

2008 FRQ/DBQ STUDY GUIDE

TOPIC

Colonial Society

American Revolution: causes, impact and results

Articles of Confederation/Constitution

Federalist Era: 1789-1801

Period from 1607-1800

Jeffersonian Democracy: 1821-1825

War of 1812: causes, results, impact on society

Mass Democracy/ Jacksonian Era: 1828-1848

Nationalism, Sectionalism: East, West & South

Republicans' policies during the Civil War/ impact later

“Market Revolution”: Industrial Rev/Transportation Rev/
inventions/changes in business

Westward Expansion

Reconstruction

Gilded Age

The West/Populism

Progressivism: 1900-1920

U.S. foreign policy from 1890 to 1914 (Imperialism)

World War I (including impact on society)

1920s: politics, society, foreign policy

World War II: How did it affect society during the war?

How did it impact America after 1945?

Cold War

1950s

1960s

1970s

Post-1945 period

Women’s issues

Immigration issues

RATIONALE

Occurs every other year

Occurs about every three years

Occurs about every 2-3 years

Occurs about every 3 years

1-2 questions each year

Occurs about every 2-3 years

No direct question ever

Occurs about every 2 to 3 years

Occurs about every 2 years

Occurs about every 3 years

Occurs about every 3 years

Parts of numerous questions

Occurs about every 3 years

Question occurs nearly every year

Occurs about every 3 years

Occurs about every 2-3 years

Not covered since DBQ in 1994

Occurs about every 5 years

Occurs about every 2-3 years

FDR question in 1985;

last WWII question in 1979.

Occurs every two years

Occurs every 2 to 3 years

Occurs almost every year

Occurs almost every year

One question every year

Occurs every other year

Occurs every three years

Least Likely Areas

Gilded Age National Politics: 1877-1889 (Mugwumps, Half-breeds, Stalwarts, etc.)

List of Previous DBQ Topics Already Asked (1973-2007)

Years Covered	Topic	Year Asked
1607-1700	Early English Colonization	1993
1754-1765	French & Indian War: impact on Colonial/Brit relations	2004
1750-1776	Colonial Unity & Identity	1999
1750-1780	Democracy in Wethersfield, CT	1976
1775-1800	Impact of American Revolution on Society	2005
1781-1789	Articles of Confederation	1985
1789	Alien & Sedition Acts	1977
1801-1817	Jefferson & Madison: Constructionists?	1998
1820-1839	Jacksonian Democrats	1990
1815-1825	Nationalism & Sectionalism in the Era of Good Feelings	2002 (B)
1790-1839	Jackson and Indian Removal	1980
1820-1860	Political compromises/sectionalism	2005 (B)
1825-1850	Antebellum Reform Movements	2002
1770-1861	Womanhood: republican motherhood/cult of domesticity	2006
1776-1876	Northern Middle Class Women	1981
1850-1861	The Constitution & Crises of the 1850s	1987
1859-1863	John Brown	1982
1860	Lincoln & the Crittenden Compromise	1974
1865-1877	Social & Political Changes of Reconstruction	1996
1840-1899	The Settlement of the West	1992
1865-1900	Federal Government and Laissez-Faire	1979
1875-1900	Labor in the Gilded Age	2000
1865	Agriculture: Impact of technology, politics & economics	2007
1800-1900	Agrarian Unrest & the Populists	1983
1877-1915	Booker T. Washington vs. W. E. B. Du Bois	1989
1830-1914	American Expansionism/Imperialism	1994
1899	Ratification of the Treaty of Paris in 1899	1975
1890-1925	Evolution of women in American society	1997
1900-1920	Progressivism	2003 (B)
1900-1919	Prohibition	1978
1917-1921	The Senate Defeat of the Versailles Treaty	1991
1920-1929	Change and Tension in the Roaring Twenties	1986
1920-1941	U.S. foreign policy changes	2004 (B)
1924	Immigration Act of 1924	1973
1928-1945	Hoover & FDR: Liberal or Conservative?	1984
1929-1941	FDR: Success of New Deal and Impact on Fed. Gov't	2003
1939-1947	The Decision to Drop the Atomic Bomb	1988
1941-1949	Rise of Cold War tensions: U.S.-USSR	2006 (B)
1948-1961	Eisenhower's Success in the Cold War	2001
1960-1969	The Civil Rights Movement	1995
1960-1970	Lyndon Johnson: political, economic & social problems	2007B

HISTORICAL PERIODS IN U.S. HISTORY

Pre-colonial period (before 1492): Indians, Renaissance, Protestant Reformation

Colonial Period: 1607-1776

16th Century: geography, politics, economics, society (including religion)

17th Century: geography, politics, economics, society (including religion)

“Salutary Neglect”: 1713-1763

French and Indian War: 1756-1763

Revolutionary War era: 1763-1783; Revolutionary War (1775-1783)

“Critical Period” -- Articles of Confederation (1783-1789)

Federalist Era (1789-1801)

Presidents Washington and Adams

Jeffersonian Democracy (1800-1824)

Presidents Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe

War of 1812: (1812-1815) Madison

“Era of Good Feelings”: 1816-1824; Monroe

Jacksonian Democracy: 1828-1848

Presidents Jackson, Van Buren, (Tyler?) & Polk

Manifest Destiny (1840s): Presidents Tyler & Polk (Jackson & Indian removal in 1830s)

Mexican War: 1846-1848

American Society: 1790-1860

Industrial Revolution: TRIC -- textiles, railroads, iron, coal

Transportation Revolution: turnpikes, steamboats, canals, railroads

2nd Great Awakening (1820-1860): abolitionism, temperance, women's rights, etc.

Road to Civil War (1848-1860): Wilmot Proviso through election of 1860

Civil War (1861-1865)

Reconstruction (1865-1877)

Gilded Age (1865-1900)

Politics: scandal, money issue (1870s & '90s), tariff (1880s), Panics of 1873 & 1893

Second Industrial Revolution: ROSE -- railroads, oil, steel, electricity; Unionization

Urbanization: “New Immigrants” (1880-1924), Social Gospel, political machines, nativists

The Great West: Three frontiers -- 1) farming 2) mining 3) cattle

Populism, election of 1896

Imperialism (1889-1914): Hawaii, Spanish-American War, Open Door, "Big Stick", "dollar diplomacy," "moral diplomacy"

Progressive Era (1901-1920): Presidents T. Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson

World War I: 1914-1918; President Wilson; Treaty of Versailles (1919)

1920s: Presidents Harding, Coolidge & Hoover

Conservative domestic policy; isolationist foreign policy (including 1930s)

“Americanism”

“Roaring 20s” and “Jazz Age” (+ “Lost Generation”)

The Great Depression 1929-1939; Hoover and FDR

New Deal: 1933-1938

World War II: 1939-1945 (U.S. 1941-1945)

Cold War: 1946-1991

Truman’s Presidency (1945-1953)

Cold War

domestic policy; “Fair Deal”

“Red Scare” (second one): 1947-1954?

“Affluent Society”: 1950-1970 (sometimes 1947-1973)

1950s: President Eisenhower (1953-1961)

Foreign and domestic policy; Civil Rights era (1954-1965); consumerism; conformity

1960s: JFK & LBJ

Cold War (including Vietnam)

“New Frontier”

“Great Society” (including Civil Rights)

Women's rights

Vietnam War: 1964-1973

1970s: President Nixon (1969-1974), Ford and Carter

Cold War (end of Vietnam) and *détente*

Domestic issues (including Watergate); “New Federalism”; oil crisis; “stagflation”

“Imperial Presidency”: WWII-1974

1980s: Reagan and Bush

Conservative revolution: “Reaganomics”

Cold War and other foreign policy issues

First Two-Party System Federalists v. Republicans, 1780s - 1801

Federalists

1. Favored strong central government.
2. "Loose" interpretation of the Constitution.
3. Encouragement of commerce and manufacturing.
4. Strongest in Northeast.
5. Favored close ties with Britain.
6. Emphasized order and stability.

Republicans

1. Emphasized states' rights.
2. "Strict" interpretation of the Constitution.
3. Preference for agriculture and rural life.
4. Strength in South and West.
5. Foreign policy sympathized with France.
6. Stressed civil liberties and trust in the people

[In practice, these generalizations were often blurred and sometimes contradicted.]

Second Two-Party System Democrats v. Whigs, 1836 - 1850

Democrats

1. The party of tradition.
2. Looked backward to the past.
3. Spoke to the fears of Americans
4. Opposed banks and corporations as state-legislated economic privilege.
5. Opposed state-legislated reforms and preferred individual freedom of choice.
6. Were Jeffersonian agrarians who favored farms and rural independence and the right to own slaves.
7. Favored rapid territorial expansion over space by purchase or war.
8. Believed in progress through external growth.
9. Democratic ideology of agrarianism, slavery, states rights, territorial expansion was favored in the South.

Whigs

1. The party of modernization.
2. Looked forward to the future.
3. Spoke to the hopes of Americans.
4. Wanted to use federal and state government to promote economic growth, especially transportation and banks.
5. Advocated reforms such as temperance and public schools and prison reform.
6. Were entrepreneurs who favored industry and urban growth and free labor.
7. Favored gradual territorial expansion over time and opposed the Mexican War.
8. Believed in progress through internal growth
9. Whig ideology of urbanization, industrialization, federal rights, commercial expansion was favored in the North.

Mid-19th Century Political Crisis

Disputes over slavery in the territories first erode, then destroy what had become America's second two-party system. The erosion began in the 1840s as various factions opposed to the post-Jackson Democratic political coalition begin to form.

Liberty Party

1. Run abolitionist candidate James Birney, for president in 1844.

Free Soil Party

1. Not abolitionist but opposed to expansion of slavery in the territories.

2. Won only 2% of the vote but drew votes from the Whigs, especially in New York.

Whigs

Split over slavery into:

1. Southern, "Cotton" Whigs who eventually drifted into the Democratic Party.
2. Northern, "Conscience" Whigs who moved to new parties, i.e. Free Soil and, later, into the Republican Party.

2. Won 10% of the popular vote with Martin Van Buren as their candidate in 1848.
3. Lost 50% of their support in 1852 when their candidate repudiated the Compromise of 1850

American Party

1. Popularly known as the "Know Nothing" Party.
2. Nativist party based on opposition to immigration and on temperance.
3. Run Millard Fillmore in 1856 and win 21% of the popular vote.
4. Absorbed into the Republican Party after 1856.

Republican Party

1. Formed in 1854 when a coalition of Independent Democrats, Free Soilers, and Conscience Whigs united in opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.
2. Stressed free labor and opposed the *extension* of slavery in the territories ("Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Men!").
3. Moderates, like Abraham Lincoln, could, therefore, oppose slavery on "moral" grounds as wrong, while admitting that slavery had a "right" to exist where the Constitution originally allowed it to exist.
4. John C. Fremont was the first Republican presidential candidate in the election of 1856.

The Election of 1860

Democrats

1. Split at its 1860 Convention in Charleston, South Carolina when a platform defending slavery was defeated and Deep South delegates walked out.
2. At a splinter convention held at Baltimore, Maryland, **Stephen Douglas** of Illinois was nominated as presidential candidate on a platform opposing any Congressional interference with slavery..
3. Southern delegates met and nominated **John Breckenridge** of Kentucky as a candidate on a pro-slavery platform.

Republicans

1. The Republicans, by this time a overtly sectional and decidedly opposed to slavery draw in most northerners with a platform favoring a homestead act, a protective tariff, and transportation improvements.
2. The platform opposed the extension of slavery but defended the right of states to control their own "domestic institutions."
3. **Abraham Lincoln** is nominated presidential candidate on the third ballot.

Politics of the Gilded Age

Republicans & Democrats

1. Party differences blur during this period with loyalties determined by region, religious, and ethnic differences.
2. Voter turnout for presidential elections averaged over 78 percent of eligible voters; 60 to 80 percent in non-presidential years.
3. Both parties were pro-business.
4. Both parties were opposed to any type of economic radicalism or reform.
5. Both parties advocated a "sound currency" and supported the status quo in the existing financial system.
6. Federal government and, to some extent, state governments tended to do very little.
7. Republicans dominate the Senate; Democrats dominate the House of Representatives.
8. Republican Party splinter groups during this period: Stalwarts, Halfbreeds, Mugwumps.

Populist Party

1. Formed in 1891 by remnants of the Farmers' Alliances.
2. Big government party with a healthy list of demands that included:
 - o free coinage of silver,
 - o government ownership of the railroads, telegraphs, and telephone lines,
 - o graduated income tax,
 - o direct election of U. S. senators,
 - o the use of initiative, referendum, and recall
3. The party eventually fades because farmers' situation improved in the late 1890s and because their political agenda was assumed by the major parties.

Progressive Era Politics

1. Spanned the period 1900-1920 and the presidencies of three "Progressive" Presidents: Theodore Roosevelt (Republican), William Howard Taft (Republican), and Woodrow Wilson (Democrat).
2. Believed that the laissez-faire system was obsolete, yet supported capitalism.
3. Believed in the idea of progress and that reformed institutions would replace corrupt power.
4. Applied the principles of science and efficiency to all economic, social, and political instituting.
5. Viewed government as a key player in creating an orderly, stable, and improved society.
6. Believed that government had the power to combat special interests and work for the good of the community, state, or nation.
7. Political parties were singled out as corrupt, undemocratic, outmoded, and inefficient.
8. Power of corrupt government could be diminished by increasing the power of the people and by putting more power in the hands of non-elective, nonpartisan, professional officials.
9. The progressives eventually co-opt many of the Populist demands such as referendum, initiative, direct election of Senators, etc. Some of these are incorporated in the "Progressive" Amendments to the U. S. Constitution: 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th Amendments.

The Republican Era

1. From 1921 to 1933 both the presidency and congress were dominated by Republicans (Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover).
2. The position of the government was decidedly pro-business.
3. Though conservative, the government experimented with new approaches to public policy and was an active agent of economic change to respond to an American culture increasingly urban,

industrial, and consumer-oriented.

4. Conflicts surfaced regarding immigration restriction, Prohibition, and race relations.
5. Generally, this period was a transitional one in which consumption and leisure were replacing older "traditional" American values of self-denial and the work ethic.

