

COLONIAL AMERICA

European Exploration Factors

- Trade with Asia
- Need for new routes
- Improvements in maritime technology
- Rise of nation-states

Explorers

- 1487 Diaz, Portugal, rounds southern tip of Africa
- 1492 Columbus, Spain, West Indies
 - Treated Caribbean and Taino Indians as people
 - Commercial plantations
 - Forced labor
 - War of conquest
 - Printing press spread news of Columbus discoveries
- 1497 John Cabot, England, Newfoundland
- 1498 Vasco da Gama, Portugal, Indian Ocean trade

Spanish Colonialism

Motives

- Gold
- Catholicism

Columbian Exchange

- Ecological
 - Introduce new crops (sugarcane)
 - Introduce weeds
 - New animals (cattle and pigs) change environment, which hurts Indian society
 - Indians adapt
 - Horses

- Buffalo
- Sheep
- Population
 - Taino people decimated
 - Bartolome de Las Casas & “Defense of Natives”
 - Disease (smallpox)
 - Encomiendas – forced labor
 - Genocidal in effect not intent
 - Open up land for settlement
- Cycle
 - Euro growth
 - Better food supply and diet
 - Increase population
 - Surplus population head to America

Pope Rebellion 1680

- Spanish oppressed Pueblo Indians
- Spanish suppressed Indian religion
- Pope killed colonists and destroyed Catholic churches
- Spanish fled and returned in 12 years to reestablish rule but with limited control

English Colonialism

Virginia Jamestown 1607

- Joint Stock Companies (economic)
- Spanish renounced claims to Virginia

Difficult Early Times

- Colonists did not how to grow food and survive
- John Smith & leadership saved Jamestown the 1st time
- John Rolfe & Tobacco saved it the 2nd time
 - Plantation economy (cash crop)

Early Democracy

- 1619 Headright System
 - 50 acres for labor and settlement
- 1619 House of Burgesses
 - 1st Elective System in America

Social Issues

- Indentured Servitude
 - 5-7 years
 - Replaced by slavery
- Slavery
 - 1st slavery in 1619
 - 1672 Royal Africa Company
- Bacon's Rebellion 1676
 - Bad economy
 - The poor resent taxes and elite government, want land, and had frontier issues with Indians
 - Former servants storm Jamestown
 - Impact
 - Planters improve relation with common whites
 - Racial caste system
 - Slavery replace indentured servitude

Massachusetts

- 1620 Plymouth
 - William Bradford "Mayflower Compact" (civil government)
 - Separatists (religion persecution)
- 1629 MA Bay
 - John Winthrop "City on a Hill"
 - Puritans
 - Bicameral

- General Court / Governor & magistrates

Social Issues

- Puritan Beliefs
 - Predestination
 - Society is a compact
 - Family units & towns
 - Paternalistic
 - Original sin
 - Visible saints & problems with Church membership
 - Halfway Covenant (still no communion or vote)
- Government Beliefs
 - Town meetings
 - Land means vote
- Dissent
 - Roger Williams (anti-magistrates)
 - Anne Hutchinson (antinomian; don't follow laws)
 - Targeted also because woman

Miscellaneous

- Anne Bradstreet (Puritan poet)
 - Speaks to social ethic
- Dominion of New England
 - Edmund Andros & centralization
 - Anti-assemblies
 - Religious toleration

Proprietary Colonies

English Events

- Civil War 1640s
- Restoration 1660 (monarchy)

- Glorious Revolution 1688 (William and May overthrow monarchy for constitutional, Catholic to Protestant)
 - John Locke's 2nd Treatise

Southern Colonies

- Maryland
 - George Calvert (Lord Baltimore)
 - Catholic refuge
 - Feudal
- Carolinas
 - Feudal
 - Cotton, later rice
 - Slavery
- Georgia
 - James Oglethorpe
 - Penal colony
 - Poor

Middle Colonies

- New York
 - Taken from Dutch (New Amsterdam)
 - Diverse (French Huguenots)
- Pennsylvania
 - Holy Experiment
 - Quakers
 - Religious toleration

Social Issues

- Few families, mostly male
- Dissent
 - Zenger Trial (free press)
 - Paxton Boys (East vs West tension)

- Regulators in Carolinas
- 1st Great Awakening
 - Colleges
 - Attacked traditional churches
 - Greater religious diversity
- Enlightenment
 - Locke

French Colonialism

French and St. Lawrence

- Fur trade and mutual dependence with Indians
- Trade with Algonquians

Iroquois (Five Nations)

- Mixed economy; hunting and gathering and permanent villages
- Disrupt French trade in 1600s
- Dutch-Iroquois; French-Northern Indians

AMERICAN REVOLUTION

America an Exploited and Favored Colony

- British debts resulting from wars with France and increased cost of administering colonies
- Mercantilism (Navigation Acts)
 - Specie
 - Favorable balance of trade
 - Regulate trade and benefit entire empire
 - Americans did not oppose
 - Salutary neglect (could smuggle)

French and Indian War (turning point)

- French & Indians vs. British & Colonists
- Treaty of Paris 1763
 - French cede all American land
 - Spain take New Orleans and west of Mississippi and gives Florida
 - Britain gets east of Mississippi
- Pontiac's Rebellion
 - Indians rebelled against British because of threat
 - Surrendered because know that French would not return

British Imperial Policy

- 1763 Proclamation Act
 - End frontier conflicts and prevent westward expansion
 - Colonists had to pay for costs
- 1763 Writs of Assistance
 - Search warrant against smuggling
- 1764 Sugar Act
 - External tax on expanded list of enumerated goods
 - Stricter enforcement of trade regulations
- 1764 Currency Act
 - Colonies prohibited from issuing paper money
- 1765 Stamp Act
 - Internal tax on printed materials and legal documents
 - Response
 - Virginia Resolves
 - Only colonial assemblies could tax
 - Stamp Act Congress
 - Sons of Liberty
- 1765 Quartering Act
 - Colonies provide British troops with housing and provisions
 - Indirect tax
- 1766 Declaratory Act
 - Repealed Stamp

- Parliamentary power to legislate for all colonies in all cases whatsoever
- 1767 Townshend Duties
 - External taxes on colonial imports, but purpose was to raise revenues
 - Pay Royal Governors' salaries
 - Response
 - Non-importation agreement
 - Letters of a Farmer in Pennsylvania
 - Taxation without representation and threat to self-government
- 1767 Board of Customs Commissioners
 - Enforce Navigation Acts and taxes
 - Corrupt
- 1768 British troops arrive to protect Customs Commissioners
- 1770 Boston Massacre
 - British soldiers provoked by mob
 - John Adams defended British
 - Townshend repealed, except tea tax
- 1773 Tea Act
 - Bail out East India Company for taxed tea sold in colonies
 - Response
 - Boston Tea Party
- 1774 Coercive Acts
 - Close Boston Harbor unless pay for ruined tea
 - Revoke MA charter
 - Any official charged with murder with be tried in England
 - New Quartering Act
 - Response
 - First Continental Congress
 - Suffolk Resolves
 - Colonies owed no obedience to coercive acts
 - Galloway Plan (rejected)
 - Reconciliation

- 1775 Battle of Lexington and Concord
 - Response
 - Second Continental Congress
 - Washington set up an army
 - Olive Branch
 - Ceasefire, repeal coercive, guarantee American rights
 - George III declared colonies rebellious
 - Thomas Paine, Common Sense
 - Declaration of Independence 1776

Revolution

Battle of Saratoga

- Victory that gained French support
- Treaties of Alliance
 - Recognize US as independent nation, joined war
- Amity & Commerce

Treaty of Paris II

- Britain recognized US as independent nation
- National boundaries (Mississippi, Canada, Florida)
- British would evacuate troops and forts
- US would restore rights and properties of Loyalists, honor debts
- Spain gets FL

Critical Period

Problems

- National debt
- Spanish closed New Orleans to American trade
- British excluded America from West Indies
- British forts were not evacuated
- British dumping

Articles of Confederation

- States power
- Congress little power
 - Can't tax
 - Can't raise an army
 - Can't regulate trade
 - Supermajority to pass legislation
 - Unanimous vote to amend
- Success
 - Land Ordinance 1785
 - Northwest Ordinance 1787
 - Township & statehood
 - Banned slavery

Shay's Rebellion

- Depression, no market, no specie
- Farmers wanted more printed money for inflation
- Stay laws
 - Delay repayment of debt
- Showed the weakness of Articles of Confederation because can't raise army

Constitution

- Annapolis Convention
 - Few came, led to Philadelphia Convention
- Philadelphia Convention 1787
 - New Jersey Plan
 - Unicameral
 - 1 state 1 vote
 - Virginia Plan
 - Bicameral, Senate and HoR completely based on state population
 - Distribution of power between three branches

- Great Compromise
 - Senate equal number, HoR based on population
- 3/5 Compromise
 - Congress can't ban slave trade until 1808
 - Southern authority
- Commerce
 - Can tax imports but not exports
- Ratification
 - Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists
 - Brutus
 - Republic does not work in a large nation
 - Federalist 10 James Madison
 - Factionalism is good because it checks different interests

FEDERALIST ERA

Precedents

- Cabinet (Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson)
- Judiciary Act 1789
 - Establish courts under Supreme Court

Hamilton's Plan

- Fund national debt with bonds and credits
- Assume state debts
- Establish National Bank
- Republican response
 - Strict construction
 - Unconstitutional
- Compromise
 - National Bank
 - Move Capital to Virginia
- 1st 2-Party System

- Federalists vs. Democratic-Republicans

French Revolution & Quasi War

- Citizen Genet
 - Incite sympathy for France and encourage attacking British ships
- Washington Neutrality Proclamation
- Jay Treaty
 - West Indies
 - Pro-British
 - Started Quasi War
- Washington's Farewell Address
 - Strong central government
 - Against factionalism
 - Foreign neutrality
- XYZ Affair
 - Negotiate with France to end hostilities
 - French minister demanded bribery (refused)
 - American response
 - Deny Treaty of Alliance
 - Suspend commerce with France
 - Seize armed French ships
 - Millions for defense but not a penny for tribute
- Alien & Sedition Act
 - President can arrest, imprison and deport aliens during wartime
 - Crime to criticize government
 - Target Republicans
 - Naturalization Act
 - Citizenship extended to 14 years
 - Hinder Republican immigrant voting
- Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions
 - Interposition
 - States protect citizens against oppressive federal law

- Nullification
 - State right to nullify federal laws that they deem unconstitutional
- Convention of 1800
 - End Quasi War

Miscellaneous

- Pinckney Treaty
 - Spain opens Mississippi River and New Orleans to America
- Greenville Treaty
 - Native American abandon NW lands

VIRGINIA DYNASTY

Jefferson

- 12th Amendment
 - Jefferson and Burr tied
 - Separate ballots for President and VP
- Revolution of 1800
 - Democratic transfer of power
 - State rights
 - Strict construction
 - Negative government
- Repeal Midnight Appointments
- Marbury v Madison
 - Judiciary Act of 1789 unconstitutional
 - Judicial Review
 - Supreme Court can declare Congressional legislation unconstitutional
- LA Purchase
 - Treaty of San Ildefonso
 - Spain cedes LA to France
 - Haiti Revolution

- France lost
- Napoleon needed money for war with Britain
- Loose construction
 - Unconstitutional
- Empire of Liberty

War of 1812

- Rule of 56
 - Trades closed in peacetime cannot be opened during wartime
 - Americans started broken voyage as result
- Essex Decision
 - Britain banned broken voyage
- Orders in Council
 - Any ship to Europe must have English license and submit to inspection
 - Limit French imports
- Impressment
 - British taking American sailors
- Non-Importation Act
 - Response to impressment
 - Forbid British imports
- Berlin & Milan Decrees (France)
 - Any ships complying with Orders in Council are subject to seizure
- Chesapeake Affair
 - British Leopard attack American Chesapeake
- Embargo Act 1807
 - Response to Chesapeake Affair
 - Forbid American trade with Europe
 - Peaceable coercion
 - Exports plunged (NE) and smuggling increased
- Non-Intercourse Act 1809 (James Madison)
 - Reopened European trade except for Britain and France, promising to renew trade if either country ended its restrictions

- Macon's Bill #2
 - Lifted all trade restrictions, but promised to reinstate non-intercourse with one nation if the other ceased its attacks on American ships
- War of 1812
- Tecumseh Rebellion
 - Fought for British
 - Pan-Indianism
 - Died at Battle of Tippecanoe
- Treaty of Ghent
 - Restore status quo antebellum
- Hartford Convention
 - Federalist Party dissolved because they seemed unpatriotic

James Monroe & The Era of Good Feelings

American System (Henry Clay)

- 2nd BUS
- Tariff
- Internal improvements

Land & Treaties

- Rush-Bagot
 - DMZ Great Lakes, border between Canada and US
- Adams-Onís (Transcontinent)
 - Spain ceded Pacific NW and Florida
- Convention of 1818
 - Northern boundary
 - Canada and US joint occupation of Oregon

Monroe Doctrine

- No future European colonialism in Western Hemisphere
- US would intervene to protect Western Hemisphere

- US would not intervene in European affairs

Missouri Compromise

- Missouri slave state, Main free state
- 36' 30 line, above which slavery is prohibited

