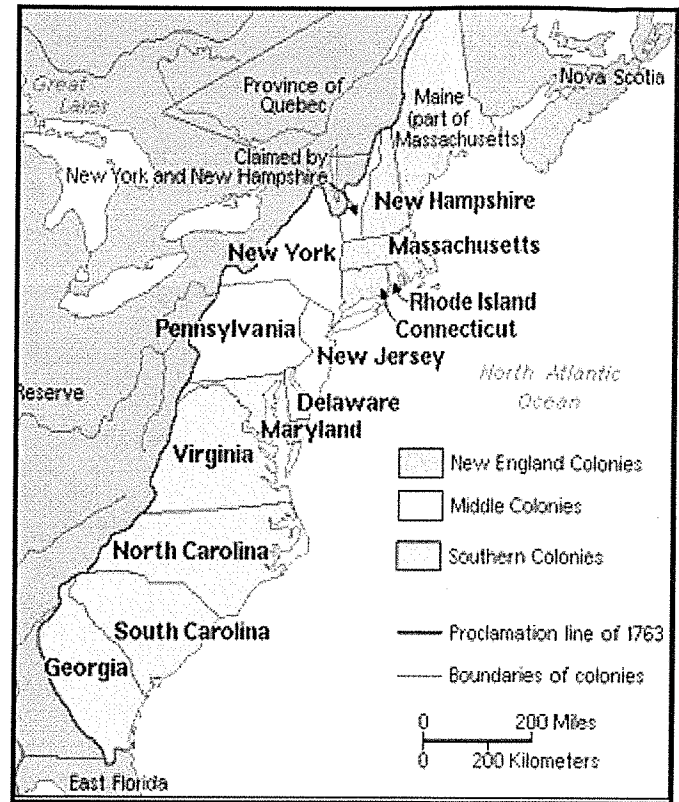


**England's 17<sup>th</sup>-Century Colonies: Chesapeake, New England, Middle, & Southern Colonies****I. Distinct colonial subcultures**

- A. English colonies were different from Spanish & French: not state funded or directed; frontier of exclusion with natives
- B. Because English colonists came to America with different values, the colonies they created were distinctly different

**II. The Chesapeake Colonies: Virginia & Maryland**

- A. The Jamestown colony
  - 1. After the failure of Walter Raleigh's Roanoke, Richard Hakluyt kept the dream of American colonies alive
  - 2. English colonies were not state-driven; Joint stock companies solved the funding problem
  - 3. The London Company (renamed the Virginia Co) established the 1<sup>st</sup> colony, Jamestown in 1607
    - a. Problems in Jamestown included swampy location and a lack of experience & lack of unity among colonists
    - b. John Smith imposed order but Jamestown experienced "Starving Time" & Powhattan attacks
    - c. John Rolfe's introduction of a hybrid tobacco & the headright system saved Jamestown
    - d. The significance of 1619: Virginia's House of Burgesses & the introduction of African slavery
    - e. Time of Reckoning: diseases, Powhattan attacks, indentured servants, & few women
    - f. By 1624, Jamestown had grown & Virginia became a royal colony & was divided into 8 counties
  - 4. Maryland was founded in 1632
    - a. Maryland was established by Lord Baltimore as a refuge for Catholics with religious toleration
    - b. Scattered riverfront settlements of poor tobacco farmers that resembled Virginia

**III. The New England Colonies: Plymouth, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Haven, Connecticut, New Hampshire**

- A. Elizabeth's Act of Uniformity led to Catholic & Puritan (& Pilgrim) factions within England
  - 1. Pilgrims
  - 2. Puritans
- B. Plymouth Colony
  - 1. Radical Pilgrims (separatists) fled to Holland then America to avoid "Catholic Anglicanism"
  - 2. *Mayflower Compact* was the first form of self-government in America; formed a civil-body politic
  - 3. Plymouth founded in 1620 but remained small farming villages; eventually folded into Mass Bay

**17<sup>th</sup> Century English Colonies: Opportunity and Oppression in Colonial Society****I. Colonial Society in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century****A. New England**

1. NE was more stable than other colonies due to families, access to marriage, longer life expectancy
2. Education was valued in NE: led to high literacy rate & Harvard (1638)
3. “Golden Age” for NE women? Important contributions but controlled no property
4. Social Hierarchy in New England: gentry, yeoman farmers, laborers/poor

**B. The Chesapeake**

1. “Normal” family life was impossible in Virginia due to scarcity of women/families & high death rate
2. Women in Chesapeake Society had bargaining power but were vulnerable
3. Social Hierarchy in Chesapeake: plantation gentry, yeoman farmers, indentured servants, slaves
4. Social mobility was very limited due to emergence of American-born plantation aristocracy

**C. African Slaves**

1. Slaves imported due to a “need” for labor
2. Originally Africans were treated as indentured servants; But by 1700, slavery was a racial norm
3. By 1720, the American slave population became self-sustaining
4. Resistance by the 18<sup>th</sup> Century such as the Stono Rebellion (1739), NYC riots (1741), & runaways

**II. Colonial Economy in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century**

- A. Diverse economies: Chesapeake/South (cash crops), Middle (shipping, professions), NE (subsistence, fish)
- B. Salutary neglect until 1650s meant the colonies were not state-funded or state-protected
- C. Charles II initiated mercantilism to increase royal profits from the colonies:
  1. Navigation Acts of 1660 & 1663 restricted colonial trade
  2. These acts created a Board of Trade & provided a stable trade partner which benefited colonists

**III. Colonial Factions Spark Political Revolt, 1676-1691**

- A. In the late 17<sup>th</sup> Century, conflicts erupted between colonial “ins” and “outs”
  1. Bacon’s Rebellion
    - a. Frustrated farmers led by Nathaniel Bacon against Governor Berkley
    - b. Changed view of indentured servants & slaves
  2. King Philip’s War led to the temporary “Dominion of New England” under Governor Andros
  3. Witchcraft in Salem (New England) led to a panic & 20 executions in 1691

**IV. Conclusions**

## **18TH CENTURY AMERICAN CULTURE**

### **I. North American regions in the 18<sup>th</sup> century**

- A. Native Americans in contact with European colonists grew dependent on manufactured goods
- B. Spanish Borderlands grew slowly & lacked firm Spanish political & military control :
  - 1. Florida & California were unattractive settlements for Spanish colonists
  - 2. Popé's Rebellion in Northern New Spain limited Spanish control
- C. French settlements increased; missionaries, farmers, & trappers in Canada; "highway" along the Mississippi

### **II. Growth & Diversity in 18th Century America**

- A. English colonies different from Spanish and French due to booming economy & population & in its diversity
- B. 18th Century immigration to English America brought great diversity
  - 1. African slaves remained the largest immigrant group in the 17<sup>th</sup> century
  - 2. Convict immigration increased due to the Transportation Act of 1718
  - 3. Scotch-Irish & Germans were the 2 largest ethnic European immigrant groups
  - 4. The Backcountry near the Appalachian Mountains offered cheap (but not great) land & became very diverse

### **III. 18th Century American Commerce**

- A. English colonial economy grew but Spanish & French colonial economies were stagnant
  - 1. American colonial affluence increased despite its population growth
  - 2. Mercantilism increased British desire for American products
- B. Availability of cheap British manufactured goods increased colonial consumerism:
  - 1. Desire for "home" goods reflected American wealth but also colonial debt
  - 2. Increased inter-colonial trade led to new transportation routes (the Great Wagon Road)
- C. Only 5% of Americans lived in cities but 17<sup>th</sup> century cities began to grow due to intermediary trade

### **IV. 18<sup>th</sup> Century American Politics**

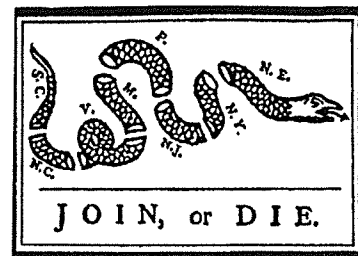
- A. British colonies practiced some self-governing while Spanish & French were state-controlled
  - 1. Almost all colonies had royal governors & colonial assemblies
  - 2. But colonies were not truly democratic because power was usually reserved for the landed elite
- B. Colonial governments:
  - 1. Royal governors resembled the English monarchy
  - 2. Governors councils resembled the English House of Lords
  - 3. Colonial assemblies resembled the House of Commons; Assemblies were popular & controlled all taxes

### **V. The Great Awakening**

- A. Decline in religious devotion
  - 1. All colonies saw decline in church attendance & membership; NE introduced the "Half-Way Covenant"
  - 2. 17<sup>th</sup> century sermons were seen as impersonal; Arminianist preaching emerged & focused on free will
- B. The Great Awakening
  - 1. A series of enthusiastic religious revivals that focused on conversion; It was not a unified movement
  - 2. Prominent preachers: Jonathan Edwards (*Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God*) & George Whitefield
  - 3. Impact of the Great Awakening
    - a. New universities were founded to educate "New Light" preachers
    - b. The Great Awakening proved to be America's first "national" event
    - c. "New Light" itinerants, women, blacks challenged their place in colonial society
    - d. Led to new Christian denominations which added to America's religious diversity

**THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR: CAUSES & CONSEQUENCES****I. French & English Mercantilist Wars**

- A. England's adoption of French-style mercantilism led to a change in its economic and military policy towards the colonies
  - 1. Increased protective tariffs and trade restrictions for colonists
  - 2. Wars with England's economic rivals
- B. French & English Colonial Wars
  - 1. European conflicts & mercantilist policies led to four wars between French and English colonists
  - 2. King William's, Queen Anne's, & King George's Wars led to a land frenzy in the 1750s (esp in the Ohio River Valley)
- C. Turning Point: 1754
  - 1. English officials & colonial leaders met to discuss frontier problems at the Albany Congress:
    - a. Benjamin Franklin proposed forming an inter-colonial militia to counter Iroquois attacks
    - b. This "Albany Plan of Union" was rejected by both the colonists & British officials
  - 2. Colonel Washington's troops were repulsed by the French at Fort Duquesne which led to the outbreak of the fourth mercantile war, the French & Indian War

**II. The French and Indian War (1754-1763)**

- A. Fighting the French and Indian War
  - 1. The lack of colonial unity & French alliances with Native Americans hurt the British army from 1756 to 1758
  - 2. The tide of the war turned in 1757 under Prime Minister William Pitt who used qualified generals & unlimited funds to win
- B. By 1760, the war was virtually over; Treaty of Paris officially ended the French & Indian War in 1763
  - 1. France lost all of its claims in North America & in India; Spain gained Louisiana but lost Florida
  - 2. England gained Canada, the Caribbean slave trade, and control of India
- C. Was 1763 a turning point in American history? Perceptions of War
  - 1. Colonial Views: Glad to gain new land in western frontier & learned how to fight
  - 2. English Views: Americans were not willing to fight or help fund a war to protect themselves
- D. The impact of the French and Indian War
  - 1. Impact on Britain: the war increased England's empire & its debt; led to a reorganization of America
  - 2. Impact on colonists: post-war affluence & ties to English culture gave few any thoughts of independence

**III. Eroding the Bonds of Empire**

- A. George III's ascension brought "Parliamentary sovereignty": Parliament has ultimate control over the colonies
  - 1. "No Taxation Without Representation" led to debate over colonial assemblies vs. "virtual representation"
  - 2. The Royal Army was not removed after the Seven Years War: expensive & was ineffective against natives
- B. Pontiac's War (1763) of Ottawa Indians against western settlers along the Great Lakes
  - 1. Attack revealed British weaknesses and Native American dissatisfaction with English treaties
  - 2. The Paxton Boys in Pennsylvania took matters into their own hands against Indians
  - 3. The British issued the Proclamation Line of 1763 to keep settlers out of Indian lands; Colonists resented this restriction
- C. English Parliamentary sovereignty contradicted salutary neglect & took place amidst the Enlightenment

**IV. Conclusions: Rule Britannia?** Despite tensions, few colonists had ideas of independence by 1763

**The American Revolution: The Fight for Independence****I. The Decision to Fight for Independence**

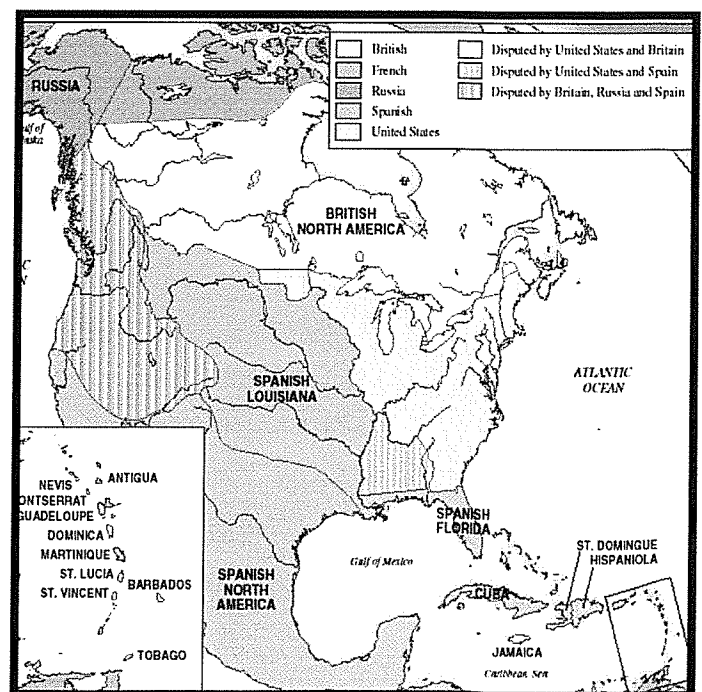
- A. Lexington & Concord was only the beginning of pre-revolutionary conflicts: Battle of Bunker Hill, Olive Branch Petition, & King George's view of colonial "open rebellion"
- B. Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* (1776) persuaded ordinary people to sever ties with England & favor independence
- C. The Second Continental Congress voted for independence on July 2, 1776 & issued the *Declaration of Independence*
- D. Colonists were divided: Patriots vs. Loyalists vs. Neutrals

**II. Fighting the War for Independence**

- A. England at the onset of the American Revolution
  1. British advantages during the war included more troops, better officers, manufacturing, & a great navy
  2. In reality, England faced an impossible task: long supply lines & defeating the Continental Army
- B. American "Professional Army"
  1. Washington became committed to defending territory & using guerilla tactics
  2. The Continental Army was the symbol of the "republican cause" but militias played an important role
  3. African-American slaves, Native Americans, & women played important roles in the revolution
- C. The Early Years: 1776-1777
  1. The Americans ("war of attrition") & British ("divide & conquer") used different strategies to win the war
  2. Initial American defeats by General Howe led to thousands of "oaths of allegiance" by colonists
  3. England failed to win a "decisive battle"...the American "victory" at Saratoga was the turning point in the war
    - a. America gained an ally in France after Saratoga; The French navy helped turn the tide of the war
    - b. The threat of a French invasion led England to offer an amicable end to the revolution
- D. The Final Campaign: 1781
  1. General Cornwallis was defeated at Yorktown & surrendered to Washington on October 19, 1781
  2. Loyalist were treated poorly by both sides during the war & many left America after war

**III. The Treaty of Paris, 1783**

- A. The peace treaty of 1783 ended the war and gave America full independence from England as well as:
  1. American gained all lands east of the Mississippi; Spain regained Florida; England kept Canada
  2. England agreed to remove its army & colonists agreed to pay back debts (neither happened quickly)
- B. After 176 years of British rule, would the United States become a land of the elite or of the people?