The Political Legacy of the New Deal

1. Created a Democratic party coalition that would dominate American politics for many years (1933-1952).
2. Included ethnic groups, city dwellers, organized labor, blacks, as well as a broad section of the middle class.
3. Awakened voter interest in economic matters and increased expectations and acceptance of government involvement in American life.
4. The New Deal coalition made the federal government a protector of interest groups and a mediator of the competition among them.
5. "Activists" role for government in regulating American business to protect it from the excesses and problems of the past.
6. Fair Deal of the post-war Truman administration continued the trend in governmental involvement: i.e. advocated expanding Social Security benefits, increasing the minimum wage, a full employment program, slum clearance, public housing, and government sponsorship of scientific research.
7. In 1948, the "liberal" or Democratic coalition split into two branches:

States' Rights

1. Southern conservative Democrats known as "Dixiecrats."
2. Opposed the civil rights plank in the Democratic platform.
3. Nominated South Carolina Governor Strom Thurmond for President.

Progressive Party

1. "Liberal" Democrats who favored gradual socialism, the abolition of racial segregation, and a conciliatory attitude toward Russia.
2. Nominated Henry A. Wallace for president.

Post-World War 2 Politics

Democrats

1. The Democrats maintain what by this time had become their "traditional" power base of organized labor, urban voters, and immigrants.
2. In the 1952 election, the Democrats run Illinois Governor Adlai Stevenson, a candidate favored by "liberals" and intellectuals.
3. As the post-World War 2 period progresses, the Democratic Party takes "big government" positions advocating larger roles for the federal government in regulating business and by the 1960s

Republicans

1. In 1952, the pro-business Republican Party ran General Dwight D. Eisenhower for president.
2. The Republicans accuse the Democrats of being "soft" on communism.
3. Republicans promise to end the Korean War.
4. Conservative Southern Democrats, the "Dixiecrats," increasingly associate themselves with Republican candidates who oppose civil rights legislation.

advocate extensive governmental involvement in social issues like education, urban renewal, and other social issues.

4. The Democratic Party very early associates itself with the growing civil rights movements and will champion the Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act.

Nixon's New Federalism

Democrats

1. The Democratic Party by the late 1960s is deeply fragmented and seemingly incapable of dealing with the violence and turmoil, social and political, caused by the Vietnam War.
2. In 1968, the Democratic Party candidate is Vice President Hubert Humphrey.
3. In the post-Vietnam War period, Democrats advocate a range of "liberal" social issues including the extension of civil rights, support for "reproductive rights" (i.e. birth control and abortion rights), fair housing legislation, etc.

Republicans

1. Opposition to the War in Vietnam and to growing federal social programs "converts" southern Democrats to vote Republican in increasing numbers.
2. Republicans run former Vice President Richard Nixon for president in 1968. He runs on a small-government, anti-war campaign as a defender of the "silent majority."
3. Nixon advocated a policy of cutting back Federal power and returning that power to the states. This was known as the "New Federalism."

Reagan and the "New Right"

Democrats

1. Strongly support environmental legislation, limiting economic development, halting the production of nuclear weapons and power plants.
2. Pro-choice movement emerged during the 1980s to defend a woman's right to choose whether and when to bear a child.
3. Affirmative Action, the use of racial quotas to "balance" the workforce, to one degree or another, becomes an issue of political disagreement with Democrats favoring it and Republicans opposing it.

Republicans

1. Fueled by the increasingly "liberal" social agenda of the Democrats and spurred on by the rise of a militant and extremely well-organized Evangelical Christianity, most southern states begin voting Republican in considerable majorities.
2. Conservative Christians, Southern whites, affluent ethnic suburbanites, and young conservatives form a "New Right" that supported Ronald Reagan in 1980 on a "law and order" platform that advocated
 - o stricter laws against crime, drugs, and pornography,
 - o opposition to easy-access abortions,
 - o and an increase in defense spending,
 - o a cut in tax rates.
3. While Reagan curbed the expansion of the Federal Government, he did not reduce its

“Market Revolution”: 1790-1860

- Demographics
 - Population doubled every 25 years: over 30 million people in U.S. by 1860
 - Growth due to natural population growth
 - Massive immigration of Irish and Germans in 1840s & 1850s (Irish provided cheap labor; Germans became successful farmers in the Midwest.)
 - Chinese immigration in the West provided labor for mining and railroad building.
 - By 1860, 43 cities had population over 20,000; only 2 cities had that many in 1790
- Economic nationalism: America seeks to create a powerful, self-contained economy
- Henry Clay's "**American System**" (BIT)
 - 2nd Bank of the U.S. (BUS)
 - Tariffs:
 - **Tariff of 1816**, first protective tariff in U.S. history
 - 1828, "**Tariff of Abominations**"
 - Tariff of 1832 (nullification issue); Tariff of 1833 (Clay's compromise)
 - Internal improvements funded by federal gov't (shot down by Presidents Madison, Monroe and Jackson)
- **Industrial Revolution** (TRIC -- textiles, railroads, iron and coal)
 - **Samuel Slater**: "father of the factory system"; early factories used spinning jenny to spin thread
 - **Francis Cabot Lowell**: built first self-contained textile factory in Waltham, Massachusetts
 - "King Cotton" fed New England textile factories as result of cotton gin (1793)
 - **Lowell girls** (farmers' daughters) work textile factories (later replaced by Irish immigrants)
 - **Sewing machine** invented by Elias Howe in 1846 and developed further by Isaac Singer
 - Eli Whitney: **interchangeable parts** (important by 1850s)
 - Charles Goodyear: vulcanization of rubber
 - Significance:
 - Work moved from home to the factory
 - Growth of cities
 - Problems emerged as cities often unable to respond adequately to increased populations
 - Increased social stratification
 - Men and women increasingly in "separate spheres"
 - Women's work often seen as superfluous and devalued
 - Craft workers (skilled workers) impacted adversely as new factories utilized unskilled labor
 - 1820, 1/2 the nation's industrial workers were under the age of 10.
 - Increase of labor unions
 - Workingmen's parties in 1840s: sought a 10-hour work day, higher wages, tolerable working conditions, public education for kids, and end to debtors' prisons.
 - ***Commonwealth v. Hunt, 1842***: state of Massachusetts ruled that labor unions were not illegal conspiracies as long as they were peaceful

- **Transportation Revolution**
 - Desire of the East to tap the resources of the West
 - **Turnpikes** and roads
 - First turnpike built in 1790 (Lancaster)
 - **National Road** connected east with west (west Maryland to western Illinois); built between 1811 and 1852
 - **Steamboat** developed by **Robert Fulton** (1807) -- rivers now became two-way arteries
 - **Erie Canal** built in 1825: connected west with east economically
 - Emerging cities along Great Lakes: Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago
 - Many other canals built in the Great Lakes region
 - **Railroad** (most important transportation development)
 - B&O Railroad, 1828
 - All-terrain, all-weather transportation
 - By 1860, U.S. had 30,000 of railroad track laid; 3/4 in industrialized North
 - Significance:
 - Creation of national market economy
 - Regional specialization
 - Westward movement
- **Business**
 - Boston Associates: dominated textiles, railroad, insurance and banking industries in Massachusetts
 - **limited liability**: personal assets protected even if a corporation goes bankrupt
 - **General incorporation laws**: charters from states no longer needed; could be done by following legal guidelines
 - **Charles River Bridge** decision, 1837: important step in helping states reduce monopoly
 - **Telegraph** invented in 1844 by Samuel Morse: vastly improved communication
- **Farming**
 - **John Deere's steel plow**: cut matted soils in the West
 - **Mechanical mower-reaper** developed by **Cyrus McCormick** in 1830s (did work of 5 men)
 - Transportation revolution allowed farmers to tap market in the East
 - Significance: Farming changed from subsistence to large-scale, specialized, cash-crop agriculture
 - Overproduction often led to lower prices
- **Regional Specialization**
 - East: center of Industrial Revolution; shipping; majority of people still worked on farms
 - South: "King Cotton"
 - West: "breadbasket" -- grain, livestock
- Panic of 1819, Panic of 1837, Panic of 1857

Westward Expansion

- Westward colonial expansion: Anglo-Powhatan War, Pequot War, King Philip's War, etc.
 - English settler's seek to remove or exterminate Indians
- Washington's Ohio Mission, 1754: U.S. sought the Ohio Valley
- Treaty of Paris, 1783: U.S. gets land west to the Mississippi River
- Treaty of Greenville, 1795: Ohio Valley is cleared of Native Americans
- **Louisiana Purchase**, 1803: Jefferson's desire for an agrarian empire
- **Battle of Tippecanoe**, 1811
 - Defeat of **Shawnee Confederacy** (led by **Tecumseh** and the Prophet)
 - Ohio Valley cleared of last of hostile Native Americans
 - War Hawks in west want more western lands (and Canada)
- Rush-Bagot Treaty, 1817: disarmament along the Great Lakes
- **Convention of 1818**: U.S.-Canadian border from Great Lakes to Lake of the Woods
- **Florida Purchase Treaty**, 1819 (Adams-Onis Treaty)
 - Andrew Jackson in Florida
 - First Seminole War
- **Missouri Compromise**, 1820: 3 provisions: Maine, Missouri, 36-30'
- Land Act of 1820 (and subsequent land acts) = smaller tracts of land available for cheaper price
- Black Hawk War, 1832 – Black Hawks removed in Illinois
- **Indian Removal Act**, 1830
 - *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, 1831
 - *Worcester v. Georgia*, 1832
 - **"Trail of Tears"**: Choctaw, Creek, Cherokee, Seminole
 - 2nd Seminole War

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Manifest Destiny" (1840s) [TOM = Texas, Oregon, Mexican Cession]

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|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Annexation of Texas by President Tyler, 1845 ◦ President Polk seeks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ California ▪ Oregon ◦ Oregon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oregon Trail: Jedediah Smith ▪ Willamette Valley ▪ Oregon Treaty, 1846: 49th parallel ◦ California <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ U.S. desire for a gateway to Asia ▪ Slidell's mission to Mexico City ◦ Mexican War: 1846-1848 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Border dispute: Nueces River vs. Rio Grande River ▪ Polk angry that Santa Anna won't sell California ▪ Polk asks Congress for declaration of war ▪ Zachary Taylor invades northern Mexico; wins Battle of Buena Vista ▪ Winfield Scott seizes Vera Cruz, takes Mexico City ▪ California taken by Generals Kearney, Fremont and Commodore Sloat ▪ Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848: Mexican Cession, California |
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- **Gadsden Purchase**, 1853 (Southerners want transcontinental railroad in the South)
- **Alaska Purchase Treaty**, 1867, William H. Seward

Expansionism

- Attacks on Indians throughout American history
- “War Hawk” designs on Canada, 1812
- Florida, 1819
- Mexican War, 1846-48
- Clayton Bulwer Treaty, 1850
- Pierce’s “Young America” plan: Ostend Manifesto
- Walker Expedition
- Spanish-American War
- Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine

SLAVERY ISSUE

- Cotton gin leads to "King Cotton" in the South
 - 57% of U.S. exports by 1860
 - 4 million slaves by 1860
- Southern society
 - 25% of white southerners owned slaves; 90% of slaveowners owned less than 20 slaves
 - Huge differences in wealth between planters and poor whites
 - Planter aristocrats dominated the South politically and economically
 - Mountain whites did not support slavery
 - About 250,000 free blacks (250k in North as well)
- The Three Souths
 - Border South: DE, KY, MD, MO; slaves = 17% of population
 - Middle South: VA, NC, TN, AK; slaves = 30% of population
 - Lower South: SC, FL, GA, AL, MI, LA, TX; slaves = 47% of population
- **Missouri Compromise of 1820:** "firebell in the night"
 - Tallmadge Amendment, 1819: proposal for gradual emancipation of slavery in Missouri
 - Provisions: Maine (free state), Missouri (slave state), no slavery north of 36-30' line
- Slavery Revolts
 - Denmark Vesey, 1822
 - **Nat Turner**, 1831
- Abolitionism
 - Gradual emancipation? Jefferson: "We have a wolf by the ears"
 - American Colonization Society
 - **William Lloyd Garrison**, *The Liberator*, 1831
 - American Anti-Slavery Society
 - Theodore Weld: *American Slavery As it Is*
 - **Wendell Phillips** -- "Abolitionism's Golden Trumpet"
 - Angelina and Sarah Grimke
 - Arthur and Lewis Tappan -- financed abolitionists
 - Elijah Lovejoy
 - African American abolitionists
 - David Walker: *Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World*, 1829 – violence to achieve emancipation.
 - Sojourner Truth
 - Martin Delaney: back-to-Africa movement
 - **Frederick Douglas**: political means rather than radical means
 - *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe
 - **Hinton Helper**: *The Impending Crisis of the South* (economic reasons; not moral reasons)
 - **Underground Railroad: Harriet Tubman**
 - "Personal liberty laws" in Northern states: refused to help federal officials capture fugitive slaves.
 - *Prigg vs. Pennsylvania*, 1842: Court ruled states could not harbor fugitive slaves
 - Abolitionists ultimately successful
 - Confiscation Acts, 1862; Emancipation Proclamation; 13th Amendment
- Pro-slavery apologists: **George Fitzhugh**

- Gag Rule, 1836 (eventually removed in 1844)
- Banning of abolitionist literature in Southern mails (begins in 1830s)
- **Wilmot Proviso**, 1848
- Free Soil Party
- **Compromise of 1850** (PopFACT)
 - **Fugitive Slave Law**; *Ableman vs. Booth*, 1859
- Expansionism under President Pierce spurred by desire for new slave territories
 - Ostend Manifesto: Southerners desire Cuba
 - Walker Expedition (1855-57): American group briefly took over Nicaragua
- **Kansas-Nebraska Act**, 1854
 - Birth of the Republican Party
- "Bleeding Kansas"
- Brooks-Sumner Affair, 1856
- **Dred Scott case, 1857**
- Lincoln-Douglas debates, 1858
- **John Brown** attacks Harper's Ferry, 1859
- **Election of 1860**
- Crittenden Amendment
- South Carolina ordinance of secession

Sectionalism and Causes of Civil War

<u>Miss</u>	Missouri Compromise, 1820
<u>Nully</u>	Nullification Controversy, 1832
<u>Gagged</u>	Gag Rule, 1836
<u>When</u>	Wilmot Proviso, 1848
<u>Clay's</u>	Compromise of 1850
<u>Kangaroo</u>	Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
<u>Bit</u>	"Bleeding Kansas"
<u>Dumb</u>	<i>Dred Scott</i> case, 1857
<u>John's</u>	John Brown, 1859
<u>Ear</u>	Election of 1860

Major Battles of the Civil War:

Anaconda Plan: Union blockade of South
 1st Bull Run (1861)—1st land battle of Civil War
 Shiloh—1st extremely bloody battle of the war (TN); Grant wins
 Peninsula Campaign (1862): McClellan fails to take Richmond; Lee becomes commander
 Antietam (1862): Lee fails to successfully invade Maryland; Lincoln issues Emancipation Proclamation
 Gettysburg (1863): Military turning point of the war; Confederates never fully recover
 Vicksburg (1863): Union gains control of Mississippi River
 Grant's Wilderness campaign and drive into Richmond: 1864-65
 Appomattox Court House: Lee surrenders to Grant

