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2012-2013

SMIC APUSH

In Honor of Mr. Carroll

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Imperial Goals -

English, French, Spanish

1587 Sir Walter Raleigh sends a second expedition to Roanoke Island. It includes women. This was to be a permanent settlement, but the colonists disappeared.

1604 Samuel Champlain establishes a French settlement in Acadia.

1607 The London group of the Virginia Company sends three ships to the Chesapeake Bay area and establishes the colony at Jamestown. Of 325 settlers who reached Jamestown before 1609, fewer than 100 were still alive in the spring of 1609.

1608 France colonizes Quebec City.

1609 First Powhatan War begins, lasting for five years.

1610 Spanish found Santa Fe, New Mexico.

1613 **John Rolfe imports a new strain of tobacco**, which soon becomes in great demand.

1619 **Africans reach Virginia**. Their status was ambiguous.

1620 **The Pilgrims (separatists from the Church of England) arrive on the *Mayflower* and establish the Plymouth Colony.**

1624 King of England declares the Virginia Company bankrupt, assumes direct control of Virginia, and makes Jamestown the first royal colony.

1630 Puritans, led by John Winthrop, arrive and establish the **Massachusetts Bay Colony**.

1632 Maryland Charter makes Lord Baltimore, a Catholic, proprietor of the **Maryland Colony**.

1636 **Roger Williams flees Massachusetts and settles in what becomes Rhode Island**.

1638 **Anne Hutchinson is banished from Massachusetts**.

1642–1651 English Civil War.

1649 **Toleration Act grants freedom of religion to Christians in Maryland**.

1649 Parliament beheads Charles I and proclaims a commonwealth, eventually headed by Oliver Cromwell.

1650 **Parliament bans foreign ships from English colonies**.

1651 Navigation Acts of 1651, aimed at Dutch competition, are passed by Parliament.

1660 Restoration of Charles II to the British throne.

1660 **Navigation Acts of 1651 are extended** to require that all colonial goods traded must be carried on English ships. Enumerated commodities, such as sugar and tobacco, were to be shipped from the colony of origin only to England or to another English colony.

1663 Louis XIV and his minister, Jean-Baptiste Colbert, take direct charge of the French colony. Agriculture was encouraged, and women were transported over to marry the men.

1663 Charter is granted to eight men for the Carolina Colony.

1664 James, duke of York, receives a charter for a colony that becomes **New York**.

1665 New Jersey is made a separate colony from New York.

1673 Plantation Duty Act requires captains of colonial ships to post bond in the colonies to ensure that they would deliver all enumerated commodities to England, or else pay on the spot the duties that would be owed in England. The act was designed to eliminate incentives to smuggle. It also established customs officials in all English colonies.

1675–1676 **Metacom's War** (also known as King Philip's War) begins in June 1675 and ends in 1676 with a decisive military victory for the British colonists.

1676 **Bacon's Rebellion**.

1680 Pope's Rebellion (also known as the Pueblo Revolt). A Pueblo Indian named Pope organizes the most successful Native American revolt in American history, temporarily gaining control of New Mexico from the Spanish.

1681 William Penn gains a charter for the colony of **Pennsylvania**.

1682 René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle travels down to the mouth of the Mississippi River, claims the entire area for France, and names it Louisiana.

1688 William III and Mary II are named joint sovereigns of Great Britain after James II flees to France in what is known as the Glorious Revolution.

1689–1697 **King William's War**.

1690s South Carolina plantation develops rice agriculture, possibly originating with African slaves. Rice quickly became the staple export and triggered a massive growth of slavery to provide labor for plantations.

1690–1691 Competition from France in the Gulf of Mexico prompts the Spanish to move into Texas and establish missions.

1691 Massachusetts's new charter grants the king the right to appoint governors and merges Plymouth and Maine with Massachusetts.

1700 England possesses about 20 colonies in North America and the West Indies; colonial and Asian commerce accounts for 30–40 percent of England's overseas trade; and London is the largest city in western Europe.

1700–1740 A massive influx of slaves lays the foundation for a society (the Old South) consisting of wealthy slaveholding planters, a much larger class of small planters, and thousands of slaves. By 1720 slaves made up 70 percent of South Carolina's population, 40 percent of Virginia's population, and almost 30 percent of Maryland's population.

1701 Five Nations of the Iroquois negotiate a peace treaty with the French and the western American Indians in which they agree to remain neutral in any war between France and England. Encouraged by a new French fort at Detroit, American Indians begin to return to the fertile lands around Lake Erie and Lake Huron.

1702–1713 Queen Anne's War. French and American Indians destroy Deerfield, Massachusetts. New England and the British capture Acadia and rename it Nova Scotia.

1716–1720 To counter French efforts to hold on to the Gulf of Mexico, Spain sends missionaries and soldiers into Texas, establishing a capital at Los Adaes.

1717–1721 French Company of the Indies ships thousand of settlers and slaves to Louisiana. In fewer than 10 years half had died or fled.

1718 French found **New Orleans**.

1739 Spanish governor of Florida offers liberty to any slave from the British colonies. This, rumors about Fort Mose (first community in Florida for free blacks), and religious and personal reasons combine to touch off the Stono Rebellion in South Carolina.

1739–1748 War of Jenkins's Ear starts a new era of imperial war.

1742 Philip V of Spain sends 36 ships and more than 1,000 soldiers from Cuba with instructions to devastate Georgia and South Carolina and free the slaves. Georgians ambushed two patrols, and Spanish morale collapsed.

1744 France joins Spain in the war against Britain (now called King George's War).

1745 French fortress, Louisbourg, on Cape Breton Island, falls to the British.

1748 Louisbourg is returned to the French with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

1750 To protect English industries, Parliament passes the Iron Act, which prohibited the erection of certain types of iron mills.

