* **Whig Party**
  + The Whig Party was a [political party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_party) active in the middle of the 19th century in the [United States of America](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_of_America). Four [Presidents of the United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States) were members of the Whig Party.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whig_Party_%28United_States%29#cite_note-1) Considered integral to the [Second Party System](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Party_System) and operating from the early 1830s to the mid-1850s,[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whig_Party_%28United_States%29#cite_note-2) the party was formed in opposition to the policies of President [Andrew Jackson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Jackson) and his [Democratic Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Democratic_Party_(United_States)). In particular, the Whigs supported the supremacy of Congress over the Presidency and favored a program of [modernization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modernization) and [economic protectionism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protectionism). This name was chosen to echo the [American Whigs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patriot_(American_Revolution))of 1776, who fought for independence, and because "Whig" was then a widely recognized label of choice for people who identified as opposing tyranny.[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whig_Party_%28United_States%29#cite_note-3) The Whig Party counted among its members such national political luminaries as [Daniel Webster](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_Webster), [William Henry Harrison](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Henry_Harrison), and their preeminent leader, [Henry Clay](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Clay) of [Kentucky](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kentucky). In addition to Harrison, the Whig Party also nominated war hero generals [Zachary Taylor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zachary_Taylor) and [Winfield Scott](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winfield_Scott).
  + In its two decades of existence, the Whig Party had two of its candidates, William Henry Harrison and Zachary Taylor, elected President. Both died in office. [John Tyler](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Tyler) succeeded to the Presidency after Harrison's death, but was expelled from the party. [Millard Fillmore](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Millard_Fillmore), who became President after Taylor's death, was the last Whig to hold the nation's highest office.
  + The party was ultimately destroyed by the question of whether to allow the expansion of slavery to the territories. With deep fissures in the party on this question, the [anti-slavery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abolitionism_in_the_United_States) faction prevented the nomination for a full-term of its own incumbent, President Fillmore, in the [1852 presidential election](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1852); instead, the party nominated General Winfield Scott. Most Whig party leaders eventually quit politics (as [Abraham Lincoln](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abraham_Lincoln) did temporarily) or changed parties. The northern voter base mostly joined the new [Republican Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_United_States_Republican_Party). By the [1856 presidential election](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1856), the party was virtually defunct. In the South, the party vanished, but Whig ideology as a policy orientation persisted for decades and played a major role in shaping the modernizing policies of the state governments during[Reconstruction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reconstruction_era_of_the_United_States).[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whig_Party_%28United_States%29#cite_note-Alexander_1961-4)
* **Democratic Party**
* **Manifest Destiny (1840’s)**
  + Americans were supposed to expand throughout the country
  + The special virtues of the American people and their institutions;
  + America's mission to redeem and remake the west in the image of [agrarian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agrarianism#United_States) America;
  + An irresistible destiny to accomplish this essential duty.
* **Wilmot Proviso**
  + Said that if we got land from mexico it couldn't be a slave state
* **popular sovereignty**
  + A key to how the democrats let the people rule
  + Take the term and apply it towards the new people
  + Take the people of a new state and see if they want slavery
* **Compromise of 1850**
  + Admit california as a free state without a slave state coming in also
  + Utah and New Mexico territories open to slavery via popular sovereignty
  + Texas borders settled
    - Keep it as one simple state
  + Washington DC
    - Slavery legal, but slave trade abolished
  + New Fugitive Slave Act
    - Local law enforcement must help capture runaways
    - Harboring runaways = federal crime
    - Blacks cannot testify on their own behalf
* **Election of 1852**
  + Democrats nominated “doughface” Frankilin Pierce as a proslavery Northerner, he united Northern and Southern Democrats behind him
  + Whigs nominated Mexican American War general Winfield Scott. Scott had antislavery sentiments, which alienated Southern Whis; but he supported the fugitive slave Act which alienated northern whigs
  + With the whigs separated, … won easily
* **Kansas-Nebraska Act(1854)**
  + Split the louisiana purchase between nebraska and kansas
* **Republican Party (1850’s)**
  + North
    - antislavery “conscience” Whigs
    - Antislavery Democrats
    - Free soilers
      * Abolitionist party
    - Free Labor, free soil, free men
      * Freedom of contracts as marker of liberty
    - Antislavery: halt expansion of slavery
      * Slavery endangers opportunity of free white labor
    - Government - sponsored economic development
      * Inherited Whig ideology of improvement
    - Strong nationalist devotion to union
      * Federal supremacy
      * Union = liberty
      * Westward expansion as unified national (not sectional) expansion
* **Dred Scott v. Sandford(1857)**
  + Dred Scott who claimed to be a free citizen of Missouri because he had lived for several years in Illinois and Wisconsin Territory
    - If he is living in a free state, he can't be a slave
  + Roger B. Taney, chief justice of the US supreme court rules against Scotts case
    - Can blacks be citizens even if they are free or born free?
    - They cannot be citizens of a nation, just free people of a state
    - Congress cannot strip away the property of a citizen
      * Slaves cannot be free by migrating to another state
* **Abraham Lincoln**
  + No further extension of slavery but no interference where slavery exists
  + Slavery can be anywhere according to Taney, how can people vote with popular sovereignty
  + We must halt the expansion of slavery
  + Division between free and slave states
  + South upset that he wins the election without a single southern electoral vote, especially with a low popular percent
  + He could now use his presidential powers to hurt the south (appoint supreme court justices, appointed postmaster, appoint other government officials)
  + Slavery and its extension is the ultimate problem here
  + Republican nationalism
    - Halt the expansion of slavery, but leave it where it is
      * Southerners are not content with that
        + If there are more free than slave states, people will move against them
  + Wait and see
    - He won't attack unless attacked, but he will preserve integrity
* **Pacific Railroad Act (1862)**
  + Government bonds and land grants to railroad companies
* **Andrew Johnson**
  + Andrew Johnson (December 29, 1808 – July 31, 1875) was the[17th](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Presidents_of_the_United_States) [President of the United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States), serving from 1865 to 1869. Johnson became president as he was [Vice President](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vice_President_of_the_United_States) at the time of President [Abraham Lincoln](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abraham_Lincoln)'s [assassination](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abraham_Lincoln_assassination). A Democrat who ran with Lincoln on the [National Union](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Union_Party_(United_States)) ticket, Johnson came to office as the [Civil War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_War) concluded. The new president favored quick restoration of the [seceded states](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secession_in_the_United_States) to the Union. His plans did not give protection to the [former slaves](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedmen#United_States), and he came into conflict with the[Republican](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_United_States_Republican_Party)-dominated Congress, culminating in [his impeachment](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impeachment_of_Andrew_Johnson) by the House of Representatives. The first American president to be impeached, he was acquitted in the Senate by one vote.
