

AP US History SS Review

Period 3: 1754 (French and Indian War)-1800 (Election)

The big picture:

- French and Indian War (war over French northern territory): Britain beat France but went into debt, then had to raise taxes (stopping **salutary neglect**)
- Colonies were very separate, not united, and built their own governments (Virginia house of burgesses)
- Southern agriculture, northern manufacturing/trade
- The colonies hated the taxation without representation
- The American Revolution (patriot militias and the Continental Army overcame loyalist opposition)
- America became independent but struggled with how to structure the newfound political and economic identity
- Migration within Native Americans and competition over resources, boundaries, and trade caused conflicts

Key Vocab:

- **Salutary neglect**- England was like, “We won’t mess with you.”
- **Navigation acts**- a British attempt to control colonial trade; merchants ignored them.
- **Battle of Saratoga**- America won against Britain, France takes notice (turning point)
- **Republican motherhood**- moms teach sons patriotic ideals, women are the ones that have to teach children
- **Republicanism**- power lies with the consent of the people
- **Federalism**- where power is divided between national and state government
- **Implied powers**- necessary and proper clause, grants Congress a set of implied powers, powers not explicitly named in Constitution but assumed to exist due to their necessity.
- **Compact theory**- (originally advocated by John Locke but used in Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions) The state is part of the federal government so it has the rights to check powers of federal government or nullify laws
- **Nullification**- states rights advocates believed that nullification was a right of the states

The American Revolution

French and Indian War

- **French and Indian War/Seven Year War:** (war over French northern territory, the Ohio River Valley) Britain beat France & their native allies, but went into debt
 - Britain's debt meant had to raise taxes (stopping their salutary neglect)
- **Impact of the war:**
 - Albany congress 1754- an alliance between states to discuss how to defend against French and Indians
 - Benjamin Franklin made an alliance was made with the Iroquois Confederacy
 - Albany Plan of Union= suggested the colonies unite (join or die, Grand Council, common defense against the French and Indians) but it failed...sorry BF
- **Proclamation of 1763-** BANNED colonists from settling west of Appalachian mountains in order to prevent conflict with natives (the new land they won)
 - Colonists got very mad since they fought in the war and then couldn't enjoy the new land
- **The post-war POVs:**
 - British: low opinion of colonies, can't defend themselves, military was not strong
 - Colonial: sense of pride and strength

Causes of American revolution:

- **Enlightenment:** a political awakening! Society should protect human natural rights of liberty, property, and life.
- **John Locke:** talks about natural rights and how people should rebel until those rights are protected→ inspires colonists to fight since their rights were not protected.
- **End of salutary neglect:** Britain said "okay colonists we'll leave you alone". The distance made it hard to communicate so the colonies developed their own culture. The Proclamation of 1763 stopped Americans from moving west. Then when Britain needed money, they started taxing (1763). This angered those in America.

Britain's Acts:

- **Sugar Act 1764**- on merchants, to offset war debt, tax on imported sugar, textiles, coffee, wines. Colonists: boycott.
- **Quartering Act 1765**- colonists had to allow British troops to live in their home and feed them. Colonists: **Boston massacre**- British troops kill 5 colonists in a mob who were harassing and taunting British troops
- **Stamp act 1765**- a direct tax on written documents
 - Colonists: **Stamp Act Congress** (Britain respond by saying that parliament represented colonists but colonists couldn't vote for parliament??), protests, boycott, leads to repeal by George the Third
- **Declaratory Acts 1766**- right after the stamp act was repealed, British parliament asserted that they had the sole and exclusive right to tax the colonists in all cases whatsoever which meant they ignored the colonists' no taxation without representation argument.
- Colonists: formed the **1st continental congress** in 1774 (decided not to mess with GB yet)
- **Townshend Acts 1767**- import taxes for the colonists' products made in Britain, parliament repeals after realizing how strict it is, but kept the one on tea. British give rights for British troops to search homes for any smuggled goods (writs of assistance)
 - Colonists: **Boston tea party**- protest against British monopoly on tea, colonists dressed up as Native Americans and dumped tea in Boston Harbor. Made Britain mad → led to Intolerable Acts.
- **Coercive/Intolerable Acts 1774**: Britain shuts all ports in Boston and told colonists they could not trade unless they paid for the tea.

The War for Independence

- The war was mostly fought in the north where the merchants were since they were the ones who suffered the most. The south didn't want war since England was the primary country that the colonists traded tobacco with.
 - **First Continental Congress 1774**: Delegates from every colony- Georgia came to assert their right as English men. "How are we going to boycott these taxes?"

- **Lexington and Concord 1775:** Battle between British soldiers and American minutemen outside Boston. It was an accident, no one knows who shot first.
Started the war.
- **Second Continental Congress 1775:** Colonies meet to create a Continental Army and prepare for war against Britain.
- **Battle of Saratoga 1777:** Victory for colonists, convinces French to join the war.
- **Treaty of Alliances 1778:** Franklin convinced France to ally with colonists to defeat British. They send food, troops, weapons, etc.
- **Battle of Yorktown 1781:** French and continental troops convince Cornwallis to surrender (colonial victory)
- **Treaty of Paris 1783:** Recognized that the US is a free and sovereign nation that is independent from Britain. Inspired other rebellions.

Important Revolutionaries:

- **John Locke:** natural rights
- **Thomas Paine:** *Common Sense* → attacked British monarchy, provided rationale for American independence. Easy to understand.
- **Adam Smith:** wealth of nations, talks about a free market, no mercantilism, capitalism is better.
- **George Washington:** leader of the first Continental Army, first president
- **Samuel Adams:** founder of **Sons of Liberty**, which planned attacks. Wanted to punish Loyalists.
- **John Adams:** defense attorney for the British troops in the Boston massacre, showed Britain that the US is able to negotiate and has civil rights.
- **Thomas Jefferson:** wrote the Declaration of Independence (the final straw saying we are going to be independent)
- **Alexander Hamilton:** wrote 51 Federalist papers, and as treasurer, had a financial plan
 - Pay off debt (federal gov should assume the war debt)
 - Taxes (whiskey, etc)
 - Protective tariff
 - National Bank (all the money is consolidated)

- Andrew Jackson vetoed the bank (McCulloch v Maryland ruled that unconstitutional), led to panic of 1837

The New Government

Challenges:

- New country needs unity, military protection, a functioning government and must live up to the Declaration of Independence.
- Many divisions: religious, ethnic, state vs state, regional, east vs west, urban vs rural, rich vs poor
- Needed a constitution for law and governing the new United States
- Money
- Very quick expansion

Articles of Confederation (was designed to be NOT like GB governing!)

- Involved coinage, postage, a unicameral legislature, congressional control over Native Americans, NW Ordinance of 1787, banned slavery North of the Ohio River
 - BUT they **could not tax the states**, pay the army,
- States could have their own currency, making interstate commerce hard
- **Shay's Rebellion** showed them they needed the Constitution (rebellion by debtor farmers in Massachusetts because states could tax at any rate they wanted)
- This led to the **Constitutional Convention** about what to do (Feds v Antifeds, Constitution vs no Constitution unless Bill of Rights)

The Constitution

- **Timeline:**
 - 1787-constitution written
 - 1788-ratified
 - 1789- goes into effect

- **Included:**
 - **Bicameral legislature-** New Jersey v Virginia Plan (small states v big states for representation in congress) which led to a bicameral legislature
 - **Checks and balances** were put in place
 - **3/5 Compromise** counted African Americans as 3/5 (slave states wanted to count as more people for more representation)
 - **Electoral college:** a compromise between the election of president by a vote in Congress and the election of the president by a direct popular vote of qualified citizens
 - **Direct election:** white men who were landowners can directly elect their representatives.
- **Whiskey Rebellion** (in response to Hamilton's whiskey tax) proved the strength of the Constitution because Washington sent an army to shut it down
- **Views of the parties:**
 - **Federalists:** in favor of ratification (Madison, Washington, Hamilton) mostly from north and urban areas, wrote the federalist papers to sway the public in favor of ratification
 - Property owners vote
 - Loose interpretation of the Constitution
 - Army
 - National Bank
 - Strong central government
 - **Anti-Federalists:** opposed ratification (Jefferson), feared that a strong central government would get too powerful and destroy democracy. Argued that the constitution did not protect individual rights→ led to the writing of the **Bill of Rights** by the Federalists. (Later became the Democratic-Republicans)
 - Strict interpretation
 - Agricultural economy
 - France alignment