Corrupt Bargain of 24

- JQA v AJ v HC
- AJ won popular vote
- HC stepped out and gave votes to JQA

Marshall Court

- Marbury v Madison: judicial review
- Fletcher v Peck: uphold contracts; state law unconstitutional
- McCulloch v Maryland: BUS constitutional
- Dartmouth v Woodward: protect contracts
- Gibbons v Odgen: congressional power over interstate commerce

AGE OF JACKSON

Jackson

Election of 28

- Electioneering
- King Mob

2nd 2-Party System

- Martin Van Buren Ritchie Letter
 - 2-party system to put off question of slavery
 - Democratic party to unite slave owners and plain republicans
- Whigs v Democrats
- Spoils system
- Kitchen cabinet

Indian Removal

- Jefferson (assimilation) v Jackson (racially different/cannot civilize)
- Cherokee v Georgia: domestic dependent nation
- Worcester v Georgia: state law does not apply to Cherokee
- Jackson disregarded Supreme Court orders
- Trail of Tears (from east of mississippi to Oklahoma)

Nullification

- Tariff of Abominations 1828
- John Calhoun South Carolina Exposition
 - Denounced government's protection of northern industry
 - Feared that increasing federal power would threaten slavery
 - Nat Turner and Liberator in 1832
 - Nullification (inspired by V/K Resolution)
 - Threatened to secede
- Nullification Crisis Resolution (Henry Clay) 1832
 - Compromise tariff
 - Force bill
 - President can send troops to SC to enforce national laws
 - Vetoed by SC

Bank War

- Jackson vetoes BUS Recharter
 - Unconstitutional
 - Benefit elites
 - Foreign investors
 - Federal power
- Jackson put money in pet banks
 - Print more currency and larger loans for land purchase
- Specie Circular 1836

- Worried about increasing land prices, Jackson demanded all payments to government be made in specie
- Led to Panic of 37

Election of 1840

- William H. Harrison v Martin Van Buren
- Log Cabin
 - Modern campaigning

James Polk

Election of 1844

- Polk v Clay v Liberty (Tyler and Texas)

Manifest Destiny

- John O'Sullivan
- Access to Asian trade
- Religious/racial superiority
- Empire of Liberty

Polk Agenda

- Independent treasury (government control their own revenue, not banks)
- Oregon
 - 54 40' or fight
- Annexation of Texas

Mexican War (Turning Point)

- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
 - Ended Mexican War
 - Mexico ceded Texas, New Mexico, and California with Rio Grande border
- Wilmot Proviso (free soil)
 - Slavery prohibited in lands acquired from Mexico

- Dispute
 - North: Northwest Ordinance, MI Compromise, Constitution
 - South: Congress has no right to prohibit slavery
- Turning point (opens up question of slavery)

First Industrial Revolution

Industrialism

- Textile Revolution
 - Samuel Slater and first textile machines
- Lowell
 - Boston Associates (dominate textile)
- Waltham System
 - Young women
- Immigration
 - Irish (potato famine)
 - Nativism (Know-Nothing Party)
- Eli Whitney cotton gin and interchangeable parts
 - Expand slavery
- Transportation
 - Canals (Erie Canal)
 - National Road
 - Steamboat (Robert Fulton)
 - Telegraph (Morse)

Utopias

- Shakers (Ann Lee)
 - Celibacy
- Oneida (Noyes)
 - Complex marriage
- Mormons (Joseph Smith)
 - Communitarian

Reforms

- 2nd Great Awakening
 - Born again, democratic, fundamentalism, evangelical
 - Burned over district
- Cult of domesticity
 - Separate spheres
 - Republican motherhood
- Insane and prison reform (Dorothea Dix)
- Temperance (women and middle class)
- Abolition
 - Garrison Liberator
 - Frederick Douglass
- Women's rights
 - Grimke sisters
 - Seneca Falls
 - Declaration of Sentiments

ROAD TO DISUNION

Election of 1848

- Zachary Taylor (Whig) v Free Soil v Popular Sovereignty
 - War hero

Election of 1852

- Franklin Pierce (Dem)
 - Nobody opposed him

Election of 1856

- James Buchanan (Dem)

Sectionalism

- Missouri Compromise 1820
- Ritchie Letter 1828
- Nullification Crisis 1832
- Gag Rule 1836
- Wilmot Proviso 1846
- Free Soil Party 1848
- Conscience v Cotton Whigs 1850

Compromise of 1850

- 1. Admission of California as free state
- 2. Popular sovereignty in New Mexico and Utah
- 3. Texas get \$10m for debt, relinquish land and settle border issue
- 4. Slave trade abolished in D.C.
- 5. More stringent Fugitive Slave Act
- Douglass broke the omnibus into a series of individual measures
- Uncle Tom's Cabin 1852
- Gadsden Purchase 1853
 - Seen as a conspiracy to expand slavery
- Ostend Manifesto 1854
 - Buy Cuba
 - Conspiracy to expand slavery

Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854

- Repeal Missouri Compromise Line
 - Replaced by Compromise of 1850 and popular sovereignty
- Divide Nebraska into Nebraska and Kansas
 - Implicity, one would be free, the other slave

Whigs disintegrate 1854

- KN Act wrecked Whig party
- Northern Whigs into two factions

- Conscience Whigs
- Conservatives (popular sovereignty) & cotton Whigs

Political Realignment

- Whigs, Know Nothings, Republicans

Bleeding Kansas 1855

- Lecompton government
 - Proslavery forces steal the election for territorial legislature
- Topeka Free Soil government

Sack of Lawrence 1856

- Lecompton posse burned buildings and destroyed printing presses

John Brown's Pottawatomie Massacre 1856

- Killed men associated with Lecompton government
- Terrified Southerners

Bloody Sumner 1856

- Charles Sumner caned by Preston Brooks for anti-slavery speech

Dred Scott 1857

- Justice Roger Taney
- Could not sue for his freedom
- Black are not citizens
- Missouri Compromise unconstitutional
 - Constitution protects slavery because slaves are property

Lecompton Constitution 1857

- Recognized by Buchanan
- Voted by 10% of eligible voters (not valid)
- Constitution protected rights of slaveholders

- A referendum to decide whether to allow more slaves into the territory
- Douglas & northern Democrats broke with Buchanan because in allowing voters decide only whether more slaves could enter Kansas, Buchanan violated the spirit of popular sovereignty

Lincoln-Douglas Debates

- Lincoln
 - House Divided (A house divided against itself cannot stand)
 - Either free or slave
- Freeport Doctrine
 - Lincoln: if Congress had no authority to exclude slavery from a territory, then it followed that a territorial legislature created by Congress also lacked the power to do so
 - Douglas: Popular sovereignty could be reconciled with Dred Scott decision because although Supreme Court ruled that Congress could not exclude slavery from the territories, voters in a territory could do so by refusing to enact laws that gave legal protection to slave property
- Douglas saved popular sovereignty but alienated southerners

John Brown's Raid on Harpers Ferry

- Northern conspiracy
- Southern fear of slave insurrection
- Fire-eaters (witch hunt)

Democratic Convention of 1860

- Democratic Charleston Convention
 - No federal protection of slavery in the territories (federal slave code)
 - Northern Democrats elected Douglas
- Baltimore Convention
 - Southern Democrats elected John Breckinridge calling for congressional protection slavery

Republican Convention of 1860

- Republican Convention in Chicago
 - William Seward was seen as a radical
 - Lincoln nominated
- Republican platform
 - Protective tariff
 - Transcontinental Railroad
 - Prohibition of expansion of slavery

Election of 1860

- Lincoln

South Carolina secedes 1860-61

- Saw Lincoln as abolitionist
- No further expansion of slavery
- Foreshadow future electoral failure
- Lost control of Senate
- Compact Theory
 - Southern states joined the Union voluntarily, so they could leave voluntarily

Crittenden Compromise 1861

- Compensation for owners of runaway slaves
- Repeal of northern personal liberty laws
- Constitutional amendment to prohibit the federal government from interfering with slavery in southern states
- Restore the Missouri Compromise line
- Republicans rejected the compromise

CIVIL WAR

Battle Strategies

- Border states (Union but slave states)
- Anaconda Plan
 - Split Confederacy down the Mississippi
- Cotton Diplomacy
 - Force Britain and France to recognize Confederacy

Battles

Fort Sumter

- Lincoln sent provisions but Confederacy attacked
- Proclaiming an insurrection, Lincoln sent troops to suppress rebellion

Battle of Antietam

- Gave Lincoln the opportunity to announce Emancipation Proclamation from a position of strength, not to be seen as a last resort
- Make ending slavery as war effort
- Kept Britain and France out

Battle of Atlanta

- Allowed Lincoln to win reelection

Sherman's March to the Sea

- Scorched-earth strategy to break Confederate morale

Mobilizing for the War

- Confederate draft
 - Twenty Negro Rule
- Union draft
 - Substitution
- NYC Draft Riot
 - Irish concern with economic competition because war goal is abolishing slavery

Lincoln and Civil Liberties

- Election of 1864
 - McClelland (Democrat)
 - Copperheads (Peace Democrats)
- Ex Parte Milligan
 - Supreme Court ruled that military tribunals couldn't be used to try civilians if a civil court was to open
- Ex Parte Merryman
 - Suspension of habeas corpus is unconstitutional

Republican Legislation

- National Banking Act
 - National banks issue notes
- Legal Tender Act
 - Greenbacks legal tender in payment
- Morrill Tariff
 - Financing
- Homestead Act
 - free land (160 acres) on Great Plains embodying the party's ideal of free soil
- Morrill Land Grant
 - Funding for agricultural and mechanical colleges
- Pacific RR
 - Subsidies to build transcontinental railroads

Slavery

- 1st Confiscation Act
 - First movement toward freedom by slaves swarming into Fort Monroe led by Benjamin Butler
 - Enslaved people used in war can be seized as contrabands
- 2nd Confiscation Act

- Slaves of those disloyal are free when captured or escaping
- Emancipation Proclamation
 - All slaves in rebellion areas are forever free
 - Not applied to slaves in border states
 - Events controlling Lincoln to issue it
 - Slaves escaping as contrabands
 - Lack of military success
 - Antislavery agitation of abolitionists and Radical Republicans
 - Forestall Britain and France from recognizing the Confederacy

RECONSTRUCTION

Lincoln's 10% Plan 1863

- When 10% of a state's prewar voters took an oath of loyalty and pledged to accept ending slavery, they could establish a state government and apply for readmission to the Union

Wade-Davis Bill 1864

- Delay Reconstruction policy (10% plan) until more prewar voters took the oath, required the new state governments to ensure civil rights of former slaves

Sea Island Experiment

- Former slaves would not gain land
- Northern investors wanted them to grow cotton (forced wage labor)

Mississippi Valley Experiment

- Compulsory free labor under former planters

Sherman's Field Order #15 1865

- Black settlement (40 acres and a mule)

Freedmen's Bureau

- Government organization that protects free blacks' civil rights, providing them help with land and labor

Black Codes

- Passed by southern governments to restrict free black rights

Presidential Reconstruction

Andrew Johnson's Plan for Reconstruction

- Support poor southern white farmers, condemn old planter aristocracy
- Proclamation of Amnesty
 - Pardon all Southern whites who took oath of allegiance, except Confederate leaders and wealthy planters
- Appointed provisional governors and ordered states conventions held, elected by whites alone
- New governments had to abolish slavery, repudiate secessions

Civil Rights Act of 1866

- All persons born in US are citizens
- Equal rights before the law
- Did not mention right to vote

Freedmen's Bureau Act

- Recharter

Johnson's Veto

- Both acts threatened to increase federal power and deprive the states of their authority to regulate their own affairs
- Believed blacks did not deserve rights of citizenship

13th Amendment

- Abolished slavery

14th Amendment

- Federal power to protect rights of all Americans (shift from first ten Amendments)
- Equality before the law

Tenure of Office Act 1867

- Prohibited president from removing Cabinet members without consent of senate
- Johnson removed Secretary of War Edwin Staton, ally of the Radicals
- Impeachment
 - One vote short

Congressional Reconstruction

Military Reconstruction Act 1867

- Divide South into 5 military districts
- Temporarily barred many Confederates from voting or holding office
- Called for creation of new governments in South
- Black men given the right to vote

Command of Army Act 1867

- All army commands go through General in Chief (Grant)

Election of 1868

- Ulysses Grant
- Republican platform
 - Black suffrage
 - Congressional Reconstruction
- Democrats appealed to racism

15th Amendment

- Prohibit federal and state governments from depriving any citizen of the right to vote because of race
- Negative language, left door open to suffrage restrictions
 - Literacy tests
 - Property qualifications
 - Poll taxes
 - Grandfather clause

Scalawags

- Whites Republicans in the South
- Wartime Unionists

Carpetbaggers

- White Reconstruction officials who came to the South from North
- Seek economic opportunity or wanted to transform the South

Reconstruction Governments Accomplishments

- Expanded scope of public responsibility
- Public school
- Black codes repealed
- Tax systems shifted burden from blacks to planters and landowners

