

ULTIMATE AMSCO OUTLINE

Chapter 1-Exploration, Discovery, and Settlement-1492-1700

- N. Americans-mound building culture
- Iroquois tribes formed a political confederacy, the League of the Iroquois, which withstood attacks from opposing Native Americans and Europeans during 17th and 18th century
- Aztecs' capital was Tenochtitlan
- Isabella and Ferdinand united Spain
- Columbus' voyages for the first time brought about permanent interaction between Europeans and Native Americans
- Treaty of Tordesillas-gave Spain all lands to the west of the line and Portugal all lands to the east
- Aztecs-Cortes, Incas-Pizarro
- Spanish Armada defeated-England had gained a reputation as a major naval power
- English joint-stock companies-pooled the savings of people of moderate means and supported trading ventures that seemed potentially profitable
- King James chartered Virginia Company, joint-stock company, that established the first permanent English colony in America at Jamestown in 1607
- First settlers of Jamestown died if dysentery and malaria-food supplies dwindled
- John Rolfe brought tobacco-Jamestown colony survived-married Pocahontas
- Indentured servants were people who, in exchange for free transportation to a colony, was obligated to work on a plantation for a certain number of years
- After 1619, Virginia tobacco growers employed both slaves and indentured servants
- Bankrupt Virginia company's charter was revoked and came under direct control of King James I, and Virginia became England's first royal colony
- First colony was Plymouth, second was Massachusetts Bay, both settled by English Protestants influenced by John Calvin who made predestination
- Puritans wanted to "purify" their church of Catholic influences
- Separatists rejected the idea of reforming the church of England and wanted to organize a completely separate church, one independent of royal control
- People sailing to Plymouth on Mayflower did so for economic motives
- In England, the persecution of Puritans increased as a result of the policies of Charles I
- Seeking religious freedom, a group of Puritans gained a royal charter, the Massachusetts Bay Company
- Great Migration-caused by a civil war in England in the 1630s drove some 15,000 settlers to the Massachusetts Bay colony
- Mayflower Compact-self government
- House of Burgesses-first representative assembly in America (Jamestown)
- Only males could vote; females, landless, slaves, and indentured servants barely had rights

Chapter 2-The Thirteen Colonies and the British Empire-1607-1750

- Royal colonies-under the direct authority and rule of the king's government
- Proprietary colonies-such as Maryland and Pennsylvania, were under the authority of individuals granted charters of ownership by the king
- Lord Baltimore chartered Maryland-provided a haven for his fellow Catholics and greater tolerance of religious diversity among different Protestant sects. Act of Toleration-first colonial statute granting religious freedom to all Christians

- Berkeley, adopted policies that favored the large planters, Bacon led rebellion against Berkeley's government who resented the economic and political control exercised by a few large planters in the Chesapeake area, Bacon died and it failed-highlighted two long-lasting disputes in colonial Virginia: sharp class differences between wealthy planters and poor farmers, and colonial resistance to royal control
- Headright System-Virginia offered 50 acres of land to each immigrant who paid for his own passage and any plantation owner who paid for an immigrant's passage
- Virginia House of Burgesses enacted laws that discriminated between blacks and white
- Roger Williams believed that the individual's conscience was beyond the control of any civil or church authority, banned and later found Rhode Island which served as a refuge for people of various faiths
- Anne Hutchinson-antinomianism-the idea that faith alone, not deed, is necessary for salvation
- Royal charter of Connecticut granted it a limited degree of self-government
- Halfway Covenant-people could now take part in church services and activities without making a formal declaration of their total belief in Christ
- Cause of Metacom Rebellion was the constant encroaching on the Native Americans' land
- South Carolina's large rice-growing plantations worked by African slaves
- North Carolina-democratic views and autonomy from British control
- Quakers resided in Pennsylvania and Delaware believed that religion was found in a person's soul and not the bible
- William Penn, a Quaker, found Pennsylvania. The Holy Experiment was to provide a religious refuge for Quakers and other persecuted people
- Georgia founded by Oglethorpe, royal control, buffer state, grew slowly
- Mercantilism-colonies were to provide raw materials to the parent country for the growth and profit of that country's industries-led to Navigation Acts (1650-1673) trade to and from the colonies could be carried only by British ships-New England prospered but colonial manufacturing was limited and had to pay high prices for manufactured goods-colonists would defy the acts by smuggling
- Dominion of New England-James II was determined to increase royal control over the colonies by combining them into larger administrative units. Sir Edmund Andros made himself instantly unpopular by levying taxes, limiting town meetings, and revoking land titles-Glorious Revolution replaced Andros with William and Mary
- Number of slaves grew rapidly to tens of thousands in the early 18th century
- Slaves reduced migration, were a dependable work force, and were cheap labor
- Triangular trade (17th century)-rum from England to Africa in return for captive Africans, then ship would go through horrendous Middle Passage and slaves in the West Indies would be traded for sugar cane, and that ship would return to New England

Chapter 3-Colonial Society in the Eighteenth Century

- By last quarter of 18th century, there was a rapid increase in slaves
- Germans immigrated maintaining their customs while obeying colonial laws
- Scotch Irish had little respect for the British government
- With an expanding economy and ample food supply, people were marrying at a young age and rearing more children
- Divorce was legal but rare, wives had limited legal and political rights, husbands had almost unlimited power
- Taverns served as social centers where news was exchanged and politics were discussed

- Two established churches in the 17th century-Church of England (or Anglican Church) in Virginia and the Congregational Church in Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut
- The Great Awakening 1730-1740-religion was dying, Edwards and Whitefield preached for religious fervor, caused a major division within churches such as the Congregational and Presbyterian such as New Lights vs. Old Lights, united colonists for the first time
- English colonies achieved advances in architecture, painting, literature, and science
- Colleges in 17th and 18th century such as Harvard and Yale trained ministers
- Professions such as physicians and lawyers emerged
- Zenger's trial encouraged newspapers to take greater risks in criticizing a colony's government
- Town meetings-people of the town would regularly come together often in a church, to vote directly on public issues

Chapter 4-Imperial Wars and Colonial Protest-1754-1774

- King William's War and Queen Anne's War-in the latter, English forces prevailed and Nova Scotia in France
- King George's War-Britain agreed to give Louisbourg back to the French in exchange for political and economic gains in India. New Englanders were furious about the loss of a fort that they had fought so hard to win.
- Start of Indian War (Seven Years' War)
- The French provoked the war by building a chain of forts in the Ohio River Valley to halt the westward growth of the British colonies
- British were losing badly to the French
- Albany Plan of Union-failed to unite Iroquois with colonists against the French, but it set a precedent for later, more revolutionary congresses in the 1770s
- William Pitt, the British prime minister retook Louisbourg in 1758 and Quebec after General James Wolfe's surrender in 1759-French power on the continent virtually ended
- End of the war caused worse relations between Britain and the colonists
- Salutary neglect was now abandoned as the British saw a need to adopt more forceful policies for taking control of their expanded North American dominions
- Defeat of Pontiac's Rebellion led to Proclamation of 1763-the British government issued a proclamation that prohibited colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains to help prevent future hostilities between colonists and Native Americans-colonists ignored it which angered the British and started to pass new acts
- Sugar Act-duties on foreign sugar and certain luxuries to raise money for Britain
- Quartering Act-required the colonists to provide food and living quarters for British soldiers stationed in the colonies
- Lord Grenville enacted Stamp Act-duties on most papers-angry colonists
- Stamp Act Congress-failed to condemn Stamp Act
- Sons and Daughters of Liberty-organized colonial resistance against Stamp Act
- Declaratory Act (1766)-replaced Stamp Act and said that Parliament had the right to tax and make laws for the colonies "in all cases whatsoever"
- Townshend Acts-duties on colonial imports of tea, glass, and paper and provided for the search of private homes for smuggled goods (writ of assistance)
- James Otis and Samuel Adams wrote the Circular Letter-urged the various colonies to petition Parliament to repeal the Townshend Acts-shot down-colonists responded by continuing to smuggle British goods

- Boston Massacre-British shot and killed five African Americans-used by colonial leaders to inflame anti-British feeling
- Samuel Adams (1772) organized the Committees of Correspondence which began the practice of organizing committees that would regularly exchange letters about suspicious or potentially threatening British activities
- Parliament passed Tea Act (1773) which made British tea cheaper than smuggled Dutch tea-responded with Boston Tea Party which destroyed British East India Company Cargo
- Intolerable Acts-Coercive and Quebec Acts
- Coercive Act-enacted Port Act, Massachusetts Government Act-Administration of Justice Act, and another Quartering Act
- Quebec Act-organized the Canadian lands gained from France, accepted by most French Canadians, but resented by the 13 colonies
- During the Enlightenment, John Locke wrote *Two Treatises of Government* the government is bound to follow “natural laws” based on the rights that people have simply because they are human, and sovereignty ultimately resides with the people
- Deism-rejected original sin of man

Chapter 5-The American Revolution and Confederation-1774-1787

- First Continental Congress-determined how the colonies should react to what, from their viewpoint, which seemed to pose an alarming threat to their rights and liberties, most Americans had no desire for independence
- Suffolk Resolves-rejected the Intolerable Acts and called for their immediate repeal
- Declaration of Rights and Grievances-a petition to the king urging him to redress colonial grievances and restore colonial rights
- Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill were among the first two battles of the American Revolution, Americans won both wars
- Olive Branch Petition-sent to King George III, in which they pledged their loyalty and asked the king to intercede with Parliament to secure peace and the protection of colonial rights, Parliament forbade all trade and shipping between England and the colonies
- Thomas Paine-Common Sense, told colonists to seek independence from Great Britain
- Declaration of Independence-Richard Henry Lee of Virginia introduced this resolution declaring colonists to be independent, July 7, 1776
- Patriots were against British, Loyalists(Tories) sided with the British
- Washington’s Army was chronically short of supplies, poorly equipped, and rarely paid
- African Americans fought alongside Washington
- More Tories than Patriots
- Attacks by Americans moved many Native Americans to support the British, who promised to limit settlements in the west
- After losing Philadelphia, Washington’s demoralized troops suffered through the severe winter of 1777-1778 camped at Valley Forge in Pennsylvania
- Saratoga-turning point for Americans where French joins the Colonists
- Yorktown-Cornwallis defeated, end of war
- Treaty of Paris-US independence
- By 1777, ten of the former colonies had written new constitutions including list of rights, separation of powers, voting, and office-holding

- Separation of powers-legislative powers, executive powers, and judicial powers
- Voting-extended to all white males
- The Articles of Confederation established a unicameral (one-house) legislature, each state was give one vote, with at least nine votes out of 13 required to pass important laws
- To amend the Articles, a unanimous vote was required
- The Articles also gave the congress the power to wage war, make treaties, send diplomatic representatives, and borrow money. They could not regulate commerce, collect taxes, or enforce its own laws
- Fortunately, the Articles helped win the American Revolution, created Land Ordinance of 1785, and Northwest Ordinance of 1787
- Land Ordinance of 1785-Congress established a policy for surveying and selling the western lands
- Northwest Ordinance of 1787-prohibited slavery and set new rules for creating new states in the northwest
- Britain and Spain took advantage of the weakness of the Articles by expanding their interests in the western lands soon after the war ended
- Shay's Rebellion-revealed weakness under the Articles
- Most states adopted the principle of separation of church and state; they refused to give financial support to any religious group, later discontinued in New England early in the 19th century
- The most important contribution of women during the war was in maintaining the colonial army
- After the Revolutionary War, the North abolished slavery while a majority of southern slave owners came to believe that slave labor was essential to their economy

Chapter 6-The Constitution and the New Republic-1787-1800

- Foreign Problems-the states failed to adhere to the Treaty of Paris, which required that Loyalists' property be restored and debts to foreigners be repaid. Also, a weak U.S. government under the Articles could do nothing to stop Britain from placing restrictions on trade and maintaining military outposts on the western frontier
- Annapolis Convention-decided that convention should be held in Philadelphia "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation", only Rhode Island didn't participate
- Virginia Plan-favored the large states
- New Jersey Plan-favored the small states
- Connecticut Plan/Great Compromise-provided for a two-house Congress, each state would be given equal representation in the Senate
- Three-fifths Compromise-counted each slave as three-fifths of a person for the purposes of determining a state's level of taxation and representation
- The president gained considerable power, including the power to veto acts of Congress, but was limited to four years but set no limit to the number of terms to which a president could be reelected.
- Electoral College-indirect election of senators, was instituted because the delegates at Philadelphia feared that too much democracy might lead to mob rule
- Federalists supported the Constitution, Anti-Federalists opposed it
- Federalists-Washington, Franklin, Madison, Hamilton, stronger central government was needed,
- Anti-Federalists-wanted weaker government, argued that Constitution gave the central government more power than the British ever had
- Federalist Papers-written by Madison, Hamilton, and John Jay, presented cogent reasons for believing in the practicality of each major provision of the Constitution

- Bill of Rights-Anti-Federalists demanded it to stop a strong central government under the Constitution from acting in a tyrannical manner, contained the first ten amendments
- Congress=legislative branch, president=executive branch, Supreme Court=top federal court in the judicial branch
- President's Cabinet-a basis for the president to obtain advice and information from key leaders in the administration
- Judiciary Act of 1789-established a Supreme Court with one chief justice and five associate justices
- Hamilton's Financial Program-pay off the national debt at face value and have the federal government assume the war debts of the states, impose high tariffs on imported goods, and create a national bank that would provide the basis for a stable U.S. currency. Northern merchants supported this
- Hamilton persuaded Congress to pass excise taxes, particularly on the sale of whisky
- Hamilton's "necessary and proper" clause authorized Congress to do whatever was necessary to carry out its enumerated powers
- Bank of United States was privately owned
- President Washington believed that the young nation was not strong enough to engage in the French Revolution, so he issued the Proclamation of Neutrality (1793), which led to isolationism
- "Citizen Genet-French minister who entered the United States, and broke all the normal rules of diplomacy by appealing directly to the American people to support the French cause, later removed
- Jay Treaty (1794)-Britain agreed to evacuate its posts on the U.S. western frontier, but said nothing about British seizures of American merchant ships
- Pinckney Treaty(1795)-the possibility of an Anglo-Saxon alliance which led to Spain agreeing to open the lower Mississippi River and New Orleans to American trade
- Native Americans' defeat at the Battle of Fallen Timbers led to the Treaty of Greenville, in which they surrendered claims to the Ohio Territory to open it up to settlement
- Whisky Rebellion(1794)-showed that the state militia had power over the people
- Federalists led by Hamilton, Democratic-Republicans led by Jefferson
- Federalists-loose interpretations, strong central government, pro-British, national bank, tariffs, northern businessmen, large landowners, Anti Feds was opposite of these facts
- Washington's Farewell Address-avoid "permanent alliances" in foreign affairs and political parties
- XYZ Affair-Americans were angered by U.S. merchant ships being seized by French warships and privateers. Three French ministers requested bribes from the Americans who were angered by this
- Alien and Sedition Acts-increased federal powers, restricted foreigners, limited speech, acts later faded because presidents were later republicans in the election of 1800
- Naturalization Act-increased from 5 to 14 years for an immigrant to become a U.S citizen
- Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions-a state could nullify the federal law
- Hamilton urged his follower to vote for Jefferson, who won
- Revolution of 1800-the change from Federalist control to Democratic-Republican control

