

The Last Review Outlines

Colonization

I. England

- A. Buccaneers – Protestantism and Plunder – Sir Francis Drake
- B. Roanoke Island – 1585 – “lost colony” – forgotten during war – CROATOAN
- C. Reasons for Colonization
 - 1. Enclosure – small farmers forced out
 - 2. Unemployed farmers
 - 3. Primogeniture – oldest son
 - 4. Joint Stock Company – investment
 - 5. Peace with Spain
 - 6. Adventure

II. South – Rivers, plantations, seasons – suitable for farming – started by single males

- A. Virginia - Jamestown – Virginia Company – Starving Time – Pocahontas – John Smith
 - a. “He who shall not work shall not eat” – John Smith
 - b. wrong type of explorers/colonists – age, gender, motivation – gold
 - c. John Rolfe – Tobacco – “bewitching weed”
- B. Maryland – Catholic haven
- C. West Indies – Sugar – absentee slave owners – mostly male slaves
- D. Carolinas – linked to W. Indies – Charles
 - a. N. Carolina – less aristocratic, independent, some outcasts, religious
- E. Georgia – buffer zone and philanthropic experiment – new start for criminals

III. Northern Colonies – Protestant, shipping, fishing, small farms, harsh winters, harbors

- A. Protestant Reformation – Puritanism – Church of England not reformed/true
 - a. Puritans – Separatists – Holland – Mayflower – landed N. of Virginia
 - i. Brought “strangers” – useful labor
 - ii. Mayflower Compact – gov’t by majority
 - iii. Plymouth Colony – not large or important economically
 - b. Non-Separatists – change English religion from within – interact
 - i. Massachusetts Bay Colony – City on a Hill – 11 ships, 1000
 - ii. Church and state – theocracy
 - iii. Protestant work ethic – follow your calling – God likes effort
 - c. Anti-Puritan – Anne Hutchinson – meetings, questioned teaching/banish
 - d. Rhode Island – Roger Williams “new and dangerous opinions”
 - i. Believed – pay Indians for land, separate church/state, outcasts
 - e. Connecticut – Thomas Hooker – women’s rights – Fundamental Orders
 - f. New Hampshire – fishing

IV. Middle Colonies – fertile soil, industry, shipbuilding, some aristocrats, plantations/small – farms

- a. New York – Old Netherlands – Dutch company – aristocratic
- b. Delaware – New Sweden
- c. Pennsylvania – William Penn – pacifist, bought Indian land

IV. New England Confederation – 1643 – unite for Indians/runaways/internal problems

Colonial Society in the Mid-Eighteenth Century

I. Social Structure/Family Life

- A. South – gap wide between rich and poor – hierarchy of wealth and status
 - 1. Planter aristocracy w/ slaves mimicking feudalism of Europe
 - 2. However, these planters were hardworking, involved in day-to-day affairs
 - 3. Few cities – poor transportation
 - 4. Women more powerful – men die leaving property to widows
 - a. Weaker gender – see Eve’s failure
 - b. Divorce rare – courts could order you to reunite
- B. North– not as much disease due to weather, reproduction high – fertile people/not soil
 - 1. Early marriage = high birth rates, several mothers – death during childbirth
 - a. Habits of obedience, strong links to grandparents
 - b. Women’s role not as powerful – no property rights

II. Farm and Town Life

- A. Towns in New England united – geography/fear of Indians force close relations
 - 1. Puritanism makes unity important
 - 2. More than 50 families in town requires education
 - 3. Puritans ran churches democratically – led to democratic government
 - 4. New England way of life – climate, bad soil, Puritanism made people touch, self-reliant
 - a. Seasons led to diversified agriculture and industry to survive
 - b. Dense forests led to shipbuilding
 - c. Not diverse at first – immigrants not attracted
- B. Southern settlement random by independent individual

III. Immigration – melting pot from the beginning

- A. Germans – left for war, religion, bad economy – settle in Pennsylvania – not pro-British
- B. Scotts-Irish – Scottish kicked out of Ireland because not Catholic – settled in mountains
 - 1. Lawless, individualistic – lived in Appalachian hills – whickey making
 - 2. Not wanted by Germans or New Englanders – forced to hills
- C. Other groups embraced – French, Dutch, Swedes, Jews, Irish, Swiss
- D. Largest immigrant group – slaves

IV. Economy – triangle trade in South – natural resources to England > weapons/textiles to Africa >slaves to Indies/South > sugar to America > England

- A. Economy – Agriculture #1 but, putting out system at home – manufacturing/lumbering
- B. South – staple crops of indigo, rice, tobacco

V. Great Awakening – people swaying from the lord – God all powerful – must return to church

- A. Started by Jonathan Edwards – Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God”
- B. Powerful, angry, animated speaking spread across colonies – United colonies ***

VI. Education – New England – colleges for lawyers, priests – theology and dead languages

- A. Independent thinking not encouraged – discipline severe – stuck in the classics

VII. Colonial Folkways – life not romantic, pretty boring

- A. Food pretty high protein, homes poorly made
- B. pleasure came from working together – quilting, raising barn, painting, funerals, weddings
- C. Lotteries, horse racing, holidays celebrated, but not Christmas in New England

Causes of the American Revolution

- I. Revolution Questions
 - a. Necessary – Coming of Age/Time Had Come or America would have remained obedient had England not made mistakes
 - b. A true revolution or merely transfer of power from one wealthy group to another
 - c. Capitalist motivation to keep money in America instead of taxes going overseas

- II. Decades before 1754 – proud to be Englishmen
 - a. Colonists annoyed at Navigation Acts, Brits annoyed with chaotic legislatures
 - b. Grown apart - could govern selves better than overseas

- III. Causes
 - a. Sprit of self-reliance – decades of colonial legislatures, economically indep.
 - b. Religious annoyance – haven't forgotten being kicked out
 - c. England trying to improve trade/industry at America's expense
 - d. Colonists should pay for expense –no “taxation without representation”
 - e. Enlightenment – well-read Jefferson, Adams
 - f. Mercantilism clashes with capitalism – trade w/ everyone

- IV. Irritants
 - a. America forced to take in British criminals
 - b. Northern colonies that wanted to stop slave trade could not
 - c. Royal governors looked down noses at colonists

- V. British Debt – Americans seen as Englishmen, must bear cost/taxes
 - a. Centuries of fighting/French and Indian War costly
 - b. Troops needed to remain in America to protect against Indians

- VI. Types of Protests
 - a. Speeches – James Otis/Patrick Henry
 - b. Harassment – burning governors homes/tar and feathering tax collectors
 - c. Boycotts – refuse to buy British goods
 - d. Committees of Correspondence – method of colonies talking
 - e. Propaganda/Pamphlets – Common Sense – Thomas Paine

- VII. Catalysts
 - a. 1763 – Proclamation of 1763 – Colonists can't move west of Appalachian
 - b. 1764 – Sugar Act – duties on sugar, textiles, coffee, wine
 - c. 1764 – Currency Act – colonists can't make paper money – how to trade?
 - d. 1765 – Stamp Act – all legal documents - \$ goes back to England – a first
 - e. 1765 – Quartering Act – colonists house and feed British troops
 - f. 1765 – Virginia Resolutions – Patrick Henry – only Virginia can tax
 - g. 1767 – Townshend Acts – more taxes
 - h. 1770 – Boston Massacre – 5 killed after harassment – propaganda wins
 - i. 1772 – Gaspee ship attacked and burned – culprits threatened back to Engl
 - j. 1773 – Boston Tea Party – Sons of Liberty mad Tea Act not enforced
 - k. 1774 – Coercive Acts/Intolerable Acts – punish Boston
 - l. 1774 – First Continental Congress – colonial militia
 - m. 1775 – Concord and Lexington – fight starts after Brits try to get weapons
 - n. 1776 – Declaration of Independence – 12 of 13 endorse, 55 sign “hang apart”