Diplomacy during Civil War

- Secretary of State William H. Seward
- **Trent Affair, 1862** –U.S. arrested two Confederate diplomats on a British ship.
- **Alabama issue and Laird Rams**—U.S. demanded British cooperation in not helping Rebs.
 - **Charles Francis Adams**—U.S. ambassador to Britain who helped keep her neutral.
- **Ultimatum to French in Mexico, Maximilian**—French forces left Mexico in 1867
- **Purchase of Alaska, 1867** (“Seward’s Folly”)

Impact of the Civil War on American Society:

- Social:
 - Abolition of slavery BUT
 - Blacks disenfranchised and segregated throughout the 19th century (and beyond)
- Economic foundation for late 19th century (see “AP History Makes Me Nauseous” below)
 - Pacific Railway Act, 1862 (transcontinental railroad)
 - National Banking Act, 1863
 - Morrill Tariff (increase)
 - Homestead Act, 1862
 - Morrill Land Grant Act
- Constitutional:
 - 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments
 - States could not leave the Union
- Political:
 - Military Reconstruction Act, 1867
 - Republicans dominated the White House for the next 50 years.
 - “Solid South”: Southern “Redeemers” eventually regained control of the South

Republican Agenda during the Civil War

A	Abolitionism
P	Pacific Railway Act
History	Homestead Act
Makes	Morrill Tariff
Me	Morrill Land Grant Act
Nauseous	National Banking Act

African Americans: Civil War to 1900

- Reconstruction (1865-1877): 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments
- KKK terrorism
- disenfranchisement: poll taxes, literacy tests, “grandfather clauses”
- “Jim Crow”—segregation in public facilities (especially in 1890s)
- lynchings in 1890s
- Booker T. Washington (“accommodation”) vs. W. E. B. Du Bois (immediate equality – Niagara Movement)

AMERICA AS A WORLD POWER (INCLUDES IMPERIALISM)

Impulses for U.S. imperialism:

- Desire for new markets and raw materials
- “Expand or explode”: Fear that the depression of the 1890s showed that America had reached its economic limits and now needed to expand
- Desire to compete with Europe for overseas empires
 - **Alfred Thayer Mahan:** *Influence of Sea Power on History* (1890) – advocated the buildup of a new steel modern navy
 - **Social Darwinism:** belief in “survival of the fittest” and the superiority of American/Anglo-Saxon culture
- Yellow Journalism: propaganda that favored aggressive expansionism
- Desire to enforce the Monroe Doctrine (starting with France leaving Mexico in 1867)

Secretary of State James G. Blaine

“**Pan-Americanism**”—Opened door for future improved relations with Latin America.

Samoan Crisis, 1889—U.S. and Germany quarreled over territory; U.S. gained Pago Pago.

Venezuela Boundary Dispute, 1895-96—U.S. demanded Britain accept new border or face war.

-- Boost to Monroe Doctrine

Hawaii, Queen Lilioukalani—Overthrown by white planters; Cleveland refused to annex Hawaii.

Spanish American War, 1898 (“Splendid Little War”): US gets Hawaii, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Guam

“Yellow Journalism”: Hearst & Pulitzer fuel public anger toward Spain

Sinking of the *Maine*

Teller Amendment, 1898: U.S. will guarantee Cuban independence once the war is over.

Platt Amendment, 1902: Guaranteed Cuba would be dominated by U.S.

Philippine insurrection after the war, Emilio Aguinaldo

Anti-Imperialist League: opposed conquest of the Philippines

Notables included Mark Twain and William James

Argued that U.S. imperialism compromised America’s moral standing in the world

Open Door Policy (1899): Sought to give U.S. and other western countries access to China.

Secretary of State John Hay (McKinley)

Boxer Rebellion, 1900: U.S. helped defeat Chinese anti-foreigner “Boxers.”

Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine (“Big Stick Policy”)

- **Venezuela Crisis, 1902**—TR issued Corollary & U.S. became “Policeman” of Western Hemisphere; aimed to keep Europeans out of Latin America.
- Caribbean: U.S. troops sent to Dominican Republic (1905) and Cuba (1906)

Panama

- **Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, 1901**—Britain agreed to let U.S. fortify isthmian canal; reversed Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850.
- **Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty, 1903**—U.S. gained right from Panama to build canal.
- “**Gunboat Diplomacy**”—U.S. tore Panama away from Colombia to build canal; U.S. then dominated Panama.

Treaty of Portsmouth (1905) ends Russo-Japanese War; TR gets Nobel Prize (1906)

“Dollar Diplomacy”: President Taft

- Support U.S. foreign policy w/ U.S. \$; U.S. gov’t supports U.S. investors through foreign policy.
- Under Taft, U.S. troops sent to Cuba, Honduras, Dominican Republic and Nicaragua (1912)

Wilson: “Moral Diplomacy”

- U.S. troops sent to Haiti in 1915—Despite Wilson’s anti-imperialism rhetoric
- Jones Act of 1916—Philippines became a U.S. territory; step toward independence in future
- Jones Act of 1917—Puerto Ricans became citizens
- **U.S. intervention in Mexico:** Vera Cruz, Huerta, Pancho Villa

Relations with Japan

“Gentleman’s Agreement”—S.F. School Board agrees to teach Japanese children; Japan agrees to reduce Japanese immigration to U.S.

“Great White Fleet”, 1907

Root-Takahira Agreement (1908)—U.S. & Japan agreed to uphold Open Door in China

Lansing Ishii Agreement (1917)—U.S. & Japan again reiterated Open Door; aimed at keeping Germans from dominating region during WWI.

PROGRESSIVE ERA: c. 1889-1920

S illy	Socialism (anti)
P urple	Political machines (anti)
T urkeys	Trusts (anti)
C an't	Child Labor (anti)
C hase	Conservation
V ery	Voting reform
W hite	Working/living conditions
C hickens	Consumer protection
W hile	Women's suffrage
F ighting	Federal Reserve System
P ink	Prohibition of Alcohol
I guanas	Income Tax (progressive/graduated)

- Similarities and differences compared to Populists
 - Populists are rural (often poor); Progressives are middle to upper-middle class
 - Populists desire gov't ownership of railroads and banks; Progressives see this as "socialist"
 - Populists desire inflationary money policies; Progressives see this as irresponsible
- Many Populist programs do carry forward and ultimately embraced by Progressives: railroad legislation (1903 % 1906), income-tax (1912), expanded currency and credit structure (1913 & 1916), direct election of Senators (1913), initiative, referendum and recall, postal savings banks (1916), subtreasury plan (1916)
- Progressives are predominantly middle class to lower-upper-class WASPs
- Progressives sought to restore America to earlier period of less monopoly, increase efficiency of gov't, and stem the tide of socialism
- Progressive social activists sought eliminate child labor, improve working conditions for women and men, gain female suffrage
- **Jane Addams** and **Lillian Wald**: Settlement House Movement
- **Florence Kelley**: campaigned against child labor, female exploitation, and consumer protection
- Progressive analysts in universities believed society can be improved scientifically: Lester Ward, Richard Ely, Charles Beard, John Dewey
- Socialists were reformers *but not* progressives in the eyes of mainstream progressives
 - **Eugene Debs** led Socialist party; gained 6% of popular vote in 1912
 - Some labor unions representing unskilled workers looked for socialist solutions: gov't control of railroads and banks
 - Radical socialists like IWW ("Wobblies") used violence and sabotage; eventually targeted by gov't during WWI under Espionage Act; many arrested, some deported;
 - Compromised integrity of more moderate socialist movement
- Palmer Raids in 1919-20 cracked down on communists, socialists and anarchists

Muckrakers after 1900

- Magazines: McClure's, Cosmopolitan, Collier's, Everybody's
 - **Lincoln Steffens** -- *Shame of the Cities* (1902): detailed corrupt alliance between big business and municipal gov't
 - **Ida M. Tarbell** -- published devastating expose on Standard Oil Co.
 - Detailed Rockefeller's ruthless tactics to crush competition (including her own father)
 - Standard Oil trust was broken up as result in 1911
- **Upton Sinclair** -- *The Jungle* (1906): graphic depictions of the unsanitary conditions in the packing plant sparked a reaction to the meat industry and led to eventual regulation under TR.
- **David G. Phillips** -- "The Treason of the State": Charged that 75 of 90 senators did not represent the people but rather the trusts and the railroads. Caused TR to label him and others "muckrakers"
- **John Spargo** -- *The Bitter Cry of the Children* (1906): Exposed the abuses of child labor
- **Ray Stannard Baker** -- *Following the Color Line* (1908): Attacked the subjugation of America's 9 million blacks, & their illiteracy
- **Frank Norris** -- *The Octopus* (1901) and *The Pit* (1903): Saga of the stranglehold of the railroad and corrupt politicians on California wheat ranchers.
- **Theodore Dreiser**: *The Financier* (1912) and *The Titan* (1914): Pessimistic novels focused on the economic hardships faced by the poorest and most exploited Americans.

Progressive Movement: predominantly middle to lower-upper-class WASPs

- Progressive analysts believe society can be improved scientifically: Lester Ward, Richard Ely, Charles Beard. John Dewey
- Anti-Political machines:
- Galveston, TX—commission system & city manager system; Australian ballot; LaFollette's "Wisconsin Experiment": initiative, referendum, recall direct election of senators (17th Amendment); direct primary
- Anti-Trusts: Anthracite Coal Strike, 1902; Bureau of Labor and Commerce, Northern Securities case, 1902; Standard Oil case, Hepburn Act (1906); Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914); Underwood Tariff Bill (1913), Federal Trade Commission (1914)
- Living conditions: Settlement Houses (Jane Addams, Lillian Wald);
- Women's suffrage: 19th Amendment; Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul; Jeannette Rankin
- Prohibition of Alcohol: Women's Christian Temperance Union, Francis Willard; Anti-Saloon League; WWI; 18th Amendment; Volstead Act (1920)
- Labor reform: *Muller v. Oregon*, 1908; child labor laws in states were Progressive's greatest triumph; Workingmen's Compensation Act (1916); Adamson Act (1916)
- Consumer protection: Meat Inspection Act, 1906; Pure Food and Drug Act, 1906
- Conservation: Newlands Reclamation Act, 1902; national parks; Bureau of Mines
- Economic Reform: Federal Reserve Act (1913); Federal Highway Act (1916)
- Education: John Dewey, "Learning by doing"
- Health: Rockefeller Foundation eradicates ringworm (in the South)

Robert La Follette's "Wisconsin Experiment" -- "DIG CID"

Direct election of Senators; Initiative, referendum, recall; Gov't regulation of public utilities; Civil service reform; Income tax; Direct primary

New Deal Reforms: Gov't now permanently more involved in the economy; preserved capitalism

FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation), 1933: federal gov't insured bank deposits

Securities and Exchange Commission: monitored the stock market for illegal activities

Tennessee Valley Authority, 1933: Provided inexpensive electricity to the Tennessee Valley while providing irrigation for farms

Social Security Act, 1935: pensions for retired persons, unemployment insurance

Wagner Act, 1935: collective bargaining for unions

Fair Labor Standards Act: minimum wages, maximum hours, end to child labor

FHA (Federal Housing Authority): provided loans to homeowners

Indian Reorganization Act, 1934: ended Dawes Severalty Act's allotment policy and returned reservation lands to tribes

1920s Diplomacy

Isolationism vs. internationalism after World War I

Washington Disarmament Conference, 1922

Five Power Treaty: 5-5-3

Four Power Treaty: U.S, Britain, and France would not reinforce Pacific bases

Nine Power Treaty: Respect Open Door in China

Dawes Act, 1924—U.S. loans to Germany are used to repay reparations to Britain & France

Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928—"War is illegal"

Clark Memorandum, 1928—renounces intervention of U.S. in foreign countries; lays foundation for Good Neighbor Policy of the 1930s.

Hoover-Stimson Doctrine, 1932—U.S. would not recognize any territory seized by force; response to Japan's invasion of Manchuria in 1931.

Road to WORLD WAR II: From isolationism to internationalism (1920-1945)

- Isolationism after World War I
 - Americans seek "normalcy" under Harding
 - Refuse to sign Versailles Treaty and join the League of Nations
 - U.S. signs "paper agreements" that look good in theory but do little to ensure peace
 - Washington Disarmament Conference, 1921-22: Five Power Treaty
 - Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928
 - Economic isolationism
 - Fordney-McCumber Tariff of 1922
 - Great Depression: Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1930
 - Refuse to forgive European debts (although Dawes Plan does help until 1929)
 - FDR kills London Economic Conference, 1933
- Political isolationism in 1930s
 - Hoover-Stimson Doctrine: Does not recognize Japanese conquest of Manchuria
 - Nye Committee, 1934: calls U.S. arms makers "merchants of death" for WWI
 - Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 (FDR unable to aggressively oppose dictators)
 - Meanwhile: Italy invades Ethiopia, Spanish Civil War, Germany remilitarizes
 - Americans react negatively to FDR's "Quarantine Speech" of 1937
 - Americans want U.S. out of China after Panay incident
 - U.S. remains neutral after Germany invades Poland in Sept. 1939
 - America First Committee (incl. Charles Lindbergh) urges U.S. neutrality

- **Good Neighbor Policy** (with Latin America) Withdrawal from Nicaragua and Haiti
 - Montevideo Conference: no nation has right to interfere in internal affairs of others
 - Declaration of Lima: Monroe Doctrine is now multilateral
- **End of Neutrality**
 - FDR's "Quarantine" Speech, 1937
 - 1939 Neutrality Act: Democracies can buy weapons from U.S. on "cash and carry" basis
 - Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies
 - 1940 (Sept.), Destroyer-Bases Deal
 - "Arsenal of Democracy Speech," Dec. 1940: U.S. should be "great warehouse" for Allies
 - Four Freedoms Speech: FDR convinces Congress to support Lend Lease, Jan. 1941
 - Lend Lease results in an "unofficial" economic declaration of war against Axis Powers, April 1941
 - Atlantic Charter (in response to German invasion of USSR), Aug. 1941
 - Official neutrality ends when Japan attacks Pearl Harbor
- **Major Battles:**
 - Midway, 1942
 - "Operation Torch" in North Africa, 1943
 - Stalingrad, 1942-43:
 - D-Day (invasion of Normandy), 1944
 - Battle of the Bulge, 1944
 - Iwo Jima, Okinawa, 1945
 - A-bomb: Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Aug. 1945
- **Wartime Diplomacy**
 - **Tehran Conference**, 1943—U.S. pledges to open a second front; Stalin pledges to enter war against Japan 3 months after war in Europe is over.
 - **Yalta Conference**, 1945—Stalin pledges free elections in E. Europe; FDR gives major concessions to Stalin in East Asia, agreement for a united nations org., division of Germany
 - **Potsdam, Conference**, 1945—Japan is given warning to surrender; Truman decides to use A-bomb; U.S. and USSR disagree on most issues.