1754 Confrontation between Virginia forces under George Washington and French forces near the forks of the Ohio River starts the French and Indian War.

1754 The Albany Congress is convened to meet with the Iroquois to encourage them not to side with France. **Benjamin Franklin's Albany Plan** proposed a form of colonial unity, but **every colony rejected it**.

1756 Britain declares war on France, and the colonial contest merges into the **Seven Years' War**. By 1758 it was clear that the British Empire finally had put together a military force capable of overwhelming New France.

1762 Spain enters the war in an attempt to prevent a total British victory.

1763 The Peace of Paris ends the war. France surrendered to Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi, except for New Orleans. In exchange for Havana, Spain ceded Florida to Britain. To compensate its Spanish ally, France gave New Orleans and all of Louisiana west of the Mississippi to Spain.

1763 With a unity never seen before, American Indians attack in the West in a conflict known as Pontiac's War.

1763 The Paxton Boys murder a number of American Indians along the Pennsylvania frontier.

1764 **Parliament passes the Sugar Act, the Quartering Act, and the Currency Act.**

1765 **Parliament passes the Stamp Act.**

1769 San Diego is established by Spain.

1794 In **Jay's Treaty**, Britain leave the forts in the Northwest Territory (along Great Lakes) and expanded trades with the United States. However, Britain didn't end impressment.

1795 **Pinckney's Treaty** sets the border between the United States and Spanish Florida.

1819 In the **Adams-Onís Treaty**, the United States gains rights to all of Florida.

American Colonies

New England Colonies

Colony	Year	Leader	Reason for Settlement	Notes
Massachusetts (Plymouth)	1620	William Bradford John Winthrop	Religious Persecution / Puritan Commonwealth	Mayflower Compact (1620)
New Hampshire	1623	Wentworth John Wheelwright	Trade / Religious Persecution	joint-stock (part of Massachusetts Bay)
Connecticut	1634	Thomas Hooker	Puritan Commonwealth / fur trade route	self-government triangular trade
Rhode Island	1636	Roger Williams	Escape religious intolerance from Massachusetts	self-government -> joint-stock
“Puritan” - esp. Massachusetts “City on a Hill:				

Middle Colonies

Colony	Year	Leader	Reason for Settlement	Notes
New York	1624	Duke of York	Expansion + Trade	King granted to his bro, Duke of York Originally belonged to Dutch
New Jersey	1630	John Berkeley John Carteret	Expansion / Refugee for England Quakers	Originally belonged to Dutch
Delaware	1638	Johan Pritz William Penn	Trade	Originally belonged to Dutch
Pennsylvania	1644	William Penn	Quaker colony / religious tolerance	King granted to Penn to pay off his debts
Trades prevalent, lands disputed from Dutch especially				

Southern Colonies (Chesapeake Bay)

Colony	Year	Leader	Reason for Settlement	Notes
Virginia	1607	John Smith	for Gold / English vs. Spanish competitor	tobacco!
Maryland	1632	Lord Baltimore (Calvert)	Catholic settlement / escape religious persecution	later allowed religious tolerance to attract Protestants as well
Carolina - North & South	1655 1670	William Berkeley John Locke	land refuge for small farmers expand English powers	Rice
Georgia	1732	James Oglethorpe	settlement for criminals (debtors)	Only one esp. established by British gov.
White indentured Servants				

Bacon's Rebellion (1676)

- Nearby Indians raided a farmer's hogs (1675) -> The farmers petitioned Sir William Berkeley (governor of Virginia) to organize militia to fight off the Indians -> Berkeley, a pro-Indian policy maker, refused -> Bacon organized his own army made up of poor whites and indentured servants to fight Indians -> Berkeley declared Bacon treason -> Bacon then turned his own army to Berkeley
- Frontiersmen vs. Aristocrats
 - Moral of the Story: 1) frontier settlers were not happy with a government that only cared about the interests of a small group; 2) the poorer colonists were unwilling to tolerate such a government
- Result: Indians unwillingly signed new treaty to give more lands to whites

First Great Awakening (1730-1740s)

- Converted African slaves to Christianity
- focused on already-church members
- rise of new light (against old light)

Navigation Acts

- 1660 : closed colonies to all trade except that **carried on English ships** (including colonial-built ships) / **tobacco** trade with England only
- 1663 : all goods sent from Europe to the colonies **must pass through England first**
- 1673 : imposed custom **duties** (import fees) on coastal trade to stop smuggling

Acts of Parliament post French-Indian War (1763)

*ongoing: **Committee of Correspondence** for boycotts*

- Proclamation of 1763 : colonists cannot cross Mt. Appalachian
 - but settlers still crossed
 - 1768: new agreement with Western Tribes
- Sugar Act (1764) : sugar duty up, molasses duty down
 - boycotts
- Currency Act (1764) : colonial assemblies cannot issue paper money
 - discouraged trades
- Stamp Act (1765) : tax all printed documents
 - boycotts, “**Virginia Resolves**” (Patrick Henry at House of Burgesses)
 - repealed in 1766; at the same time, Declaratory Act
- Mutiny Act (1765) / Quartering Act (1766) : colonists have to provide food and shelter for British troops
 - Britain disbanded NY assembly, imposed new taxes
- Declaratory Act (1766) : Britain has rights to create laws in the colonies
- Townshend Acts (1767) : 1) [revenue act] tax on glass, paint, oil, lead, paper, tea / 2) [indemnity act] remove duties on East Indian Company's tea / 3) [commissioners of customs act] strict regulations to halt smuggling / 4) [vice admiralty court act] smugglers would be persecuted even w/out judges / 5) [NY restraining act] disbanding NY assembly until they agree to Mutiny Act

- boycotts on tea; “Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania” (John Dickinson) : Britain cannot tax for the purpose of raising revenue