-Educated voters

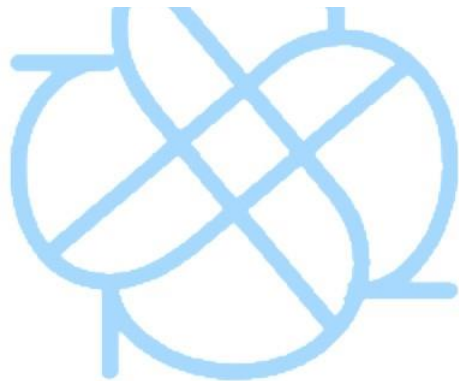
The Early Republic

Foreign Policy (1783-1800)

- **French Revolution:** uprising against king of France by the lower class French spread into a global conflict
 - **Proclamation of Neutrality 1793:** Washington proclaimed that the US would give NO military support to the French in their war against the British
 - **Citizen Genet Affair 1793:** Citizen Genet, a French ambassador to the US during the Revolution, was placed in America to bring support to the French in their war. Endangered American neutrality by forming militias to fight the British
- **Jay's Treaty 1795:** (Washington) treaty between US and Great Britain that helped ensure American neutrality in the French/British issue. Angered Dem-Republicans who were shocked that the US would ally with their enemy.
- **XYZ affair 1797:** envoys to France were told the US would need to loan France money and bribe government officials as a precondition to meeting with French. US envoys are bribed to talk about peace during the revolution, angers the US and starts the **Quasi Wars** (naval wars) between France and US
- **Pinckney's Treaty 1795:** between US and Spain, granted U.S. navigation rights on the Mississippi River and full access to the port of New Orleans.

Important Acts:

- **Alien and Sedition Acts:** law passed by the US congress during the Adams administration that prevented immigrants from participating in politics (alien) and silenced those who criticized the Federalist party and U.S. government (sedition)
 - **Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions:** statements written by Madison and Jefferson in secret *in response* to the Alien and Sedition Acts, asserted the right of the states to nullify a federal law (compact theory)



Period 4: 1800 (*Jefferson's Election*)-1848 (*Seneca Falls Convention*)

Context: Revolutionary War over, Articles of Confederation rewritten, new American Constitution. Expansion begins, some abolition, war of 1812 coming up, political parties forming, divisions

Main Points:

- **Louisiana Purchase** (Jefferson switched to loose interpretation to purchase this from France, who needed the \$)
- **Market Revolution** (transformed how goods are produced, more factories, increased technology and transportation)
- Increased democracy
- **2nd Great Awakening** (women's suffrage, no alcohol, secular reform, abolitionism, geographic movement, individualism)
- **Manifest Destiny** (justified and inevitable that America would expand west)
- Prominent nativism and xenophobia

Significant Presidents:

- **Jefferson:** (1801-1824), democratic republican, believed in limited government, embargo act of 1807, judicial review (marshall court), limited gov/tax, agricultural economy
 - **Louisiana Purchase:** the US purchased Louisiana from France for 15 million dollars, doubled the size of the US (problems: harder to manage, Native Americans, contradicted Jefferson's strict interpretation of the government but he justified it by saying more land=expands the agrarian economy)
 - **Embargo Act of 1807:** was meant to pressure Britain and France to accept neutral trading rights and cease interfering with US trade on the high seas. It effectively banned international trade and destroyed the economy, but helped increase manufacturing.

- **Judiciary Act of 1789:** law that established the Supreme Court and the lower federal courts; sections of it were ruled as unconstitutional because it gave court more power than the Constitution allowed
- **John Marshall:** gave the supreme court more power, strengthened the power of the federal government, private property is now protected, judicial branch very powerful.
 - **Marbury vs Madison:** declared a section of judiciary act as unconstitutional and established the principle of **judicial review**
- **Madison:** (1809-1817) War of 1812, dem- republican, war hawks (wanted to go to war) the dem-rep, Hartford convention (the federalists wanted to secede, no war with British), frontier conflict, tariff of 1816, panic of 1819
 - **War of 1812 Causes:** British were still in forts even after the Revolutionary War, British impressment of American sailors, British interfere with freedom of seas of the U.S., British cause conflicts with Native Americans (arm Natives so they attack Americans) war hawk propaganda
 - **War of 1812 Effects:** no more British interference, Era of Good Feelings. growth of nationalism
 - **Hartford Convention:** meeting of Federalists during War of 1812. Anti-war Federalists wanted to secede from the Union unless Madison gave into their demands (no war)
 - **Tariff of 1816-** first protective tariff, panic of 1819- banks close, west suffers the most, caused by end of war.
- **Monroe:** (1817-1825) Era of Good Feelings
 - **Era of Good Feelings**
 - → *on the surface:* appeared to be great, war was a stalemate but was seen as an American victory, British threat no longer perceived to be a problem (only in Canada), Americans finally have an identity, nationalism, pride, economy was strong, one political party (Federalists die down by the end of the war because of Hartford Convention)

- → *in reality*: high tariffs, sectionalism, bank wars, corrupt bargains & panic of 1819 - state banks closed, felt in the west, because of the end of the war.
- **Polk (1845-1849): territorial expansion**
 - Trend to move west of the Ohio River. Expanded the nation economically and allowed for a larger population. However, clashes with Native Americans continued, life very hard on the frontier.
 - Led to growth of farming, more agrarian work

Henry Clay's American system: Henry Clay was a Democratic-Republican who called to adopt the Federalists' economic plan and make the US economically self-sufficient

1. **Tariff** to protect industry, tariff of 1816 (25%)
2. **Strong bank system**, recharter of the bank of the US, goal was to make credit available for all citizens, 3rd bank gets vetoed by Jackson
3. **Internal improvements** - roads and canals, need to industrialize, market revolution, hope to unify the country economically and politically (Madison and Monroe opposed to this as it wasn't written in the constitution)
 - Erie Canal- better trade, economic unity stretched from New York to Albany, revolutionized shipping, connect region for trade
 - Turnpikes- roads.
 - **National road** aka the Cumberland Road- first road built at the expense of federal gov. United north and south.
 - **Baltimore and Ohio railroad:** first steam railroad, mode of transportation and fueled US economy.

Important Inventions:

- **Textile machinery**- spinning jenny
- **Steam engines**- boats could move against the current (Robert Fulton)
- **Interchangeable parts**- increased goods production (Eli Whitney)
- **Cotton gin**- boosted cotton (also Eli Whitney)
- **Telegraph** for communication
- **Steel Plow** (John Deere)

- McCormick Reaper: developed mechanical reaper, increased crop yield, better farming, faster (John McCormick)
- **Lowell system:** women can work but only if they are not married, not paid a lot, terrible conditions.

Elections

- **Election of 1824-** corrupt bargain-Andrew Jackson won the most popular and electoral votes but failed to receive an electoral majority. Henry Clay threw his vote to John Quincy Adams and then was made Secretary of State
- **Election of 1828-**Jackson's presidency brought the rise of a common man, democracy, shift political center from east to the west
- **Election of 1840:** first modern election, parades are held, political slogans

Missouri compromise 1820: let in Missouri as a slave state and Maine as free, drew the line 36°30'-- above it is free states

Social Movements

- **Second Great Awakening-** need to work and worship, do good for your society. Led to rise in abolition movements Charles finney, tent revivals.
- **Women rights** movements
- **Temperance-** to end abuse by preventing alcoholism
- **Abolition-** focus on reform, quakers, emancipation of slaves, wanted to outlaw the whole system
- **Prison reform/asylum reform-** Dorothea Dix, mental illness help
- **Utopian communities-** closer to nature, God, wanted a perfect society
- **Educational reform-** school, Horace Mann used the land ordinance of 85' to build schools
- **Republican motherhood-** womens' job is to raise children with republican and patriotic ideals
- **Cult of domesticity-** women belong in the house, step backwards from women's rights
- **Seneca Falls Convention 1848:** women push for suffrage

- **Specific People:**
 - Stanton: women rights advocate
 - Wright: racial equality, birth control
 - Dorothea Dix- mental illness
 - Horace Mann- championed public education
- **Transcendentalism-** closer to nature, natural world, no industry, peaceful life,
 - Emerson- philosopher
 - Thoreau- writer

Geographic Change:

- **Manifest Destiny-** belief that the U.S. was destined to expand westward
- **Annexation of Texas-** Mexico bans slavery, Texas is a slave state
- **Mexican American war-** over the Rio Grande and Nueces River. U.S. incited but blamed Mexico. Gained more territory
 - **Mexican cession-** new territory due to the treaty of guadalupe hidalgo
- **Immigration**
 - Irish to Boston and NY
 - Germans to the frontier
 - Led to NE and NW interdependence
 - Old immigrants: (1830-1850) Irish immigrants: Catholic, shared social status of free African Americans
 - German: Protestants, maintained their ethnicity
 - **Nativism:** fear of immigrants on American life, mob violence against Catholics, Know Nothing party created - wanted restrictions on immigration