Cold War--Eisenhower's policies

- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles: “Massive Retaliation”; brinkmanship
 - Soviet expansion would be met with U.S. nuclear strike on USSR.
- Soviets develop Hydrogen Bomb in 1953 (U.S. in 1952) – End to “massive retaliation?”
 - Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD)
 - Eisenhower’s “New Look Military”
- CIA overthrows Moussadegh in Iran, 1953; returns Shah to power (friendly to U.S.)
- CIA overthrows leftist leader in Guatemala, 1954
- Vietnam
 - “Domino theory”: provides aid to France in Vietnam (later to South Vietnam)
 - Dien Bien Phu, 1954
 - Geneva Conference, 1954: Vietnam temporarily divided into North and South
 - Dulles forms SEATO (South East Asia Treaty Organization); only a few countries join
 - Ho Chi Minh (leader of Vietminh) vs. Ngo Dinh Diem (leader of S. Vietnam)
 - Vietminh in N. Vietnam support Viet Cong in S. Vietnam
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 - National Education Act (in response to *Sputnik*)
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 - NASA (in response to *Sputnik*) increased arms race
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- Kennedy tacitly approves assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, 1963

Cold War—Johnson: Vietnam War

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- “Operation Rolling Thunder”
- Escalation under Johnson: 1965-1968; 500,000 men in Vietnam by 1968
- U.S. Army led by William Westmoreland; “body counts”; “search and destroy” missions; napalm
- **Tet Offensive**, 1968: Americans believe war can’t be won (begins the end of U.S. involvement)

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 - 1969, Nixon announces secret plan to end the war but it continues 4 more years.
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 - 1973, U.S. pulls out of S. Vietnam
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- African American Civil Rights – 1940s and 1950s
 - A. Philip Randolph during WWII: March on Washington Movement, FEPC
 - Truman: *To Secure These Rights* desegregation of Armed Forces (1948)
 - Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn Dodgers
 - *Brown v. Board of Education*, 1954
 - Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1955-56
 - Martin Luther King, Jr., Southern Christian Leadership Council (SCLC)
 - Little Rock, Arkansas, 1957
 - Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960 (deals with voting rights)
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 - Freedom Riders, CORE (Congress on Racial Equality)
 - James Meredith, Ole' Miss, 1962
 - University of Alabama, 1962 (George Wallace stands in school house door)
 - Birmingham march, 1963
 - March on Washington, 1963: "I Have a Dream" speech
 - Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - Affirmative Action
 - Malcolm X, Nation of Islam
 - Black Power, Stokely Carmichael
 - 1968 Assassination of MLK
 - Forced busing

AMERICAN SOCIETY: 1945-1970

- **"Affluent Society": 1950-1970**
 - World War II: high employment, savings, moderate increase in standard of living
 - G.I. Bill, 1944: college ed. for veterans; easy loans for homes & businesses
 - National income nearly doubles in 1950s; almost doubles again in 1960s
 - Suburbia (beginning with Leavittown)
 - National Highway Act
 - Consumerism: homes, TVs, cars, appliances, vacations, etc.
 - High defense spending accounts for 50% of federal budget; stimulates economic growth
 - Impact of television on society: advertising, "idealized family," standardization of culture
- Cult of Domesticity (conformity?)
 - Baby boom
 - Dr. Spock:
 - Middle-class men make enough \$ so women don't have to work (not true in working class families)
 - Impact of TV, movies, magazines, etc.

- **Labor Unions**
 - Weak in 1920s (during conservative administrations of Harding, Coolidge & Hoover)
 - Numbers decreased due to “Welfare Capitalism” and anti-union sentiment
 - Significant increase in power after Wagner Act of 1935 (National Labor Relations Act)
 - John L. Lewis: strikes during World War II
 - Smith-Connolly Act of 1943
 - Taft-Hartley Act (1947): no more “closed shop”
 - “Right to Work” laws: some states outlawed “union shop”
 - Merger of AFL and CIO in 1955
 - Corruption under Jimmy Hoffa and Teamsters
 - Landrum-Griffin Act: Ike and Congress seek to reduce unions’ political influence
 - Union membership peaks by 1970; steady decline to the present

- **Conformity in 1950s**
 - Cult of Domesticity
 - Patriotism (anti-Communism)/ “Red Scare”/McCarthyism
 - Religious revival (if you don’t go to church, you might be an “atheist commie”)
 - Suburban lifestyle
 - Television: portrayal of “idealized society”
 - Lowest percentage of foreign-born Americans in U.S. history

- Critics of Mainstream society
 - David Reisman
 - John Kenneth Galbreath, *The Affluent Society*

- Challenges to conformity
 - Emerging youth culture: Rock n’ Roll, Elvis; movies – Marlon Brando, James Dean
 - Beat generation: Jack Kerouac, Allen Ginsburg
 - Civil Rights (challenges White-dominated society)
 - Betty Friedan, *The Feminine Mystique*, 1963

- **“Red Scare”: 1946-1954**
 - Smith Act, 1940
 - House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)
 - Alger Hiss Case; Richard Nixon
 - Truman’s Loyalty Program, 1947
 - 1949: China becomes communist; Soviets detonate A-bomb
 - McCarthyism, 1950-1954
 - Rosenbergs, 1950
 - McCarran Act, 1950
 - John Birch Society, 1958; “impeach Earl Warren”
 - Sputnik, 1957
 - Building of bomb shelters in back yards, late 50s-early 60s

- **To what extent was there cultural consensus in the 1950s?**
 - Political: “Vital Center” – belief in 1) economic growth solving all social problems (while maintaining safety net of the New Deal); 2) pluralism – fair competition among competing political and economic interests; 3) anti-communism
 - Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy & Johnson play to the “Vital Center”
 - Why does “Vital Center” shatter in 1968?
 - Economic growth does not mean end to poverty in the inner cities
 - How can there be equal competition if blacks and women are not equal?
 - Blind anti-communist ideology leads to the failure of U.S. in Vietnam
 - Dominance of middle class values in suburbia, TV, movies, etc.
 - Religion: everyone expected to go to church; Eisenhower inserts “under God” in Pledge of Allegiance
 - Family was the center of social life
 - To what extent was there a lack of cultural consensus in the 1950s?
 - Emerging youth culture
 - Not all groups agree with white-dominated middle-class values: blacks, working women, working class
- **How did the Cold War affect America at home?**
 - “Red Scare” – 1947-196?
 - Increased military spending spurs the “Affluent Society”
 - “Vital Center” emerges: anti-communism
 - Korean War makes Truman unpopular; he doesn’t run again in 1948
 - Space Race begins after *Sputnik*, 1957
 - Kennedy assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald, who hates Kennedy for his anti-Cuban policies
 - Vietnam tears American society apart: Hawks vs. Doves; youths vs. authority; “Vital Center” shattered; new political backlash of “silent majority” (white middle-class)
 - Counterculture emerges
 - “New Left”, women, civil rights advocates oppose the war.
 - Culture war bet. conservatives and liberals begins in 1968; continues to the present.
 - Vietnam destroys Johnson’s “Great Society” and eventually destroys his presidency
 - The war helps Nixon get elected and begins a new conservative era in American politics
 - The war triggers inflation that plagues the U.S. economy in the 1970s
- **Vietnam at home**
 - Vietnam does not become priority for U.S. public opinion until Gulf of Tonkin Incident, 1964
 - Escalation in 1965 results in the draft
 - The “New Left” led by Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) spur youth public opinion concerning anti-draft and anti-war sentiment.
 - The “Counterculture” emerges, largely inspired by anti-war feelings
 - Burning of draft cards; massive protests at university campuses across the country
 - Hawks (pro-war) vs. Doves (anti-war) in Congress
 - Women, civil rights advocates, and liberals join the anti-war movement

- Congressional investigation led by Senator Fulbright shows that the gov't has misled the public concerning the war.
- Tet Offensive in 1968 results in massive protests at home to end the war
- Johnson decides not to seek re-election (Vietnam has claimed a presidency!)
- Riot outside 1968 Democratic Party Convention in Chicago between anti-war protesters & police
- Nixon wins election in 1968 on platform to bring the war to an end but to have "peace with honor"
 - The "Vital" Center is shattered
 - Republicans control the White House for 20 of the next 24 years.
- Mylai Massacre (revealed to U.S. public in 1969)
- Nixon's "Silent Majority" speech, 1969
- 1971, Pentagon Papers
 - 26th Amendment, 1971
- 1972, Nixon thinks anti-war sentiment will cost him election; seeks to discredit Democrats (results in Watergate)
- **1960s Society:** Far less consensus and conformity than 1950s
 - Civil Rights Movement (see above)
 - Impact of Vietnam War (see above)
 - "New Left" – Students for a Democratic Society (SDS); Tom Hayden
 - "Counterculture": Sex, drugs and Rock n' Roll (e.g. Bob Dylan, Jimi Hendrix)
 - Women's Rights
 - Betty Friedan, *The Feminine Mystique*, 1963
 - National Organization for Women (NOW): equal pay; abortion, divorce laws, ERA
 - Cesar Chavez, United Farm Workers
 - American Indian Movement founded, 1968
 - "Long Hot Summers" 1965-1968: inner city riots in black communities
 - Watts Riots, 1965
 - Kerner Commission
 - Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.
- **1960s: Politics**
 - **John F. Kennedy: The New Frontier**
 - Election of 1960: Kennedy vs. Nixon; importance of TV debates
 - JFK, like Truman, is unable to get major initiatives passed due to conservative coalition in Congress
 - Tax cut issued to further stimulate economy
 - Forces steel industry not to raise prices
 - Initially ignores civil rights movement; finally gives support after Birmingham march in 1963
 - Sends Civil Rights Bill to Congress (does not get passed until Johnson is president)
 - Space Race: goal of putting man on the moon (achieved in 1969)

- **Lyndon B. Johnson: The “Great Society”**
 - Election of 1964: Johnson v. Barry Goldwater
 - “War on Poverty” (influence of Michael Harrington’s *The Other America*)
 - Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - Medicare Act of 1965
 - Head Start; federal funding for troubled schools
 - Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): Robert C. Weaver (1st black cabinet member)
 - Affirmative Action
 - Immigration Act of 1965: end to quota system
 - National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH); National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)
 - Public television (PBS)
 - Selects Thurgood Marshall as first African American to Supreme Court
- Warren Court: (most significant court of the 20th century?) – Chief Justice Earl Warren
 - *Brown v. Board of Education*, 1954
 - *Engle v. Vitale*, 1962: bans mandatory school prayer in public schools
 - *Wesberry v. Sanders*, 1964: “one person; one vote”
 - Rights of the accused
 - *Gideon v. Wainwright*, 1963: right to a lawyer, even if one can’t afford it
 - *Escobedo v. Illinois*, 1964: right to a lawyer from the time of arrest
 - *Miranda v. Arizona*, 1964: rights of defendant must be read at time of arrest

Women’s Issues:

- Colonial Era:
 - 17th-century New England: women tended to arrive with their families; close-knit society
 - 17th-century South: relatively few women early on; most immigrants were white male indentured servants
 - In general, women in the colonial era were seen as morally weaker and more prone to temptation than men; this echoed the status of women in European society
- 18th century:
 - Women played an important role during the American Revolution as they ran the farms and businesses while husbands were fighting; a few even served in the military
 - Abigail Adams admonished her husband, John Adams, to provide increased rights for women after the war
 - However, women did not enjoy increased rights after the revolution
 - *feme covert*: women could not own property in marriage or sue or be sued in court
 - Ideal of “Republican Motherhood” took hold: women now seen as morally superior and should raise virtuous citizens for the republic.
- Antebellum society:
 - Women were legally subject to their husbands
 - Husbands could beat their wives.
 - *Feme covert*: women could not own property or sue or be sued in court
 - Lack of suffrage

- Traditional views of women's role: "**Republican Motherhood**"; "**cult of domesticity**": piety, purity and submissiveness; (Catharine Beecher), *Godey's Lady's Book*
- **Women's Rights movement begins**
 - **Seneca Falls Convention, 1848**
 - **Elizabeth Cady Stanton**
 - **Lucretia Mott**
 - **Susan B. Anthony**
 - Lucy Stone
 - Amelia Bloomer
 - Sarah Grimke
- Women's rights movement was overshadowed by the slavery issue
- Results
 - Increase in women admitted to colleges
 - Some states began allowing women to own property after marriage (end to *feme covert*)
 - Mississippi was the first state to do so in 1839
- Late 19th century
 - National Women's Suffrage Association: Stanton and Anthony (no men)
 - American Women's Suffrage Association: Lucy Stone (allowed men)
 - Merger of two organizations = National American Women's Suffrage Association
 - Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) led by Francis Willard was most important
- 20th century
 - Carrie Chapman Catt's "Winning Plan"
 - Alice Paul – militant tactics – ERA
 - 19th Amendment (1920) – impact of WWI
 - Margaret Sanger, birth control
 - Betty Friedan: *The Feminine Mystique*, 1963
 - National Organization for Women, 1966
 - Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), failure to ratify
 - Title IX
 - Increased access to job opportunities and the military
 - *Roe v. Wade*, 1973

Changes for women in the work place:

Throughout 19th century and first half of 20th century, work was considered inappropriate for middle-class women.

Exceptions: Women worked in WWI; "Rosie the Riveter" in WWII – 258,000 served in military

After WWII: women expected to go back home – many stayed in the workplace

Reemergence of cult of domesticity in the 1950s—some women began demand for opportunities in the workplace.

Women's Rights Movement exploded in 1960s: Betty Friedan – *The Feminine Mystique*

ERA passed in early 1970s but not ratified ¾ of states by 1982.

Percentage of women in the workplace continues to rise until the present

Sexuality

“Republican Motherhood”

“Cult of Domesticity” or “Cult of True Womanhood”

Comstock Law, 1873 – the “New Morality”

Automobile

1920s --Flappers

1910s & 1920s: Birth control, Margaret Sanger

1960s: the “pill” starts sexual revolution

AIDS in the 1980s and 1990s

Native Americans

“Contact” starting with Columbus revolutionized life for Native Americans

90% died by 1600, mostly due to disease

Some groups were forced into slave labor (Spanish mission system)

Some were sold into slavery (Carolinas)

Summary of relations between Europeans and Indians”

- Spain: Indians in West and Mexico forced into slave labor (Spanish mission system)
 - Encomienda systems

- France: Indians of the eastern woodlands got along well with the French; fur trade and Jesuit missionaries.

