse
    - Allied victory
  + D-Day
    - Aim to take back France and Western Europe from Axis control
    - Violent war
    - Allied victory
    - Helped FDR win a 4th term
  + Bulge
    - Allies captured Aachen, Germany
    - Long war
    - Germany lost a lot, ready to retreat soon
* End of Europe side fight
  + Allies find concentration camps looking like murder plants, and liberated those detained in them
  + Germany surrenders unconditionally
  + Hitler wrote to the German people that the Jews started the war, and his generals are responsible for losing the war
  + Hitler then marries his wife, and both commited suicide the next day. Their bodies were burned
  + V-E Day: victory in Europe day
  + FDR died from a stroke before V-E day. VP Harry S. Truman assumed presidency
* War - Pacific side
  + Japan amassed an empire larger than Germany did
  + Kamikazi: Japanese suicide bombers
* Battles
  + Philippines
    - Americans and Filipinos resisted Japanese invasion in the Philippines, but the Japanese were too overpowering, so mission aborted
    - America returned later
  + Doolittle’s Raid
    - US bombed Tokyo
  + Coral Sea
    - Air fight
    - US and Australia pushed Japan back from approaching Australia
  + Midway
    - US decrypted Japanese message and knew of this plan
    - Japan wanted to invade islands NW of Hawaii
    - Japan lost a lot of their fleet, as if they got revenge for Pearl Harbor
  + Island hopping
    - Allies take back islands from Japanese control one at a time
  + Guadalcanal
    - Island full of deadly wildlife
    - Allied victory
  + Leyte Golf
    - Japan lost a lot of their fleet
    - Allied victory
  + Iwo Jima
    - Useful base for the US to secure to bomb mainland Japan
    - Heavily guarded by Japan
    - US won
  + Okinawa
    - Even heavier Japanese defense here
    - Japan lost a lot of lives
    - Allied victory
* End of Pacific side fight
  + Having secured Iwo Jima and Okinawa, the Allies could invade Japan
  + But, Japan was very defensive, so lots of Allied soldiers would die as a result
  + As an alternative, the US planned to drop atomic bombs
  + Manhattan Project: secret project to develop the world’s first atomic bombs, with an unprecedented amount of workforce
  + US gave Japan the choice to surrender, or have Little Boy dropped on Hiroshima. Japan preferred Little Boy.
  + Japan still didn’t surrender, so the US dropped Fat Man on Nagasaki
  + Left mass destruction
  + Japan eventually gave in to surrender to protect its people. WW2 is over
* Recovery
  + Yalta Conference
    - Was after the end of the war on the Europe side
    - USSR wanted a harsh punishment for Germany
    - US was the mediator. Concessions:
      * USSR would help the Allies fight the Pacific part of the war
      * USSR would join the UN
      * Germany would temporarily by divided into 4 zones: US, Britain, USSR, France
      * USSR would have democratic elections
  + Nuremberg Trials
    - Nazi officials were put on trial for crimes agaisnt humanity due to concentration camps
    - Germany also charged for crime against peace for starting WW2
    - Germany also charged for war crimes
    - 12 Nazi officials sentenced to death, 12 to prison
    - Complaints that the trials didn’t do enough against those contributing to concentration camps
    - “Following orders” was not a valid excuse
  + US occupied Japan for 7 years
    - Japanese officials arrested and put on trial for war atrocities
    - Free market economy implemented for recovery
    - New constitution that grants women suffrage and basic freedoms (MacArthur Constitution)
* American homefront
  + Jobs were abundant due to war effort
  + People had money, since salaries increased
  + US emerged as economic and military powerhouse
  + People invested half their paycheck for war bonds
  + Good weather for farmers, as well as new tech for them
  + Women temporarily got new job positions during the war
  + Mass migration to find new jobs
  + Kids often unattended at home while parents are at work or at war
  + People rushed to get married
  + 1944 GI Bill or Rights: federal government pays for veteran’s education, vocational training, and provides loans for veterans to buy houses, farms or start businesses
  + Congress of Racial Equality: created by James Farmer to combat urban segregation in the North
    - Staged sit in in Chicago restaurant
  + Racial tensions against black, Mexican, Japanese
    - Civil rights movements
  + Anti-Japanese
    - Japan bombed Pearl Harbor, leading to public fear of Japanese
    - Internment: federal government ordered confinement of 1% of the Japanese population in Hawaii
      * Resistance since much of Hawaii was Japanese, so internment would damage the economy
    - Relocation centers: federal government ordered those of Japanese ancestry living in California, Washington, Oregon and Arizona to be imprisoned
    - Japanese American Citizen League: pushed the federal government to compensate the Japanese for being imprisoned.