Critical Period – 1776-1787

- I. State Constitutions
 - a. Kept some of old – provincial assemblies
 - 1. Colonial self-government for 150 years
 - 2. “their just powers from the consent of the governed”
 - b. Methods – written constitutions
 - 1. written by provincial assemblies
 - 2. Mass. – town meetings, state conventions
 - c. Format – dec. of independence + citizen rights + executive/legislative
 - 1. weaken powers of governor
 - 2. white males with property eligible to vote
 - d. Anti-slavery
 - 1. Dec. of Indep. Mentions slavery – South forced out
 - 2. Mass. 1783 – slave sued “all men are created equal” – freed
- II. Continental Congress
 - a. 1777 – Articles of Confederation – ratified in 1781
 - b. Until ratified – Continental Congress governed
 - 1. Lost power as war progressed – most talented returned to state
 - c. Successes – army, navy, marines, appointed George Washington, supplied army
 - d. Failure – financing war – taxes optional, money worthless “not worth a Continental”
- III. Articles of Confederation - failures
 - a. States jealous of others/competitive – 9 of 13 states to pass
 - b. Taxes voluntary
 - c. Fear of strong executive – no one to enforce laws
 - d. Individual trade agreements w/ foreign nations & states – nobody wants to trade with U.S. – fearful of stability
 - e. Still left England in possession of frontier
- IV. Articles of Confederation – successes
 - a. Precedent – something to work with
 - b. Northwest Ordinance
 - 1. land-locked states feared other states would get too big
 - 1. Easily pay war debts – too much representation
 - 2. Maryland refuses – leads protest
 - 2. Virginia finally gives land claims to federal gov’t – others follow
 - 3. Land could be sold to make money for fed gov’t
 - 4. Add-A-State Plan – Northwest Ordinance 1787
 - 1. Population + legislature + 60,000 men can + religious freedom
 - c. Peace treaty with England
- V. Shay’s Rebellion – 1787 – debtors can’t pay and rebel – proved to wealthy that something must be done – catalyst for Constitutional Convention
 - a. Post-war depression made life worse
 - b. Jefferson – “a little rebellion every now and then is a good thing”

Making a Nation – 1788-1810

I. Constitutional Convention – 55 delegates meet in Philadelphia – Washington – Presid.

- A. Virginia Plan – large state plan – representation based on population
- B. New Jersey Plan – small state plan – every state receives equal rep
 - 1. Great Compromise – House + Senate
 - 2. Slaves = 3/5 of the population for House rep counting purposes
- C. Bill of Rights – citizens rights to prevent oppressive gov't - 1791
- D. Hesitancy to ratify – Anti-Federalists believe states should have more power – Federalists believe strong executive necessary
 - 1. Federalist Papers convince New York/Virginia – Rhode Island last

II. Finalizing the Executive

- A. Judiciary Act – 1789 – created Supreme Court, federal and district courts
- B. Hamilton's Plan – if gov't benefits wealthy, they'll invest in gov't
 - a. Assume all debt of states – Virginia already paid off debt – get D.C.
 - b. Debt good – more people owed, more have stake in success of gov't
 - c. Tariff taxes + duties on whiskey
 - d. National Bank – Jefferson wanted states to control \$, Hamilton wins
 - i. First National Bank – 1791-1811 – Philadelphia
- C. Whiskey Rebellion – proves executive tough – sent in thousands to put down
- D. Alien and Sedition Acts – Adams oversteps power of president – punishes Democratic Republicans – Alien – 5-14 years, jail/Sedition – jail for libel
 - a. Virginia/Kentucky Resolutions – states can ignore bad laws – sets states/federal gov't conflict
- E. Strengthening Supreme Court – Marbury vs. Madison
 - a. Supreme Court can say laws are unconstitutional – gives power

IV. Foreign Policy

- A. Barbary Pirates
 - 1. Been paying bribes to Tripoli, African Barbary pirates to not steal stuff
 - 2. sent Navy to Tripoli to fight pirates – finally got peace treaty – America values Navy
- B. Louisiana Purchase – wanted New Orleans, got all of Louisiana Territory
 - 1. Napoleon couldn't have American empire – lost in Haiti – Toussant L'Ouverture
 - 2. Doubled size, 3 cents per acre
 - 3. Created Constitutional Conflict – loose/strict interpretation
 - a. Says nowhere in Constitution about buying land – Jefferson hypocrite?
 - 4. Lewis and Clark explore – sets off wave off Westward movement
 - 5. Increases nationalism – pride for U.S.
 - 6. Federal gov't power now shifting West – away from New England/Virg
- C. Monroe Doctrine – follows Washington's Farewell
 - 1. US stay out of Europe, Europe stays out of Americas – our sphere of influence

V. American System – Henry Clay's idea federal gov't pays for roads, canals, business

- A. Protects American business through high tariffs – 25% - buy US goods vs. better/cheaper European goods

VI. Avoiding conflict – Missouri Compromise – draws slave line – keeps slavery in U.S.

Making a Nation – 1788-1810

I. Causes Foreign– France and England attacking American merchant ships/impressment

- A. French Revolution turns violent – Jefferson’s Democratic-Republicans favor
- B. Washington stays out – Neutrality Proclamation 1793 – U.S. just beginning
- C. Jay’s Treaty – Britain won’t attack in future, but won’t pay for past attacks
- D. Washington’s Farewell Address – stay out of foreign alliances – policy for next 100 years
- E. Adams next president – XYZ Affair – American ambassadors not bribed
- F. Jefferson deals with France
 - a. Embargo Act – don’t trade with anyone – totally fails/destroys econ.
 - b. Nonintercourse Act – Trade w/ everyone but Britain/France
 - c. Macon’s Bill No. 2 – Madison – trade again w/Britain/France if...

II. Causes Domestic

- A. British forts along frontier
- B. Helping Native Americans fight colonists moving west
 - a. Wipe out Canada – Indians will have no home base/British support
 - b. Tecumseh tries to unite Indians – big battle lost at Tippecanoe

III. Federalists opposed to war

- A. Take Canada – a ton more farmers to join Democratic Republicans
- B. Hurting trade
- C. Supported Britain
- D. Later have Hartford Convention and threaten to have New England break away
 - a. Signals end of Federalist Party – bad idea to talk of new country during wartime

IV. Importance

- A. Peace Treaty changes nothing – status quo ante bellum – same as before
- B. Gives war hero – Andrew Jackson
- C. Gives national song – Star Spangled Banner
- D. Unites Americans against common enemy
- E. American beginnings of strong navy – USS Constitution – Old Ironsides

Jacksonian Democracy

I. Definitions

- A. Series of reforms – altering federal government and bringing vote to people
- B. Andrew Jackson and Democratic Party running country
- C. Contradiction – period of slavery and horrible treatment of Native Americans – Jackson also develops “monarchical” attributes
- D. Attractive candidate - Andrew Jackson attractive – war hero, man’s man, self-made wealth, westerner – “old hickory” “man of the people”

II. Causes – economic shift + no longer belief that aristocracy of old should rule all

- A. Causes by economic and social changes - shift in power
 - a. Transportation + immigration takes power from plantation aristocracy and New England elite
 - b. Cotton increase power of Southern economy
 - c. Westward movement – taking of Native American/Hispanic land
- B. Non large property holding whites get worried
 - a. Immigrants, nonslaveholding Southerners, westerners nervous that they will be abused by growing capitalists
- C. Who should rule? Old aristocracy/new wealthy/majority of other whites
- D. During Era of Good Feelings – Supreme Court and Federal government choices looked like power was moving toward an elite few in fed. gov’t

III. Reforms – radical shift to create equality for all white men - take power from moneyed elite and ignore class -meritocracy

- A. Political – voters, campaigns, election process
 - 1. End state property requirements for voting
 - 2. Electors chosen by people not state legislatures
 - 3. Changed elections – buttons, kissing babies, parades, bbqs, free drinks, smear campaign – Jackson marriage illegal – wife died soon after
 - 4. Spoils system – give gov’t jobs to people who helped get elected
 - i. “Kitchen cabinet” – old friends
 - 5. Increased power of executive – ignored Supreme Court, vetoed laws
- B. Economic changes – men should be economically independent
 - 1. Southerners want low tariffs and more states rights
 - a. Jackson makes high tariffs first to increase national economy – lowers during second term
 - 2. Westerners want cheaper land + relief from debt collectors and banks
 - a. Vetted Second National Bank – supported “pet banks” in states
 - 3. Interstate roads good – roads within states not good

V. Opposition – for nonwhites a total disaster

- A. Wealthy planters feared him – federal government getting too much power
 - a. Threaten nullification of tariffs – secession
- B. Whigs – named for anti-king movement of Revolutionary War – King Andrew
- C. Racial treatment - Western movement assumed Hispanics and Native Americans inferior races – “manifest destiny” policy pushed
 - a. Trail of Tears – even Europeanized Cherokees kicked out
- D. Allowed slavery to continue – white supremacy
 - a. Fought abolitionists – allowed gag rule on slavery in Congress
- E. Propagandists – supported wealthy but said they acted for commoners

Creating an American Culture – 1790-1860

I. Religion – by 1850 ¾ claim to be religious, but not most far from Puritan form

- A. Deism – God is great clockmaker – founding fathers
- B. Unitarianism – God is loving creator, father figure, people control destiny
- C. Second Great Awakening – attempt to return to conservative religious practice
 - 1. Effects – more converted, some churches destroyed, others created
 - a. Methodists/Baptists – poor attracted/non-traditional
 - 2. Camp Meetings – traveling preachers, thousands gather, get “saved”