**Forming a New Nation: The Articles of Confederation****I. The Impact of the American Revolution on American Society**

A. The American Revolution led to unintended changes into American society:

1. Attempted to eliminate the idea of aristocracy by making land & voting more accessible
2. Slavery was seen as contradictory to the idea of the American Revolution; led to the abolition movement
3. Women's status increased via "republican motherhood" & access to business

B. The revolution did not deliver abolition, universal male suffrage, or women's equality but introduced freedom

**II. When independence was declared in 1776, the colonies formed state & national gov'ts**

A. In 1776, the new states created written constitutions

1. These constitutions clearly defined citizens' rights & the limits of government
2. Guaranteed citizens' rights, limited governors' power, & increased power of state legislatures

B. America's first national government: the Articles of Confederation

1. Creating a national gov't:

- a. How to create a central gov't without creating tyranny?
- b. The Articles would be a republican gov't; Drafted by John Dickinson in 1775

2. The powers of the new national gov't: the Articles of Confederation (proposed in 1777 & ratified in 1781)

- a. The national gov't was intentionally in order to protect state sovereignty
- b. Confederation-style national gov't with a unicameral congress & no national president
- c. Had very few expressed powers: disputes, treaties, Indians, military
- d. The national gov't could not tax; It was difficult to pass laws & amend the new constitution

C. The greatest success of the Articles: settling western lands

1. Problems with the West:

- a. Overlapping claims & demands of "landless" states were solved when VA ceded its claims to Congress
- b. By 1781, Congress gained sovereignty over all western lands (allowed for the national bureaucracy)

2. Organizing Western Lands

a. The Land Ordinance of 1785

- i. Allowed the gov't to organize & sell lands in the west to help generate revenue
- ii. One section of each township in the northwest territory was reserved for public education

b. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787

- i. Created new territories, ruled by governors, & protected citizens with bills of rights
- ii. Allowed for legislative assemblies & statehood but forbade slavery in the NW

3. The lack of structure for lands south of the Ohio River led to claims, counterclaims, & lawsuits

**III. The Articles accomplished its intended short-term goals but failed to meet long-term U.S. needs**

**Problems with the Articles of Confederation during the “Critical Period” (1781-1789)****I. Problems with the Articles of Confederation****A. The “Confederation Period” lasted from 1781 to 1789**

1. The intentional weakness of the Articles helped avoid tyranny by a strong central gov’t
2. These same weaknesses kept the gov’t from solving important problems

**B. Economic Problems**

1. The American economy dipped during & after the revolutionary war & Congress was too weak to fix it
2. America had \$40 million in war debts by 1783
  - a. Congress had no power to tax so it printed \$200 million in new currency; led to massive inflation
  - b. Creditors and debtors argued over the value of currency
3. America had a difficult time establishing a favorable balance of trade
  - a. States imposed protective tariffs on each other
  - b. British manufacturing & trade restrictions crippled the American economy in both North & South
4. The weak economy led to uprisings
  - a. Newburgh Conspiracy—military coup led by Revolutionary War veterans demanding their pay
  - b. Shays’ Rebellion—poor farmers rose up in reaction to mortgage foreclosures
5. “Nationalists” proposed a 5% import tax & national bank to strengthen the gov’t; “Localists” killed the plan

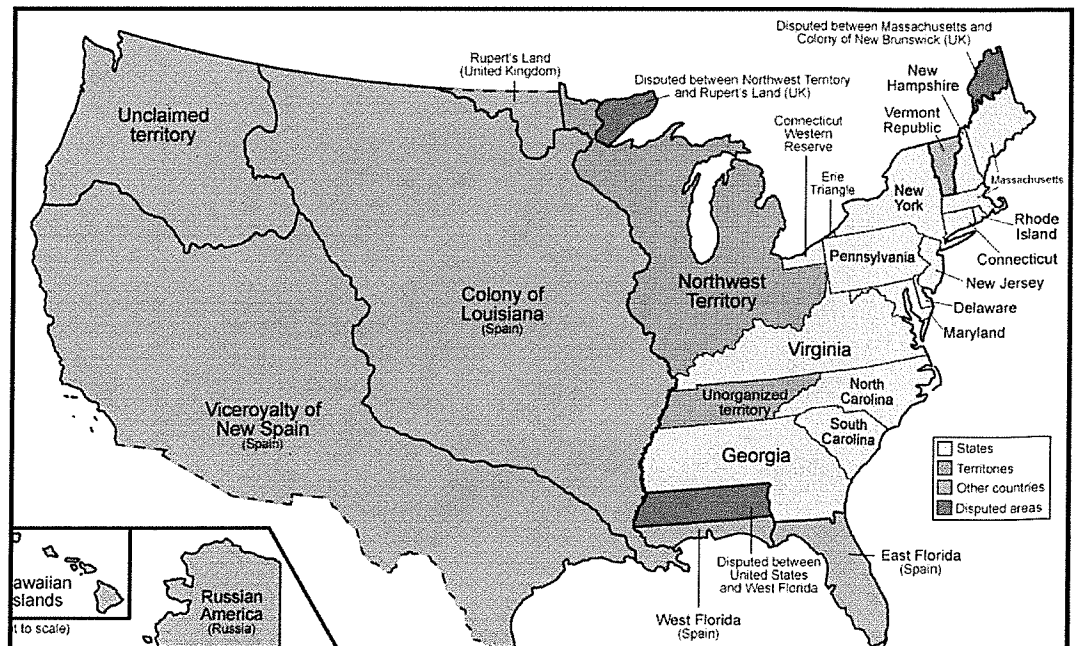
**C. Foreign Policy Problems**

1. The British failed to remove its army from the Ohio River Valley until American debts were paid
2. Spain refused to recognize the U.S. southern border & closed access to the Mississippi River

3. Algerian (Barbary) pirates attacked American merchants

4. States fought over water rights

D. Have we fought for this?



**The Creation and Ratification of the Constitution****I. Constitutional Reform**

- A. In 1770s, Americans feared tyranny; In the 1780s, their fears shifted to ordinary citizens lacking virtue
- B. By 1787, Shays' Rebellion helped expose the fatal flaws of the Articles of Confederation

**II. The Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, 1787**

- A. 55 delegates met in Philadelphia in May 1787 to discuss *revising* (not to replace) the Articles of Confederation
1. The delegates agreed that the Articles had to be replaced & that the procedures would take place in secret
  2. The delegates did not know what the gov't would look like but knew it would be built on 4 principles:
    - a. Limited government
    - b. Republicanism
    - c. Separation of powers/checks and balances
    - d. Federalism
  3. Two proposals for a national gov't were presented:
    - a. Madison's Virginia Plan radically altered the Articles: bicameral legislature & strong president
    - b. William Patterson's New Jersey Plan left the Articles intact but gave Congress power the to tax
  4. Compromises
    - a. Roger Sherman's Great Compromise resolved differences between the large & small states
    - b. Three-Fifths Compromise resolved differences between the North & South
    - c. Other compromises: Slavery would not be discussed until 1808, electoral college, 4-year presidential term
- B. Key ideas of the Constitution: Congressional powers, presidential powers, judicial powers, supremacy clause

**III. The Struggle for Ratification**

- A. The Philadelphia delegates knew that ratification of the Constitution would not be easy:
1. They had no authority to alter the Articles & they met in secret to do so
  2. They fundamentally changed the relationship between states and the national government
- B. Federalists & Anti-Federalists
1. Federalists supported the Constitution & used the *Federalist Papers* to argue for ratification
  2. Anti-Federalists opposed ratification because it took too much power from the people & lacked a Bill of Rights
  3. When Federalists agreed to add a Bill of Rights, all 13 states agreed to ratify the Constitution
  4. The Constitution became official in 1789
  5. Most Americans supported the new Constitution



## REVOLUTION OR REFORM?

### THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND THE CONSTITUTION COMPARED

Political Challenge	Articles of Confederation	Constitution
Mode of ratification or amendment	Require confirmation by every state legislature	Requires confirmation by three-fourths of state conventions or legislatures
Number of houses in legislature	One	Two
Mode of representation	One to seven delegates represent each state; each state holds only one vote in Congress	Two senators represent each state in upper house; each senator holds one vote. One representative to lower house represents every 30,000 people (in 1788) in a state; each representative holds one vote
Mode of election and term of office	Delegates appointed annually by state legislatures	Senators chosen by state legislatures for six-year term (direct election after 1913); representatives chosen by vote of citizens for two-year term
Executive	No separate executive; delegates annually elect one of their number as president, who possesses no veto, no power to appoint officers or to conduct policy. Administrative functions of government theoretically carried out by Committee of States, practically by various single-headed departments	Separate executive branch: president elected by electoral college to four-year term; granted veto, power to conduct policy and to appoint ambassadors, judges, and officers of executive departments established by legislation
Judiciary	Most adjudication left to state and local courts; Congress is final court of appeal in disputes between states	Separate branch consisting of Supreme Court and inferior courts established by Congress to enforce federal law
Taxation	States alone can levy taxes; Congress funds the Common Treasury by making requisitions for state contributions	Federal government granted powers of taxation
Regulation of commerce	Congress regulates foreign commerce by treaty but holds no check on conflicting state regulations	Congress regulates foreign commerce by treaty; all state regulations must obtain congressional consent

## **The Young Republic, 1788-1800: Washington's Presidency & the American Party Politics**

### **I. Washington's First Term (1789-1792)**

- A. The Constitution created a general framework but lacked the details
  - 1. Congress had to create a tax collection system, bureaucracy, & court system (Judiciary Act of 1789)
  - 2. Washington defined the role of president & focused on domestic issues in his 1<sup>st</sup> term
- B. The 1<sup>st</sup> cabinet was composed of Knox (War), Hamilton (Treasury), Jefferson (States), Randolph (Attorney Gen)
  - 1. Alexander Hamilton
    - a. Strong central government
    - b. Industrial growth & alliance with England
    - c. Feared anarchy
  - 2. Thomas Jefferson
    - a. Limited government; Strong states
    - b. Agrarian growth & alliance with France
    - c. Feared aristocracy

### **II. Hamilton's Plan for America**

- A. Sec of Treasury Hamilton generated solutions for the national and state debts & economic slump
  - 1. *Report on Public Credit* (1790)
    - a. Funding national debt at face value
    - b. Assumption of states' debts
    - c. Excise tax on whiskey
  - 2. Bank of the United States (1791)
    - a. Proposed the creation of a private national bank (BUS) to regulate currency
    - b. Opposed by Madison & Jefferson (strict construction) but the elastic clause helped defend the bank
  - 3. *Report on Manufacturing* (1791): Hamilton hoped to reduce U.S. dependence on Europe; Unsuccessful

### **III. Washington's Second Term (1793-1797)**

- A. Washington was unanimously reelected, but his second term was dominated by foreign policy
  - 1. Franco-British War in 1793 divided Americans as to who to support
    - a. Jefferson wanted to support France; Hamilton wanted to support England
    - b. Washington issued the *Proclamation of Neutrality* (1793)
  - 2. Jay's Treaty (1794) was an attempt to get British soldiers out of western forts & recognize U.S. neutrality
    - a. The U.S. gained trade & the British left the west, but England refused to end impressment
    - b. John Jay was very unpopular with Americans & the House challenged the Senate's right to ratify
  - 3. Jay's Treaty scared Spain into the Treaty of San Lorenzo (Pinckney's Treaty, 1795); resolved the New Orleans & FL
  - 4. The Battle of Fallen Timbers with Indians led to the Treaty of Greenville (1794) & cessions in Ohio
- B. Disagreements over Hamilton's financial plans & the Anglo-French wars led to America's 1<sup>st</sup> political parties
  - 1. Democratic-Republicans (Jeffersonian Republicans) favored states rights, strict construction, & ties to France
  - 2. Federalists (Hamiltonians) favored a strong national government, loose construction, & ties to England
  - 3. The parties distrusted each other & used partisan newspapers to destroy each other's policies
  - 4. The Whiskey Rebellion (1794) among western PA farmers confirmed each parties fears of the other
- C. Washington's Farewell Address (1796)
  - 1. Established the two-term precedent for future presidents
  - 2. Warned against political parties & foreign involvement

**The Young Republic, 1788-1800: The Presidency of John Adams**

**I. The Adams Presidency**

A. Political parties played a critical role in the 1796 election

1. Jefferson (Democratic-Republican) vs. John Adams (Federalist)
2. Adams won & the Federalists controlled the government until 1800

B. The Adams administration was plagued with problems

1. VP Jefferson (Republican) and retired Hamilton (Federalist) both undermined President Adams
2. Tensions with France erupted
  - a. France reacted to Jay's Treaty by seizing American ships & impressing sailors
  - b. The XYZ Affair
    - i. French officials "X", "Y", & "Z" demanded bribes from U.S. ambassadors
    - ii. Anti-French sentiment in America rose & a "quasi-war" with France began
    - iii. The U.S. increased its army & Adams created a navy
    - iv. Hamilton & Adams grew further at odds

Federalists used the Alien & Sedition Acts (1798) to attack Republicans

Jefferson & Madison's Virginia & Kentucky Resolves suggesting states nullify federal laws

C. Adams's Finest Hour

Adams sent an ambassadors to improve relations with France in 1799

Diplomats negotiated an end to old French treaties & a resumption of West Indian trade

Paved the way for the Louisiana Purchase in 1803

**II. Peaceful Resolution: The Election of 1800**

A. Federalists were fatally divided in 1800 allowing Jefferson to defeat Adams

B. The election of 1800 was revolutionary because of the peaceful transfer of political power

**Thomas Jefferson and the Rise of the Republicans****I. America in 1800**

- A. In 1800, the USA was a new nation that shared North America with Spain, France, England, & Russia
- B. The USA experienced intense population growth and westward expansion (new states: KY, TN, Ohio)
- C. The American Economy in 1800: 84% of Americans directly involved in agriculture
  - 1. The Southern economy centered around tobacco, rice, & cotton (after 1793)
  - 2. In the North, most people were invested in livestock & grains; Industrialization was slowly beginning
  - 3. Cities were a marginal part of American life

**II. Jefferson as President (1801-1805)**

- A. Jefferson had clear goals as president: reduce the role of gov't, repeal Federalist policies, & maintain peace
- B. Jeffersonian Reforms
  - 1. Repealed excise taxes, cut military spending, reduced U.S. debt, killed the Bank of the United States
  - 2. Overturned Adam's Judiciary Act of 1801 ("Midnight Appointments")
    - a. This act flooded the federal courts with Federalists, including John Marshall
    - b. Controversy led to *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) & concept of "Judicial Review"
  - 3. Bought Louisiana from France in 1803
    - a. Jefferson abandoned "strict construction" & denied Louisiana residents self-rule
    - b. Commissioned the Lewis & Clark expedition to survey the Louisiana territory
  - 4. Increased tensions with Native Americans:
    - a. Tecumseh swayed Indian tribes to avoid selling land to America
    - b. Jefferson (& others) hoped to civilize Indians into yeoman farmers in a vast western reservation
  - 5. Led the U.S. to a successful victory over the Barbary States & gained international respect for the U.S.

**III. Jefferson's Second Term (1805-1809)**

- A. Jefferson won reelected in 1804 for maintaining peace, reducing taxes, & Louisiana but his 2<sup>nd</sup> term was divisive
- B. Without Federalists to oppose, the two-party system was suspended:
  - 1. The Democratic-Republicans dominated the legislative & executive branches
  - 2. But, the party became factious as the "Tertium Quids" criticized Jefferson lack of virtue
- C. The Yazoo Controversy
  - 1. When GA politicians sold 35 million acres of fraudulent land, Jefferson was criticized for upholding the sales
  - 2. The Supreme Court in *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810) established that the courts may overturn state laws
- D. Jefferson endured criticism in the South for pressing for a Congressional bill end the slave trade in 1808
- E. In 1803, England & France resumed war & violated U.S. neutrality rights
  - 1. Jefferson refused to go to war & approved an embargo restricting trade with England & France in 1807
  - 2. The embargo was both unpopular and ineffective: it hurt NE more than Europe & was expensive to enforce

**IV. Conclusions**

## **The War of 1812**

### **I. The Road to the War of 1812**

- A. When England & France resumed war in 1803 & violated U.S. neutrality, Jefferson approved the Embargo of 1807
  - 1. The embargo restricting U.S. trade with England & France
  - 2. Jefferson contradicted his own principles of weak gov't & liberty
  - 3. The embargo was unsuccessful
    - a. The embargo hurt NE shipping more than it hurt England or France
    - b. Embargo required a larger government to prevent smuggling
- B. In 1808, James Madison was elected president & proved equally ineffective in gaining recognition of neutrality
  - 1. The Non-Intercourse Act of 1809 was ineffective
  - 2. Macon's Bill #2 in 1810 was ineffective
- C. Republican War Hawks called for war, but Federalists were opposed... War against England was declared in 1812

### **II. James Madison & the War of 1812**

- A. The War of 1812
  - 1. The U.S. was unprepared for war with England: refused to raise taxes, had a small army & government
  - 2. The early campaigns did not go well for the American army or navy
- B. Key Battles & Strategies
  - 1. The British unsuccessfully invaded the U.S. through Canada after the Battle of Plattsburg
  - 3. The British successfully attacked the Chesapeake, burned the capital, & bombed fort McHenry in Baltimore
  - 4. The U.S. won at the Battle of New Orleans after the war was over making Andrew Jackson a national hero
- C. At the Hartford Convention in 1814, NE Federalists called for Constitutional changes to preserve their power:
  - 1. Wanted to restrict Congressional war powers, limit the president to one term, & end the 3/5 compromise
  - 2. The Federalists appeared disloyal & never recovered

### **III. Treaty of Ghent ended the War of 1812**

- A. The Treaty of Ghent (1814) did not address U.S. neutrality or British impressment
- B. The effects of the war:
  - 1. Ended British-Indian alliances in the west
  - 2. Led Spain to sign the Adams-Onís Treaty in 1819 (ceded Florida & redrew the southern U.S. border)
  - 3. The Federalists were fatally wounded & never recovered

## **James Monroe and the Era of Good Feelings (1816-1825)**

### **I. The Era of Good Feelings After the War of 1812**

- A. The USA entered an Era of Good Feelings due to strong leadership, no political opposition, & a surge in nationalism
- B. A Second Generation of American Leaders Replaced the Founding Fathers
  - 1. James Monroe overwhelmingly was elected president in 1816 and 1820
  - 2. The Great Triumvirate of young Republicans supported national economic development
    - a. Henry Clay represented the West & promoted the American System
    - b. John C. Calhoun represented the South & promoted states' rights
    - c. Daniel Webster represented the North & promoted nationalism
- C. Political Nationalism: Without serious Federalist opposition, the Republicans adopting "Federalist-like" policies
  - 1. National economic development, a permanent army, & national university
  - 2. Henry Clay's "American System" (1816) helped stimulate industry & unify the North, South, & West
    - a. Second Bank of the United States
    - b. Tariff of 1816
    - c. National transportation improvements
- D. Judicial Nationalism: John Marshall used the Supreme Court to strengthen the power of the national government
  - 1. Marbury v. Madison (1803) established judicial review over the legislative & executive branches
  - 2. Fletcher v. Peck (1810) established judicial review over the states
  - 3. Dartmouth v. Woodward (1819) protected individual contracts from gov't interference
  - 4. McCullough v. Maryland (1819) reinforced the supremacy clause (national gov't over the states)
  - 5. Gibbons v. Odgen (1824) protected the national government's right to oversee interstate commerce
- E. Nationalist Foreign Policy: Monroe & Sec of State John Q Adams expanded American borders & role in the world
  - 1. Rush-Bagot Treaty (1817) eased tensions between the U.S. and British Canada around the Great Lakes
  - 2. Convention of 1818 established the northern border of the US at the 49°
  - 3. Adams-Onis Treaty (1819) ceded Spanish Florida & claims to Oregon to the U.S. & established a SW border
  - 4. The Monroe Doctrine (1823) was issued in response to Latin American revolutions
    - a. The U.S. will protect Latin America
    - b. The U.S. will act independent of Europe

### **II. Sectionalism in the Era of Good Feelings**

- A. Settlement to the Trans-Mississippi
  - 1. After the War of 1812, settlers poured into western territories
  - 2. This migration led to 5 new western states
- B. Sectional disputes between the North & South began in the Era of Good Feelings & dominated politics for 40 years
  - 1. Missouri's request for admission to Union in 1817 revealed sectional rivalries between North & South
  - 2. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 settled the issue (until 1850)
    - a. Missouri was added as a slave state & Maine was added as a free state
    - b. Slavery was banned everywhere in the Louisiana territory north of 36°30'