      * Gov only agreed to pay <10% compensation
      * Also demanded $20000 additional reparations to each Japanese individual

Cold War (1945-1991)

* Tensions between US and USSR
  + USSR was communist, while US was capitalist
  + USSR only had one political party, while US had political parties for the public to vote from
  + The 2 nations were using the UN as a mean of spreading their priorities^
  + USSR established satellite nations to spread communism
    - US felt the responsibility to contain communism
    - Iron curtain: eastern Europe was communist, western Europe was capitalist
  + USSR got suspicious at US when it didn’t attack Germans sooner, which would’ve prevented some German attacks in USSR
  + USSR suspicious why the Manhattan Project was secret
  + USSR broke some of the promises it made to the US during Yalta conference
  + USSR lost much more lives during WW2, so it felt more entitled
* Containment
  + Truman Doctrine: policy that US will support those resisting communism
    - US sent money to support nations at risk of becoming communist
  + Marshall Plan: put the Truman Doctrine into action
* Berlin
  + US, British and French sectors of Berlin were merged, forming W. Berlin
  + W. Berlin was surrounded by USSR sector of Germany
  + In retaliation, USSR blocked ground transportation into W. Berlin, to cut them from vital resources
  + Berlin airlift: US and Britain sends vital resources to Berlin via air
  + USSR eventually found the blockade useless and took it down
  + A wall was erected to keep the USSR Germans out of the influence of the other Germans
* NATO
  + Created out of fear of USSR retaliation
  + US, Canada, Belgium, Denmark, France, Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, W. Germany
  + If one of these nations were attacked, it’s as if the attacker attacked all of them
  + Warsaw Pact was the USSR’s counterpart
* China
  + Chiang Kai-shek’s Nationalist China were threatened by Mao Zedong’s Communist China, so the US backed Chaing
  + Chaing’s government lacked the support of its people because of poor economics
  + Mao’s government had poor economics too, but gained support from its people because of spreading communist ideology that economy would get good if they work together communally and kick out capitalism
  + The 2 groups clashed once Japan left China post WW2
  + Civil war broke out. Most Chinese supported Mao’s communist China due to the attractiveness of communism on paper. Mao won, creating the People’s Republic of China on mainland China, and Chaing lost and fled to an island, creating Taiwan
  + US refuses to recognize Mao’s government as China’s legitimate government
  + Congress attacked Truman’s administration for doing too little, causing mainland China to go communist
  + Truman responded that he feared that inserting more US intervention would cause a larger war to break out
* Korea
  + Japan annexed Korea in 1910
  + In the end of WW2, North Korea (above 38th parallel) surrendered to the USSR and became communist and South Korea (below) surrendered to the US and became democratic
  + After WW2, US decrease military presence in SK, leading to USSR to believe that the US doesn’t care about SK, so USSR sought this opportunity to take over the entire Korean peninsula
  + NK did a surprise attack on SK, causing the Korean War
  + SK brought this attack up to the UN. The UN took military action, since no nations vetoed action. USSR would’ve vetoed action, but they didn’t participate in the meeting since Taiwan (non communist) was present
  + Action was 16 nations backing SK in the War
  + NK gained really good ground, shrinking SK into a tiny corner of Pusan
  + US MacArthur made a surprise deployment behind the back of NK’s military line, trapping the NK military
  + Half of NK troops surrendered on the spot, other half retreated back to the 38th parallel
  + SK got really good ground and shrunk NK into a tiny lining along Yalu River
  + Communist China got upset that communist bro NK is being bullied by the UN, so they stepped in
  + NK and SK stalemate at 38th parallel
  + MacArthur recommended Truman to use nuclear weapons against Communist China, since this war made it obvious that communism was meant to be spread around the world
    - Truman rejected, due to USSR’s alliance with China would cause WW3
    - MacArthur doesn’t care about what Truman says, so MacArthur thinks of a plan to attack China somehow
    - Truman fired MacArthur
    - MacArthur still has the support of American citizens
    - Truman opened an investigative committee on MacArthur’s action
    - MacArthur fades away
  + NK suggests a ceasefire, contingent on keeping the border at 38th parallel, and creating the DMZ there
  + Armistice signed
* Wars cost the US lives and money, making Americans fear communism even more
* Korean War was considered unsuccessful because Korea was still 2 separate countries, leading US citizens to lose faith in Democratic Party, so they voted Republican, giving the next presidency to Dwight D. Eisenhower