Political Parties:

- **Democrats** (party of tradition): spoke to fears of Americans, Jefferson, Dem-Republican party, brought into office by Jackson, limited government, common man, opposed to banks, favored territorial gain, individual rights

- **Whigs** (party of modernization): spoke to hopes of Americans, anti-Jackson party created in 1834, diverse members, held together by hatred of Jackson, divided over the issue of slavery, promote economic growth, banks. Wanted internal growth

Jacksonian Democracy

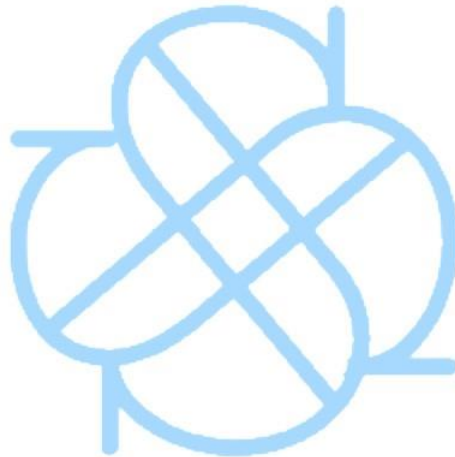
- *Everyday man* agriculture and rising industrial society; wanted to expand democracy to economic and social aspects, universal suffrage
- Different from Jefferson - Jefferson was higher class only agriculture, limit democracy to politics only
- New version of democracy
- Encouraged all white men to vote, more people vote over the years
- Veto king, expanded the executive branch greatly
- 2 party system emerges
- Modern political tactics, campaigned everywhere - in bars, schools, farms
- **Bank wars:** vetoes charter for 3rd bank, believed bank only benefited rich and expanded fed. Gov. created state pet banks and issues specific circular (gold and silver) only pay with that. Ruined the economy + led to **panic of 1837**. Causes a shift in politics. Buren wins (Whig), unemployment, no paper currency

Native American Relations

- **Indian Removal Act 1830:** remove Native American tribes from east of Mississippi, resettle to west
 - **Worcester v Georgia:** Georgia wanted to move Indian to reserves but gov. said that it is the government's job and not the states.
- **Trail of Tears:** trail cherokee people from Georgia had to go on to relocate to reserves, very dangerous - many die
- **Seminole war:** Native Americans of Florida opposed war and fought back

Nullification Crisis

- **Tariff of abominations 1828:** very high tariff rate, created conflict between north and south. North was ok with it because it expanded their industry, but south was mad bc. They cant trade cotton with europe since europe didn't want to trade with them
- **South Carolina Exposition:** written by VP Calhoun, argued that tariff was unfair and that Carolina can nullify it since it only benefited the north and not south. Used the compact theory, theory of nullification
- **S. Carolina Nullification Crisis:** South Carolina declared federal tariff null and void, Jackson sends military, ended up lowering the tariff so they dont leave Union



Period 5: 1844 (Polk's election)-1877(end of Reconstruction)

Context: War of 1812 over, new land, slavery issues, expansion, Native American conflict, division between North and South

Slavery

- **Causes for its expansion:** cheap labor (tobacco and cotton), Native Americans were hard to enslave and indentured servants got freed but slaves were for a lifetime,
 - 47 percent of the South's population was made up of slaves
 - **Slave codes:** (laws for slaves - they can't be emancipated and are considered property for life)
 - **Slave conditions:** long hours, isolated, punished (whipping), seen as inferior

Abolitionism

- **American anti-slavery society:** abolition organization created by William Lloyd Garrison in 1833, wanted immediate abolition of slaves, seen as a radical due to the change that abolition would bring about America
- **Liberty party:** separate from the anti slavery organization, separated in order to pursue an abolitionist agenda through the political process. Attempted to function as a third party.
- **William Llyod Garrison:** abolitionist, published *The Liberator*, an anti slavery newspaper published weekly
- **Harriet Tubman:** a conductor of the underground railroad, helped slaves escape to the North
- **Harriet Beecher Stowe:** Wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Writing turned much of British public against helping the Confederates during the Civil War. (South wanted to trade cotton but Britain had other colonies to trade with)
- **Fredrick Douglass:** African American social reformer, abolitionist, counter example to the argument that slaves lacked intellectual capacity to function as independent American citizens
- **Free Soil party:** political party that opposed the exapansion of slavery in territories, most became Republicans, wanted free soil, free labor, and free men

- **Conscience whigs:** faction of the Whig party noted for their moral opposition to slavery. Opposed annexation of Texas and Mexican American War because they feared the expansion of slavery into new territories would endanger the United States
- **Modern Republican Party 1854:** formed after the Whig party dissolved over the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the issue of slavery. Opposed expansion of slavery into the Territories.
- **Lincoln-Douglas debates:** Lincoln debated about the issue of slavery, was against its expansion but not its existence → made him popular, made people want him as president, debate for the US Senate. Lincoln lost but gained popularity.

Territorial Expansion & Impacts on Slavery:

- **Wilmot Provision:** long term cause of the war, never passed but it said that slavery shouldnt expand to new territory
- **Gadsden purchase:** land in present day Arizona and New Mexico that the US purchased from Mexico as a potential route for building the southern Transcontinental Railroad
- **California Gold Rush 1849:** prospectors known as forty niners streamed to California after the discovery of gold, gaining wealth by moving west
- **Compromise of 1850:** attempted to stop the issue of division between the states due to slavery, written by Henry Clay. California enters as a free state, popular sovereignty in New Mexico and Utah, fugitive slave law-- law that provided for the return of escaped slaves found in the north to their owners in the south -- the end of the slave trade in Washington DC (does not end slavery since the slaves are not free and they keep producing slaves)
- **Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854:** Stephen Douglas wanted to build a railroad. To get the South's approval, he agreed to split Nebraska into Kansas and Nebraska, then allow for popular sovereignty (good for the south) that allowed for Kansas and Nebraska to decide on the issue of slavery. Ended the Missouri Compromise, led to a civil war in Kansas (Bleeding Kansas). North tried to stop slavery, Nebraska is free so Southerners flood Kansas to try to make it a slave state.

- **Bleeding Kansas:** result of the Kansas Nebraska act, anti-slavery and pro-slavery poured into Kansas to alter popular sovereignty. John Brown massacred people, started a violent attack, resulted in the failure of popular sovereignty.
- **John Brown and the Raid on Harpers Ferry:** Harper Ferry was a site of a federal arsenal in VA, radical Brown hoped to capture arsenal and start a slave rebellion in the south. Brown eventually hanged
- **Dred Scott v Sanford 1857:** African Americans aren't allowed to sue as they are considered property, not citizens. Angered the north.
- **Freeport Doctrine 1858:** Belief held by Senator Stephen Douglas of Illinois that a territory could exclude slavery by creating laws that made slavery impossible. U.S. Congress could not outlaw slavery in territories because of Dredd Scott v Sanford, but there is popular sovereignty.
- **Homestead Act of 1862:** a federal law that provided 160 acres of public land to anyone who lived on and cultivated that land for five years, led to mass western migration post-Civil War
- **Stephen Douglas:** Kansas-Nebraska Act, proposed popular sovereignty should be used (Kansas=slave state, Nebraska=free state)

Panic of 1857

- **Causes** of the Panic of 1857: gold rush in California caused inflation over speculation of land and in railroad construction.
- **Effects** of the Panic of 1857: many businesses failed, unemployment rose, North affected the most because of the industry. South wasn't as affected because they had cotton. Made the south think that they are superior.

Election of 1860:

- Lincoln wins as a Whig with no southern votes, led to southern secession and marked the start of the Civil War.