### **III. Conclusions**

**Slavery & the Antebellum South****I. King Cotton & the Southern Slave Economy****A. The Rise of "King Cotton"**

1. Southern cotton was the driving force behind the U.S. economy from 1790 to 1840
2. Short-staple cotton & cotton gin led to Cotton led to westward expansion & the spread of slavery
  - a. Expansion into the "Black Belt": "Alabama Fever," Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas & Texas
  - b. The Upper South developed an internal slave trade to sell surplus slaves to the Lower South

**B. Slavery in a Changing World**

1. Sectionalism became evident in the antebellum era: Abolitionism in North & "essential" slavery in South
2. The South had fewer cities, factories & railroads by choice (not by ignorance)

**II. Antebellum Southern Society****A. Southern society was divided by caste, class, & region with a stratified social hierarchy ruled by a "slave-ocracy"****B. White Society in the Antebellum South**

1. Less than 1% of white Southerners were rich plantation owners
2. Only about 25% of Southern whites owned slaves, most had 1-2 slaves & worked intimately with them
3. Yeomen farmers were self-reliant & did not own slaves but saw abolition as threat to the Southern way of life

**C. Black Society in the Antebellum South**

1. Distribution of Slaves
  - a. Most slaves lived in large, cash crop farms with at least 20 or more slaves in the "Black Belt"
  - b. 55% of slaves worked in cotton, 15% were domestic servants, 20% were in rice, sugar, or tobacco
2. Slave Culture
  - a. Family life was difficult due to the threat of family break-up
  - b. Families on large plantations were more stable than families on small farms
  - c. Black Christianity was the center for slave culture
    - i. Richard Allen created the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church
    - ii. Whites supervised religious services but the "real" religion on plantations occurred at night
3. Free blacks in the South were restricted, "recaptured," or forced to emigrate

**III. Defending Slavery?****A. Arguments for slavery**

1. Defense of slavery included the Bible, Constitution, African cultural, & a good alternative to Northern industry
2. Southerners grew defensive about abolitionism causing slave rebellions or loss of yeoman support for slavery

**B. Arguments against slavery**

1. Antislavery laws included the Northwest Ordinance, state constitutions, & restriction on slave trade
2. Abolitionists cited the barbarity of slavery

**C. Resistance and Rebellion**

1. The most common forms of slave resistance were work slowdowns, sabotage, & runaway (Underground RR)
2. Slave revolts were less common: Gabriel Prosser (1800), Denmark Vesey (1822), & Nat Turner (1833)

**IV. Worlds in Conflict**

## **The Re-Emergence of the Two-Party System: Van Buren, Harrison, and the Whigs**

### **I. The Impact of Andrew Jackson**

- A. Jackson's policies led the for formation of the 2-party system as the Whigs took advantage of the Panic of 1837
- B. The First Two-Party System: Federalists v. Democratic-Republicans, 1780s—1801  
(Complete Chart on Back)
- C. The Second Two-Party System: Democrats v. Whigs, 1836—1852  
(Complete Chart on Back)

### **II. The Rise & Fall of Martin Van Buren**

- A. Van Buren was the hand-picked successor to Jackson in the election of 1836
- B. But Van Buren was faced with Whigs opposition and the Panic of 1837
  - 1. Bank closures & unemployment
  - 2. Van Buren's laissez-faire policies did little to end the depression
  - 3. As the depression continued, the failures of the Democrats gave strength to the Whig Party

### **II. The Re-Emergence of the Second Party System**

- A. The 1840 election marked the return of the 2-party system
  - 1. For the first time since 1800, voters had a choice between parties
  - 2. This opportunity for choice between parties was seen as essential & became a permanent part of U.S. politics
- B. By 1840, the Whigs were fully organized & ran William Henry Harrison against Van Buren
  - 1. Whigs used Jackson-like propaganda to promote Harrison: "common man" & "Tippecanoe and Tyler too"
  - 2. John Tyler was chosen as VP to give the Whigs support in the South
  - 3. Whigs took control of the executive & legislative branches
- C. The Whig take-over was short-lived:
  - 1. Harrison died & Tyler became president
  - 2. Tyler was not a "real" Whig and clashed with Whigs in Congress
  - 3. The Whigs' only other presidential victory was 1848

### **III. Conclusions: Alexis de Tocqueville's Observations on American Democracy**



**The Presidency of Andrew Jackson****I. Jacksonian Democracy**

- A. Jackson's election as president in 1828 was a new era in American history
  - 1. Represented the "common man" & the Democrats took advantage of extension suffrage to white men
  - 2. Jackson extended the power of the president via "negative activism" & using the veto
- B. Jackson advocated the spoils system to reward loyal supporters & reduce gov't corruption

**II. Jackson's First Term**

- A. Peggy Eaton Affair ("Petticoat Affair") led Jackson to rely on the "Kitchen Cabinet"
- B. Jackson's veto of the Maysville Road project signaled the division of the National Republicans & Democrats
- C. Nullification Crisis
  - 1. Southerners, led by VP Calhoun, affirmed nullification in response to the Tariff of Abominations (1828)
  - 2. Jackson saw nullification as treason & supported the Force Bill of 1833 to make SC collect tariff taxes
  - 3. Significance of the Nullification Crisis
- D. Webster-Hayne Debate revealed sectional divisions: Daniel Webster (MA) declared the U.S. more than just states
- E. Indian Removal
  - 1. Jackson promised to help remove the Cherokee & called for the Indian Removal Act of 1830
  - 2. John Marshall upheld Cherokee rights in Cherokee Nation v. GA (1831) & Worcester vs. GA (1832)
  - 3. The U.S. army forced the Cherokee west in the Trail of Tears in 1838

**II. Bank War & the Second Party System**

- A. The role & controversy of the Second Bank of the US
  - 1. The BUS held gov't money, made loans, & helped regulate loans by state-chartered private banks
  - 2. The BUS was controversial by ever extending credit & gave power to the elite (like manager Nicolas Biddle)
- B. The Bank War
  - 1. Clay, Webster, & Biddle wanted to re-charter the bank in 1832 but Jackson vetoed it ("dangerous to liberty")
  - 2. Jackson vetoed the charter claiming it was unconstitutional & dangerous to liberty
  - 3. Jackson's veto was popular in South & West so the BUS became a key issue in the 1832 election against Clay
  - 4. Jackson saw his victory over Clay as a mandate from the people to continue his war against the bank
  - 5. Jackson killed the BUS before its charter expired by withdrawing federal money in favor of state "pet banks"
- C. Criticism of Jackson
  - 1. Killing the BUS led to increased attacks on Jackson who was seen as overstepping his constitutional powers
  - 2. Jackson hoped to move the U.S. from paper money to hard currency by issuing the Specie Circular
  - 3. The U.S. led to the Panic of 1837 & a six-year recession
- D. The Whigs formed in 1834 as a coalition of anti-Jackson critics in North, West, and South

**III. Conclusions**

**American Antebellum Changes: The Transportation & Market Revolutions****I. The Transportation Revolution**

- A. Henry Clay's American System promoted internal improvements
  - 1. The National Road & private turnpikes were built to connect east and west, but did not meet demand
  - 2. Steamboats & state built canals helped reduce costs, increase speed, & move goods to and from the West
- B. The railroad proved to be the greatest advance in transportation
  - 1. Spurred American industrial & agricultural growth
  - 2. Led to new forms of business & gov't financing that would later influence corporations
- C. By 1840, the USA had an intricate network of rivers, roads, canals, & railroads that connected the country

**II. The Market Revolution**

- A. The Beginning of Commercial Agriculture
  - 1. Farmers in the West and South specialized in staple cash crops, especially Southern cotton
  - 2. Lower transportation costs & new inventions (McCormick reaper & Deere plow) helped farmers make money
  - 3. Farmers benefited from new forms of credit (especially under the 2<sup>nd</sup> BUS) & long-distance marketing
- B. Early Industrialism
  - 1. In 1815, most textiles were produced in the "putting out" system
  - 2. By 1840, textile factories were growing, especially in New England
    - a. Due to Slater's factory designs, Whitney's interchangeable parts, & inventions (power loom & sewing machine)
    - b. Case study: the Lowell Factory in Boston was America's 1<sup>st</sup> dual purpose textile factory
- C. By 1840, the USA developed a self-sustaining national economy that was driven by regional specialization
  - 1. The Deep South was divided between rich cotton plantations with slaves & poor yeoman farms
  - 2. The West had cheap land for farmers & were connected to eastern markets via improved transportation
  - 3. The North shifted to commercial farming & industry to supply the West & South with manufactured goods
- D. By 1840, the market revolution connected all 3 regions but America was not yet an industrial society

**III. Mass Immigration Begins**

- A. From 1840 to 1860, 4 million Irish & German immigrants came to America
  - 1. Due to desire for industrial jobs or western lands, access to cheap transportation, & to escape potato blight
  - 2. Many immigrants stayed in Eastern urban factories & helped fuel the early American Industrial Revolution
- B. The increase in industrialization, urbanization & immigration led to slums, poverty, & crime
  - 1. Urban reformers attempted to clean up cities via police forces & improved sanitation, sewage, & housing
  - 2. Increased immigration brought Nativism due to suspicions of ethnic cultures, especially Catholics

**IV. Conclusions**

## **The Pursuit of Perfection: Social Changes & Reforms from 1820s to 1850s**

### **I. The Rise of Evangelicalism**

- A. The end of established churches led to competition for converts & evangelicalism based on self-improvement
- B. Second Great Awakening (1800-1830s)
  - 1. Era of religious revivalism that preached saving souls through conversion & repentance
  - 2. Charles G. Finney used dramatic “soul-shaking” revivals emotionalism, & week-long tent meetings
  - 3. The impact of the Second Great Awakening
    - a. The burned-over district of New York state became a center for new religious ideas & social reformers
    - b. New churches were formed in the North & South (Mormons, Millerites, Onedia community, Shakers)
    - c. Revivalism focused on combating sin & led to an era of social reform in the 1830s

### **II. Moderate Social Reforms**

- A. Northern revivals inspired social reforms to save lost souls through conversion, morality, & temperance
- B. Evangelism brought new changes to white, middle-class families by emphasizing “Cult of Domesticity”
- C. Growth of free public schools from 1820-1850 to promote moral training
  - 1. Means of social advancement, teaching the “3 R’s”, & the protestant work ethic
  - 2. Horace Mann saw schools as means to teach virtue to immigrant & poor children
- D. Reformers built new prisons & poorhouses; Dorothea Dix was the most important advocate for mental asylum reform

### **III. Radical Social Reform**

- A. Radical reformers split from moderates in the 1830s
- B. Abolitionism
  - 1. William Lloyd Garrison & his American Anti-Slave Society demanded immediate emancipation (*The Liberator*)
  - 2. Black abolitionists like Frederick Douglass & Sojourner Truth related the realities of slavery & helped runaways
  - 3. Not all Northerners wanted to end slavery, especially in urban areas & near Mason-Dixon line
  - 4. Radical abolitionists were hurt by in-fighting & many left Garrison to form the Liberty Party in 1840
- C. Women’s Rights
  - 1. Abolitionism raised awareness of women’s inequality
  - 2. At Seneca Falls in 1848, Mott & Stanton rejected cult of domesticity & advocated gender equality & suffrage
- D. Utopian communities were formed by reformers tired of trying to change society
  - 1. Utopian Socialism
  - 2. Shakers & Oneida Community were religious utopian communities based on the second coming of Christ
- E. Transcendentalism was a philosophic movement, led by Emerson, that connected individuals to universal spiritual forces

### **IV. Conclusions**

**Manifest Destiny: U.S. Expansion into Texas, Oregon, & California****I. Expansion into the West**

- A. U.S. exploration of the West was led by Lewis & Clark, Zebulon Pike, Stephen Long, Jedediah Smith, & John C. Fremont
- B. Manifest Destiny
  - 1. U.S. population growth led to calls for annexation of new lands
  - 2. John O'Sullivan used God, democracy, & economic expansion to justify an American "Manifest Destiny"
- C. Western trails
  - 1. Americans were connected to Texas via the Santa Fe Trail & to the west coast via the Oregon & California Trails
  - 2. The Mormon Trek
    - a. Joseph Smith establishes the Church of Latter-Day Saints in New York but the Mormons were persecuted
    - b. Brigham Young led the resettlement to Salt Lake, Utah & became governor of Utah territory

**II. 19<sup>th</sup> Century U.S. Territorial Expansion**

- A. Maine
  - 1. The U.S.-Canada border was disputed in Maine; Led to Aroostook War ("Lumberjack's War")
  - 2. Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842) that established clear border line between Maine & Canada
- B. Texas
  - 1. Mexico gained its independence in 1821 & encouraged American immigration to Texas
  - 2. The Texas Revolution
    - a. "Anglos" refused to accept Mexican rules
    - b. Clash between dictator Santa Anna and Stephen F. Austin led to declaration of independence in 1836
    - c. After the Battle of San Jacinto, Santa Anna recognized Texas independence in May 1836
  - 3. The Independent Nation: Texas Republic (1836-1845)
    - a. Sam Houston became the 1<sup>st</sup> president of an independent Texas but couldn't convince U.S. to annex Texas
    - b. Texas issued land grants to encourage U.S. immigration to Texas
  - 4. The Annexation of Texas
    - a. President Tyler & John C. Calhoun pressed for the annexation of Texas in 1844 but it did not work
    - b. "Dark Horse" Democrat James Polk defeated Whig Henry Clay in the election of 1844
      - i. Campaigned for Texas annexation & end to joint occupation of Oregon
      - ii. Polk victory convinced Congress to annex Texas and make it a state in 1845
  - 5. Mexican-American War
    - a. Mexico's disagreement over Texas' borders & General Zachary Taylor's crossing the Rio Grande led to war
    - b. U.S. victory led to the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (1848)
      - i. U.S. gained all of Texas & the Mexican Cession (the present-day U.S. southwest)
      - ii. The U.S. added the Gadsden Purchase (1853) for a future transcontinental railroad
- C. Oregon
  - 1. Americans wanted to end joint U.S.-British of Oregon; Polk supported "54°40' or Fight" campaign
  - 2. The U.S. accepted dividing Oregon along 49° in 1846 & gained its 1<sup>st</sup> deep water port in the Pacific
- D. California
  - 1. Americans were eager to compete with Mexican "rancheros" in California in the 1830s
  - 2. California broke from Mexico in 1846 & created an independent nation but it quickly became a U.S. territory
  - 3. The California Gold Rush in 1849
    - a. Led to massive influx of American, Latin American, European, & Chinese gold seekers
    - b. Gold rush changed California's population, agriculture, & culture

**III. Conclusions: The Costs of Expansion**

## **The Sectional Crisis Between the North and South**

### **I. Slavery & Rising Sectionalism**

- A. Expansion & slavery intensified sectionalism in the 1840s but the existence of 2 national political parties kept the U.S. together
- B. The Slave Question Reemerges in the late 1840s
  - 1. The Constitution gave no authority to abolish slavery but it could be limited by Congress in new states added to the U.S.
  - 2. The Missouri Compromise in 1820 settled the slave issue until the Mexican Cession in 1848
    - a. Texas (slave state in 1845) & Oregon (free territory in 1846, free state in 1859) balanced each other
    - b. But what about California & New Mexico after the Mexican Cession of 1848?
- C. The Wilmot Proviso proposed a ban all blacks in Mexican Cession; Did not pass due to sectional (not party) divisions
- D. The Election of 1848
  - 1. Slavery in the West was a key issue in Election of 1848
    - a. Democrat Lewis Cass proposed popular sovereignty to decide slavery in the territories
    - b. Whig Zachary Taylor evaded the slavery issue
    - c. Free Soil Party was created & nominated Martin Van Buren; Stopping the expansion of slavery was their only issue
  - 2. Taylor won the election of 1848 but sectional divisions were visible

### **II. The Compromise of 1850**

- A. President Taylor caused controversy when he took office by calling for the immediate admission of California & New Mexico
  - 1. South was angry because California & New Mexico would not have slaves
  - 2. Calhoun discussed Southern secession at the Nashville Convention
- B. Compromise of 1850 settled the slave issue until the late 1850s.
  - 1. California would be a free state; Popular sovereignty would decide slavery in Utah & New Mexico
  - 2. Northerners gained an end to the slave trade in Washington DC...BUT, Southerners gained a stronger Fugitive Slave Law
  - 3. The Compromise of 1850 passed only because Taylor died & Fillmore took over

### **III. Political Upheaval & the Rise of Sectional Political Parties**

- A. With the slave question answered, the political parties needed new issues for the election of 1852
  - 1. Whigs nominated Winfield Scott & Democrats nominated Franklin Pierce
  - 2. Democrat Pierce won & the Whigs were in trouble because they could not develop new platform topics
- B. The Know-Nothing Party (American Party)
  - 1. Nativists wanted to limit immigrant influence & voting
  - 2. The party appealed to ex-Democrats, ex-Whigs, & workers; Won control of many state gov'ts in 1854, but collapsed by 1856

### **IV. The Kansas-Nebraska Act**

- A. Democrat Stephen Douglas introduced the Kansas-Nebraska Act to organize territories
  - 1. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 was replaced with popular sovereignty
  - 2. The act outraged many Northerners & led to the formation of the northern Republican Party
  - 3. Southern Whigs defected to the Democratic Party, which became exclusively southern
- B. The Republicans :believed in free soil & were well organized by 1856 due to membership of seasoned politicians

### **V. Conclusions**

**The Irreconcilable Period & the Eve of the Civil War, 1856-1860****I. Manifest Destiny intensified sectional differences, but these differences became irreconcilable from 1856 to 1860****A. Political Upheaval in the 1850s**

1. Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852) was an anti-slavery tool that depicts the harsh reality of slavery
2. Bleeding Kansas (1854-1858)
  - a. The popular sovereignty vote in Kansas led to a small-scale civil war
  - b. Popular sovereignty vote on slavery in Kansas pitted free-soil & pro-slavery Kansas (& Missouri) residents
  - c. Preston Brooks beat Charles Sumner on the Senate floor for criticizing pro-slavery violence in Kansas
3. The election of 1856 was the first sectional presidential election
  - a. Republican John C. Frémont vs. Know-Nothing Millard Fillmore vs. Democrat James Buchanan
  - b. Buchanan won but the Republicans realized they could win the presidency by only campaigning in the North