- England: British American colonists pushed Indians further and further west; extermination

Colonial Indian wars: Pequot War (1636); King Philip’s War (1675)

Treaty of Grenville (1795) – Indians removed from Ohio Valley

Battle of Tippecanoe (1811) – Shawnee defeated (Tecumseh) and removed from Ohio Valley

Trail of Tears (1830s and 40s): “Five Civilized Tribes” of southeast ultimately forced to relocate to

Oklahoma: Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Seminole, (Chickasaw left voluntarily)

Some Oklahoma tribes fought for the Confederacy during Civil War

Transcontinental Railroad ushered in American movement into “Great West” resulting in war with

Plains Indians and others (incl Sioux, Apache, Nez Perce)

1890 Census: no longer a discernable frontier line

By 1890 nearly all Native Americans on reservations

Helen Hunt Jackson: *A Century of Dishonor* (1887) stimulated drive to protect Indians but also Christianize and Americanize them

Dawes Severalty Act, 1887: allotment policy for heads of Indian households; destroyed tribal land ownership

Indian Reorganization Act (1934) during New Deal: overturned Dawes Act and restored tribal lands

American Indian Movement (AIM) protested poor reservation conditions for Indians and loss of

Indian land in late 1960s and early 1970s

Wounded Knee 1973, Sioux blockaded roads and demanded compensation for lost fishing rights and lost lands; gained some rights as a result

Mexican-American Issues:

- Immigration after 1910 due to Mexican Revolution
- Deportation during Great Depression
- Allowed to enter U.S. during WWII: Bracero Program
- Zoot Suit Riots during WWII
- Caesar Chavez: United Farm Workers, 1960s and 70s

Immigration:

- Africans beginning in 1619
- Colonial immigration: 2/3 from England; many in South came as indentured servants
- Irish and German immigration peaks in 1840s
- Chinese Immigration: California Gold Rush; railroad construction(1840s-1870s)
- “New Immigration” (1880-1920): eastern & southern Europe (almost 30 million; 1/3 went back)
- Mexicans beginning in 1910; deportations during New Deal; Bracero program during WWII; 1970-1990s
- Immigration Act of 1965: eliminates national origins system
- Heavy influx of Latinos and Asians during the 1980s and 1990s

Labor

- *Commonwealth v. Hunt*, 1830
- Workingmen’s parties, 1830s
- National Labor Union, 1866 – William Sylvis
- Great Railroad Strike, 1877
- Knights of Labor, Terence Powderly: “One Big Union”; Haymarket Square Bombing (1886)
- American Federation of Labor (AFL), Samuel Gompers: skilled workers
- Homestead Steel Strike, 1890
- Pullman Strike, 1894
- Clayton Anti-Trust Act, 1913
- John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers (UMW)
- International Workers of the World, “Wobblies”
- 1919: Seattle General Strike, Boston Police Strike
- Wagner Act, National Labor Relations Board: Replaced section 7a of NRA
- Fair Labor Standards Act
- Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), John L. Lewis
- sit-down strikes
- Taft-Hartley Act, 1947
- AFL-CIO unites in 1955
- Jimmy Hoffa, Teamsters
- Landrum-Griffin Act, 1959
- Peak of union membership: 35% by 1970; currently only about 14% (due to shift to service economy)
- Union membership has continued to fall gradually since the 1970s

Economic Issues in U.S. History

Colonial Period:

Economies of each of three colonial regions: New England, Middle Colonies, South

Mercantilism: Navigation Acts

Triangular Trade

Important Positive Economic Events:

1st Industrial Revolution during War of 1812: textiles, inventions

Transportation Revolution beginning in 1820s with canals and later, **railroads**

Resulted in regional specialization and a national market economy.

“King Cotton” in the South from 1800-1865.

2nd Industrial Revolution (Industrialism) after the Civil War: Carnegie, Rockefeller, Morgan, etc.

Three frontiers of the West: mining, cattle, and farming

Roaring 20s – hitherto, most prosperous decade in U.S. history; automobile, electricity, entertainment

WWII pulled the U.S. out of the Great Depression

Boom period 1950-1970: “The Affluent Society”

1983-1991: May have been result of Reagan’s supply-side policies

1993-1997: Strongest economy of the century?

Tariffs:

1791 – Hamilton’s financial plan; purpose was revenue raising

1816 – first protective tariff in U.S. history

1828 – “Tariff of Abominations” – pushed through by Jacksonians to put President J.Q. Adams in a no-win situation.

1832 – Although it reduced tariffs, South Carolinians believed it did not go far enough and nullified the tariff.

1833 – Settled Nullification Controversy; lowered tariffs 10% over 8 years

1846 – Walker Tariff; one of Polk’s four points; lowered tariff

1862 – Morrill Tariff; purpose was to raise revenue for the Civil War

Tariff issue became the leading issue separating Democrats and Republicans during the Gilded Age

1887—Cleveland came out against a higher tariff and lost the election of 1888.

1890 – McKinley Tariff – Republicans gained the highest peacetime tariff in history in return for supporting Sherman Silver Purchase Act; raised rates to 48%.

1897 – Dingley Tariff -- Rate raised to 46.5% up from 41.3% since Wilson-Gorman Bill of 1894 (with its income-tax provision) did not raise enough revenue.

1909 – Payne-Aldrich Tariff – one of causes of split in Republican party between Taft and TR. Tariffs raised to almost 40%.

1913 – Underwood Tariff – One of Wilson’s major accomplishments; besides lowering the tariff, the bill provided for the first federal income tax of the 20th century; the 16th Amendment allowed for an income tax. Income tax replaced tariffs as the largest source of gov’t revenue.

1922 – Fordney-McCumber Tariff – increased tariffs from 27% to avg. of 38.5%; reflected conservative politics of the 1920s with a pro-business presidential administration.

1930 – Hawley-Smoot Tariff – Congress wanted to protect U.S. industries during the Great Depression but it only resulted in retaliatory measures by 23 other countries and further worsened the economic crisis.

Panics, Depressions, and Recessions

1780s – depression resulted from downturn after the Revolution

1807-1815 – resulted from Jefferson's Embargo Act and the subsequent War of 1812.

Panic of 1819 – major cause was overspeculation on land; resulted in new land legislation.

Panic of 1837 – resulted largely from Jackson's killing of the BUS and the demise of "wildcat" banks and state banks.

Panic of 1857 – Not as bad as Panic of 1837 but probably the worst psychologically in 19th c.

Influx of California gold into economy inflated currency, Crimean War overstimulated growing of grain, speculation in land and railroads backfired.

Panic of 1873—Caused by overproduction of railroads, mines, factories and farm products; depreciated Greenbacks

Panic of 1893 – worst depression of the 19th century

Panic of 1907 – showed the need for more elastic money supply; Federal Reserve Act passed 6 years later.

Post-WWI recession resulted from inflation and reduced foreign demand for U.S. goods

Crash of 1929 and the Great Depression: caused by 1) overspeculation on stocks, 2) overproduction/underconsumption, 3) sick industries (cotton, railroads, farming), 4) uneven distribution of income, 5) vulnerable banking system, 6) weak international economy.

Recession of 1937-38 – Resulted from FDR pulling the plug on public works programs; resulted in deficit spending (Keynesian economics)

Recession following World War II – caused by impact of demobilization from a war economy.

Stagflation in the 1970s – Inflation resulted from increasing energy costs caused by the Arab Oil Embargo as well as increased gov't spending during the Vietnam War. Unemployment remained a problem throughout the 1970s.

1982 ("Reagan Recession") -- Due to Federal Reserve's "tight money" policy (high interest rates) 10% unemployment; budget deficit of \$59 billion in 1980 reached \$159 billion by 1983 due to tax cuts and increased defense spending.

Landmark Economic Legislation: (excluding tariffs , see above)

Navigation Laws (beginning in 1651): Enforced Britain's mercantilist system

Land Ordinance of 1785—Proceeds from sale of land in Old Northwest would pay national debt; townships split in to 6 square miles (grids)

Northwest Ordinance, 1787—No slavery north of Ohio River; 60,000 people required for statehood
Constitution: Commerce compromise, Congress regulates interstate commerce,

Hamilton's Financial plan—tariffs, Nat'l Bank, funding at par, assumption of state debts, excise tax
Embargo Act, 1807: U.S. banned trade with all foreign countries; economy was devastated

Henry Clay's American System: 2nd National Bank; 1816 tariff—1st protective tariff in U.S. history
McCullough v. Maryland, 1819: BUS is constitutional

Dartmouth College v. Woodward, 1819--States could not violate charters; protected corps from states
Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824—Only Congress can regulate interstate commerce.

Commonwealth v. Hunt, 1842: Mass. Supreme Court ruled unions were not illegal as long as they were peaceful; other states followed suit.

Jackson kills the BUS, "pet bank" scheme

Charles River Bridge case, 1837: Prevented corporations from using charters to the detriment of economic competition.

limited liability laws: Business owners would not lose personal property if their business went bankrupt.

incorporation laws: Prevented individuals from being sued if they owned a corporation; only the corporation would be sued.

Independent Treasury System—(Van Buren & Polk) Federal gov't deposited \$ in private banks.

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo—U.S. purchased (conquered) Mexican Cession for \$15 million

During Civil War:

Greenbacks: About \$450 million issued at face value to replace gold.

National Banking Act (1862)—Established a national banking system that lasted until 1913.

Homestead Act (1862)—Gov't provided free land in west to settlers willing to settle there.

Morrill Land Grant Act (1862)—Land grants given to states to build state colleges.

Pacific Railway Act (1863)—Provided for the building of a Transcontinental Railroad (completed in 1869)

Slaughterhouse Cases, 1873: Court ruled the 14th amendment only protected federal rights, not states' rights. It also ruled that the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments only applied to slaves.

Munn v. Illinois, 1877: The public always has the right to regulate business operations in which the public has an interest; upheld an Illinois "Granger Law" regulating storage of grain.

Civil Rights Cases, 1883: The 14th Amendment protects individuals from state action, not individual action; thus, "individuals" (corporations, clubs, organizations, etc.) became free to discriminate against African Americans or use their "individual status" to evade state regulations.

Wabash v. Illinois, 1886: Only the federal gov't could regulate interstate commerce, so railroads could not be regulated by states; weakened the Munn v. Illinois decision.

Bland Allison Act (1875)—Makes "Crime of 1873" complete; only minimum amounts of silver purchased by gov't.

Interstate Commerce Commission (1877)—1st gov't agency in US history to regulate business.

Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)—Sought to prevent trusts from consolidating and restricting trade.

Lochner v. New York, 1905: Court ruled the 14th amendment protected individuals against unreasonable and unnecessary interference to their personal liberty. This case expanded the use of “due process,” but sided with the baker by not placing a limit on work hours.

Muller v. Oregon, 1908: Court ruled that an Oregon law limiting women to only 10 hours of labor in factories per day was legal as special legislation for women was needed to preserve their health

Standard Oil v. U.S., 1911: This case involved whether the Standard Oil trust was a good or bad trust (the *rule of reason* doctrine). The Supreme Court decided that this trust was bad so the Standard Oil Company was dissolved.

Underwood Tariff Bill (1913)—1st federal income tax in U.S. history; (see 16th Amendment)

Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1913)—Labor no longer subject to anti-trust legislation

Federal Reserve Act (1913)—established current national banking system.

Sec. of Treasury Andrew Mellon’s “Trickle Down” tax policies during 1920s.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 1832—Set the precedent for relief during the New Deal

New Deal: Relief: FERA, CCC, WPA,

Recovery: NRA, AAA, Emergency Banking Relief Act

Reform: FDIC, TVA, Social Security Act, FHA, Wagner Act (NLRB), Fair Labor Standards Act; U.S. off gold standard (Americans could not cash \$ in for gold)

Lend-Lease Act, 1941: --Provided funds to Allies during WWII to defeat Hitler.

G.I. Bill, 1944—Provided & to veterans for college, technical schools, or capital to start businesses.

Taft-Hartley Act, 1947—Forbade the “closed shop”

Marshall Plan, 1947: Provided billions of \$ to European countries for economic recovery; purpose was to prevent communism from spreading in Europe.

Federal Highway Act, 1956: Established nation’s freeway system

Landrum-Griffin Act, 1959: Ike’s response to Jimmy Hoffa; clamped down on illegal union financial activities and strong-arm political tactics.

Johnson’s “Great Society”—“War on Poverty”

“**Equal Opportunity Act**” (Office of Economic Opportunity): Provided funds for impoverished areas.

HUD--Dept. of Housing and Urban Development: Provided & for inner-city development.

Medicare Act: Provided medical care to the elderly if they could not afford to pay.

Head Start: Provided funds for disadvantaged pre-schoolers.

Affirmative Action (executive order): Gave preferences for women and minorities in college admissions and in the workplace.

Nixon takes U.S. off international gold standard: U.S. no longer traded internationally w/ gold.

“**Reaganomics**” or “**Supply Side Economics**” or “**Trickle Down Economics**”

Economic Recovery Tax Act, 1981: Reduced taxes 25% over three years.

Budget Reconciliation Act, 1891: Reduced social spending while increasing defense spending

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

Marbury v. Madison, 1803: judicial review

Fletcher v. Peck, 1810: States could not void contracts

Martin v. Hunter's Lessee, 1816: Supreme Court rejected "compact theory" and state claims that they were equally sovereign with the federal gov't.

Dartmouth College v. Woodward, 1819: Contracts made by private corporations are protected by the Constitution and a state may not alter them.

McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819: States cannot tax the federal gov't; BUS is constitutional

Cohens v. Virginia, 1821: Supreme Court has power to review state decisions and citizens can appeal to the Supreme Court.

Gibbons v. Ogden, 1821 ("Steamboat Case"): Only the federal gov't has the right to regulate interstate commerce.

Cherokee Nation v. Georgia, 1831: Court ruled that while it could not stop Georgia from making Cherokee laws void, the Cherokees were a "domestic nation" and possessed some sovereignty; shattered Cherokee sovereignty regarding its relation with U.S.

Worcester v. Georgia, 1832: Marshall ruled Georgia had no control over the Cherokee Nation and the land holdings, and that Georgia could not relocate the Cherokees.

Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge, 1837: Taney ruled no charter given to a private company had the right to harm the public interest. Rights of a community supersede rights of a private corporation; Jacksonian idea.

Commonwealth v. Hunt, 1842: Supreme Court of Massachusetts ruled trade union organization and striking tactics were legal as long as their methods were honorable and peaceful.

Prigg v. Pennsylvania, 1842: Court ruled return of fugitive slaves was a federal power, thus making unconstitutional Pennsylvania's law prohibiting the capture and return of fugitive slaves.

Dred Scott v. Sandford, 1857: African Americans not citizens; slaves were property and could not be taken away from owners w/o due process of law; Missouri Compromise unconstitutional.

Ableman v. Booth, 1859: Upheld the fugitive slave law included in the Compromise of 1850.

Ex Parte Merryman, 1861: In response to Lincoln's suspension of *habeas corpus*, Taney issued a writ for Merryman's release (he had been arrested in a mob attack on Union soldiers). Lincoln ignored it.

Ex Parte Milligan, 1866: Military tribunals could not try civilians in areas where civil courts were functioning.

Slaughterhouse Cases, 1873: Court ruled the 14th amendment only protected federal rights, not states' rights. It also ruled that the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments only applied to slaves.

Munn v. Illinois, 1877: The public always has the right to regulate business operations in which the public has an interest; upheld an Illinois "Granger Law" regulating storage of grain.

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Wabash v. Illinois, 1886: Only the federal gov't could regulate interstate commerce, so railroads could not be regulated by states; weakened the Munn v. Illinois decision.

- Plessy v. Ferguson***, 1896: “Separate but equal”; Court ruled 14th amendment only ensured political equality and that segregation did not mean inferiority.
- Insular Cases***, 1901-1904: Court ruled that the Constitution does not follow American conquests but that some rights are fundamental; Congress determines these rights.
- Northern Securities Case***, 1904: Supreme Court supported President Theodore Roosevelt by ruling that the Northern Securities Company was a trust because it owned stock in competing railroads, thus violating the Sherman Antitrust Act.
- Lochner v. New York***, 1905: Court ruled the 14th amendment protected individuals against unreasonable and unnecessary interference to their personal liberty. This case expanded the use of “due process,” but sided with the baker by not placing a limit on work hours.
- Muller v. Oregon***, 1908: Court ruled that an Oregon law limiting women to only 10 hours of labor in factories per day was legal as special legislation for women was needed to preserve their health; Louis Brandeis became famous for his presentation social science evidence concerning the adverse effects of long hours on women—“Brandeis Brief.”
- Standard Oil v. U.S.***, 1911: This case involved whether the Standard Oil trust was a good or bad trust (the *rule of reason* doctrine). The Supreme Court decided that this trust was bad so the Standard Oil Company was dissolved.
- Schenck v. U.S.***, 1919: the Court ruled First Amendment freedom of speech did not apply in this case because the U.S. was at war; speech posing a “clear and present danger” is illegal. The case did protect all other speech, even that which might be considered offensive to some—“freedom for the thought we hate.”
- Schechter Poultry Corp v. U.S.***, 1935 (“sick chicken” case): Ruled the National Recovery Administration (NRA) unconstitutional because Congress had exceeded its power by granting the Executive Branch too much power to regulate interstate commerce.
- U.S. v. Butler***, 1936: Court ruled the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) unconstitutional because it invaded state jurisdiction by using federal taxation as a means of regulating production; ruled it unfair to tax one group specifically to favor of another group.
- Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas***, 1954: Ended the “separate but equal” school system in America—“separate is inherently, unequal.” The Court unanimously ruled that schools should be integrated but left lower courts to carry out the decision.
- Engel v. Vitale***, 1962: Court ruled against mandatory school prayer in public schools.
- Baker v. Carr***, 1962: Over-represented rural voting districts eliminated; “one person, one vote.”
- Gideon v. Wainwright***, 1963: Legal counsel must be given to anyone charged with a felony. This decision later extended in 1972 to include anyone charged with a misdemeanor.
- Escobedo v. Illinois***, 1964: The police must not use extortion or coercion to gain a confession from a suspected criminal. The police must also honor a suspect’s request to have a lawyer present during police interrogations.
- Miranda v. Arizona***, 1966: A suspected criminal has the right to be read his rights (right to remain silent, the right to an attorney and the right to one telephone call).
- Roe v. Wade***, 1973: Court ruled that abortion was legal during a woman’s first trimester. States could not infringe on a woman’s right to an abortion.
- Bakke v. Board of Regents U.C.***, 1978: Court upheld minority affirmative action quotas in universities but stated that race alone could not be used as the sole means for college admission; it could, however, be used as a “plus” factor.

IDENTIFICATIONS TO KNOW FOR THE AP EXAM

Discovery

Native Americans: Iroquois Confederacy-- Five Nations; Moundbuilders, Pueblo, Creeks
Amerindian culture in North America
Columbus
Cortés (Aztecs)
Pizarro (Incas)
Spanish Settlements: St. Augustine, 1565
Mission system in the southwest
California - Father Junipero Serra
mestizo
“Black Legend”
Decimation of Indian population by 1600
Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494
Spanish Armada, 1588
causes for British colonial impulse
Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Roanoke
Samuel de Champlain (“Father of New France”)
joint-stock companies
Geography and its effect on settlements
Impact of European culture on North America
Impact of Native Americans on European culture
Spanish relations with Native Americans
Ecomienda, hacienda, mission system
Pope’s Rebellion, Santa Fe
French relations with Native Americans
Jesuits; *coureur de bois*
British relations with Native Americans
founding of 13 Original Colonies (know order)

Southern Colonies (Plantation Colonies)

common characteristics of southern colonies
joint-stock Company
Chesapeake: Virginia, Maryland
Virginia Company: purpose, failures, successes
Virginia Charter, significance
Jamestown (1607)/Virginia
Captain John Smith
Pocahontas, Powhatans
John Rolfe, tobacco
Africans arrive in 1619
House of Burgesses
Bacon’s Rebellion, 1676; Governor Berkeley
Charter revoked in 1624, James I
Maryland (1634)
Lord Baltimore (Calvert)

Act of Toleration (1649)
Impact of English Civil War on colonies
Headright system, indentured servants
Impact of British West Indies, Barbados
Middle Passage
Slave Codes
Indian slave trade
Restoration colonies, Charles II
Carolinas 1670, split in 1712
Charleston (Charles Town)
Regulator Movement, 1771
contrast in character between N. & S. Carolina
Georgia (1733): reasons, successes
James Oglethorpe
staple crops in South: tobacco, rice, indigo
Southern class structure
Anglican Church
Stono Rebellion, 1739

Early New England -- Plymouth & MBC

Protestant Reformation, Martin Luther
John Calvin, *Institutes of the Christian Religion*
Predestination, the “elect,” “visible saints”
Church of England (Anglican Church)
Puritans
Pilgrims (Separatists)
Plymouth Colony, reasons for leaving
John Robinson
Separatists, Non-Separatists
Mayflower Compact
Thanksgiving, Massasoit
William Bradford
Massachusetts Bay Colony (1629)
Puritans
reasons for leaving: Charles I, Archbishop Laud
Right of Petition, 1628; suspension in 1629
“Great Migration” -- 1630s
impact of English Civil War -- interregnum
John Winthrop: *Model of Christian Charity*
covenant theology -- “City on a hill”
Puritan (Protestant) work ethic
Congregational church
John Cotton
townhall meetings, self-government
-- voting granted to church members, 1631
(No separation of church and state)

Cambridge Platform (1648)
contrast Puritan colonies with others
Religion in MBC

“visible saints”, the “elect”

jeremiad

half-Way Covenant

education: purpose

Harvard founded, 1636

Massachusetts school of law

Dissent:

Anne Hutchinson, antinomianism

Quakers

Roger Williams -- “liberty of conscience”

Salem Witch Trials, Cotton Mather

Impact of Geography on New England

2 main contributions to the American character:

democracy

perfectability of society

Other New England Colonies

Connecticut Colony (1636) -- Thomas Hooker

New Haven, 1638

Fundamental Orders (1639)

Roger Williams, Rhode Island (1644)

New England Politics -- 17th Century

New England Confederation

Pequot War (1636-37)

King Philip's War, 1675; Metacom

Dominion of New England

Charles II

Mercantilism

Navigation Laws: 1st in 1651

Sir Edmund Andros

“Glorious Revolution” -- 1688

Bill of Rights

“First American Revolution”

Middle Colonies

characteristics: crops, geography, immigrants

New York

Peter Minuit, New Amsterdam (1626)

Peter Stuyvesant

patroon system

1664, English victory

Leisler's Rebellion, NY (1691)

Pennsylvania, 1681, William Penn

“Holy Experiment”

Quakers

relations with Indians

Paxton Boys, 1764

Religion in the Colonies

Congregational Church -- Puritanism

Anglican Church

PA, MD, RI -- founders, established churches

Maryland Act of Toleration, 1649

arminianism

Great Awakening

Jonathan Edwards

George Whitefield

conflict with enlightenment ideals

Old Lights, New Lights

new educational institutions

Baptists

Anglican Church becomes Episcopal Church

College of William and Mary, 1693

Presbyterian Church

The Colonial Economy

Regional differences: New England, Middle
Colonies, Southern Colonies

mercantilism

Navigation Acts

admiralty courts

Triangular Trade: know geography & products

Molasses Act, 1733

Colonial Society

immigration: 1600 - 1776

royal, charter, proprietary colonies

colonial political structure:

Council -- upper house

Assemblies (lower houses) -- most important

-- power of the purse

primogeniture, entail, women lack property
rights

Benjamin Franklin, *Poor Richard's Almanack*

Age of the Enlightenment

Classical Liberalism

Important Thinkers

John Locke: natural rights, right to rebel

Baron de Montesquieu: 3 branches

deism

Events that fostered the democratic ideal in the English Colonies

House of Burgesses (1619)
 Mayflower Compact (1620)
 New England Town Meeting (after 1629)
 royal, charter, proprietary colonies
 colonial political structure:
 assemblies controlled spending
 Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (1639)
 New England Confederation (1643)
 Maryland Act of Toleration (1649)
 Bacon's Rebellion (1676)
 "Glorious Revolution," Bill of Rights (1689)
 Failure of Dominion of New England
 Leisler's Rebellion (1691)
 "Salutary Neglect" (begins in 1713)
 impact on colonial government (assemblies),
 the economy, and religion
 Whig ideology
 Impact of the Enlightenment
 Zenger Case (1734)
 Albany Congress (1754)
 Paxton Boys (1764)
 Regulator Movement (1771)
 (see "Road to Independence" below)

Great Britain vs. France

Dispute over the Ohio Valley
 Compare French and British colonization
 Iroquois vs. Hurons, significance
Seven Years' War (French & Indian War)
 Washington's Ohio Mission, Ft. Duquesne
 Albany Congress
 Albany Plan -- Benjamin Franklin,
 William Pitt
 Battle of Quebec
 Treaty of Paris, 1763 -- significance

Road to Independence

"salutary neglect"
 Whig ideology
 writs of assistance, James Otis
 George Grenville, end of "salutary neglect"
 Pontiac's Rebellion, significance
 Proclamation of 1763
 Currency Act, 1764
 Sugar Act, 1764
 Quartering Act, 1765

Stamp Act, 1765
 "No taxation w/o representation"
 virtual representation vs. actual representation
 "internal" vs. "external" taxation
 Stamp Act Congress
 non-importation
 Sons of Liberty, Samuel Adams
 repeal
 Declaratory Act, 1766
 Townshend Acts, 1767; reaction
 John Dickinson, "*Letters from a PA Farmer*"
 Massachusetts Circular Letter
 Boston Massacre, 1770
 Committees of Correspondence
 Tea Act (1773), British East India Co.
 Boston Tea Party
 Intolerable Acts (Coercive Acts); 1774
 Quebec Act; 1774
 First Continental Congress, 1774
 The Association
 Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775
 British vs. American strengths and weaknesses
 Second Continental Congress, 1775
 George Washington, Continental Army
 Declaration of the Causes & Necessity of
 Taking Up Arms
 Olive Branch Petition
 Battle of Bunker Hill, significance
 Hessians
 Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*; 1776
 King George III
 Richard Henry Lee's resolution of June 7, 1776
 Declaration of Independence, 3 parts
 John Locke: natural rights philosophy

Revolutionary War

Patriots vs. Tories + Loyalists
 Battle of Trenton
 Battle of Saratoga, 1777
 Valley Forge, Baron von Steuben
 Articles of Confederation, 1777
 Franco-American Alliance, 1778
 Yorktown, Lord Cornwallis
 Treaty of Paris (1783)
 social impact of the war
 African Americans in the war
 Women in the war, Abigail Adams
 new state constitutions

Articles of Confederation (“Critical Period”)

Societal changes after the revolution
 end to primogeniture, entail
 protests over Cincinnati Society
 disestablishment, Virginia Statute of Religious
 Freedom (1786) – Jefferson
 Quaker abolitionism; Quock Walker case
 Native Americans
 Republican Motherhood
 sovereignty, republicanism
 features of state constitutions
 Maryland, cession of western land claims
 powers, strengths and weaknesses of Articles of
 Confederation
 Dey of Algiers
 Pennsylvania militia routs Congress, 1783
 Newburgh Conspiracy, 1783
 Land Ordinance of 1785
 Northwest Ordinance of 1787
 proposed Jay-Gardoqui Treaty, 1785
 Shays’ Rebellion, 1787 -- significance
 Annapolis Conference: principle purpose, result
 1780s depression

Constitution

Philadelphia Convention
 Madison, “Father of the Constitution”
 Virginia Plan, “Large State Plan”
 New Jersey Plan, “Small State Plan”
 Great Compromise (Connecticut Compromise)
 slavery and the Constitution: 3/5's Compromise
 end of slave trade in 1808
 checks and balances, Montesquieu
 Commerce Compromise
 Conservative safeguards, electoral college,
 election of Senators, appointments
 procedures for amendments
 Preamble: “We the people” -- Locke, purposes
 of gov’t
 Federalists and Antifederalists
 George Mason, Bill of Rights
 ratification in states, esp. Mass. NY, & VA
Federalist Papers, Jay, Hamilton, Madison
Federalist 10: thesis
 Beard thesis, *An Economic Interpretation...*