D. Mormon – Joseph Smith – organized, group dynamic – new message from God

1. Feared by neighbors – voted as unit, polygamy, not individualistic
2. Brigham Young moved to Utah – MO and Ohio kicked out

II. Education Reform – creation of public schools/state sponsored universities

- A. Before – public schools seen as for poor only – convinced that education benefits society
- B. Little Red Schoolhouse – not effective, multiple grades one room, poorly trained teachers
- C. Horace Mann – longer school term, better teacher training/pay
- D. Universities start for women + state supported universities
- E. Create common school texts to be shared across nation – Webster’s Speller

III. Reform Movements – inspired by Great Awakening – on earth you should try to combat evil

- A. Women – considered keeper’s of nation’s morals – led movement
 - a. Gained more power – especially on frontier – supply and demand
- B. Some say those involved for self-centered reasons – they get to create society to benefit self
- C. Temperance – excess drinking affecting labor, family, crime, and rowdy social occasions
 - a. Choices – temperance (moderate use) or legislation
 - i. Women’s usage actually decreases
- D. Jails – not just punishment but help “penitentiaries” (penance) or “correctional facilities”
- E. Mentally ill – Dorothea Dix – better treatment living conditions at mental hospitals

IV. Transcendentalists – avoid conformity, get to know nature, think about world, Civil Disobedience

V. Literature – Begins to be dark – looks at faults of human soul – Edgar Allen Poe

VI. Utopian Movements – design perfect societies where everyone works together

- A. Over 40 attempted – failed – uncommon sexual practices + lazy people
 - a. People end up desiring independence and market economy/free enterprise
- B. Oneida – free love, male birth control
- C. Shakers – religious group, eugenic selection of parents

VII. Alexis de Tocqueville – What then is this American?

- A. America successful because based on meritocracy not birth

Causes of the Civil War

- I. Slavery – not on the minds of Northern soldiers when war started, but clearly an issue that pervaded all of the social, political and economic causes
 - a. Would there have been a split without slavery – no – root of all conflicts
 - b. Conflicts existed from birth of nation

- II. Economic – two competing industries – industrial north vs. agrarian south – free labor vs. slave labor
 - i. Tariff battle for almost a century – south wants low, north high
 1. Believed in nullification of Congressional laws
 - a. Goes back to Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions regarding Alien and Sedition Acts
 2. South needed low tariffs because they existed on King Cotton
 - ii. Recession of 1857 causes bigger divide

- III. Political
 - a. Representation in Senate/Congress
 - i. Every new state could ruin balance – both sides feared other side would try to mandate their society on the other federally
 - ii. Ostend Manifesto – slavery in Cuba as well as slavery in West? – bad news
 - b. State power vs. Federal power
 - i. Southern states still felt states were sovereign – goes back to Federalist/Anti-Federalist battle

c. Free Soil Party – 1847 – no slavery in territories

- IV. Social – North sees south as aristocratic medieval country, South sees North as corrupt immigrant urban
 - a. Abolitionism – slavery moral wrong – Second Great Awakening
 - b. Anti-aristocratic ethos – common man better than gentry south

- V. Catalysts – events that made both sides look evil, and created larger tension
 - a. Compromise of 1850 – CA admitted, popular sovereignty, DC no slaves, tougher/enforced fugitive slave act
 - b. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* – Stowe – first glimpse of Europe and North of life in South – kept England out of war – queen allegedly cried
 - c. Fugitive Slave Act – force Northerners to return blacks to South
 - d. Kansas-Nebraska Act – 1854 split territories– dissenters create Republican Party
 - i. Popular Sovereignty – let states decide for themselves – ignore 1820 compromise
 - ii. Bleeding Kansas – Jayhawkers vs. Bushwackers fight for control
 1. Pottawatomie Creek Massacre – Brown hacks bodies - radical
 - iii. Caning of Sumner – Senate violence after anti-South speech
 - e. Realignment of Parties
 - i. Whigs die
 - ii. Republicans – Northern party to outlaw slavery Free Soil + anti-slavery Whigs and Democrats
 - f. Dred Scott – Justice Taney – slaves aren't human/can't sue – Comp. 1820 illegal
 - g. Lecompton Compromise – bad Constitution proposal where your only choices were limited slavery or full slavery – anti-slavery people don't even vote
 - h. Lincoln Douglas Debates – run for Senator – Lincoln proves more logical for why slavery should not be expanded – loses Senate, but gains prominence
 - i. John Brown – Harper's Ferry – tries to take over South – idiot or martyr?
 - j. Election of 1860 – S.C. threatens and does secede after Lincoln elected

The Civil War

I. The Union Homefront

A. Mobilization and Finance

1. First conscription – can buy way out, Lincoln asks for more troops before Congress meets
2. Increased tariffs, income tax, sold bonds, printed currency “greenbacks”
3. War profiteers – industry/manufacturing make a lot of money – some corrupt

B. Suspension of Civil Liberties/Ignoring the Constitution

1. Lincoln thought better to save United States than follow Constitution
 - A. Blockade, increased army, \$2 million to 3 men for army purchases – none of this in Constitution
2. Needs to keep border states
 - A. Suspends habeus corpus – don’t tell why arrested
 - B. “supervised” voting – colored ballots – march past armed guards
 - C. Newspapers/editors influenced/pressured

C. Election of 1864 – Republican Party becomes Union Party for a bit

1. “bayonet vote” – some soldiers return to vote - 49 times/others vote on front
2. Sherman captures Atlanta – gives boost to cause

II. Southern Homefront – President Jefferson Davis declared martial law – suspended habeus corpus

A. Confederate Constitution – can’t have strong fed. gov’t when some states still want to threaten secession

B. Mobilization and Finance – must have conscription – leads to class conflict – poor serve

1. Tariffs hard to collect due to blockade – money made through bonds
2. Prints a lot of money with no value – extreme inflation

III. Foreign Affairs/Diplomacy – must gain European support (South) keep Europe out (USA)

A. Trent Affair – Union takes two diplomats off ship for Britain – looks bad

B. Some Canadians working with South to bomb Northern cities

C. Napoleon III takes opportunity to ignore Monroe Doctrine and take over Mexico

IV. Military strategy – Mississippi River, Capitals, Blockade “Anaconda”, Attrition, Wait

V. Ending Slavery – Confiscation Act – army seizes property of South – slaves

A. Emancipation Proclamation – after Antietam – frees none – only in seceding states

B. Freedmen’s Bureau – gov’t sponsored agency – goes South to educate blacks

C. Thirteenth Amendment – frees slaves

VI. Major effects – slavery banned, secession issue finally ended, industry can now expand

A. Industry/North decides future path of nation – no longer aristocracy/agrarian

B. Role of Central Government expanded

1. 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments – first amendments that don’t take power away
2. Taxation – printing currency – National Banking System
3. Standing army
4. Freedmen’s Bureau – American sponsored welfare program – precedent

C. Labor Saving Devices – change occupations – move to petroleum/coal jobs

1. Labor moves West looking for jobs

D. Women – took jobs of men – gov’t workers

1. Fighting – spies, impersonating men
2. Nurses – Clara Barton – starts Red Cross later
3. Raised money for cause – soldiers – organized bazaars/fairs/made goods to sell

Reconstruction - 1865-1877

I. Presidential Plans – tough to be successful with Radical Republicans demanding revenge

- A. Lincoln – if lived – impeached like Johnson or more sensitive to the South?
 1. Believed South never legally withdrawn – 10% plan + create new state gov't
 2. Congressional fear that South would return to aristocracy and re-enslave blacks
 - a. Wade-Davis Plan – 50% sign oath + emancipation guarantees
 1. Lincoln pocket vetoes and allows states to choose either plan
 3. Congress is a majority moderate Republicans with some Radical Republicans
- B. Johnson – surprised Congress – followed 10% plan and some states reentered
 1. State constitutions only have to 1) repeal secession, 2) repudiate debts, 3) ratify 13th
 2. Johnson pardoned many aristocrats