**B. The Sectional Quarrel Became Irreconcilable from 1857 to 1860**

1. Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857):
  - a. Buchanan wanted the Supreme Court to resolve constitutional question of slavery
  - b. Dred Scott was a slave taken into the North & sued for his freedom
  - c. The court ruled that blacks are not citizens & overturned the Missouri Compromise
2. The Lecompton Controversy (1857)
  - a. In 1857, desire to get Kansas admitted as a state led to the fraudulent pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution
  - b. Buchanan pushed Kansas's admission of; Republicans were enraged by attempt to force slavery on Kansas
3. The Lincoln-Douglas debates (1858) occurred when Abraham Lincoln & Stephen Douglas ran for Illinois Senate
  - a. Abraham Lincoln's argued against popular sovereignty & for the need to stop the spread of slavery
  - b. Stephen Douglas accused Lincoln of pushing America towards civil war
  - c. The debates showed the divisiveness of slavery & made Lincoln a national celebrity
4. Southern fears of northern abolitionists intensified in 1858 due to
  - a. John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry revealed Southern fears of slave insurrections; Brown became a martyr
  - b. Hinton Helper's *Impending Crisis of the South* increased fears of losing yeoman farmers' support for slavery
5. The Election of 1860 was a 4-man race & turned out to be the final straw for the South :
  1. Republicans nominated Lincoln because he was from Illinois, a self-made man, & had an appealing platform
  2. Democrats were fatally split:
    - a. Northern Democrats supported Stephen Douglas & popular sovereignty
    - b. Southern Democrats supported John Breckenridge & the protection of slavery
  3. The Constitutional Union Party supported John Bell & sectional compromise
  4. Lincoln won & South began plans for succession

**III. Conclusions: Explaining the Crisis**

**Southern Secession & the Civil War****I. Session & the Outbreak of the Civil War**

A. Lincoln's election in 1860 led to secession but secession did not necessarily mean a civil war:

1. Dec 20, 1860, South Carolina seceded, followed by 6 other states in the Deep South by Feb 1861
2. The Upper South did not immediately secede & "lame-duck" Buchanan did nothing
3. The South justified secession on old arguments: states' rights & protection of liberty
4. On Feb 4, 1861, Confederate States of America (CSA) was formed & Jefferson Davis was elected president
5. Moderate Republicans offered the Crittenden Compromise but it was rejected

B. And the War Came

1. On April 13, 1861, shots at Fort Sumter, SC convinced the slave-holding border states to secede
2. The Civil War was not technically between the slave & free states because of the slave-holding border states

**II. Advantages & Disadvantages of the North & South at the Beginning of the Civil War**

A. Northern advantages included more people, more industry, more railroads but had to invade the South to win

B. Southern advantages included using a defensive strategy, better military leaders, & possible allies in Europe

C. Plans & Expectations

1. Jefferson Davis chose an "offensive defense" strategy for South with strategic attacks into the North
2. Northern "Anaconda Plan" employed a naval blockade, take Mississippi River, divide the West from South

D. Political Leadership

1. Northern Success—Lincoln expanded his executive powers to keep order
2. Southern Failures—Davis focused on military, neglected the economy, & was opposed by governors

E. South hoped "cotton diplomacy" would get England & France to join the Southern cause; but it did not work

**III. Fighting the Civil War**

A. From 1861 to 1862, the South won due to better leadership under Lee & its defensive strategy

B. Key early battles:

1. 1<sup>st</sup> Bull Run (Manassas, VA) in July 1861 was the first battle of the Civil War
2. Antietam in Sept 1862 convinced England & France not to support the CSA
3. The Civil War was the 1<sup>st</sup> "total war": new weapons, new roles for women, & new battle plans
4. Both North & South used conscription by 1862 & faced inflation due to excessive printing of "greenbacks"

C. The Coming of Emancipation

1. In 1861, the North only was fighting to preserve the Union, but by mid-1862, pressure for emancipation grew
2. Lincoln issued the *Emancipation Proclamation* on Jan 1, 1863 & pushed for the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - a. Freed the slaves in the Confederate states
  - b. No slaves freed in U.S.
3. By 1863, both sides faced morale problems: poor economy in South & draft riots & "Copperheads" in North

- D. By 1863, the tide of the war changed in favor of the North (1863 was the turning-point year of the Civil War):
1. More industry, railroads, soldiers, & black soldiers
  2. Vicksburg allowed North to take the Mississippi River
  3. The Union gained its 1<sup>st</sup> victory in eastern theater at Gettysburg; Lincoln issued the *Gettysburg Address*
  4. Sherman began his "March to the Sea" & destroyed anything of value in the South
- E. Lincoln won re-election in 1864 after fall of Atlanta convinced Republicans that war could be won
- F. Grant forced Lee to surrender at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865 ending the fighting
- G. Lincoln was assassinated on April 14, 1865

#### **IV. Effects of the War**

- A. Social changes: most US casualties ever, new roles for women, no more slavery, less nativism
- B. Political Changes:
1. Established supremacy of national government over the states
  2. Republicans passed new laws: tariff, railroad land grants, Homestead Act, Morrill Act, & new banking system

#### **V. Conclusions**

##### ***Emancipation Proclamation by Abraham Lincoln (January 1, 1863)***

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom..."

...Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion,...order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. Johns, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New-Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South-Carolina, North-Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth-City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk & Portsmouth); and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

...I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God...



**Reconstruction in the South: 1865-1877****I. Wartime Reconstruction Plans**

- A. Reconstruction refers from the time from 1865 to 1877 when the South was brought back into the Union
- B. During the Civil War, the U.S. government was divided in its Reconstruction plans
  - 1. Lincoln favored quick re-admission & pardons to control the South; His Ten Percent Plan was rejected
  - 2. Congressional Republicans believed in “state suicide” theory; Their Wade-Davis Bill was strict but was vetoed
- B. The government had no plan in place when the Civil War ended

**II. Andrew Johnson vs. the Radical Reconstructionists**

- A. The Andrew Johnson Irony: America’s 1<sup>st</sup> Reconstruction president was a southern, white supremacist
  - 1. Johnson’s Reconstruction Plan called for provisional governors & state ratification of the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - 2. Southerners reluctantly obeyed but passed Black Codes to continue to oppress former slaves
- B. The Freedman’s Bureau was created in 1865 to assist & protect former slaves with aid, labor contracts, & schools
- C. The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment :
  - 1. In 1866, Congress passed 2 bills: extension of Freedmen’s Bureau & a Civil Rights Act
  - 2. President Johnson vetoed both, but Congress overrode both vetoes (1<sup>st</sup> time ever!)
  - 3. Congress passed 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment to protect the civil rights of former slaves in the South
  - 4. Johnson’s “Swing Around the Circle” campaign to fight the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment backfired
- D. Congress passed a Radical Reconstruction Plan in 1867
  - 1. Included redistribution of planter lands, black suffrage, division of the South into 5 military zones
  - 2. But the military was not adequate & Johnson repeatedly obstructed Reconstruction plans
- E. Johnson’s Impeachment Crisis
  - 1. House overwhelmingly voted for Johnson’s impeachment but the Senate failed to convict & remove him
  - 2. Johnson was saved by his “high crimes” argument & Congressional fear of establishing such a precedent

**III. Reconstructing Southern Society**

- A. Three conflicting interests existed in the South: Southern whites, freed blacks , & Northern whites
- B. A New Slavery: Sharecropping & the Crop-Lien System
  - 1. The Civil War destroyed Southern transportation, plantations, & ended the Southern slave-labor system
  - 2. Sharecropping allowed blacks to be free farmers but it led to debt & liens on their future crops
  - 3. Black codes & violence were used to keep blacks from voting or competing against whites economically
- C. Republican Rule in the South
  - 1. The Southern Republican Party was formed in 1867 of carpetbaggers, scalawags, poor whites, & blacks
  - 2. Many blacks were elected to Southern state governments & as Congressmen in the national government
- D. Gaining Rights for Blacks
  - 1. The 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment was passed in 1870 to protect voting rights for all Americans regardless of race or color
  - 2. Blacks used the law to protect marriage & gain an education

## **The End of Reconstruction**

### **I. The Grant Administration (1868-1876)**

#### A. The Election of 1868

1. Thaddeus Stevens' Radical Reconstruction plan led 8 former Confederate states to reenter the Union by 1868
2. America on the eve of the election of 1868 had problems of inflation and Southern "Redeemers"
3. The election of 1868 was a victory for Ulysses S. Grant due to black support & "waving the bloody shirt"

#### B. Grant's National Reconstruction Plan

1. Grant supported hard money to counter Civil War inflation but deflation hurt farmers
2. Using a limited number of U.S. soldiers to enforce Reconstruction but not encouraging resentment
3. Promoting black civil rights; Ratified the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment in 1870, but it did not end literacy tests or poll taxes

#### C. A Reign of Terror Against Blacks

1. Ku Klux Klan used terror to successfully restrict voting, limit Southern Republicans, & restore the "Old South"
2. Congress passed the Force Acts in 1870 to fight the KKK; led to high black voter turnout in the 1872 election
3. Southern response: Redeemer Democrats appealed to white supremacy & the KKK became more openly violent
4. Grant was not consistent in enforcing the KKK Acts & all but 3 southern states returned to the Democratic Party

#### D. The Civil Rights Act of 1875

1. The Civil Rights Act protected freedmen against discrimination in public places but was ruled unconstitutional
2. *Slaughterhouse cases*, *U.S. v. Reese*, & *U.S. v. Cruickshank* weakened the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment's protection of blacks

### **II. Corruption in Grant's Administration**

#### A. Rampant corruption in Grant's two-terms, most notably Crédit Mobilier (railroad stock exchanged for favors)

#### B. The Election of 1872

1. Split among Republicans led to the formation of Liberal Republican Party who wanted to reconcile with the South
2. Despite rampant corruption, Grant was reelected over Horace Greeley, in part, due to the suppression of the KKK

#### C. Grant's Second Term

1. The Panic of 1873 was the biggest depression to date in U.S. history & Grant did little to help end it
2. The Whiskey Ring (embezzling whiskey taxes) was yet another corruption scandal of Grant's administration

### **III. The New South & the Rise of Jim Crow**

#### A. The Compromise of 1877

1. Republican Rutherford B. Hayes vs. Democrat Samuel Tilden in 1876 led to a disputed presidential election
2. Democrats threatened a filibuster to keep the Republican Hayes from being named president
3. "2<sup>nd</sup> Corrupt Bargain" (Compromise of 1877): Hayes won when federal troops were removed from the South
4. In 1877, Reconstruction officially ended as the South came under the control of white Democrats

#### B. Jim Crow laws allowed violence, segregation, & a convict-lease system to restrict civil rights of blacks in the South

### **IV. Conclusion: The "Unfinished Revolution"**

**The West: Exploiting an Empire****I. Settlement of the West****A. The Mining Bonanza**

1. Mining was the first to attract settlers West
2. Gold & silver lodes led to instant cities with government, laws, & other services
3. Placer miners, corporations, Latin American, & Chinese miners
4. Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882

**B. The Cattle Bonanza**

1. In the 1860s, cattle ranching boomed in the “open range” &
2. Transported cattle by train from Kansas to Chicago for huge profits by white, black, & Mexican cowboys
3. The “open range” was ending by 1880 due to farmers & barbed wire

**C. The Farming Bonanza**

1. Homestead Act (1862) offered 160 acres to farmers willing to live on the land for 5 years
2. New farming techniques & new machinery transformed the US into a crop exporter by 1890
3. Exodusters were black homesteaders who moved West to escape discrimination in the South

**D. The Extension of the Railroads**

1. In 1862, Congress authorized the Union Pacific & Central Pacific to build a transcontinental railroad
2. Irish & Chinese laborers finished the transcontinental railroad at Promontory Point, Utah in 1869
3. The U.S. gov’t gave RR companies land grants & RR companies created time zones to regulate schedules

**III. Crushing the Native Americans****A. The Plains Indians**

1. By 1865, 2/3 of all Indians lived on the Plains & were dependent upon buffalo & horses
2. Tribes were divided into smaller bands which made it hard for the U.S. to negotiate with entire tribes

**B. The U.S. government was inconsistent with its Indian Policy**

1. “One big reservation”/“Indian Country” was protected by the Indian Intercourse Act of 1834
2. Western expansion brought a “concentration policy” in the 1850s with distinct Indian boundaries
  - a. Violence at the Sand Creek Massacre (1864)
  - b. Violence during the Sioux War (1865-1867)
3. U.S. formed the Indian Peace Commission (1867) & suggested “small reservations”
  - a. Violence during the Red River War in 1874 (Buffalo soldiers involved)
  - b. Violence at Little Big Horn in 1876 (Custer’s last stand)
  - c. Violence at Wounded Knee in 1890 (Ghost Dance & machine gun)
4. The U.S. adopted an “assimilation policy” in 1871
  - a. Dawes Severalty Act in 1887 offered farms & the protection of US law
  - b. Carlisle School taught Indian children “white ways”

**C. The End of Tribal Life**

1. The annihilation of the buffalo
2. The last “Indian land” was opened to whites when “Boomers” & “Sooners” flooded Oklahoma

## **Politics of the Gilded Age**

### **I. The Politics of the Gilded Age**

- A. From 1876 to 1892, American politics experienced a stalemate between the Republican & Democratic Parties:
  - 1. Five closely contested presidential elections & Congress was split between Democrats & Republicans
  - 2. Parties feared losing votes, avoided bold platforms, ran lackluster presidential candidates from “swing states”
  - 3. Gilded Age politics had weak presidents but intense party loyalties & well-defined voting blocs
- B. Civil Service Reform—the most important issue of the 1880s was reforming the patronage system (spoils)
  - 1. The swelling of the national bureaucracy, corruption, & dominance by political machines led to reforms
  - 2. President Garfield’s assassination led to the Pendleton Act (1883)—competitive exams for bureaucrats
- C. Government Regulation of Industry
  - 1. From 1870-1900, 28 state commissions (Illinois led the way) were formed to regulate industry, especially railroads
  - 2. *Munn v Illinois* (1876) supported state regulation but *Wabash v. Illinois* (1886) overturned it
  - 3. In response, Congress created the:
    - a. Interstate Commerce Commission (1887) to regulate railroads
    - b. Sherman Antitrust Act (1890) which outlawed monopolies from restraining trade
- D. The Depression of 1893
  - 1. The most serious blow to U.S. politics during the Gilded Age was the five-year depression that began in 1893
    - a. When the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad collapsed, a stock market panic ensued
    - b. Banks, railroads, & businesses closed; 20% unemployment; led to 1,400 labor strikes in 1894
    - c. Coxey’s Army in 1894 demanded government action to end the depression & job creation programs
  - 2. The Pullman Strike of 1894 was led by Eugene V. Debs & became a national railroad strike
    - a. President Cleveland issued an injunction & sent the U.S. army to stop the Pullman strikers; led to violence
    - b. Effects: Debs became a socialist & *In re Debs* (1895) applied the Sherman Antitrust act to attack labor unions

### **II. The Farmers’ Movement and the Rise of the Populists**

- A. The Gilded Age saw a rise on political organization among labor unions, women, & farmers
  - 1. Labor unions encouraged members to vote
  - 2. Women’s Christian Temperance Union attacked alcohol use & promoted race relations & women’s suffrage
  - 3. The most disaffected group were farmers
- B. Problem for farmers
  - 1. Farmers were plagued by falling prices, high railroad & mortgage rates, & deflationary policies
  - 2. Farmers lashed out at Eastern bankers, railroads, & U.S. monetary policies
  - 3. The debate over gold and silver currency
    - a. Grant’s decision to reduce greenbacks restored the US to the gold standard but hurt farmers
    - b. Western farmers demanded “free silver” (unlimited minting of silver coins) at a ratio of 16:1 to gold
    - c. Bland-Allison Act (1878) & Sherman Silver Purchase Act (1890) coined more silver but neither helped

## **Political Progressivism: City, State, & National Reforms**

### **I. Reform in the Cities and States**

#### **A. Progressive Reform in the Cities**

1. Political progressivism began in cities to try to improve quality of life & fight political machines
2. Cities adopted more efficient expert councils, commission gov'ts, city managers, "gas & water socialism"

#### **B. Progressive Reform in the States**

1. States used regulatory agencies to oversee public utilities and state government spending
2. Western states were the 1<sup>st</sup> to introduce initiatives, referendums, and recalls to increase "democracy"
3. Governor La Follette's "Wisconsin Idea" was revolutionary; Promoted democracy, expertise, & gov't efficiency

### **II. National Progressivism**

#### **A. The Theodore Roosevelt Presidency (1901-1909)**

1. TR promoted an activist presidency, progressive reform, & expert bureaucrats from his "bully pulpit"
2. TR's "Square Deal" arbitration ended the United Mine Workers' strike without siding with big business
3. Busting the Trusts
  - a. TR saw the difference between "good" trusts vs. "bad" trusts
  - b. Used the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to break up Northern Securities Co & 24 other monopolies
4. TR saw his overwhelming victory in 1904 as a mandate for further regulation
  - a. Hepburn Act (1906) increased the ICC's power to regulate railroads
  - b. The Pure Food and Drug Act (1906) & Meat Inspection Act (1906) protected consumers
5. TR initiated 1<sup>st</sup> comprehensive national conservation policy for the "wise use" of natural resources

#### **B. The William Howard Taft Presidency (1909-1913)**

1. TR's refusal to run in 1908 gave Taft the presidency; but Taft did not share TR's views of business regulation
2. Taft alienated progressives by siding with conservative Repubs (Payne-Aldrich Tariff & Ballinger-Pinchot Affair)
3. Despite set-backs, Taft pushed through the 16<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> Amendments, safety codes, & the Children's Bureau