Chapter 7-The Age of Jefferson-1800-1816

- "We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists." -Jefferson
- Jefferson eliminated federal jobs, repealed excise taxes, and lowered the national debt
- Spanish officials revoked the right of deposit in the Pinckney Treaty in 1802
- Americans bought Louisiana Purchase for \$15 million because French suffered heavy losses from a rebellion by Toussaint l'Ouverture in Santo Domingo, and they needed money to concentrate French resources on fighting England

- Jefferson's purchase of the Louisiana was considered unconstitutional because he followed the loose interpretation
- Louisiana more than doubled US size, removed a foreign presence from the nation's borders, and guaranteed the extension of the western frontier to lands beyond the Mississippi, helped support Jefferson's vision of an agrarian society
- Lewis and Clark expedition-increased geographic and scientific knowledge of previously unexplored country, strengthened U.S. claims to Oregon Territory, improved relations with Native American Tribes, and developed maps and land routes for fur trappers and future settlers
- Marbury v. Madison(1803)-Marshall said Judiciary Act of 1789 was unconstitutional, which established judicial review-Supreme Court could now exercise the power to decide whether an act of Congress or of the president was or was not allowed by the Constitution
- Samuel Adams, a partisan Federalist judge, was impeached, but later acquitted because there was no evidence of "high crimes", which was part of Jefferson's Judicial impeachment campaign, which was a failure
- Burr-planned to win governorship of New York in 1804, unite that state with the New England states, and then lead these group states to secede from the Union, this failed. Burr shot Hamilton, but was acquitted later because of the lack of witnesses of him wanting to unite Mexico with Louisiana under his rule
- Barbary pirates-seized U.S. merchant ships. Pasha of Tripoli demanded a higher sum in tribute when Jefferson took office, and Jefferson responded by attacking him with U.S. naval vessels. In the end, they gained some respect from the Tripoli and also offered a measure of protection to U.S. vessels trading in Mediterranean waters
- British practiced capturing U.S. sailors and impressing them to serve in the British navy
- Embargo Act (1807)-prohibited American merchant ships from sailing to any foreign port. Jefferson hoped that the British would stop violating the rights of neutral nations rather than lose U.S. trade. The act, however, backfired and brought much greater economic hardship to the United States than to Britain.
- Macon's Bill No. 2 (1810)-provided that if either Britain or France formally agreed to respect U.S. neutral rights at sea, then the United States would prohibit trade with that nation's foe
- Napoleon said that he would stop taking U.S. merchant ships and lied, so he took advantage of the Macon's Bill No. 2 and kept impressing merchant ships
- Battle of Tippecanoe-1811, Harrison destroyed the Shawnee headquarters and put an end to Tecumseh's effort to form an Indian confederacy
- War Hawks-led by Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun, wanted to go to war
- Reasons Americans wanted to enter war: wanted the right to sail and trade without fear, wanted to gain Canada or Florida, and were upset about British guns being given to Indians
- When Madison declared war, the northern states didn't want to go to war
- America was poorly equipped in the beginning of the war
- Americans launched a three part invasion in Canada: Detroit, Niagara, and Lake Champlain
- Lake Erie-Captain Perry's victory led to Harrison's victor in the Battle of Thames, in which Tecumseh was killed
- Battle of Horseshoe Bend-Jackson ended the power of the Creek nation, an important British ally
- Treaty of Ghent (1814)-ended war of 1812, it ended in a stalemate
- Hartford Convention-Federalists urged that the Constitution be amended and that, as a last resort, secession be voted upon. It failed and Federalists lost their powers

- Stuart, Peale, and Trumbull were successful painters in the Era of Good feelings
- Noah Webster's blue-backed speller, promoted patriotism long before his famous dictionary was published
- Tariff of 1816-raised rates on certain goods for the express purpose of protecting U.S. manufacturers from the British, first protective tariff in U.S. history
- Henry Clay's American System-protective tariffs, a national bank, and internal improvements
- Protective tariffs-would promote American manufacturing and raise revenue to build roads and canals
- National Bank-would provide a national currency
- Chartered second Bank of the United States
- Monroe consistently vetoed acts of Congress providing funds for road-building and canal-building projects
- Panic of 1819-largely the fault of the Second Bank of the United States, depression was most severe in the west
- Federalist party failed during these times
- Monroe was opposed by Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun
- Calhoun became a leading champion of states' rights
- John Marshall was still in power at this time, who favored the central government and the rights of property against the advocates of states' rights
- Fletcher v. Peck (1810)-first time a state law was declared invalid
- Dartmouth College v. Woodward (1819)-argued that a contract for a private corporation could not be altered by the state
- McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)-a state could not tax a federal institution and federal laws were supreme over state laws
- Gibbons v. Ogden (1821)- Marshall established the federal government's broad control of interstate commerce
- Cohens v. Virginia (1821)-could review a state court's decision involving any of the powers of the federal government
- Reasons for rapid westward movement-acquisition of native Americans' land, economic pressures (depression), improved transportation, and immigrants
- Tallmadge Amendment-prohibited slavery in Missouri and required the children of Missouri slaves to be emancipated at the age of 25, shot down by the senate
- Missouri Compromise-proposed by Clay so that Missouri would be a slave state, Maine would be free, and there would be no slave above the 36 30' latitude. Preserved sectional balance
- Era of Good Feelings badly damaged by the storm of sectional controversy over Missouri
- Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817)-the border between the United States and Canada was to become the longest unfortified boundary in the world
- Treaty of 1818-improved relations between the United States and Britain
- Spain had difficulty governing the rest of Florida because its troops had been removed from Florida to battle revolts in the South American colonies. The chaotic conditions permitted groups of Seminoles, runaway slaves, to conduct raids into U.S. territory and retreat to safety across the Florida border
- This allowed Jackson to lead a force to Florida and destroy Seminole villages, who was later criticized for this
- Florida Purchase Treaty (1819)-Spain gave the rest of western Florida and its own claims in the Oregon Territory to the United States, the U.S. would give up any territorial claims to the Spanish province of Texas

- Monroe Doctrine-American and British disliked the Russian seal hunters using their trading posts in Alaska as a base which spread southward and established a trading post at San Francisco Bay, and it declared that the western hemisphere was blocked by European intervention
- Population growth between 1800 to 1825, and doubled again 25 years later
- Lancaster Turnpike-connected Philadelphia with the rich farmlands around Lancaster, and connected most of the country's major cities
- Cumberland Road-connected Maryland to Illinois
- Erie Canal-connected New York City to Hudson Lake/Great Lakes
- Improved transportations meant lower food prices in the East, more immigrants settling in the West, and stronger economic ties between the two sections
- Robert Fulton developed steam boats, and the Clermont (steamboat)
- Railroads created in the late 1820s
- Eli Whitney-cotton gin and interchangeable parts
- In 1811, New York passed a law that made it easier for a business to incorporate and raise capital (money) by selling shares of stock
- Samuel Slater-founded factories
- Lowell System-recruited young farm women to work in factories
- Factories also made use of child labor
- A prime goal of the early unions was to reduce the workday to ten hours. The obstacles to union success were immigrant replacement workers, state laws outlawing unions, and frequent economic depressions with high unemployment
- Cotton gin replaced tobacco and indigo
- Women seeking employment in cities were usually limited to domestic service or teaching. Most women were single. If they married, they left their jobs and took up duties in the home.
- Real wages improved for most workers, but the gap between the very wealthy and the very poor increased
- Rapid growth of cotton industry leads to slavery being more common again

Chapter 9-Sectionalism

- For a brief period in the 1830s, an increasing number of urban workers joined unions and participated in strikes
- Commonwealth v. Hunt-"peaceful unions" had the right to negotiate labor contracts with employers
- Improvement for workers, continued to be limited by periodic depressions, employers and courts that were hostile to unions, and an abundant supply of cheap immigrant labor
- As a result of such rapid growth in cities from Boston to Baltimore, slums expanded so that crowded housing, poor sanitation, infectious diseases, and high rates of crime soon became characteristics of large working-class neighborhoods
- African Americans were often hired as strikebreakers-and often dismissed after the strike ended
- John Deere-steel plow
- Cyrus McCormick-mechanical reaper
- The surge in immigration from 1830-1860 was chiefly the result of the development of inexpensive and relatively rapid ocean transportation, famines and revolutions in Europe that drove people from their homelands, and the grown reputation of the United States as a country offering economic opportunities and political freedom
- Immigrants provided cheap labor
- Irish immigrated, biggest percent of immigrants

- Germans also migrated
- Nativists protested against foreigners
- King Cotton-most important crop in the South
- Nat Turner's revolt was quickly suppressed
- Free southern blacks lived in cities where they could own property. They were not equal with whites, were not permitted to vote, and were barred from entering certain occupations
- The upper class valued a college education for their children, more so than in the North
- Methodist and Baptist churches gained in membership in the South
- The West beckoned as a place promising greater freedom for all ethnic groups: Native Americans, African Americans, African Americans, European Americans, and eventually Asian Americans as well

Chapter 10-The Age of Jackson-1824-1844

- Andrew Jackson's presidency is often called the Age of the Common Man
- During this period, there existed informal manners and the starting of equality of opportunity for white males, who could all vote
- Women were still not equal to men
- "King Caucus"-a closed-door meeting of a political party's leaders in Congress
- Party nominating conventions-party politicians and voters would gather in a large meeting hall to nominate the party's candidates
- Third parties-Anti-Masonic and Workingmen's party
- More elected offices during this era
- Spoils System-the practice of dispensing government jobs in return for party loyalty, it promoted government corruption
- Corrupt Bargain-Election of 1824, Henry Clay used his influence in the House to provide John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts with enough votes to win the election. Angry Jackson supporters accused Adams and Clay of this
- Tariff of Abominations-During Adam's presidency, Congress patched together this law, which generally satisfied northern manufacturers but alienated southern planters
- The Revolution of 1828-Jackson resorted to smearing the president and accusing Adams' wife of being born out of wedlock. Adams retaliated in kind, accusing Jackson's wife of adultery. Jackson won the election
- Jackson vetoed more bills than the six preceding presidents
- Kitchen Cabinet-Group of politicians who advised Jackson but did not belong to his official cabinet
- Peggy Eaton affair-accused of adulteress, Jackson tried to force the cabinet wives to accept her socially, most of the cabinet resigned, including John C. Calhoun
- Indian Removal Act (1830)-forced Indians to move westward, west of the Mississippi
- Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831)-Cherokees were not a foreign nation with the right to sue in a federal court
- Worcester v. Georgia (1832)-defended Cherokee powers, Jackson ignored this
- Trail of Tears-4,000 Cherokees died moving from Georgia to the west
- Nullification Theory-each state had the right to decide whether to obey a federal law or to declare it null and void
- Webster Hayne debate-Jackson and Calhoun said the union must be preserved
- Force Bill-gave the president the authority to take military action in South Carolina
- Nicholas Biddle-President of the Bank of the United States

- While Henry Clay was in favor of the Bank of the United States and Congress passed a bank-re-charter bill, Jackson promptly vetoed this bill, denouncing it as a private monopoly that enriched the wealthy and foreigners at the expense of the common good. Jackson won the next election because of this
- Jackson “killed” the national bank. Treasury Roger Taney transferred the funds to various state banks, which were called “pet banks”
- Specie Circular-required that all future purchases of federal lands be made in gold and silver rather than in paper banknotes. Banknotes lost their value and it led to the depression and the Panic of 1837
- Jackson’s oppositions to the re-chartering of the Bank of the United States was only one of many causes of the panic and resulting economic depression
- “Log Cabin and Hard Cider” Campaign of 1840-led Harrison of the Whigs to win the election
- President Tyler proved to be not much of a Whig. He vetoed the Whigs’ national bank bills and other legislation, and favored southern and expansionist Democrats during the balance of his term (1841-1845)

Chapter 11-Society, Culture, and Reform-1820-1860

- Antebellum period-period before the Civil War
- Second Great Awakening-Baptists, Methodists, Millennialism, and Mormons, caused new divisions in society between the newer, evangelical sects and the older Protestant churches, affected all sections of the country
- Charles G. Finney-started a series of revivals in upstate New York, preaching that all were free to be saved through faith and hard work-ideas that strongly appealed to the rising middle class
- Baptist and Methodist circuit preachers, such as Peter Cartwright, would travel from one location to another and attract thousands to hear their dramatic preaching at outdoor revivals, or camp meetings, largest Protestant denominations in the country
- Millennialism-Millerites such as William Miller thought that the world was about to end with the second coming of Christ
- Mormons-founded by Joseph Smith in 1830 who based his religious thinking on the Book of Mormon-which traced a connection between the Native Americans and the lost tribes of Israel. Mormons under the leadership of Brigham Young migrated to the far western frontier, where they established the New Zion (as they called their religious community), practiced polygamy
- Transcendentalists-Emerson and Thoreau argued for discovering one’s inner self
- Emerson-his essays and poems argued for self-reliance, independent thinking, and the primacy of spiritual matters over material ones
- Thoreau-conducted a two-year experiment of living by himself in the woods outside town, where he used observations of nature to discover essential truths about life and the universe, and published the book *Walden* (1854), wrote an essay called “On Civil Disobedience” which argued for not obeying unjust laws
- Brook Farm-in 1841, George Ripley launched a communal experiment here to achieve “a more natural union between intellectual and manual labor”. Created “backwoods utopias” that were short lived but reflected the diversity of the reform ideas of the time
- Shakers-forbade marriage and sexual relations
- New Harmony-led by Robert Owen, hoped his utopian socialist community would provide an answer to the problems of inequity and alienation caused by the Industrial Revolution, but this failed
- Oneida Community-led by John Humphrey Noyes, free love
- Fourier Phalanxes-led by Charles Fourier people shared work and living arrangements in these communities
- Famous Painters-George Caleb Bingham, William S. Mount, Thomas Cole, and Frederick Church