Politics in the 1790s

Bill of Rights adopted, 1791; know all 10!
 Judiciary Act, 1789
 President Washington
 Vice-president Adams
 Cabinet, precedents
 Hamilton vs. Jefferson in political philosophy
 Hamilton's Financial Plan: (BE FAT)
 Assumption, Funding at Par, excise taxes,
 tariffs, BUS, arguments for & against
 implied powers, elastic clause (“necessary and
 proper” clause)
 loose construction, strict construction
 location of capital: logrolling, Dist. of Columbia
 Whiskey Rebellion, 1794
 Washington’s Farewell Address, significance
 election of 1796: Adams pres., Jefferson v.p.
 Two-party system
 Federlists vs. Democratic-Republicans
 party leaders and supporters
 programs & philosophies
 views of foreign affairs
 “Mad” Anthony Wayne, Battle of Fallen Timbers
 Treaty of Greenville, 1795

Foreign Affairs in the 1790s

French Revolution, “Reign of Terror”
 Neutrality Proclamation of 1793
 Citizen Genet
 Jay Treaty of 1794, result
 Pinckney Treaty (1795)
 XYZ Affair, Talleyrand
 “Quasi-War” --Undeclared Naval War with
 France; Convention of 1800
 Alien and Sedition Acts, 1798
 Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions, nullification,
 compact theory of gov’t, 1799
 “High Federalists”

Jeffersonian Democracy (1800-1824)

election of 1800, Jefferson & Burr tie
 “Revolution of 1800”
 12th Amendment
 government *for* the people
 “We are all Federalists, we are all Republicans”
 Sec. of Treasury Albert Gallatin
 maintenance of many Federalist policies
 reversal of certain Federalist policies

Judiciary Act, 1801, "midnight judges"
 John Marshall
Marbury v. Madison, 1803, Judicial Review
 Justice Samuel Chase, impeachment
 Tripolitan War, Pasha of Tripoli,
 "Mosquito Fleet"
 Haitian slave revolt, Toussaint L'Ouverture, 1803
 Louisiana Purchase: reasons, loose construction
 Lewis and Clark expedition, Sacajawea
 Burr Conspiracy/Essex Junto, 1804,
 Hamilton-Burr duel
 Burr expedition in West, treason trial
 Events leading to War of 1812:
 Order in Council
 impressments, *Chesapeake-Leopard* Affair
 Embargo Act of 1807, oppositon
 Nonintercourse Act, 1809
 President Madison
 Macon's Bill #2, 1810
 War Hawks, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun
 Shawnee: Tecumseh, The Prophet
 Battle of Tippecanoe
 General William H. Harrison
War of 1812:
 Why war against Britain rather than France?
 Francis Scott Key, Ft. McHenry, "Star
 Spangled Banner"
 Battle of New Orleans, Andrew Jackson
 Hartford Convention (1814), significance
 Treaty of Ghent (1815), provisions

Nationalism and Sectionalism to 1828

President Monroe

Sec. of State John Quincy Adams

DOMESTIC POLICY

"Era of Good Feelings" (appropriate term?)

nationalism, economic independence
 single party rule

Henry Clay's American System (BIT)

2nd Bank of U.S., reversal of Jefferson's ideas

Tariff of 1816, protective

internal improvements, Bonus Bill veto

Panic of 1819

land legislation: new trends in acreage and price

John Marshall, Federalist: decisions

Marbury v. Madison, 1803

Martin v. Hunter's Lessee, 1816

McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819

Cohens v. Virginia,
Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824
Fletcher v. Peck, 1810
Dartmouth v. Woodward, 1819
 Daniel Webster

Tallmadge Amendment

Missouri Compromise of 1820: provisions

FOREIGN POLICY:

Sec. of State John Quincy Adams

Rush-Bagot Treaty (1817), Great Lakes

Convention of 1818, US-Canadian border est.

Adams-Onis Treaty (1819) (FL Purchase Treaty)

Monroe Doctrine, 1823

JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY

The "New Democracy," characteristics, causes

Election of 1824: popular vote, electoral vote,
 "corrupt bargain"

Election of 1828 (Jacksonian revolution)

President Andrew Jackson

age of common man, gov't by the people

strong executive, King Andrew I, vetoes

Jacksonian Democracy: characteristics

franchise extended

spoils system

end of caucus system, nat'l nominating
 conventions

more states' rights: *Charles River Bridge case,*

veto internal improvements (Maysville Rd)

Cabinet Crisis

John C. Calhoun, *South Carolina*

Exposition and Protest, nullification

Webster-Hayne Debate (1830)

Jefferson Day toast

"Kitchen Cabinet"

Peggy Eaton Affair

resignation of vice president Calhoun

Nullification Crisis of 1832

"Tariff of Abominations," 1828

Tariff of 1832

South Carolina, nullification

Clay: Tariff of 1833

Election of 1832

Jackson (Democrat)

Clay (National Republican)

Anti-Masonic Party (1st 3rd party)

nat'l nominating conventions, platforms

end of the caucus system

Jacksonian Economics:**BUS**

Clay, bank recharter bill, Nicholas Biddle
 Jackson's removal of deposits, Roger B. Taney, Pet banks
 Specie Circular, 1836, impact
Charles River Bridge case, 1837
 States' rights: Maysville Road Veto
 Indian Removal
 Indian Removal Act, 1830
 Black Hawk War, 1832
 Seminoles (war 1835-1842)
 Cherokee Nation v. Georgia, 1831
 Worcester v. Georgia 1832
 Trail of Tears
 Recognition of Texas, 1837
 Stephen Austin, Sam Houston
 Santa Anna
 Alamo
 San Jacinto
 Election of 1836
 Whigs: origins, policies
 Martin Van Buren
 Panic of 1837
 Independent Treasury Plan, "Divorce Bill"
 Election of 1840: candidates, characteristics
 Liberty Party
 rise of second party system: Democrats v. Whigs
 death of Harrison, Tyler becomes president

MANIFEST DESTINY

"Manifest Destiny"
 Annexation of Texas, 1844
 joint resolution under Pres. Tyler
 Election of 1844: candidates, issues
 Polk's 4-Point Plan: (COIL) -- OR, CA,
 Walker Tariff, Independent Treasury System
 Oregon Territory
 Oregon Trail, "Oregon Fever"
 Oregon Treaty, 1846, 49th parallel

Mexican War: (know causes, results)

Slidell's mission to Mexico. Why?
 Rio Grande, Nueces River, disputed territory
 Gen. Zachary Taylor
 "spot resolutions," Lincoln
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848
 election of 1848: Cass (pop. sov.) & Taylor

Wilmot Proviso, 1848
 Gadsden Purchase (1853)

RISE OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

Sectional differences: East, West, South
Industrial Revolution, impact
 Samuel Slater, "father of factory system"
 Boston Associates, Lowell, Mass.
 Lowell girls
 general incorporation laws, limited liability
 northern "wage slaves"
 "Transportation Revolution": turnpikes, canals,
 rivers, railroads
 National Road, Lancaster Turnpike
 growth of cities
 Robert Fulton, steamboat (*Clermont*) 1807
 Erie Canal, 1826 -- Gov. DeWitt Clinton
 federal gov't land policy trend: smaller parcels
Charles River Bridge Co. v. Warren Bridge Co.
 rise of labor leaders, 10-hour movement
Commonwealth v. Hunt, (Mass.)
Inventions:
 Eli Whitney, cotton gin, interchangeable parts
 Elias Howe, 1846; Isaac Singer, sewing machine
 John Deere, steel plow
 Cyrus McCormick, mechanical reaper
 Samuel Morse, telegraph

SOCIAL REFORM**Religion:**

Second Great Awakening: impact, reaction to
 deism, unitarianism, liberalism, social ills
 Charles Grandison Finney, Peter Cartwright,
 "circuit riders"
 camp meetings, revivalism, perfectionism
 influence of 2nd G.A. on frontier
 "the burned-over district"
 millennialism, Millerites (Adventists)
 Mormons
 Joseph Smith, Brigham Young, Utah
 wilderness utopias: Brook Farm, New Harmony,
 Oneida Community, Shakers, Amana
 Community
Abolitionism: see "slavery" below"
Temperance:
 American Temperance Union
 Maine law, 1851, Neal S. Dow

Women's Rights:

Seneca Falls, 1848
 Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott,
 Susan B. Anthony
 Sarah & Angelina Grimke, Lucy Stone,
 Sojourner Truth
 "Republican Motherhood," Catharine Beecher
 "Cult of Domesticity"
Godey's Ladybook

Impact of Industrial Revolution on gender roles

Education:

Noah Webster, William McGuffey
 public education, Horace Mann
 Catharine Beecher

Other Reformers:

Dorthea Dix, treatment of the insane
 American Peace Society
 prison reform, Auburn system, Penn. system

Nativism:

"Old Immigration"
 Irish, German immigration,
 nativism, "Know Nothings"

Literature:**Transcendentalists:**

Romanticism
 Ralph Waldo Emerson
 Henry David Thoreau, *Walden*, "On Civil
 Disobedience"
 Walt Whitman, *Leaves of Grass*

Knickerbocker group

James Fenimore Cooper
 Washington Irving

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Hudson River School of Art, landscapes

Gilbert Stuart, Charles Willson Peale

Alexis de Toqueville, *Democracy in America*

Slavery and the South**"King Cotton"**

cotton gin, Eli Whitney

plantation slavery, slave culture

sectionalism: the 3 Souths

Border South: DE, MD, KY, MO

Middle South: VA, NC TN, AK

Lower South: SC, FL, GA AL, MS, LA TX

Slave revolts:

Gabriel Prosser, 1800 revolt

Denmark Vesey Conspiracy, 1822, S. Carolina

Nat Turner revolt, 1831, Virginia
 mountain whites

Missouri Compromise of 1820

Liberty Party, election of 1844

banning of abolitionist literature in southern
 mails, 1830s

"gag rule," 1836, House of Reps

American Colonization Society

Abolitionists:

William Lloyd Garrison, *The Liberator*, 1831

Elijah Lovejoy

American Antislavery Society

Theodore Weld, *American slavery as it is*

Wendell Phillips, "Golden Trumpet"

Sarah and Angelina Grimke

Sojourner Truth

Frederick Douglass

underground railroad: Harriet Tubman

Prigg v. Pennsylvania, 1842

"personal liberty laws"

The 1850s

Election of 1848, Taylor vs. Cass

Free Soil Party, Van Buren

Wilmot Proviso, 1848

California application for statehood, gold rush

Webster's 7th of March Speech

William H. Seward ("Higher Law")

Compromise of 1850: PopFACT

Henry Clay

Fugitive Slave Law

Nashville convention, failure

Harriet Beecher Stowe: *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

Hinton Helper, *The Impending Crisis of the South*

Southern defense of slavery: Bible, Aristotle,

George Fitzhugh

election of 1852; end of Whig Party

President Pierce: "Young America"

Commodore Matthew Perry goes to Japan

Ostend Manifesto -- Cuba

Gadsden Purchase (1853)

Stephen A. Douglas (pop. sovereignty)

Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

birth of Republican Party; end of Whigs

"bleeding Kansas"

New England Emigrant aid Company

"Beecher's Bibles"

raid on Lawrence

Sumner-Brooks affair
 John Brown: Pottawatomie massacre
 Lecompton Constitution
 election of 1856: Republican Party (Fremont),
 Know-Nothing Party (Fillmore)
 President Buchanan (Democrat)
Dred Scott decision, 1857
 Chief Justice Roger B. Taney
 Panic of 1857
 Lincoln's "house divided" speech
 Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858 (Illinois)
 Freeport Doctrine
 John Brown, Harpers Ferry raid, 1859
 Election of 1860: candidates, parties, issues
 John Bell, Constitutional Union Party
 John Breckenridge, Southern Democratic Party
 Stephen Douglas, Northern Democratic Party
 Republican Party: 1860 platform, supporters
 Buchanan and the secession crisis
 Crittenden Compromise proposal

Civil War

Lincoln's Inaugural Speech: purpose
 Cabinet: Sec. of State William H. Seward, Sec. of
 Treas. Salmon P. Chase, Sec. of War Edwin St
 Stanton
 Border States: MD, KY, DE, MO
 seceding states (first seven)
 Jefferson Davis, Alexander Stephens
 Confederate States of America
 South's advantages in the war
 North's advantages in the war
 Fort Sumter: Lincoln's dilemma and decision
 volunteers and conscription, draft riots
 four other states secede. Why?
 Northern blockade (Anaconda Plan)
 Bull Run (Manassas)
 General George McClellan, Peninsula Campaign
 Robert E. Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson
 Antietam, significance of battle
 Fredericksburg, Dec. 1862
 Chancellorsville, May, 1863
 Gettysburg, July 1863, significance
 Vicksburg, July 4, 1863 significance
 Atlanta and march through Georgia -- Sherman
 Grant's Virginia campaign, 1864-65
 Appomattox Court House
 Emancipation Acts, 1862, 1863

Emancipation Proclamation, 1863
 suspension of civil liberties: *abeas corpus*,
Ex parte Merryman, 1st Amendment issues
 Lincoln's usurpation of Congressional powers
 Copperheads, Clement L. Vallandigham
 Republican legislation passed in Congress after
 secession: National Bank, tariff, Homestead Act,
 transcontinental railroad, land grant act
 Great Britain: *Trent, Alabama*, Laird rams,
 France: Emperor Napoleon III
Election of 1864: candidates, parties
 Lincoln's 2nd Inaugural Speech: "With malice
 toward none, with charity for all"
 John Wilkes Booth

Reconstruction

Lincoln's ten percent plan
 13th Amendment, 1865
Ex Parte Milligan
 Radical Republicans: Charles Sumner, Thaddeus
 Stevens
 Wade-Davis bill (50% plan), veto
 Andrew Johnson and presidential reconstruction
 Freedmen's Bureau, General Oliver O. Howard
 Black Codes
 1866 elections: significance
 Civil Rights Act, 1866
 Military Reconstruction Act, 1867
 14th Amendment, 1867, provisions
 15th Amendment, 1870
 impeachment of Johnson
 "scalawags" and "carpetbaggers"
 purchase of Alaska, 1867, Sec. of State Seward
 President Ulysses S. Grant
 Compromise of 1877, provisions
 Hiram R. Revels & Blanche K. Bruce
 Redeemers (or Bourbons), Solid South
 Ku Klux Klan, Force Acts, 1871

Post-Reconstruction African American Issues

shortcomings of Reconstruction:

- sharecropping,
- disenfranchisement: poll taxes, literacy tests,
- “grandfather” clauses, gerrymandering
- “Jim Crow” -- segregation (1890s)

Booker T. Washington, accommodation

“Atlanta Compromise,” 1895

Plessy vs. Ferguson, 1896 -- “separate but equal”

W.E.B. DuBois

“talented tenth”