#### **C. The Woodrow Wilson Presidency (1913-1921)**

1. The 3-way election of 1912 among Taft (R), Wilson (D), & TR ("Bull Moose") [& Socialist Debs] led to the emergence of opposing philosophies regarding the role of gov't:
  - a. TR's New Nationalism
  - b. Wilson's New Freedom
2. The split among Republicans gave Wilson the presidency in 1912
3. Wilson shared TR's view of an activist & progressive president & pushed through
  - a. Underwood Tariff Act (1913)—created the 1<sup>st</sup> graduated income tax
  - b. Federal Reserve Act (1913)—created an efficient regulation of banking
  - c. Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914)—strengthened gov't ability to regulate monopolies
4. By 1920, the last progressive reforms were passed: 18<sup>th</sup> (prohibition) & 19<sup>th</sup> Amendments (female suffrage)

### **III. Conclusions: The Fruits of Progressivism**

## Social Progressivism

### I. What is Progressivism?

- A. Progressives (1890s to 1920) addressed the rapid economic & social changes of the Gilded Age
- B. Progressive reforms had common themes: “investigate, education, & legislate,” Social Gospel, & middle-class experts

### II. Reforming America's Cities

- A. Progressivism began in cities in the 1890s due to ineffectiveness of private charity & rise of Social Gospel movement
- B. The Female Domain
  - 1. Some of the 1<sup>st</sup> progressives were middle-class women who wanted more than conventional female roles
  - 2. Reformers like Jane Addams (founder of Hull House in Chicago) created settlement houses to aid the poor
  - 3. Women targeted slums, tenements, wages & hours, child labor, alcohol abuse (18<sup>th</sup> amendment), & prostitution
- C. Mugwumps led the “Good Government” movement to end corruption & reduce the power of urban political machines
- D. New Muckraking Journalism
  - 1. Muckrakers drew attention to America's problems via monthly magazines promoting investigative journalism
  - 2. Groundbreaking muckrakers: Jacob Riis *How the Other Half Lives* (1890), Henry George's *Progress & Poverty* (1879), Lincoln Steffan's *Shame of the Cities* (1902), Ida Tarbell's *History of the Standard Oil Company* (1904)
  - 3. Muckrakers like Upton Sinclair & Sam H. Adams led to gov't legislation like the Pure Food & Drug Act (1906)
- E. William James attacked Social Darwinism; John Dewey promoted education via “creative intelligence”

### III. Working Class Reform

- A. 60% of the U.S. labor force was made up of unskilled “new” immigrants from Europe, Latin America, & Asia
- B. Poor working conditions, low pay, & long hours in factories led to an increase in union membership & radicalism
  - 1. Women's Trade Union League (1903) was the 1<sup>st</sup> union to gain victory in collective bargaining
  - 2. Industrial Workers of the World (1905) rivaled the AFL by opening membership to all & promoted revolution
  - 3. Eugene V. Debs formed the Socialist Party of America (1901) but did not threaten to overthrow U.S. capitalism
  - 4. Case Study: Triangle Shirtwaist Fire of 1911
- C. Henry Ford's “\$5-day” & Amoskeag Textile Factory's employee benefits challenged ruthless corporate practices

### IV. The Women's Movement & the Black Awakening

- A. The Women's Movement
  - 1. The success of female progressives aided the women's suffrage movement; the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment passed in 1920
  - 2. Margaret Sanger advocated birth control for lower- & middle-class women
- B. African-American Civil Rights
  - 1. Southern progressivism only applied to whites; Black disenfranchisement, segregation, Plessy v Ferguson (1896)
  - 2. Black leaders were divided in their response to civil rights:
    - a. Booker T Washington called for “black self-improvement” & gradual civil rights in his *Atlanta Compromise*
    - b. W.E.B. DuBois led the Niagara Movement (1905) & called for immediate integration & the “Talented 10<sup>th</sup>”
  - 3. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was formed in 1909

### V. Conclusions

## American Foreign Policy & the Spanish-American War

### I. America Looks Outward

- A. By 1890, U.S. expansion shifted from domestic Manifest Destiny to new international markets, naval bases, & territories
- B. Why the new focus?
  - 1. New foreign markets were needed due to the closing of the western frontier & growth of American industrialism
  - 2. Social Darwinism & “White Man’s Burden” promoted white superiority
- C. U.S. foreign policy varied: avoided conflict with Europe, sought markets in Latin America, & wanted trade routes in the Pacific
  - 1. In 1867, Secretary of State William Seward purchased Alaska for \$7.2 million & envisioned expansion into Canada & Mexico
  - 2. The U.S. applied a “Good Neighbor Policy” in Latin America which stimulated the flow of U.S. business into the region
  - 3. Hawaii
    - a. U.S. missionaries, prospectors, & plantation owners dominated Hawaii & called for annexation in the 1870s
    - b. In 1894 Hawaii became an independent republic under Sanford Dole & was annexed by the U.S. in 1898 under McKinley
  - 4. In 1900, the U.S. proposed an “Open Door Policy” in China to allow the U.S. access to European spheres of influence
  - 5. Japan
    - a. Japan was “opened” in 1854 by Matthew Perry but Japan gained power in Asia after Russo-Japanese War in 1904
    - b. The 1907 Gentlemen’s Agreement decreased U.S. segregation of Japanese & limited Japanese emigration to the U.S.
    - c. The Root-Takahira Agreement in 1908 protected China from Japanese imperialism
- D. Alfred Mahan pushed for a stronger navy in the 1880s; By the 1890s, new warships made U.S. the 3<sup>rd</sup> strongest navy in the world

### II. The Spanish-American War (1898)

- A. The Causes of the Spanish-American War
  - 1. Americans had long-seen the benefits of American expansion into Cuba
  - 2. In 1895, José Martí to lead a Cuban rebellion against the weakening Spanish Empire
  - 3. The U.S. remained neutral in the early years of the conflict until American “yellow journalism” sensationalized:
    - a. General Weyler’s reconcentration policy
    - b. The suspicious explosion of the *USS Maine*
- B. Fighting the Spanish-American War
  - 1. The U.S. declared war on Spain in 1898, but the Teller Amendment stated that the U.S. would not annex Cuba
  - 2. The war was very popular and gained volunteers from ex-Confederates, blacks, women, & the elite
  - 3. The “splendid little war” only lasted 10 weeks & only resulted in 5,500 U.S. deaths (mostly from disease)
- C. The Effects of the Spanish-American War
  - 1. The Treaty of Paris (1898) led to Cuban independence, U.S. cession of Puerto Rico, Guam, & the Philippines
  - 2. The Philippine-American War in 1899
    - a. Filipinos welcomed war with Spain but revolted when the U.S. refused to grant the Philippines self-rule
    - b. Emilio Aguinaldo led a bloody 3-year revolution against the U.S.; American resorted to Weyler-style brutality
    - c. William Taft was appointed to Philippine Commission (1900) to improve the Philippines & helped end the war
- D. Governing the new “American Empire”
  - 1. By 1900, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico were made territories with U.S. citizenship; The U.S. navy controlled Guam & Samoa
  - 2. The Platt Amendment allowed for a free Cuba, but Cuba was economically & militarily dominated by the U.S.
  - 3. The American Anti-Imperialist League was formed in 1899 to protest U.S. imperialism

### III. Conclusions: The USA as a New World Power

## **Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century American Foreign Policy under Roosevelt, Taft, & Wilson**

### **I. The U.S. Becomes a World Power**

- A. By 1900, the USA had defeated Spain, built a large navy, annexed new lands, & dominated Latin America
- B. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the USA developed a more aggressive foreign policy to increase its stature in the world

### **II. Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century U.S. Foreign Policy**

#### **A. Theodore Roosevelt's "Big Stick Diplomacy"**

1. TR wanted to increase America's stature in the world, spread U.S. culture, & be ready to fight if needed
2. The most important foreign policy objective under TR was the creation of the Panama Canal
  - a. When the Columbian gov't rejected America's lease offer, TR backed a revolt in Panama against Columbia
  - b. In 1903, the newly formed Republic of Panama allowed the U.S. to build the Panama Canal
  - c. Creating the canal gave the U.S. an economic advantage but also required the U.S. to police Latin America
3. The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
  - a. The U.S. grew fearful of European interference in Latin America (esp. Germany & England in Venezuela)
  - b. In 1904, TR declared that U.S. had "international police powers" in the Western Hemisphere
  - c. The Lodge Corollary in 1912 (under Taft) added an economic element to the Monroe Doctrine
  - d. Roosevelt Corollary was used to justify military intervention in Latin America but often led to dictators
4. TR's foreign policy with Japan: mediated the Russo-Japanese War & negotiated Root-Takahira Agreement

#### **B. William Howard Taft's "Dollar Diplomacy"**

1. Taft deviated from TR's emphasis on military strength in favor of using American trade as a foreign policy tool
2. "Dollar diplomacy" was effective in protecting Latin America from European debtors but not in Asia

#### **C. Woodrow Wilson's "Moral Diplomacy"**

1. When Wilson became president, he was well versed in domestic policy but knew little about foreign policy
2. Wilson believed that the U.S. should spread peace, democracy, & human rights without resorting to militarism
3. Moral diplomacy failed to bring positive conclusion to the Mexican Revolution
  - a. Wilson protested Mexican dictator Huerta's coup d'état in 1913 by sending U.S. military to invade Tampico
  - b. Pancho Villa resented U.S. support of new president Carranza & raided New Mexico
  - c. Moral diplomacy seemed to fail by the time World War I began in Europe in 1914



## **Over Here: The American Homefront During World War I**

### **I. The U.S. Homefront**

- A. An Allied victory in Europe was dependent upon U.S. mobilization of soldiers & production of war materiel at home
- B. Homefront Propaganda & Censorship
  - 1. Wilson formed the Committee on Public Information led by muckraker George Creel to publicize the war effort
  - 2. Creel & the CPI relied on censorship of the press, speeches by “4-minute men,” films, & anti-German sentiment
  - 3. Wilson encouraged censorship: Espionage Act, Trading-with-the-Enemy Act, and Sedition Act
- C. The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia led to an anti-Communist, anti-Socialist “Red Scare” in America
  - 1. Wilson sent troops to blockade the USSR & refused to invite the new Russia gov’t to the postwar conference
  - 2. U.S. Attorney General Mitchell Palmer used the red scare to arrest or deport suspected communists in America

### **II. A Bureaucratic War**

- A. The size of the U.S. gov’t swelled during WWI as 5,000 new gov’t agencies were formed to coordinate the war effort
  - 1. War Industries Board was most important: coordinated war materiel production, decided priorities, & fixed prices
  - 2. Food Administration & Fuel Administration created rationing programs
  - 3. Railroad Administration, War Shipping Board, War Trade Board helped move soldiers & resources
- B. The U.S. raised \$33 billion through war bonds & an increase in income taxes
- C. The unprecedented partnership between the U.S. gov’t & big business allowed America to meet its war demands

### **III. The American War Workforce**

- A. The U.S. also experienced an unprecedented alliance between the national government & labor unions
  - 1. Samuel Gompers (leader of the AFL) was named to the Council of National Defense to enlist workers’ support
  - 2. War Labor Board protected workers by standardizing wages & hours
- B. Minority groups filled the voids in the workforce left by drafted white men
  - 1. Women gained better jobs, helped promote the war, & served in the Red Cross
  - 2. African-Americans moved north (Great Migration) to work in factories but faced discrimination & violence
  - 3. Mexican laborers found more work in agriculture

### **IV. Conclusions—World War I Changed America**

## **The Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations**

### **I. Wilson's Fourteen Points**

- A. Wilson believed the end of WW1 was an opportunity to promote moral diplomacy and progressive liberalism
- B. Wilson's plan for international peace was the Fourteen Points, which included 3 major themes:
  - 1. To create new nations based on self-determination out of the crumbling empires of the Central Powers
  - 2. To enforce new international rules: freedom of the seas, open covenants, & an end to militarism
  - 3. To create an international League of Nations

### **II. The Treaty of Versailles and League of Nations**

- A. Wilson traveled to the Paris Peace Conference (1919) & helped draft the Treaty of Versailles
- B. Wilson hoped the 14 Points would be a framework for the treaty, but he had to compromise to get the League
  - 1. New nations formed but Germany's imperial colonies were not granted self-determination
  - 2. Germany had to sign the war guilt & pay reparations despite Wilson's desire for "peace without victory"
  - 3. No protection of free trade or adherence to "open covenants"
- C. European nations agreed to Wilson's League of Nations
  - 1. Created a General Assembly, Executive Council, and Court of International Justice
  - 2. *Article X* was the most controversial because it the League could compel its members to go to war
- D. The treaty was signed on June 28, 1919 & ended World War I

### **III. The Battle for Ratification: Wilson vs. Lodge**

- A. Americans appeared to support the treaty but Republicans in the Senate had reservations, especially *Article X*
  - 1. The "mild reservationists" wanted to slightly weaken the League of Nations
  - 2. The "strong reservationists" led by Henry Cabot Lodge wanted major changes to *Article X*
  - 3. The "irreconcilables" refused to allow the USA to join the League of Nations no matter what
- B. Wilson refused to compromise & began a tour of the country to convince America to support the League of Nations
  - 1. The tour was popular, but ineffective in pressuring Lodge & the Senate into agreeing to the treaty or League
  - 2. Wilson had a stroke which limited his ability to compromise with the Senate
- C. The Senate rejected the Treaty of Versailles & membership in the League of Nations
- D. Republican Warren Harding's election as president in 1920 ushered in a "return to normalcy"

## **IV. Conclusions—The Great War Changed America**

## **The Economic & Social Changes of the 1920s**

### **I. The Second Industrial Revolution**

- A. The economic boom of the Gilded Age & WWI left the U.S. the world's richest & most developed country
- B. The U.S. experienced a second industrial revolution from 1922 to 1929:
  - 1. This industrial boom focused on new, consumer durable goods
  - 2. Factories were powered by electricity & run by trained executives (not owners) who focused on efficiency
  - 3. Companies used "welfare capitalism" & "open shop" limit unionization; Gov't reverted to pro-business stance
  - 4. The automobile industry best reflected 1920s industrialization & the impact of durable consumer goods
  - 5. New methods of advertising sold consumer goods & radio & movies emerged as new forms of mass media
- C. Economic weaknesses were present in the 1920s
  - 1. The textile, coal, railroad industries & farming were weak
  - 2. Union membership dropped, black migration led to racism, & economic prosperity was uneven

### **II. Social Changes in the "Jazz Age"**

- A. Women
  - 1. Women had to abandon the well-paying industrial jobs after WWI
  - 2. The 19<sup>th</sup> amendment & National Women's Party failed to affect widespread democratic involvement for women
  - 3. "Flappers" represented a new "youthful, urban morality" but did not reflect all women
  - 4. Families grew smaller due to increased birth control & teens "discovered" their adolescence
- B. African-Americans
  - 1. The Harlem Renaissance led to jazz, blues, literature (Langston Hughes), & the celebration of black culture
  - 2. Marcus Garvey led black civil rights in a new direction: black nationalism & a return to Africa
- C. The literature, art, and music of the 1920s was typically pessimistic of new American materialism

### **III. The Rural Counterattack**

- A. The 1920 census revealed, for the 1<sup>st</sup> time, more Americans lived in urban areas than rural regions
- B. Rural Americans tried to preserve traditional, Protestant values in face of urban changes in the 1920s
  - 1. Prohibition (18<sup>th</sup> amendment) was strengthened through the Volstead Act (1917)
    - a. Consumption of alcohol decreased
    - b. But bootleggers, speakeasies, & organized crime rose to meet Americans' demand for booze
  - 2. The rebirth of the KKK in 1915 attacked blacks, immigrants, Jews, Catholics, & anything "amoral"
  - 3. The Red Scare (1919-1920) attacked anarchists & socialists (the Palmer raids & the Sacco/Vanzetti trial)
  - 4. Renewed nativism in the 1920s led to new immigration restrictions that targeted Southern/Eastern Europeans:
    - a. The Immigration Act of 1921 capped ethnic immigration
    - b. The National Origins Quota Act of 1924 limited all U.S. immigration to 150,000
  - 5. The most effective rural reaction was the retreat to fundamental Christian beliefs
    - a. The increase in fundamentalist churches
    - b. The Scopes Monkey Trial attacked evolution

### **IV. Conclusions**

## **Politics of the 1920s**

### **I. Politics of the 1920s**

- A. The Republicans in the White House, Senate, & House of Representatives dominated politics in the 1920s
  - 1. Harding, Coolidge, & Hoover limited progressive reforms & promoted private enterprise
  - 2. Foreign policy focused on promoting American business interests in the world
- B. Warren Harding won the presidency in 1920 promising “a return to normalcy”
  - 1. Corruption: prohibition bribery, bureaucratic graft, & the Teapot Dome Scandal
  - 2. Treasury Secretary Mellon promoted a reduction of gov’t spending & lowering taxes to promote business
- C. Calvin Coolidge
  - 1. “Silent Cal” assumed the presidency when Harding died in 1923 & won the 1924 election
  - 2. Coolidge’s honesty & integrity did not compensate for his poor leadership skills
  - 3. Coolidge allowed Mellon to continue to reduce the size & spending of the federal government
- D. The Democrats were divided in the 1920s
  - 1. Rural Democrats in the South & West favored traditional Protestant values
  - 2. Urban Democrats were immigrants who favored reform
  - 3. The 1924 Democratic Nat’l Convention showed the divide among Democrats with the nomination of Davis
- E. Herbert Hoover
  - 1. The 1928 election reflected a divided America:
    - a. Herbert Hoover: Republican, Protestant, traditionalist, & pro-business
    - b. Alfred Smith: Democrat, Catholic, of immigrant background, & a reformer
    - c. Hoover won, but a new Democratic urban voting bloc was evident for the first time
  - 2. Hoover was the most effective Republican president of the 1920s
    - a. Strengthened trade & allied the government with business
    - b. Created new government bureaucracies to offer economic reforms