Reconstruction Governments Weaknesses

- Corruption and frauds
 - Whiskey Rings (Grant administration)
 - Tweed Ring
- Economic situation was not improving for poor whites under new governments

Redemption

Grant Scandals

- Whiskey Ring

- Credit Mobilier (Union Pacific Railroad)

KKK

- Goals
 - Restore Democratic rule and white supremacy
 - Prevent blacks from voting
 - Destroy Republican party in the South

Enforcement Acts 1870-71

- Force Act
 - Outlaw terrorist societies and allow the president to use the army against them
- Voting Act
 - Defined crimes depriving citizens of their civil and political rights as federal offense
- KKK Act
 - Grant authorized federal marshals to arrest accused Klansmen

Civil Rights Act of 1875

- Outlawed racial segregation
- Response to
 - Slaughterhouse Cases 1873
 - Rights of citizens under state control
 - US v Cruikshank
 - Gutted Enforcement Act

Liberal Republicans

- Alienated by corruption within Grant administration
- Claimed that Civil War, Reconstruction, and unrestrained democracy causes corruption
- Horace Greeley
 - 1872 Liberal nominee, editor of NY Tribune

- Believed that South should be led by natural leaders, not ignorant masses

Waning Reconstruction

- Shift of Republican leadership
 - Less committed to helping blacks
- Compassion fatigue
 - South should solve their own problems
- Racism in North
- Economic depression that hurt the North

Bargain of 1877

- Congress appointed a 15-member Electoral Commission
- 8 to 7 votes for Hayes
- Democratic did not approve
- Bargain
 - Complete Democratic control of remaining Southern states
 - Democrats would certify Hayes election

Impacts of the end of Reconstruction

- One-party system in South
- South nullified 14th and 15th Amendments
- Racial segregation

GILDED AGE

Mediocre Presidents

- 1865-69 Andrew Johnson
- 1869-77 U.S. Grant
- 1877-81 Rutherford Hayes
- 1881 Garfield
- 1881-85 Chester Arthur
- 1885-89 Grover Cleveland I

- 1889-93 Benjamin Harrison
- 1893-97 Cleveland II
- 1897-1901 William McKinley

Big Business

Railroads & Structural Revolution

- Middle management
- Finance & capitalization (stock)

Consolidation

- Oligopoly
- Monopoly
- Horizontal integration
- Vertical integration

Andrew Carnegie

- US Steel
- Vertical integration
- Gospel of Wealth

Rockefeller

- Standard Oil Trust
- Horizontal integration

J.P. Morgan

- Finance

Railroads

- Cornelius Vanderbilt
- Jay Gould
- Henry Villard

- James Hill
- Environmental impact
 - Buffalo (Native Americans)

Retail

- John Wanamaker & Marshall Field

Social Critics

- Edward Bellamy (Looking Backward)
 - Socialist utopia without revolution
- Henry George (Progress and Poverty)
 - Single tax
 - Tax on land that was not used or had not been improved but made money on
 - Money from tax should go to improve society
- Henry Demarest Lloyd
 - Traced the shady dealings of Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company

Labor Unions

- National Labor Union
 - Disdained both wage system and strikes
 - Not successful
- Knights of Labor
 - Uriah Stevens and Terence Powderly
 - Critical of capitalism and sought cooperative Socialist measure
 - Significant characteristics
 - Inclusionary
 - Allowed AA, women, skilled and unskilled workers
 - Rejected strikes but later still resorted to strikes
 - Sought social reforms
 - 8 hour day
 - Anti-child labor

- Crippled by Haymarket Riot
- American Federation of Labor
 - Adolph Strasser and Samuel Gompers
 - Craft union
 - Rejected unskilled laborers
 - Acceptance of wages/capitalism and selective use of strikes
 - Less centralized, with local guilds
 - Bread and Butter issues
 - Less political/social reforms
 - Wanted to improve wages and conditions

Strikes

- Great Railroad Strike 1877
 - Due to wage cuts of layoffs during Panic of 1873
 - Riots
 - Result was minor wage concessions
- Haymarket Riot 1886
 - Workers struck against McCormick Company for 8 hour day
 - A bomb exploded during demonstration
 - Led to anti-labor sentiment and decline of Knights
- Homestead Strike 1892
 - Strike against Carnegie Works
 - Carnegie was not present, Henry Clay Frick was in charge
 - Used Pinkerton Detectives to break the strike
 - 6-day war between Pinkertons and workers
 - Strike dissolved and Frick got assassinated by Alexander Berkman
- Pullman Strike 1894
 - Led by Eugene Debs' American Railway Union
 - Pullman Company tried to fire 40% of workers
 - Company brought in black strikebreakers
 - President Cleveland sent injunction against strikers, forcing them to return to work

- Supreme Court upheld the decision in In Re Debs
 - Legal to force workers to perform their duties if those duties were necessary for interstate trade or the mails

Government Response

- Munn vs. Illinois 1877
 - Led by the Grange, a farmers' organization
 - Farmers protested RR rebates and price discrimination
 - Supreme Court forbid rebate
 - State could regulate business practices if it is in the public interest
- Santa Clara vs. Southern Pacific RR 1886
 - Corporations are people – 14th amendment
- Interstate Commerce Act 1887/Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific vs. Illinois
 - Response to Railroad Strike and Haymarket Riot
 - Outlawed rebates and pooling
 - Interstate Commerce Commission received the power to force companies to cease from illegal activities
 - But ICC did not have the power to fix rates, and court rulings undermined its effectiveness
- Sherman Antitrust Act 1890
 - Response to Standard Oil Company
 - Outlawed trusts that restrained trade by price fixing and predatory pricing
 - Difference between beneficial/harmful trusts not addressed
 - No enforcement mechanism
- US vs. E.C. Knight 1895
 - Severely limited governmental regulation
 - Argued that Sugar Trust did not violate the Sherman Act, paving the way for a flurry of mergers
- In Re Debs 1895
 - Strikes restrain trade (Sherman Antitrust Act)
 - Court injunction can be used to break strikes to ensure mails
- Protective Tariffs

Key Inventions

- 1850s Bessemer steel process
- 1864 Pullman Sleeping Car
- 1869 Westinghouse air brake
- 1876 Bell's Telephone
- 1879 Edison's light bulb
- 1883 Railroad time zones
- 1886 Standardized RR gauge

New South

Industrialization

- Textiles
- Tobacco

Economic Problems

- Sharecropping
 - Small farmers working for landowners in return for housing and very small profits, which often led to debts
 - Debt peonage
- Bourbons (southern Democrats)
 - Low taxes
 - Racial segregation
 - Weak education
- Convict Leasing

Jim Crow

- Slaughterhouse
 - Civil rights under state control
- US v Reese

- 15th Amendment does not automatically protect African Americans' right to vote
- Plessy v Ferguson
 - Separate but equal

Black Leaders

- Booker T. Washington
 - Atlanta Compromise
 - Stay in the South
 - Accommodationism
- W.E.B. Du Bois
 - Niagara Movement
 - Talented 10th to lead black struggle for rights and suffrage

New West

- Westward Settlement
 - Fueled by
 - Mechanized farming
 - Transcontinental RR
 - Homestead Act of 1862
 - Morrill Land Grant
- Turner's Thesis
 - Open land in the west had explained American development
 - West had served as a safety valve for the poor and discontent
 - It had shaped a democratic society by allowing economic mobility
- Native American Policies
 - Sioux Uprising 1862/Sand Creek Massacre 1864
 - Civil War campaigns
 - Sioux killed white, which led to further hatred of Indians
 - Innocent NA were slaughtered in the massacre
 - Medicine Creek/Ft. Laramie Treaties 1868

- Concerned about future violence, govt sought to placate certain tribes to prevent a larger tribal alliance
- Little Bighorn 1876
 - Americans violated their treaties
 - Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse killed George Custer at Little Bighorn
- Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce
 - Americans drove them from their lands
 - Joseph fought and attempted to escape to Canada
 - Caught thirty miles from the border
 - “From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever”
- The Apache Wars 1872-1886
 - Apache leader Geronimo fought regular skirmishes with American generals
- Dawes Act 1887
 - Seen as a humanitarian act for NA
 - NA should receive 160 acres of land per family to settle open areas
 - Americanize Indians and to weaken the tribal structure
 - Resisted by most tribes and enjoyed limited success
- The Battle of Wounded Knee 1891
 - Ghost Dance movement
 - former warriors would return from the dead to slaughter white oppressors
 - Sitting Bull was arrested and a massacre followed

Urbanization

Immigration

- Chinese Exclusion Act 1882
- Gentlemen's Agreement 1907
- Literacy Act 1917
- National Origins Act 1924

Political Machines

- Tweed and Tammany Hall (1860s/70s)
- Honest graft

Muckrakers

- Ida Tarbell (A History of Standard Oil)
- Lincoln Steffens (The Shame of the Cities)
- Ray Stannard Baker (esposes)
- Sinclair (The Jungle)

Reforms

- Jane Addams and Lillian Wald
 - Settlement houses

Political Issues

Phenomenons

- Swing states (close results)
- Executive-Congressional split
- High voter turnout

Key Issues

- Bloody shirt
- Tariff
- Patronage
- Money and silver

Republican Divisions

- Stalwarts (Conkling)
 - Old school patronage
- Half Breeds (Blaine)
 - Economic nationalism

- Mugwumps
 - Reformers
 - Supported Cleveland

Garfield Assassination

- Garfield, a Half Breed, was assassinated by Charles Guiteau, a Stalwart
- Arthur disappointed Stalwarts by refusing patronage appointments and lowering the tariff
- Pendleton Act
 - Putting more federal jobs under merit-based civil service system

Populism

Roots of Populism

- Overproduction (price goes down)
- Market Competition (price goes down)
- Deflation
 - Caused by
 - Limited money supply
 - No coinage of silver
 - Crime of 73
 - Dropped bimetallism
 - More debt
 - Decreased the prices paid for agricultural goods
 - Panic of 93
 - Bailed out by J.P. Morgan
- Tariffs
 - Increased farmers' fixed costs
- Middlemen
 - Charged more to transport and store farmers' goods
 - RR increased the prices that farmers were forced to pay

Inflation Calls

- Crime of 73
 - Dropped bimetallism (deflation)
- Bland-Allison Act 1878
 - Purchase 2-4 million of silver
 - Inflationary
- Sherman Silver Purchase 1890

Populist Platform

- Grange/Patrons of Husbandry
 - Cooperative selling and manufacturing
 - Munn vs. Illinois
- Alliance Movement
 - Northwest Alliance, Southern Alliance, Colored Alliance
- Populist Party 1892
 - James Weaver
 - Political reform
 - Referenda (direct popular vote on measures)
 - Direct election of Senators
 - Income tax
 - Agrarian Reform
 - Subtreasury to boost prices
 - Free coinage of silver
 - Social/Business Reform
 - Nationalization of RR, telephones/telegraphs
 - 8-hour day
 - Immigration restrictions
 - Lost 1892 election
 - Failed to unite southern whites and blacks
 - Northern workers never supported Populist cause

Coxey's Army

- Demanded federal relief and direct payments of 500m to solve unemployment
- Marched to Washington and capitol

Election of 1896

- McKinley v Bryan (“Cross of Gold”)
- Mark Hanna
 - Modern electioneering
 - Corporate funding
- Ends monetary debate

PROGRESSIVISM

Presidents

- 1900 McKinley (Bryan); TR in 1901
- 1904 TR (Parker and Debs)
- 1908 Taft (Bryan and Debs)
- 1912 Wilson (TR, Taft, Debs)
- 1916 Wilson (Charles Hughes)

Roots of Progressivism

- Immigration and strained social services
 - Political machines
 - Social Gospel
- Educational change
- Rise of popular media
 - Muckrakers
 - Ida Tarbell (A History of Standard Oil)
 - Lincoln Steffens (The Shame of the Cities)
 - Ray Stannard Baker (esposes)
 - Sinclair (The Jungle)
- Business growth & consolidation
 - Government intervention (anti-laissez-faire)

Progressivism Tenets

- Characteristics
 - Middle class
 - Well educated
 - White
 - Protestant
- Beliefs
 - Environmentalists
 - Environment, rather than innate characteristics, influenced people
 - Rejected Calvinist conceptions of original sin
 - Concentrated on improving conditions
 - Pragmatic and Efficient
 - William James
 - Doing what works
 - Frederick Winslow Taylor
 - Revolutionized management structure to improve efficiency
 - Professionals
 - Science to improve society and government (technocrats)
 - Active State
 - Government's job to help provide for the welfare of people
 - Departure from laissez-faire

Women

- Modern social workers
 - Jane Addams & Lillian Wald
- Changes
 - Margaret Sanger & Birth control
 - Child/Women's Labor Laws
 - Muller vs. Oregon 1908
 - 10 hour day for women
 - Brandeis Brief (scientific proof used in Court)

- Keating-Owen Child Labor Act 1916
 - Forbade interstate transport of goods produced by child labor
 - Hammer vs. Dagenhart (Keating-Owen unconstitutional)
- Women's Suffrage
 - 1914
 - Carrie Chapman Catt of the National American Women's Suffrage Association, women first gained vote in state elections
 - National Women's Party/Alice Paul's Congressional Union
 - More militant groups
 - 19th Amendment 1920
 - Granted women right to vote because of WWI