II. Congressional Reconstruction

- A. December 1865 – Southern delegates arrive in D.C. – many of same Confederate leaders
 1. Republicans outraged at seeing these elected Confederate aristocrats return
 - a. December 4, 1865 – Congress closes doors – fears too much Democrat power
 1. Can't be enemies one minute – peers the next
 2. South actually has more power – more electors/Reps due to cancelled 3/5
 3. If Southern Dems. Join with Northern Dems. – they control gov't and can repeal laws passed during Civil War and re-enslave blacks
- B. Pass through 14th Amendment – gives freedmen (former slaves) citizenship +
 1. Any state that refuses black voting rights – loses reps
 2. Former Confederate leaders can't run for U.S. Congress
 3. Repudiates Southern debts
- C. Andrew Johnson "Sir Veto" starts vetoing Radical Republican Congress laws
 1. 1866 election vetoproofs Congress – they now have 2/3 to overrule
- D. Military Reconstruction – Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner – lead Radicals
 1. 5 Military Districts run by Union General + 20,000 soldiers – Supreme Court allows
 2. Blacks must be allowed to vote – 15th Amendment makes voting permanent
 3. Because only forced on them, as soon as soldiers leave "white redeemers" return South

III. Realities of Radical Reconstruction

- A. Benefits – Blacks in South AND North can now vote – Union League organized blacks
 1. New Southern constitutions written
 2. Black participation in Congress – 14 black Congressmen, 2 black senators
 3. Improved Southern infrastructure – schools, public works, property rights for women

IV. Impeachment of Johnson – Congress passes laws they know he will have to disobey

- A. Tenure of Office Act – Senate approval before any Presidential firings
- B. Johnson impeached after firing Secretary of War Stanton – he was spying for Radical Republ
 1. Almost impeached, but luckily Senate didn't because 1) replacement bad 2) would hurt country, 3) Johnson said he'd stop vetoing

V. Overall Assessment of Reconstruction

- A. Theory – failed because North cared about helping Republican Party and free slaves quickly
- B. Fails because most Northerners stop caring
- C. Fails -US beliefs in personal property, self-govt, state control conflict with Reconstruction
- D. Opinions – North wronged South through Reconstruction – just as bad as Civil War
 1. or...Noble attempt to give equal rights to slaves – blacks received unprecedented freedoms initially

VI. Reconstruction ends - Hayes-Tilden corrupt election 1876 – Hayes wins but agrees to pull out troops

Industrialization and Corporate Consolidation

I. Industrial Growth in America - Reasons

- A. Natural Resources – coal, oil, iron
- B. Immigration – steady flow both Asia and Europe
- C. Capitalist mentality supported by laissez faire government
- D. Ingenuity – 440,000 patents in 1800s – inventions – Edison’s invention factory
- B. Railroads – 1865 – 35,000 Miles > 1900 – 200,000 miles
 - A. Land claiming – railroad companies given land claims – size of Texas
 - B. Success of town based on railroad stop – no railroad > “ghost town”
 - C. Transcontinental – Leland Stanford Union Pacific meets Central Pacific
 - D. Corruption – money from government not used appropriately – Credit Mobilier
 - 1. Abuse of Chinese, other immigrant labor
 - 2. Faulty tracks just to make a dime
 - E. Improvements – steel – safer/stronger – standardized size – standardized time
 - F. “Stock watering” – make stock in railroads look better than it is – bribed judges
- D. Steel – Andrew Carnegie – monopolized then gave away \$450 million by death
 - A. America producing 1/3 of world’s steel thanks to Bessemer Process
 - B. Carnegie - \$1.4 billion more than US worth in 1800
- E. Oil – Rockefeller – kerosene first pushed – then automobile
 - A. Consolidation – own supply and distribution
 - 1. 95% of oil refineries
 - 2. Rockefeller – uses illegal rebates and spies to control industry

II. Laissez Faire Conservatism – government policy in late 19th century > industry controls gov’t

- A. Gospel of Wealth – Lord gave money to wealthy class – must be morally responsible
- B. Social Darwinism – wealthy deserve it – inherently better
 - 1. Poor by own shortcomings – “Acres of Diamonds” – poor deserve it

III. Effects on worker – Business becomes depersonalized – feel like merely a cog in a machine – hurts creativity

- A. Free enterprise/farming replaced by corporation
- B. Factory controls life – whistle and artificial discipline – become subservient
- C. Gibson Girl – advertising campaign encourages women to work in offices
- D. 2/3 dependent on wage – unemployment not based on effort, but larger economic issues

VI. Union Movement

- A. Manual laborers vulnerable – employers can always bring in cheaper immigrant labor
- B. Machines displace workers
- C. Corporations make labor organization impossible
 - 1. Control legal process – best lawyers, politicians corrupt
 - 2. employs “scabs”/strike breakers – Gould “I can hire one half to kill the other half
 - 3. Force workers to take ironclad oath – won’t join a union
 - 4. Create company town – employees in debt to company stores
- D. Knights of Labor – replaced National Labor Union – began as a secret society
 - 1. Open to everyone – regardless of gender/race
 - 2. Overzealous – talked about social reform/changing society – goals to unrealistic
- E. Haymarket Square – Chicago – dynamite injures cops – anarchists linked to unions
 - 1. Leads to massive riot – destroys reputation of Knights of Labor
- F. American Federation of Labor – Samuel Gompers – “bread and butter” unionism
 - 1. More realistic – wages, hours, working conditions
 - 2. Used walkout and boycott to get way
 - 3. by 1900 view of labor starts to change – not seen as chaos starters

VII. Industrialization Judgement – were capitalists “Captains of Industry” or “Robber Barons”

- A. Class tension never as big a deal in America as in Europe
- B. Creates belief in upward mobility
- C. But...destroyed traditional farmer’s values/spiritual lives for capitalism
- D. Two classes resulted – owners of labor class and the labor class

The Gilded Age

- A. Cities – offer jobs, entertainment, plumbing, electricity, phones, department stores, architecture
 - 1. Immigration – anteforeignism – Nativist Movement – Know-Nothing Party
 - A. Pre 1880 – immigrants came from Germany, British Isles – high literacy
 - B. Post 1880 – New Immigrant – Mediterranean, Slavic – poor literacy, arrive impoverished
 - C. Reasons for leaving – population explosion, persecution, exaggerated letters – streets paved with gold
 - 2. City Problems – waste disposal of packaged products, sewage
 - A. Criminals, sanitoriums – homeless roaming the streets
 - B. Slums – dumbbell tenement – one toilet, poor ventilation, disease spreads – easy to build
 - 3. Machine Politics – Boss System – a political machine “machine politics” controls who gets elected
 - A. Boss Tweed – help immigrants in exchange for votes – government leaders then have to give them kick-backs/money from government projects
 - B. Provides services/infrastructure for cities, but above the law – controls judges/politicians

- B. Politics – existed for benefit of interest groups – conservative leaders who want to avoid conflict
 - 1. Conservative Presidencies – 1876-1912 – “Forgettable Presidents” – laissez faire policies
 - A. “Rutherford” B. Hayes – ended Reconstruction in exchange for votes – election 1876
 - B. Garfield – Killed by civil servant – eventually led to civil service reform – who gets what background jobs
 - C. Chester Arthur – elected due to strong boss system of New York
 - 2. Tariff Controversy - \$145 million budget surplus per year due to high tariffs
 - A. Solution – 1) pork-barrel bills or 2) lower tariffs – politicians and industry both interested
 - 3. Railroad regulation – hesitant to intervene – building industry – American Dream
 - A. Wabash Case – 1886 – states can’t regulate interstate railroads
 - B. Interstate Commerce Act – creates Interstate Commerce Commission – supposed to regulate commerce, but hard to enforce – at least it’s a step to regulate monopolies
 - 4. Trusts – competition hurts prices so companies unite to control prices/earnings – hurts customer
 - A. Vertical Integration – control all areas of production – oil from ground to gas station
 - B. Horizontal Integration – competitive companies from same industry form a trust

- C. Agrarian Discontent - Land not as productive – grasshoppers, overused soil, droughts
 - 1. Land easy to tax – other industries can had profits/parts of company
 - 2. Trusts – barbed wire, fertilizer, harvester trusts push prices too high – hurts farmers
 - 3. Railroads control price of transportation
 - 4. ½ population farmers, but can’t organize – consolidation not part of American independence ethos
 - 5. Rising expenses plus lower prices for goods = can’t pay back debts – want free silver

- D. Crisis of 1890s – common man fights back – tired of being abused
 - 1. Populism – People’s Party (Populists) came from Farmer’s Alliance – big gains in 1892 election
 - A. Free coinage silver – 16 to 1 ration
 - B. Graduated income tax based on wealth
 - C. Government ownership of utilities – railroad, telephone, telegraph – think Monopoly
 - D. Direct election of Senators/ One term presidents
 - E. Initiatives and Referendums for civilians to control municipal issues
 - F. Shorter workday
 - G. Immigration Restriction
 - H. Solicited black vote – black participation only increased anti-voting laws in South

- E. Election 1892 – free silver, William Jennings Bryan –Messiah- Democrat – Cross of Gold – great speaker
 - 1. Populists have no party since Bryan’s silver views are theirs
 - 2. Republicans create massive war chest from all industrialists/bankers who fear free silver
 - 3. Millions show up to vote
 - 4. Shift in politics – next 30 years, people become apathetic politically, Republicans dominate
 - 5. Third Phase of Party System eras...