  + Johnson was born in poverty in [Raleigh, North Carolina](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raleigh,_North_Carolina). Apprenticed as a tailor, he worked in several frontier towns before settling in[Greeneville, Tennessee](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greeneville,_Tennessee). He served as alderman and mayor there before being elected to the [Tennessee House of Representatives](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tennessee_House_of_Representatives) in 1835. After brief service in the [Tennessee Senate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tennessee_Senate), Johnson was elected to the federal House of Representatives in 1843, where he served five two-year terms. He became [Governor of Tennessee](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor_of_Tennessee) for four years, and was elected by the legislature to the Senate in 1857. In his congressional service, he sought passage of the [Homestead Bill](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homestead_Act), which was enacted soon after he left his Senate seat in 1862.
  + As [Southern states](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_United_States), including Tennessee, seceded to form the[Confederate States of America](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confederate_States_of_America), Johnson remained firmly with the Union. In 1862, Lincoln appointed him as military governor of Tennessee after it had been retaken. In 1864, Johnson, as a [War Democrat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_Democrat) and [Southern Unionist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Unionist), was a logical choice as [running mate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Running_mate) for Lincoln, who wished to send a message of national unity in his re-election campaign; their ticket easily won. Johnson was sworn in as vice president in March 1865, giving a rambling and possibly drunken speech, and he secluded himself to avoid public ridicule. Six weeks later, the assassination of Lincoln made him president.
  + Johnson implemented his own form of [Presidential Reconstruction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presidential_Reconstruction) – a series of proclamations directing the seceded states to hold conventions and elections to re-form their civil governments. When Southern states returned many of their old leaders, and passed[Black Codes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Codes_(United_States)) to deprive the freedmen of many civil liberties, Congress refused to seat legislators from those states and advanced legislation to overrule the Southern actions. Johnson vetoed their bills, and Congress overrode him, setting a pattern for the remainder of his presidency. Johnson opposed the [Fourteenth Amendment](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fourteenth_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution), which gave citizenship to African-Americans. As the conflict between the branches of government grew, Congress passed the [Tenure of Office Act](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tenure_of_Office_Act_(1867)), restricting Johnson in firing Cabinet officials. When he persisted in trying to dismiss Secretary of War[Edwin Stanton](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edwin_Stanton), he was impeached by the House of Representatives, and narrowly avoided conviction in the Senate and removal from office. Returning to Tennessee after his presidency, Johnson sought political vindication, and gained it in his eyes when he was elected to the Senate again in 1875 (the only former president to serve there), just months before his death. Although Johnson's ranking has fluctuated over time, he is generally considered [among the worst](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Historical_rankings_of_Presidents_of_the_United_States)American presidents for his opposition to federally guaranteed rights for African Americans.
* **Black Codes of Mississippi(1865)**
* **Fourteenth Amendment**
  + The Fourteenth Amendment addresses many aspects of citizenship and the rights of citizens. The most commonly used -- and frequently litigated -- phrase in the amendment is "[equal protection of the laws](http://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/equal_protection)", which figures prominently in a wide variety of landmark cases, including [Brown v. Board of Education](http://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/347/483) (racial discrimination), [Roe v. Wade](http://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/410/113) (reproductive rights),  [Bush v. Gore](http://www.law.cornell.edu/supct/html/00-949.ZPC.html) (election recounts), [Reed v. Reed](http://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/404/71) (gender discrimination), and [University of California v. Bakke](http://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/438/265) (racial quotas in education)
* **Reconstruction Act of 1867**
  + On Mar. 2, 1867, Congress enacted the Reconstruction Act, which, supplemented later by three related acts, divided the South (except Tennessee) into five military districts in which the authority of the army commander was supreme. Johnson continued to oppose congressional policy, and when he insisted on the removal of the radical Secretary of War, Edwin M. [Stanton](http://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/people/stanton-edwin-mcmasters.html), in defiance of the [Tenure of Office Act](http://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/history/tenure-office-act.html), the House impeached him (Feb., 1868). The radicals in the Senate fell one vote short of convicting him (May), but by this time Johnson's program had been effectively scuttled.
  + Under the terms of the Reconstruction Acts, new state constitutions were written in the South. By Aug., 1868, six states (Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida) had been readmitted to the Union, having ratified the Fourteenth Amendment as required by the first Reconstruction Act. The four remaining unreconstructed states—Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, and Georgia—were readmitted in 1870 after ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment as well as the Fifteenth Amendment, which guaranteed the black man's right to vote.
* **Election of 1876**
  + The United States presidential election of 1876 was the 23rd quadrennial [presidential election](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election), held on Tuesday, November 7, 1876. It was one of the most contentious and controversial [presidential elections](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election) in American history. The results of the election remain among the most disputed ever, although there is no question that [Samuel J. Tilden](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_J._Tilden) of New York outpolled Ohio's [Rutherford B. Hayes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rutherford_B._Hayes)in the popular vote. After a first count of votes, it was clear that Tilden had won 184 [electoral votes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electoral_College_(United_States)) to Hayes's 165, with 20 votes unresolved. These 20 electoral votes were in dispute in four states: in the case of Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina, each party reported its candidate had won the state, while in Oregon one elector was declared illegal (as an "elected or appointed official") and replaced. The question of who should have been awarded these electoral votes is the source of the continued controversy concerning the results of this election.