Niagara Movement, 1905

NAACP

Gilded Age: 1865-1900

Corruption in the Grant administration

Tweed Ring, Boss Tweed

Thomas Nast

Panic of 1873 and the silver issue

Greenback-Labor Party

1876 election: candidates, electoral commission

Compromise of 1877

assassination of President Garfield

President Grover Cleveland

Tariff issue (big in the 1880s)

Populism: (People’s Party)

free silver, 16:1

Granger laws

Munn v. Illinois

Wabash Case, 1886

Farmers’ Alliances

Election of 1892: Cleveland, Harrison, Weaver

Populist Party, Omaha Platform, 1892

Cleveland’s 2nd term:

Panic of 1893

Coxey’s Army, 1893

Pullman Strike, 1894

Morgan Bond Transaction, 1895

Election of 1896: candidates, issues

William McKinley, Marcus Hanna

William Jennings Bryan

“Cross of Gold” speech

Industrialism

laissez-faire

“Robber Barons”

Transcontinental Railroad

Union Pacific Railroad,

Central Pacific Railroad

Leland Stanford

government subsidies to railroads

workers: “paddies,” “coolies”

Cornelius Vanderbilt, NY Central Railroad

corrupt railroad practices: stock watering,

pools, rebates, short haul/long haul

John D. Rockefeller, Standard Oil

horizontal integration

Andrew Carnegie, vertical integration

Bessemer process

J. P. Morgan, interlocking directorates

U.S. Steel Corporation

Mechanization

Thomas Edison

Alexander Graham Bell

The “New South”

trusts, holding companies

Government Regulation and Court Cases

Interstate Commerce Commission, 1887

Sherman Antitrust Act, 1890

Supreme Court Cases:

Munn v. Illinois, 1877

Wabash case, 1886

Labor

National Labor Union, William Sylvis

Great Railroad strike, 1877

Knights of Labor: Terence Powderly

Haymarket Square riot, 1886

American Federation of Labor (AFL)

Samuel Gompers

collective bargaining

strikes, boycotts, closed shop

company unions

Homestead strike, 1890

Pullman strike, 1894, Eugene V. Debs

Lockner v. New York, 1906

Muller v. Oregon, 1908

Clayton Antitrust Act, 1914

Urbanization

John A. Roebling, Brooklyn Bridge
 Louis Sullivan, skyscrapers
 lure of industrial jobs
 streetcar suburbs
 tenements
 Jane Addams, Hull House
 Florence Kelley
 Political Machines
 Boss Tweed
 Tammany Hall
 George Washington Plunkitt, "honest graft"
 "New Immigration", Ellis Island
 Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882; "coolies"
 Victorian values (among middle class)
 Comstock Law, 1873; "New Morality"

Social and Intellectual Movements and Ideas

Social Darwinism
 Andrew Carnegie, *The Gospel of Wealth*
 Fundamentalism
 Social Gospel
 Salvation Army, YMCA
 Red Cross, Clara Barton
 Edward Bellamy, *Looking Backward*, 2000-1887
 Henry George, *Progress and Poverty*, single tax
 Horatio Alger's books for youth (rags to riches)
 Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)
 Francis Willard
 Carrie Nation

The West

3 frontiers of the west:
 mining, Comstock Lode
 cattle raising, long drive, cowboys
 barbed wire, Joseph Glidden
 farming, Homestead Act, 1862
 Plains Indians: Sioux
 Little Big Horn: George Custer, Crazy Horse
 Chief Joseph, Nez Perce
 Apache, Geronimo
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 Oklahoma Land Rush, 1889 & 1892
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 Frederick Jackson Turner, frontier thesis

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 James G. Blaine, Pan-Americanism
 Venezuelan boundary dispute, 1895
 "yellow journalism," Hearst & Pulitzer
 Josiah Strong, *Our Country*
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 Grover Cleveland and Hawaii
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 Samoan Crisis, Pago Pago
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 Commodore Dewey, Manila Bay
 Theodore Roosevelt, Asst. Sec. of Navy
 Rough Riders, San Juan Hill (Kettle Hill)
 Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico
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 U.S. policy toward Philippines
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 Aguinaldo, Philippine insurrection
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 Boxer Rebellion
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 Roosevelt's Big Stick diplomacy
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 Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, 1903
 Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty, 1903
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 Panama Canal
 Venezuelan crisis, 1902
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 "Colossus of the North"
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 Russo-Japanese War, Treaty of Portsmouth
 San Francisco School Board incident

Gentleman's Agreement, 1908
 "Great White Fleet," 1907
 William H. Taft, "dollar diplomacy"
 Wilson, "Moral Diplomacy"
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 Pancho Villa
 General John "Black Jack" Pershing

Progressivism

Populist ideas that carry forward
 "muckrakers"
 Progressive agenda: anti-trust, anti-political
 machines, improved living conditions
 democracy, efficiency, social justice
 Pre-1900 critics (of the Gilded Age)
 Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives*
 socialists
 Lester Frank Ward
 Richard Ely
 muckrakers
 Lincoln Steffens, *The Shame of the Cities*
 Ida Tarbell, *History of the Standard Oil Co.*
 John Spargo, *The Bitter Cry of the Children*
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 Progressive Activists
 Jane Addams
 Florence Kelley
 Political Reforms
 Robert LaFollette, "Wisconsin Experiment"
 initiative, referendum, recall
 direct primary, direct election of Senators
 state income tax
 Hiram Johnson, California
 Charles Evans Hughes, NY
 Australian ballot (secret ballot)
 Galveston Texas, commission system
 city manager system
 16th, 17th, 18th, & 19th Amendments
 improved conditions for workers
 Triangle Shirtwaist Co. fire, 1911
Muller v. Oregon, 1908
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 National American Woman Suffrage Asso.
 Carrie Chapman Catt, "Winning Plan"
 Alice Paul, militant tactics, ERA
 19th Amendment

Prohibition of Alcohol
 Women's Christian Temperance Union,
 Francis Willard
 Anti-Saloon League
 18th Amendment (1919)
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Presidents Roosevelt & Taft as Progressives

Theodore Roosevelt
 Square Deal, "three C's"
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 anthracite coal strike, 1902
 Dept. of Commerce & Labor, 1903
 Northern Securities Co. case, holding co.
 "trust buster"
 Hepburn Act, 1906
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 Meat Inspection Act (1906)
 Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)
 conservation
 Newlands Reclamation Act, 1902
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 Panic of 1907
 William Howard Taft
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 Split in Republican party
 Payne-Aldrich Tariff, 1909
 Ballinger-Pinchot controversy
 Uncle Joe Cannon, Old Guard Republicans
 Roosevelt's Osawatimie, Kansas speech
 Taft-Roosevelt split
 Bull Moose Party, campaign
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 Woodrow Wilson, New Freedom
 Theodore Roosevelt, New Nationalism
 Eugene V. Debs, Socialist Party

President Woodrow Wilson as a Progressive

Underwood Tariff (1913), income tax
 Federal Reserve Act (1913)
 Federal Trade Commission, cease & desist orders
 Clayton Antitrust Act, labor's "Magna Carta"
 Federal Highways Act, 1916
 Warehouse Act, 1916
 Child Labor Act, 1916
 Adamson Act, 1916

Supreme Court rolls back progressive reforms

Lochner v. U.S., 1905

death of Child Labor Act

Schenck v. U.S., 1919

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

*Adkins v. Childrens Hospital, 1923***First World War**

Triple Entente: Allies

Triple Alliance: Central Powers

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Zimmerman Note

Russian Revolution, 1917, March and Bolshevik

U.S. declares war, April 1917

Creel Committee

"Make the world safe for democracy"

"War to end all wars"

bond drives, Liberty Loans

War Industries Board, Bernard Baruch

Herbert Hoover, Food Administration

Espionage Act, 1917; Sedition Act, 1918

Eugene Debs imprisoned

IWW, "Wobblies"

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black migration to Northern cities

General John J. ("Black Jack") Pershing

Argonne-Meuse offensive

Wilson's Fourteen Points

Versailles Conference, Versailles Treaty

Big Four: Wilson, George, Clemenceau, Orlando

League of Nations Article X of Versailles Treaty

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Article 231, reparations

Lodge Reservations, Henry Cabot Lodge

"irreconcilables": Borah, Johnson, La Follette

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Red Scare, Palmer raids

strikes: 1919, coal, steel, Boston Police,

Seattle General Strike

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Warren Harding, "Normalcy"

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Teapot Dome scandal

Conservative political agenda

Fordney-McCumber Tariff, 1922

Andrew Mellon, tax cuts ("trickle down")

Sec. of Commerce Herbert Hoover, trade associations

McNary-Haugen Bill, vetoes

election of 1928: Hoover vs. Smith

Bruce Barton, *The Man Nobody Knows*, 1925

"The Lost Generation"

F. Scott Fitzgerald, *The Great Gatsby*Sinclair Lewis, *Main Street*, *Babbitt*Theodore Dreisler, *An American Tragedy*Ernest Hemingway, *A Farewell to Arms*T.S. Eliot, *The Waste Land*

Prohibition, Volstead Act, Al Capone

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fundamentalists, Billy Sunday

Immigration Act of 1921

National Origins Act of 1924

Sacco and Vanzetti case

Scopes trial, Darrow, Bryan

Consumerism: automobile, radio, movies

Henry Ford, the Model T, assembly line 1913

Movies: *The Jazz Singer* (1927), Rudolph

Valentino, Charlie Chaplin

KDKA, Pittsburgh

new woman, flappers

Margaret Sanger, birth control

impact of Sigmund Freud's theories

The "Jazz Age": Louis Armstrong

Harlem Renaissance: Langston Hughes, Claude

McKay, Nora Zeale Hurston, Countee Cullen,

Duke Ellington

Marcus Garvey, Universal Negro Improvement

Association

Charles Lindbergh, *Spirit of St. Louis*

Babe Ruth, Jack Dempsey

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Washington Disarmament Conference

Five Power Treaty

Dawes Plan, 1924

Kellogg-Briand Treaty, 1928

Clark Memorandum, 1928

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 Hawley-Smoot Tariff, 1930
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 Bonus Army, 1932
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 National Industry Recovery Act (NIRA), 6/33
 National Recovery Admin. (NRA)
 "Blue Eagle," Section 7a
 Public Works Administration (PWA)
 Glass-Steagall Banking Reform Act, 6/33
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 Indian Reorganization Act, 1934

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Works Progress Administration
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 National Youth Administration (WPA), 1935
 Rural Electrification Admi (REA), 1935
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 National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)
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Social Security Act, 1935
 2nd AAA, 1938
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 minimum wage
 Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO),
 John L. Lewis
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 Dust Bowl, Okies; Steinbeck, *Grapes of Wrath*
 New Democratic party coalition: blacks, unions,
 intellectuals, city machines, Southern whites
 American Liberty League
 Huey Long, "Share the Wealth"
 Father Charles Coughlin
 Dr. Francis Townsend
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 Spanish Civil War, 1936, Francisco Franco
 Japan attacks China, 1937 Chiang Kai-shek
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Smith-Connolly Antistrike Act, John L. Lewis,
 A. Philip Randolph
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 Atlantic Charter, August 1941
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 Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941
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 Zoot Suit riots, 1943
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 Stalingrad, 1942-43
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 Tehran Conference, 1943
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 Truman Doctrine, 1947
 Marshall Plan, Sec. of State George C. Marshall
 Berlin blockade, Berlin airlift, 1948-49
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 Chiang Kai-shek, Formosa (Taiwan)

Soviet A-bomb, 1949
 NATO, 1949; collective security
 Warsaw Pact, 1955
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 Khrushchev, 1955 Geneva Summit
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 Hungarian uprising, 1956
 Suez Canal crisis, 1956
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 Lebanon, 1958
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 Fidel Castro's revolution, 1959
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 Eisenhower's farewell speech, "military-
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Cold War at Home: Truman & Eisenhower

Smith Act, 1940
 Loyalty Review Board (Truman)
 House Un-American Committee (HUAC)
 Alger Hiss case, Richard Nixon, 1948
 McCarran Internal Security Bill, 1950
 Rosenbergs
 blacklisting, "Hollywood Ten"
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 Berlin Wall, 1961
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 Cuban missile crisis, 1962
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Vietnam: Eisenhower, JFK, LBJ, & Nixon

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 Ho Chi Minh, Vietminh
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 Viet Cong, National Liberation Front (NLF)
 Ngo Dinh Diem
 Kennedy -- increase of military advisors
 President Johnson -- escalation
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 Tet offensive, 1968
 Kent State incident, Jackson State incident
 Daniel Ellsberg, Pentagon Papers
 My Lai massacre, Lt. Calley
 President Nixon & Sec. of State Henry Kissinger
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 Henry Kissinger
 China visit, 1972
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Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, 1979
 Olympic boycott, 1980
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 Panama Canal Treaty, 1977
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 Iran Hostage crisis, Ayatollah Khomeini

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 Mikhail Gorbachev, glasnost, perestroika
 INF Treaty, 1987
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 Landrum-Griffen Act of 1959
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"Affluent Society": 1950-1070
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 Rock' n' Roll, Elvis Presley
 Dr. Benjamin Spock, *The Commonsense Book of
 Baby and Child Care*
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 beatniks, the Beat Generation
 Jack Kerouac, *On The Road*
 Jackson Pollock, abstract expressionism

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 Assassination of JFK, Lee Harvey Oswald,
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The Great Society
 Civil Rights Act of 1964
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 Michael Harrington: *The Other Side of America*
 Office of Econ. Opportunity, "War on Poverty"
 Elementary and Secondary Act, Head Start
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 1968: "The Year of Shocks" – Tet Offensive
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 Rachel Carson, *Silent Spring*
 Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)
 Betty Friedan, *The Feminine Mystique*
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 Counterculture, "Hippies," Woodstock
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 Andy Warhol, Pop Art

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 Post-Reconstruction: Sharecropping, "Jim Crow"
 Booker T. Washington, "Atlanta Compromise"
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 W.E.B. Du Bois, NAACP
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 Marcus Garvey
 A. Philip Randolph, MOWM
 WWII migration to urban areas in North & West
 desegregation of the armed forces, 1948
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 Rosa Parks, Montgomery bus boycott, 1955
 Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. (SCLC)
 Little Rock, 1957
 Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
 Student Nonviolent Coord. Committee (SNCC)
 Greensboro sit-in, 1960
 Freedom Riders
 University of Mississippi, James Meredith
 March on Washington, 1963, "I have a dream"
 Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VII
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 Malcolm X, Black Muslims, Elijah Muhammad
 black power: Stokely Carmichael
 Black Panthers: H. Rap Brown
 Watts Riots, LA, 1965
 Thurgood Marshall, associate justice
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