* Homefront
  + Fear of communism led to lots of finger pointing about who’s communist, ruining lots of lives
  + Loyalty Review Board: dismiss government employees loyal to communism
  + House Un-American Activities Committee: investigated communist influence in the movie industry
  + McCarran Act: planning how to establish totalitarianism is illegal
    - President Truman vetoed, but Congress overrode the veto
  + Alger Hiss, a State Department official, was accused of being a spy for the USSR
    - Arrested
  + Klaus Fuchs accused of handing secrets about atomic bombs to the USSR, enabling them to successfully create and test one
  + Ethel and Julius Rosenberg: executed for being accused for spying for the USSR
  + McCarthyism
    - Joseph McCarthy witch hunt: McCarthy was ineffective at being a legislator. He wanted to be reelected, so he needed to stir up some publicity. He decided to cry out that communists were infecting the US government, but without evidence
    - He only gave out names and “evidence” in places where he has legal immunity in case he gets sued for slander
    - One day, he accused the US military as being communist, leading to a nationally televised investigation. He was seen bullying witnesses on TV, costing the legitimacy of him and the Senate
    - He then faded away and became an alcoholic and died as a broken down man
  + States passed laws that made it illegal to oppose the federal government
    - Eventually ruled unconstitutional for violating the first Amendment
* Race between US and USSR to develop the world’s first hydrogen bomb
  + Even deadlier than an atomic bomb
* Brinkmanship
  + Eisenhower’s administration was extremely anticommunist, so to establish that, they are willing to use whatever force necessary
  + USSR followed suit
  + For 30 years, citizen lived in constant fear of nuclear attack at any moment
* CIA
  + Established to spy for intelligence abroad
  + Overthrew communist governments
    - Iran: CIA funded pro-Americans to overthrow the existing government in fear that the existing was going to turn to USSR for help
    - Guatemala: CIA suspected the government to be communist for how it was distributing land. Led a military attack and won
* Geneva summit
  + US proposed that US can fly over USSR and vice versa to defend against nuclear attack
  + USSR rejected
  + U-2
    - Despite the rejection, the US secretly went ahead anyways, using discrete high altitude U-2 plane
    - One was discovered and shot down
    - Led to USSR to cancel a peace summit
* Suez war
  + US and Britain agreed to help Egypt finance a dam for the Nile River
  + Egypt’s head of government tried to play the USSR against the US to squeeze the most aid out of both
  + US realized and withdrew aid
  + Egypt responded by nationalizing Suez Canal, owned by France and Britain
  + France and Britain responded by sending troops to Egypt
  + Egypt also blocked Israel ships
  + Israel responded by sending troops to Egypt
  + UN intervened and got Egypt to keep control of Suez Canal
* Eisenhower Doctrine: the US will defend the Middle East from communism
* Hungarian uprising
  + Hungarian was USSR dominated
  + Imre Nagy revolted the existing government and formed a new one containing democracy
  + USSR responded with force and rekted Nagy’s government
  + Hungarians disappointed that the US and UN didn’t step in
* Nikita Khrushchev
  + succeeded Stalin
  + Favored peaceful coexistence
* Space race: US was surprised that the USSR went into space, so they rushed to do the same

Post WW2 (50’s, 60’s, 70’s)

* GI Bill of Rights: the federal government pays part of a veteran’s education tuition, 1 year’s worth of unemployment benefits while job hunting and low interest federal loans, all to help veterans transition back to civilian life
* Housing crisis: there was a shortage of housing, so people lived in cramped apartments or with relatives. In response, some companies began mass producing homes
* Many divorces happened after the war. During the war, women’s position grew, and when men returned, women didn’t return to their old positions, leading to conflicts in many families
* Economy
  + Government wartime positions got laid off, leading to mass unemployment
  + The Office of Price Administration closed after the war, leading to skyrocketing prices of goods
  + Economy boomed. During wartime, people couldn’t buy many things, so once the war ended, demand for goods skyrocketed. This demand in turn created new jobs. National defense positions created due to Cold War also created jobs
  + Workers were striking due to wages not following the skyrocketing prices of goods. President Truman responded by seizing control of the industries of the strikers and threatened to draft their workers into forced working in those industries. This threat caused the unions to give in
  + 1947: Taft-Hartley Act passed, reversing many of the rights gained by unions during the New Deal
* Civil rights