  + An informal deal was struck to resolve the dispute: the [Compromise of 1877](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compromise_of_1877), which awarded all 20 electoral votes to Hayes. In return for the Democrats' acquiescence in Hayes's election, the Republicans agreed to withdraw federal troops from the South, ending [Reconstruction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reconstruction_era_of_the_United_States). The Compromise effectively ceded power in the Southern states to the Democratic [Redeemers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Redeemers), who went on to pursue their agenda of returning the South to a political economy resembling that of its pre-war condition, including the disenfranchisement of black voters.
  + This was the first presidential election in [20 years](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1856) in which the Democratic candidate won a majority of the popular vote. This is also the only election in which a candidate for president received more than 50 percent of the popular vote but was not elected president by the [Electoral College](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electoral_College_(United_States)), and one of four elections in which the person winning the plurality of the popular vote did not win the election. It is to date the smallest [electoral vote victory](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_United_States_presidential_elections_by_Electoral_College_margin#Table_of_election_results) and the election with the highest [voter turnout](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voter_turnout) of the [voting age population](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voting_age_population)[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1876#cite_note-turnout-1)[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1876#cite_note-2) in American history.
* **Gilded Age**
  + The Gilded Age was an era of rapid economic growth, especially in the North and West. American wages, especially for skilled workers, were much higher than in Europe, which attracted millions of immigrants. The increase of[industrialization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industrialization) meant, despite the increasing labor force, real wages in the US grew 60% from 1860 to 1890, and continued to rise after that.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilded_Age#cite_note-1)[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilded_Age#cite_note-2) However, the Gilded Age was also an era of poverty as very poor European immigrants poured in. [Railroads](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rail_transportation_in_the_United_States) were the major industry, but the factory system, mining, and finance increased in importance. Immigration from Europe, China and the eastern states led to the rapid growth of the West, based on farming, ranching and mining. Labor unions became important in industrial areas. Two major nationwide depressions—the [Panic of 1873](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panic_of_1873)and the [Panic of 1893](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panic_of_1893)—interrupted growth and caused social and political upheavals. The South after the [American Civil War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_War) remained economically devastated; its economy became increasingly tied to cotton and tobacco production, which suffered from low prices. Blacks in the South, which is where most blacks lived in the US, were stripped of political power and voting rights, and economically disadvantaged.
  + The political landscape was notable in that despite some corruption, turnout was very high and elections between the evenly matched parties were close. The dominant issues were cultural (especially regarding [prohibition](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prohibition), education and ethnic and racial groups), and economic (tariffs and money supply). With the rapid growth of cities, political machines increasingly took control of urban politics. Unions crusaded for [the 8-hour working day](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/8-hour_working_day); middle class reformers demanded civil service reform, prohibition, and [women's suffrage](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Women%27s_suffrage). Local governments built schools and hospitals; private ones were founded by local philanthropists. Numerous religious denominations were growing in membership and wealth; they expanded their missionary activity to the world arena. Catholics and Lutherans set up parochial schools and the larger denominations set up many colleges and hospitals.
* **mail-order catalogs**
* **Theodore Tilton**
  + Theodore Tilton (October 2, 1835 – May 29, 1907) was an [American](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) [newspaper](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newspaper) [editor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Editing), [poet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poet) and [abolitionist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abolitionism_in_the_United_States). He was born in New York City to Silas Tilton and Eusebia Tilton (same surname). On his twentieth birthday of October 2, 1855, he married Elizabeth Richards, known as "Libby Tilton". Tilton's newspaper work was fully supportive of abolitionism and the Northern cause in the American Civil War.
  + From 1860 to 1871, he was the assistant of [Henry Ward Beecher](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Ward_Beecher); however, in 1874, he filed criminal charges against the clergyman for "[criminal intimacy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adultery)" with his (Tilton's) wife. During this period, he was the 1869 commencement speaker for the [Irving Literary Society](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Irving_Literary_Society_(Cornell_University)).
  + Following the apparent acquittal of Beecher in the trial (the public view was ambivalent to his acquittal), Tilton moved to Paris, where he lived for the rest of his life. In the 1880s, ironically enough, Tilton frequently played chess with fellow American exile (but ex-Confederate) [Judah Benjamin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judah_Benjamin) until the latter died in 1884.
* **Knights of Labor (1869)**
* Consciously reached out across professional lines
  + Skilled and unskilled
  + Agricultural and manufacturer
  + Across men and women
* Adopted a theory of work called producerism
  + Wealth is about producing something tangible
* They call upon the government to protect the laborers
  + 4)End public land grants to railroads
  + 11)End child labor
  + 13) Graduated income tax
    - Higher taxes with more income
  + 20) Equal pay for equal work
  + 21) 8 hour work day
* **Plessy v. Ferguson**
  + Had a relative and was 1/8th black
  + Refused to sit in a black train cart
  + “Separate, but equal”
  + Make segregation totally legal
* **Interstate Commerce Act**
  + The Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 is a [United States federal law](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_federal_law) that was designed to regulate the railroad industry, particularly its [monopolistic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monopoly) practices.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interstate_Commerce_Act_of_1887#cite_note-1) The Act required that railroad rates be "reasonable and just," but did not empower the government to fix specific rates. It also required that railroads publicize shipping rates and prohibited short haul or long haul fare discrimination, a form of price discrimination against smaller markets, particularly farmers. The Act created a federal [regulatory agency](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regulatory_agency), the [Interstate Commerce Commission](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interstate_Commerce_Commission) (ICC), which it charged with monitoring railroads to ensure that they complied with the new regulations.
  + The Act was the first federal law to regulate private industry in the United States.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interstate_Commerce_Act_of_1887#cite_note-2) It was later amended to regulate other modes of transportation and commerce.
* **Populists (1890)**
  + Emerges from Grange and Farmers Alliances, but reaches out to urban workers
    - 8 hr work day
    - End land grants to RR
    - Government ownership of RR, telegraphs/phones
      * Public ownership, not private ownership
    - Lower tariffs + graduated income tax
  + Increase democracy (direct election of senators)
    - Senators still appointed by state legislators
  + Free silver: unlimited silver coinage alongside gold
    - Who controls money?