Foreign Policy 1865-1914

I. Purchase of Alaska – Russia realizes too hard to keep, and might lose in a battle with Britain

- A. Why America? Buffer zone.
- B. America agrees – 1) Russia helped Civil War, 2) oil, gas, gold fish
- C. William Seward – “Seward’s Folly” and “Seward’s Icebox” – started anti-imperialism

II. New Imperialism – Secretary of State James Blaine – goal open markets to U.S. traders

- A. Minor incidents bring US to verge of conflicts
 - 1. Chile – 2 US Sailors killed, Canada – seal hunting, Italy – lynching of Italians
 - 2. Venezuela – disputed land with British Guiana
 - a. President Cleveland says Britain breaking Monroe Doctrine

III. Spanish American War – Spanish misrule of Cuba, America supports Cuban nationalists

- A. Yellow journalism – exaggerates brutality of Butcher Wegler
- B. U.S.S. Maine sunk in Havana harbor, yellow press blames it on Spanish
- C. Cuban independence guaranteed with Teller Amendment
 - 1. Platt Amendment says US can still intervene
- D. Philippines – first time American taking heavily populated territory
 - 1. Starts our imperialism

IV. Arguments about Imperialism

- A. Against – Hypocrisy – America claims gov’t chosen by people, but...
 - 1. America will now be involved in Asian conflicts
- B. Reasons for Imperialism
 - 1. White Man’s Burden – white civilized men help out heathen brothers
 - 2. Missionary - Spread Protestantism to Catholics, Democracy to autocracies
 - 3. Capitalism – natural resources + markets
 - 4. Social Darwinism – Europeans strongest for a reason
 - 5. Manifest Destiny – god made us chosen ones – continuation of City on a Hill

V. John Jay – Open Door Note – after China defeated by Japan, Europe moves in to carve up China

- A. Jay sends Open Door Note to European powers asking/demanding equal access to Chinese markets
- B. Boxer Rebellion – Chinese nationalists “Kill Foreign Devils”
 - 1. 200 whites/missionaries killed
 - 2. America joins in FIRST European alliance to overthrow rebels

VI. Theodore Roosevelt – traveler, adventurer, tough guy image, not afraid to use war

- A. Gained fame through the Rough Riders attack on San Juan Hill at Cuba
- B. Election of 1900 tried to pit anti-Imperialist Bryan vs. enslaver of Malaysians Roosevelt
 - 1. Roosevelt won – economy doing well at home
- C. Big Stick Policy – military force used when necessary – “speak softly and carry a big stick”
- D. Panama Canal – 1) needed for trading, 2) needed to move military easily
 - 1. Panama breaks from Columbia in revolution, America looks bad
 - 2. Panama Canal land bought for \$10 million
 - 3. “Cowboy Diplomacy” – America looks bad
- E. Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine – America will help Latin American countries in debt pay off European debtors – “Bad Neighbor Policy” – look like an Empire
- F. Taft – Dollar Diplomacy – foreign investment will keep Latin America on our side
- G. Wilson – Moral Diplomacy – let nation’s citizens decide on leader – gave money to Mexican resistance because they had a corrupt leader

The Progressive Era

- I. Definition – the middle class feels those above are abusing the system and those below are becoming a Socialist threat – must have government become an “agency of human welfare”

- II. Progressive Roots
 - A. Jane Addams – Hull House – starts Settlement House movement
 - 1. Neighborhood activities, counseling, childcare, education for the poor
 - B. Protestant Clergymen – “Social Gospel” – “Christian Socialists” – God says must help society
 - C. Greenback Labor Party 1870s and Populists 1890s – demanded social help
 - D. Nation becoming frustrated with monopolies
 - E. Prided individualism to justify inaction no longer makes sense in machine age
 - F. *How the Other Half Lives* – Jacob Riis – shows life of poor

- III. Muckrakers – publishers make money off exposing ills of society – term given by Teddy Roosevelt
 - A. Magazines – McClures, Cosmopolitan, Colliers
 - 1. Lincoln Steffens – *Shame of the Cities* – business and cities have corrupt alliance
 - 2. Ida Tarbell – *Standard Oil Company* – how monopolistic practices destroy small companies

- IV. Municipal, State, National Reform – how to solve problem that elected officials who make laws are corrupt
 - A. Initiative – propose laws, Referendum – people vote on laws, Recall – chance to remove bad officials
 - B. Laws to limit election, political gifts
 - C. Direct election of Senators to avoid “Millionaire’s Club”
 - D. Public commissioner and city manager – outside position to regulate how city is being run
 - E. Stop monopolies at city level – stop selling of streetcars and utilities to private companies

- V. Social Problems
 - A. Try to stop prostitution – force police to enforce laws
 - B. Safety, sanitation and child labor laws
 - 1. Prompted by Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire of 1911 – women trapped in factory and die
 - C. Temperance/Prohibition of Alcohol – some states and counties passing “dry laws”
 - 1. Alcohol blamed for crime, unemployment, prostitution, wasting of wages, hurts family
 - D. Women’s Suffrage – western states pass first – Suffragettes still seen as women who want to be men
 - E. Blacks – WEB Dubois demands immediate equality – NAACP pushes for laws
 - 1. Booker T. Washington work with system – get educated in manual labor
 - 2. Marcus Garvey – preaches black solidarity – “back to Africa” movement – black pride

- VI. Progressive Presidents
 - A. Theodore Roosevelt – a “Square Deal” for all Americans – 3 C’s
 - 1. Control of Corporations – sides with strikers in 1902 coal strike – a first
 - a. Trustbuster – 1st railroad then others – brings 44 indictments – goes to Supreme Court
 - 2. Consumer Protection – after Upton Sinclair’s – *The Jungle* - Meat Inspection Act
 - a. Pure Food and Drug Act – can’t change or alter goods or labels on goods
 - 3. Conservation of Natural Resources – saves America’s forests
 - a. Newlands Act – sell land and with money pay for irrigation
 - b. Saved 125 million acres of forest – actually implemented National Parks law
 - c. More efficiently balanced corporate interests with those of nature – Sierra Club
 - 4. Set precedents – social reform, used publicity to increase presidential power
 - B. Taft – bigger trustbuster than Roosevelt – 90 indictments vs. 44
 - 1. Ballinger-Pinchot controversy – Ballinger selling public land, Pinchot complains then fired
 - 2. Payne-Aldrich Tariff – actually signs bill that increases tariffs on most items – angers support
 - C. Wilson’s New Freedom – assault on “the triple wall of privilege” – tariff, banks, trust
 - 1. Tariffs – Underwood Tariff Bill – pressured reps. to pass, graduated income tax revenue
 - 2. Banking – Federal Reserve Act 1913 – 12 regional banks run by gov’t - \$ now easily increased
 - 3. Anti-Trust Act of 1914 – Clayton Anti-Trust Act – allows for labor protests – tries to control sneaky tricks of trusts – one man runs 4-5 different companies – controls costs

1920s America – Roaring Twenties/Jazz Age

I. Red fear- radical ideas – Russia – anti-union/pro business

- A. Strikes – labor = Bolsheviks, Left wing = un-American
- B. Sacco/Vanzetti – Mass. murder, Ital, atheists, anarchists, draft dodgers
- C. A.Gen. Palmer – “Fighting Quaker” – bomb – paranoid dude
- D. Buford “Soviet Ark” – 249 deported – not nice

II. Race/Immigration Issues

- A. KKK – anti Jew, foreign, Catholic, pacifist, bootlegger, birth control – crabby dudes
 - 1. 1925 - 5 mil, march on Wash
 - 2. Died w/ corruption of leaders

B. Immigration – new immigration bad, we like Northern Europeans, white, white people – first time America restricts immigration

- 1. Emergency Quota Act – 1921 – 3 % of 1910 numbers
- 2. Immigration Act of 1924 – 2% of 1890 #s – no Japanese

III. Social Lives

A. Prohibition – 1919 18th Amendment, Volstead Act enforces

- 1. South likes (conservative, don’t want drunk blacks), N.Eastern cities no
- 2. Joke – can’t legislate personal lives – tough to enforce – speakeasies, home brew

B. Consumerism – war + Mellon’s nice taxes + machines + oil + assembly line + electricity + buy on credit/installment

- 1. Car symbol of all – advertising, rubber, glass follows – 1930 20 mill.
 - a. Freedom, roads, women free, death toll “demon machine”