Union advantages	Confederate advantages
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huge work force that could fight • Immigrants contributed greatly to the war • Economy: very rich, had many factories that could produce war supplies fast • Transportation: many railroads, transport troops and they were also controlled by the north so the north can cut them off and the south wouldn't be able to move • Anaconda Plan: block the ports in south and control Mississippi River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fought in their own territory, the war was mostly fought in the south • Had motivation, wanted independence from the union • Had a lot of cotton to trade (disadvantage: Britain didn't trade with them because they were against slavery and had other colonies to get cotton from)
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Important Civil War Figures:

- **Ulysses Grant:** Commanding General of the Union forces, led a Union victory over the Confederate states.
- **William Tecumseh Sherman:** general in the Union army, had outstanding military strategy (Sherman March to the Sea, belief in total war to break southern moral)
- **Abraham Lincoln:** Republican, was against the expansion of slavery, wanted to preserve the Union, suspended the writ of habeas corpus (in Confederate states people can be arrested without knowing the charges) issued Emancipation Proclamation (changed the purpose of the war) - doesn't free slaves but now African Americans in the North are considered free, wrote the famous Gettysberg Address

Causes of the Civil War:

- **Long term:** northern tariffs (tariff of abominations 1828), Missouri Compromise, nullification crisis, Mexican cession
- **Short term:** *political*: compromise of 1850, free sovereignty. Kansas Nebraska-Act (south and north issue), Bleeding Kansas, Dred Scott v Sanford. *Social*: abolition meetings (+ organizations), fugitive slave laws, Underground Railroad, literature + newspaper
- **Immediate causes:** Election of 1860, Fort Sumter

Civil War Battles

- **Fort Sumter:** Union fort, attacked and won by Confederate forces, starts the war
- **Battle of Bull Run:** First battle, Confederate victory, set stage for the war
- **Antietam:** bloodiest, Union victory, Lincoln wrote the **Emancipation Proclamation** (reframed the purpose of the war) abolished slavery in all the states (confederate states)
- **Monitor vs. Merrimack:** Confederacy sinks a Union ship, began naval warfare, it was an attempt by the Confederacy to break the blockade of southern ports that had been imposed (part of the Anaconda Plan)
- **Battle of Gettysburg:** furthest north, turning point, southern forces led by Robert E. Lee are stopped from invading north
 - **Gettysburg Address:** Lincoln's short speech after the battle of Gettysburg, stated that the nation was based on the principle of equality
- **Battle of Vicksburg:** successfully cut the Confederacy in half, which prevented reinforcement from Texas, weakened the Confederacy
- **Sherman's March to the Sea:** burn everything through Georgia, an attempt to force the South to surrender
- **Appomattox Court House:** location where Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses Grant. Ending the war.

Reconstruction

- **Radical Republicans:** wanted to be very harsh to the south, opposed slavery and supported civil rights, wanted rights for blacks
- **Charles Sumner:** radical Republican leader, wanted equal rights for freed men
- **Thaddeus Stevens:** powerful radical Republican, wanted to give African-Americans land from the southern plantation owners
- **Sharecropping:** slavery 2.0, rent farmland, you work on farmland and you owe a share of your crops for 'rent'. Many freed slaves worked on these farms, was a cycle of debt
 - Used by cotton farmers in the South

- Sharecroppers who did not own the land they worked, obtained supplies and food on credit from local merchants had to give a share of crops to farmers. Resulted in a cycle of debt that kept the farmer poor.
- **Carpetbaggers:** derogatory term used to describe Northerners by southerners, northerners who came to the south after the Civil War to take advantage of the instability. The northerners were accused by white southerners of taking advantage of Reconstruction policies simply to benefit themselves at the expense of the south
- **Scalawag:** derogatory term used by the South to describe other Southerners who cooperated with the Republican Party during Reconstruction, basically means a traitor to the Confederacy
- **KKK:** secret organization in south after the Civil War that used violence and intimidation to restore power to southern whites
- **Redeemers:** southern Democrats who brought the Democratic party back to power, thus suppressing black reconstruction, based on the idea of racism and white supremacy
- **Andrew Johnson:** Lincoln's VP who became president, an old-fashioned Jacksonian democrat with strong state-rights views
 - Impeached after obstructing radical Republicans attempts to create reconstruction policies. The U.S. senate failed by one vote to convict him
 - Vetoed all 3 military reconstruction acts and the Civil Rights Act of 1866

Acts & Amendments

- **Pacific Railway Act:** law that gave loans and land to subsidize construction of a railroad to the pacific coast, enabled Americans to more easily move west after the CW
- **13th Amendment:** abolished slavery
- **14th:** former slaves became citizens and guaranteed them equal protection under the law
- **15th:** prohibited states from denying anyone the right to vote due to race or whether they were former slaves
- **Black codes:** Jim Crow laws, passed in south after Civil War, tried to restrict the rights and activities of free slaves
- **Civil rights act of 1875:** law that prohibited racial discrimination in jury selection, transportation, business, was declared unconstitutional in '83

- **Compromise of 1877:** was used to end the disputed presidential election of 1876, Republicans gained the presidency under Rutherford B. Hayes. In return, he agreed to remove northern troops from south, thus ending military reconstruction and allowing the redeemers to come to power.

Lincoln's 10% plan:

- 10% plan: 10 percent of voters in election of 1860 must sign loyalty oath to the union
- 13th amendment must be ratified by former Confederacy
- Viewed as too lenient
- Southerners could gain property and political rights

Radical republican reconstruction plan:

- Punish the south
- **Freedmen's Bureau:** organization for blacks to get education, rights, jobs
- **Civil Rights Act of 1866**
- **Reconstruction act of 1867-** divide south into 5 military districts to keep order
- 14th and 15th amendment **MUST** be ratified
- Conf. leaders could not hold office

Period 6 1867 (end of Reconstruction)-1898 (Spanish-American War)

Context: Gilded Age, political, social, economic, immigrants reform movements, after the Civil War and reconstruction, rights of blacks are debated.

Gilded Age:

- ***On the surface:*** thinly covered in gold, Mark Twain.
 - nullification and succession were finally dealt with during the Civil War, no more compromises needed. Union was preserved and restored.
 - Manifest destiny continued.

- Industrial revolution beginning in America→ rise of big business (they use monopolies, trusts, insurance, stock market), rapid industrialization, immigration at rapid rates (Chinese and Italians), modern capitalism.
- ***In the reality:*** many issues
 - Corruption was rampant in politics, big business (ex-boss Tweed)
 - Political machines allowed political parties to remain in power
 - Native Americans were mistreated
 - Jim Crow laws (black codes) are very strict: limited black rights.
 - Plessy v Ferguson (separate but equal)
 - White Man's Burden increased racism to immigrants
 - Women still didn't have many rights
 - Labor conditions are terrible: long hours, low pay, child labor.
 - Capitalism only benefited the rich
 - Farmers were suffering
 - Large gaps in society, rich v poor

Geographically:

- **East:** industry, wealthy, diverse population
- **West:** cowboys, farmers, Native American conflict, railroads expanding
- **South:** '3rd world country', ignored by the government since the end of Reconstruction, no big cities, mostly agrarian, farmers had suffered with bad soil, drought, can't sell all crops. Have a lot of corruption and racism, poor.
- **New south:** southerners who wanted to promote economic change used this term, wanted industrialization

Political factors that led to the growth of industry:

- **Morrill Tariff Act of 1861-** high protective tariff which allowed for industry to expand
- **National Banking Act of 1863-** created uniform national bank notes eliminating confusion with the state bank notes
- **Pacific Railway Act of 1862-** land grants to railroad corporations. Federal government gave loans to railroad companies to construct new routes.

- **Laissez faire** approach by the government allowed for business to grow
- **Transcontinental railroad**- completed in 1869, built by immigrant workers, connecting the union pacific railroad and central pacific railroad connected the east and west markets
- **Interstate commerce act 1887**: passed by congress to address high costs of the shipping on the railroad. Try to regulate railroad monopolies.

Economic factors that led to growth of industry:

- Natural resources in the us
- Cheap labor (immigrants)
- New inventions helped with industry
- Better transportation
- Better communication

The Economic Divide

- **Robber barons**: derogatory term used to refer to the industrialists and bankers of late 1800's who placed profits over public interests by monopolizing power
- **Captains of industry**: complimentary term to refer to industrialists and bankers of late 1800's who were hardworking. They had monopolies (where one producer controls the supply of a good or service, eliminates competition)
- **Boss Tweed**: very corrupt, helped immigrants in return for votes
- **Rockefeller**: oil, used horizontal integration
- **Carnegie**: steel, used vertical integration.
 - **Gospel of wealth**- the rich are obligated to help the lower class
- **Vanderbilt**: trains
- **Horizontal integration**: merging one or more companies of the same business activity, keeps prices low since you own those companies
- **Vertical integration**: single company controls all steps in the process of a product (Carnegie)
- **Sherman Antitrust Act 1890**: law that allowed the federal government to break up any business combinations to break up monopolies.