    - We need more money in the system,
    - More credit available
* **William Jennings Bryan**
  + William Jennings Bryan (March 19, 1860 – July 26, 1925) was a leading American politician from the 1890s until his death. He was a dominant force in the populist wing of the [Democratic Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Democratic_Party_(United_States)), standing three times as the Party's candidate for President of the United States (1896, 1900 and 1908). He served two terms as a member of the [United States House of Representatives](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_House_of_Representatives) from [Nebraska](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nebraska) and was the [United States Secretary of State](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Secretary_of_State) under President Woodrow Wilson (1913–1915), resigning because of his pacifist position on the World War. Bryan was a devout Presbyterian, a strong advocate of [popular democracy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Popular_democracy), and an enemy of the banks and their [gold standard](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gold_standard). He demanded "[Free Silver](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_Silver)" (because it reduced power attributed to money and put more money in the hands of the people). He was a peace advocate, a [prohibitionist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prohibition), and an opponent of [Darwinism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Darwinism) on religious and humanitarian grounds. With his deep, commanding voice and wide travels, he was one of the best-known orators and lecturers of the era. Because of his faith in the wisdom of the common people, he was called "The Great Commoner."
  + In the intensely fought [1896](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1896) and [1900 elections](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1900), he was defeated by [William McKinley](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_McKinley) but retained control of the [Democratic Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_United_States_Democratic_Party). With over 500 speeches in 1896, Bryan invented the national [stumping tour](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stump_speech_(politics)), in an era when other presidential candidates stayed home. In his three presidential bids, he promoted [Free Silver](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_Silver) in 1896, [anti-imperialism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-imperialism) in 1900, and [trust-busting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trust-busting) in [1908](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1908), calling on Democrats to fight the [trusts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trust_(19th_century)) (big corporations) and big banks, and embrace anti-elitist ideals of[republicanism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republicanism_in_the_United_States). President Wilson appointed him Secretary of State in 1913, but Wilson's strong demands on [Germany](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany) after the[Lusitania](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RMS_Lusitania) was torpedoed in 1915 caused Bryan to resign in protest. After 1920 he was a strong supporter of [Prohibition](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prohibition_in_the_United_States) and energetically attacked Darwinism and evolution, most famously at the [Scopes Trial](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scopes_Trial) in 1925. Five days after the end of the case, he died in his sleep.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Jennings_Bryan#cite_note-2)
* **Social Gospel**
  + The Social Gospel movement is a [Protestant Christian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protestantism) intellectual movement that was most prominent in the early 20th century United States and Canada. The movement applied [Christian ethics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_ethics) to [social problems](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_issues), especially issues of [social justice](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_justice) such as economic inequality, poverty, alcoholism, crime, racial tensions, slums, unclean environment, child labor, inadequate labor unions, poor schools, and the danger of war. Theologically, the Social Gospellers sought to operationalize the Lord's Prayer (Matthew 6:10): "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_Gospel#cite_note-1) They typically were[post-millennialist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postmillennialism); that is, they believed the [Second Coming](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Coming) could not happen until humankind rid itself of [social evils](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_evil) by human effort.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_Gospel#cite_note-2) The Social Gospel was more popular among clergy than laity.[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_Gospel#cite_note-3) Its leaders were predominantly associated with the liberal wing of the [Progressive Movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Progressive_Movement) and most were [theologically liberal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liberal_Christianity), although they were typically [conservative](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conservative) when it came to their views on social issues.[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_Gospel#cite_note-4) Important leaders include [Richard T. Ely](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_T._Ely), [Josiah Strong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Josiah_Strong), [Washington Gladden](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Washington_Gladden), and[Walter Rauschenbusch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Rauschenbusch).
  + Although most scholars agree that the Social Gospel movement peaked in the early 20th century, there is disagreement over when the movement began to decline, with some asserting that the destruction and trauma caused by World War I left many disillusioned with the Social Gospel's ideals[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_Gospel#cite_note-5) while others argue that World War I stimulated the Social Gospelers' reform efforts.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_Gospel#cite_note-6) Theories regarding the decline of the Social Gospel after World War I often cite the rise of [neo-orthodoxy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neo-orthodoxy) as a contributing factor in the movement's decline.[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_Gospel#cite_note-7) Many of the Social Gospel's ideas reappeared in the [Civil Rights Movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_Rights_Movement) of the 1960s. "Social Gospel" principles continue to inspire newer movements such as [Christians Against Poverty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christians_Against_Poverty).[[8]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_Gospel#cite_note-8)
* **Progressivism**
  + Progressive Era (1900 - 1918)
  + Combined moral reform/ improvement with social and labor reform
  + Examples
    - Labor regulation (minimum wage, safety, prohibit child labor)
    - Graduated income tax, direct election of U.S. senators
    - Temperance or Prohibition (alcohol)
    - Anti-prostitution and sexual regulation
      * What kind of sex is appropriate?
      * Married, white, heterosexual
    - Womens suffrage
* **Upton Sinclair**
  + Author of The Jungle
  + Pure food and drug act
* **socialism**
  + Ownership, who did the owning, and what it did about their power in society
  + Owners/managers monopolize “means of production” and control their fruits/rewards
  + Exploitation of workers; concentration of wealth /power
  + Socialists; democratic control of means of production
  + In us, shades of classical republicanism, Jeffersonian/Jacksonian anti-oligarchy, and producerism
  + Why is it appealing?
    - Give more leverage to workers. Give them rights.
* **Theodore Roosevelt (1901 - 1909)**
  + Regulate Corporate power
    - Northern Securities Co. antitrust action (1902)
    - Pure food and drug act (1906)
  + Arbitrate Labor disputes
    - United Mine Workers strike (1902)
  + Preserve and conserve environment
  + Assert US military and commercial might abroad
    - Panama Canal
* **Election of 1912**
  + - The United States presidential election of 1912 was the 32nd quadrennial [presidential election](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election), held on Tuesday, November 5, 1912. The election was a rare four-way contest.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1912#cite_note-1) Incumbent[President](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States) [William Howard Taft](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Howard_Taft) was renominated by the [Republican Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republican_Party_(United_States)) with the support of its[conservative](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conservatism_in_the_United_States) wing. After former President [Theodore Roosevelt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theodore_Roosevelt) failed to receive the Republican nomination, he called his own convention and created the [Progressive Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Progressive_Party_(United_States,_1912)) (nicknamed the "Bull Moose Party"). It nominated Roosevelt and ran candidates for other offices in major states.[Democrat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_Party_(United_States)) [Woodrow Wilson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woodrow_Wilson) was finally nominated on the 46th ballot of a contentious [convention](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_National_Convention), thanks to the support of [William Jennings Bryan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Jennings_Bryan), the three-time Democratic presidential candidate who still had a large and loyal following in 1912. [Eugene V. Debs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eugene_V._Debs), running for a fourth time, was the nominee of the [Socialist Party of America](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Socialist_Party_of_America).