### **II. Conclusions**

## **The Great Depression**

### **I. The Great Depression**

- A. The Great Depression that began in 1929 came as a shock to Americans
  - 1. The consumer goods revolution gave a false sense of long-term prosperity
  - 2. When the stock market crashed, business closings & unemployment caused Americans looked to the gov't for unprecedented support
- B. The Great Crash
  - 1. A recession in 1927 was an early warning sign for the depression
    - a. But gov't & business leaders ignored these warning signs
    - b. The Federal Reserve lowered interest rates, but this easy credit led to buying stock on-the-margin
  - 2. The initial stock crash on October 24, 1929 (Black Thursday) & panic on October 29, 1929 (Black Tuesday) led sparked the Great Depression
    - a. The business failures, bank closings, & downturn in spending reduced consumer purchase power & caused more business/bank closings
    - b. Bank & business failures continued for 4 years; unemployment reached 25% by 1933
  - 3. Reasons for the Great Depression:
    - a. Over-production of consumer goods & decline in trade with Europe after World War 1
    - b. Unequal distribution of wealth, consumer debt, & stock market speculation decreased consumer spending power
- C. Effects of the Great Depression
  - 1. The depression hit all classes; led to "Hoovervilles," poverty, lawlessness, & gov't relief checks
  - 2. African-American & Mexican-Americans were laid off first
  - 3. The middle-class refused charity, lost their homes, and/or abandoned expensive health care

### **II. Hoover's "Rugged Individualism" Failed to End the Depression**

- A. Hoover & Voluntarism
  - 1. Hoover offered reassured a return of prosperity, called for volunteerism, & rejected bold government action
  - 2. But Hoover eventually saw the need for more government action via the Reconstruction Finance Corps
  - 3. Despite some success of the RFC & job programs like the Hoover Dam, by 1932, Hoover had clearly failed
    - a. The military action against the "Bonus Army" made the gov't seem callous & unsympathetic
    - b. Rising bank failures led to a collapse of the U.S. banking system
- B. Fighting the Depression
  - 1. The inability of Republicans to solve the economic problems opened the door for Democrats
  - 2. Democrats relieved some suffering & restored hope but created unprecedented gov't involvement

### **III. Conclusions**

## **Franklin D. Roosevelt & The New Deal**

### **I. FDR & the First New Deal (1933-1935)**

- A. The election of 1932
  - 1. The depression made Hoover the “victim” & Franklin Delano Roosevelt the “savior”
  - 2. In 1932, FDR united urban & rural, Protestants & Catholics, farmers & workers, native-born & immigrants
- B. The First New Deal & the Hundred Days
  - 1. The U.S. economy was on brink of collapse in 1933 which allowed FDR to gain broad powers from Congress to begin his New Deal program of economic relief, recovery, & reform, especially in his first 100 days in office:
    - a. Franklin (“Fireside Chats”) & Eleanor Roosevelt (nationwide tour) engaged in a public relations campaign
    - b. FDR’s first tried to restore confidence in banks via a bank holiday & the Glass-Steagall Act (FDIC)
    - c. The greatest success of the First New Deal was using the Reconstruction Finance Corps to offer relief:
      - i. The gov’t issued relief checks & created the Federal Emergency Relief Act to support state welfare programs
      - ii. New work programs like the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) & Civilian Works Administration (CWA), & Public Works Admin (PWA) created jobs
    - d. The New Deal also focused on overall economic recovery (not just personal relief from unemployment)
      - i. The National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) created the National Recovery Admin (NRA) to assist workers with max hours/minimum wages & industry with production limits/fixed prices
      - ii. Gov’t subsidized farmers to lower production & control prices via Agricultural Adjustment Admin (AAA)
      - iii. Other recovery efforts: End to Prohibition & the gold standard
    - e. FDR’s First New Deal focused on long-term reforms to avoid a future depression
      - i. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) created jobs & hydroelectric power (but was attacked as socialistic)
      - ii. Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) regulated the stock market
  - 2. The programs of the Hundred Days/First New Deal were temporary solutions but showed an active gov’t response

### **II. FDR & the Second New Deal (1935-1938)**

- A. In 1935, the failure of the New Deal to end the depression led to a shift from economic relief to economic reform
- B. Discontent with the New Deal by 1935, led to the rise of three nationally popular critics of FDR
  - 1. Father Charles Coughlin (nationalization of banks) & Francis Townsend (payment for the elderly)
  - 2. Louisiana Senator Huey Long’s “Share the Wealth” plan would take from the rich & give to the poor
- C. The 1934 mid-term elections increased Democratic control of Congress & initiated the Second New Deal:
  - 1. The Works Progress Admin (WPA) was the most comprehensive gov’t assistance program of the New Deal
    - a. The WPA invested \$10 billion & hired 10 million unemployed Americans
    - b. The WPA was unique from other programs because it had a cultural component (artists, playwrights, historians)
  - 2. Social Security Act (1935) was America’s 1<sup>st</sup> welfare program: helped the elderly, the unemployed, & the disabled
  - 3. Labor Legislation
    - a. Wagner Act (1935) created National Labor Relations Board which guaranteed the right to join unions
    - b. Fair Labor Standards Act (1938) created America’s 1<sup>st</sup> minimum wage & maximum hour laws

### **III. Conclusions: The Effectiveness of New Deal Relief, Recovery, & Reform Efforts**

## MAJOR NEW DEAL LEGISLATION AND AGENCIES

Year Created	Act or Agency	Provisions
1933	Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)	Attempted to regulate agricultural production through farm subsidies; reworked after the Supreme Court ruled its key regulatory provisions unconstitutional in 1936; coordinated agricultural production during World War II, after which it was disbanded.
	Banking Act of 1933 (Glass-Steagall Act)	Prohibited commercial banks from selling stock or financing corporations; created FDIC.
	Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)	Young men between the ages of 18 and 25 volunteered to be placed in camps to work on regional environmental projects, mainly west of the Mississippi; they received \$30 a month, of which \$25 was sent home; disbanded during World War II.
	Civil Works Administration (CWA)	Emergency work relief program put more than four million people to work during the extremely cold winter of 1933–1934, after which it was disbanded.
	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)	A federal guarantee of savings bank deposits initially of up to \$2500, raised to \$5000 in 1934, and frequently thereafter; continues today with a limit of \$100,000.
	Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)	Combined cash relief to needy families with work relief; superseded in early 1935 by the extensive work relief projects of the WPA and unemployment insurance established by Social Security.
	National Recovery Administration (NRA)	Attempted to combat the Great Depression through national economic planning by establishing and administering a system of industrial codes to control production, prices, labor relations, and trade practices among leading business interests; ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1935.
	Public Works Administration (PWA)	Financed more than 34,000 federal and nonfederal construction projects at a cost of more than \$6 billion; initiated the first federal public housing program, made the federal government the nation's leading producer of power, and advanced conservation of the nation's natural resources; discontinued in 1939 due to its effectiveness at reducing unemployment and promoting private investment.
	Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)	An attempt at regional planning. Included provisions for environment and recreational design; architectural, educational, and health projects; and controversial public power projects; continues today to meet the Tennessee Valley's energy and flood-control needs.

Year Created	Act or Agency	Provisions
1934	Federal Communications Commission (FCC)	Regulatory agency with wide discretionary powers established to oversee wired and wireless communication; reflected growing importance of radio in everyday lives of Americans during the Great Depression; continues to regulate television as well as radio.
	Federal Housing Administration (FHA)	Expanded private home ownership among moderate-income families through federal guarantees of private mortgages, the reduction of down payments from 30 to 10 percent, and the extension of repayment from 20 to 30 years; continues to function today.
	Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)	Continues today to regulate trading practices in stocks and bonds according to federal laws.
1935	National Labor Relations Board (NLRB); established by Wagner Act	Greatly enhanced power of American labor by overseeing collective bargaining; continues to arbitrate labor-management disputes today.
	National Youth Administration (NYA)	Established by the WPA to reduce competition for jobs by supporting education and training of youth; paid grants to more than 2 million high school and college students in return for work performed in their schools; also trained another 2.6 million out-of-school youths as skilled labor to prepare them for later employment in the private sector; disbanded during World War II.
	Rural Electrification Administration (REA)	Transformed American rural life by making electricity available at low rates to American farm families in areas that private power companies refused to service; closed the cultural gap between rural and urban everyday life by making modern amenities, such as radio, available in rural areas.
	Social Security Act	Guaranteed retirement payments for enrolled workers beginning at age 65; set up federal-state system of unemployment insurance and care for dependent mothers and children, the handicapped, and public health; continues today.
	Works Progress Administration (WPA)	Massive work relief program funded projects ranging from construction to acting; disbanded by FDBT during World War II.
1937	Farm Security Administration (FSA)	Granted loans to small farmers and tenants for rehabilitation and purchase of small-sized farms; Congress slashed its appropriations during World War II when many poor farmers entered the armed forces or migrated to urban areas.
1938	Fair Labor Standards Act	Established a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour and a maximum workweek of 40 hours for businesses engaged in interstate commerce.



## **The Impact of the New Deal**

### **I. The End of the New Deal**

#### A. Election of 1936

1. FDR's 2<sup>nd</sup> term saw more setbacks than 1<sup>st</sup> term
2. A new Democratic voting coalition emerged in 1936 that would last 30 years

#### B. Court Packing & the Supreme Court

1. Supreme Court opposed many of FDR's New Deal programs; Declared the NRA & AAA unconstitutional
2. FDR countered with a court-packing scheme to add 6 more justices
3. The court-packing crisis ended when the Court ruled in favor of the Wagner Act & Social Security
  - a. FDR's court-packing scheme proposed adding 6 new justices to create a new, 15-justice Supreme Court
  - b. FDR's scheme was resisted by the Senate, but FDR appointed 5 new justices to the Court over his 4 terms

#### C. The End of the New Deal

1. FDR's 2<sup>nd</sup> term saw no new New Deal programs except the Fair Labor Standards Act
2. "Roosevelt Recession" in 1937 was a result of FDR's attempt to balance the budget & reduce job-creation programs

### **II. The Impact of the New Deal**

#### A. The Impact on Organized Labor

1. The creation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) by John Lewis in 1938 unionized unskilled workers
2. The New Deal, especially the Wagner Act, benefited unskilled laborers, women, blacks, & made unions stronger

#### B. The Impact of the New Deal on Minorities

1. Women saw few economic benefits of the New Deal, but did see the 1<sup>st</sup> female cabinet member, judges, & Senator
2. African-Americans
  - a. The New Deal did little to end discrimination, segregation, unemployment for blacks
  - b. Blacks supported FDR due to Eleanor Roosevelt & Reconstruction Finance Commission
3. Mexican-Americans were forced off farms, were deported, & received little gov't welfare
4. Native Americans remained the poorest in the U.S. but benefited from Indian Reorganization Act & Indian Bureau

#### C. The Impact of the New Deal in the South & West

1. The AAA helped end sharecropping in the South by introducing a wage-labor system
2. The West received more gov't welfare than any other region
3. Hydroelectric power & irrigation helped the South & West

### **III. Conclusions: The New Deal & American Life**

#### A. Economic success?

#### B. Social success?

#### C. Political success?

## **America & the Road to World War 2**

### **I. American Isolationism & Foreign Policy, 1920s & 1930s**

- A. After WWI, the U.S. assumed a selectively isolationist foreign policy focusing on economic issues at home & abroad
- B. Foreign Policy: Economic Concerns
  - 1. Postwar debts was a major issue in the 1920s; The U.S. hoped to reclaim \$10 billion in loans to the Allies
  - 2. The U.S. created the Dawes Plan to assist Germany repay its war reparations
  - 3. But, the depression in the 1930s & the Hawley-Smoot Tariff made postwar recovery more difficult in Europe
- C. Foreign Policy: International Peace
  - 1. The USA never joined the League of Nations but did play a role in international affairs aimed at world peace
  - 2. The 1921 Washington Disarmament Conference led to the 5-Power, 9-Power, and 4-Power Treaties
  - 3. In 1928, the USA signed the Kellogg-Briand Act renouncing war
  - 4. The rise of totalitarianism in Japan, Italy & Germany made the world more unstable in the 1930s
    - a. Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931 & China in 1937; U.S. forgave Japan for the *Panay* Incident
    - b. In Europe, fascist dictatorships came to power:
      - i. Benito Mussolini formed the Fascist Party in Italy, began to militarize, & attacked Ethiopia
      - ii. Hitler became leader of the Nazis in Germany, militarized, & attacked Austria & Czechoslovakia
    - c. The League of Nations failed to stop aggressive expansion, European leaders used appeasement (Munich Pact), and Italy, Germany, & Japan signed an alliance (Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis)
  - 5. As European dictators came to power, Americans were too preoccupied with the depression to adequately plan
- D. Foreign Policy: American Public Sentiment
  - 1. Public sentiment (esp. college students & “Lost Generation” authors) wanted to avoid another “meaningless war”
  - 2. Munitions-makers & bankers were as “merchants of death” & blamed for pulling the U.S. into WW1
  - 3. Pressure by North Dakota Senator Gerald Nye (Nye Committee 1934-1936) led to the 3 Neutrality Acts:
    - a. Neutrality Act of 1935 banned arms sales to nations at war & warned citizens to avoid trans-Atlantic travel
    - b. Neutrality Act of 1936 banned loans to nations at war
    - c. Neutrality Act of 1937 required all trade with warring nations to be on “cash & carry” basis

### **II. The Road Towards American Intervention**

- A. As Europe seemed to head towards WW2, Roosevelt favored intervention & began to ready the U.S. for war
  - 1. In 1937, he hoped use international economic sanctions to “quarantine the aggressors”
  - 2. WW2 began in 1939 with the Nazi-Soviet Pact & German invasion of Poland
- B. From neutrality to undeclared war with Germany in 1939
  - 1. When WW2 began, Congress imposed a “cash and carry” policy to allow military sales to the Allies
  - 2. FDR began all-out aid to the Allies with a destroyers-for-bases deal (50 old U.S. ships for 8 European naval bases)
    - a. Isolationists were appalled that FDR would deviate so far from neutrality (“Fortress of America”)
    - b. Interventionists led by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies applauded unlimited aid
  - 3. By 1940, the U.S. favored more involvement; Led to preparedness, the 1<sup>st</sup> peacetime draft, & FDR’s re-election
  - 4. In 1941, the USA abandoned cash-and-carry & began an “undeclared war” against the Axis Powers in Europe
    - a. FDR called for a Lend-Lease Act to aid England with military equipment
    - b. FDR allowed the U.S. navy to transport war supplies to the Allies despite German u-boat attacks on U.S. ships
  - 5. Churchill & FDR agreed to the Atlantic Charter in 1941 to discuss a post-war strategy

### **III. Pearl Harbor**

- A. Japan took advantage of European “distraction” & added to its Asian empire; Signed the Tripartite Pact in 1940
- B. FDR & Congress retaliated against the Greater East Asia-Prosperity Company with fuel, iron, & oil sanctions
- C. Two peace negotiations between the U.S. & Japan failed in 1941; Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on Dec 7, 1941
- D. By December 1941, the U.S. was at war in Europe & the Pacific & had full public support

## **World War 2: The American Homefront & Society**

### **I. Mobilizing an “Arsenal of Democracy”**

#### **A. The Homefront**

1. FDR hoped to boost American industry to win the war & this boost ended the Great Depression
2. The war impacted women, African-Americans, Japanese-Americans, Mexican-Americans

#### **B. Mobilization**

1. To meet the demands of a two-front war, the U.S. government grew to its largest size ever
2. The War Powers Act gave the president unprecedented new powers
3. New bureaucracies directed the economy, propaganda, war bonds, & spies

#### **C. The Wartime Economy**

1. America’s primary war asset was its ability to outproduce Germany & Japan
2. The War Production Board (WPB) directed American war industry; Supported by 60 million American workers
3. Henry Ford’s River Rouge plant & Henry Kaiser’s naval yards exemplify American industrial output

### **II. World War 2 Changed American Society**

#### **A. The war transformed the West & South**

1. California became a major industrial center
2. New industry & military bases were built in the South which helped end sharecropping & tenant farming

#### **B. Women**

1. New economic opportunities for women, especially married women in industrial jobs
2. Women entered exclusively male jobs & redefined the woman’s sphere: Rosie the Riveter, WACs, & WAVES

#### **C. Families**

1. The war led to high marriage rates, the need for daycare centers, & a rise in child delinquency
2. Public health dramatically improved in the 1940s

#### **D. African-Americans**

1. Black soldiers served in segregated units but few saw combat
2. “Double V” campaign led A. Philip Randolph pressured the gov’t for the Fair Employment Practices Committee
3. Continued migration into the North (“Great Migration”) led to racial violence in New York and Detroit

#### **E. Mexican-Americans**

1. Mexican-Americans served in hazardous branches of the military & gained high-paying jobs
2. Faced racial discrimination, most notably the Zoot Suit Riots in California

#### **F. Japanese-Americans**

1. The Pearl Harbor attack caused many Americans to fear a Japanese attack on the west coast
2. Deprived Japanese-Americans of their rights: Issei had their assets frozen & Nisei placed onto internment camps

### **III. Win-the-War Politics**

#### **A. “Mr. New Deal” shifted to “Mr. Win-the-War”**

#### **B. FDR won an unprecedented fourth term, but with a new, more moderate vice president Harry Truman**

## **Truman & the Beginning of the Cold War**

### **I. Creating World Peace & Prosperity**

- A. The International Monetary Fund & World Bank were created to rebuild postwar Europe (both were dominated by the U.S.)
- B. The United Nations replaced the League of Nations in 1945; the U.N. included a General Assembly, Security Council, & army