- Architecture-Americans architects adapted classical Greek styles during the Jacksonian era to glorify the democratic spirit of the republic
- Famous Writers-Washington Irving and James Fenimore Cooper, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Herman Melville
- James Fenimore Cooper-*Leatherstocking Tales*
- Nathaniel Hawthorne-*The Scarlet Letter*
- Herman Melville-*Moby-Dick*
- American Temperance Society-tried to persuade drinkers not just to stop moderate drinking but to take a pledge of total abstinence
- By the 1840s, the temperance societies had more than a million members, and it was becoming respectable in middle-class households to drink only cold water
- In the late 1850s, the issue of slavery came to overshadow the temperance movement
- Movement for Public Asylums-mental hospitals, schools for blind and deaf persons, and prisons
- Mental Hospitals-started when Dorothea Dix dedicated the rest of her adult life to improving conditions for emotionally disturbed persons, her travels and reports of awful treatment led to build new mental hospitals or improve existing institutions
- Prisons-penitentiaries, as they were called, experimented with the technique of placing prisoners in solitary confinement to force them to reflect on their sins and repent
- Auburn system-another penitentiary that enforced rigid rules of discipline while also providing moral instruction and work programs
- Horace Mann-leading advocate of the common (public) school movement
- William Holmes McGuffey-those who read his books extolled the virtues of hard work, punctuality, and sobriety
- Second Great Awakening helped fuel the growth of private colleges
- Men left home to work for salaries or wages six days a week in the office or factory; middle-class women typically remained at home to take charge of the household and children
- Cult of domesticity-the idealized view of women as moral leaders in the home and educators of children
- Sarah and Angelina Grimke-wrote *Letter on the Condition of Women and the Equality of the Sexes* (1837), which objected to male opposition to their antislavery activities
- Seneca Falls Convention (1848)-issued a document that closely modeled after the Declaration of Independence. Their "Declaration of Sentiments" declared that "all men and women are created equal" and listed women's grievances against laws that discriminated against them, overshadowed by the crises over slavery in the 1850s
- Second Great Awakening encouraged many northerners to view slavery as a sin
- American Colonization Society-transported freed slaves to Liberia
- William Lloyd Garrison-founded the Antislavery Society, and wrote *The Liberator*, an event that marks the beginning of the radical abolitionism movement
- David Walker and Henry Highland Garnet argued that slaves should take action themselves by rising in revolt against their "masters"
- Nat Turner's revolt failed, fear of future uprisings as well as Garrison's inflamed rhetoric put an end to antislavery talk in the South
- Antebellum period barely affected the south

- Manifest Destiny-popular belief that the United States had a divine mission to extend its power and civilization across the breadth of North America
- Stephen Austin-succeeded in bringing 300 families into Texas and thereby beginning a steady migration of American settlers into the vast frontier territory
- By 183, Americans outnumbered the Mexicans in Texas by three to one
- Mexico closed Texas to additional American immigrants but land-hungry Americans from the southern states ignored the Mexican prohibition and streamed into Texas by the thousands
- General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna-dictator of Mexico. When he insisted on enforcing Mexico's laws in Texas, a group of American settlers led by Sam Houston revolted and declared Texas to be an independent republic
- Santa Anna captured the town of Goliad and attacked the Alamo in San Antonio
- Battle of San Jacinto River-Sam Houston's army caught Santa Anna, who was forced to recognize Texas' independence and grant the new republic all territory north of the Rio Grande
- Annexation was denied by Jackson and Van Buren primarily because of political opposition among northerners to the expansion of slavery and the potential addition of up to five new slave states created out of the Texas territories
- Aroostook War-resolved in a treaty negotiated by U.S. Secretary of State Daniel Webster and the British ambassador, Lord Alexander Ashburton.
- Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842)-the disputed territory was split between Maine and British Canada. The treaty also settled the boundary of the Minnesota territory, leaving what proved to be the iron-rich Mesabi range on the U.S. side of the border
- The United States based its claim on Oregon, which caused 5,000 Americans to catch "Oregon fever" and travel 2,000 miles over the Oregon Trail to settle in the area south of the Columbia River
- Because slavery was allowed in Texas, many northerners were opposed to its annexation
- "Fifty-four Forty or Fight!"-Polk, appealed strongly to American westerners and southerners who in 1844 were in an expansionist mood, his victory in the 1844 election was interpreted as a mandate to add Texas to the Union
- Tyler persuaded both houses of Congress to pass a joint resolution for annexation
- The U.S. annexation of Texas led quickly to diplomatic trouble with Mexico
- Polk dispatched Slidell as his special envoy to the government in Mexico City to persuade Mexico to sell the California and New Mexico territories to the United States and settle a dispute concerning the Mexico-Texas border, he failed
- John C. Fremont, quickly overthrew Mexican rule in northern California to be an independent republic with a bear on its flag-the so-called Bear Flag Republic
- Zachary Taylor's force defeated the Mexican army at Buena Vista
- General Winfield Scott-took over Vera Cruz and captured Mexico City in September 1847
- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)-Mexico would recognize the Rio Grande as the southern border of Texas, ended Mexican-American war, Mexico ceded Texas
- Wilmot Proviso-proposed that an appropriations bill be amended to forbid slavery in any of the new territories acquired from Mexico, but was defeated by the Senate, first event that helped escalate political conflict that led ultimately to civil war
- Ostend Manifesto-Piece dispatched three American diplomats to Ostend, Belgium, where they secretly negotiated to buy Cuba from Spain, but was leaked to the press in the United States and provoked an angry reaction from antislavery members of Congress. President Piece was forced to drop the scheme

- Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850)-provided that neither nation would attempt to take exclusive control of any future canal route in Central America
- Gadsden Purchase-United States bought thousands of acres of semi desert land for \$10 million from Mexico, which later formed present-day New Mexico and Arizona
- William Seward-succeeded in purchasing Alaska
- Fur Traders' Frontier-they held yearly rendezvous in the Rockies with Native Americans to trade for animal skins
- Overland Trails-Large groups of pioneers took the hazardous journey west in hopes of clearing the forests and farming the fertile valleys of California and Oregon
- Mining Frontier-The gold rush in California led to the mining boom which led to California's population soaring from a mere 14,000 in 1848 to 380,000 by 1860
- Discoveries of gold and silver attracted miners from around the world
- Preemption Acts of the 1830s and 1840s gave squatters the right to settle public lands and purchase them for low prices over the government put the up for sale
- Elias Howe-invented the sewing machine which took much of the production of clothing out of the home into the factory
- Samuel F. B. Morse—invented the telegraph in 1844, which went hand in hand with the growth of railroads in enormously speeding up communication and transportation across the world
- Illinois Central Railroad-went from Lake Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico, the first such federal land grant
- Cheap and rapid transportation particularly promoted western agriculture
- In 1854, Perry convinced Japan's government to agree to a treaty that opened two Japanese ports to U. S. trading vessels
- Panic of 1857-serious drop in prices mainly for Midwestern farmers. The South was less affected, for cotton prices remained high. This fact gave some southerners the idea that their plantation economy was superior and that continued union with the northern economy was not needed

Chapter 13-The Union in Peril-1848-1861

- Free-Soilers-northern Democrats and Whigs whom supported the Wilmot Proviso and the position that all blacks-slaves and free-should be excluded from the Mexican Cession, also advocated free homesteads and internal improvement
- Lewis Cass-proposed "squatter" or "popular sovereignty", which was to determine by a vote of the people who settled the territory whether to be free or slave, both northerners and southerners liked this
- General Zachary Taylor-Mexican War hero and democrat who had never been involved in politics and took no position on slavery in the territories, won election of 1848
- Fire-eaters-radicals in the south
- Compromise of 1850-result of gold rush in California in 1849, Henry Clay proposed this to strengthened fugitive slave law, admitted California as a slave state, and banned the slave trade in the District of Columbia but permit whites to hold slaves as before
- Fugitive Slave Law-chief purpose was to track down runaway (fugitive) slaves who had escaped to a northern state, capture them, and return them to their southern owners
- Underground Railroad-organized by Harriet Tubman, northern escape for fugitive slaves

- Uncle Tom's Cabin-written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, portrayed cruelty of slavery
- *Impending Crisis of the South*-used statistics to demonstrate to fellow southerners that slavery had a negative impact on the South's economy
- George Fitzhugh-boldest and best known of the proslavery authors, responded to northern literature, questioned the principle of equal rights for "unequal men" and attacked the capitalist wage system as worse than slavery, wrote *Sociology for the South* and *Cannibals All!*
- Election of 1852-Pierce (north) won against Scott, proved the days of the Whig party were numbered
- Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)-proposed that the Nebraska Territory be divided into the Kansas Territory and Nebraska Territory, and the settlers there be free to decide whether or not to allow slavery, renewed the sectional controversy that had been at least partly resolved by the Compromise of 1850. In effect, it repealed the Compromise of 1820
- Republicans-northerners and westerners who wanted to oppose the spread of slavery in their territories, it's first platform of 1854 called for the repeal of both the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the Fugitive Slave Law
- Election of 1856-Buchanan (democrat) won but it foreshadowed the emergence of Republicans that would win all but four presidential elections between 1860 and 1932
- New England Emigrant Aid Company (1855)-paid for the transportation of antislavery settlers to Kansas
- "Bleeding Kansas"-the event where fighting broke out between the proslavery and the antislavery groups
- John Brown-led attack on a proslavery farm settlement at Pottawatomie Creek, brutally killed five settlers, contributed to "bleeding Kansas" and the Democratic party became ever more divided between its northern and southern factions
- Caning of Senator Sumner-Brooks walked into the Senate chamber and beat Sumner over the head with a cane, another sign of growing passions on both sides
- Lecompton Constitution-Buchanan failed to declare Kansas as a slave state, increased sectional controversy
- Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857)-Dred Scott was held a slave in Missouri and then taken to the free territory of Wisconsin where he lived for two years before returning to Missouri. Arguing that his period residence on free soil made him a free citizen, Scott went to a Missouri court and sued for his freedom. This failed because he had no right to sue in a federal court because the Framers of the Constitution did not intend people of African descent to be U.S. citizens. Congress did not have the power to deprive any person of property (slaves) without due process of law. Increased sectional controversy
- "This government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free" -Lincoln
- Freeport Doctrine-Lincoln questioned how Douglas could reconcile popular sovereignty with the Dred Scott decision. Douglas responded that slavery could not exist in a community if the local citizens did not pass and enforce laws for maintaining it, angered southern Democrats because Douglas did not go far enough in supporting the implications of the Dred Scott decision. Douglas won reelection to the U.S. senate but Lincoln emerged as a national figure and a leading contender for president
- John Brown's Raid at Harpers Ferry-led attack there in Virginia, captured and hailed a martyr
- South decided to secede from the Union when Lincoln became president
- Crittenden compromise-last-ditch effort to appease the South that would guarantee the right to hold slaves in all territories south of 36 30', failed

Chapter 14-The Civil War-1861-1865

- Fort Sumter-taken by confederates, starts Civil War, the "insurrection" was put down
- Since Congress was not in session, the president acted completely on his own authority
- Lincoln suspended the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus and authorized spending for the war

- Keeping the Border States (Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky) in the Union was a primary goal for Lincoln. Not wanting to alienate the border states, Lincoln was reluctant too push for early emancipation of slaves
- Military-South-defensive and experienced military leaders, North-had African Americans and had U.S navy
- Economic-South-hope was that overseas demand for its cotton would bring recognition and financial aid, North-dominant economy
- Political-South-weak central government, North-strong central government
- Bull Runs-Union loses, raises south hopes of victory
- Peninsula campaign-McClellan of the Union army insisted that his troops be given a long period of training before going into battle, invaded Virginia in March 1862, lost to Robert E. Lee and
- Antietam-bloodiest single day of combat, decisive battle, because it stopped the Confederates from getting recognition from Britain
- Fredericksburg-Ambrose Burnside led reckless attack against Lee in Virginia, Union suffered more losses than Confederates
- Monitor vs. Merrimac-prevented the South from challenging the U.S. naval blockade, destroyed wooden sailing ships and revolutionized the future of naval warfare
- Cumberland River-where Grant captured Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, Union victory
- Shiloh-where a Confederate army under Albert Johnston surprised Grant
- Charles Francis Adams-U.S. minister to Britain, learning that the Confederacy had arranged to purchase Laird rams (ships with iron rams) from Britain for use against the North's naval blockade, Adams persuaded the British government to cancel the sale rather than risk war with the United States
- "King Cotton" failed to get foreign recognition. By the time shortages of southern cotton hit the British textile industry, adequate shipments of cotton began arriving from Egypt and India
- Confiscation Acts-empowered to president to use freed slaves in the Union army in any capacity, including battle
- Emancipation Proclamation-did not immediately free slaves (i.e. not border states), raised spirits of Union fighters
- 13th Amendment-slavery shall not exist within the United States
- Vicksburg and Gettysburg-turning point
- Grant's approach to ending war was simply to outlast Lee by fighting a war of attrition
- Sherman's March-swept through South Carolina and Georgia and took Atlanta, helped to break the will of the Confederacy and destroyed its will to fight on
- Election of 1864-Lincoln won again and Johnson was vice-president
- Surrender at Appomattox-Grant defeated Lee and ended war
- "With malice toward none; with charity for all" -Lincoln, second inaugural address
- John Wilkes Booth-assassinates Lincoln, South realizes Lincoln's greatness
- Suspension of Habeas Corpus-persons could be arrested without being informed of the charges against them, many were held without trial
- First Conscription Act-made all men between the ages of 20 and 45 liable for military service but allowed a draftee to avoid service by either finding a substitute to serve or paying a \$300 exemption fee. Poorer labors feared that if and when they returned to civilian life, their jobs would be taken by freed African Americans. Led to riots against the draft in which a mostly Irish American mob attacked blacks and wealthy whites, eventually ended

- Lincoln's Gettysburg Address-"dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," alluded to the Emancipation Proclamation, advanced cause of democratic government
- National Banking System (1863)-managed all the added revenue moving in and out of the Treasury, since bonds weren't enough to finance the North during war
- Morrill Tariff Act (1861)-raised tariff rates to increase revenue and protect American manufacturers
- Homestead Act (1862)-promoted settlement of the Great Plains by offering parcels of 160 acres of public land free to whatever person or family would farm that land for at least five years
- Pacific Railway Act (1862)-built transcontinental railroad over a northern route to link the economies of California and the western territories with the eastern states
- Women after Civil War-women can work as nurse for the first time, gave motivation to obtain equal voting rights for women