Social Reforms

- Temperance movement
 - Led by Anti-Saloon League
- Mann Act 1910
 - Banned prostitution

Local Reforms

- Reform Mayors
 - Hazen Pingree (Detroit) & Tom Johnson (Cleveland)
 - Revolutionized city politics, financing parks, transportation projects, and tax forms
 - Water and Gas Socialism
 - Put important utilities under municipal control
- Urban politics
 - To break political machines
 - City-wide elections
 - Fairer than ward system
 - Galveston Plan
 - Created a Commission of experts (city managers)

State Reforms

- LaFollette's Wisconsin Idea
 - Professional boards
 - Data-driven decision making
 - Income tax
 - Corporate tax
- Significant Reforms
 - Direct Primary
 - Vote to select candidates for statewide elections
 - Initiative
 - Put key ideas/issues on the ballot for direct vote
 - Referendum
 - Voting directly for those ideas/issues
 - Recall
 - Remove officials
 - 16th Amendment
 - Income tax
 - 17th Amendment
 - Direct, popular election of Senator
 - Civil Service
 - Pendleton Act
 - Railroad Commissions
 - Establish rates

TR & Square Deal

- Square Deal tenets
 - Consolidation and business growth are natural
 - Government has to differentiate between good and bad trusts
 - Conservatives and business leaders accepted
 - Big business should be balanced by big labor
 - Improper relations were at the root of economic and social ills

- Each side must be fairly represented
- An active, big government should regulate and mediate
 - Hamiltonian federalism (broad construction)
 - Strong executive action and central government are key to growth and fairness

Square Deal in Action

- Labor-Capital Relations
 - Coal Strike of 1902
 - George Baer and mine owners refused to negotiate with United Mine Workers, led by John Mitchell
 - Concerned about shortages in winter, TR forced both sides to accept arbitration, threatening to take over the mines with federal troops if owners balked
 - 10% wage increase for miners and 9-hour day
 - Owners got a price increase and did not have to recognize UMW
- Business Regulation & Trusts
 - Created Commerce Department/Bureau of Corporations 1903
 - Require business to turn over their books for federal investigation
 - Trustbuster
 - Northern Securities Co.
 - RR trust/monopoly
 - Court ordered dissolution under Sherman Act
 - Meat packing
 - Standard Oil
 - 1911 Standard Oil Co. vs. US
 - Court determines what a reasonable trust is
 - American Tobacco Co.
 - Gentlemen's Agreements
 - Good trusts
 - US Steel
 - International Harvester

- Elkins Act 1903
 - Strengthened ICC
 - Power to end railroad rebates
- Hepburn Railway Act 1906
 - Allowed ICC to
 - Set rate ceilings for railroads
 - Expand its jurisdiction to include waterways, trolleys, etc
- Consumer Protection
 - Influenced The Jungle
 - Pure Food and Drug Act 1906
 - All food and drugs had to be free of harmful ingredients and no adulteration
 - Meat Inspection Act 1906
 - All meat had to be federally inspected
 - Followed government's prosecution of the Swift Meat Company for antitrust violations
- Conservation
 - Reclamation Act 1902
 - Irrigation projects in the West

William Howard Taft

- Issues
 - Conservative backlash and Republican split
 - Conservatives never embraced Taft
 - Payne-Aldrich Tariff 1909
 - Taft spoke in favor of the tariff, alienating Progressives, who wanted to reduce tariffs
 - Ballinger-Pinchot Affair
 - Ballinger wanted to sell Alaskan lands to a mining company
 - Pinchot, TR's man, criticized Ballinger and Pinchot got dismissed by Taft

- Led to TR's return as a third party candidate, Progressive/Bull Moose Party
- Disbanded US Steel (good trust)

Election of 1912

- Woodrow Wilson (D)
- TR (Bull Moose)
- Taft (R)
- Eugene Debs (Socialist)

New Nationalism vs. New Freedom

- New Nationalism TR
 - Balance, Hamiltonian means to Jeffersonian end
 - Active government that stressed managed consolidation
 - Limit use of injunctions against strikes
 - Prosecute bad trusts
 - Support government commissions that increased efficiency and cooperation
 - Larger commitment to social welfare
 - Called for
 - Income and inheritance tax
 - 8-hour day for women
 - Child labor legislation
 - Women's suffrage
 - Workman's compensation
- New Freedom Wilson
 - Jeffersonian
 - Regulated competition and strict corporate oversight
 - Free markets, open competition, and smaller businesses would allow the individual a better and freer chance in society
 - Stricter oversight of trusts and large businesses

- Less government role in mediating disputes between business and labor
- Government regulation should be temporary, reestablishing a competitive balance before getting out of the way
- Less government welfare
 - Denounced TR's social welfare
 - Hands-off social policy
 - Calling on private organizations to help the less fortunate

New Freedom in Action

- Business Reforms
 - Underwood-Simmons Tariff 1913
 - Lowered rates
 - Use income tax to offset lost revenue
 - Federal Trade Commission Act 1914
 - FTC replaced Bureau of Corporations
 - Broad regulatory powers
 - Investigate companies and issue "cease and desist" orders
 - Clayton Antitrust Act 1914
 - Strengthened Sherman Act
 - Labor unions were NOT restraints of trade
- Fiscal Reform
 - Federal Reserve Act 1913
 - Attempt to break large banks' control of interest rates and money supply
 - Organized 12 Federal Reserve Banks that issued Federal notes, lent other banks money and controlled credit flows
 - Established the Federal Reserve to set interest rates and control money supply
- Social Reform
 - Working Conditions
 - Seaman's Act 1916

- Keating-Owen Child Labor Act 1916
- Workman's compensation
- Adamson RR Act
 - 8-hour day for railroad workers
- Women's suffrage
 - 19th Amendment
- Farmer's rights
 - Supported farmers' legislation that allowed for low-interest loans and direct subsidies to agricultural producers

IMPERIALISM

Roots of Imperialism

- Manifest Destiny
 - Winthrop's City on a Hill
 - Sullivan's Manifest Destiny
 - Social Darwinism
 - Kipling's White Man's Burden
 - Josiah Strong's Our Country
 - Racial and Religious
- Market expansion/technological forces
 - Desire for foreign markets
 - Global competition
- Special Interest Groups/Lobbyists
 - Alfred Thayer Mahan's The Influence of Sea Power on History
 - Strong navy was critical to penetrate and defend foreign markets

Imperialism in Practice

- 1867
 - Alaska & Midway
- Hawaii
 - Sugar Treaty

- No tariff on sugar in exchange for a guarantee that Hawaii would not fall into hands of other nations
- 1887
 - Naval base at Pearl Harbor
 - Hawaiian constitutional government
- 1890
 - McKinley Tariff no longer exempts sugar
- 1891
 - Queen Lilioukalani took Hawaii and opposed American planters
- 1893
 - Planters, led by Sanford Dole, deposed the Queen
- 1898
 - Joint annexation

Cuba 1898

- Cuba Libre & Spanish oppression
 - Nationalist rebellion led by Jose Marti
 - Spanish general Valeriano Weyler sent Cubans to concentration camps
- American investment & markets
 - 50m investment in Cuba
 - Cuban sugar
- Yellow Journalism & Political pressure
 - NY World (Pulitzer) and NY Journal (Hearst) fought for circulation and trumpeted Spanish atrocities to shape public opinion
 - Expansion Republicans calling for Cuban independence

Splendid Little War 1898

- Causes
 - DeLome Letter 1898
 - Spanish minister in DC criticized McKinley
 - Asserted that Spain had no plans to change its Cuban policies
 - Sinking of the Maine

- Rumor that Spanish sank the ship
 - Only an accident
 - Remember the Main
- Teller Amendment
 - Renounced annexation of Cuba
- Philippines Theater
 - Admiral George Dewey and Filipino rebel Emilio Aguinaldo conquered the island
- Cuba Theater
 - Led by Admiral William Sampson
 - Theodore Roosevelt fought among the soldiers, whose handpicked Rough Riders secured the strategically important San Juan Hill
- Peace
 - Treaty of Paris
 - Cuban independence (Spanish out)
 - Gave US control of Puerto Rico, Guam, and Philippines for 20m
 - Foraker Act
 - Civil government in Puerto Rico
 - Platt Amendment 1901
 - US could intervene in Cuban affairs if the island's security was threatened
 - US would have a naval base at Guantanamo Bay
 - Cuba would sign a permanent treaty of alliance with US
- Consequence
 - Filipino War
 - Filipinos did not want trading masters
 - Guerilla war against Emilio Aguinaldo
 - William Howard Taft sent to govern Philippines
 - Debate over annexation
 - McKinley
 - Civilize
 - Remove European influence

- Protect commerce
- Inability to self-rule
- Anti-imperialist
 - Against Declaration of Independence (no consent)
 - Washington
 - Racism (labor competition)
 - Domestic over foreign priority
- Anti-imperialist anger at home
 - Mark Twain, Andrew Carnegie, W.J. Bryan
 - Racism, economic pragmatism, moral outrage
- 1899
 - Samoa divided between US and Germany

Open Door 1899

- Sino-Japanese War
 - Germany, Japan, Russia, and France carved out spheres of influence in China
 - First round of Open Door Notes
- Boxer Rebellion
 - Chinese nationalist rebel
 - Foreign nations united to put down rebellion
- John Hay Second Series of Open Door Notes
 - Guarantee Chinese territorial integrity
 - Ensure free trade
 - Expand American influence in China while limiting that of other imperialist powers

Japan

- Russo-Japanese War
 - Treaty of Portsmouth
 - Mediator
- Root-Takahira Agreement 1908

- US and Japan respect possessions and open door

Venezuela 1901

- Dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana
- US argued for Monroe Doctrine
- Hay-Pauncefote Treaty 1901
 - Brought tensions down
 - US and Britain agreed to America's sole right to the Panama Canal Zone in exchange for a promise of open access

Other Actions

- **Insular Cases 1901**
 - When US acquired Puerto Rico, American had not granted citizenship and autonomous government
 - US placed a protective tariff, Puerto Ricans sued
 - Downes vs. Bidwell 1901
 - US have the right to impose a tariff
 - Constitution did not follow the flag
- **Panama Canal 1903**
 - Hay-Herran Treaty – for Panama canal – rejected by Colombia
 - US helped orchestrate a rebellion of Panama against Colombia
 - Hay-Buena Varilla Treaty
 - Allowed construction of canal
- **Roosevelt Corollary 1904**
 - Big Stick Diplomacy
 - Addition to Monroe Doctrine
 - International police power
 - US intervention in Western Hemisphere nations to maintain stability
 - Examples
 - Take over Dominican customs duty
 - Arbitrates in Venezuela dispute with Germany
 - Great White Fleet

Dollar Diplomacy

- Taft
- Further US economic interests by encouraging investment in foreign countries, especially Latin America
- Build US defense in Nicaragua
- Manchurian RR

Wilson's Moral Diplomacy

- Move away from TR Big Stick and Taft Dollar
- Chinese policy
 - Repudiate American business interests in Manchuria
 - Agree to Japan's 21 Demands
 - Maintain Open Door but lower America's economic leverage in the region
- Panama
 - Ended American exemption from Panama Canal tolls, infuriating his party but gaining international acclaim
- Cooling off treaties by Bryan
 - Nations agreed to diplomacy for a year before using force

Failure of Moral Diplomacy

- US intervened in Haiti, Cuba, and Nicaragua over debt repayment and concerns international meddling (not successful)
- Mexico
 - Series of coups
 - Porfirio Diaz overthrown by Francisco Madero, an upper-class reformer who pledged to change land policies
 - Madero overthrown by Victoriano Huerta
 - Wilson refused to recognize Huerta regime and sent soldiers to intervene
 - Wilson helped orchestrate Huerta's demise
 - Huerta replaced by Venustiano Carranza

- Rebellion by Pancho Villa against Mexican government
 - Carranza, pressured by Wilson, allowed American expeditionary force led by Blackjack Pershing to pursue Villa
 - Campaign was a disaster and Pershing withdrew in 1917

WWI

Neutrality

- Avoid European interests and war
 - Washington's Farewell Address and Monroe Doctrine
- Domestic interests come first
- Moral diplomacy
 - Peace without victory
- Divisions within US
- Neutral trade
- Not a threat in 1914

Road to War

- U-Boat Warfare
 - Against rules of war
 - Attacked merchant vessels
 - Lusitania sunk by Germans in May 1915
- Sussex Pledge
 - Germany pledged to warn merchant ships before attack, thus signaling an end to unrestricted sub warfare
- Germany reinstituted unrestricted sub warfare in Feb 1917
 - Starve Britain and believed they could win before American intervention
- Armed Ship Bill 1917
 - Arm American merchant ships
 - Meant war
- Zimmerman Telegram

- Germany promised to Mexico to support a reconquest of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona if war occurred