  + Truman was extremely pro civil rights, to the point that he doesn’t care if he won’t get reelected due to opposition to that
    - Southern Democrats who hated civil rights left the party and created their own called Dixiecrats
  + He proposed federal antilynching laws, ban on poll tax, permanent civil rights commission
  + These proposals were vetoed by Congress, so he issued an executive order to racially integrate the armed forces
* Fair Deal
  + Truman’s extension of New Deal
  + Nationwide compulsory health insurance
  + Crop-subsidy system
  + ^ Those didn’t get to see the light of day ^
  + Raised minimum wage
  + Extended Social Security coverage
  + Flood control and irrigation projects
  + Building housing units for low income families so they don’t have to live in slums
* Eisenhower
  + Truman’s approval rating sank due to stalemate in the Korean War and McCarthyism
    - Eisenhower, of the opposite party (R) won the next presidency
  + Dynamic conservatism: convservative about money, liberal about humans
  + Middle of the road: avoided controversial topics
  + Civil rights
    - Brown v. Board of Ed: public schools must be racially integrated
    - Rosa Parks bus incident
  + Balanced federal budget, cut taxes
  + Raised minimum wage
  + Extended Social Security
  + Increased funding for public housing, interstate highways, Dept of Health, Ed, Welfare
* ‘50s lifestyle
  + Dream like high living standards
  + Many people got high paying white collar jobs: clerical, managerial, professional
  + Conglomerates: major company that contains subsidiaries in unrelated industries
  + Franchise: company that offers similar products/services in many locations
  + Social conformity: businesses don’t like outside the box thinkers, leading to successful businesspeople to lose individuality
    - Conforming to “corporate culture”: common compatibility with coworkers to ensure teamwork, cooperation, loyalty
    - Caused a psychological toll on some people
  + Affordability of commuting led rise to suburbs
  + Baby boomers: soldiers returning from WW2 settled in and made lots of children
    - Led to growth in toy, education and child care industry
    - Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care by Dr. Benjamin Spock was published, guiding parents on how to raise children
      * Don’t spank or scold children
      * Hold meetings with children to let them express themselves
      * Mothers staying home with their children is important
  + Vaccines were invented that mitigated many of the feared diseases at the time
    - Fun fact: vaccines are legitimate
  + Women’s role
    - Glorified as mothers and homemakers
    - Some women complained that those expectations made them feel isolated, bored, unfulfilled
    - Those women also felt discontent when they move out of the house and do outside work, since women were paid less than men for the same work
  + Leisure
    - People had more leisure time than ever
    - 40 hour work week + many weeks of vacation
    - Labor saving devices freed time for leisure activities
    - Participation in sports
    - Reading
  + Cars
    - US had plenty of gasoline post WW2, making it affordable
    - Credit made purchasing cars attractive
    - Lots of people had a car
    - Cars were essential to get from suburbs to cities
    - More cars mean more road
    - Interstate Highway Act: a nationwide highway network
    - Contributed to decline in railroads
    - Created a lot of jobs in multiple industries
    - Noise and traffic pollution damage environment
    - Traffic accidents claimed lives
    - Traffic jams raised stress levels
    - Roads wear down from use
  + Consumerism
    - 60% of Americans moved to the middle class
    - People have money to buy things now, creating great demand
    - Labor saving appliances and recreational items
    - Planned obsolescence: a person may just buy one product and use it for as long as it works. This threatens business, since businesses want recurring purchases. So, companies practiced making their products obsolete after a short period of time, to induce recurring purchases
    - People purchased a lot on credit
    - Advertisements where everywhere, to employing psychology to entice people to continue spending money
      * Targeted people’s sense of status and belongingness
* Minorities
  + [25%] Minorities mainly remained untouched by the post-WW2 prosperity
  + Economic resources moved wherever whites moved, leaving minorities stranded in poor conditions without them
  + The poverty line kept rising, and the rich are unaware of the increasing amount of people in poverty, since they thought that the US was too powerful for anyone to be poor
  + National Housing Act of 1949: ensure a decent living environment for everyone
  + Housing and Urban Development became a cabinet position, aiming to improve living conditions
    - Urbanization led to the development of many commercial things, which displaced a lot of people residentially
  + Mexicans