- **Boston Massacre (1770)**

- Samuel Adams (1772) in Committee of Correspondence accused English

- Tea Act (1773) : East Indian Company selling tea without paying regular taxes

- boycotts tea; “**Boston Tea Party**”, “**Son / Daughter of Liberty**”

- passed Coercive Acts (Intolerable Acts) as punishments

- Coercive Acts / Intolerable Acts (1774) : 1) [MA gov. Act] reducing MA gov. power / 2)

- [Boston Port Act] close Boston port until Tea Party loss was paid / 3) [Administration of

- Justice Act] royal officers who have killed ppl can be trailed back to England / 4) [Quebec

- Act] Quebec boundary increased

- **First Continental Congress (1774)**

- “**Conciliatory Propositions**” (1775) : colonies would tax themselves at Parliament’s demand

First Continental Congress (1774)

- In response to Coercive Acts (intolerable acts)
 - General response: 1) boycotts against British goods / 2) petition to King George III
 - **Suffolk Resolves** : urged British conciliation with the American colonies (to little effect).
 - Passed on Sept. 17th, 1774.
 - **Galloway's Plan** : Joseph Galloway (Pennsylvania) proposed all colonies stay under Britain with an American colonial parliament (head elected by the Crown, delegates elected by different states), and each colony would have veto power.
 - Failed to pass on Oct. 22th, 1774
 - Result: nothing! Britain kept on bullying America!
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Second Continental Congress (1775)

- Soon after Battle of Lexington and Concord (War had already begun)
- Creation of **Continental Army** (led by George Washington)
- **Olive Branch Petition** : (John Dickinson) - declared loyalty to the king and sought for peaceful reconciliation
 - King refused to receive it (the battle was already on going by the time it reached Britain)
- **Declaration of Independence** : July 4, 1776

Articles of Confederation (1777)

[Strength]

- make war and peace
- sign treaties and alliances with foreign nations
- establish amount (men & money) states should provide for national purposes
 - army & tax collection
- settle disputes between states
- establish a postal service; deal with Native Americans
- appoint military officers for the armed forces

[Weakness]

- no power to levy taxes
- no power to raise troops
 - can be only done through state voluntary
- no power to regulate commerce
 - can't tax, no tariffs, can't limit production, etc.

=> all colonists believed that these “weakness” were abused by English king

side notes :

- before applies its decision, the Government must make a formal proposals (but most states just ignored them all)
- 9/13 for a decision ; 13/13 for making amendments

American Revolutionary War (1775 - 1781)

Battle	Date	Winner	Importance / Notes
Battle of Lexington and Concord	19 April 1775	A	“minutemen” : armed militia
Battle of Bunker Hill and Siege of Boston	17 June 1775	B	British high casualties Britain + Loyalists joined
Battle of Quebec	31 Dec. 1775	B	decisive British victory
Battle of New York	Dec. 1776	B	Article of Confederation drafting in progress / Paine’s “Crisis” published around this time rise of Loyalist activity
Battle of Trenton	26 Dec. 1776	A	Increased enlistment
Battle of Princeton	3 Jan. 1777	A	“
Battle of Saratoga	17 Oct. 1777	A	France (Feb. 1778) Spain (1779) Netherlands (1780) => provided military supplies, soldiers (polish) and training / Lord North’s peace offer (Dec. 1777) : peace in exchange of complete home rule <- rejected / Later -> Article of Confederation
Battle of King’s Mountain	7 Oct. 1780	A	patriots vs. loyalists
Battle of Yorktown	17 Oct. 1781	A	Cornwallis surrendered to Washington => end of American Revolution

side notes :

- Iroquois Confederacy sided with Britain (though officially declared neutrality)
- most wars were fought from NE -> Mid-Atlantic Region -> South
- 1776 : Cherokee attacked white in western Carolinas and Virginia

Treaty of Paris (1783)

- 1) Great Britain recognized the independence of the U.S.
- 2) U.S. and Canada border was set from NE to the Mississippi River.
- 3) The Mississippi River divided the territory of U.S. and France.
- 4) Florida (Britain has gained it from Spain in French-and-Indian War) would be yielded to Spain.
- 5) Great Britain would withdraw its remaining troops from U.S. (though they still kept some along the Great Lakes).
- 6) U.S. will not persecute the Loyalists by any means (but they were still persecuted by their neighbors).

side notes:

- Britain hostility to U.S. (closed its markets, did not receive/send ambassadors, etc.)

Annapolis Convention (1786)

- grew out from Washington's home "**Mount Vernon Convention**" (1785) (which was aimed to solve unsolved problems of Articles of Confederation"
 - Nationalists Convention in Annapolis, Maryland
 - Only 12 delegates from 5 states gathered
 - Decided to meet again in 1787 (Constitutional Convention) <- supported by later **Shay's Rebellion**
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Shay's Rebellion (1786)

- Massachusetts : legislators passed strict tax, to paid in specie (gold/silver coin)
- Lawmakers and merchants supported it were tidewater gentries in Eastern Coast; those farmers who opposed it in western parts of MA (pushed out to the side) was once again reminded of British taxes
- Farmers complained to cancel the tax plan -> state refused -> overloaded with debt, farmers couldn't pay -> state began seizing their properties -> Like all other farmers, Daniel Shays, a war veteran in debts, found him being about to be confiscated and jailed for his debts -> led a rebellion.
 - drove off tax collectors
 - protested with petitions
 - public meeting
- the state courts rejected the petitions, so the rebels used force to close the courts
 - rioted; army marched and seized weapons
- Congress had no power to raise an army; watched only
- Finally, State government organized an army and quieted the rebellion in Jan. 1787
- Consequently, many rebels and their families left MA to Vermont/NY (lower taxes).