Chapter 15-Reconstruction-1863-1877

- Proclamation for Reconstruction (1863)-10% of voters needed for a state government to be reestablished accepted as legitimate by the U.S. president
- Wade-Davis Bill (1864)-required 50% of the voters of a state to take a loyalty oath and permit only non-Confederates to vote for a new state constitution, shot down by Lincoln
- Freedmen's Bureau-General Oliver O. Howard helped to establish nearly 3,000 schools for freed blacks, including several black colleges, and taught them how to read
- Johnson-southern democrat who accomplished northern goals
- Johnson-provided for the disfranchisement (loss of the right to vote and hold office) of all former leaders and officeholders of the Confederacy, and Confederates with more than \$20,000 in taxable property. However, the president granted individual pardons to "disloyal" southerners, escape clause for the wealthy planters
- Black codes-restricted rights and freedom of blacks
- Republicans began to ask, "Who won the war?"
- Johnson vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau and a civil rights bill that nullified the Black Codes and guaranteed full citizenship and equal rights to blacks
- Election of 1866-Johnson's infamous "swing around the circle" attacked Northerners and appealed to racist whites who thought equal rights for blacks would result in an "Africanized society".
- "Waving the bloody shirt"-inflamed the hatreds of northern voters by reminding them of the hardships of war
- Second phase of reconstruction-Congress imposed upon the South its own version of Reconstruction
- Civil Rights Act of 1866-pronounced all African Americans to be U.S. citizens
- 14th Amendment-declared that all persons born in the United States were citizens
- Joint committee-Congress officially rejected the presidential plan of Reconstruction and promised to substitute its own plan
- Reconstruction Acts of 1867-divided the former Confederate states into five military districts, each under the control of the Union army, increased the requirements for gaining readmission to the Union
- Tenure of Office Act-prohibited the president from removing a federal official or military commander without the approval of the Senate. Johnson believed this to be unconstitutional and fired Edwin Stanton, Johnson was impeached
- 15th Amendment-gave blacks voting rights
- Civil Rights Act of 1875-gave blacks more rights, like equal accommodations in public places and included them in juries, but was poorly enforced

- “Scalawags” and “carpetbaggers”-what the South called the Republicans
- Former Whig-southerners who supported the Republican governments
- African American legislators-caused bitter resentment among disfranchised ex-Confederates
- Republican Accomplishments-provided for universal male suffrage, property rights for women, debt relief, and modernized penal codes. They also promoted the building of roads, bridges, railroads, and other internal improvements, established hospitals and asylums, state supported public school systems in the South that benefited both whites and blacks
- Republican Failures-practiced graft, wasteful spending, and bribes
- Freedom for southern blacks-reunited families, learned to read and write, achieving independence from white control. They went to Negro Baptist and African Methodist Episcopal churches. Black ministers became leading figures in the black community.
- Sharecropping-a new form of servitude for blacks
- Jay Gould and James Fisk-asked Grant’s brother-in-law to help them in a scheme to corner the gold market, the scheme broke after Gould had made a huge profit
- Credit Mobilier affair-insiders gave stock to influential members of Congress to avoid investigation of the profits they were making
- Whiskey Ring-federal revenue agents conspired with the liquor industry to defraud the government of millions in taxes
- Grant’s loyalty to dishonest men around him badly tarnished his presidency
- Tweed Ring-masterminded dozens of schemes for helping himself and cronies to large chunks of graft, stopped by Samuel J. Tilden
- Panic of 1873-caused over speculation and overbuilding by industry and railroads, Grant vetoed a bill calling for the release of additional Greenbacks
- Third phase started
- Ku Klux Klan-threatened blacks
- Force Acts-stopped Ku Klux Klan violence and protected civil rights of southerners
- Amnesty Act of 1872-returned voting rights to ex-Confederates, marked near end of Reconstruction
- Compromise of 1877-Hayes (republican) removed federal forces from the South and supported a southern transcontinental railroad
- Southern blacks and whites in the decades after the Civil War remained poor farmers

Chapter 16-The Last West and the New South-1865-1900

- Chapter describes how the West and South underwent profound changes after the Civil War
- The West
- “Great American Desert”-pioneers who passed through on the way to the green valleys of Oregon and the goldfields of California
- By 1900, the great buffalo herds had been wiped out, led to new open western lands. Settled by miners, cattlemen and cowboys, and farmers
- California Gold Rush-kept a steady flow of hopeful young prospectors pushing in the western mountains
- Pike’s Peak (1859)-brought nearly 100,000 miners to Colorado
- Comstock Lode-responsible for Nevada entering the Union in 1864
- San Francisco, Sacramento, and Denver became important commercial centers
- About one-third of the western miners in the 1860s were Chinese immigrants
- Miner’s Tax-hostility to foreigners led to this, \$20 a month on all foreign-born miners
- Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)-banned Chinese immigration for 10 years

- Mining increased the supply of silver which created a crisis over the relative value of gold- and silver-backed currency, and led Native Americans to lose their lands to the miners' pursuit of instant riches
- When the war ended, the Texas cattle business was easy to get into because both the cattle and the grass were free
- McCoy built the first stockyards to ship out cattle to Chicago
- Cattle drives ended in the 1880s with overgrazing, winter blizzards, and drought, arrival of homesteaders who used barbed wire fencing to cut off access to the formerly open range
- Homestead Act of 1862-encouraged farming on the Great Plains by offering 160 acres of public land free to any family that settled on it for a period of five years
- Joseph Glidden-invented barbed wire to help farmers to fence in their lands on the lumber-scare plains
- Farmers discovered that 160 acres of farming land was inadequate because of severe weather and falling prices for their crops and the cost of new machinery
- Dams and irrigations saved many western farmers, as humans reshaped the rivers and physical environmental of the West to provide water for agriculture
- Turner's frontier thesis-said the frontier experience had promoted a habit of independence and individualism, broke down class distinctions, and Americans were inventive and practical minded- but wasteful in their attitude toward natural resources
- 1890s, largest movement of Americans was to the cities and industrialized areas, and the era of the western frontier was coming to a close
- In the 1830s, President Andrew Jackson believed that lands west of the Mississippi would permanently remain "Indian country."
- In 1851, the federal government began to assign the plains tribes large tracts of land with definite boundaries
- 1864-Colorado militia massacred an encampment of Cheyenne women, children, and men at Sand Creek, Colorado
- 1866-Captain William Fetterman's army was wiped out by Sioux warriors
- Red River War and a second Sioux War, before the Sioux went down to defeat, they ambushed and destroyed Colonel George Custer's command at Little Big Horn in 1876. Chief Joseph's courageous effort to lead a band of the New Perce into Canada ended in defeat and surrender in 1877
- Slaughter of most of the buffalo by the early 1880s doomed the way of life of the Plains people
- Helen Hunt Jackson-*A Century of Dishonor* (1881)-created sympathy of Native Americans, though it really motivated to help Native Americans assimilate as the solution
- Dawes Severalty Act (1887)-forced Native Americans to assimilate in American culture and divided the tribal lands, the policy failed
- Ghost Dance movement-dance that resisted U.S. domination and drove whites from their ancestral lands. In the government's campaign to suppress the movement, the famous Sioux medicine man Sitting Bull was killed during his arrest. Then in 1890, over 200 Native American men, women, and children were gunned down by the U.S. Army in the "battle" of Wounded Knee. This final tragedy marked the end of the Indian Wars on the prairie
- Because of the failure of forced assimilation, the federal government granted U.S. citizenship to all Native Americans, whether or no they had complied with the Dawes Act
- Indian Reorganization Act (1894)-promoted the reestablishment of tribal organization and culture
- Henry Grady-editor of the Atlanta Constitution, spread the gospel of the New South with editorials that argued for economic diversity and laissez-faire-capitalism

- 1890-an integrated rail network was established throughout the South, the South's rate of postwar growth from 1865 to 1900 equaled or surpassed that of the other regions of the country in terms of population, industry, and railroads
- The South being the poorest region was affected by: the South's late start and industrialization and a poorly educated workforce. Also they failed to invest in technical and engineering schools as did the North and political leadership provided little support for the education of either poor whites or poor African Americans
- The combination of sharecropping and crop liens forced poor farmers to remain tenants, virtual serfs tied to the land by debt
- George Washington Carver-African American scientist at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, promoted many different crops. His work played an important role in shifting southern agriculture toward a more diversified one
- Farmers' Southern Alliance and the Colored Farmers' National Alliance rallied behind political reforms to solve the farmers' economic problems. The upper class' economic interests and powerful racial attitudes stood in the way of poor whites and black farmers uniting as a potent political force
- Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)-"separate but equal accommodations"
- Jim Crow Laws-adopted by southern states which required segregated washrooms, drinking fountains, park benches, and other facilities in virtually all public places
- Grandfather clauses-allowed a man to vote only if his grandfather had cast ballots in elections before Reconstruction
- Bishop Henry Turner-formed the International Migration Society in 1894 to help American blacks emigrate to Africa
- Ida B. Wells, editor of the Memphis Free Speech, devoted her efforts to campaigning against lynching and the Jim Crow laws
- Booker T. Washington-provided education for blacks
- Farmers became more dependent on large and expensive machines, such as steam engines, seeders, and reaper-thresher combines
- Fall of price of wheat and corn led independent farmers to become tenants and sharecroppers
- National Grange Movement-social and education organization for farmers and their families, and established cooperatives-businesses owned and run by the farmers to save the costs charged by middlemen, and successfully passed laws regulating the rates charged by railroads and elevators
- Wabash v. Illinois (1886)-individual states could not regulate interstate commerce. In effect, the Court's decision nullified many of the state regulations achieved by the Granges
- Interstate Commerce Act-required railroad rates to be "reasonable and just", created the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC), which had the power to investigate and prosecute pools, rebates, and other discriminatory practices
- Farmers' alliances-many joined it for the same reasons that they had earlier joined the Grange
- Ocala platform-farmers supported direct election of U.S. senators, lower tariff rates, a graduated income tax, and a new banking system regulated by the federal government

Chapter 17-The Rise of Industrial America-1865-1900

- Railroads-created the modern stock-holder corporation and developed complex structures in finance, business management, and the regulation of competition
- "Commodore" Cornelius Vanderbilt merged railroads into the New York Central Railroad (1867), which ran from New York City to Chicago

- Railroads also promoted settlement on the Great Plains and linked the West with the East and thereby created one great national market
- The federal government provided railroad companies with huge subsidies in the form of loans and grants. Some 80 railroad companies received more than 170 million acres of public land
- Negative consequences to the subsidies-promoted hasty and poor construction and led to widespread corruption in all levels of government
- Promontory Point-connected the Union and Central Pacific
- In a ruthless scramble to survive, railroads competed by offering rebates (discounts) and kickbacks to favored shippers while charging exorbitant freight rates to smaller customers such as farmers
- Financial panic in 1893-forced a quarter of all railroads into bankruptcy
- Henry Bessemer and William Kelley-discovered that blasting air through molten iron produced high-quality steel
- Carnegie employed vertical integration-a company would control every stage of the industrial process. By 1900, he had climbed to the top of the steel industry, later sold his company to J.P. Morgan
- Rockefeller's Standard Oil Trust controlled 90 percent of the oil refinery business. Used horizontal integration in which former competitors were brought under a single corporate umbrella
- Middle-class citizens feared the trusts' unchecked power, and urban elites resented the increasing influence of the new rich
- Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)-prohibited trusts, weakly enforced at this time
- Adam Smith-argued in *The Wealth of the Nations* that business should be regulated, not by government, but by the "invisible hand" of the law of supply and demand. This was the origin of laissez-faire (no government intervention)
- Herbert Spencer-most influential of the social Darwinists who concluded that the concentration of wealth in the hands of the "fit" was a benefit to the future of the human race
- Gospel of Wealth-Andrew Carnegie's article "Wealth" argued that the wealthy had a God-given responsibility to carry out projects of civic philanthropy for the benefit of society
- Samuel F.B. Morse-invented the first telegraph
- Cyrus W. Field-invented an improved transatlantic cable
- Alexander Graham Bell-created the telephone
- Edison invented many things and founded the first lab in Menlo Park, New Jersey, world's first modern research laboratory
- George Westinghouse-developed air brake and produced high-voltage alternating current
- The increased output of U.S. factories as well as the invention of new consumer products created a need for businesses to find ways of selling their merchandise to a large public, like Sears and Macys
- Gustavus Swift-changed the eating habits of Americans with mass-produced meat and vegetable products
- Industrialization created a new class of millionaires, most of whom flaunted their wealth by living in ostentatious mansions
- Every Horatio Alger novel portrayed a young man of modest means who became rich and successful through honesty, hard work, and a little luck. But in reality, it was unusual
- Industrialization created accountants, clerical workers, and salespersons, and increased the demand for doctors, lawyers, public employees, and storekeepers. The increase in the number of good-paying occupations after the Civil War significantly increased the income of the middle class
- Real wages rose steadily in the late 19th century, but even so most wage earners could not support a family decently on one income
- Women mostly worked at home and raised children

- Strikers could easily be replaced by bringing in strikebreakers, or scabs-unemployed persons desperate for jobs
- Union strikes were often during the Industrial age
- Great railroad strike of 1877-result was that some employers addressed the workers' grievances by improving wages and working conditions
- National Labor Union-won the eight-hour day for workers employed by the federal government
- Knights of Labor-founded by Terence V. Powderly to advocate reforms: worker cooperatives "to make each man his own employer," abolition of child labor, and abolition of trusts and monopolies
- Haymarket bombing-many Americans concluded that the union movement was radical and violent
- American Federation of Labor (AF of L)-led by Samuel Gompers, went after the basics of higher wages and improved working conditions. He directed his local unions of skilled workers to walk out until the employer agreed to negotiate a new contract through collective bargaining
- Homestead Strike-failure of this set back the union movement in the steel industry until the New Deal in the 1930s
- Pullman Strike-George Pullman announced a general cut in wages and fired the leaders of the workers' delegation that came to bargain with him. Debs was arrested and jailed for failing to respond when a federal court issued an injunction forbidding interference with the operation of the mails and ordering railroad workers to abandon the boycott and the strike, which ended the strike