### **II. Fighting a Cold War & Containing Communism**

- A. The Cold War was an era of ideological conflict between the USA & USSR starting with the Russian Civil War & heightened by the Yalta & Potsdam Conferences during World War 2
  - 1. The Potsdam Conference pitted Truman against Stalin to reduce Soviet control over Eastern Europe after Yalta
    - a. At Potsdam, Germany became divided into 4 occupied zones; Later, these zones became West & East Germany
    - b. Potsdam led to an era of distrust & further division between the USA & USSR
  - 2. When the USA refused economic aid to postwar USSR, Stalin dominated the economies of Eastern Europe & Manchuria
  - 3. The “Iron Curtain” divided democratic Western Europe & communist Eastern Europe
- B. Containment
  - 1. Secretary of State George Marshall suggested strong & sustained resistance to the USSR in 1947 called “containment”
    - a. The Truman Doctrine offered U.S. assistance to any nation threatened by communism
    - b. The Marshall Plan offered billions of U.S. dollars to help Europe recover after World War 2 & boost American trade
    - c. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) pledged the U.S. to provide collective security for democratic nations
  - 2. The USSR responded to containment with the Berlin Blockade in East Germany leading to the Berlin Airlift
- C. The Cold War Expands
  - 1. To better respond to national security threats, three new U.S. gov’t agencies were created
    - a. Department of Defense (DoD) to direct the army, navy, and air force
    - b. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to coordinate information among gov’t agencies
    - c. National Security Council (NSC) to advise the president on foreign & domestic threats
  - 2. In 1949, the USSR detonated their 1<sup>st</sup> atomic bomb; The USA (1952) & USSR (1953) raced to build hydrogen bombs
  - 3. In 1949, Truman “lost” China to communism after Mao Zedong’s defeat of Chiang Kai-shek
  - 4. In response to the Soviet atomic bomb & Communist revolution in China, the USA developed NSC-68 in 1950
    - a. NSC-68 redefined the U.S. defense plan from containment to liberation from communism
    - b. NSC-68 recommended a massive arms buildup to fight the “fanatical” & “permanent” threat of communism
  - 5. North Korea’s invasion of South Korea in 1950 led to a UN “police action” to protect South Korea from communism

### **III. The Cold War At Home**

- A. Truman’s domestic policy was not as successful as his foreign policy
  - 1. The post-war economy & increased labor strife led to a Republican takeover in the 1946 midterms
  - 2. Truman faced stiff opposition in the 1948 election but won due to his foreign policy & loyalty from the “FDR coalition”
  - 3. Truman’s Fair Deal was an attempt to add to FDR’s New Deal but was never enacted (except desegregating the armed forces)
- B. Fear of communism grew in the 1940s & 1950s & led to a second Red Scare
  - 1. The House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) & Loyalty Review Board checked for spies
  - 2. Notable HUAC targets: Alger Hiss, Klaus Fuchs, Julius & Ethel Rosenberg
  - 3. Senator Joseph McCarthy tried to root out communists in the U.S. gov’t from 1950 to 1954; McCarthyism failed to find spies

### **IV. Conclusions**

## **The Eisenhower Era: Politics & Society in the 1950s**

### **I. Eisenhower's Modern Republicanism**

- A. The election of 1952 led to the selection of Eisenhower & Republican dominance
- B. Eisenhower's "Modern Republicanism"
  - 1. Conservative government spending & a tough foreign policy
  - 2. Extending the New Deal: FHA: & creating the Dept of Health, Education, & Welfare
  - 3. The Interstate Highway System
- C. Eisenhower allowed McCarthy just enough rope to hang himself (on national TV)

### **II. Postwar American Society**

- A. The postwar boom was caused by consumer spending, gov't spending, baby boom, & suburbs
- B. The "affluent society" was characterized by:
  - 1. The popularity of TV, the baby-boom, & doo-wop & rock n' roll music
  - 2. The growth of the suburbs ("Levittowns"), shopping malls, black urban cores, & public schools
- C. Some criticized the conformity of the 1950s
  - 1. Jack Kerouac & the Beats were the most visible non-conformists of the 1950s
  - 2. Authors (William Whyte & David Riesman) & artists (Jackson Pollack & Mark Rothko) challenged convention

### **III. Eisenhower Wages the Cold War**

- A. Eisenhower was an unusually prepared Cold War president with clear foreign policy goals
  - 1. Massive Retaliation
    - a. Nuclear weapons & missiles were cheaper than conventional armed forces
    - b. "Brinksmanship" reduced the chances of war but left no alternative options
    - c. Brinksmanship stopped Chinese expansion in Taiwan & worked in Egypt (Suez Crisis)
  - 2. The "Eisenhower Doctrine" committed the USA to protect the Middle East from communist aggression
  - 3. Covert Actions
    - a. The U.S. used the CIA to secretly advance its foreign policy
    - b. Covert ops worked in Iran & Guatemala but left behind an anti-American sentiment
- B. The Effects of Sputnik in 1957
  - 1. Sputnik led to fears of Soviet technical dominance & superiority in developing ICBMs
  - 2. The U.S. responded with the creation of
    - a. National Aeronautics & Space Administration (NASA) & the Mercury space program
    - b. National Defense Education Act
- C. Eisenhower presented two unsuccessful disarmament proposals: "Atoms for Peace" & "Open Skies"
- D. Eisenhower warned of the Military-Industrial Complex that dominates politics

### **IV. Conclusions**

## **Slavery, Jim Crow, and the Civil Rights Movement**

### **I. Slavery in American History (1619-1865)**

- A. Slavery was 1<sup>st</sup> introduced in 1619, replaced indentured servitude by 1660, & became self-sustaining by 1720
- B. The American Revolution led 9 states to abolish slavery by 1820; the NW Ordinance in 1787 banned slavery under the Articles of Confederation; the Constitution ended the African slave trade, but not slavery
- C. From 1800 to 1860, slavery grew as “King Cotton” boomed, but slavery became a sectional issue

### **II. The Failure of Reconstruction and the Rise of Jim Crow (1865-1954)**

- A. Blacks were protected by the Reconstruction Amendments, Civil Rights Act of 1875, & Freedman’s Bureau
- B. The end of Reconstruction in 1877 led to legalized segregation under Jim Crow laws & Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)
- C. DuBois, Washington, Garvey, & the NAACP unsuccessfully fought segregation at the turn of the century
- D. The New Deal and segregated units in the military during both world wars revealed inequality
- E. The 1940s brought some successes
  - 1. Great Migration, Fair Employment Practice Committee, & Jackie Robinson inspired hope for a better future
  - 2. Truman became the 1<sup>st</sup> president to enact civil rights reform: civil rights commission & integration of military
  - 3. But little was done in the 1940s & early 1950s to stop white flight to suburbs or racial violence (Emmitt Till in 1955)

### **III. The Modern Civil Rights Movement (1954-1965)**

- A. All regions in America in the 1950s were segregated
- B. Brown v Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas (1954)
  - 1. Schools became the primary target of civil rights advocates, like Thurgood Marshall, in the 1950s: university admissions & any attack on the Plessy v Ferguson precedent “separate but equal”
  - 2. Brown v BOE in 1954 overturned Plessy, ruling that “separate facilities are inherently unequal”
  - 3. The court’s order for “deliberate speed” & Eisenhower’s failure to act meant a slow response in the South
  - 4. Eisenhower was forced to assist the “Little Rock Nine” integrate Central High in 1957
- C. Martin Luther King, Jr. & the Beginnings of Black Activism
  - 1. Instead of waiting for the government to respond, black leaders pressed the issue
  - 2. Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955) successfully challenged segregated buses when Rosa Parks was arrested
  - 3. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) led by MLK inspired peaceful resistance to civil rights
  - 4. SCLC & Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) led peaceful sit-ins, esp Greensboro, NC
  - 5. The 1961 Freedom Ride pushed for enforcement of desegregation; Integration of Ole Miss & Univ of Alabama
- D. Slow Moving Civil Rights
  - 1. Kennedy deferred to his brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, to investigate & assist voting in the South; But had little success: Medgar Evers’ murder & Sixteenth Street Baptist Church bombing in 1963
  - 2. MLK’s Birmingham march in 1963 & March on Washington in 1963 (“I Have A Dream” speech) forced a more active response from JFK
- E. Lyndon Johnson made civil rights the major component of his presidency
  - 1. 24<sup>th</sup> Amendment banned poll taxes
  - 2. Civil Rights Act of 1964 ended racial segregation in public facilities
  - 3. Freedom Summer in 1964 and the Selma march in 1965 exposed violence & the need for voting protection
  - 4. Voting Rights Act of 1965 banned literacy tests & sent federal registrars into the South to protect voters

### **IV. Conclusions**

## **Foreign & Domestic Policy of the 1960s: John F. Kennedy & Lyndon B. Johnson**

### **I. John F. Kennedy & the New Frontier**

- A. The 1960 election between Nixon & Kennedy was one of the closest in history & was 1<sup>st</sup> to use TV debates
- B. JFK's "New Frontier" domestic agenda
  - 1. Promised a return to FDR-era liberal social reforms
  - 2. Most social reforms, like education and health care, were blocked by Congress
  - 3. The economy was stimulated by new jobs due to industry, government spending, & tax cuts
  - 4. JFK & the "New Frontiersmen" strengthened the power of the president & executive staff
- C. Kennedy intensified the Cold War
  - 1. Contain communism, close the missile gap, & increase U.S. defenses were JFK's 1<sup>st</sup> priorities
  - 2. JFK shifted from Eisenhower's "brinkmanship" to a "flexible response" & "first strike" policy
  - 3. Fighting Communism:
    - a. The Peace Corps and Alliance for Progress helped underdeveloped nations
    - b. Committed the USA to winning the space race by beating the USSR to the moon (the USA did it in 1969)
    - c. The Berlin crisis led to the Berlin Wall in 1961
    - d. JFK committed the U.S. to Vietnam after South Vietnam's leader, Ngo Dinh Diem, was killed in 1963
    - e. JFK failed to overthrow Castro in Cuba during the CIA-led Bay of Pigs invasion
    - f. The Cuban Missile Crisis brought the U.S. & Soviet Union to near nuclear war
      - i. The U.S. successfully quarantined Cuba & forced a Soviet withdrawal of nuclear missiles
      - ii. The Cuban Missile Crisis led to better U.S./Soviet communication & more negotiation

### **II. Lyndon Johnson & the Great Society**

- A. JFK was assassinated in Dallas in November 1963 & Lyndon Johnson became president
  - 1. LBJ quickly passed 2 JFK bills: a \$10 billion tax cut & the Civil Rights Act of 1964
  - 2. LBJ effectively waged "war on poverty" by creating the Job Corps, Head Start, & technical training
- B. The 1964 election was a landslide victory for LBJ over Repub Barry Goldwater & Segregationist George Wallace
- C. LBJ's "Great Society" domestic agenda
  - 1. Created Medicare & Medicaid, improved schools, & protected black with the Voting Rights Act of 1965
  - 2. The Great Society was the largest series of liberal legislation ever but many did not like LBJ
- D. LBJ escalates the Cold War
  - 1. LBJ applied Eisenhower's & JFK's "Cold Warrior" stance regarding Communism to the conflict in Vietnam
    - a. The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution in 1964 gave LBJ unlimited funds & discretion for military intervention
    - b. Full-scale U.S. involvement began in 1965 with bombing raids into North Vietnam & 50,000 U.S. troops
    - c. Military stalemate, high casualties, & the media portrayal made the Vietnam conflict unpopular at home

### **III. Conclusions**

## Vietnam

### Historical Overview

The Vietnam War was the United States' longest and most divisive war.

Between 1945 and 1954, the Vietnamese waged an anti-colonial war against France, which received \$2.6 billion in financial support from the United States. The French defeat at the Dien Bien Phu was followed by a peace conference in Geneva, in which Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam received their independence and Vietnam was temporarily divided between an anti-Communist South and a Communist North.

In 1956, South Vietnam, with American backing, refused to hold the unification elections. By 1958, Communist-led guerrillas known as the Viet Cong had begun to battle the South Vietnamese government. To support the South's government, the United States sent in 2,000 military advisors, a number that grew to 16,300 in 1963.

It was during Kennedy's presidency that the United States made a fateful new commitment to Vietnam. By 1963, Buddhist priests had begun to set themselves on fire to protest corruption in the South Vietnamese government. The American response was to help engineer the overthrow of the South Vietnamese president. In 1963, South Vietnamese generals murdered President Diem. President Kennedy sanctioned Diem's overthrow, partly out of fear that Diem might strike a deal to create a neutralist coalition government including Communists, as had occurred in Laos in 1962.

President Johnson campaigned in the 1964 election with the promise not to escalate the war. "We are not about to send American boys 9 or 10,000 miles away from home to do what Asian boys ought to be doing for themselves," he said. But following reports that the North Vietnamese had attacked an American destroyer off the Vietnamese coast, Congress passed the Gulf of Tonkin resolution, giving President Lyndon Johnson power to "take all necessary measures." By 1965, convinced that the communists were escalating the war, Johnson began the bombing campaign against North Vietnam that would last for 2 ½ years. He also sent the first U.S. ground combat troops to Vietnam. He ordered 210,000 American ground troops to Vietnam.

Johnson justified the use of ground forces by stating that it would be brief, just six months. But the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese were able to match our troop build-up and neutralize the American soldiers. In North Vietnam, 200,000 young men came of draft age each year. It was very easy for our enemy to replenish its manpower. By April 1967, we had a force of 470,000 men in Vietnam. We were learning that there was no light at the end of the tunnel. The Johnson administration's strategy--which included search and destroy missions in the South and calibrated bombings in the North--proved ineffective, though highly destructive. Despite the presence of 549,000 American troops, the United States had failed to cut supply lines from the North along the so-called Ho Chi Minh Trail, which ran along the border through Laos and Cambodia. By 1967, the U.S. goal was less about saving South Vietnam and more about avoiding a humiliating defeat.

Then, everything fell apart for the United States. The size and strength of the 1968 Tet Offensive undercut the optimistic claims by American commanders that their strategy was succeeding. Communist guerrillas and North Vietnamese army regulars blew up a Saigon radio station and attacked the American Embassy, the presidential palace, police stations, and army barracks. Tet, in which more than 100 cities and villages in the South were overrun, convinced many policymakers that the cost of winning the war, if it could be won at all, was out of proportion to U.S. national interests in Vietnam. The former Secretary of State Dean Rusk, who had assured Johnson in 1965 that he was "entirely right" on Vietnam, now stated, "I do not think we can do what we wish to do in Vietnam." Two months after the Tet Offensive, Johnson halted American bombing in most of North Vietnam and called for negotiations.

The next president, Richard Nixon, advocated Vietnamization, withdrawing American troops and giving South Vietnam greater responsibility for fighting the war. His attempt to slow the flow of North Vietnamese soldiers and supplies into South Vietnam by sending American forces to destroy Communist supply bases in Cambodia in 1970 in violation of Cambodian neutrality provoked antiwar protests on the nation's college campuses.

From 1968 to 1973 efforts were made to end the conflict through diplomacy. In January 1973, an agreement reached and U.S. forces were withdrawn from Vietnam and U.S. prisoners of war were released. In April 1975, South Vietnam surrendered to the North and Vietnam was reunited.



## **Counterculture & Social Protest: 1965-1974**

### **I. A Decade of Protest, 1965-1974**

- A. The escalation of the war in Vietnam, 1950s values, & college enrollment inspired protest on colleges
- B. 1960s student protest began with Mario Savio & the Free Speech movement at UC-Berkeley
  - 1. Inspired the formation of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)
  - 2. Inspired college riots & calls for change across the country
- C. A new, youth counterculture began to form in 1965 emphasizing sex, drugs, & rock 'n' roll
- D. 1968 was the most turbulent year of this decade of protest:
  - 1. Vietnam
    - a. The most dramatic protest was Vietnam, led by college students & intensified from 1966 to 1968
    - b. The Tet Offensive against U.S. forces showed that the U.S. was not winning the war in Vietnam
  - 2. Assassination of MLK led to race riots & of Robert Kennedy opened the door for Humphrey & Nixon in the 1968 election
  - 3. The 1968 Democratic Nominating Convention in Chicago revealed divisions in America
    - a. Liberal Eugene McCarthy vs. conservative Hubert Humphrey
    - b. Students protesting Humphrey's nomination & Chicago police action led to violence

### **II. Social Protests of the 1960s & 1970s**

- A. Black Power
  - 1. Civil Rights shifted from nonviolence/political equality to militancy/economic equality; Embrace of black culture
  - 2. Stokely Carmichael (SNCC) called for seizure of power & black-controlled businesses & politics
  - 3. Black Panthers (formed by Huey Newton & Bobby Seale) for defense & to serve the community
- B. Brown Power—the Mexican-American movement
  - 1. "La Raza" movement called for cultural awareness & political & economic rights for "Chicanos"
  - 2. Cesar Chavez formed the National Farm Workers Association to assist agricultural workers
- C. Pink Power—the Women's Liberation movement
  - 1. Calls for equal rights & an end to sexist stereotypes in a society with major changes to the family; "The pill"
  - 2. National Org of Women called to end "glass ceiling;" Roe v. Wade (1973)—abortion; Failure of Equal Rights Amendment
- D. Rainbow Power—the Gay Liberation movement
  - 1. Began in 1969 after the Stonewall Inn riot & led to the Gay Liberation Front (GLF)
  - 2. APA stopped classifying homosexuality as a disease & many states ended discriminatory laws
- E. Red Power—the American Indian movement
  - 1. Seizure of Alcatraz by the "Indians of All Tribes" called national attention to the movement
  - 2. The Trail of Broken Tears & Long March helped lead to a return of some tribal lands
- F. Yellow Power—the Asian-American movement
  - 1. The Pan-Asian group Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) protest the war in Vietnam
  - 2. Demanded Asian-American studies, health services, & reparations for Japanese internment
- G. Civil liberties for people accused of crimes
  - 1. Gideon v Wainwright (1963)—right to an attorney
  - 2. Escobedo v Illinois (1964)—right to remain silent during interrogations
  - 3. Miranda v Arizona (1966)—right to be told of your rights against self-incrimination

### **III. Conclusions**

**I. A Decade of Protest, 1965-1974**

- A. The escalation of the war in Vietnam, 1950s values, & college enrollment inspired protest on colleges
- B. 1960s student protest began with Mario Savio & the Free Speech movement at UC-Berkeley
  - 1. Inspired the formation of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)
  - 2. Inspired college riots & calls for change across the country
- C. A new, youth counterculture began to form in 1965 emphasizing sex, drugs, & rock 'n' roll
- D. 1968 was the most turbulent year of this decade of protest:
  - 1. Vietnam
    - a. The most dramatic protest was Vietnam, led by college students & intensified from 1966 to 1968
    - b. The Tet Offensive against U.S. forces showed that the U.S. was not winning the war in Vietnam
  - 2. Assassination of MLK led to race riots & of Robert Kennedy opened door for Humphrey & Nixon in the 1968 election
  - 3. The 1968 Democratic Nominating Convention in Chicago revealed divisions in America
    - a. Liberal Eugene McCarthy vs. conservative Hubert Humphrey
    - b. Students protesting Humphrey's nomination & Chicago police action led to violence