    - Wilson won the election, gaining a large majority in the [Electoral College](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electoral_College_(United_States)) and winning 42% of the popular vote, while Roosevelt won 27%, Taft 23% and Debs 6%. Wilson became the only elected president from the Democratic Party between [1892](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1892) and [1932](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1932), and the second of only two Democrats to be elected president between [1860](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1860) and 1932. This was the last election in which a candidate who was not a Republican or Democrat came second in either the popular vote or the Electoral College, and the first election in which all 48 states of the [contiguous United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Contiguous_United_States)participated.
* **fundamentalism**
  + Defended by Scopes
  + Make a complete mockery of themselves
  + Raises questions about how they should engage the world
  + The term usually has a religious connotation indicating unwavering attachment to a set of irreducible beliefs,[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fundamentalism#cite_note-3) but fundamentalism has come to be applied to a broad tendency among certain groups, mainly, although not exclusively, in religion. This tendency is most often characterized by a markedly strict [literalism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literalism) as applied to certain specific scriptures, dogmas, or ideologies, and a strong sense of the importance of maintaining [ingroup and outgroup](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ingroups_and_outgroups) distinctions,[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fundamentalism#cite_note-4)[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fundamentalism#cite_note-academia.edu-5)[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fundamentalism#cite_note-6)[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fundamentalism#cite_note-7) leading to an emphasis on purity and the desire to [return](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Restorationism) to a previous ideal from which it is believed that members have begun to stray. Rejection of diversity of opinion as applied to these established "fundamentals" and their accepted interpretation within the group is often the result of this tendency.[[8]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fundamentalism#cite_note-8)
* **Prohibition (1920 - 1933)**
  + Ban on Alcohol
    - Prohibition in the United States was a nationwide constitutional ban on the sale, production, importation, and transportation of [alcoholic beverages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alcoholic_beverage) that remained in place from 1920 to 1933. It was promoted by "dry" crusaders movement, led by rural Protestants and social [Progressives](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Progressives) in the Democratic and Republican parties, and was coordinated by the [Anti-Saloon League](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-Saloon_League). Two organizations that helped promote the Anti-Saloon League were the [Ku Klux Klan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ku_Klux_Klan) and [Woman's Christian Temperance Union](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woman%27s_Christian_Temperance_Union). [Prohibition](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prohibition) was mandated under the [Eighteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eighteenth_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution). Enabling legislation, known as the [Volstead Act](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volstead_Act), set down the rules for enforcing the ban and defined the types of alcoholic beverages that were prohibited. For example, religious uses of wine were allowed. Private ownership and consumption of alcohol was not made illegal under federal law; however, in many areas local laws were more strict, with some states banning possession outright. Nationwide Prohibition ended with the ratification of the [Twenty-first Amendment](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twenty-first_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution), which repealed the Eighteenth Amendment, on December 5, 1933.
    - In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the introduction of alcohol prohibition and its subsequent enforcement in law was a hotly debated issue. Prohibition supporters, called drys, presented it as a victory for public morals and health. Anti-prohibitionists, known as wets, criticized the alcohol ban as an intrusion of mainly rural Protestant ideals on a central aspect of urban, immigrant, and Catholic life. Though popular opinion believes that Prohibition failed, it succeeded in cutting overall alcohol consumption in half during the 1920s, and consumption remained below pre-Prohibition levels until the 1940s,[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prohibition_in_the_United_States#cite_note-1) suggesting that Prohibition did socialize a significant proportion of the population in temperate habits, at least temporarily. Some researchers contend that its political failure is attributable more to a changing historical context than to characteristics of the law itself.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prohibition_in_the_United_States#cite_note-2) Criticism remains that Prohibition led to unintended consequences such as the growth of urban crime organizations. As an experiment it lost supporters every year, and lost tax revenue that governments needed when the Great Depression began in 1929.[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prohibition_in_the_United_States#cite_note-3)
* **World War I**
  + World War I (WWI or WW1 or World War One), also known as the First World War or the Great War, was a[global war](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_war) centred in Europe that began on 28 July 1914 and lasted until 11 November 1918. More than 9 million[combatants](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combatants) and 7 million [civilians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civilian) [died as a result of the war](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I_casualties), a casualty rate exacerbated by the belligerents' technological and industrial sophistication, and tactical stalemate. It was [one of the deadliest conflicts in history](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_wars_and_anthropogenic_disasters_by_death_toll), paving the way for major political changes, including revolutions in many of the nations involved.[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I#cite_note-14)
  + The war drew in all the world's economic [great powers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_power),[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I#cite_note-15)which were assembled in two opposing alliances: the[Allies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allies_of_World_War_I) (based on the [Triple Entente](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triple_Entente) of the [United Kingdom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom_of_Great_Britain_and_Ireland), [France](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Third_Republic) and the [Russian Empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Empire)) and the[Central Powers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Powers) of [Germany](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_Empire) and [Austria-Hungary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austria-Hungary). Although [Italy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Italy) had also been a member of the [Triple Alliance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triple_Alliance_(1882)) alongside Germany and Austria-Hungary, it did not join the Central Powers, as Austria-Hungary had taken the offensive against the terms of the alliance.[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I#cite_note-Willmott15-16)These alliances were reorganised and expanded as more nations entered the war: Italy, [Japan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Empire_of_Japan) and the[United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) joined the Allies, and the [Ottoman Empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottoman_Empire)and [Bulgaria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Bulgaria) the Central Powers. Ultimately, more than 70 million [military personnel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_personnel), including 60 million Europeans, were mobilised in one of the largest wars in history.[[8]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I#cite_note-17)[[9]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I#cite_note-18)
  + The immediate trigger for war was the 28 June 1914[assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assassination_of_Archduke_Franz_Ferdinand_of_Austria), heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, by [Yugoslav nationalist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yugoslav_nationalism) [Gavrilo Princip](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gavrilo_Princip) in [Sarajevo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarajevo). This set off a[diplomatic crisis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/July_Crisis) when Austria-Hungary delivered an ultimatum to the [Kingdom of Serbia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Serbia),[[10]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I#cite_note-AJPT2-19)[[11]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I#cite_note-20) and international alliances formed over the previous decades were invoked. Within weeks, the major powers were at war and the conflict soon spread around the world.