Preparing for War

- Selective Service Act
 - Conscription
- War Socialism
 - Mobilizing economy
 - US business investment in Allies
 - Greater efficiency and more government regulation
 - Encourage more business cooperation; economic integration
 - War Industries Board
 - Run by Bernard Baruch
 - Control over allocation of raw materials and production
 - Fix prices
 - Suspend antitrust
 - Military-industrial complex
 - Lever Act
 - Food Bureau
 - Herbert Hoover
 - Rationing to help feed allied troops
 - Fuel Board
 - Allocate oil and gas
 - Control railroads
 - National War Labor Board
 - Promote labor harmony and prevent strikes
 - Traded right to unionize and collective bargaining for no strike
 - Wages increased
 - Financing War
 - Liberty loans
 - Bonds
 - Taxes

- Wartime income taxes
- Inheritance taxes
- Profits tax on business

Propaganda

- Committee on Public Information (CPI)
 - Headed by George Creel
 - Films, literature, propaganda

Civil Liberties

- Increase in intolerance
 - Anti-German, anti-communist/socialist, anti-radical
 - Racism in South and northern opportunities led to Great Migration
- Espionage Act
 - Fine and imprisonment for espionage, draft dodging, or opposing the war effort
- Sedition Act
 - Crack down on protestors and dissenters
 - Banned all types of anti-war/anti-government speech and outlawed dissemination of anti-war literature
- Thomas Gregory, Albert Burleson
 - Used powers to jail hundreds
- Schenck vs. US
 - Anti-war literature posed a “clear and present danger” to America and its institutions
 - In times of war, individual rights could be limited
 - Curtailed 1st Amendment
- Debs vs. US
 - Opposing war effort
- Abrams vs. US
 - Seditious behavior

Wilson 14 Points

- Open diplomacy; freedom of seas; free trade; arms reduction; self-determination
- League of Nations

Treaty of Versailles

- Big Four: Wilson, Clemenceau (FR), David Lloyd George (BR), Orlando (Italy)
- War Guilt Clause (Germany)
 - Disarmament
 - Territorial concessions
 - Reparations
- League of Nations

Fight over Treaty of Versailles

- Irreconcilables (Borah)
- Reservationists (Lodge)
 - Amend Treaty
 - Article X
 - Joint economic sanctions and military actions against aggressors
 - Reject the idea that an international body can declare war for America (Congress declares war)
- Treaty was voted down

1920s

African Americans

Great Migration

- Push factors
 - Jim Crow & violence
 - Sharecropping & peonage
- Pull factors
 - WWI & jobs
 - Voting

- Migration as a Declaration of Independence

Harlem Renaissance

- Langston Hughes (poet)
- Hurston (writer, folklore)
- Jazz
- Art

Black Nationalism

- Garvey's UNIA
- Go back to Africa

Du Bois

- NAACP
- Niagara Movement
- Talented 10th

Ida Wells

- Anti-lynching campaign

Red Summer

- Race riots (Tulsa, East St. Louis)

KKK

- 1915 Birth of a Nation
- 100% Americanism

1920s Problems

Post-war Problems

- Spanish Flu
- Demobilization

- Inflation & unemployment
- Strikes
 - Steel Strike (William Foster, socialist/communist)
 - Boston Police Strike
 - Broken by Calvin Coolidge

Anarchism & Bolshevism

- Red Scare
 - Palmer raids (investigated and detained hundreds of communists)
 - Edgar Hoover, 2nd raid
 - Soviet Ark (used to deport communists back to Soviet Union)

Nativism

- National Origins Act 1924
 - Quota
 - 2% of 1890 population (Protestant)
 - Banned Asians
- Sacco & Vanzetti Case
 - Anarchist immigrants
 - Biased

Prohibition

- 18th Amendment (banned liquor)
- Volstead Act (made alcohol above 0.5% illegal)
- 21st Amendment (repealed 18th)

Fundamentalism

- Religious orthodoxy (literal interpretation of Bible)
- Scopes Trial
 - Charged because taught evolution
 - Clarence Darrow v William J. Bryan

Farming

- Farm Bloc (Gray Silver)
 - Help American farmer
- Capper-Volstead
 - Agricultural cooperatives are not subject to antitrust laws
- McNary-Haugen
 - Parity price (price before war)
 - Vetoed

1920s Politics

Presidents

- 1920 Harding vs. Cox vs. Debs (jailed)
- 1924 Coolidge vs. John W. Davis vs. LaFollette (Progressive)
- 1928 Hoover vs. Al E. Smith

Harding Cabinet

- Andrew Mellon (Secretary of Treasury)
- Charles Evans Hughes (Secretary of State)
- Herbert Hoover (Secretary of Commerce)

Custodial Presidents

- Business of America is business

Mellon's Trickle Down Theory

- Decrease Taxes
 - Income, gift, estate, corporate taxes
 - Supply-side economy (more money for investment)
- Increase tariffs, lower spending
 - Compensate for reduced taxes
 - Fordney-McCumber Tariff

Hoover's Associationism

- Strong business-government alliance
- General Accounting Office
 - Tracked economy and budget

Scandals

- Veteran's Administration Scandal
- Teapot Dome
 - Albert Fall gives federal lands to oil companies for bribe

1920s Foreign Affairs

- Non-Intervention
- Washington Naval Conference
 - 5 Power: limit navy to ratio 5 (US/BR) :3 (Japan) :1.75 (Germany/Italy)
 - 9 Power: open door policy in China
 - 4 Power: US, Britain, Japan, France respect others' holdings in Pacific
- Dawes Act
 - Lend billions to Germany to pay reparations to Britain and France, which pay US loans
 - Stabilize European economy
- Kellogg-Briand Act
 - Refused to join League of World Court
 - Bans War

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

Roots of Depression

- Wealth inequality
- Supply exceeds demand (overproduction & underconsumption)
- Deregulation (increasing speculation)
- Margin Buying
 - Investors pay on margin because they thought stock value was increasing

- When stock value decreased, they panicked to sell them out
- Companies went bankrupt
- Weakness in sectors
 - Agriculture, mining, automobile, housing
 - Decreasing prices, increasing debt
 - European competition
 - Oversupply
- Weaker Unions and labor protection
- Low wage growth
- Dawes Plan (lending money to Germany)

Market Crash 1929

- Greed and herd mentality
- Aggressive speculation
- Margin buying (use loans to buy stocks)
- Black Tuesday (the day stock market crashed)

Reasons Why Depression Prolonged

- Consumption decreased drastically
 - Combination of unemployment, loss of bank deposits, and general fears caused Americans to buy less
 - Result: economic contraction and lay-offs
- Insufficient investment
 - Americans were convinced that investments would not lead to profits
 - Result: lack of economic vitality and continued business suffering
- Government never made up the difference
 - Government never spent enough to balance out the decreasing investment, nor did it succeed in boosting consumption
- Depression was deflation, not inflation

Conservative Economic Ideology

- Government should not spend more than it takes in

- Averted deficit spending when the government should spend during crisis
- Businesses and individuals should lead the effort for relief
 - Hoover

Election of 1928

- Landslide victory for Hoover
- Hoover was a political star
 - Director of Food Bureau during WWI
 - Secretary of Commerce under Harding and Coolidge

Farmers and Bonus Army

- Farmers' Holiday Association led strikes during Depression
- Bonus Army 1932
 - WWI veterans called for immediate payment of their bonus granted in 1924 for service
 - Commanding General MacArthur, George Patton, and Dwight Eisenhower led the effort to clear the area
 - Hoover took the blame
- Hoovervilles
 - Shanty towns that the unemployed built in the cities during the early years of the Depression
 - People blamed Hoover for Depression

Hoover's Ideology

- Volunteerism
- Business measures (maintain wages and workers, reduce weekly hours)
- Rejected the idea of federal aid and direct payments
 - It would hurt American ideals of self-government, independence, and generosity
 - The poor would always rely on the government

Hoover's Measures

- Federal Farm Board 1929
 - Lend money to farmers to keep their homesteads
- Tax Cut 1930
 - Stimulate spending, but people still refused to spend
- Hawley-Smoot Tariff 1930
 - Raise revenue
 - Protectionism
 - Mellon's Fordney McCumber Tariff
 - Impossible for foreign vendors to sell in US
 - European retaliatory tariffs
- Reconstruction Finance Board (RFC)
 - Lend money to banks, insurance companies, and other major credit agencies to forestall failures and increase stability
- Emergency Relief and Construction Act 1933
 - A desperate measure
 - Direct federal aid to states, federal construction projects, and state construction projects
- President's Emergency Committee on Employment (PECE)
 - Sought a promise from businesses to maintain employment, price, and wage levels
 - Reorganized as President's Organization on Unemployment Relief (POUR)
 - Failed

THE NEW DEAL

Election of 1932

- Landslide victory for FDR
- The Forgotten Man speech
 - FDR speaks for forgotten men while Hoover helps banks
 - Describes Depression as an emergency like 1917
 - Call for mobilization
- Party reversal

- Farmers, labor unions, and the Midwest turned Democratic
- Brains Trust
 - Ivy league professors
- Strong cabinet
 - Henry Wallace (Agriculture)
 - Harold Ickes (Interior)
 - Frances Perkins (Labor)
 - Eleanor Roosevelt (African Americans)
- Fireside chats
 - Roosevelt spoke directly to Americans through radio

New Deal

- Accepted Capitalism and rejected Socialism
- Resisted direct relief but accepted protecting social welfare
 - No direct relief, but government needs to assure basic levels of livelihood
 - Most relief measures should come from states, not federal government
- Inconsistent, contradictory, experimental
 - Improvisational

First Hundred Days

Banking Policies

- Banking Holiday
 - Close banks
 - Prevent people from taking money out
- Suspend gold standard
- Emergency Banking Act (Recovery)
 - RFC assistance to banks to fix/save banks
 - Sound banks reopened
- Glass-Steagall Banking Act (Reform)
 - Separate investment banking
 - Create Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

- Prevent bank failures
- Securities Act (Reform)
 - Requires advance disclosure about stocks
- Securities Exchange Act (Reform)
 - Establish Security and Exchange Commission (SEC)
 - Police stock market

Agricultural/Business

- Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) (Relief/Reform)
 - Henry Wallace
 - Farmers paid to cut production
 - Tax on processing companies
- Farm Credit Act (Relief)
 - Refinance 20% of farm mortgages
 - Stop foreclosures
- Tennessee Valley Act (TVA) (Reform)
 - Build dams (prevent flood)
 - Sell electricity
 - Public competition with private (socialist)
- National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) (Reform)
 - Created National Recovery Administration (NRA)
 - Hugh Johnson
 - Draft codes of fair competition
 - Section 7a
 - Guaranteed right to unionize and collective bargaining
 - Created Public Works Administration (PWA) (Relief)
 - Harold Ickes
 - Build major public works

Relief

- Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA)

- Harry Hopkins
- Direct grants to states
- Created Civil Works Administration (CWA)
 - Give jobs to 4 million people
- NIRA & PWA
- Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
 - Sent 250000 young men for conservation projects

Critics of the New Deal

Left (Socialists/Communists)

- Huey Long
 - Kingfish
 - Share our wealth (Every Man a King)
 - Limit wealth and redistribute (socialist, radical)
 - All Americans have a house, car, and a radio
 - Populist
 - Threat to FDR
 - Criticize FDR that he forgot the Forgotten Man
 - Dictatorship in Louisiana
 - Reminiscent of MacArthur, Bolshevik Revolution, Mussolini, Hitler
- Father Charles Coughlin
 - Radio priest
 - Anti-semitist
 - Nationalize banks
 - Free coinage of silver
 - Massive works programs
- Francis Townsend
 - Organized National Union for Social Justice
 - Old age pensions
- Upton Sinclair
 - End Poverty in California (EPIC)
 - Communist

Right

- Business
- Conservative Republicans
 - Fear increasing government regulation and socialism
- Liberty League
 - Conservative Democrats
 - Fear anti-capitalism and expansion of federal/executive power

The Second New Deal

Relief

- Works' Progress Administration (WPA)
 - Former FERA leader Harry Hopkins
 - Federal Theater/Writers Project
- National Youth Administration (NYA)
 - Aubrey Williams
 - Provide work to young people

Anti-Business

- Revenue Act of 1935
 - Soak the Rich Tax
 - Increase tax rates for wealthiest and corporate taxes
- Banking Act
 - Give Federal Reserve more power over interest rates and money supply
- Public Utilities Holding Companies Act (PUHC)
 - Broke up large utility monopolies

Agriculture

- Rural Electrification Administration (REA)
 - Electricity for farmers

- Resettlement Administration
 - Resettle urban workers on rural lands to create self-sufficient communities
 - Greenbelt cities

Social Welfare

- Social Security Act
 - Created system of employee/employer pension contributions for old age
 - Established unemployment compensation at state and federal levels
 - Created aid for women and dependent children and the infirmed
- Wagner Act
 - National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)
 - Issue binding decisions in labor disputes
 - Guaranteed workers and unions the rights of formation and collective bargaining
- Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC)
 - Refinance home mortgages

Election of 1936

- Defeated Alf Landon in another landslide election
- Roosevelt Coalition
 - Made Democratic Party the majority party
 - Urban dwellers
 - Labor unions
 - Farmers
 - Ethnic groups
 - Catholics & Jews
 - The poor
 - African Americans
 - Intellectuals
 - Southerners