C. Entertainment

- 1. Watching Sports – Babe Ruth - baseball, Jack Dempsey – boxing
- 2. Airplanes – “flying coffins” – WWI, but others famous
 - a. Charles Lindbergh – Lucky Lindy – New York/Paris \$25K
- 3. Radio – 1920 Pittsburg – announces election – national programming – home
- 4. Hollywood- movies – nickelodeons – 1927 Jazz Singer, 1915 Birth of Nation
 - a. \$100,000 salaries, Americanization – vulgar pop culture

D. Battle of Morals – change, move to cities

- 1. Feminism – Sanger – birth control, 1923 Equal Rights Amendment failed
- 2. Religion – Modernism – God nice guy
- 3. Sexuality – “struck sex o’clock” – flappers – danced, knees, dark movies
- 4. Scopes Monkey Trial – Tennessee – old Bryan vs. young Darrow - \$100 fine

E. Music – jazz, blues – Big Bands

- 1. Racial pride – Harlem Renaissance – Langston Hughes – poetry
 - a. Marcus Garvey – African Homeland – United Negro Improvement

Association – support black communities – pay for improve

F. Literature – not all white protestants, energy – resented old ideals

- 1. Mencken – journal – mocked old ideals – American Mercury
- 2. Fitzgerald – jazz age – This Side of Paradise/Gatsby
- 3. Hemingway – anti-progovt-propaganda – Farewell to Arms
- 4. Poetry – T.S. Eliot – Wasteland, Hughes, EE Cummings – dared to be diff.

The Great Depression

Complaints: Left – didn't go far enough to remake society, Right – created welfare state

I. Wall Street Crash – started business depression home/abroad unprecedented

- A. 5000 banks collapse, 25% unemployed nationwide
- B. Hoover's reaction – "rugged individualism" – locals gov't and indiv. Take care of selves
- C. Depression Economy – Hoover actually pioneered New Deal – just didn't market it properly
 - 1. Created public works projects - \$2.25 billion – Hoover Dam
 - 2. Reconstruction Finance Corporation – gave loans to needy
 - 2. Fought against anti-union behavior
 - 3. But...didn't have help from Congress – couldn't pass a lot
 - 4. Set important precedent that FDR would take further
- D. Hawley Smoot Tariff – 38% to 60% - world responds with similarly high tariffs – out of control

II. Moods of Despair

- A. Bonus Army – Bonus Expeditionary Force – demand payment of 1945 retirement money
 - 1. 20,000 march on Washington – set up Hoovervilles – 2 die
 - 2. Riots put down by General Douglas MacArthur – tear gas – injured – Hoover looks bad

III. Franklin D. Roosevelt – 1921 paralyzed, wife Eleanor – "conscience of New Deal" –

- A. Loved by liberals – golden speaking voice – "traitor to his class"
- B. New Deal – for "forgotten man" – Brain Trust – relief, recovery, reform
- C. 100 days – "alphabet agencies"- based on Progressive Movement
 - 1. unemployment insurance, old age insurance, minimum wage, conservation, child labor
 - 2. Created jobs – CCC, CWA, FERA
- D. Critics – either too autocratic or not going far enough
 - 1. Father Charles Coughlin – Catholic Priest
 - 2. Huey Long – Kingfish – "Share our Wealth" "Every Man a King" – assassinated
 - 3. Court packing – Supreme Court sees practices as socialist – add 6 judges because tired
 - a. Seen as dictator – destroying checks and balances – but courts start changing > liberal
 - 4. Some graft and abuses, depression still exists in 36 (hey that rhymes)
 - 5. Capitalists – thought they were being punished
 - a. Many say his programs saved capitalism, just got rid of abusers
- E. Rise of CIO – labor strikes – Roosevelt passes minimum wage, max hour work week
 - 1. CIO emerges – 4 million members by 1940s – 200,000 blacks
 - 2. Seemed like civil war between AFL and CIO
- F. Recession of 1938 – eventually runs out of new programs – depression still exists
 - 1. "Spenderocracy" – Keynes – run massive deficit spending – Keynesian
 - 2. National debt - \$19 billion to \$40 billion

IV. American People in the Depression

- A. Social values, women, ethnic groups – start working together – everyone suffering
 - 1. Eleanor Roosevelt – women first time have influence – Mary Dewson
 - a. Frances Perkins – first cabinet – Secretary of Labor
 - 2. But women take women's jobs to not take away job from male "breadwinners"
 - 3. Birth rates drop, men's #1 role in family diminishes
- B. South – 1938 – worst section of nation – economics, schools, housing, income – blacks worst
- C. Indian Reorganization Act – slowed loss of Indian lands – encourages self- government
 - 1. Some thought it demeaning – "back to the blanket" – treated like museums
- D. Mexican-American Deportation – 1-2 million deported to free up jobs for "real" Americans

Foreign Policy in the 1930s

I. Hoover/Stimson Diplomacy Japan

- A. Japan alleges provocation – invades Manchuria – Japan quits League of Nations
 - 1. Interventionist Sec. of State Stimson encourages embargo/Isolationist Hoover disagrees
 - 2. 1932 - Stimson doctrine – US would not recognize new territorial acquisitions
 - 3. League proves useless World War II technically begins

II. Good Neighbor Policy – economic imperialism difficult with slowing economy – alters Roosevelt Corollary

- A. Hoover takes troops out of some S. American nations – treat Southern neighbors more fairly

III. London Economic Conference – Summer 1933

- A. American wants to stay isolated so doesn't meet with other nations to work on ending Depression
 - 1. Led to extreme nationalism among European countries – working together ain't happening

IV. Disarmament

V. Congress Legislates Neutrality – World War I blamed on munitions makers wanting money

- A. Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937 – America could not sell/transport to belligerents, sail on their boats, or make loans – only effects American-declared wars
 - 1. Ended freedom of the seas – also won't even help victims – considered belligerent
 - 2. Some even ask for Constitutional Amendment

VI. Aggressors: Japan, Italy, and Germany – nations swept up in nationalism, militarism – dictators rule

VII. Appeasement – avoiding World War II at all costs – gives into demands of leaders

- A. Germany – Ignore Treaty of Versailles – Austria > Czechoslovakia – Munich Conference
- B. Japan invades China – Roosevelt's Quarantine Speech decried by isolationists

VIII. Rearmament – cash and carry policy first – to stop Germany's blitzkrieg (lightning fast war)

- A. Lend-lease – US would be arsenal of democracy – send guns, not sons – lend arms and then they can return later – led to America's rearmament
- B. Destroyers for bases – give old destroyers in exchange for bases around world

IX. Atlantic Charter – Atlantic Conference 1941 – Churchill and Roosevelt meet for first time

- A. Discuss how to make world safer for democracies at end of war
- B. People can choose own government, can take no territory without consent of people
- C. Looked at as non-isolationist – Roosevelt making treaties with other nations

X. Pearl Harbor – 1940 embargo on Japan bound supplies – taking oil hurts Japan

- A. Broke Japanese code – knew war was coming – thought in Malaya or Philippines
- B. December 8, 1941 declared war on Japan after “date that will live in infamy” short by one vote

The Second World War

1. Organizing for war – Total War – Government controls everything, citizens willing to help
 1. Mobilizing production – massive military orders pulled US out of Depression
 1. War Production Board – government takes over manufacturing
 1. Stops production of nonessentials – cars
 2. Wartime rationing after supply of rubber cut off by Japan’s invasion of Malaya
 2. Full employment led to inflation
 1. Office of Price Administration – regulated prices
 3. Labor unions increase in size
 1. Women – Rosie the Riveter, African-Americans enter workforce in masse
 2. Some strikes led to Government taking over industry – Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Law
 4. Propaganda – buy war bonds, support rationing, work harder
 1. Posters, movies, demonize/dehumanizes Japanese
 5. Roosevelt works with businesses – in capitalism “you have to let business make money”
 6. Internment of Japanese Americans – Executive Order 9066
 1. Moved for protection, but mostly fear of spying or aiding invasion
 2. Constitutionality upheld by Korematsu vs. U.S. case – acceptable during wartime
 3. 1988 - \$20,000 to each camp survivor
 2. The war in Europe, Africa, and the Mediterranean; D Day
 1. Strategy – take Africa > go through Italy to set up Southern Front – Russia holds Eastern Front > Create Massive Western Front > D-Day Normandy “Beginning of the End”
 3. The war in the Pacific: Hiroshima, Nagasaki
 1. Priority take out Germany first
 2. Island hopping – take island at a time to provide landing bases – get closer to prepare for invasion
 1. Firebombing Tokyo and other cities
 3. Manhattan Project – secret plan to create Nuclear Bomb
 1. Hiroshima/Nagasaki Fat Man/Little Boy bombed
 1. Save Japanese civilians/American soldiers lives if invasion
 2. Warning to Russia – starts arms race
 4. Diplomacy
 1. War aims – work with Russia – Russia holds off Germany until America/Britain can hold front – hesitant friends – realize communism will be problem after war
 2. Wartime conferences: Teheran, Yalta, Potsdam – Big Three – Stalin, Roosevelt, Churchill
 1. Casablanca Conference. – invade Italy/unconditional surrender;
 2. Teheran – set up U.N.
 3. Yalta – divide Germany into four sections
 4. Potsdam – hot to govern Germany, attack Japan next
 5. Postwar atmosphere; the United Nations
 1. America feels like king of the world, homeland relatively unhurt
 2. Russia takes over Germany’s Eastern holdings, promises to let them have free elections, but...
 1. Threat of WWII with Russia almost immediate
 3. Hiroshima and Nagasaki – first shots of Cold War – attempt to frighten Soviets unnecessary
 4. Racial/gender inequality returns
 5. Economy falters at first – potentially huge unrest – would US return to Depression
 1. What to do about returning men – industries drop output at first
 2. Massive inflation
 3. Organized labor has more power
 4. War industry buildings sold cheaply to private industries