  + On 28 July, the [Austro-Hungarians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austro-Hungarian) declared war on Serbia and subsequently [invaded](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serbian_Campaign_(World_War_I)).[[12]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I#cite_note-21)[[13]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I#cite_note-22) As Russia mobilised in support of Serbia, Germany invaded neutral[Belgium](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belgium) and [Luxembourg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luxembourg) before moving towards France, leading Britain to declare war on Germany. After the German march on Paris was halted, what became known as the [Western Front](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Front_(World_War_I)) settled into a [battle of attrition](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attrition_warfare), with a [trench line](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trench_warfare) that would change little until 1917. Meanwhile, on the [Eastern Front](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Front_(World_War_I)), the Russian army was successful against the Austro-Hungarians, but was stopped in its [invasion of East Prussia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_East_Prussia) by the Germans. In November 1914, the Ottoman Empire joined the Central Powers, opening fronts in the [Caucasus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caucasus),[Mesopotamia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mesopotamia) and the [Sinai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sinai). Italy joined the Allies in 1915 and Bulgaria joined the Central Powers in the same year, while [Romania](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Romania) joined the Allies in 1916, and the [United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) joined the Allies in 1917.
  + The Russian government [collapsed in March 1917](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/February_Revolution), and [a subsequent revolution in November](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/October_Revolution) brought the Russians to terms with the Central Powers. After a 1918 German offensive along the western front, the Allies drove back the Germans in a series of successful offensives and began entering the trenches. On [4 November 1918](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armistice_of_Villa_Giusti), the Austro-Hungarian empire agreed to an armistice, and Germany, which had [its own trouble with revolutionaries](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_Revolution_of_1918%E2%80%9319), agreed to an armistice on 11 November 1918, ending the war in victory for the Allies.
  + By the end of the war, four major imperial powers—the[German](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_Empire), [Russian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Empire), Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires—ceased to exist. The successor states of the former two lost substantial territory, while the latter two were dismantled. The maps of Europe and [Southwest Asia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southwest_Asia) were redrawn, with several independent nations restored or created. During the [Paris Peace conference](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris_Peace_Conference,_1919),[The Big Four](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Big_Four_(WWI)) imposed their terms in a series of treaties. The [League of Nations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/League_of_Nations) was formed with the aim of preventing any repetition of such an appalling conflict. This aim, however, failed with weakened states, renewed European nationalism and the German feeling of humiliation contributing to the rise of fascism. All of these conditions eventually led to [World War II](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II).
* **Nineteenth Amendment**
  + The Nineteenth Amendment (Amendment XIX) to the [United States Constitution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Constitution) prohibits any United States citizen from being denied the [right to vote](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suffrage) on the basis of sex. It was [ratified](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Article_Five_of_the_United_States_Constitution#Ratification_of_amendments) on August 18, 1920. The Constitution allows the states to determine the qualifications for voting, and until the 1910s most states disenfranchised women. The amendment was the culmination of the [women's suffrage movement in the United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Women%27s_suffrage_in_the_United_States), which fought at both state and national levels to achieve the vote. It effectively overruled [Minor v. Happersett](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minor_v._Happersett), in which a unanimous [Supreme Court](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_the_United_States) ruled that the [Fourteenth Amendment](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fourteenth_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution) did not give women the right to vote.
  + The Nineteenth Amendment was first introduced in Congress in 1878 by Senator [Aaron A. Sargent](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aaron_A._Sargent). Forty-one years later, in 1919, Congress approved the amendment and submitted it to the states for ratification. It was ratified by the requisite number of states a year later, with [Tennessee](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tennessee)'s ratification being the final vote needed to add the amendment to the Constitution. In[Leser v. Garnett](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leser_v._Garnett) (1922), the Supreme Court rejected claims that the amendment was unconstitutionally adopted.
* **“Red Scare” (1919)**
  + The First Red Scare was a period during [the early 20th-century history of the United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_United_States_(1918%E2%80%931945)) marked by a widespread fear of[Bolshevism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bolshevik) and [anarchism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anarchism), due to real and imagined events, real events such as the Russian Revolution as well as the publicly stated goal of a worldwide communist revolution. At its height in 1919–1920, concerns over the effects of radical political agitation in American society and the alleged spread of [communism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communism) and anarchism in the [American labor movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_labor_movement)fueled a general sense of paranoia.[[citation needed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]
  + The Scare had its origins in the [hyper-nationalism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyper-nationalism) of [World War I](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I) as well as the Russian Revolution. At the war's end, following the [October Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/October_Revolution), American authorities saw the threat of Communist revolution in the actions of organized labor, including such disparate cases as the [Seattle General Strike](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seattle_General_Strike) and the [Boston Police Strike](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boston_Police_Strike) and then in the [bomb campaign](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1919_United_States_anarchist_bombings) directed by anarchist groups at political and business leaders. Fueled by labor unrest and the anarchist bombings, and then spurred on by [Attorney General](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attorney_General) [A. Mitchell Palmer's](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Mitchell_Palmer) attempt to suppress radical organizations, it was characterized by exaggerated rhetoric, [illegal search and seizures](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fourth_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution), unwarranted arrests and detentions, and the deportation of several hundred suspected radicals and anarchists. In addition, the growing anti-immigration [nativism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nativism_(politics)) movement among Americans viewed increasing immigration from [Southern Europe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Europe) and [Eastern Europe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Europe) as a threat to American political and social stability.