    - During WW2, federal government introduced a braceros program, which employed Mexicans temporarily to supplement the US workforce
      * After their work were done, they were required to move back home, but many of them illegally refused to return home
    - Longoria incident: Longoria was a Mexican American who died in the Philippines in WW2. Texas refused burial services for him
  + Native Americans
    - 1924: Natives gained 2nd class citizenship
    - Indian Reorganization Act: US stopped assimilation policy, and moved to giving them autonomy
    - Termination policy: federal government doesn’t financially support Natives anymore. Ended reserves system and gave away the land to Natives to deal out on their own
      * Gov in debt doesn’t want to subsidize them anymore
      * Policy was a failure because the Natives weren’t equipped to support themselves
* John Fitzgerald Kenedy
  + No, not the airport
  + Fear that the USSR was more advanced than the US, which poses a national security threat
  + Economic recession
  + JFK wins presidency
    - There was fear that he was too young, so not enough experience
    - Also fear that his Roman Catholic background would turn the nation religious
    - JFK relieved the public’s worries by discussing them openly
    - Nixon had the popularity of Eisenhower to ride on
    - 9/26/1960: The US’ first televised presidential debate
      * Nixon thought he could nationally expose JFK’s inexperience
      * JFK was coached by TV producers on how to look good on TV, giving him an edge
    - MLK Jr.’s arrest
      * MLK was arrested and sentenced for months of hard labor, officially for a minor traffic violation
      * Eisenhower and Nixon had no public opinion on what happened
      * News had it that JFK called MLK’s wife to express sympathy, while JFK’s brother persuaded the judge to set MLK on bail
      * Another edge gained for JFK
  + Camelot Years
    - Set a new era of grace, elegance and wit at the White House
    - Call for Americans to have hope, commitment, sacrifice
    - The First Family charmed the nation - Camelot like
    - “The best and the brightest” cabin
  + Military
    - Blasted republicans for not helping third world countries avoid communism
    - Flexible response: using nuclear weapons is like committing suicide; keep an open mind on what nonnuclear options could be used instead
    - Increased defense spending
    - Special Forces
  + Cuba
    - Cuba went communist
    - Fidel Castro led a guerrilla revolution against Cuba’s existing government to form a new one with promise of democracy, and removing poverty, inequality and dictatorship
    - He eventually seized US and British oil refineries, and redistributed US sugarcane farmland for communes
    - Some Cubans admired Castro for standing against the US, while others saw him as a tyrant
    - Bay of Pigs
      * Eisenhower commanded CIA to train Cuban exiles to invade Cuba, overthrow Castro
      * Nothing went as the CIA planned. The exiles held ransom
      * JFK paid the ransom, and took the embarrassment
    - USSR supplied Cuba with nuclear missiles, way too close for US comfort
      * US Navy quarantined Cuba
      * USSR didn’t want to fight, so they agreed to dismantle the missiles in Cuba, and promised not to invade Cuba
      * US also agreed to dismantle its missiles in Turkey
      * USSR lost world prestige was a result of its concession
      * Eisenhowerblamed for being too aggressive in the handling
  + Berlin
    - Communist East Berlin is crumbing from the faults of communism, leading many to flee to the noncommunist West Berlin
    - This fleeing further deteriorated East Berlin’s economy
    - USSR didn’t want its people fleeing to the enemy side, so they wanted an agreement to lock access to West Berlin
    - JFK doesn’t agree
    - USSR then decides to build a wall to trap its own people within East Berlin
  + Hot line was created for immediate communication between the US and USSR should anything happen
  + Limited Test Ban Treaty: agreement between USSR and US to ban nuclear tests within the atmosphere
  + New Frontier
    - JFK’s vision of progress
    - Americans as pioneers, explorers, innovators
    - Proposals
      * Medical care for the aged
      * Rebuild blighted urban areas
      * Aid education
      * ^ Failed to get enough support in Congress for those ^
        + He lacked mandate: he only won the election by a slim margin
        + He often played things politically safe
      * Boost economy
      * Build national defense
      * Provide international aid
      * Fund a space program
    - Economy
      * Economy was in recession
      * Criticized Eisenhower administration for not doing enough about the economy
      * Followed Keynesian economics like FDR
      * Increased minimum wage
      * Extended unemployment insurance
      * Assisted cities with high unemployment
    - Poverty
      * Peace Corps: volunteers provide assistance to developing nations