Chapter 18-The Growth of Cities and American Culture-1865-1900

- Negative forces behind European emigration-poverty, overcrowding and joblessness, and religious persecution
- Positive forces-United States' reputation for political and religion freedom and the economic opportunities afforded by the settling of the Great Plains and the abundance of industrial jobs in U.S cities
- Language and high level of literacy and occupational skills made it relatively easy for new immigrants to blend in rural American society
- During a severe depression in the 1890s, foreigners became a convenient scapegoat for jobless workers as well as for employers who blamed strikes and the labor movement on foreign agitators
- 1900-almost 40% of Americans lived in towns or cities
- 1920-for the first time, more Americans lived in urban communities than in rural areas
- 1897-1930-nearly 1 million southern blacks settled in northern and western cities
- Electric trolleys, elevated railroads, and subways increased transportation
- Mass transportation had the effect of segregating urban workers by income
- Skyscrapers-William Le Baron Jenney built the Home Insurance Company Building in Chicago-the first true skyscraper with a steel skeleton. Skyscrapers replaced church spires
- Slums and tenement apartments could cram over 4,000 people in one city block
- Dumbbell tenements-had ventilation shafts in the center of the building to provide windows for each room, but overcrowding and filth continued
- Factors that promoted suburban growth-abundant land available at low cost, inexpensive transportation by rail, low-cost construction methods such as the wooden, balloon-frame house, ethnic and racial prejudice, and an American fondness for grass, privacy, and detached individual houses
- Suburbs soon became common for a single-family and comfortable living
- Only slowly did advocates for healthier and more beautiful cities convince citizens and city governments of the need for water purification, sewerage systems, etc. for public cities

- Political machines-political parties in major cities that came under the control of tightly organized groups of politicians. They later developed into power centers to coordinate the needs of businesses, immigrants, and the underprivileged. In return, they asked for people's votes on Election Day. (i.e. Tammany Hall)
- Henry George-*Progress and Poverty*, succeeded in calling attention to the alarming inequalities in wealth caused by industrialization
- Edward Bellamy- *Looking Backward*, envisioned a future in which a cooperative society had eliminated poverty, greed, and crime, both books discouraged laissez-faire and encouraged greater government regulation
- Hull House-started by Jane Addams, a settlement house that taught English to immigrants, pioneered early-childhood education, taught industrial arts, and established neighborhood theaters and music schools
- Social Gospel-led by Walter Rauschenbusch, preaching linked Christianity with the Progressive reform movement and encouraged many middle-class Protestants to attack urban problems
- Shift from rural to urban living resulted in-increased divorce rates and reduction in family size
- Seneca Falls-led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony who helped found the National American Women's Suffrage Association to secure the vote for women. Wyoming was the first state to grant women's suffrage
- Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU, 1874)-advocated total abstinence from alcohol
- Antisaloon League-persuaded 21 states to close down all saloon and bars
- "Comstock Law"-created by Anthony Comstock which prohibited the mailing or transportation of obscene and lewd material and photographs
- 3 R's-reading, writing, and arithmetic
- Literacy rate rose to 90 percent of the population by 1900, result of dramatic increase in the number of children enrolled in public schools
- Tax-supported high schools-began to empathize vocational and citizenship education for a changing urban society
- Johns Hopkins-emphasize research and free inquiry
- Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.,-taught that the law should evolve with the times in response to changing needs and not remain restricted by legal precedents and judicial decisions of the past
- W.E.B. Du Bois-he advocated full equal rights for blacks, integrated schools, and equal access to higher education
- Realist authors-Bret Harte, Mark Twain, and William Dean Howells
- Naturalist authors-Stephen Crane, Jack London, and Theodore Dreiser
- Painters-Winslow Homer, Thomas Eakins, James McNeill, and Mary Cassatt painted abstract, nonrepresentational paintings that was exhibited in the Armory Show in New York City in 1913
- Architecture-Henry Hobson Richardson, Louis Sullivan, Frank Lloyd Wright, Daniel H. Burnham, and Frederick Law Olmsted
- Greatest innovators of music of the era were American musicians, Jazz was also introduced
- Popular Press-Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst filled their daily paper with both sensational stories of crimes and disasters and crusading feature stories about political and economic corruption
- Amusements-promotion growth of leisure-time activities supported by a gradual reduction in the hours people worked, improved transportation, promotional billboards and advertising, and the decline of restrictive Puritan and Victorian values discouraged "wasting" time on play
- Most popular form of recreation-drinking and talking at the corner saloon

- “Greatest Show on Earth-circus led by Phineas T. Barnum and James A. Bailey
- William F. Cody-brought to the audience Wild West shows
- Spectator Sports-baseball, football, basketball, and boxing
- Amateur sports-croquet, bicycling, and golf

Chapter 19-National Politics in the Gilded Age-1877-1900

- Gilded Age-refers to the superficial glitter of the new wealth so prominently displayed in the last years of the 19th century
- “Do-little” government-influence by laissez-faire and social Darwinism
- Republicans figuratively waved the “bloody shirt” in every campaign and reminded the millions of veterans of the Union army that their wounds had been caused by (southern) Democrats and that Abraham Lincoln had been murdered by a Democrat
- Republicans were mainly middle-class and Anglo-Saxon Protestants
- Democrats were mainly Catholics, Lutherans, and Jews who objected to temperance and prohibition crusades conducted by Protestant group ,still believed in states’ rights and limited powers
- Senator Roscoe Conkling dictated who in the Republican ranks would be appointed to lucrative jobs in the New York Customs House, him and his supporters were known as the Stalwarts. Their rivals for patronage were the Halfbreeds, led by James G. Blaine
- Rutherford B. Hayes-withdrew last federal troops from the South, attempted to reestablish honest government after the corrupt Grant administration, cut off the flow of liquor in the White House, and vetoed efforts to restrict Chinese immigration
- James Garfield-chose halfbreeds over Stalwarts, assassinated
- Chester A. Arthur-avoided Stalwarts, supported a bill reforming the civil service, approved the development of a modern American navy, and questioned the high protective tariff
- Grover Cleveland-first Democratic president nominated in 1884, since Buchanan in 1856
- Cleveland signed the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 and the Dawes Act
- Interstate Commerce Act of 1887-the federal government’s first effort to regulate business
- Dawes Act-700,000 acres of Native land in Idaho, Washington, and Montana
- Pendleton Act of 1881-applicants for classified federal jobs would be selected on the basis of their scores on a competitive examination
- Debtors, farmers, and start-up businesses wanted more money in circulation so they could borrow money at lower interest rates and pay off their loans more easily with inflated dollars
- Specie Resumption Act-withdrew the last of the greenbacks from circulation
- Greenback party-supporters of paper money, goal was to increase the amount of money in circulation
- Bland-Allison Act-allowed only a limited coinage of between \$2 million and \$4 million in silver each month at the standard silver-to-gold ratio of 16 to 1. Not satisfied, farmers, debtors, and western miners continued to press for the unlimited coinage of silver
- Southern Democrats as well as some northern Democrats objected to high tariffs because these taxes raised the prices on consumer goods
- From a farmer’s point of view, industry seemed to be growing rich at the expense of rural America
- Billion-dollar Congress enacted the McKinley Tariff of 1890, the Sherman Antitrust Act, and The Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890
- McKinley Tariff of 1890-raised the tax on foreign products to a peacetime high of over 48%
- Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890-increased the coinage of silver, but in amounts too small to satisfy farmers and miners

- Omaha platform-founded the People's, or Populist Party. Politically demanded for direct popular election of U.S. senators and enacting of state laws by voters themselves through initiatives and referendums placed on the ballot. Economically, they advocated unlimited coinage of silver to increase the money supply, a graduated income tax, public ownership of railroads by the U.S. government, telegraph and telephone systems owned and operated by the government, loans and federal warehouses for farmers to enable them to stabilize prices for their crops, and an eight-hour day for industrial workers
- Populist movement revolutionary because of its attempt to form a political alliance between poor whites and poor blacks (and to push for laissez-faire)
- Panic of 1893-caused by overspeculation and resulted in dozens of railroads going into bankruptcy as a result of overbuilding. President Cleveland dealt with the crisis by using championing the gold standard (a hands-off policy toward the economy)
- Cleveland borrowing \$65 million from J.P. Morgan convinced many Americans that the government in Washington was only a tool of rich eastern bankers. They were further disenchanted when he used court injunctions and federal troops to crush the Pullman strike in 1894
- Wilson-Gorman Tariff (1894)-passed by Democrats which provided a moderate reduction in tariff rates and included a 2 percent income tax on incomes of more than \$2,000, became unconstitutional within a year
- Coxey's Army-unemployed citizens demanded relief and restitution at Washington D.C.
- The repeal of the Silver Purchase Act and Cleveland's handling of the depression thoroughly discredited the conservative leadership of the Democratic Party
- William Jennings Bryan's "Cross of Gold" speech-"We will answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them: 'You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.'"
- Democratic platform favored unlimited coinage of silver
- Marcus Hanna-financial power behind McKinley's nomination as well as the subsequent campaign for president
- The Republican platform proposed a high tariff to protect industry and upheld the gold standard against unlimited coinage of silver
- McKinley (Republican) won the election of 1896 against Bryan (democrat). This election would mark the beginning of a new era in American politics
- Significance of the Election of 1896-marked the end of the stalemate that had characterized politics in the Gilded Age, initiated an era of Republican dominance and populist party dissolved

Chapter 20-Foreign Policy-1865-1914

- William H. Seward-achieved the annexation of Midway Island in the Pacific and gained rights to build a canal in Nicaragua
- Monroe Doctrine used to repel Napoleon III and the French troops left Mexico
- "Seward's Folly"-purchased Alaska for \$7.2 million, it would take many years before Americans saw the worth in Alaska
- As the United States industrialized in the late 19th century, it also intensified its foreign involvement partly because it needed worldwide markets for its growing industrial and agricultural surpluses and sources of raw materials for manufacturing
- Darwin's concept, survival of the fittest, influenced imperialism in which the United States to demonstrate its strength by acquiring territories overseas. They extended the idea of manifest from North America to all parts of the world

- Reverend Josiah Strong-*Our Country: Its Possible Future and Present Crisis* (1885), believed that westerners of the Christian faith had a duty to bring the benefits of their “superior” civilization to less fortunate peoples of the world (Africa Asia, and the Pacific Islands). Encouraged involvement in foreign affairs
- Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan-*The Influence of Sea Power Upon History* (1890), argued that a strong navy was crucial to a country’s ambitions of securing foreign markets and becoming a world power
- Blaine and the Pan-American Conference (1889)-goal was of hemispheric cooperation on both economic and political control
- Venezuela boundary dispute-marked a turning point in U.S.-British relations. Their relations were friendly instead of hostile
- Jingoism-an intense form of nationalism calling for an aggressive foreign policy
- Spain sent the autocratic General Valeriano Weyler and over 100,000 troops to suppress the Cuban revolt
- Yellow press-led by Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst who printed exaggerated and false accounts of Spanish atrocities in Cuba. Many Americans believed these readings and urged Congress and the president to intervene in Cuba to put a stop to the atrocities and suffering
- De Lome letter (1898)-Spanish diplomat Dupuy de Lome said the letter was highly critical of President McKinley. Many considered it an official Spanish insult against the U.S. national honor
- Sinking of the Maine-1898, the battleship Maine suddenly exploded, and the yellow press accused Spain of blowing it up, even though it was actually an accident
- McKinley’s war message-wanted the United States to intervene in the Cuban revolution behalf of the rebels
- Teller Amendment-declared that the United States had no intention of taking political control of Cuba
- Commodore Dewey’s fleet captured the city of Manila, Philippines on August 13
- Invasion of Cuba-cavalry charge up San Juan Hill in Cuba by the Rough Riders, a regiment of volunteers led by Theodore Roosevelt. Roosevelt’s volunteers were aided in victory by veteran regiments of African Americans
- U.S. Navy destroyed the Spanish fleet at Santiago Bay on July 3
- Spain realized that it could not continue fighting, and in early August asked for U.S. terms of peace to end Spanish-American War
- Annexation of Hawaii-American settlers had aided in the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarch, Queen Liliuokalani to take Hawaii
- Treaty of Paris (1898)-recognition of Cuban independence, U.S. acquisition of Puerto Rico and Guam (two Spanish islands), and acquisition of the Philippines in return for payment to Spain of \$20 million
- Controversy whether to or not to annex the Philippines. Filipino nationalist leader Emilio Aguinaldo led bands guerrilla fighters in a war against U.S. control out of rage of forced annexation
- Insular cases-ruled that constitutional rights were not automatically extended to territorial possessions and that the power to decide whether or not to grant such rights belonged to Congress, occurred when question was raised when discussing the Philippines
- Platt Amendment (1901)-gave Americans the power to intervene in Cuba to preserve its independence and to maintain law and order
- Result of Spanish-American War-victor led to American national pride and Southerners became more attached to the Union
- In the 1890s, Russia, Japan, Great Britain, France, and Germany had all established spheres of influence in China, meaning that they could dominate trade and investment within their sphere and shut out

competitors. To prevent the United States from losing access to the lucrative China trade, Hay dispatched the Open Door policy to nations holding spheres of influence