Legacy :

- people's determination to defy the authority of any "tyrannical/undemocratic government"

Constitutional Convention (Delaware)

Constitution (1787)

[Article I, Section 8]

Federal government has the following rights:

- to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises
- to pay the debts and provide for the common defense (Militia: continental army, navy - but less than two years to keep them) and general welfare of the United States
- declare War
- **To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper** for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers

Virginia Plan & New Jersey Plan (1787)

	Virginia (Monroe & Randolph)	New Jersey (Paterson)
Branches	Three - legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislature chooses all executive and judicial members.	Three - legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislature appoints executive branch, and the executive branch selects the justices of the Supreme Court.
Legislature	- Two houses (bicameral). - The House of Representatives was elected by the people / the Senate was elected by the state legislatures. - Both were represented population proportionally .	- One house (unicameral). - Delegates elected by state legislature. - Equal representation .

Connecticut Compromise (1787)

a.k.a. Great Compromise

Branch : three.

Legislature : bicameral;

- House of Representatives = population-weighted / elected by people
- Senate = equal representation / elected by state legislature
- **3/5 compromise** : slaves = 3/5 human
- people -> legislative (congress) -> executive -> judiciary

side notes : For encouraging future settlement, South would not end slave trades for the next 20 years

Northwest Ordinance (1787)

- Northwest Territory will be divided into 3~5 territories
 - prohibited slavery, freedom of religion, rights to trials by jury
 - once it reaches enough population (5000 white men), can apply for statehood
 - * this is the only thing the fed. gov. under Article of Confederation did well
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Bill of Rights (1789)

- Drafted mainly by James Madison
- Freedom of speech, press, religion, etc.
- Many Federalists (Hamilton) did not see the point of restating pre-assumed perambulatory clauses into another set of amendments, but anti-federalists (Republicans) claimed without proper written document these rights may be abused.
 - Thomas Jefferson (out in France negotiating...wasn't present in Constitutional Convention)

Judiciary Act of 1789

- Federalists made it (strong fed. gov.)
- Supreme court with 6 members + State courts
- court's power to compel executive officials to do something
- power to make final decision in cases involving constitutionality of state laws (a.k.a. can rule over state laws)

George Washington (1789 ~ 1797)

Federalists vs. Republicans

Federalist	Republican
Alexander Hamilton	Thomas Jefferson, James Madison
elite (educated) ruling class; strong centralized authority	people shall rule; state rights/power
loose constitution	strict constitution
industrialization	agrarian society
North	South / West
Pro-British	Pro-French
Strong army / navy	Against large army / navy

[Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury]

- 1) Assumption of State Debts : “assumption bill”
- 2) Creation of National Bank (passed & set in 1791)
- 3) Tariffs on imports (to protect internal industries)
- 4) Excise tax on alcohol -> **Whiskey Rebellion**

[Cotton gin 1793]

- Eli Whitney invented Cotton Gin : “interchangeable parts”

[Turnpike Era 1793]

- corporation constructed a toll road
- charged passengers fees
 - successful : gov. aid (interstate commerce)
 - difficulties : technology = elevation, difficult mobility of supplies

[America’s Neutrality]

- French Revolution : Federalists opposed it while Republicans praised it
- **Citizen Genet (1793)** : France sent Edmond Genet to SC to win Americans’ supports for the France in French-Anglo War
 - w/out U.S. consensus, tried to enlist Americans

- Washington asked France to take him back (and Jefferson had to agree Genet had gone off the boundary)
- **Jay's Treaty (1794 / ratified in 1795)** : With Britain
 - agreed to: 1) leave the forts in the Northwest Territory (along Great Lakes); 2) expanded trades
 - couldn't agree to: Britain stopping & searching American ships
 - People didn't like this treaty because it didn't do much
- **Pinckney's Treaty (1795)** : With Spain
 - Spain gave America rights to navigate the Mississippi and access to New Orleans to unload cargoes
 - agreed to fix northern boundary of Florida along 31st boundary
 - no Indian raids across the border

[Whiskey Rebellion 1794]

- Western Pennsylvania refused to pay excise tax on alcohol (including Whiskey) -> terrorizing tax collectors
- Federal government sent militia men (led by Washington) and crushed the rebellion

[Battle of Fallen Timber 1794]

- in present day Ohio
- war with Indians
- ended by Treaty of Greenville (1795) which agreed that Ohio River is no longer the boundary between Indian state and the United States, and Indians ceded Southern 2/3 parts of Ohio

[New States]

- 1) Vermont (1791)
- 2) Kentucky (1792)
- 3) Tennessee (1796)

side notes : did not set clear boundary between Indians

John Adams (1797~1801)

Federalists

[Alien and Sedition Acts 1797]

- Republicans: “**nullification**” if the state found central gov. had exceeded power it has power to nullify the gov.’s decision
 - **Virginia and Kentucky Resolution** (Jefferson)
- made Adams extremely unpopular

[Quasi War with France (1798-1799)]

- French seized neutral American ships
- [XYZ affair 1797]
 - Pinckney sent to France, and Prince Talleyrand (French foreign minister) demanded for bribe -> Adams deleted the names of three French agents and made a public report on it -> Popular supports for Federalists
- 1798 : Congress created Department of the Navy (captured total of 85 ships)
- 1800 : treaty with Napoleon -> peaceful end

[Land Act of 1800]

- citizens can buy lands privately on credit

[“Revolution of 1800” / Midnight Appointment]

- Judiciary Act of 1801 : Federalists increased the number of Federalist Supreme Court justices / appointed **John Marshall** as Chief of Justice