      * Alliance for Progress: economic and technical assistance to Latin America
      * “Assault on poverty”
      * Justice Department investigations into racial discrimination
        + Cost him popularity
    - NASA
      * USSR sent a human to space
      * JFK responded by racing to get a human to the moon
      * Telstar communication satellite to relay TV from US to Europe
    - Assasination by Lee Harvey Oswald, supporter of communism, when traveling in conservative Texas
      * Warren Commission: investigation to determine if Oswald was part of a conspiracy
        + Proven not, then eventually proven yes
        + Guesses: anti-Castro Cubans, communism, CIA
      * Proved the sturdiness of the US government; that the loss of one leader doesn’t collapse the nation
* Lyndon Baines Johnson
  + Assumed office when JFK got assassinated
  + 1957 Civil Rights Act: prohibitted discrimination based on race, religion, origin, sex
  + Had a good track record of getting politicians to do what he wants
  + Tax reduction, spurring economic growth
  + Economic Opportunity Act
    - Job Corps Youth Training Program
    - Volunteers in Service to America
    - Project Head Start
    - Community Action Program
  + 1964 election
    - Republicans really wanted to win because they believed that the federal government doesn’t have the right to right social and economical wrongs
    - Republican front runner Barry Goldwater scared away public support by suggesting to nuke Cuba and communist North Vietnam
    - Public supported Johnson’s reelection because they were in the mood to fix national issues
    - Johnson won by a large margin
  + Great Society
    - Johnson’s vision of an America without poverty and racial injustice. Higher living standards for all
    - Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965: federal aid to schools purchasing literary materials
    - Medicare: low cost health insurance to those 65+
    - Medicaid: extended medicare to low income recipients
    - Department of Housing and Urban Development: money to build low rent public housing. Help middle class upgrade to better private housing
    - 1965 Immigration Act: eliminated quota on non-European immigration
    - 1965 Water Quality Act: required states to clean up pollution
    - Truth in packaging law
    - Safety standards for automobiles
    - 1967 Wholesome Meat Act: food safety standards
  + Warren Court
    - Warren headed the SCOTUS at the time
    - Banned state sanctioned prayers and state loyalty oaths
    - Limited the censorship of books, movies
    - Reapportionment: redrawing of electoral districts based on demographic changes for equality
    - Exclusionary rule: Illegally seized evidence can’t be used in state courts
    - Criminal courts are required to be able to provision free legal counselling to those who want but can’t afford
    - A person is allowed to have a lawyer with them during police questioning
      * Suspect also must know their rights before beginning the questioning
* Segregation
  + SCOTUS deemed Civil Rights Act of 1875, which banned segregation, as unconstitutional
  + Plessy v. Ferguson: separate but equal is constitutional
    - Opened the door to Jim Crow laws, which created segregation
  + Background: WW2 led to shortage in laborers, so blacks covered those spots. Blacks also fought in WW2 in the name of democracy. FDR also banned segregation in federal agencies. It’s time for a civil rights movement.
  + Thurgood Marshall
    - NAACP lawyer who went legal routes to fight segregation
    - Morgan v. Virginia: segregation on interstate busses is illegal
    - Sweatt v. Painter: black students must be allowed to attend law school
    - Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka: segregated schooling is unconstitutional
      * Met with both public acceptance and resistance
      * Brown II: schools cannot drag their feet in desegregation
      * Little Rock: the governor mobilized the National Guard to stop blacks from attending white schools. Eisenhower responded by federal override of the National Guard, and using them to protect the blacks attending white school
  + 1957 Civil Rights Act: attorney general has greater power over school desegregation. Federal government has jurisdiction over cases of violation of black voting rights
  + Rosa Parks sat in the whites only section of a bus and refused to get up. Got arrested
    - Led to a boycott of busses in Montgomery for 381 days
  + Martin Luther King Jr
    - Soul force: non violent promotion of civil rights
    - Civil disobedience
    - Mass demonstration
    - Southern Christian Leadership Conference: use black churches to stage protests and demonstrations
  + Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee: committee of college students who want civil rights changes to happen at a faster rate
  + Congress of Racial Equality staged sit ins in Chicago restaurants
  + Freedom ride
    - To test the ban on segregated interstate busses, 2 desegregated busses drove around the South