- Boxer Rebellion (1900)-Boxers (Chinese nationalists-attacked foreign settlements and murdered dozens of Christian missionaries. Rebellion was crushed and China was forced to pay a huge sum in indemnities, which further weakened the imperial regime.
- Open Door policy for China would strongly influence U.S. relations with Japan
- Roosevelt said “speak softly and carry a big stick.” Critics of the big-stick policy disliked breaking from the tradition of noninvolvement in global politics
- Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty of 1903-granted the United States long-term control of a canal zone from Colombia after Roosevelt’s revolt in Panama
- Hay-Pauncefote Treaty-the United States could begin to dig the Panama Canal without British involvement
- Congress voted in 1921 to pay Colombia an indemnity of \$25 million for its loss of Panama
- Roosevelt Corollary-the United States would send gunboats to a Latin American country that was delinquent in paying its debts. Later used the Corollary to justify sending U.S. forces into Haiti, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, and Nicaragua. The long-term result of such interventions was poor U.S. relations with the entire region of Latin America
- Russo-Japanese War-Roosevelt arranged for a diplomatic conference between representatives of Russia and Japan. Though both agreed to the Treaty of Portsmouth, Japanese nationalists blamed the United States for not giving their country all that they wanted from Russia
- “Gentleman’s Agreement”-an arrangement which was based on the trust of America and Japan
- Root-Takahira Agreement (1908)-led to mutual respect for each nation’s Pacific possessions and support for the Open Door policy in China
- For his work in setting the Russo-Japanese War, Roosevelt was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906
- William Howard Taft and Dollar Diplomacy-policy of trying to promote U.S. trade by supporting American enterprises abroad
- In direct defiance of the U.S. Open Door policy, Russia and Japan agreed to treat Manchuria as a jointly held sphere of influence
- Lodge Corollary-stated that non-European powers (such as Japan) would be excluded from owning territory in the Western Hemisphere. President Taft opposed the corollary, which also offended Japan and angered Latin American countries
- Jones Act-enacted by Wilson (democratic) which granted full territorial status to the Philippines, guaranteed a bill of rights and universal male suffrage to Filipino citizens, and promised Philippine independence as soon as a stable government was established
- Wilson also granted U.S citizenship to all the inhabitants and also provided for limited self-government
- Wilson also persuaded Congress in 1914 to repeal the act that had granted U.S. ships an exemption from paying the standard Panama Canal tolls charged other nations
- Throughout Wilson’s presidency- he kept marines in Nicaragua and ordered U.S. troops into Haiti in 1915 and the Dominican Republic in 1916. He argued that such intervention was necessary to maintain stability in the region and protect the Panama Canal
- Tampico incident-war between Mexico and the United States seemed imminent, but was averted, when Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, offered to mediate the dispute. This was the first dispute in the Americas to be settled through joint mediation
- Pancho Villa and the U.S. expeditionary force-Huerta fell from power in late 1914, and was replaced by Venustiano Carranza, who was almost immediately challenged by Pancho Villa who led raids across the

U.S.-Mexican border and murdered number of people in Texas and New Mexico. Wilson ordered Pershing to pursue Villa into Mexico. President Carranza eventually protested the American presence in Mexico. In January 1917, the growing possibility of U.S. entry from World War I caused Wilson to withdraw Pershing's troops

Chapter 21-The Progressive Era- 1901-1918

- Progressive era-name came from the enthusiastic middle-class Americans who needed to adjust to changing times
- Protestant churches preached against vice and taught a code of social responsibility, which included caring for the poor and the less fortunate and insisting on honesty in public life
- Progressives-were committed to democratic values and shared in the belief that honest government and just laws could improve the human condition
- Pragmatism-the way people thought and reasoned was challenged, and the prevailing philosophy of romantic transcendentalism in America gave way to this
- John Dewey and William James said people should experiment with ideas and laws and test them in action until they found something that seemed to work well for the better ordering of society
- Progressives rejected laissez-faire
- They also objected to the corruption of political bosses party
- Muckrakers-the people that were well-informed about the “dirty” realities of party politics and the scandalous conditions of factories and slums
- Henry Demarest Lloyd-*Wealth Against Commonwealth*, a muckraker who fully exposed the corruption and greed of the oil monopoly but failed to suggest how to control it
- Magazine authors-Muckrakers Lincoln Steffens and Ida Tarbell
- Book authors-Muckrakers Lincoln Steffens, Jacob Riis, Theodore Dreiser, and Frank Norris
- Muckracking's effect was exposing inequities, educated the public about corruption in high places, and prepared the way for corrective action (party later died)
- In 1888, Massachusetts was the first state to adopt a system of voting in secrecy
- Direct Primary-created by Robert La Follette which bypassed politicians and placed the nominating process directly in the hands of the voters, ineffective at times because politicians devised ways to confuse voters
- 17th Amendment-direct election of senators to avoid giving senators too much power
- Progressives proposed initiative, referendum, and recall
- Initiative-a method by which voters could compel the legislature to consider a bill
- Referendum-a method that allowed citizens to vote on proposed laws printed on their ballot
- Recall-enabled voters to remove a corrupt or unsatisfactory politician from office by majority vote before that official's term had expired
- Believing that criminals could learn to become effective citizens, reformers fought for such measures as a system of parole, separate reformatories, for juveniles, and limits on the death penalty
- Adopting “golden rule” as both his policy and his middle name, Mayor Samuel M. “Golden Rule” Jones delighted Toledo's citizens by introducing a comprehensive program of municipal reform, including free kindergartens, night schools, and public playground
- Tom L. Johnson-devoted himself to the cause of tax reform and three-cent trolley fares for the people of Cleveland
- Many cities came to own and operate water systems, gas lines, electric power plants, and urban transportation systems

- A new type of municipal government-voters elected the heads of city departments (fire, police, and sanitation), not just the mayor
- By 1915, urban Progressives had persuaded the legislatures of two-thirds of the states to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages
- Roosevelt insisted on a Square Deal in the first economic crisis of his presidency, which involved a strike of anthracite coal miners through much of 1902. To ensure the delivery of coal to consumers, they threatened to take over the mines with federal troops, but he instead granted a 10 percent wage increase and a nine hour day to the miners (but did not grant union recognition)
- Roosevelt made a distinction between breaking up “bad trusts” which harmed the public and stifled competition, and regulating “good trusts,” which through efficiency and low prices dominated a market
- Elkin Act (1903)-the ICC had greater authority to stopping railroads from granting rebates to favored customers
- Hepburn Act (1906)-the commission could fix “just and reasonable” rates for railroads
- Upton Sinclair-*The Jungle*, describe how unsanitary meat was, led to The Pure Food and Drug Act, and The Meat Inspection Act
- The Pure Food and Drug Act-forbade the manufacture, sale, and transportation of adulterated or mislabeled food and drugs
- The Meat Inspection Act-provided that federal inspectors visit meatpacking plants to ensure that they met minimum standards of sanitation
- Roosevelt enacted:
 - Forest Reserve Act of 1891-set aside 150 million acres of federal land as a national reserve that could not be sold to private interests
 - Newlands Reclamation Act-a law providing money from the sale of public land for irrigation projects in the western states
 - National Conservation Commission-established under Gifford Pinchot when the president publicized the need for conservation
- William Howard Taft attacked all trusts
- Taft established Bureau of Mines-which added large tracts in the Appalachians to the national forest reserves, and also set aside federal oil lands (the first president to do so)
- Mann-Elkins Act (1910-gave the ICC the power to suspend new railroad rates and oversee telephone, telegraph, and cable companies
- 16th Amendment-authorized the U.S. government to collect an income tax
- Payne-Aldrich Tariff-raised the tariff on most imports, angered Progressives when Taft signed it
- Pinchot Ballinger Controversy-when Pinchot criticized Ballinger, Taft stood by his cabinet member and fired Pinchot for insubordination. Conservatives applauded; Progressives protested
- Taft openly supported conservative candidates for Congress in the midterm elections of 1910. Led to split of Republican Party: a conservative faction loyal to Taft and a Progressive faction. Later group wanted Theodore Roosevelt to become president again
- Eugene V. Debs-a former railway union leader who adopted socialism while jailed for the Pullman strike, Deb was an outspoken critic of business and a champion of labor
- Socialists had similar reforms to Progressives, but milder
- Election of 1912-Wilson winning the election ensured that the reform efforts would continue under Wilson
- Wilson attacked “the triple wall of privilege”: tariffs, banking, and trusts
- Tariff reduction-enacted the Underwood Tariff which sharply reduced tariff revenue on foreign trade

- Banking reform-rejecting the Republican proposal for a private national bank, he proposed a national banking system with 12 district banks supervised by a Federal Reserve Board. Ever since, Americans have purchased goods and services using the Federal Reserve Notes (dollar bills) issued by the federally regulated banking system
- Clayton Antitrust Act-greatly strengthened the provisions in the Sherman Antitrust Act for breaking up monopolies. Most important for organized labor, the new law contained a clause exempting unions from being prosecuted as trusts
- Federal Trade Commission-was empowered to investigate and take action against any “unfair trade practice” in every industry except banking and transportation
- President Wilson, with a strong southern heritage and many of the racist attitudes of the times, acquiesced to the demands of southern Democrats and permitted the segregation of federal workers and buildings
- Progressive era coincided with years when thousands of blacks were lynched by racist mobs
- Booker T. Washington-in his Atlanta Exposition speech in 1895, Washington argued that blacks’ needs for education and economic progress were of foremost importance, and that they should concentrate on learning industrial skills for better wages
- W.E.B. Du Bois-*The Souls of Black Folk* (1903), criticized Booker T. Washington’s approach and demanded equal rights for African Americans
- The migration began in earnest between 1910 and 1930 when about a million people traveled north to seek jobs in the cities. Motivating their decision to leave the South were deteriorating race relations, destruction of their cotton crops by the boll weevil, and job opportunities in northern factories that opened up when white workers were drafted in World War I.
- W.E.B Du Bois met with a group of black intellectual in Niagara Falls, Canada to discuss a program of protest and action aimed at securing equal rights for blacks. The group was known as the Niagara movement.
- Du Bois also founded the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)-mission was to abolish all forms of segregation and to increase educational opportunities for African American children
- National Urban League-helped those migrating from South to northern cities, reflected its emphasis on self-reliance and economic advancement
- National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA)-led by Carrie Chapman Catt who argued for the vote as a broadening of democracy which would empower women, thus enabling them to more actively care for their families in an industrial society
- 19th Amendment-granted women’s suffrage

Chapter 22-World War I-1914-1918

- Lusitania-The first major crisis challenging U.S. neutrality and peace was the torpedoing and sinking of this British passenger liner
- Sussex pledge-promised not to sink merchant or passenger ships without giving due warning
- The U.S. government permitted J.P. Morgan and other bankers to extend as much as \$2 billion in secured credit to Great Britain and France. These loans maintained U.S. prosperity, and at the same time, they sustained the Allies’ war effort
- Immigrants fought alongside Americans
- The great majority of native-born Americans wanted British and France to win the war
- National Security League-promoted preparedness and to extend direct U.S. aid to the Allies, if needed
- “He kept us out of war,” –Democrats said this, Wilson won reelection in 1916

- “Peace without victory” –Wilson
- Women, Progressives, and Populists were against war
- Germany’s resume on unrestricted warfare started the war
- Zimmermann Telegram-Germany wanted to propose an alliance against Mexico, intercepted by Germany
- “The world must be safe for democracy,” –Wilson
- Since it would take months to train U.S. troops, the first American contribution to the Allies would be in shipping needed supplies: chiefly munitions and food
- Under Bernard Baruch’s direction, the War Industries Board set production priorities and established centralized control over raw materials and prices
- Food Administration-encouraged American households to eat less meat and bread so that more food could be shipped abroad for the French and British troops
- Fuel Administration-directed efforts to save coal
- Wilson’s war government managed to raise \$33 billion in two years by a combination of loans and taxes due to Americans putting their savings into federal government Liberty Bonds
- George Creel-used the Committee on Public Information to create propaganda, urging Americans to watch out for German spies and to “do your bit” for the war
- Espionage Act-provided for imprisonment of up to 20 years for persons who either tried to incite rebellion in the armed forces or obstruct the operation of the draft
- Sedition Act-prohibited anyone from making “disloyal” or “abusive remarks about the U.S. government
- Schenck v. United States-concluded that the right to free speech could be limited when it represented a “clear and present danger” to the public safety
- Selective Service Act (1917)-method for ensuring that all groups in the population would be called into service
- Almost 400,000 African Americans served in World War I in segregated units
- More jobs for women since men were drafted into the army
- Mexicans and African Americans migrated during war to America
- Russian Revolution with Bolsheviks forced Russia out of war, leaving Germany to break through Allied lines France
- American Expeditionary Force (AEF)-commanded by General John J. Pershing
- Germans signed an armistice in which they agreed to surrender their arms, give up much of their navy, and evacuate occupied territory on November 11, 1918
- Fourteen Points-led by Wilson: recognition of freedom of the seas, an end of making secret treaties, reduction of national armaments, an “impartial adjustment of all colonial claims”, self-determination for the various nationalities within the Austro-Hungarian empire, and a general association of nations
- The Big Four-Wilson, David Lloyd George (Great Britain), Georges Clemenceau (France), and Vittorio Orlando (Italy), they agreed on the Fourteen Points
- Treaty of Versailles-Germany had to pay huge war debt, created League of Nations through Article X
- League of Nation-called on each member nation to stand ready to protect the independence and territorial integrity of other nations
- Republican Senators like Henry Cabot Lodge opposed the League of Nations
- Wilson boarded a train and went on an arduous speaking tour to the West to make speeches for the League of Nations. He collapsed and never fully recovered
- 10% of the American workforce was unemployed after war
- Red Scare-anti-German hysteria of the war years turned suddenly into anti-Communist hysteria known as this

- Palmer raids-a series of unexplained bombings caused Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer to establish a special office under J. Edgar Hoover to gather information on radicals
- Unions went on strike in 1919 after the war
- Race Riots-Also, the migration of African Americans to northern cities during the war increased racial tensions

Chapter 23-A New Era: The 1920s

- “A return to normalcy”-Harding
- The prevailing idea of the Republican party was that the nation would benefit if business and the pursuit of profits took the lead in developing the economy
- Harding’s pardoning of Debs was prompted by the president’s generous spirit-certainly not by ideology, since Harding was a conservative
- Harding’s presidency was marked by scandals and corruption, like appointing a number of incompetent and dishonest men to fill important positions
- Calvin Coolidge-a man of few words. Said “The business of America is business.” Believed in limited government. He would not allow bonuses for World War I veterans and vetoed the McNary-Haugen Bill of 1928 to help farmers cope with falling crop prices
- By 1930, two-thirds of all homes had electricity
- Model T-created by Henry Ford which led to a widespread purchase of cars
- Another cause of economic growth was the increased use of oil and electricity
- Farmers who had borrowed heavily to expand during the war were now left with a heavy burden of debt after war
- Membership in unions declined 20 percent, partly because most companies insisted on an open shop (keeping jobs open to nonunion workers)
- In an era that so strongly favored business, union efforts at strikes usually failed
- The Jazz Age-jazz became a symbol of the “new” and “modern” culture of the cities
- Electricity, automobiles, increase of store sales, and greater variety of products increased consumerism
- Automobiles affected shopping, traveling, commuting, and dating
- First commercial radio station went on the air in 1920 and broadcast music to just a few thousand listeners
- Elaborate movie theaters “palaces” were built for the general public
- People made famous sportspeople their role models
- Charles Lindbergh-completed world’s first solo flight across the Atlantic
- Most middle-class women expected to spend their lives as homemakers and mothers, much like during World War I. They also had lower wages than men. They were clerks, nurses, teachers, and domestics
- Probably the most significant change in the lives of young men and women of the 1920s was their revolt against sexual taboos
- Margaret Sanger and other advocates of birth control achieved growing acceptance in the twenties
- Flapper look-young women shocked their elders by wearing dresses hemmed at the knee (instead of the ankle), “bobbing” (cutting short) their hair, smoking cigarettes, and driving cars
- Divorce rates increased
- Widespread belief in the value of education, together with economic prosperity, stimulated more state governments to enact compulsory school laws
- Modernism-belief of having a historical and critical view of certain passages in the Bible and believed they could accept Darwin’s theory of evolution without abandoning their religious faith