  + Bolshevism and the threat of a Communist inspired revolution in the U. S. became the overriding explanation for challenges to the social order, even such unrelated events as incidents of interracial violence. Fear of radicalism was used to explain the suppression of freedom of expression in form of display of certain flags and banners. The Red Scare effectively ended in the middle of 1920, after Attorney General Palmer forecast a massive radical uprising on [May Day](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/May_Day) and the day
* **Calvin Coolidge**
  + Coolidge restored public confidence in the [White House](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_House) after the [scandals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warren_G._Harding#Administrative_scandals) of his predecessor's administration, and left office with considerable popularity.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calvin_Coolidge#cite_note-FOOTNOTEMcCoy420.E2.80.9321Greenberg49.E2.80.9353-1) As a Coolidge biographer put it, "He embodied the spirit and hopes of the [middle class](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_class), could interpret their longings and express their opinions. That he did represent the genius of the average is the most convincing proof of his strength."[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calvin_Coolidge#cite_note-FOOTNOTEFuess500-2) Some later criticized Coolidge as part of a general disapproval of [laissez-faire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laissez-faire) government.[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calvin_Coolidge#cite_note-FOOTNOTEMcCoy418Greenberg146.E2.80.93150Ferrell66.E2.80.9372-3) His reputation underwent a renaissance during the [Ronald Reagan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ronald_Reagan) administration, but the ultimate assessment of his presidency is still divided between those who approve of his reduction of the size of government programs and those who believe the federal government should be more involved in regulating and controlling the economy.[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calvin_Coolidge#cite_note-FOOTNOTESobel12.E2.80.9313Greenberg1.E2.80.937-4)
* **Scopes Monkey Trial**
  + The Scopes Trial, formally known as The State of Tennessee v. John Thomas Scopes and commonly referred to as theScopes Monkey Trial, was an American legal case in 1925 in which a substitute high school teacher, [John Scopes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Scopes), was accused of violating Tennessee's [Butler Act](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Butler_Act), which made it unlawful to teach human [evolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evolution) in any state-funded school.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scopes_Trial#cite_note-1)The trial was deliberately staged in order to attract publicity to the small town of [Dayton, Tennessee](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dayton,_Tennessee), where it was held. Scopes was unsure whether he had ever actually taught evolution, but he purposely incriminated himself so that the case could have a defendant.
  + Scopes was found guilty and fined $100 (equivalent to $1,345 in 2014), but the verdict was overturned on a technicality. The trial served its purpose of drawing intense national publicity, as national reporters flocked to Dayton to cover the big-name lawyers who had agreed to represent each side. [William Jennings Bryan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Jennings_Bryan), three-time presidential candidate, argued for the prosecution, while [Clarence Darrow](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clarence_Darrow), the famed defense attorney, spoke for Scopes. The trial publicized the [Fundamentalist–Modernist Controversy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fundamentalist%E2%80%93Modernist_Controversy), which set [Modernists](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christianity_in_the_19th_century#Modernism_in_Christian_theology), who said evolution was not inconsistent with religion,[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scopes_Trial#cite_note-2) against[Fundamentalists](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fundamentalism), who said the word of God as revealed in the Bible took priority over all human knowledge. The case was thus seen as both a theological contest and a trial on whether modern science regarding the [creation–evolution controversy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_creation%E2%80%93evolution_controversy) should be taught in schools.
* **Great Depression**
  + Crash of 1929 and the Great Depression
    - 1920’s Durable consumer good (cars, appliances) drive economic growth
    - Investmet income goes through the roof, where wage income doesn't
    - Coolidge-era economic policies fuel wast income inequality
    - Consumer purchasing depends on credit (installment buying)
    - Stock market buble driven by credit (10% margins)
  + Black Tuesday
    - Investors notice that people aren't spending as much, so they pull their money out in a giant amount
    - Stocks are down 50% in two months time
    - Worth 1/5th a year later
    - Didnt return to normal price till 1954
  + Great Depression
    - Credit freeze and buisness failure
    - Federal Reserve worsens credit crunch
    - Republican congress raises tariffs
    - Hoover tries to balance federal budget
    - Consumption dries up
    - Catastrophic banking crisis (3600 banks fail in 1930-31)
    - Unemployment 25% by 1932
    - Worldwide ripple effect (except soviet russia)
    - Herbert Hoover more willing to feed animals than the population
* **Glass-Steagall Act (1933)**
  + Glass Steagall Act (1933) separates commercial and investment banking
    - Taken down during the clinton administration
* **“GI Bill” (1944)**
  + Low cost, federally subsidized mortgages
    - Acquiring assets
  + Veterans Administration Hospitals
  + Tuition and stipends for higher educations and vocational training
* **“Double V”**
  + inform civil rights activism after the war
* **“containment”**
  + March 1947
    - Truman announces policy of containment or containing the further spread of Soviet or communist influence
* **Cold War**
  + The US has unparalleled wealth
  + Had 6% of the population, but 50% of the worlds wealth
  + The us is the worlds ONLY true superpower
  + Soviet Russia is installing communist governments in parts of Europe
  + March 1947
    - Truman announces policy of containment or containing the further spread of Soviet or communist influence
    - Marshall Plan
    - Founds the Department of Defense (1947)
    - Central Intelligence Agency
  + NATO
    - First non war time military alliance
  + 1949 Russia detonated its first atomic bomb
* **red-lining**
  + Dates back to the New Deal
    - FHA, to please southern democrats, they couldn't give loans to black families
    - Banks couldn't give loans to people in “risky neighborhoods”
    - Whites can get loans to move into the suburbs, blacks can’t
* **Joseph McCarthy**
  + Claims he has a list in 1950, about having a list of communists working in the Truman administration
  + “The world is divided into 2 vast armed camps”
  + They are atheists and don't believe in god
  + America is described as
    - Christian
    - Democratic
  + Republicans and Democrats both use Communism to outdo the other
* **“Kitchen Debate”**
  + “We should be taking care of our women”
  + Trying to push and define the American way for the Soviets
  + For Nixon, consumer choice is a model of freedom
    - The ability to choose your house shows the freedom of consumer choice you have in america that shows the freedom you have
* **Montgomery Bus Boycott**
  + The Montgomery Bus Boycott, a seminal event in the [U.S. civil rights movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African-American_Civil_Rights_Movement_(1955%E2%80%931968)), was a political and social [protest](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boycott) campaign against the policy of [racial segregation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_segregation) on the public transit system of [Montgomery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montgomery,_Alabama), [Alabama](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alabama). The campaign lasted from December 1, 1955—when [Rosa Parks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rosa_Parks), an [African American](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_American) woman, was arrested for refusing to surrender her seat to a white person—to December 20, 1956, when a federal ruling, [Browder v. Gayle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Browder_v._Gayle), took effect, and led to a United States Supreme Court decision that declared the Alabama and Montgomery laws requiring segregated buses to be unconstitutional.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montgomery_Bus_Boycott#cite_note-1) Many important figures in the civil rights movement took part in the boycott, including Reverend [Martin Luther King, Jr.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Luther_King,_Jr.) and [Ralph Abernathy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Abernathy).