**II. Social Protests of the 1960s & 1970s**

- A. Black Power
  - 1. Civil Rights shifted from nonviolence/political equality to militancy/economic equality; Embrace of black culture
  - 2. Stokely Carmichael (SNCC) called for seizure of power & black-controlled businesses & politics
  - 3. Black Panthers (formed by Huey Newton & Bobby Seale) for defense & to serve the community
- B. Brown Power—the Mexican-American movement
  - 1. "La Raza" movement called for cultural awareness & political & economic rights for "Chicanos"
  - 2. Cesar Chavez formed the National Farm Workers Association to assist agricultural workers
- C. Pink Power—the Women's Liberation movement
  - 1. Calls for equal rights & an end to sexist stereotypes in a society with major changes to the family; "The pill"
  - 2. National Org of Women called to end "glass ceiling," Roe v. Wade (1973)—abortion; Failure of Equal Rights Amendment
- D. Rainbow Power—the Gay Liberation movement
  - 1. Began in 1969 after the Stonewall Inn riot & led to the Gay Liberation Front (GLF)
  - 2. APA stopped classifying homosexuality as a disease & many states ended discriminatory laws
- E. Red Power—the American Indian movement
  - 1. Seizure of Alcatraz by the "Indians of All Tribes" called national attention to the movement
  - 2. The Trail of Broken Tears & Long March helped lead to a return of some tribal lands
- F. Yellow Power—the Asian-American movement
  - 1. The Pan-Asian group Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) protest the war in Vietnam
  - 2. Demanded Asian-American studies, health services, & reparations for Japanese internment
- G. Civil liberties for people accused of crimes
  - 1. Gideon v Wainwright (1963)—right to an attorney
  - 2. Escobedo v Illinois (1964)—right to remain silent during interrogations
  - 3. Miranda v Arizona (1966)—right to be told of your rights against self-incrimination

**III. Conclusions**

## The Nixon Presidency

### I. The Election of 1968

- A. Nixon won the presidency in 1968 as reconciler who represented a “silent majority” of Americans
- B. The election of 1968 brought an end to 30 years of liberal reform & activist foreign policy

### II. Nixon's Presidency

#### A. Foreign Policy

- 1. Nixon & National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger were effective in their foreign policy
- 2. Nixon planned for an “honorable peace” with Vietnam
  - a. Vietnamization (turning over the fighting to the South Vietnamese) & a withdraw of U.S. troops
  - b. Privately, Nixon wanted a “knockout blow” & ordered troops to Cambodia & Laos
  - c. This action led to massive protest (esp. Kent State & Jackson State) & the War Powers Act in 1973
  - d. In 1973, the U.S. & North Vietnam agreed to a cease-fire; In 1975, South Vietnam fell to communism
- 3. Nixon developed a plan for a Cold War détente (relaxing of tensions)
  - a. Nixon eased the Cold War by becoming the 1<sup>st</sup> president to recognize Communist China
  - b. Nixon eased the Cold War by selling grain & negotiating SALT with the Soviet Union
- 4. Nixon ended the Yom Kippur War in 1973 but order CIA covert ops in Iran, South Africa, Philippines, & Chile

#### B. Domestic Policy

- 1. Nixon was a moderate Republican
  - a. Nixon kept Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs in place but, made state gov'ts responsible for them
  - b. Nixon reshaped the Supreme Court into a more conservative branch of gov't, led by Warren Burger
- 2. Nixon created the EPA, OSHA, quotas for minority contractors, & ended the gold standard
- 3. Disastrous *Nixonomics* in the late 1960s became the *Great Nixon Turnaround* due to a 90-day wage/price freeze
- C. The election of 1972 against Democrat George McGovern was a landslide victory for Nixon

### III. The Watergate Scandal

- A. A break-in at McGovern's Democratic headquarters revealed an orchestrated covert plan by CREEP

#### B. The Watergate scandal unraveled in 1973

- 1. The scandal was uncovered by Woodward & Bernstein at the *Washington Post*
- 2. Nixon's “enemies list” & Daniel Ellsberg's *Pentagon Papers*
- 4. Nixon resigned from the presidency in August 1974 & VP Gerald Ford became president

#### C. The Impact of Watergate

- 1. The necessity of a “watchdog” press & an independent judicial branch
- 2. The shift in power from the president to Congress
- 2. Watergate eroded public trust in their government & prevented effective leadership in the 1970s

### IV. Conclusions

## The Ford & Carter Years: A Crisis in Confidence

### I. The 1970s

#### A. An Overextended Society

- 1. The economy was defined by low economic growth, inflation, & rising unemployment
- 2. American politics were defined by a distrust of the government due to Watergate & “passionless presidents”
- 3. An end to détente with the Soviet Union

#### B. The U.S. Economy in the 1970s

- 1. Oil and Energy
  - a. The 2 major oil shocks of 1973 & 1979 led to gas shortages, increased prices, & a recession
  - b. The U.S. created the Dept of Energy & led a new emphasis on conservation & domestic energy production
- 2. Stagflation
  - a. The economy stagnated due to a decline in industry, unemployment, outsourcing, & foreign competition

- b. Inflation grew due to deficit spending, oil shocks, & the lack of an effective plan by Ford or Carter

## **II. The Lean Years: The Presidencies of Ford & Carter**

- A. The Ford Presidency (1974-1977)
  - 1. Ford failed to restore American confidence in the presidency by pardoning Nixon
  - 2. Ford made blunders in foreign policy by revealing CIA operations & vetoed domestic social reforms
- B. The election of 1976 was won by “dark horse,” “outsider” candidate Jimmy Carter (Democrat from GA)
- C. The Carter Presidency (1977-1981)
  - 1. Carter’s lack of a clear vision was best reflected in his inability to solve the economic recession
  - 2. The “National Malaise” speech seemed to blame Americans for the recession

## **III. Carter’s Human Rights Foreign Policy**

- A. America’s world dominance declined due to its failure in Vietnam, War Powers Act, & Cold War deficit spending
- B. Carter pledged his foreign policy to a commitment to human rights
  - 1. Spoke out against oppression in Latin America & Africa & reformed the CIA’s covert operations
  - 2. Negotiated a return of the Panama Canal
  - 3. Greatest achievement was the Camp David Accords resulting in peace between Egypt & Israel in 1979
- C. Cold War tensions between the U.S. & USSR increased
  - 1. The USA & USSR developed new nuclear weapons & SALT II failed to reduce nuclear weapons
  - 2. Détente ended when the USSR invaded Afghanistan in 1979
    - a. The U.S. retaliated with an economic embargo, boycott of the Olympics, & aid to Afghanis
    - b. Carter hoped to end the Cold War, but helped make it worse
- D. The Iran Hostage Crisis in 1979
  - 1. Islamic fundamentalist Ayatollah Khomeini led a coup over the shah of Iran
  - 2. Iranian mobs stormed the U.S. embassy in Iran & took 52 hostages & held them for 444 days
  - 3. Carter’s attempts at returning the hostages failed & hurt his re-election bid in 1980

## **Ronald Reagan & the Conservative Resurgence of the 1980s**

### **I. Neo-Conservatism & the Rise of Ronald Reagan**

- A. Neo-Conservatives (the “New Right”) rose in the late 1970s as a reaction to “New Left” counterculture & social liberalism
  - 1. Focused on capitalism, a smaller government, a return to family values, a stronger military, & American patriotism
  - 2. Jerry Falwell & the Moral Majority led the attack on the ERA, abortion, & social welfare
- B. The election of 1980 & the “Reagan Revolution”
  - 1. Carter was hurt by stagflation, foreign policy failures, & Reagan’s “Are you better off today than you were 4 years ago?”
  - 2. Reagan won a landslide with “New Right” support, by picking up “Reagan Democrats,” & eroding the FDR-voting bloc

### **II. Domestic Policy under Ronald Reagan**

- A. Reagan’s deregulation: Conservatives reduced gov’t restrictions (EPA, OSHA, SEC) & unions in favor of business productivity
- B. Reaganomics
  - 1. Supply-side economics: The Economic Recovery Act of 1981 cut taxes 25% over 3 years to increase consumer spending
  - 2. Decreased gov’t spending: The Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 cut social services like food stamps & urban aid
  - 3. Despite an increase in the recession, by 1983 the economic rebounded & stagflation shrunk by 1990
  - 4. But...industry declined, the gap between rich & poor grew, & the federal debt increased 300%
- C. Social Problems
  - 1. In the 1970s & 80s, the gap between the rich & poor widened; growth of the “Me Generation;” 3<sup>rd</sup> wave of immigration
  - 2. Reagan’s opposition to social programs increased crime & homelessness; Attacked abortion rights & affirmative action
  - 3. The *Bakke* decision & nomination of Sandra Day O’Conner to the Supreme Court were victories for minorities, but the Reagan administration failed to solve the “crack” (“war on drugs”) or the AIDS epidemics
- D. Reagan won another landslide victory in 1984 against Walter Mondale & Geraldine Ferraro (1<sup>st</sup> female VP candidate)

### **III. Foreign Policy under Ronald Reagan**

- A. Reagan was committed to restoring America’s supremacy in the world after the failures of Carter
- B. Foreign Policy in the Middle East & Central America
  - 1. In the Middle East, troops were sent to aid Lebanon during an Israeli attack but 239 Marines were killed by terrorists
  - 2. In Latin America, Reagan sent troops to Granada but could not overtly aid Nicaraguan Contras against a Sandinista-led coup
  - 3. Iran-Contra Affair: NSC agents sold weapons to Iran (for hostages) & used profits to aid Nicaraguan contras fight socialism
- C. Reagan took a hard-line approach to the USSR that led to an increase in nuclear weapons & the “Star Wars” program (SDI)

- D. Ending the Cold War by working with the USSR
  - 1. Mikhail Gorbachev initiated perestroika & glasnost, promoted democratization in Eastern Europe, & limited nuclear arms
  - 2. The fall of communism in the Eastern Bloc in 1989 & the breakup of the USSR in 1991 ended the Cold War

#### **IV. George H.W. Bush**

- A. George Bush succeeded Reagan & offered a “kinder, gentler nation” & a lot of foreign policy experience
- B. The Persian Gulf War
  - 1. The 1990 Iraqi attack on Kuwait & fears of an attack on Saudi Arabia led to the successful Operation Desert Storm in 1991
  - 2. Despite claims of a “new world order,” Hussein was not removed, anti-U.S. sentiment increased, & the rise of Al Qaeda
- C. Bush’s increased taxes & budget cuts led to a 1989 recession which opened the door for Clinton in the 1992 election

## **The Ford & Carter Years: A Crisis in Confidence**

### **I. The 1970s**

#### **A. An Overextended Society**

1. The economy was defined by low economic growth, inflation, & rising unemployment
2. American politics were defined by a distrust of the government due to Watergate & “passionless presidents”
3. An end to détente with the Soviet Union

#### **B. The U.S. Economy in the 1970s**

1. Oil and Energy
  - a. The 2 major oil shocks of 1973 & 1979 led to gas shortages, increased prices, & a recession
  - b. The U.S. created the Dept of Energy & led a new emphasis on conservation & domestic energy production
2. Stagflation
  - a. The economy stagnated due to a decline in industry, unemployment, outsourcing, & foreign competition
  - b. Inflation grew due to deficit spending, oil shocks, & the lack of an effective plan by Ford or Carter

### **II. The Lean Years: The Presidencies of Ford & Carter**

#### **A. The Ford Presidency (1974-1977)**

1. Ford failed to restore American confidence in the presidency by pardoning Nixon
2. Ford made blunders in foreign policy by revealing CIA operations & vetoed domestic social reforms

#### **B. The election of 1976 was won by “dark horse,” “outsider” candidate Jimmy Carter (Democrat from GA)**

#### **C. The Carter Presidency (1977-1981)**

1. Carter’s lack of a clear vision was best reflected in his inability to solve the economic recession
2. The “National Malaise” speech seemed to blame Americans for the recession

### **III. Carter’s Human Rights Foreign Policy**

#### **A. America’s world dominance declined due to its failure in Vietnam, War Powers Act, & Cold War deficit spending**

#### **B. Carter pledged his foreign policy to a commitment to human rights**

1. Spoke out against oppression in Latin America & Africa & reformed the CIA’s covert operations
2. Negotiated a return of the Panama Canal
3. Greatest achievement was the Camp David Accords resulting in peace between Egypt & Israel in 1979

#### **C. Cold War tensions between the U.S. & USSR increased**

1. The USA & USSR developed new nuclear weapons & SALT II failed to reduce nuclear weapons
2. Détente ended when the USSR invaded Afghanistan in 1979
  - a. The U.S. retaliated with an economic embargo, boycott of the Olympics, & aid to Afghanis
  - b. Carter hoped to end the Cold War, but helped make it worse

#### **D. The Iran Hostage Crisis in 1979**

1. Islamic fundamentalist Ayatollah Khomeini led a coup over the shah of Iran
2. Iranian mobs stormed the U.S. embassy in Iran & took 52 hostages & held them for 444 days
3. Carter’s attempts at returning the hostages failed & hurt his re-election bid in 1980

### **IV. Conclusions**

## **Ronald Reagan & the Conservative Resurgence of the 1980s**

### **I. Neo-Conservatism & the Rise of Ronald Reagan**

- A. Neo-Conservatives (the “New Right”) rose in the late 1970s as a reaction to “New Left” counterculture & social liberalism
1. Focused on capitalism, a smaller government, a return to family values, a stronger military, & American patriotism
  2. Jerry Falwell & the Moral Majority led the attack on the ERA, abortion, & social welfare
- B. The election of 1980 & the “Reagan Revolution”
1. Carter was hurt by stagflation, foreign policy failures, & Reagan’s “Are you better off today than you were 4 years ago?”
  2. Reagan won a landslide with “New Right” support, by picking up “Reagan Democrats,” & eroding the FDR-voting bloc

### **II. Domestic Policy under Ronald Reagan**

- A. Reagan’s deregulation: Conservatives reduced gov’t restrictions (EPA, OSHA, SEC) & unions in favor of business productivity
- B. Reaganomics
1. Supply-side economics: The Economic Recovery Act of 1981 cut taxes 25% over 3 years to increase consumer spending
  2. Decreased gov’t spending: The Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 cut social services like food stamps & urban aid
  3. Despite an increase in the recession, by 1983 the economic rebounded & stagflation shrunk by 1990
  4. But...industry declined, the gap between rich & poor grew, & the federal debt increased 300%
- C. Social Problems
1. In the 1970s & 80s, the gap between the rich & poor widened; growth of the “Me Generation;” 3<sup>rd</sup> wave of immigration
  2. Reagan’s opposition to social programs increased crime & homelessness; Attacked abortion rights & affirmative action
  3. The *Bakke* decision & nomination of Sandra Day O’Conner to the Supreme Court were victories for minorities, but the Reagan administration failed to solve the “crack” (“war on drugs”) or the AIDS epidemics
- D. Reagan won another landslide victory in 1984 against Walter Mondale & Geraldine Ferraro (1<sup>st</sup> female VP candidate)

### **III. Foreign Policy under Ronald Reagan**

- A. Reagan was committed to restoring America’s supremacy in the world after the failures of Carter
- B. Foreign Policy in the Middle East & Central America
1. In the Middle East, troops were sent to aid Lebanon during an Israeli attack but 239 Marines were killed by terrorists
  2. In Latin America, Reagan sent troops to Granada but could not overtly aid Nicaraguan Contras against a Sandinista-led coup
  3. Iran-Contra Affair: NSC agents sold weapons to Iran (for hostages) & used profits to aid Nicaraguan contras fight socialism
- C. Reagan took a hard-line approach to the USSR that led to an increase in nuclear weapons & the “Star Wars” program (SDI)
- D. Ending the Cold War by working with the USSR
1. Mikhail Gorbachev initiated perestroika & glasnost, promoted democratization in Eastern Europe, & limited nuclear arms
  2. The fall of communism in the Eastern Bloc in 1989 & the breakup of the USSR in 1991 ended the Cold War

### **IV. George H.W. Bush**

- A. George Bush succeeded Reagan & offered a “kinder, gentler nation” & a lot of foreign policy experience
- B. The Persian Gulf War
1. The 1990 Iraqi attack on Kuwait & fears of an attack on Saudi Arabia led to the successful Operation Desert Storm in 1991
  2. Despite claims of a “new world order,” Hussein was not removed, anti-U.S. sentiment increased, & the rise of Al Qaeda
- C. Bush’s increased taxes & budget cuts led to a 1989 recession which opened the door for Clinton in the 1992 election

### **V. Conclusions**

## **The Presidencies of Bill Clinton & George W Bush**

### **I. Bill Clinton: A New Democrat**

- A. Clinton's "new Democrat" agenda included
  - 1. Less government & a balanced budget
  - 2. Welfare reform & universal healthcare
  - 3. Economic growth
- B. Domestic Policy under Clinton
  - 1. Universal healthcare plan failed & the Republicans swept the 1994 midterms (*Contract with America*)
  - 2. Newt Gingrich's "Contract with America" was undercut by Clinton's plan to reduce the gov't
- C. Foreign Policy under Clinton
  - 1. Clinton promoted free trade with NAFTA, GATT, & the World Trade Organization
  - 2. Clinton promoted humanitarian peacekeeping in Bosnia & Somalia
- D. Upheaval in the 1990s
  - 1. Rodney King race riots in Los Angeles in 1992
  - 2. Domestic terrorism in the World Trade Center (1993) & Oklahoma City (1995)
  - 3. Clinton scandals: Whitewater investment scandal, Monica Lewinsky sex scandal, & impeachment

### **II. George W. Bush**

- A. The election of 2000
  - 1. The closest election since 1960 & the only disputed election since 1876
  - 2. Hanging vs. dimpled chads & *Bush v Gore* (2000) determined the outcome
- B. Key events in the Bush years
  - 1. September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks & the invasion of Afghanistan
  - 2. The expansion of the war on terror: the "Axis of Evil" in North Korea, Iran, & Iraq
  - 3. The invasion of Iraq in 2003 to remove Saddam Hussein