Urbanization:

- Cities grew because of the railroads, you can easily move around, and no longer had to be built by water
- Steel is used to build
- Immigrants move to cities for jobs, many African Americans also moved north
- Population growth in cities was very harmful: pollution, disease, crime, low wages, overcrowding
- Many women entered the workforce (primarily in textiles and food)

Economic and social theories of the gilded age:

- **Laissez faire**- supply and demand, capitalism, hands off approach, allowed for corruption to grow (Adam Smith, William Sumner)
- **Social Darwinism**- you are rich because you are meant to live, natural selection
- **Socialism**- government controls everything (Karl Marx, Eugene Debs)
- **Patronage system**- spoils system, practice of granting government appointments to friends, political supporters. People are in the house cause they are your friends. Jackson made this popular - very corrupt

Calls for Reform

- **Mugwumps**: reformers (Republicans mostly) who wanted civil service reform and end to political corruption.
- **Pendleton Act (1883)**: law that created the Civil Service Commission and instituted the merit system for federal hiring and jobs
- **Australian (secret) Ballot**: election ballot printed by the government rather than political parties that was marked privately by the voters, most states moved to the secret ballot by the 1880s as a result of the political machines rigging elections in many major cities
- **Thomas Nast**: exposed corruption by drawing political cartoons
- **Social Gospel**: religious doctrine preached by those who believed that Christian churches should directly address economic and social problems in American society, supporters believed that the church had a role in reforming society like a third awakening

- **Settlement House Movement:** private individuals wanted to help the less fortunate, many women worked to better the lives of immigrants and poor people.
 - **Jane Addams-** a national leader for the Settlement House Movement and Suffrage Movement

Muckrakers

- **The Jungle:** written by Upton Sinclair to expose bad factory conditions (specifically in the meat industry, led to the Meat Inspection Act)
- **How the Other Half Lives:** by photojournalist Jacob Riis, documenting horrible living conditions in New York City slums in the 1880s, served as a basis for future "muckraking" journalism by exposing the slums to New York City's upper and middle classes
- **History of Standard Oil:** by journalist Ida Tarbell, an exposé about the Standard Oil Company, example of muckraking, and inspired many other journalists to write about trusts, large businesses that
- **Working conditions during the gilded age:** average wage was 22 cents per hour, factories were unsafe, many suffered injuries, workers wanted better working conditions, shorter hours, and more pay

Strikes

- **Pennsylvania Coal Miners Strike of 1876-** reaction to owners suppression of the organization of laborers, very violent strike with beatings and murders
- **Great Railroad Strike of 1877-** reaction to cut wages which led to Panic of 1873, strike spread nationwide, violence ensued, President Rutherford B. Hayes ordered US. troops to end the strike. Showed that striking works and the need for central government.
- **Haymarket Square Riot (1886)-** crowd met after police fired at protesters, bomb exploded, killing or injuring many of the police, which promoted anti-union and anti-immigrant feelings
- **Homestead Strike (1892)-** strike at Carnegie's steel plant in 1892, strikers were angry over pay cut

- **Pullman Strike (1894)**- Eugene Debs led this. Due to poor wages for Pullman workers and a shutdown of western railroads as a response, workers for the Pullman Palace Car Company in Chicago went on strike. President Grover Cleveland ordered federal troops to crush the strike and dozens were killed. Workers shut down railroads.

Labor Unions

- **National Labor Union (1866)**- political agenda (equal rights for women and blacks) wanted 8-hour workday, focused more on social issues rather than labor issues
- **Knights of Labor Union (1869)**- industrial union that accepted membership from most trades as well as race, religion, and sex (grew rapidly) very welcoming, wanted unity and rights for all. Haymarket Riot severely damaged membership and reputation
- **American Federation of Labor (1886)**- only accepted craft unions (skilled, white workers), mostly concerned with labor issues (wages, hours, benefits) sought only to achieve higher wages, minimize working hours, and improve working conditions rather than transform American society (stayed away from tackling social issues)

African American Conditions:

- Still faced **racism** with the Jim Crow laws, created for segregation and discrimination between blacks and whites
- **Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)**- upheld a Louisiana law requiring the racial segregation of railroad facilities on the grounds that “**separate but equal**” facilities were constitutional under the Fourteenth Amendment, essentially legalized segregation in America
- **Discriminatory Actions:**
 - **Grandfather Clause**- denying African Americans the right to vote by not letting anyone vote whose grandfather had not voted in the past
 - **Poll Tax**- denying African Americans the right to vote by requiring the payment of a poll tax in order to cast a vote
 - **Property Qualifications**- denying African Americans the right to vote by requiring the ownership of land in order to cast a vote
 - **Literacy test**- denying African Americans the right to vote by requiring that voters pass a literacy test

Important figures:

- **Web Dubois-** civil rights activist, racism was his main target, strongly protested lynching, Jim Crow laws and discrimination. Wanted education
- **Booker T. Washington:** wanted more economic participation for African Americans, founded the National Negro Business League
 - **Atlanta Compromise (1895)-** speech made by Booker T. Washington in which he urged African Americans to accept disenfranchisement and segregation for the time being, working for economic advancement instead
- **Ida B. Wells-** African American civil rights activist who fought relentlessly for anti-lynching legislation

Women:

- **The National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) 1869-**
 - Organization led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony that fought for women's suffrage, equal rights for women, and the right for women to join labor unions
- **Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) 1874-**
 - Women's organization that opposed the consumption of alcohol and supported reforms such as women's suffrage
- **Susan B. Anthony**
 - Women's rights activist who played a pivotal role in the women's suffrage movement, gave speeches around the country to convince others to support a woman's right to vote
- **Jane Addams**
 - Founded a settlement house (Hull House) in Chicago in 1889 that offered practical help and material aid to newly arrived immigrants.

Immigrants:

- Many were clustered together and they worked together
- **Old vs new:**

- **Old** : English, Dutch, French, Catholics. Most did speak English, were men and women, and were investors, religious dissidents, indentured servants, many came permanently to make money with the intention of establishing a new life
- **New**: Italians, Greeks, Russians, Chinese, Jews. Most did not speak English, were men, peasants,
 - Many came **temporarily** to make money with the intention of returning home (“Birds of Passage”)
 - Took the **worst jobs** just to make any money and survive, major force in the growth of American cities
- **Reasons for immigration**
 - America has many jobs, land of opportunities, Europe had a lot of corruption and disease
- **Nativist Responses to Immigration:**
 - Americans protested the 2nd wave of immigration (viewed them as a threat), Government reaction to protests was to put restrictions on immigration, targeted certain ethnic groups
 - **Chinese Exclusion Act**- banned Chinese from coming to the US

Farmers

- Suffered with a lot such as: drought, debt, bad working conditions, overproduction, Jeffersonian ideal is falling apart.
- In order to overcome the struggle they formed alliances:
 - **Grange** (1867)- organization that brought farmers together to promote their economic and political interests
 - **Granger Laws**- laws passed by midwestern states to help farmers, primarily by regulating railroads
 - **Farmers Alliance** - farmer’s organization in the 1870s and 1880s that supported government regulation of the railroad, establishment of an income tax, and cheap money (inflation) to help debtor farmers (after the Grange died)
 - **Colored Farmers Alliance (1886)**- organization of African American farmers in Texas. Fought against rising farm costs and high interest rates.

- **Populist Party (1891)**- political party created by farmers (primarily in the South and Midwest) who had been hurt by debt, low prices for their crops, and railroad monopolies, *nominated a 3rd party candidate* in the election of 1892 (James B. Weaver) and the election of 1896 (William Jennings Bryan)
- **Omaha Platform (1892)**- the political platform of the Populist Party in the election of 1892, called for:
 - the free coinage of silver
 - the abolition of national banks
 - a graduated income tax
 - direct election of Senators and civil service reform
 - a working day of eight hours and government control of all railroads, telegraphs, and telephone
- **Gold Standard**- currency is based upon a fixed quantity of gold. Debtors are often hurt
- **Free Silver**- a central cause of the Populist movement. Populists favored the "free coinage of silver" *to inflate the American economy and allow farmers to more easily pay back debts*
- **Free Silver Movement**- result of the Populist Movement - a battle between those who wanted a strict gold standard and those that wanted bimetallism (silver and gold) to back currency, primarily farmers in the West pushed for the "free and unlimited coinage of silver" to put more paper money in circulation which in turn would cause inflation and in theory ease their fixed debt
 - **William Jennings Bryan** became the de facto leader after his famous "Cross of Gold Speech" in 1896 (he is nominated by both the Democrats and Populists) the speech railed against the Gold Standard and advocated the use of bimetallism (silver and gold) to back currency

The Populist Movement

- Began in the **1880s-1900**
- **Leaders:** William Jennings Bryan + others.