Court Conflicts

Case	Date	Summary	Importance
Marbury v. Madison	1803	Madison (New Secretary of State) refused to deliver appointment letter to Marbury	expanding court power : " judiciary review power belongs to Supreme Court" : court has power to nullify an act of Congress
Fletcher v. Peck	1810	Georgia sold Yazoo land (Indian's) to private company Fletcher, and Fletcher sold it to Peck. Fletcher then declared that he didn't have proper title at the first place.	weakening state : even when it's sold illegally, it still belonged to one who purchased it; protecting the contract/ charter
McCulloch v. Maryland	1819	Maryland Act calls to use a special paper to print \$ and it required taxes; McCulloch claimed Maryland can't tax the federal government	fed. gov. strengthened
Dartmouth College v. Woodward	1819	The Britain had granted Dartmouth College of its own charter and the state tried to change it.	weakening state : charter cannot be removed or modified
Cohens v. Virginia	1821	Cohen brothers issued lotteries protected by the Act of Congress but was thought of violating the state laws	expanding court power
Johnson v. M'Intosh	1823	Johnson bought piece of land from Indians, and from fed. gov. M'Intosh gained charter from the same land	Indian policy : private citizens cannot purchase lands from Native Americans
Gibbons v. Ogden	1824	Ogden had state exclusive rights in NY ferry and claimed that Gibbons's federal license didn't give Gibbon rights to land on NY city	fed. gov. strengthened : power to regulate interstate commerce

Case	Date	Summary	Importance
Cherokee Nation v. Georgia	1831	Georgia created set of laws to kick Cherokees out of land, and fed. gov. (Jackson) passed laws to remove Indians	Indian policy : Indians = inner state residents
Worcester v. Georgia	1832	Worcester (white resident among Cherokee) refused to gain state license to move with Cherokees	Indian policy Jackson: "Marshall had made his decision. Now let him enforce it!"
Barron v. Baltimore	1833	John Barron sued the mayor of Baltimore for damages of Baltimore harbor due to state construction	constitution's validity : state government is not bound by the 5th Amendment's requirement for just compensation in cases of eminent domain
Amistad v. United States	1841	illegally sold (kidnapped) African Slaves rebelled against Spanish, and Court ruled for Slaves; these Africans were sent back to Africa by abolitionists	Africans = free; aided abolitionist movement
Common Wealth v. Hunt	1843	Twelve carmen were fined for strike.	labor unions = legal organizations; therefore they have the rights to organize strikes and strikes are no conspiracy
Dred Scott v. Sanford	1857	Dred Scott, a slave, declared to be a free citizen because he had once lived in free state.	Slavery issue : slave = slave forever

Thomas Jefferson (1801~1809)

Anti-Federalist / Jeffersonian Democrat

[Second Great Awakening (1801~)]

- rejected "predestination"; believed personal faith and good works can save oneself
- (African) : Gabriel Prosser (black) attempted a slave rebellion, discovered and failed
- (Indians) Handsome Lake (a Seneca) persuaded Iroquois to give up drinking and gambling
 - Christians educated them to become farmers and "assimilation"

[Limiting Government's Power]

- Capital in Washington City
- 1802 : abolished all internal taxes (result: cut the tax to half)
- reduced gov. spending
- scaled down the army / navy

[Barbary Pirates 1801]

- Pirates in Barbary states of North Africa demanded \$ for American ships to cross safely
- military conflicts between Tripolitans and Americans
- ended when Jefferson paid ransoms for captured Americans

[Louisiana Purchase 1803]

- 1800 : Treaty of San Ildefonso - France gained Louisiana and whole land Mississippi Valley to West of the River from Spain
- France banned travel to New Orleans <- Westerners and merchants protested
- 1803 Sent Robert Livingston & Monroe to Paris
- 1812 : Louisiana accepted to Union
- *Northwest --> Increased Republican supports as more farmers liked it

[Lewis & Clark Expedition 1804-1806]

- thought the lands were useless

[Burr Conspiracy 1806]

- 1806 : Burr led his army down the Ohio River to gain Texas -> Wilkinson (Louisiana Governor) sent report to Washington D.C. -> Burr arrested for treason

[Impressment]

- “Chesapeake-Leopard Incident” 1807

- British later agreed to: 1) compensate for casualty; 2) return the captured
- But not: renounce impressment

[Embargo of 1807]

- French-Anglo War ongoing; both sides seized American ships from shipping supplies to opponents though America declared neutrality
- Prohibited all trades leaving the U.S. for any foreign port anywhere (economy downturn)

[Non-Intercourse Act 1809]

- reopened all trades except Great Britain and France
- expired in 1810 / replaced by Macon’s Bill No.2

James Madison (1809~1817)

Jeffersonian-Democrat

[Macon's Bill No.2 1810]

- reopened commercial relations with Britain and France
- 1811 : Britain renounced its restrictions on American shipping

[Florida Annexation 1810]

- Americans seized the Spanish fort at Baton Rouge -> asked gov. to annex it -> annexed as part of Louisiana Territory

[Battle of Tippecanoe 1811]

- William Henry Harrison (Governor of Indiana) tricked Indians by letting few sign the treaty while ignoring the rest of majority (1809)
- Tenskwatawa(Prophetstown) protested -> Harrison mobilized army -> Tenskwatawa sent his warriors to attack Harrison's army -> neither side won but damaged Tenskwatawa's leadership greatly

[War of 1812]

- continuous British impressment
- **War Hawks** : Henry Clay of Kentucky, John C. Calhoun of South Carolina (South and West)
- Against the War : John Randolph (NE and Mid-Atlantic) => called it "Mr. Madison's War"
- 1813 : Napoleon's failure in Russia, Britain was able to concentrate more power
- Burning of Washington D.C. (1814)
- **Treaty of Ghent 1814** : (signed in Belgium) ended the war
 - didn't end impressment
 - restored all old boundary between U.S. and Britain

[Hartford Convention 1814]

- Federalists meeting : considered the possibility of leaving the nation but later decided to make such amendments :
 - rights to nullify
 - end 3/5 compromise
 - over majority vote for amendment to constitution

- When the delegates reached Washington for their decision, the war had already ended
=> made Federalists “treacherous” => party soon dissolved and disappeared

[Battle of New Orleans 1814]

- two weeks after the treaty of Ghent
- rise of Andrew Jackson

[Second Bank Rechartered 1816]

- First Bank dissolved in 1811 -> War of 1812 (without a bank to finance the War)
- abundant credit given to citizens => easy credit/loan (dangerous!)