Court Packing

- Supreme Court Decisions
 - Schechter v US 1935
 - Outlawed NRA on grounds that the codes were excessive and did not abide by interstate commerce laws
 - Butler v US 1936
 - Outlawed AAA by attacking its tax on processors
 - Moorehead v Tipaldo 1936
 - Outlawed a local minimum wage law
 - Interfere with worker's right to bargain
- Court packing
 - FDR afraid that SC would outlaw Wagner Act or Social Security
 - Proposed to retire old judges
 - Added judge to help him
 - NLRB v Jones
 - Upheld Wagner Plan
 - FDR eventually gave in

Roosevelt Recession 1937

- FDR sought to restore financial balance by slashing WPA spending and reverting to moderately higher taxes
- Resulted in a terrible recession
- FDR response
 - Fair Labor Standards Act
 - Minimum wage
 - Ended child labor
 - Maximum hours
 - Wealth tax

Criticism of New Deal

- New Deal was inconsistent and lacked administrative focus
- FDR was ignorant of Keynesian theory
- WWII, not New Deal, led to economic recovery

- New Deal did not adequately finance critical agricultural and relief plans
- FDR opposed some programs that were most effective, like FDIC and SEC

Legacy of New Deal

- Role of government
 - Direct contact between citizens and government (aid)
 - Social security, federal housing, minimum wage
- Expansion of federal/executive power
 - Executive now viewed as the leader of economy and legislation
- Altered economic policy
 - Federal government assumed leadership of economy
 - Learned how to respond to deflation
- Aided labor and farmer
- Altered American politics
 - Political realignment

Dust Bowl

- Causes
 - Physical expansion
 - Expansion of capitalism (quick profit & speculation)
 - Expansion of growing
 - Imbalance with environment
- 1930: Beginning of drought
- 1934: 35 million acres destroyed; 100 million acres lost topsoil
- 1935
 - Black Sunday (dust storms)
 - 525m for farm relief; 1/3 on aid
- 1936-40
 - Okies migration to California
 - California Bum Blockade
 - Police tried to stop Okies
 - Okies worked on corporate-owned farms with low wages

- Federal programs
 - Farm Security Administration
 - Camps in CA
 - Soil Conservation Act
 - Paid farmers to plant soil-conserving plants & 1 dollar per acre
 - Shelterbelts
 - By 1938 65% decrease in wind storms
- Grapes of Wrath
 - Who can I shoot
 - Weakness of capitalism
- Lange & Migrant Mother
 - Photograph
- Guthrie
 - Depression music

ROAD TO WWII

1920s/30s Foreign Affairs

- Non-Intervention
- Washington Naval Conference
 - 5 Power: limit navy to ratio 5 (US/BR) :3 (Japan) :1.75 (Germany/Italy)
 - 9 Power: open door policy in China
 - 4 Power: US, Britain, Japan, France respect others' holdings in Pacific
- Dawes Act
 - Lend billions to Germany to pay reparations to Britain and France, which pay US loans
 - Stabilize European economy
- Kellogg-Briand Act
 - Refused to join League of World Court
 - Bans War
- Stimson Doctrine
 - Japan invaded Manchuria

- Not to recognize Japan's puppet government and to announce any group that violated Open Door or that compromised Kellogg-Briand
- Did not authorize the use of force
- Good Neighbor Policy
 - Overturned Roosevelt Corollary
 - Not to intervene in a state's internal affairs
 - Renounced Platt Amendment and made plans for independence of Philippines

World Road to WWII

- 1931-33
 - Japan takes Manchuria
 - Stimson Doctrine
 - Bomb Shanghai
 - Withdraw from League
- 1933
 - Hitler elected Chancellor
 - Withdraw from League
- 1935
 - Italy invades Ethiopia
- 1936
 - Hitler invades Rhineland
 - Spanish Civil War
- 1937
 - War begins in Asia
 - Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis
- 1938
 - Austrian Anschluss
 - Hitler takes Sudetenland
 - Munich Conference
- 1939
 - Czechoslovakia/Poland invaded

- WWII begins
- 1940
 - Blitzkrieg
 - Invasion of France
 - Battle of Britain

US Road to WWII

- 1919
 - Defeat Versailles Treaty
- 1921
 - Washington Naval Conference
- 1924
 - Dawes Act
- 1930
 - London Naval Talks
 - US, Britain, Japan set maritime weapon ratio
 - Outlaw submarine attacks without warning
- 1931
 - Stimson Doctrine
- 1933
 - Good Neighbor Policy
- 1934
 - Nye Commission
 - Weapon producers and bankers caused America to enter WWI
- 1935/37
 - Neutrality Acts
 - Ban loans to belligerents
 - Ban weapon trade to belligerents
 - Amended in 1937 to allow for “cash and carry system”
 - Countries could pay cash and transport weapons in their own ships
- America First

- Gerald Nye, Burton Wheeler, Joel Clark, Charles Lindbergh
- Lindbergh
 - First transatlantic aviator
 - American hero
 - Isolationism
 - If US joins war, US would forever stay in Europe
 - Geographical safety
 - Focus on domestic
- 1940
 - Increase military budget
 - Selective Service Act
 - Draft 21-35
 - Economic coercion against Japan to keep it out of China
 - Ended trade treaty that sold fuel and scrap metal
 - Japan took Indochina in response
- Arsenal of Democracy
 - Destroyer Deal 1940
 - Traded 50 American destroyers to Britain in exchange for British bases
 - Lend-Lease Act 1941
 - Increased American aid to Allies by lending war materiel to Britain
- 1941 summer
 - US Navy started to convoy British ships
- 1941 August
 - Atlantic Charter
 - WWII equivalent of Wilson's 14 Points
 - Signed by FDR and Churchill
- FDR froze all Japanese assets in US and started embargo
- Dec 7 1941
 - Pearl Harbor
 - US joins WWII

WWII

Global Fronts

Before US Entered War

- Hitler invaded Poland in 1939
- Defeat France in summer of 1940
- Germany took much of Northern Africa in 1941
- Germany invaded Soviet Union in Operation Barbarossa in 1941
- Japan had captured much of Pacific, invaded Northeast China, occupied Dutch East Indies, and defeated the Filipinos
- The Blitz and Battle of Britain

The Pacific Campaign

- Battle of Bataan 1942
 - Americans retreated from Philippines
 - General MacArthur "I shall return"
 - Bataan Death March
- Doolittle Raid 1942
 - Carrier aircraft led by commander James Doolittle bombed Tokyo
 - Boost morale
- Battle of the Coral Sea 1942
 - First time aircraft carriers battle
 - US destroyed Japan's carriers, claiming control of the Pacific
- Battle of Midway 1942
 - Critical airstrip and refueling station
 - First successful American offensive in Pacific
- Battle of Guadalcanal 1943
 - US gained control of vital Japanese airfield and hegemony in the area
- Island Hopping (Admiral Chester Nimitz)
- Retake Philippines 1944
- Battle of Leyte Gulf (Oct 1944)
 - Keep Japanese from getting oil and rubber supplies from Indonesia

- First use of kamikaze
- Iwo Jima (Feb-Mar 1945)
- Okinawa (Apr-Jun 1945)

Europe & North Africa

- Defeat of the Desert Fox 1942-43
 - German general Erwin Rommel defeated by British
 - Operation Torch
 - Eisenhower took Morocco and Algeria
- Battle of Stalingrad 1942-43
- Sicily and Italy 1943-44
 - Defeat Mussolini
- D-Day/Operation Overlord June 1944
 - Cross-channel invasion of Normandy
- Battle of the Bulge (winter 1944-45)
 - Hitler's last-gasp effort

Diplomacy

- Casablanca Conference (Jan 1943)
 - FDR and Churchill
 - Unconditional surrender
 - Assure Stalin that there would be no separate peace
 - Attack Italy before second front
- Tehran (Nov-Dec 1943)
 - Big Three
 - D-Day
 - USSR willing to enter the war against Japanese
 - Poland
- Yalta (Feb 1945)
 - Formation of a world organization to replace League of Nations
 - Poland & Eastern Europe elections
 - Partitioning of Germany

- Russia - East, Allies - West, Berlin - jointly occupied
- Support of Chiang Kai-Shek and Chinese Nationals against Communists, in exchange for Russian territorial concessions
- Potsdam (July 1945)
 - Truman
 - Agreed upon division of Germany discussed at Yalta
 - Settled parameters for trying war criminals
 - Truman tells Stalin about the new weapon
 - Potsdam Declaration
 - Ultimatum to Japan

Hiroshima Aug 6 & Nagasaki Aug 9

Home Front

Mobilization

- FDR defeats Wendell Wilkie in 1940
- Selective Service Act
- War Production Board
 - Cost plus system
 - Private industries made war materiel in exchange for guaranteed profit
 - Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)
 - Lend money to business to convert their factories
- Office of Economic Stability
 - Headed by Jimmy Byrnes
 - Appointed czars for key industries like oil and rubber
 - Has the right to take over industries if not meet federal demands
- Office of Price Administration
 - Prevent inflation
 - Set price ceilings on manufactured goods and services (not on wages or farm products)

- Wage control
- National War Labor Board
 - Jurisdiction in industrial disputes
 - Hold the line order 1943
 - Freeze wages, price levels, and salaries

Financing

- Significant tax increases
 - Progressive income tax (direct payroll deductions)
 - 45% of war costs (30% for WWI)
- War Bonds
 - Victory Bond
 - Sold by celebrities
- Loans
- Led to large debt but dragged US out of depression

Social Issues

- Women
 - Rosie the Riveter
 - Working women covered key positions
 - 50% increase in manufacturing sector
 - Majority were married women
- African Americans
 - Double V
 - Victory over racial discrimination at home and abroad
 - Tuskegee Airmen
 - Prominent black pilots
 - A. Philip Randolph & March on Washington 1941
 - Protest blacks' exclusion from Defense Industries
 - FDR agreed to desegregate these industries
 - Organized Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC)

- Encouraged but did not require non-discriminatory employment practices
- Growth of NAACP
 - Roy Wilkins
 - Smith v. Allwright
 - Banned white primaries in Alabama
- Japanese Americans
 - Executive Order 9066
 - Authorized detention of 110000 Japanese Americans
 - Sent to camps in the west
 - Lost assets and freedoms
 - Hirabayashi/Korematsu
 - Upheld constitutionality of detention
 - Ex Parte Endo
 - Forbid detention of loyal Americans
 - Government paid compensation decades later
- Mexican Americans
 - Zoot Suit Riots
 - LA white marines thought zoot suits worn by Mexican Americans were unpatriotic
 - Braceros program
 - Exploit Mexican American laborers
 - Paid little and treated poorly

COLD WAR

Truman

Demobilization

- Demobilize army
 - GI Bill of Rights 1944

- To soften the blow to labor market and provide higher education, vocational training, business and home loans, and housing for veterans
- Labor and Government
 - Inflation
 - Unions sought to have wage and price controls lifted
 - John Lewis of UMW and Walter Reuther of GM headed strikes
 - Taft-Hartley Act
 - Banned closed shops
 - Allowed president to order 80-day cooling off periods for strikes
 - 5b tax cut
 - Stimulate economic growth
 - Employment Act
 - Goal to have full employment
 - Desegregate armed forces
- Atomic Energy
 - Atomic Energy Commission
 - Oversee production of nuclear power and move toward harnessing nuclear weapons

Conflicts Before and During the War

- Different ideologies
- Red Scare
- Soviet suspicion of US
- Military strategy
- Competing post-war visions
 - US
 - UN, self-determination, democracy
 - USSR
 - Sphere of influence
- USSR bore the brunt of war
- Atomic bomb (blackmail USSR)

Post-War Tensions

- US
 - Formation of the United Nations 1945
 - National Security Act 1947
 - Unify American military
 - National Security Council
 - CIA
- USSR
 - Installed puppet governments in Poland and Romania
 - Blocked US from turning over nuclear weapons to UN for international oversight
 - Stalin “international peace under the present circumstances is impossible”

Containment

- Goerge Kennan
 - Long Telegram
 - Warned of Soviet aggression
 - X Article
 - Soviets were keen on expansion
 - America must apply counterforce to prevent Soviet expansion
 - USSR system is inefficient and corrupt
 - Long term strategy so that USSR would self-destruct

Critical Events

- Churchill’s Iron Curtain speech
- Warsaw Bloc of Eastern European Nations & Cominform
- Truman Doctrine (Mar 1947)
 - Greece and Turkey
 - Aid any nation struggling foreign (communist) aggression and domination
- Marshall Plan (June 1947)
 - Committee for European Economic Cooperation (CEEC)

- Rebuilt Europe
- Minimize communist influence by decreasing economic instability
- Led to more markets for American goods
- Point 4
 - Lend technological and scientific assistance to Latin America
- Berlin Airlift (June 1948 - May 1949)
 - In retaliation for American involvement in Europe and supposed aggression, Stalin attempted to close Berlin
 - America dropped supplies every day for a year
- NATO (Apr 1949)
 - Counterbalance to Warsaw Bloc
 - Attack on any member is attack on all members
- USSR exploded a nuclear bomb (1949)
- China fell to Communism (1949)
 - Mao defeated Chiang Kai-Shek
 - Republicans criticized that Truman and Democrats lost China
- NSC-68 (1950)
 - Goaded by Soviet nuclear bomb and China
 - Increase size of American military
 - Larger defense budget
 - Designed to allow America to confront Russian and Chinese threat
 - Precedent for large peacetime defense expenditures
- Korean War 1950-53
 - North attacked South
 - Douglas MacArthur
 - Fired after he criticized Truman for not allowing him to bomb China
 - Chinese intervention
 - Truce at 38th parallel
- US-Japan Treaty
 - Bases in Japan
- ANZUS