- Fundamentalism-opposite of modernism, said creationism explained the origin of all life
- Fundamentalists used the radio to preach
- Gertrude Stein, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, Ezra Pound, T.S. Eliot, Eugene O'Neill-literary people who scorned religion and hypocritical and bitterly
- The widely held belief in scientific efficiency and business was reflected in many areas
- Harlem Renaissance-famous for its concentration of talented black actors, artists, musicians, and writers. It was an artistic achievement
- Marcus Garvey-created United Negro Improvement Association (UNIA), advocated individual and racial pride for African Americans and developed political ideas of black nationalism (part of Harlem Renaissance)
- Scopes Trial- Scopes was arrested for teaching the theory of evolution to a high school class. He was convicted, but the conviction was later overturned. Laws banning the teaching of evolution remained on the books for years, although they were rarely enforced
- When alcohol was banned, people obtained beer illegally in various ways
- 21st amendment repealed alcohol because of increased criminal activity and public resentment and the coming of the Great Depression
- Quota laws-the law chiefly restricted those groups considered "undesirable" by the nativists. These acts led to the ending of unlimited immigration
- Case of Sacco and Vanzetti-executed for committing robbery and murder
- The most extreme expression of nativism in the 1920s was the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan. They threatened blacks, Catholics, Jews, foreigners, and suspected Communists
- Washington Conference (1921)-discussed naval disarmament, hoping to stabilize the size of the U.S. Navy relative to that of other powers and to resolve conflicts in the Pacific
- Kellogg-Briand Pact-renounced the aggressive use of force to achieve national ends, was shot down
- Republican presidents believed that pro-business policies strengthened U.S. dealings with other nations, like Latin America and the Middle East
- Fordney-McCumber Tariff-increased the duties on foreign manufactured goods by 25 percent, weakened world economy (i.e. Germany slowed down on paying its war debt and imposed a tariff on America)
- Dawes Plan (1924)-U.S. banks would lend Germany huge sums to rebuild its economy and pay reparations to Britain and France. In turn, Britain and France would use the reparations money to pay their war debts to the United States

Chapter 24-The Great Depression and the New Deal-1929-1939

- "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself" -Franklin D. Roosevelt
- Wall Street Crash, where stock prices plunged, a group of bankers bought millions of dollars of stocks in an effort to stabilize prices, contributed to the Great Depression
- Also, an uneven distribution of income, stock market speculation, excessive use of credit, overproduction of consumer goods, weak farm economy, government policies, and global economic problems like Europe's difficulties to pay back its debt also contributed to the worldwide Great Depression
- Hawley-Smoot Tariff (1930)-enacted by Hoover, set tax increases ranging from 31 % to 49% on foreign imports. In return, European countries enacted higher tariffs on their own against U.S. goods. Reduced trade for all nations, worsening the depression
- Federal Farm Board-authorized to help farmers stabilize prices by temporarily holding surplus grain and cotton in storage, but later couldn't handle the continued overproduction of farm goods
- Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)-loans to struggling businesses and state/local governments

- Farm Holiday Association-created by farmers which attempted to reverse the drop in prices 1932 stopping the entire crop of grain harvested in 1932 from reaching the market, later collapsed
- Bonus march (1932)-World War I veterans marched to Washington DC to demand immediate payment of the bonuses promised them at a later date (1945), Congress didn't pay them and many Americans regarded Hoover as heartless and uncaring
- Election of 1932- Roosevelt (democrat) won, promised a "new deal"
- 20th Amendment-shortened the period between presidential election and inauguration
- Eleanor Roosevelt-became the most active lady in history
- Three R's-relief for people out of work, recovery for business and the economy as a whole, and reform of American economic institutions
- Roosevelt turned to the Brain Trust for advice on economic matters
- The people that Roosevelt were the most diverse in U.S. history, with a record number of African Americans, Catholics, Jews, and women
- Frances Perkins was the first woman ever to serve in a president's cabinet
- The First Hundred Days-Congress passed into law every request of President Roosevelt, enacting more major legislation than any single Congress in history
- Bank Holidays-banks closed and would be reopened after allowing enough time for the government to reorganize them on a sound basis
- Beer-Wine Revenue Act-legalized the sale of beer and wine
- Fireside chats-Roosevelt assured his listeners, who was on the radio, that the banks which reopened after the bank holiday were now safe
- Financial Recovery Programs-Emergency Banking Relief Act, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC), and the Farm Credit Administration
- Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)-offered grants of federal money to states and local governments and the jobless and homeless
- Public Works Administration (PWA)-allotted money to state and local governments for building roads, bridges, dams, and other public works
- Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)-hired poor citizens to work on public works projects
- Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)-built dams, operated electric power plants, controlled flooding and erosion, and manufactured fertilizer
- National Recovery Administration (NRA)-an attempt to guarantee reasonable profits for business and fair wages and hours for labor, also gave workers the right to organize and bargain collectively
- Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)-controlled production of crops, compensated farmers for cooperating
- Civil Works Administration (CWA)-hired laborers for temporary construction projects sponsored by the federal government
- Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)-created to regulate the stock market and to limit speculation
- Federal Housing Administration(FHA)-gave both the construction industry and homeowners a boost by insuring bank loans for building new houses and repairing old ones
- Second deal focused more on the other two R's: relief and reform
- Works Progress Administration (WPA)-spent billions of dollars to provide people with jobs
- Resettlement Administration (RA)-provided loans to sharecroppers, tenants, and small farmers and established federal camps where migrant workers could find decent housing
- National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act (1935)-guaranteed a worker's right to join a union and a union's right to bargain collectively

- Social Security Act-created a federal insurance program based upon the automatic collection of taxes from employees and employers throughout people's working careers
- Socialists and extreme liberals criticized the New Deal for doing too much for business and too little for the unemployed and the working poor
- Critics such as Coughlin, Townsend, and Huey Long disliked the new deal because of increased regulations, the second New Deal's pro-union stance, and the financing of government programs by means of borrowed money
- Anti-New Deal Organization-led by Alfred E. (Al) Smith and John W. Davis to stop the New Deal
- Father Charles E. Coughlin-founded the National Union for Social Justice, which called for issuing an inflated currency and nationalizing all banks
- Dr. Francis E. Townsend-argued that by spending their money promptly, recipients would stimulate the economy and soon bring the depression to an end
- Huey Long-proposed a "Share Our Wealth" program that promised a minimum annual income of \$5,000 for every American family, to be paid for by taxing the wealthy
- Court-reorganization plan-Roosevelt hoped to remove the Court as an obstacle to the New Deal by proposing a judicial-reorganization bill in 1937. Called the "Court-packing" bill, the bill would have allowed Roosevelt to add up to six more justices to the Court-all of them presumably of liberal persuasion. Republicans and democrats were outraged, but it worked in his favor because several justices retired during Roosevelt's second term, enabling him to appoint a majority on the Court and thereby ensure judicial support for his reforms
- Congress of Industrial Organizations (C.I.O.)-concentrated on organizing unskilled workers in the automobile, steel, and southern textile industries
- United Auto Workers union (U.A.W.)-the workers insisted on their right to join a union by participating in a sit-down strike resulted in this
- Fair Labor Standards Act-provided for minimum wage, a maximum workweek of 40 hours, and child-labor restrictions on those under 16
- Recession of the New Deal (1937-1938)-cause was the Social Security tax that reduced consumer spending at the same time that Roosevelt was curtailing expenditures for relief and public works
- Keynesian economics-deficit spending was acceptable because in difficult times the government needed to spend will above its tax revenues in order to initiate economic growth. As a result, as federal spending on public works and relief went up, so too did employment and industrial production
- Women sought more work during the Depression but had lower pay than men
- Dust Bowl Farmers-drought that caused thousands of "Okies" from Oklahoma and surrounding states to migrate westward to California in search of farm or factory work that often could not be found
- African Americans had no support from Roosevelt's deals and were still discriminated during the Depression, but were later treated by Roosevelt with the WPA and the CCC
- McLeod Bethune-established the Federal Council on Negro Affairs for the purpose of increasing African American involvement in the New Deal
 - John Collier-appointed Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1933, established conservation and CCC projects on reservations and gained Native American involvement in the WPA and other New Deal programs
- Indian Reorganization (Wheel-Howard) Act (1934)-returned lands to the control of tribes and supported the preservation of Native American cultures
- Mexicans failed to get jobs during the Depression

- World War I was meant to be a “war to end all wars” and “to make the world safe for democracy”
- Japanese, ignoring the Open Door policy and the League of Nations, marched into Manchuria, and renamed it Manchukuo, and turned it into a puppet government. Japan never returned to the League of Nations. League of Nations would be rendered useless because it failed to take care of Manchuria
- Stimson Doctrine-would not recognize regimes like “Manchukuo” that has been established by force
- Hoover arranged for U.S. troops to leave Nicaragua by 1933 and negotiated a treaty with Haiti to remove all U.S. troops by 1934
- Good-Neighbor Policy-wanted to protect Latin America from Germany and Italy, nullified Platt Amendment
- Pan-American conferences-Roosevelt justified intervention as a corollary to the Monroe Doctrine and would consult with a European power like Germany if they decided to attack
- London Economic Conference (1933)-when proposals were made to stabilize currencies, Roosevelt feared that this would hurt his own plans for recovery, and he withdrew his support
- Recognition of the Soviet Union-Roosevelt did this to increase U.S. trade and thereby boost the economy
- Philippines-Congress passed the Tydings-McDuffie Act, which provided for the independence of the Philippines by 1946 and the gradual removal of U.S. military presence from the islands
- Reciprocal Trade Agreements-Congress enacted a plan by Cordell Hull to give the president power to reduce U.S. tariffs up to 50 percent for nations that reciprocated with comparable reductions for U.S. imports
- Italy-Mussolini-Fascism-the idea that people should glorify their nation and their race through an aggressive show of force
- Germany-Hitler
- Japan-goal was to invade China and Southeast Asia and thereby give Japan control over what their leaders proclaimed to be the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere
- Nye Committee-concluded in 1934 that the main reason for U.S. participation in the world war was to serve the greed of bankers and arms manufacturers, influenced isolationist legislation in the following years
- Neutrality Acts-purpose was so America could remain neutral if war broke out in Europe
- Spanish civil war-Franco led Spaniards against loyalists in Europe, but Neutrality Acts stopped Roosevelt from taking action. Franco won and established a military dictatorship
- Failed to stop Ethiopia, Rhineland, China, and Sudetenland from being taken over
- Recognizing the failure of appeasement, Britain and France pledged to fight if Poland was attacked
- Stalin and Hitler signed a nonaggression pact and secretly to divide Poland between them
- World War II began when Poland was invaded
- Blitzkrieg was Germany’s air power
- “Cash and carry” was neutral, but in practice, it strongly favored Britain
- Selective Service Act (1940)-provided for the registration of all American men between the ages of 21 and 35
- Destroyers-for-bases deal-Britain received 50 older but still serviceable U.S. destroyers (for defense against Germany) in exchange for giving the United States the right to build military bases on British islands in the Caribbean
- “We must be the great arsenal of democracy.” –Franklin Roosevelt
- “Four Freedoms”-speech that justifies Roosevelt lending money to Britain for the purchase of U.S. war materials

- Lend-Lease Act-end the “cash and carry” policy and permitted Britain to obtain all the U.S. arms it needed on credit, majority of America was supporting Britain
- Atlantic Charter-United Churchill and Roosevelt to affirm what their peace objectives would be when the war ended
- When the American ship Greer was destroyed, Roosevelt destroyed all German ships on sight, which started an undeclared war against Germany
- Axis Powers-Germany, Italy and Japan
- When Japan joined the Axis, Roosevelt prohibited the export of steel and scrap iron to all countries except and the nations of the west hemisphere
- Japan had limited oil supply and America wouldn't lend any oil
- Pearl Harbor-where Japan attacked America's navel, U.S. declared war on Japan
- Allies were Britain, United States, and the Soviet Union
- The government used a cost-plus system, in which it paid war contractors the costs of production plus a certain percentage for profit
- Economy was booming for America during this time
- Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Act (1943)-empowered the government to take over war-related businesses whose operations were threatened by strikes
- Labor unions and large corporations agreed to no strikes during war
- To finance war, government increased income tax and sold war bonds
- African Americans still segregated even when serving during war. “Double V” slogan-V for victory over fascism abroad and V for victory for equality at home
- Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)-formed to work more militantly for African American interests
- Smith v. Allwright-it was unconstitutional to deny African Americans membership in political parties as a way of excluding them from voting
- Influx of Mexicans because they could enter US without formal immigration procedures
- Native Americans also contributed to war effort
- Japanese Americans-suspected of being potential spies and saboteurs, were prompted to leave their homes and reside in the barracks of internment camps
- Korematsu v. U.S.-upheld the U.S. government's internment policy as justified in wartime
- Rosie the Riveter-encouraged women to take defensive jobs, pay was below that of male factory workers though
- Propaganda-used to maintain public morale, to encourage people to sacrifice and conserve resources, and to increase war production
- Two goals of British and America-to overcome German submarines and to begin bombing raids on German cities
- “Island-hopping,”-allowed Allied forces to move rapidly toward Japan
- Battle of Leyte Gulf-Japanese navy was virtually destroyed
- Kamikaze-pilots suicide on U.S. ship
- Atomic bombs ended World War II
- Tehran conference-Russia would invade Germany and eventually join the war against Japan
- Yalta Conference-Allies divided Germany into four war zones
- Potsdam Conference-Allies agreed to issue a warning to Japan to surrender unconditionally