    - Along its path, lots of violent riots attacked that bus
    - JFK sent federal marshals to protect the passengers
    - JFK also banned segregation in interstate travel facilities
  + James Meredith
    - Won a federal court case to allow him to apply at all white University of Mississippi despite being black
    - Governor Ross Barnett got angry, people riot at the University
    - JFK sent federal marshals to protect Meredith on his way to the University’s registration office
    - After Meredith got accepted, federal marshals protected him to, in and from class
  + Birmingham
    - One of the most segregated cities in the US at the time
    - SCLC invited MLK Jr to use non-violence to desegregate the city
    - MLK Jr. got arrested soon after
    - Led thing such as demonstrations, children’s crusade, boycott
      * Police responded to children’s crusade using high pressure water hose, dogs
  + FDR sent troops to force Alabama governor to desegregate University of Alabama
  + FDR then make a national speech condemning segregation
    - NAACP field secretary Medgar Evers murdered soon after by white supremacist
    - JFK then sent a bill (1964 Civil Rights Act) to Congress that bans segregation of all public accommodations
  + March to Washington DC
    - Demand for immediate passage of JFK’s bill
    - MLK Jr. gave the I Have a Dream speech
  + 2 months later, JFK was assassinated
    - Successor Lyndon B. Johnson then signs JFK’s bill
  + Freedom Summer
    - Campaign by CORE and SNCC to get as many blacks registered to vote as possible
    - Also trained college students in non-violent resistance
  + Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party: created to give blacks a voice in the political arena
    - Fannie Lou Hamer gave a powerful speech at the 1964 Democratic National Convention, about how she was arrested for registering to vote, then beaten by inmates
    - Johnson feared Hamer because her beliefs would alienate the South, affecting the Democrats’ ability to get enough votes to stay in power
  + Selma Campaign
    - Blacks were arrested in Selma for demonstrating
    - King responded with a 50mi protest march from Selma to Montgomery (state capital)
    - Police responded by beating protesters and using tear gas
    - Johnson then passed Congress the 1965 Voting Rights Act, which banned literacy tests, as well as gave federal agents the ability to enroll voters
      * Eventually passed, tripling the number of black voters
    - The protest march occurred another time again, but this time, the protesters were protected by federal troops
  + North had de facto segregation: segregation by custom
    - Blacks lived in deteriorating neighborhoods, poor economics
    - Led to violence between white authorities and black citizens
  + South has de jure segregation: segregation by law
  + The budget for Johnson’s Great Society was redirected to Vietnam War
  + Malcolm X
    - Studied Islamic teachings while in jail for burglary
    - Left jail as an Islamic minister
    - Engaging speaker
    - Spoke about how whites are the cause of the blacks’ problems, and about the importance of armed self defense
      * Brought public fear to many blacks, whites, towards him and other Islamic people
    - Islam teaching of racial equality
    - Urged people to use the ballot, not the bullet
    - Shot and killed for forming his own Muslim organization
  + Black power
    - James Meredith led a 225 mi walk against fear, but was injured by a bullet
    - MLK Jr., Floyd McKissick, Stokely Carmichael continued the march for him
    - Floyd McKissick and Stokely Carmichael rallied black power
    - MLK Jr. was against the phrase, because it antagonized whites
  + Black Panther
    - Not the movie
    - Political party
    - Against police brutality
    - Full employment and decent housing
    - Exempt blacks from draft
    - Distributed works by Mao Zedong
    - Police shootouts that got the FBI involved
    - Established daycare centers, free breakfast programs, free medical clinics, assistance to homeless
    - MLK Jr. opposed this party, as violence would lead to grief
  + MLK Jr. assassinated by JHames Earl Ray 4/4/1968
    - JFK’s brother Robert urged the nation to remain nonviolent, as a legacy of MLK Jr.
    - 100+ cities exploded into flames
  + Kerner Commission: federal investigation into violence during the time. Report said that the problem is white racism, and de facto segregation has to go
  + 1968 Civil Rights Act: ended discrimination in housing
  + Ending school segregation led to more blacks graduating high school and attending college, which in turn led to better jobs
  + “Color bar” was raised; blacks appeared more in media
  + ⅔ of eligible black voters voted
  + Large increase in blacks in government positions
  + Many laws were changed, but some public attitudes haven’t
  + Affirmative action: prioritizing blacks for college and jobs

Unit incomplete due to COVID-19

Presidency (1960-present)

Skipped due to COVID-19