- Australia, New Zealand, and US allies

Fair Deal

- New Deal Coalition
- Pass
 - Minimum wage
 - Social security benefits
 - Fund for public housing
 - Conservation
- Reject
 - Federal aid to education
 - National health insurance
 - Civil rights
 - Repeal of Taft-Hartley

Election of 1948

- Thomas E. Dewey (Republican)
- Democratic split
 - J. Strom Thurmond and Dixiecrats
 - Angry at Truman's support of civil rights and desegregation
 - Henry Wallace and Progressives
 - Associated with communists
- Narrow victory

McCarthyism

- Joseph McCarthy Wisconsin Senator
- Wheeling, WV Speech
 - Communists in government
 - Simple explanation of evil and American defeats
- House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)
- Smith Act 1940
 - Limited freedom of speech and assembly to suspected traitors

- Federal Employee Loyalty Program 1947
 - Executive order 9835
 - Screen federal workers for possible security problems
- Children's Crusade against Communism
 - Shape public opinion
- Klaus Fuchs
 - Supplied Russians with nuclear secrets
- Alger Hiss Case
 - State Department aide who spied for USSR
 - Accused by Soviet spy Whitaker Chambers and prosecuted by Richard Nixon
 - Perjury
- McCarran Internal Security Act 1950
 - Jailing of subversives without charge and easier deportation
 - Force domestic communist organizations to register
- Ultimately censured by Senate and Eisenhower after Army-McCarthy Hearings

Eisenhower

Election of 1952

- Adlai Stevenson (Democrat, Egghead)
- 22nd Amendment
 - Banned 3rd term
- Republican Campaign K1C2
 - Korea, Communism, Corruption
- Landslide victory

Modern Republicanism

- Conservative on fiscal issues and liberal on social issues
- Lower deficit, cut taxes, grow economy, address social problems
- Corporate commonwealth (close government-business relationship)

Welfare measures

- Federal highways and St. Lawrence Seaway
 - Interstate Highway Act
 - Movement into rural areas
 - Creation of suburbs
- Expansion of social security

New Look

- John Foster Dulles
- Massive Retaliation/MAD (mutually assured destruction)
 - Nuclear weapon and strategic air capabilities
- SEATO 1954

1950s Social Trends

- Baby Boom
- Larger school enrollment (strain on public resources)
- Suburbanization
 - William Levitt mass production of houses
 - Levittowns
- Car Culture
- White Flight
 - Cities have lower revenues
- TV
- Consumerism & advertising
- Automation
- Corporate growth & consolidation

Global Conflicts

- 1952
 - US H-Bomb
- 1953
 - Rosenbergs executed

- Gave Soviets nuclear secrets
- USSR H-Bomb
- Korea
 - 1953 armistice at 38th parallel
- Iran
 - Mossadegh tried to nationalize oil industries
 - CIA overthrows Mossadegh
 - US installed Shah
- Krushchev in control of USSR
- 1954
 - Army-McCarthy Hearings
 - SEATO
 - Vietnam
 - US aided French
 - Dien Bien Phu 1954
 - French lost
 - Geneva Convention
 - 17th parallel
 - North (Ho Chi Minh), South (Diem)
 - Election in a few years
 - Domino Theory
 - If one Southeast Asian country falls to communism, the rest will fall
 - China
 - Mao bombs Taiwan
 - Eisenhower sends in troops and China backs off
 - Guatemala
 - CIA coup to overthrow Arbenz
 - United Fruit Company
- 1955
 - Warsaw Pact
 - Hungarian Revolution

- Tried to gain freedom from communism, but crushed down by USSR
- 1956
 - Suez Crisis
 - Nasser (Egypt) seized Suez Canal (backed by USSR)
 - French, British, and Israeli invaded Egypt and seized the canal
 - US negotiated a withdrawal
- 1957
 - Eisenhower Doctrine
 - Aid any Middle Eastern nation struggling against communist insurgents
 - 1958 Lebanon and Jordan
 - Sputnik
- 1958
 - National Defense Education Act
 - Funding to math, science, and language programs
 - NASA
 - Nixon's trip to Peru and Venezuela
 - Anti-Americanism
- 1959
 - Cuban Revolution
 - Communist revolt led by Fidel Castro
- 1960
 - U-2 Incident
 - Francis Gary Powers US spy plane goes down in USSR
 - Farewell Address
 - Danger of military-industrial complex

Kennedy

Election of 1960

- 1st Televised Debates

- Kennedy (D) defeats Nixon (R)
- Catholic Question
- Civil Rights
 - Kennedy promised change to blacks while pledging conservatism to whites

Foreign Crises

- Bay of Pigs (Apr 1961)
 - Alliance for Progress
 - 20b aid package to Latin America designed to prevent communist takeovers like Cuba
 - Peace Corps
 - Young volunteers to bring American skills to underdeveloped countries
- JFK wanted to destabilize the Castro regime
- Assured that an invasion of the island nation would work, JFK gave the go-ahead
- Smashed in less than a week, the invasion led to the capture of more than 1,000 operatives
- Berlin Wall (Summer 1961)
 - Krushchev met with Kennedy at Vienna Summit in June trying to intimidate him
 - Kennedy in response mobilized National Guard and requested military funds
 - Using this threat as an excuse, USSR put up the Berlin Wall, separating East and West Berlin
- Cuban Missile Crisis (Oct 1962)
 - USSR installed missiles in Cuba because of US non-response to Berlin Wall
 - Kennedy placed a blockade
 - Nuclear showdown for a week
 - Two Letters
 - First

- USSR would remove missiles in exchange for lifting quarantine
- Need pledge that US would not invade Cuba
- Second
 - US remove missiles from Turkey
- After negotiations, Soviets backed down, removing the missiles
- America would later remove its own missiles from Turkey
- Results
 - Hotline between leaders to quicken communication
 - Ban on atmospheric nuclear testing (Test Ban Treaty)

New Frontier

- Flexible Response
 - Strategy that envisioned tactical nuclear strikes and resultant negotiations with Soviets to avoid world nuclear holocaust
 - To avoid the possibility of a Russian first strike, US also developed underground and sub-based missile systems
- Trade Expansion Act of 1962
 - Cut tariffs, aiding foreign expansion of American business
 - Tax cut (Congress rejected)
- Area Redevelopment Act
 - provided loans to businesses to retrain workers in depressed areas of the country
- Minimum Wage/Housing
 - Increase minimum wage and increase public housing and fund urban renewal
- Economic Growth
 - Use deficit spending to grow economy while keeping inflation stable
- Civil Rights

CIVIL RIGHTS

Early Actions

- Migration
 - 3m blacks moved to North during and after WWII
 - National problem, no longer Southern
 - Greater black political participation
- Affluence
 - Black economic conditions improved
 - More capital to finance NAACP
 - Liberal whites and middle class blacks finance court battles
- Business Pressure
 - Businesses moved to South and didn't support Jim Crow
 - Businesses needed skilled, educated workforce

1950s

- Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas 1954
 - Thurgood Marshall drew heavily on the work of black psychologist Kenneth Clark to note the destructive effects of segregation on children
 - Earl Warren SC justice
 - Outlawed segregation in public schools
 - Southern Defiance
 - Southern Manifesto
 - Denied that the court could force desegregation
- Brown II 1955
 - Desegregation with "all deliberate speed"
- Emmett Till Case 1955
- Montgomery Bus Boycott 1955-56
 - Rosa Parks defied segregation on bus
 - MLK organized bus boycott for a year
 - SC Decision: end segregation on buses
 - MLK then organized Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) which would become the principal organizer of southern civil rights demonstrations

- Little Rock 1957
 - Massive resistance
 - South argued that court's decision was an unwarranted abuse of power
 - Embodied Calhoun's Nullification Doctrine
 - Federal statute was unconstitutional if it contradicted local ordinances
 - 9 blacks students enrolled in Central High, Arkansas
 - Orval Faubus, Arkansas Governor, called in State Guards to block integration
 - Faubus withdrew Guards upon court order, but a mob intimidated the students
 - Eisenhower called in National Guard to protect students
 - Faubus closed the schools in response

First Legislative Steps

- Civil Rights Act of 1957
 - LBJ
 - Formed Commission on Civil Rights to monitor government and business
 - Organized Civil Rights Bureau in Justice Department
 - Made it a federal offense to intimidate people from voting
- Civil Rights Act of 1960
 - Extend and enforce provisions of CRA 1957
 - Increase number of black voters in the South (election referees)
 - Made it a federal offense to oppose a court order

High Tide of Civil Rights

- SNCC & Greensboro Sit-Ins (1960)
 - Protest segregation of public facilities
 - Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
- CORE & Freedom Riders (summer 1961)
 - James Farmer, leader of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

- Sought to desegregate public transportations
- Trip from Washington DC to New Orleans to draw attention to Jim Crow
- Attacked by mobs
- Ole Miss (1962)
 - Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett refused to allow James Meredith to enter Ole Miss (University of Mississippi)
 - Robert Kennedy called in federal troops
- University of Alabama (1963)
 - Alabama Governor George Wallace physically barred the door to University of Alabama to prevent integration
 - Robert Kennedy again forced integration
- Birmingham and Bull Connor (Apr 1963)
 - MLK and SCLC non-violent protest in Birmingham, most segregated place
 - Attacked by Eugene “Bull” Connor
 - Displayed on TV
 - Letter from Birmingham Jail
 - people have moral responsibility to break unjust laws and take direct action instead of waiting for justice to come through courts
 - Led JFK to call for legislation
- March on Washington (Aug 1963)
 - I Have a Dream
- Freedom Summer (1964)
 - Fannie Lou Hamer
 - Freedom Democratic Party
 - Students’ massive voting drive
 - Violence
 - 3 students killed

Government Actions

- Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - Banned discrimination and segregation in all public facilities

- Created the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission (EEOC), which banned job discrimination on the bases of race, religion, national origin, or sex
- Allowed attorney-general to bring suits for public school desegregation on behalf of government, rather than relying on private citizens to do so
- Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - Dispatch federal examiners to register voters en masse
 - Suspend literacy tests and other tactics to prevent voting
- 24th Amendment 1964
 - Outlaws poll tax

Tide Turns

- Watts, Detroit race riots 1965
 - Army sent in
- Newark race riots 1967
 - Kerner Commission
 - Established by LBJ to investigate causes of race riots
- SNCC segregation
 - Headed by Stokely Carmichael
 - Banned white students
 - Preached black power
 - H Rap Brown, strongly militant member
- Malcolm X killed 1965
- Black Panther Party
 - Huey Newton
 - More aid for people
 - Necessities
 - Violence
 - Self-defense
- De jure v de facto segregation
 - De jure segregation is where it is in the law
 - De facto is social segregation

- MLK & RFK killed 1968

Warren Court

- Engel v. Vitale (1962)
 - Prohibits non-denominational prayer in public schools
 - Separation of church and state
- Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)
 - Right to an attorney, regardless of their ability to pay for the representation
- Escobedo v. Illinois (1964)
 - Granted the accused the right to consult an attorney before being subjected to any police interrogation
- Miranda v. Arizona (1966)
 - Suspects be read their constitutional rights

LBJ

Lyndon B Johnson

- Complete JFK's legacy
- Civil Rights Act of 1964

Election of 1964

- LBJ (D) v. Barry Goldwater (R)
- Goldwater opposed CRA and nuclear test ban, argued for bombing of North Vietnam, and tried to abolish income tax and reduce social security
- Largest landslide in American history

The Great Society

- Michael Harrington's The Other America
 - Urban minorities, migrant farm workers, elderly
 - Politically and socially invisible
- War on poverty & racial injustice

- Equal Opportunity Act
 - Head Start
 - Money for educational programs for poor school districts
 - Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)
 - Domestic peace corps for young people
 - Loans to poor and start-up minority businesses
- 10b tax cut
 - Increase GNP
- Educational Aid Bill
 - Aid to impoverished school districts
 - Created Department of Education
- Medicare/Medicaid
 - Medicare paid for health payments for those over 65
 - Medicaid finances the poor who couldn't afford hospitals
- Immigration Act of 1965
 - Reverted National Origins Act of 1924
 - Abandoned country quotas
 - Set limits by hemisphere and allow reuniting of families
- Housing Acts
 - Improve housing for low income Americans
 - Formed Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
 - Robert C. Weaver
 - First black cabinet member
- Environmental protections

Impact of the Great Society

- More domestic social programs
- Increased medicare
- Reduced poverty (especially senior poverty)

Vietnam War

Roots of American Involvement

- Truman Doctrine
- Fall of China
- Korean War
- Geneva Accords 1954
 - After French defeat, Indochina was divided into Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam
 - Partitioning of Vietnam into communist north, ruled by Ho Chi Minh, and democratic south, ruled by Ngo Dinh Diem
 - Democratic election to unify in a few years
- Diem rejected election because he feared that Ho would win
- Domino Theory
 - If one nation fell to communism, all would fall
- North Vietnam attacked South Vietnam in 1959
- US supported the Diem regime financially and sent military advisers by Kennedy in 1963
- US allowed Diem to be toppled by a coup because of his weakness