Truman and the Cold War

I. Postwar Domestic Adjustments

- A. Initial faltering economy – inflation rises, GDP down, strikes
 - 1. Taft-Hartley Act – put limits on labor unions
 - a. Outlawed closed shop, labor leaders take non-Communist oath
 - 2. Sold war factories cheaply to private companies
 - 3. G.I. Bill – paid for school for soldiers; home, farm, and small business loans
- B. GDP growth lasts next two decades – Americans – 6% of population controlled 40% of earth's \$
 - 1. Middle class doubles, home ownership increases
 - 2. Not touched by war – America dominates ruined global landscape
 - 3. Rising education level, better technology, workforce leaves agriculture
 - 4. Move to suburbs – massive baby boom

II. Civil Rights - war generated new militancy among blacks, generation of college grads

- A. 1948 – Truman ends segregation in federal civil service, equality of treatment in military
- B. Election of 1948 – Democrats against Truman because of civil rights stance
 - 1. Form Dixiecrats – States Right – nominated Governor Strom Thurmond of S. Carolina
 - 2. Vice-President Henry Wallace enters election for Progressive Party – pro-Soviet platform
 - 3. Harry delivers 300 “give ‘em hell Harry” speeches – Republican Dewey should have won
 - a. Chicago Tribune ran newspaper – Dewey Defeats Truman – but...farmers, workers, blacks not interested with Republicans

III. Containment in Europe and the Middle East

- A. Truman Doctrine - \$400 million for Greece and Turkey – help fight Communism
 - 1. Bigger issue – protect any “free peoples” from outside Communist pressure
 - a. Problem – any tyrant can claim Communist threat and get help
- B. Marshall Plan – 1) make capitalism attractive, resist Communism 2) help rebuild Europe
 - 1. \$12.5 billion – reverse of Versailles – helps nations rebuild – became economic miracle
- C. Berlin crisis – Berlin divided among four allied powers – France, England, Britain, Russia
 - 1. Becomes East and West Berlin – Russia wants Eastern Europe as “satellite nation”
 - 2. 1948 – Soviets cut off train/highway access – Allies respond w/ massive airlift
 - a. Symbolic importance – America determined to protect interests
- D. NATO – 12 original say an attack on one is an attack on all – isolationists defeated
 - 1. Officially ended American isolationism, helped unite Europe, militarizes Western Europe for Cold War
- E. 1949 – Truman announces Soviets had tested nuclear bomb
 - 1. US in 1952 gets Hydrogen bomb, then Soviets get hydrogen bomb next year

IV. Revolution in China

- A. American backed Jiang Jieshi defeated by Communist Mao Zedong and banished to Taiwan
 - 1. Looks like America “lost” China to Communism – US looks for someone to blame

V. Korean War – Korea divided into Russia and US spheres of influence at 38 degrees

- A. N. Korea invades and then pushed back by MacArthur and UN soldiers, drives to China border
 - 1. China then attacks and pushes forces back to start – 38 degrees
- B. NSC-68- Truman quadruples defense spending
 - 1. Belief that American economy can handle any expenditure on defense
- C. MacArthur calls Truman a communist appeaser because he has to fight limited war
 - 1. Wants to drop nukes and invade China
 - 2. Truman has to fire MacArthur – returns a hero

Eisenhower and Modern Republicanism

I. Modern Republicanism – keep social/economic programs but push for military build-up

- A. Ike allowed McCarthy because his target was oftentimes previous Democ. Administration
 - 1. Master of manipulating media – careers ended because he “named” you
 - 2. Majority of polled Americans approved of McCarthy – made it hard to criticize
 - 3. Army hearings destroy him in front of 20 million on TV – dies alcohol 3 yrs. Later

II. Civil Rights Movement

- A. The Warren Court – Congress resists change, Ike not interested – go to courts
 - 1. Brown v. Board of Education reverses Plessy vs. Ferguson - unanimous
 - 2. Confronted important social issues instead of refusing to hear
 - 3. Little Rock 9 – high school integrated only after Eisenhower intervenes over gov.
- B. Montgomery Bus Boycott – year long successful boycott after Rosa Parks refuses seat
 - 1. Martin Luther King – Southern Christian Leadership Conference – gains status
 - 2. Proved blacks could unite
- C. Greensboro sit-in – spontaneous sit-in at Woolworth’s – later fad spread all over South in pools, restaurants, public places

III. John Foster Dulles – churchgoer – push back Communist advances, “liberate captive people”

- 1. Also try to balance budget by reducing military spending

A. Massive retaliation – build-up of Strategic Air Command + nukes to level cities

- 1. “More bang for the buck” – turned out to be extremely expensive
 - a. Eventually Ike warns against “military-industrial complex”
- 2. Problem – can’t use massive nuclear attack threat on minor issues – Hungary

B. Southeast Asia – Ho Chi Minh wants independence – America can’t let go Communist

- 1. French forces fail at Dien Bien Phu – America must support France for help in Eur.
 - a. Loss forces compromise – divide country and elect in a year
 - b. South Vietnam U.S. backed leader Diem takes money but doesn’t help
 - c. America firmly involved backing losing horse

C. Empires die out – Middle East and Latin America push for independence – democracy

- 1. Iranians seen as supporting USSR, so US sponsors coup and puts in dictator – shah
 - a. Arab world angered at US intervention
- 2. Egyptians not given US money for dam, they end up nationalizing Suez Canal
 - a. Britain and France go to war against Egypt without US help
 - b. Demonstrates reliance of west on oil – power shifts to Middle East

D. Khrushchev – tensions only get more fierce after failed attempts at summits

- 1. Khrushchev shallowly promises disarmament to UN
- 2. Ike looks stupid when U-2 plane crashes after US says we don’t fly spy missions

IV. American people – homogenized society – buys same thing/has same values – keeping up with the Joneses

A. White collar jobs outnumber blue collar jobs

B. Women – return to female jobs – domestic – baby boom

- 1. Cult of domesticity – later refuted by Betty Friedan’s *Feminine Mystique*
- 2. Ozzie and Harriet and Leave it to Beaver – TV shows with perfect suburban fams

C. Consumer culture – Diner’s Club 1st credit card, McDonalds

- 1. Rapid TV growth – movie attendance sinks
- 2. Cultural and social growth destroyed by consumerism and TV media
- 3. Popular music turns to “crossover” Elvis Presley – black, country, British
- 4. Americans buy mass-produced, standardized products – where’s the difference

V. Space Race – Sputnik USSR satellite – communism actually key to future – USSR ahead of US

- 1. Fear – USSR education stronger, could now attack US from space w/ missile
 - a. Education – too easygoing – substitute square roots for square dancing
 - b. Authorized loans for college

Kennedy's New Frontier; Johnson's Great Society

I. New Domestic Programs – New Frontier to “get the country moving again”

- A. Tax cut – though at odds with companies over Steel threats, he regained favor with tax cuts to business – seen as a Republican measure
 - 1. Additional tax cuts pushed through by Johnson after Kennedy assassinated
- B. War on Poverty – Johnson – Great Society – “rights revolution” – helped Americans/hurt budget
 - 1. Proposed \$1 Bill(Later \$2 bill. dollar package – focused on Appalachian mountains and poor
 - a. Economic and welfare programs – similar to New Deal
 - b. Michael Harrington’s *The Other America* – shows 20% of population in poverty
 - 2. Two new cabinet offices – Housing and Urban Development, Department of Transportation
 - 3. Big Four Feats – education, aid to elderly/indigent, immigration reform, voting
 - a. Education – loans straight to kids, not schools – Project Head Start
 - b. Medicare/Medicid

II. Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

- A. The New Left and the Counterculture – divides America’s into two morals
 - 1. Negative attitude toward authority – America not free of racism, sexism, imperialism, povert
 - 2. 1950s – “Beat” poets - Allen Ginsberg, Jack Kerouac, Rebel without a Cause
 - 3. UC Berkeley – Free Speech Movement, sexual revolution, lived in communes
 - 4. Turned into violence and cynicism
- B. Republican Party – reaction to “flower children” – silent majority
 - 1. Republicans in South – Kennedy – anti-Catholic – Bible belt
 - 2. 1968 – American Independent Party – George Wallace – South really doesn’t want integration – can no longer follow Democrats
 - 3. Blacks move to cities, Democrats begin appealing to urban areas, Republicans elsewhere
- C. The Supreme Court – Warren’s Court – After 1953
 - 1. Cases affect sexual freedom, criminals’ rights, religious rights, structure of political representation
 - A. Griswold v. Connecticut – Condoms OK – people have privacy in lives
 - B. Gideon v. Wainwright – Defendants have right to legal counsel
 - C. Miranda/Escobedo – right to remain silent, can’t get confession from torture
 - D. New York Times v. Sullivan – public figures only win libel if malice intended
 - E. Engel v. Vitale – prayer illegal in schools
 - F. Reynolds v. Sims – redraw district lines to better represent population

III. Foreign Policy – Cold war still dominates thinking

- A. Bay of Pigs – plan made under Eisenhower to have CIA help Cuban exiles retake gov’t from Castro
 - 1. Fails miserably when Cubans don’t side with Cuban exiles
 - 2. America looks like idiots for sponsoring a revolution – Kennedy held responsible
- B. Cuban Missile Crisis – closest America gets to WWII – US tells USSR to get missiles out of Cuba
 - 1. Puts in “quarantine” – can’t do blockade because it’s an act of war
 - 2. If Russia doesn’t back down > Cuba invaded > Berlin invaded > World War III
 - 3. Khrushchev - Russia eventually back down for America’s promise to take out missiles Turkey
 - 4. Created direct phone line between leaders – too close to death
- C. Vietnam Quagmire – no-win situation – escalation not possible, N. Vietnamese won’t quit
 - 1. Can’t escalate because might bring in China or Russia, but can’t win without escalation
 - 2. American public – due to media – getting tired of unwinnable wore and empty promises
 - 3. Victory confusing – based on body counts and not land taken (land gets retaken later)
 - 4. People begin dodging draft, tons of protests, Veterans not welcomed back
 - 5. Tet Offensive actually a victory but media portrayal makes it look like gov’t has no touch w/ reality – they had just promised a huge victory
 - 6. Destroys Johnson’s policies

Civil Rights Movement (1955-1960)

1) Events

- a) Murder of Emmett Till-boy from Chicago
 - i) Whistle @ white women...murdered by women's husband and brother
(1) Emmett=martyr
 - ii) Open-casket funeral...huge media coverage
 - iii) Mrs. Till & Mose Wright (uncle) spoke against whites
 - iv) Murders convicted not guilty...all white jury
- b) Montgomery Bus Boycott (Dec.1, 1955)
 - i) Non-violent
 - ii) Rosa Parks-white section >SC integrating buses
- c) Little Rock, Arkansas
 - i) Desegregation of schools-state vs. federal
(1) Nt'l Guard vs. U.S. Army
 - ii) "Little Rock 9"-good AA students
(1) Escorted by "101st Hall Monitors"(U.S. Air Force)
 - iii) 1st integrated school
- d) Sit-ins-Greensboro, NC...Nashville, TN...big media... Purpose-be arrested
 - i) Jim Lawson non-violent workshop...rules on sitting, clothes etc
 - ii) Both black and whites worked together
- e) Freedom Rides...integrate buses on state line
 - i) Washington D.C. >deep south
 - ii) SNCC-main org.
 - iii) JFK sends federal troops
- f) March on Washington...250,000-300,000 b&w together
 - i) "I have a dream"
 - ii) No riots - fed gov't expected chaos
- g) Birmingham-"Bombing" ...AL
 - i) Media=big...spraying water
 - ii) Church bombing...4 kids killed
- h) Mississippi Burning...shows S problems
 - i) Get AA to vote (3 guys...two white, one black, one Jew)...KKK kills them
 - ii) Kennedy passes-Voting Rights Act of 1965
(1) Verify 15th Amendment
- i) Black Power Movement...Malcolm X founded ideology...ghetto-ised
 - i) Black panthers...stop being "victims"
 - ii) Olympics-black fists

2) People

- a) Martin Luther King-minister from church...non-violent civil rights activist...killed 1968
- b) JFK-35 pres...not elected as civil rights activist...brother Robert Attorney G. more active than JFK killed in 1963 (end of CRM)
- c) Malcolm X-fighting back...Islam...black supremacy...big media...killed by Muslims (blacks)

II. Phases - NAACP lawsuits, legislative branch won't budge - senate filibuster

A. Go to courts - Brown v. Board, but not enforceable

B. Executive branch finally steps in Ike>Little Rock, Kennedy>Freedom Rides, Johnson>Civil Rights Act

1. Before governors and states had ruled, finally federal gov't stops allowing South to have separate rules

III. Cooperation - Early part, blacks and whites worked together in SNCC, CORE

A. Conflicts between conservative SCLC and NAACP, the big moneymakers and SNCC & CORE the actual activists

B. By late 1960s, Black Power mvmt emerges wanting nothing to do with white help

The United States since 1974

I. The New Right and the Resurgence of Conservatism – response to counterculture of 1960s

- A. Most concerned about social issues – not economics
 - 1. Denounced homosexuality, pornography, abortion, feminism, affirmative action
 - 2. Wanted prayer and tougher penalties on criminals
 - 3. Milliken v. Bradley – says you don't have to bus kids across lines, whites move to suburbs

II. Ford and Rockefeller – Ford seen as dumb, pardoning Nixon seen as “buddy deal”

- A. Tries to continue Détente at Helsinki Accords – finalized boundaries of East – gave freedoms

III. Jimmy Carter

- A. Double-digit inflation – more than 10% per year – oil prices from OPEC killed them
 - 1. High lending rate – 20% - don't want to be repaid with cheap money
 - 2. Calls to improve energy conservation
 - 3. Eventually escapes to Camp David where he meets with advisors, then chastises Americans
- B. Iranian Hostage Crisis – hostages taken because US aided in revolution – putting Shah in power
 - 1. Nightly news show Iranians burning US flags – failed economic sanctions and commando escape attempt
- C. Camp David Accords – Israel and Egypt agree to withdraw to pre-1967 territory to avoid conflict

IV. Ronald Reagan – former actor, California governor, helps wealthy, return to good old days – US pride

- A. Reaganomics – trickle-down – supply-side economics – help out wealthy, economy improves for all
 - 1. Huge tax cuts for wealthy, gov't has huge budget deficits pay for weapons/economy – but OK
- B. Defense buildup – method of bankrupting Soviet Union – can't keep up with us, eventually kills them
 - 1. Money taken from school lunches for huge weapons programs – military industrial complex
- C. Disarmament Treaties – “Star Wars” – Strategic Defense Initiative – blowing up nukes in space
 - 1. “Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall.” – glasnost “openness”, “perestroika” restructuring
 - a. INF treaty – bans all intermediate missiles in Europe
- D. Iran-Contra – America sells weapons to Iranians covertly and gives money to Contra rebels Nicaragua
 - 1. Violates congressional ban on sending weapons to Contras – President ignores
 - 2. Daily TV congressional hearings show President probably knew but everyone pleads 5th

V. Society – two nations – affluence and inequality – poverty rates highest among minorities

- A. Feminist revolution – Working moms, athletics, anti-sexual discrimination cases – still “glass ceiling”
 - 1. Sandra Day O'Connor First Justice, women leaders of companies
 - 2. Women authors
- B. African-Americans – Clarence Thomas Judge
- C. New immigration – Asia/Mexico – urban coastal cities and Southwest (Mexicans) dominated
 - 1. Concentration of Mexicans unprecedented
 - 2. Ethnic pride – some people anti-American and/or hold their groups as most important
- D. Urban problems – minorities centralized, money not put into rebuilding, drugs, welfare, poor schools
 - 1. Pollution, traffic – endangering species