[Rush-Bagot agreement 1817]

- (Canada-U.S.) mutual disarmament on the Great Lake

James Monroe (1817~1825)

Jeffersonian-Democrat

[Era of Good Feelings]

- nationalism + unity among Americans after Napoleonic Wars
- End of Federalist partisan disputes
- Monroe didn't choose his nominations biasly -> to restore national unity

[Seminole War 1818]

- Jackson attacked tribes in Florida
- **Adams-Onís Treaty (1819)** : Spain ceded Florida to U.S.; in return, U.S. would give up its claims to high territory, including present-day Texas

[Panic of 1819]

- London Banks demanded U.S. banks to pay back their loans -> U.S. banks began asking money for the public -> public can't pay the money back

[Missouri Compromise 1819]

- Missouri wanted to enter Union as slave state (Missouri was not northwest of the Ohio River, so it slavery was not banned)
- at the time : 11 slave states vs. 11 free states
- Main separated from Massachusetts wanted to join the Union as well
- Missouri Compromise : 1) Missouri = slave state, Maine = free state / 2) any territory north of 36°30'N latitude in Louisiana Territory = free state
- * **Talmadge Amendment**: 1) no more slave introduction to Missouri; 2) children of current slaves would be freed at their 25th birthday <-- this bill failed to pass

[Monroe Doctrine 1823]

John Quincy Adams (1825~1829)

Jeffersonian-Democrat

[Corrupt Bargain 1824]

- In 1825, the House of Representatives voted to decide the president -> Clay used his position as the Speaker of the House to make Adams voted -> Adams elected -> named Clay as secretary of state -> Jacksonians opposition

[Tariff of Abomination 1828]

- heavy tax on imports to boost American manufacturing

Andrew Jackson (1829~1837)

Republican

[Two Party System]

Whigs	Democrats (Jacksonian Republican)
strong federal government power / government helps states	limited federal government power / state rights
industrialization	agrarian society : "honest workers, simple farmers and forthright businessmen"
opposed territorial expansion	supported territorial expansion
supports from Northeast + Industrialized South	supports from South and West + Agrarian North
opposed Freemason Society -> formed "Anti-Mason Party"	opposed monopoly, privilege and aristocracy
supports from Irish and German Catholics	supports from Evangelical protestants
accepting immigrants	slight nativism
"Great Triumvirate" - Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun	Jackson + Van Buren

[Spoils System / Kitchen Cabinet]

- "Patronage" : elected officials were close friends and supporters of Jackson
- dismissed 1/5 of all presidential appointees and other federal office holders

[Webster-Hayne Debate 1830]

- Webster (MA) vs. Hayne (SC) on federal vs. state power
- state power = liberty

[Veto Maysville Road in Kentucky 1830]

- does not qualify as "interstate commerce"
- too expensive

[Baltimore-Ohio Railroad Operation 1830]

- funded partly by state gov. and by private corporations

[Nat Turner's Rebellion 1831]

- killed 50 random whites

[Black Hawk War 1831-32]

- Black Hawk (Sauk Indians) vs. U.S. (Illinois)

[Nullification Crisis 1832]

- Upon Tariff of Abominations, SC declared rights to nullify -> *state sovereignty*
- Jackson called on force bill

[Bank War 1833-34]

- Bank of the U.S. re-Charter bill vetoed -> Jackson re-elected -> Two Secretary's of the Treasury removed -> Roger Taney made Secretary of Treasury -> Gov. deposits removed from Bank of U.S. -> Bank of U.S. raises interest rates and calls in loans -> Bank of U.S. charter expired

[Taney Court 1835]

- ***Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge (1837)*** : no matter what charter, as long as it benefits people as a whole it's okay

[Texas War of Independence 1835]

- Texas settlers vs. Mexicans (Santa Anna)
- Battle of the Alamo (Texans won)
- Sam Houston (U.S.) aided Texans -> Santa Anna captured -> **Treaty of Velasco (1836)**
Texas became a separate republic

[Specie Circular Act / "Distribution Act" (1836) 1836]

Specie Circular Acts : the only legit money is the one backed by gold/silver or is gold/silver itself

Distribution Act : give surplus money from land sales to each state -> states began using them up quickly -> price increases! -> Panic of 1837

[Trail of Tears 1838]

Martin Van Buren (1837~1841)

Republican

[Panic of 1837]

- "Van Buren Program" borrowing money to pay gov. debts, only accepting specie for tax payment
 - made the situation worse

[Aroostook War 1838-39]

- Americans vs. Canadians
- not violent

[Independent Treasury Bill 1840]

- government fund will be replaced in an independent treasury in Washington and subtreasury of state banks

[Creole 1841]

- Slaves on Creole rebelled -> Canadians declared the slaves free (but not British gov.) -> tension tension

William Henry Harrison (1841)

Whig

[Log Cabin Campaign 1840]

- Harrison (Whig) promoted himself as a normal farmer
 - "The Log Cabin and Hard Cider"
 - "Tippecanoe and Tyler too"
- and he died (true story)

John Tyler (1841-1845)

Whig

He was the first VP to succeed as President.