- **Made up of:** many southern farmers alliances: Southern Alliance, North Western Alliance, National Farmers Alliance, The Grange, Greenback Labor Party Mostly small farmers in the Midwest and Great Plains
- **Concerns Inspiring Activism**
 - 1. Didn't think American democracy was real, the rich were favored in the current society
 - 2. Overproduction
 - 3. Railroad monopolies (drove up costs)
 - 4. Problems with the Interstate Commerce act (not consistently enforced)
 - 5. Perpetual cycle of debt
 - 6. Government favoritism to big business (no longer the days of the Jeffersonian Ideal)
- **Goals:** collective action to combat the negative effects of a rapidly industrializing society
 - **Specific goals:** “Omaha Platform” abolish national banks, graduated income tax, direct election of senators, civil service reform, 8 hour workday, government control of railroads and communication, bimetallism
- **Successes:** 1st to include women in their affairs, open discussion regarding the need for poor whites and poor blacks to work together for a common goal, very successful third party.
- **Failures-** Alliance with the Democratic party in 1896 (essentially ended the “Populist Party”), Not successful at the national level (not enough elected Congressmen to make a difference and never an elected President)

Closing of the Frontier and Early Conservation Efforts

- **Railroad Subsidies-** generous Government grants of land and/or money to railroad companies to build railroads in the West
- **Morrill Land-Grant Acts (1862 and 1890)-** laws passed that granted federal land to states for the purpose of building colleges
- **Sierra Club (1892)-** grassroots environmental organization that dealt with land and natural resource management, American Indian affairs, wildlife conservation, and territorial affairs

Continued Conflict with Native Americans

- **Great Sioux War (1876-1881)** - war between the US. army and the tribes (Lakota, Cheyenne, and Arapaho) that took part in the Battle of the Little Big Horn
- ***Dawes Severalty Act (1887)** - law that intended to break up Indian reservations into individual farms and turn Native Americans into homesteaders, designed to turn Natives into independent farmers, surplus lands were sold to raise money for Indian education
 - The act was seen by many as the **forced assimilation** of American Indians (“kill the Indian, save the man”)
- **Massacre at Wounded Knee (1890)**-last major encounter between Indians and the US. army. Lakota Indians were overpowered by US. troops and roughly 300 Lakota died
- **Helen Hunt Jackson**- author of *A Century of Dishonor* (1881), a book that chronicled the mistreatment of American Indians and advocated improved relations between the US government and remaining Native American tribes



Period 7 (1890-1945)

- **The Progressive Era-** approximately 1901-1917, started in urban areas, the middle class and educated were the primary drivers of progressivism, was not a single, unified movement (varying “brands of progressivism” existed along the political spectrum)
 - Didn’t want to radically change America, just *tweak it through “progress” with an expanded role of the Government, especially in regards to capitalism’s regulation.*
 - **Progressivism-** a political philosophy favoring gradual social, political and economic change/reform, a social or political movement that aims to represent the interests of ordinary people through political change and an expanded size and role of the government
 - A very inclusive movement (urban middle class, the business community, farmers, factory workers, women, liberals, conservatives, etc.), a combination of liberal concern for the poor, dispossessed, and downtrodden with conservative concern about social chaos

Populists vs Progressives

- **Populists**
 - **Regional Farmers Alliance:** Southern Alliance, Northwestern Alliance, National Farmers Alliance, The Grange, Greenback Labor Party, Mostly small farmers.
 - Wanted to abolish national banks, graduated income tax, direct election of senators, civil service reform, 8-hour workday, government control of railroads and communication, bimetallism
- **Progressives:**
 - Urban middle class, educated, women, they were never unified. Wanted to purify American Society (not radically change it), sought to check the power of Socialists on one side and Big Business on the other, End of white slavery in the factories (better labor conditions), prohibition of alcohol, Americanization of Immigrants, anti-trust laws, women’s suffrage, end of child labor, destroy political machines, conservation Concerns

- Progressive era began when **Theodore Roosevelt** became president after the assassination of William McKinley, era ended after the US. entered World War

Teddy Roosevelt (1901-1909)

- **Corporations:** believed that there were good trusts and bad trusts (bad trusts should be broken up and good trusts should be regulated) first president to actually use the power of the Sherman Antitrust Act to break up a business monopoly
- **Conservation:** sought to protect land from exploitation by corporations, expanded the National Park System, protected wetlands
- **Consumers:** sought to protect consumers from the power of corporations, especially those that monopolized an industry and drove up prices
- **Roosevelt's Corollary:** made America an international police power and sent troops to LA
- **1908 Election** – Roosevelt does not run for President. Instead, "hand-picked" a successor (William Howard Taft) to run as the Republican candidate

Taft (1909-1913)

- Taft quickly developed his own "brand of progressivism" and imperialism that ultimately caused a rift between Roosevelt and Taft as well as their respective supporters in the Republican Party.
- Split between Roosevelt and Taft (divided the Republican Party)
- **Four Main Issues**
 - **Trusts-** Roosevelt was a "Trust Regulator" and Taft turned out to be much more of a "Trust Buster." Taft's Administration broke up some trusts that Roosevelt felt weren't harmful to the public, which reflected negatively on Roosevelt's presidency
 - **Foreign Policy-** Taft's brand of imperialism focused almost exclusively on Latin America while Roosevelt's was on a more global scale
 - **Tariffs-** Roosevelt fought for a substantially lower tariff, but Taft signed into law a relatively high tariff in 1909 (Payne Aldrich Tariff)

- **Conservation:** during Taft's administration, Corporations were given access to lands that Roosevelt protected as President

Woodrow Wilson (1913-1921)

- Believed that decisions regarding suffrage, segregation, and child labor should be left to the states to decide
- **Wilson's Platform:**
 - **Tariff** - called for a reduction in the Tariff rate, signed into law the **Underwood Tariff** that roughly lowered the tariff from 40% to 25% (lost Government revenue made up with the passage of the 16th Amendment--income tax)
 - **Banks-** called for the regulation of the banking system in the US., signed into law the **Federal Reserve Act** (issued federal reserve notes, paper money, regulates banks, protects consumers credit rights, stabilized American economy).
 - **Trusts-** sought to expand the powers of the Government in regulating trusts/monopolies, signed into law the **Clayton Antitrust Act**. Strengthened the Sherman Antitrust Act (government's power to regulate and break up monopolies)

Movements

- **Muckrakers-** Progressive Era journalists who wrote articles exposing corruption in government and industry
- **Settlement House Movement-** American social reformers began founding settlement houses in the late 1880s to respond to growing industrial poverty and the negative effects of rapid urbanization. Jane Addams ("Hull House" in Chicago)
- **Temperance Movement-** a movement to curb the consumption of alcohol in the United States, had a large influence on American politics and society, led to 18th Amendment (prohibition of alcohol). Mostly done by women.
- **Moral Reform Movement-** a movement that sought to "clean up" American society of the perceived moral degradation that had taken place in the late 1800s. Targeted pornography, prostitution, vulgarity, etc.

Strikes

- **Anthracite Coal Strike (1902)**- a strike by the United Mine Workers of America in the anthracite coal fields of eastern Pennsylvania.
 - Demanded higher wages, shorter workdays, and union recognition.
 - Roosevelt intervened as a "neutral arbitrator" to end the strike which was perceived to be the first time that the government did not side with big business, as they had throughout the Gilded Age
- **The Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire of 1911**- industrial disaster as the fire claimed the lives of 146 people, most of them immigrant women and girls, working in sweatshops.
 - Caused an outcry against unsafe working conditions in factories and sweatshops.
 - Led to numerous workplace safety regulations on both the state and federal level

Progressive Era Constitutional Amendments

- **16:** Congress has the power to pass direct taxes, such as income tax
- **17:** Senators are to be elected by the voters in their state
- **18:** production, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages is illegal (prohibited)
- **19:** gives women the right to vote (suffrage)

Important Acts:

- **Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906**- made it illegal to sell impure or improperly labeled food and drugs
- **Meat Inspection Act of 1906**- required federal inspection of meatpacking. Result of Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle"
- **Federal Reserve Act**- established a system of 12 federal banks and a Federal Reserve Board that would set interest rates and regulate
- **Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914**- made business monopolies illegal, declared that labor strikes were legal

Economic Developments of the Progressive Era:

- **Wright Brothers (1903)**- inventors who built and flew the first successful airplane.
- **Henry Ford, The Assembly Line, and the Model T (1908)** - popular and inexpensive automobile sold by Ford from 1908 to 1927. Mass production of the Model T brought

dramatic changes to the American culture and economy through his assembly line (method of mass production using interchangeable parts in the production of automobiles)

- There was an increased use of **modern advertising techniques**. Convinced consumers that they needed certain products, which resulted in an increase in **mass consumption**

The Spanish American War:

- **Causes**
 - **Humanitarian** : Americans saw the Cuban's rebelling against Spain as similar to colonial Americans rebelling against Great Britain.
 - **Economic**: huge investment by US. business interests existed in Cuba
 - **Yellow Journalism**: a sensationalized, exaggerated form of journalism that emerged in the late 1800s, early 1900s as a means to sell more newspaper
 - **U.S.S. Maine**: US. Navy ship that sank in Havana Harbor in 1898. The American newspapers (“yellow journalism”) blamed the sinking of the Maine on the Spanish, leading to war with Spain
- **Effects**
 - Acquisition of Territory from Spain.
 - Cuba: US. essentially controlled Cuba until 1959 when Fidel Castro led a Communist Revolution and came to power.
 - Guam, Puerto Rico Philippines (U.S. paid \$20 million for the Philippines and occupied/governed it for roughly 45 years)
 - **Anti-Imperialist League**- organization formed in opposition to US. Imperialistic actions, particularly as it related to the acquisition of the Philippines. Felt it violated the Monroe Doctrine and the Filipinos’ right of self-determination

Imperial Power:

- **Filipino Rebellion (1899-1902)**- an unsuccessful rebellion for the independence of the Philippines from U.S. control

- **Boxer Rebellion (1900)**- a secret society of Chinese nationalists (the Society of Harmonious Fists, or Boxers) attacked foreign settlements and murdered dozens of Christian missionaries
- **China and Open Door policy**- goal was to secure international agreement on the US. policy of promoting equal opportunity for international trade and commerce in a weakened China. (basically “China, trade with us all equally” even though China didn’t want to)
- **Insular Cases (1901)**- started with a debate about whether the "Constitution followed the flag". The Supreme Court ruled that people in island territories under US control did not automatically receive the constitutional rights of U.S. citizens
- **Platt Amendment**- established the terms under which the United States would end its military occupation of Cuba (which had begun in 1898 during the Spanish-American War) and “leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people”. Prohibited the Cuban Government from entering into any international treaty that would compromise Cuban independence or allow foreign powers to use the island for military purposes. The United States also had the right to intervene in Cuba if their sovereignty was being threatened.
- **Panama Canal**- a roughly 50-mile-long ship canal in Panama that connects the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean (cuts across the Isthmus of Panama). built as a result of a desire to ship goods quickly and cheaply between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the military necessity of moving Naval fleets from one ocean to another

World War 1

- **Context:** many alliances in europe, increased nationalism and division in europe, industrialization made it easier.
- **Causes of World War 1 (MAINE)**
 - **Militarism:** belief that a country should maintain a strong military and be prepared to use it aggressively to defend or promote national interests.
 - **Alliances:** allies: France, Great Britain, Russia and US. Central powers: Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Ottomans.

- **Industrialization:** able to build military weapons and increased competition.
- **Nationalism**
- **Era of Imperialism:** the US started to imperialize.
- **The “Spark”:** Francis Archduke gets shot by a Serbian terrorist. Serbia killed the leader of the Austria Hungarian empire, which wanted to annex Serbia.

Characteristics of World War I

- War of attrition- you let one side die off (trenches)
- Tanks, submarines, gas

US. Involvement in World War I (1917-1918)

- **Initial US. Reaction to the Outbreak of the war:** wanted to stay **neutral** until it was forced to join to stop Germany from sinking their ships.
- **Straining of US. Neutrality from 1914-1917:** British and French were allies to the US but the US wanted to stay neutral even though it had to help their allies.
- **Sinking of the Lusitania (1915)-** the first major crisis challenging U.S. neutrality. German torpedoes hit and sank a British passenger liner, the Lusitania. Most of the passengers drowned, including 128 Americans. In response, Wilson sent Germany a strongly worded diplomatic message warning that Germany would be held to "strict accountability" if it continued its policy of sinking unarmed ships
- **Broken German Pledges** (both Arabic and Sussex Pledges) Germany promised not to sink more ships, but still did.
- **Zimmerman Telegram-** a secret offer made by Germany to Mexico encouraging war with America. Intercepted by British intelligence, a telegram to Mexico from the German foreign minister, Arthur Zimmermann, proposed that Mexico ally itself with Germany in return for Germany's pledge to help Mexico recover lost territories. *The telegram aroused the nationalist anger of the American people and convinced Wilson that Germany fully expected a war with the United States.*
- **Unrestricted German Submarine Warfare:** was the final straw, Wilson joined the war to protect American trade.

War Effort in the Homefront

- **Committee on Public Information-** a propaganda agency tasked with swaying public opinion in favor of the war
- **Food Administration-** an agency tasked with the conservation of food so that surpluses could be sent to Europe to feed the Allied soldiers and civilians
- **Fuel Administration-** agency tasked with the conservation of resources during the war
- **War Industries Board-** agency tasked with guiding the economy during the war.
Ultimate goal was to guide factories on what and how much to produce for the war effort
- **The National War Labor Board-** agency tasked with mediating between workers and employers during the war to prevent strikes in industries that were critical to the war effort
- **Liberty Bonds-** helped pay for the war

Silencing Critiques

- **Espionage Act (1917)-** illegal to engage in any activity that interfered with the war effort
- **Sedition Act (1918)-** illegal to speak out against the government, the country, or the war itself
- **Schenck v. United States (1919)-** landmark Supreme Court case that upheld the right of the government to pass and enforce the Espionage and Sedition Acts during World War 1 (he distributed leaflets saying the draft violated 13th amendment)

Ending World War 1

- **The Treaty of Versailles-** the US. Senate does not ratify the Treaty of Versailles b/c:
 - **President Wilson's Delegation to Paris.** Wilson went to Versailles to negotiate the Treaty; he did not take any Congressional Republicans, which in turn hardened Republican opposition to any agreement
 - President Wilson ultimately refused to negotiate with Republicans and compromise on any changes to the Treaty of Versailles
 - **Progressive Impulse Dying-** the American desire for progress and change/reform was blunted with U.S. involvement in World War I

- **Mood of Country (“Return to Normalcy”)** - Americans were scarred by their involvement in World War I and sought a return to the “good old days.” *Many Americans were fearful that US. involvement in the League of Nations would forever entangle the country in European affairs.*
- **Wilson's "Fourteen Points"** - President Wilson’s proposed plan for the post World War I world. 8 of the 14 points dealt with postwar boundaries and new nations carved out of dissolved empires such as the Ottoman Empire and Austro-Hungarian Empire. 5 of the 14 points dealt with international codes of conduct (freedom of the seas, reduction of arms, no secret treaties, free trade, and colonial claims). The final point dealt with the creation of a League of Nations.
 - **League of Nations**- international organization with the primary purpose of maintaining peace and preventing further war. United States never joined the League of Nations.
- **Republican Reservationists**- Republican Senators who supported the Treaty of Versailles, but with reservations. Ultimately, they wanted some modifications to the Treaty and Wilson’s 14 points
- **Republican Irreconcilables**- isolationist Republican Senators who opposed US. involvement in World War I. They completely opposed the Treaty of Versailles, the League of Nations, and any U.S. involvement in European affairs
- **Democratic Internationalists**- Democratic Senators who supported the Treaty of Versailles and Wilson’s 14 points. They believed that the US. should “guide the world” in the post-World War I years

Acts

- **Kellogg-Briand (1928)**: stop using war to fix things
- **Dawes Act**: rescheduled Germany’s reparations and allowed private American loans to them
- **Washington Naval Conference: (1921-1922)** called to restrain naval arms race amongst global powers

American Society after WW1

- Attempted to turn the clock back in American history to a state of **isolationism**
- America was truly the only country to emerge from World War I economically, politically, and militarily strong
- **Revival of Nativism** (especially against Southern and Eastern Europeans)
- **New Immigration Laws** were passed to restrict Southern and Eastern Europeans from immigrating to the United States:
 - **Emergency Quota Act (1921)**—based on 3% of each nationality living in the US. in 1910 (actually benefited Southern and Eastern Europeans)
 - **Immigration Quota Act (1924)**---2% of nationality living in the US. in 1890, no Japanese immigration at all, and Canadians and Latin Americans exempt from the act
- Strengthening of the **KKK**
 - D.W. Griffiths silent movie titled “Birth of a Nation” glorified the KKK
- **Prohibition**- no alcohol (Volstead Act passed which led to the 18th Amendment)
- **Mitchell Palmer**- the goal of the US. government was to search for political radicals and deport foreign born political activists. The raids were truly a reaction to some of the post-war difficulties
- **Great Migration of African Americans**- a mass movement of African Americans out of the rural South to urban areas of the North, Midwest, and West. The migration lasted from 1910 to 1970, with the bulk of the migration occurring during World War I and World War II
 - When: 1914 to 1919
- **National Origins Act (1924)**- law that established quotas based on nationality for immigration to the US, the law limited immigration from southern and eastern Europe, permitting larger numbers of immigrants from northern and western Europe.
 - Another example of the nativist backlash against southern and eastern European immigrants in the early 1900s