American Involvement under LBJ

- 1964
 - Tonkin Gulf Resolution
 - President given power to escalate the conflict
 - Not a declaration of war
 - American ships were allegedly attacked by North (lie)
- 1965
 - Operation Rolling Thunder
 - General William Westmoreland
 - Massive bombing of North Vietnam
 - Designed to slow troops and supply movements on Ho Chi Minh Trail, which connected North and South Vietnam
 - Escalation of troops
- 1968

- Tet Offensive
 - North Vietnam attacked and captured Saigon
 - Broke American morale because war could not be won
 - TV broadcaster Walter Cronkite casted doubts
 - LBJ “If I’ve lost Walter, then it’s over. I’ve lost Mr. Citizen.”
- Student Protest
 - Students for Democratic Society (SDS)
 - Tom Hayden and Al Haber
 - Participatory democracy
 - Direct student involvement in society would help lessen ills
 - Port Huron Statement
 - Condemned racism, poverty, and control of society by technocratic elites
 - Free Speech Movement at Berkeley
 - University president Clark Kerr banned expressions of protest
 - Led by Mario Savio, Berkeley students demanded their 1st Amendment rights be honored
 - Spread to other schools
 - Some students endorsed the ideas of William F. Buckley who supported the war
- LBJ TV announcement
 - He would not run for reelection
 - He would end the bombing of North Vietnam and seek a ceasefire

American Involvement under Nixon

- 1969
 - Mad Man Theory
 - Bomb Cambodia to force North Vietnam to negotiate
 - Led to destabilization of Cambodia
- 1970

- Invade Cambodia
- Kent State Incident
 - Four students were killed
- 1971
 - Begin Vietnamization
 - Increase South Vietnam's role in the war while extracting American troops
 - Pentagon Papers
- 1972
 - Nixon defeated George McGovern in election
 - Christmas Bombings
 - To force North Vietnam to negotiate
 - Nixon Doctrine
 - Detente
- 1973
 - Ceasefire
 - Khmer Rouge gains control of Cambodia
- 1975
 - South Vietnam falls
 - Saigon renamed Ho Chi Minh City
 - Vietnam unified

NIXON-REAGAN

Nixon

Election of 1968

- Nixon (R) vs Hubert Humphrey (D)
- Southern Strategy
 - Silent Majority (conservative whites)
 - Nixon can win election just by winning white votes
 - Against riots, war, counterculture
 - Law & order

Domestic Policies

- Civil Rights
 - Blocked renewal of Voting Rights Act (1970)
 - Forbid busing of students to achieve racial integration
 - Swann v. Charlotte Mecklenburg County 1971
 - Force large-scale busing
 - Milliken v. Bradley 1974
 - Busing cannot transfer students from cities to suburbs (across districts)
 - Anti-busing
- Economy
 - Price and wage controls to curb inflation
 - Stagflation (inflation and low economic growth)
 - Spending in Vietnam and expensive social welfare programs led to inflation
 - Competition with foreign nations, especially Japan
 - OPEC Crisis
 - Baby Boom led to large number of workers in workforce
 - Nixon sought to address these problems by slashing government spending and taking the country off the Gold Standard
- Environmental
 - Rachel Carson's Silent Spring
 - Environmental Protection Agency
 - Clean Air and Water Acts
- Welfare
 - Increase social security
 - Propose Family Assistance Plan
 - Minimum income
 - Did not pass
- 26th Amendment
 - Lowered voting age to 18

Detente

- Nixon Doctrine
 - End military aid
 - US would rely more on allies
- China
 - China-USSR split
 - Nixon and Kissinger wanted to use US-China alliance to leverage USSR
 - Nixon visits China
- USSR
 - SALT I
 - Nuclear arms limitation agreement

Shuttle Diplomacy

- 6 Day War 1967
 - Arab countries attacked Israel
 - Israel captured large tracts of Arab territories
- Yom Kippur War 1973
 - Egypt and Syria attacked Israel
 - Israel counterattacked and seized key Middle East positions
 - OPEC embargo on any nations sympathetic to Israel
- Kissinger shuttle between Arab countries to negotiate truce

US Intervention

- Chilean Coup
 - Overthrew communist Salvador Allende
 - Installed tyrant Augusto Pinochet
 - US would support any regime against communism, regardless of the nature of the government
- Decolonization
 - US efforts to prop up anti-communist regimes in Angola, Iran, and Vietnam

- Failed

Election of 1972

- Nixon vs George McGovern
- CREEP
 - Committee for Re-electing the President
 - Dirty tricks in campaign

Pentagon Papers

- Leaked by Daniel Ellsberg
- Tonkin Gulf Resolution was a sham

Watergate Scandal

- Break-in
 - Whistleblower to Washington Post
- Nixon made his aides resign after investigation began
- Nixon tried to fire his attorney, and the attorney told of secret tapes
- Saturday Night Massacre
 - Nixon fired Prosecutor Cox when he demanded tapes, which promoted resignation of Attorney-General Elliot Richardson
- Hearings
 - Nixon refuse to give up tapes
- US v Nixon 1974
 - Nixon must give up tapes
- Resignation
- Impacts
 - Increased media scrutiny and public distrust of politicians
 - Reemergence of congressional power
 - Curtail executive power
 - War Powers Act 1973
 - President must consult Congress before committing troops and abroad

Reform Movements

- SDS; Port Huron Statement
- Feminism
 - Betty Friedan, The Feminine Mystique
 - NOW (National Organization for Women)
 - Pressed for ERA (Equal Rights Amendment)
 - Never passed
 - Title IX
 - Banned discrimination based on sex in education and extracurriculars
 - Roe v Wade 1973
 - Legalize abortion
- Gay Pride
 - Stonewall 1969
 - Riot against police
 - Liberation movement
- Environmentalism
 - Rachel Carson, Silent Spring
- Migrant Farm Workers
 - Cesar Chavez and United Farm Workers
 - Hispanic movement
- Native Americans
 - American Indian Movement (AIM)
 - Red power
 - Indian Bureau Sit-ins
 - Occupation of Alcatraz
 - Reclaim lands

Ford

- Chooses Nelson Rockefeller as VP
 - Angered liberals

- Pardons Nixon
- Speaks out against War Powers Act
- US ship Mayaguez attacked by Cambodia
- WIN
 - Whip Inflation Now
 - Voluntary wage and price levels did not work
 - Stagflation
 - NYC declares bankruptcy

Carter (Dem)

- Election of 1976
 - Carter defeats Ford
- Energy & OPEC
 - Fuel shortage
 - OPEC cuts after the overthrow of Shah
 - Three Mile Island nuclear reactor malfunctioned
 - Moral equivalent of war
 - Department of Energy
 - National Energy Act
 - Not successful
- Latin America
 - US gives up rights to Panama Canal
 - Intervention in Nicaragua and El Salvador
 - Prevent toppling of Anastasio Somoza's regime
 - Fund contras against communist Sandinistas
- Asia
 - Recognition of China
 - Most favored nation
 - SALT II
 - Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty
 - Removed after Russia attacked Afghanistan
- Middle East

- Camp David Accords 1978
 - Peace between Israel and Egypt
- Iran Hostage Crisis 1979-1981
 - Shah of Iran overthrown and visits US
 - Khomeini seized American embassy
 - A rescue attempt in Apr 1980 failed and humiliated US
 - Ended with a money for hostages deal on Reagan's inauguration
- Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan
 - US responded with grain embargo
 - 1980 Moscow Olympics boycott

Reagan

Social Trends

- Conservatism
 - Religious Right
 - Family values
 - Moral Majority
 - Direct mail
 - Catholics under John Paul II overturned liberal slant of Vatican II
- Immigration
 - Increased enormously
 - Majority were Latinos
 - Gangs/crimes
 - Nativist backlash
 - The Disuniting of America
- Civil Rights
 - Welfare state and a permanent underclass
 - Against affirmative action
 - Wedge issue (divisive issues)
 - Bakke v Regents of the University of California 1978
 - Racial preferences

- Roe v Wade 1973
- Stagflation & Vietnam
 - Struggling economy & national morale
- Christian fundamentalism
- Nationalism
- Western libertarianism
 - Small government & low taxes

Election of 1980

- Reagan defeats Carter
- VP George H.W. Bush

Reagan Philosophy

- Jefferson & Coolidge
- Patriotism & reviving presidential prestige
- Deregulation
 - Reduce Federal Bureaucracy
 - Opposed Air Traffic Controllers' Strike
 - Slashed spending on environmental movements
 - Sagebrush rebellion
- Supply-Side Economics
 - Cut taxes for economic growth
 - Tax cut 1981
 - Led to large deficits
- Inflation Hawks
 - Silent thief
 - Paul Volker
 - Tight money policy (reduce inflation)
- Massive defense spending
 - Stressed the need to defeat USSR
 - Wanted to act unilaterally without aid of allies

Reagan Recovery

- Reduced unemployment and inflation
- Brought the country out of 1983 Recession

Election of 1984

- Issues that helped Reagan
 - OPEC squabbling caused the price of gas to drop
 - 1981 assassination attempt failed
 - Soviet leaders died in rapid succession
 - Soviet struggles in Afghanistan
- Landslide victory
- Reagan Democrats
 - Working class Americans
 - Conservatives

Foreign Policy

- Lebanon & Granada 1983-1984
 - Israel invaded Lebanon
 - US intervened but pulled out after a terror attack
 - Put down a communist rebellion in Granada
- Terrorism & Libya
 - Identified Muammar Khadafi of Libya as the head of international terrorism
- Nicaragua
 - Fund right-wing Contras against communist Sandinistas
 - Boland Amendment
 - Banned direct military aid to Nicaragua
- Iran
 - Arms deals with Iran to free hostages still held in Lebanon
- Iran-Contra
 - Arms trades sales were used to fund Contras, directly going against Boland Amendment

- Tower Commission
 - Televised hearings
 - Reagan and Bush were not implicated

Further Problems

- AIDS Crisis
- Challenger Explosion
 - Space shuttle exploded
- 1987 Stock Market Crash
 - Black Monday
- Savings and Loan Crisis
 - A series of bad loans and dealings led to bank failures

Reagan and Cold War

- Perestroika 1986
 - USSR announced that it would restructure its economy to welcome capitalist innovations
- Glasnost
 - Less repression and more openness
- “Star Wars” Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)
 - Satellite anti-missile programs
 - Established by Reagan in 1983
 - Supported by Congress
 - 1986 Reagan and Gorbachev discussed an end to SDI
- INF Treaty
 - US and USSR removed missiles from Europe
 - Signaled the end of Cold War

Bush

Election of 1988

- George H.W. Bush (Rep) vs Michael Dukakis (Dem)

Bush and End of Cold War

- Fall of Communist regimes in Europe 1989
 - Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Romania
- Fall of Berlin Wall (Dec 1989)
- Gorbachev resigned
- Dissolution of USSR

Persian Gulf War

- Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait for oil(Aug 1990)
- US intervened
- Hussein forced to sign a ceasefire
- Hussein stayed in power

Domestic Policies

- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
 - Ban discrimination against citizens with physical or mental disabilities
- Water Projects Bill
- Nomination of conservative African American Clarence Thomas to Supreme Court

Clinton

Election of 1992

- Bill Clinton (Dem) vs George H.W. Bush (Rep)
- Democrats promoted growth, strong defense, anti-crime policies, and economic growth
 - Conservative Democrat
- Democrats won both House and Senate

Domestic Issues

- Hillary Clinton's failure at revamping health and medical care system

- Clinton led economy to budget surplus and shrunk federal deficit by 1998
- Newt Gingrich (Rep) attacked Clinton's liberal failures with a conservative "Contract with America" 1994
 - Gingrich and Republicans won control of House and Senate
 - Welfare Reform Bill
 - Conservative bill to cut welfare programs
- Government shutdown
 - Congress could not agree on a budget

Globalization

- North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
 - Free-trade zone
- World Trade Organization (WTO)

Scandal

- Lewinsky Affair
- Impeachment
 - Acquitted

World Events

- Balkans, Serbs, and Bosnia and Kosovo
 - Clinton sent troops for NATO
- 1994 Rwandan Genocide
 - No US response
- 1998 embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania
- 2000 US Cole ship bombed by bin Laden

2000s

Election of 2000

- George W. Bush (Rep) vs Albert Gore (Dem)
- Florida recount

- Supreme Court halts recount
- Bush won electoral votes but lost popular vote

Bush Policies

- Opposed welfare programs and environmentalist policies
- Rejected Kyoto Treaty
 - International treaty aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- Tax cuts
- Budget deficit

911

- Terrorists hijacked four planes and crashed them into the World Trade Center Twin Towers and the Pentagon
- Bin Laden & al Qaeda
- Patriot Act (Oct 2001)
 - Antiterrorist bill
 - Increase government power
- Department of Homeland Security
- War on Terror
 - War in Afghanistan and Iraq

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