[Whig vs. Tyler]

- did not support Clay's NB recharter
- abolished Van Buren's independent-treasury system
- So Whig kicked Tyler out of the party

[Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842]

- pro-American Ashburton negotiated with U.S. for Maine boundary and other matters
- U.S. gained slightly more than 1/2 of the disputed area, revising northern boundary as far west as the Rocky Mountains

{Slavery and Sectionalism}

[Slave Rebellions]

- Gabriel Prosser : 1800 / Richmond / slave rebellion / info. leaked first
- Denmark Vessey : 1822 / South Carolina / bought himself as free man / slave rebellion / info. leaked first
- Nat Turner : 1831 / Virginia / killed a lot of random whites

[Court Case]

- *Amistad v. United States* (1841) : illegally sold (kidnapped) African Slaves rebelled against Spanish, and Court ruled for Slaves; these Africans were sent back to Africa by abolitionists
 - Africans = free; aided abolitionist movement
- *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857) : slaves are forever slaves and they are not humans/citizens. Therefore they can't sue whites.

[New Territory & Conflicts]

- Bear Flag Revolt (1846) : lasted about one month - American settlers vs. Mexican, when American settlers fought back Mexican and occupied it
- Treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo (1848) : ended American-Mexican War
 - 1) Mexico gave up claim to Texas, New Mexico and California and recognized the Rio Grande as the southern border of Texas / 2) U.S. give Mexico \$15 million
- Gadsden Purchase (1853) : buy New Mexico and Arizona for \$10 million
- Wilmot Proviso (1847) : an attempt to end slavery in Mexico-acquired states but failed to pass the Senate, or to be in Treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo at last

[Compromises]

- Compromise of 1850 : 1) California = free state / 2) New Mexico and Utah can decide to be either slave or free state / 3) Congress would abolish the sale of slaves but not slavery in Washington D.C. / 4) Texas would give up claims to New Mexico for \$10 million / 5) strengthened **Fugitive Slave Act**
- Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) : Douglass proposed Kansas and Nebraska would choose whether they want to be free/slave state -> ppl moving in Kansas and Nebraska (pretty democratic!)
 - Bleeding Kansas (1856) "Pottawatomie Massacre" : John Brown (Ohio) led some NE to a proslavery settlement near Pottawatomie Creek, roused five men from their beds and killed them
 - Bleeding Sumner (1856) : Senator Charles Sumner (MA - Republican) spoke against slavery, bitterly insulted Senator Andrew Butler (SC) -> Congressman

Preston Brooks (Butler's nephew) attacked Sumner with his cane -> Sumner badly injured

- Brook resigned but immediately re-elected with huge support

[Meanwhile, Community: 1840s]

- Oneida Community
- New Harmony Community (Indiana)
- Brook Farm (MA)

Religious & Social Movement

[Second Great Awakening 1800s]

- focused on Bible
- every individual is saved by their own

[Utopian Societies]

- New Harmony Community (communism)
- Brooks Farm (communism + transcendentalists)
- Oneida Community
- > against rapidly growing commercial / industrial society

[Transcendentalism]

- humans contained elements of the divine -> looking for perfection
- Nathaniel Hawthorne (The Scarlett Letter)
- Ralph Waldo Emerson (essays, Nature, Self-Reliance=poems)
- Henry David Thoreau (Walden)

[Temperance Movement]

- early 1800s
- Susan B. Anthony

[Education]

- Horace Mann (MA) 1837-1848
- public & moral education

[Prison / Mental Health]

- Dorothea Dix 1843

[Women]

- Seneca Fall Convention 1848
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton (Declaration of Sentiments)
- Elizabeth Blackwell (first female to study medicine degree)

[Religions]

- Shakers
- Mormons

Manifest Destiny

- Northwest Ordinance (1787) <- slavery prohibited
- Louisiana Purchase (1803)
- Florida Purchase (1819)
- Texas Revolution (1836)
- Texas Annexation (1845)
- The Oregon Territory (1846)
 - 1818: joint occupation with Britain
 - White settlers moving in 1840
 - 1844: Polk: "54' 40' or fight!"
 - 1846: compromise
- Mexican-American War (1846)
 - Rio Grande = border (not Nueces River as Mexico claims)
 - Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (1848): New Mexico + Upper California given to U.S.
- Gadsden Purchase (1853)

What led to Civil War

- Gabriel Prosser (1800): Richmond slave rebellion...info leaked first
- American Colonization Society (1817): "Let's send the slaves back to Africa (Liberia)!"
- Denmark Vassey (1822): SC / Vassey bought himself to be a free man -> slave rebellion, failed because info. leaking
- underground railroad (1830~) Harriet Tubman
- Garrison (1831): *Liberator*
- 1833: Slavery abolished in Britain
- 1836: Congress passed -> gag rule - no antislavery documents read in public
- murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy (abolitionist editorialist, Boston) 1837
- Frederick Douglass (1840s ~)
- Amistad v. United States (1841)
- Wilmot Priviso (1847)
- Free Soil Party (1848): no introduction of slavery into new territories
- National Fugitive Slavey Law (1850)
- Uncle Tom's Cabin (1852)
- Kansas-Nebraska (1854)
- Bleeding Kansas (1856) <- refer to Pierce Section
- Dred Scott (1857)
- John Brown's Raid (1859)
- Election of 1860 and Lincoln elected
- Fort Sumter (1861)

Missouri Compromise (1820)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Missouri = slave state / Maine = free state - Slavery would be prohibited in the Louisiana Territory north of the 36' 30' parallel (except Missouri)
Compromise of 1850	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Omnibus Bill" - written by Henry Clay - Utah and New Mexico - popular sovereignty - California = free state - strengthened Fugitive Slave Law - no slave trade in Washington D.C.
Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - repealed the Missouri Compromise - each new state from Louisiana Territory decide status
Crittenden Compromise (1861)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - revive Missouri Compromise & extend the line to Pacific

Economic Development

[Cotton Gin 1793]