The 20's

- **Characteristics:** corruption, drinking, economic boom etc.
- **Timeline:**

- 1921-1926 (Huge Boom)
 - 1927-1929 (Warning Signs)
 - Late 1929 (The Crash of the Stock Market)
- **Society of the 1920s-** The cultural clash in American society intensified between Modern America (urban, industrial, and secular) and Traditional America (rural, agrarian, and WASP)
 - **Politics of the 1920s:** a resurgence of **conservatism** (progressivism is temporarily dead) pro-business, laissez-faire, and status quo approach to governing

Labor and Industry

- Control of industries slowly went from government control back to the private sector (production converted from war supplies back to everyday goods).
 - Government no longer needed to pay for the production of goods now that the war was over
- **Severe labor unrest** broke out after the war
 - Soldiers wanted old jobs back
 - Women were expected to go home and assume their traditional role
 - African Americans were expected to go home and accept second class citizenship
 - Conversion of factories from war to peacetime goods caused a period of layoffs and unemployment for many workers
- **Protests and violence** by workers were blamed on Bolsheviks (Communists) who supposedly infiltrated American society and labor unions (“1st Red Scare”)

The Jazz Age

- **Culture of Modernism:** The Arts and Mass Entertainment
- **“Lost generation of the 1920’s”** - they were called the Lost Generation because they were disillusioned with American society during the 1920’s
- Key authors were **Sinclair Lewis** and **F. Scott Fitzgerald**; criticized middle-class materialism and conformity

- **Jazz** – Black musicians Joe King Oliver, WC Handy, and “Jelly Roll” Morton helped create jazz – especially popular among the youth because it symbolized a desire to break with tradition.
- **The Harlem Renaissance-** literary and artistic movement in the 1920s in which black writers and artists described African American life through music, murals, literature, etc.

Political and Cultural Conflict in the Roaring 20s

- **Ku Klux Klan March on Washington (1925)-** the KKK, claiming 5 million members, led a march of over 50,000 people in Washington, D.C., demanding laws against immigration and opposing Catholics, blacks, and Jews
- **Fundamentalism vs Modernism-** truly a struggle between traditional, rural America and modern, urban America.
 - Fundamentalists emphasized the literal truth and interpretation of the Bible.
 - Modernists attempted to reconcile the Bible with scientific knowledge (Scopes Trial aka the "Monkey Trial"- a teacher teaching evolution, symbolized the conflict between science and theology, faith and reason, individual liberty and majority rule)
- **Prohibition (18th Amendment)-** nationwide ban on the sale, production, and importation of alcohol that remained in place from 1920 to 1933. Deep division between supporters (dries) and opposers (wets)

The Great Depression (1929-1941)- period of high unemployment and widespread bank and business failure

- **Causes**
 - Loss of faith in markets
 - **Stock Market Crash (1929)-** a plummeting of stock prices on Wall Street that signaled the beginning of a ten-year depression affecting all industrial societies in the western world
 - The crash led to a loss of confidence in the stock market, a reduction in the output of manufactured goods, and a decline in investment in capital goods

- **Overproduction and underconsumption-** companies overproduced consumer goods and consumers did not have enough money or credit to purchase goods, creating a surplus
- **Characteristics :**
 - Business failures (reduction in jobs)
 - Unemployment (no consumers)
 - Bank Failures (no money being loaned)
 - Deflation (prices drop)

Economic Effects Social Effects Political Effects

- Unemployment (25% at its peak in 1933)
- Companies ruined (worsens unemployment)
- Crisis in banking (lack of confidence in banks)
- Agriculture in shambles
- Halt in international trade (deepened depression)
- Prohibition repealed (1933)
- **Hoovervilles-** shantytowns for the impoverished that could not pay their rents/mortgages (served as a constant reminder of the Depression)
- Ended Republican dominance of the 1920s
- Temporary socialist government emerged in an attempt to solve the depression (the “New Deal”)
- **Smoot-Hawley Tariff (1930)-** the highest tariff rates in U.S. history - second to the Tariff of 1828 (Nullification Crisis). Led to a tariff war with other nations that worsened the international economy. Hoover implemented it because he thought it would solve the depression.
- **Bonus March (1932)-** unemployed veterans from World War I marched to Washington, DC, demanding the payment of bonuses promised to them

The New Deal

- **Relief-** immediate aid to provide the bare necessities to those struggling to survive during the Great Depression
- **Recovery-** short term acts passed, and programs created to bring back consumer demand and “prime the pump” of the economy
- **Reform-** permanent acts passed and programs created to prevent an economic depression from happening again in the future
- **Fireside Chats** - Franklin Roosevelt addressed the American people in some 30 speeches broadcast via radio. Millions of people found comfort and renewed confidence in these speeches, which became known as the “fireside chats”

New Deal Programs to Stimulate Economic Activity

- **Glass-Steagall Act (1933)-** law that forbade commercial banks from engaging in excessive speculation
- **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) (1933)-** government agency created by President Roosevelt that regulates banks and insures bank deposits for consumers
- **Court-Packing Plan or Scheme (1937)-** after the Supreme Court declared a series of New Deal programs unconstitutional in such cases as *Schechter v United States* (1935) and *Butler v United States* (1936), President Roosevelt unsuccessfully attempted to add new members to the Supreme Court. The plan would have added 6 new liberal justices to the Supreme Court that would have been more sympathetic to FDR’s New Deal programs
- **J. Roosevelt Recession** (1938)
- **Huey Long-** Louisiana governor and US. senator who was a critic of the New Deal

World War 2

- **Causes:** The End of World War I and the failure of the Treaty of Versailles. Isolationism. The Great Depression (A Global Event)
- **Attempt at Neutrality:**
 - **Stimson Doctrine (1932)-** issued by the US. as a result of Japan seizing control of Manchuria from the Chinese. Policy that stated the US government would not recognize territorial gains that Japan acquired through the use of force. Angered Japan.

- **Neutrality Acts (1935-1937)**- a series of acts which attempted to keep America neutral due to the aggressive actions of Italy, Japan, and Germany and the potential war that could break out as a result. Made it illegal for Americans to get involved in any way with nations at war
- **Cash and Carry Policy (1939)**- a policy that allowed the sale of goods and/or arms to warring nations as long as the nations paid cash (no loans) and carried the goods and/or arms away on their own ships

US Joins WW2

- Inspired by the Japanese bombing **Pearl Harbor**
- **Operation Overlord, D-Day** (June 6, 1944)- Allied invasion of Europe at Normandy, France led by US. General Dwight D. Eisenhower. Over one million troops (the largest invasion force in history) stormed the beaches at Normandy and began the arduous task of re-taking France from German control. A significant turning point of World War II
- **The Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki (1945)** - the two Japanese cities hit with the atomic bombs dropped by the United States - the bombing of these two cities brought an abrupt end to World War II (this was Truman)
- Very few people opposed the war, so the government's propaganda campaign of posters, songs, and news bulletins was primarily to maintain public morale, to encourage people to conserve resources, and to increase war production

War Payments

- **War bonds** purchased by the American public once again made up a large bulk of the money raised to pay for the war
- **Rosie the Riveter**- woman who became the symbol for the publicity campaign that was launched by the government to draw women into traditional male jobs during the war
- **Japanese-American Internment (1942)** - FDR authorized the removal of “enemy aliens” from military areas. Over 110,00 Japanese Americans living in the western US were moved to internment camps
- **Korematsu v. United States**- the Supreme Court case broadly dealt with a challenge to the Japanese internment camps during World War II. The Supreme Court upheld the

Government's right to engage in this action for similar reasons used in the ruling for the Schenck case during World War I

- **Yalta Conference-** the most historic of the three meetings. After victory in Europe was achieved, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin agreed that
 - Germany would be divided into occupation zones.
 - There would be free elections in the liberated countries of Eastern Europe (even though Soviet troops controlled this territory).
 - The Soviets would enter the war against Japan, which they did on August 8, 1945.
 - A new world peace organization (the future United Nations) would be formed at a conference in San Francisco
- **Potsdam, July 1945-** agreed to demand that Japan surrender unconditionally, and to hold war-crime trials of Nazi leaders

Political Parties

- Antifederalists v Federalist (no const v const)
- Democratic-Republican v Federalist (agricultural v industry, Jefferson v Hamilton, strict v loose)
- Democrats v Republicans
- Democrats v Whigs (Whigs wanted internal improvements, tariffs, Henry Clay's system)
- Democrats v Republicans again
- Free Soilers in Civil War (Lincoln)
- After Civil War, Dem v Rep
- Populist Party in progressive era
- Dem v Rep