* **“Letter from Birmingham Jail”**
  + The Letter from Birmingham Jail (also known as "Letter from Birmingham City Jail" and "The Negro Is Your Brother") is an [open letter](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_letter) written on April 16, 1963, by [Martin Luther King, Jr.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Luther_King,_Jr.) The letter defends the strategy of [nonviolent resistance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nonviolent_resistance) to racism, arguing that people have a moral responsibility to break unjust laws.
  + The letter was widely published and became an important text for the [American](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) [civil rights movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African-American_Civil_Rights_Movement_(1955-1968)) of the early 1960s.
* **black power**
* **Black Panthers**
  + The Black Panther Party or BPP (originally the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense) was a revolutionary [black nationalist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_nationalist)and [socialist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Socialist) organization[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Panther_Party#cite_note-1)[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Panther_Party#cite_note-2) active in the [United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) from 1966 until 1982.
  + Initially, the Black Panther Party's core practice was its armed citizens' patrols to monitor the behavior of police officers and challenge police brutality. In 1969, community social programs became a core activity of party members.[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Panther_Party#cite_note-3) The Black Panther Party instituted a variety of community social programs, most extensively the [Free Breakfast for Children](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_Breakfast_for_Children) Programs, and community health clinics.[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Panther_Party#cite_note-Pearson-4)[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Panther_Party#cite_note-5)[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Panther_Party#cite_note-6)
* **conservative counterrevolution**
  + counterculture is the hippies
* **Watergate**
  + After republican operatives broke into democratic offices at the watergate hotel, nixon worked to cover it up. Rather than being impeached, he resigned in August 1974
* **stagflation**
  + Inflation + Stagnation
    - Stagnation- Failure to develop or progress
* **Equal Rights Amendment**
  + The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) was a [proposed amendment](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Article_Five_of_the_United_States_Constitution#Proposing_amendments) to the [United States Constitution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Constitution) designed to guarantee equal rights for women. The ERA was originally written by [Alice Paul](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alice_Paul) and [Crystal Eastman](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crystal_Eastman). In 1923, it was introduced in the Congress for the first time. In 1972, it passed both houses of Congress and went to the state legislatures for ratification.
  + The resolution in Congress that proposed the amendment set a ratification deadline of March 22, 1979. Through 1977, the amendment received 35 of the necessary 38 state [ratifications](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Article_Five_of_the_United_States_Constitution#Ratification_of_amendments). Five states later rescinded their ratifications before the 1979 deadline, though the validity of these rescissions is disputed. In 1978, a joint resolution of Congress extended the ratification deadline to June 30, 1982, but no further states ratified the amendment before the passing of the second deadline. Several feminist organizations, disputing the validity and/or the permanence of the ratification deadline, and also disputing the validity of the five rescissions, continue to work at the federal and state levels for the adoption of the ERA.
* **Ronald Reagan**
  + An appeal to nostalgia
  + A look into the past
  + Centerpiece of politics are lower taxes
  + Limited taxes equals limiting government
* **the Religious Right**
  + Christian right or religious right is a term used in the United States to describe [right-wing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conservatism_in_the_United_States) [Christian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christianity_and_politics) [political factions](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_faction) that are characterized by their strong support of [socially conservative](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_conservatism_in_the_United_States) policies. Christian conservatives principally seek to apply their understanding of the teachings of Christianity to politics and public policy by proclaiming the value of those teachings and/or by seeking to use those teachings to influence law and public policy.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_right#cite_note-1)
  + In the U.S., the Christian right is an informal coalition formed around a core of [evangelical Protestants](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evangelicalism) and [Catholics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catholics).[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_right#cite_note-Deckman2004-2)[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_right#cite_note-Schweber2012-3)[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_right#cite_note-Catholic-4)The Christian right draws additional support from politically conservative [mainline Protestants](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mainline_Protestant), [Jews](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judaism), and [Mormons](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mormonism).[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_right#cite_note-Deckman2004-2)[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_right#cite_note-5) The movement has its roots in American politics going back as far the 1940s and has been especially influential since the 1970s.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_right#cite_note-hartsem-6)[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_right#cite_note-williams-7) Their influence draws, in part, from grassroots activism as well as their focus on social issues and ability to motivate the electorate around those issues.[[8]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_right#cite_note-Green2006-8) The Christian right is notable today for advancing socially conservative positions on issues including school prayer, intelligent design, stem cell research,[[9]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_right#cite_note-embryonic_stem_cells-9) homosexuality,[[10]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_right#cite_note-Herman-10) contraception, abortion,[[11]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_right#cite_note-Petersen-11) and pornography**.**[**[12]**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_right#cite_note-Kaplan-12)
* **postmodernism**
  + Things don't have to fit within the lines
  + Multiplicity and fluidity (liberal left)
    - Multiple overlapping ideas of family
  + AT&T Buliding
    - Blends different centuries
    - 19th centuries blend with 20th century architecture
  + Blurring of boundaries
    - Disney Zombies