- Servicemen's Readjustment Act (GI Bill of Rights)-returning GIs seized the opportunity afforded by this bill to continue their education at government expense
- Baby Boom-tended to focus women's attention on raising children and homemaking.
- Low interest rates on mortgages that were both government-insured and tax deductible made the move from city to suburb affordable for almost any family of modest means
- Sunbelt States-where many GI's and their families were attracted because of a warmer climate, lower taxes, and economic opportunities
- Moving from one place to another was a habit during this time
- Employment Act of 1946-created the Council of Economic Advisers to counsel both the president and Congress on means of promoting national economic welfare
- Over 4.5 million workers went on strike in 1946. Strikes by railroad and mine workers threatened the national safety
- Justice Department-aided the efforts of black leaders to end segregation in schools
- In 1948, Truman ordered the end of racial discrimination in the departments of the federal government and all three branches of the armed forces
- Fair Employment Practices Commission-would prevent employers from discriminating against the hiring of African Americans
- Eightieth Congress-attempted to pass two tax cuts for upper-income Americans, but Truman vetoed both measures
- More successful were Republican efforts to amend the Constitution and roll back some of the New Deal gains for labor
- 22nd Amendment (1951)-limited a president's term to two terms
- Taft Hartley Act (1947)-outlawed closed shops, outlawed union shops, outlawed secondary boycotts, this act was a major issue dividing Republicans and Democrats into the 1950s
- Liberal Democrats, who thought Truman's aggressive foreign policy threatened world peace, formed a new Progressive party that nominated former vice president Henry Wallace
- Election of 1948-Truman succeeded in reuniting Roosevelt's New Deal coalition
- Truman's fair deals were defeated because of his political conflicts with Congress and the pressing foreign policy concerns of the Cold War
- Bolshevik Revolution that established communism in Russia led to the Red Scare of 1919
- Five major nations of the U.N.-U.S., Great Britain, France, China, and the Soviet Union-were granted veto powers
- Rejection of Bernard Baruch's plan for regulating nuclear energy and eliminating atomic weapons led Americans to believe that Moscow did not have peaceful intentions
- Soviets taking over Eastern Europe contributed to causes of Cold War.
- The United States and Great Britain refused to allow reparations from their western zones because both viewed the economic recovery of Germany as important to the stability of Central Europe
- Churchill's "iron curtain" speech called for a partnership between Western democracies to halt the expansion of communism
- Walter Lippmann argued that some areas were vital to U.S. security, while others were merely peripheral; some governments deserved U.S. support, but others did not
- Truman Doctrine-assisted the "free people" of Greece and Turkey against "totalitarian" regimes
- Marshall Plan-helped countries of Western Europe
- Berlin Crisis led to two Germanies: the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany, a U.S. ally) and the German Democratic Republic (East Germany, a Soviet satellite)

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)-a military alliance for defending all members from outside attack, effectively checked Soviet expansion in Europe and thereby maintained an uneasy peace until the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991
- Warsaw Pact-a military alliance for the defense of the Communist states of Eastern Europe
- Arms Race-Soviet Union and the U.S. were in a race to develop superior weapon systems after the Berlin Crisis
- Hydrogen Bomb-1000x stronger than the atomic bomb
- Japan became closely tied to the U.S. during the Cold War
- China fell to Soviet communism and formed a Sino-Soviet pact between Stalin and Mao
- Truman's (Democrat) containment policy in stopped Communist aggression without allowing the conflict to develop into a world war
- Dennis et al. v. United States (1951)-upheld the constitutionality of the Smith Act of 1940, which made it illegal to advocate or teach the overthrow of the government by force or to belong to an organization with this objective
- Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)-reactivated in the postwar years to find Communism
- Actors, directors, writers, and anyone in the Hollywood field were suspected of Communism
- Hiss Case-Alger Hiss was accused, convicted of perjury (lying), and sent to prison of being a Communist
- Rosenberg Case-Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were found guilty and executed for stealing info on the Atomic bomb for the Soviets in 1953
- Joseph McCarthy-charged that 205 Communists were still working for the State Department, took it too far and was censured

Chapter 27-The Eisenhower Years-1952-1960

- Nixon used the television to gain supporters in the 1952 election, but Eisenhower won
- Eisenhower accepted most of the new deal programs
- A soil-bank program was initiated as means of reducing farm production and thereby increasing farm income
- Interstate highway system-authorized the construction of 42,000 miles of interstate highways linking all the nation's major cities, hurt the railroads and the environments
- This postwar economy gave Americans the highest standard of living in the world
- Election of 1956-Eisenhower won
- Dulles Diplomacy-against Truman's containment, said that if the United States pushed Communist powers to the brink of war, they would back down because of American nuclear superiority, this was called "brinkmanship," didn't work
- Covert action-undercover intervention in the internal politics
- Korean armistice failed
- Geneva Conference-France (communist) agreed to give up Indochina, which was divided into the independent nations of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam
- Ho Chi Minh-established dictatorship in North Vietnam
- Ngo Dinh Diem-anticommunist in South Vietnam
- Domino Theory-said if South Vietnam fell under Communist control, one nation after another in Southeast Asia would also fall
- Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)
- Suez crisis-Britain and France would never again play the role of major powers in world affairs

- Eisenhower Doctrine-the U.S. in 1954 pledged economic and military aid to any Middle Eastern country threatened by communism
- “Sprit of Geneva”-produced the first softening instance between American and the Soviets
- Soviet suppression of the Hungarian revolt also ended the first thaw in the Cold War
- The Sputniks embarrassed the U.S. in front of the Russians, this intensified fears of nuclear war
- “We will bury capitalism,” –Khrushchev
- U-2 incident-exposed a secret U.S. tactic for gaining information
- Eisenhower’s farewell address-he warned the nation to “guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence...by the military-industrial complex.”
- In the North, African Americans, who joined the Democrats during the New Deal, had a growing influence in party politics in the 1950s
- Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka-outlawed Plessy v. Ferguson saying that “separate facilities are inherently unequal” and unconstitutional and segregation in the schools should end
- Eisenhower ordered federal troops to stand guard in Little Rock and protect black students as they walked to school; protected the rights of African Americans
- Montgomery Bus Boycott-led by Rosa Parks, Supreme Court ruled that segregation laws were unconstitutional
- Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)-led by Martin Luther King Jr. which organized ministers and churches in the South to get behind the civil rights struggle
- In the 1960s, a growing impatience among many African Americans would be manifested in violent confrontations in the streets
- TV in the late 1940s because it provided a common content for their common language
- Advertising became common
- Paperbacks and records
- William Whyte-The Organization Man, loss of individuality
- Religion became a source of both individual identity and socialization
- Dr. Benjamin Spock-*Baby and Child Care* (1946), said woman’s role was taking care for home and children
- Most married men, especially as they reached middle age, entered the workforce
- John Kenneth Galbraith-*The Affluent Society* (1958), wrote about the failure of wealthy Americans to address the need for increased social spending for the common good (criticized this time era)
- Beatniks-advocated use of drugs, and rebellion against social standards, would become models for the youth rebellion of the sixties

Chapter 28-Promises and Turmoil: The 1960s

- Election of 1960-Kennedy (Democrat) won
- Kennedy set up Peace Corp in 1961, an organization that recruited young American volunteers to give technical aid to developing countries
- Bay of Pigs invasion (1961)-Castro surrendered to Kennedy and used the failed invasion to get even more aid from the Soviet Union and to strengthen his grip on power
- Berlin Wall-stood as a gloomy symbol of the Cold War
- Cuban missile crisis (1962)-Khrushchev agreed to remove the missiles from Cuba in exchange for Kennedy’s pledge not to invade the island nation

- Result of the crisis: Washington and Moscow could talk directly to each other during a crisis using a telecommunications and the signing of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty to end the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere
- Flexible response-Kennedy and McNamara decided to increase spending on conventional (non-nuclear) arms and mobile military forces, increased the temptation to send elite special forces, such as the Green Berets, into combat in third world countries like South Vietnam
- Kennedy murdered on November 22, 1963-marked the beginning of a loss of credibility in government
- Before Kennedy died he said “ask not what your country can do for you-ask what you can do for your country.”
- Johnson passed an expanded version of Kennedy’s civil rights bill and Kennedy’s proposal for an income tax cut. The latter measure sparked an increase in jobs, consumer spending, and a long period of economic expansion in the sixties
- Michael Harrington-*The Other America* (1962), helped to focus national attention on the 40 million Americans still living in poverty
- Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO)-sponsored a wide variety of self-help programs for the poor, the War on Poverty did significantly reduce the number of American families living in poverty
- Election of 1864-Lyndon B. Johnson won (Democrat)
- Johnson’s reforms-Medicare (health insurance program for those 65 and older), Medicaid (government-paid health care for the poor and the disabled), provided aid especially to poor school districts, abolished discriminatory quotas, greatly increased opportunities for Asians and Latin Americans to emigrate to the United States, provided federal funding for worthy creative and scholarly projects, two new cabinet departments, increased funding for higher education, and increased funding for public housing and crime prevention
- Johnson praised giving vitally needed assistance to the poor, the disabled, and the elderly
- Civil Rights Act of 1964 and 1965-made segregation illegal in all public facilities
- 24th Amendment-abolished the practice of collecting a poll tax
- Voting Rights Act (1965)-act ended literacy tests and provided federal registrars in areas in which blacks were kept from voting
- The jailing of King proved to be a milestone in the civil rights movement because most Americans believed King to have been jailed unjustly
- Young African Americans were losing patience with the slow progress toward equality and the continued violence against their people by white extremists
- Malcolm X-he criticized King as “an Uncle Tom” and advocated self-defense-using black violence to counter white violence
- Black Panthers-advocated self-rule for American blacks
- Kerner Commission-concluded in the late 1968 that racism and segregation were chiefly responsible and that the United States was becoming “two societies, one black, one white-separate and unequal”
- King’s murder in Memphis revealed the anger and frustrations among African Americans in both the North and the South
- Warren Court-protection of individual rights, *Mapp v. Ohio*, *Gideon v. Wainwright*, *Escobedo v. Illinois*, and *Miranda v. Arizona*, caused a profound and pervasive revolution in the interpretation of constitutional rights
- *Baker v. Carr* (1962)-“one man, one vote,” meaning that election districts would have to be redrawn to provide equal representation for all of a state’s citizens

- Port Huron Statement-called for university decisions to be made and through participatory democracy, so the students would have a voice in decisions affecting their lives, supporters of this were known as the New Left
- Drugs and hippies were common
- Alfred Kinsey-his research indicated that premarital sex, marital infidelity, and homosexuality were more common than anyone had suspected
- Overtly sexual themes in advertisements, popular magazines, and movies made sex appear to be just one more consumer product
- Moral codes were loosened like increased in: illegitimate births, increase in crimes of rape and sexual abuse, and AIDS
- Betty Friedan-*The Feminine Mystique* (1963)-encouraged middle-class women to seek fulfillment in professional careers rather confining themselves to the roles of wife, mother, and homemaker, and founded the National Organization for Women (NOW), which adopted the activist tactics of other civil rights movements to secure equal treatment of women
- Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)-stated "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex," but was shot down, fortunately it did bring increased number of women's professions
- Buddhists set themselves on fire in the streets as an act of protest against Diem's policies
- Diem's assassination was carried out with the knowledge of the Kennedy administration
- Tonkin Gulf Resolution-gave Johnson to take "all necessary measures" to protect U.S. interests in Vietnam
- Tet offensive-launched an all-out, surprise attack on almost every provincial capital and American base in South Vietnam, tremendous political victory in demoralizing the American public
- George Wallace-first politician to marshal the general resentment against the Washington establishment and the two-party system
- Election of 1968-Nixon won

Chapter 29-Limits of a Superpower-1969-1980

- "Vietnamization"-Nixon would gradually withdraw U.S. troops from Vietnam and give the South Vietnamese money, the weapons, and the training that they needed to take over the full conduct of war
- Nixon Doctrine-declared that in the future Asian allies would receive U.S. support but without the extensive use of U.S. ground forces
- Pentagon Papers-a secret government history documenting the mistakes and deceptions of government policy-makers in dealing with Vietnam
- After several weeks of B-52 bomber attacks, the North Vietnamese agreed to an armistice, in which the United States would withdraw the last of its troops and get back over 500 prisoners of war
- Détente-a deliberate reduction of Cold War tensions
- Nixon's visit to China initiated diplomatic exchanges that ultimately led to U.S. recognition of the Communist government in 1979
- Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT I)-U.S. diplomats secured Soviet consent to a freeze on the number of ballistic missiles carrying nuclear warheads, significant step toward reducing Cold War tensions and bringing about detente
- Conservatism were favored during the 70s
- Economy in the 70s-unusual combination of economic slowdown and high inflation, called stagflation (stagnation plus inflation), he improved U.S. balance of trade with foreign competitors

- Social Security-protected seniors, the poor, and the disabled from the worst effects of inflation but also contributed to budget problems in the future
- War Powers Act-required Nixon and any future president to report to Congress within 48 hours after taking military action
- Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)-placed an embargo on oil sold to Israel's supporters, which caused a worldwide oil shortage and long lines at gas stations in the United States
- House Judiciary Committee-voted three articles of impeachment: obstruction of justice, abuse of power, and contempt of Congress
- Nixon chose to resign on August 9, 1974 before being impeached
- The fall of South Vietnam marked a low point of American prestige overseas and confidence at home
- Ford's chief concern was bringing inflation under control
- Election of 1976-Jimmy Carter (Democrat) won
- Carter had the Senate ratify a treaty that would gradually transfer operation and control of the Panama Canal from the United States to the Panamanians
- Camp David Accords (1978)-Carter's most important achievement , provided a framework for a peace settlement between Egypt and Israel
- Carter's unsuccessful attempts to free the hostages became a symbol of a failed presidency
- SALT II treaty-provided for limiting the size of each superpower's nuclear delivery system
- In 1979-1980, inflation seemed completely out of control and reached the unheard of rate of 13 percent
- Jimmy Carter blamed the problems of the United States on a "moral and spiritual crisis" of the American people, yet many people blamed Jimmy for being a weak president
- Diverse ethnic and cultural groups strove not only to end discrimination and improve themselves but also to celebrate their unique values and traditions
- The rise in illegal immigrants from countries of Latin America and Asia led to the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, which penalized employers for hiring illegal immigrants while also granting amnesty to illegal immigrants arriving by 1982
- Chicano (Mexican American) activists won a federal mandate for bilingual education requiring schools to teach Hispanic children in both English and Spanish
- Indian Self-Determination Act (1975)-gave reservations and tribal lands greater control over internal programs, education and law enforcement
- In some parts of the country, Asian Americans suffered from discrimination, envy, and Japan-bashing, while the less education immigrants earned well below the national average
- By the mid 1970s, homosexuality was no longer classified as a mental illness and the federal Civil Service dropped its ban on employment of homosexuals
- The first Earth Day in 1970 reflected the nation's growing concerns over pollution and the destruction of the natural environment