- Eli Whitney -> massive cotton production

[Erie Canal opens 1825]

- linking NY, Hudson <-> Atlantic Ocean

[Baltimore and Ohio Railroad 1830]

[Lowell mills strikes 1834]

- due to Irish immigration

[Mechanical Reaper 1834]

- McCormick

[Native American Party against immigration 1837]

- attempted to make naturalization harder

[Morse Code 1844]

- Samuel F. B Morse

[Native American Party 1845]

[Rotary Press 1846]

- faster print, more copies, prompt news communication
- rise of newspapers

[Steel Plows 1847]

- John Deere
- agricultural mass production

[American Party (Know Nothings) formed 1852]

- nativism
- made immigrants to wait way longer before accepted as citizenship

James Polk (1845 - 1849)

Republican

[Frederick Douglass 1845]

- The Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass

[Texas Annexed 1845]

- Mexico broke diplomatic relationships with U.S.
- U.S. claimed Rio Grande as official border / Mexico claimed Nueces River (few miles farther north) as the one

[Fifty-Four Forty or Fight! / Oregon Territory Disputes 1846]

- Oregon Treaty (between Britain)
 - peaceful settlement

[Bear Flag Revolt 1846]

- American settlers vs. Mexican <- later aided by U.S. government

[Mexican-American War]

- Wilmot Proviso (1847)
 - no slavery in new territory (added to Mexican Territory Appropriate Bill)
 - failed in Senate
- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)
 - Mexico gives up claim to Texas
 - Mexico gives New Mexico and California to U.S.
 - U.S. pay Mexico \$15 million
 - U.S. take Mexican debts to American (\$3 million)

[Free Soil Party 1848]

- for Wilmot Proviso; no slavery in new territory

Zachary Taylor (1849~1850)

Whig

[Compromise of 1850]

- 1) California = free state
 - 2) Popular Sovereignty for state status in New Mexico and Utah
 - 3) Washington no more slave trade
 - 4) Texas gives up claims to New Mexico in return of \$10 million
 - 5) Strengthened Fugitive Slave Act - all citizens of U.S. to assist in the return of enslaved people who had escaped from their masters, denied a jury trial to escaped slave
 - North passed their own laws (personal liberty laws - giving lawyers to fugitive slaves and rights to have trials)
 - North refused to cooperate with Fugitive Slave Act
- support: Clay (he proposed it), Webster (constitutional duty to return lost properties)
 - against: Calhoun (state sovereignty)
 - approved after Taylor died

Millard Fillmore (1850~1853)

Whig

[Compromise of 1850 passed / SC attempts secession]

- when SC attempts secession, threatens to pass a force bill

[Uncle Tom's Cabin 1852]

- Harriet Beecher Stowe
- Northerners became convinced that slavery = disgrace to humanity = ruin of U.S.

Franklin Pierce (1853~1857)

Republican

[Gadsden Purchase 1853]

- buy New Mexico and Arizona for \$10 million
- guaranteed a land to construct Southern transcontinental railroad (New Orleans - LA)

[Ostende Manifesto 1854]

- Cuba: slave rebellion; South became intensified
- Spain gives up claim of Cuba and sell it to U.S. or else (battle)

[Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854]

- Stephen A. Douglas
- overwrote Missouri Compromise -> state status determined by popular sovereignty

[Republican Party 1854 Summer]

- in North people gathered to protest the Kansas-Nebraska bill
- antislavery Democrats + Whigs leftovers + Free Soilers

[Bleeding Kansas 1856]

- pro-slavery ppl flocking in Kansas to make it a slave state -> anti-slavery ppl also flocking in -> tension

(Bleeding Sumner May 22)

- Sumner dis Butler -> Brook hit Sumner

(John Brown May 24)

- Pottawatomie Creek

[Election of 1856]

- Democrat: Buchanan
- Republican: John C. Fremont
- American Party (Know-Nothings): Millard Fillmore

James Buchanan (1857~1861)

Republican

[Dred Scott v. Sandford 1857]

- slaves = not citizens; right to sue in court is denied
- enslaved ppl can't win freedom simply by living in a free territory/state
- Missouri Compromise = ruled unconstitutional, all territories are opened to slavery
- Congress has no power to ban slavery anywhere

[Lecompton Constitution 1857]

- Lecompton, Kansas <- named as the Kansas proslavery state capital
- antislavery ppl didn't vote; proslavery legislature pass without opposition (because there was no one to oppose it)
- Buchanan (Democrat, in fear of violence) endorsed Lecompton Constitution

[Lincoln-Douglas Debate 1858]

- Douglas: popular sovereignty, believed that majority can rule
- Lincoln: majority cannot simply deny minority's rights, didn't believe fed. gov. have power to ban slavery in South -> believed by nature slavery will die out

[John Brown's Raid 1859]

- attacked federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia -> trying to arm the slaves to rebel against their masters
- suppressed by U.S. troops (Robert E. Lee)

[Election of 1860]

- Lincoln elected by popular votes of 40% <- not very Democratic / no single votes from South

- after Lincoln elected:

- Lower South secedes

- 1861 Feb.: Confederate State of America (Montgomery, Alabama); pres: Jefferson Davis
- Upper South secedes (after Lincoln in, Crittenden Compromise, Fort Sumter)

(Southern Confederate)

- no Supreme Court
- states have more rights than the central government
- Slavery = lawful
- central gov. can't tax can't draft

Court Cases

Post-Civil War

Court Case	Significance
Common Wealth v. Hunt 1842	- unions = legal organization
Ex parte Milligan 1866	- military tribunals are unconstitutional
Texas v. U.S. 1869	- state seceding is illegal
Slaughter House v. U.S. 1873	- federal and state citizenships are two different things - 14th amendment only protected rights guaranteed by the United States but not those of individual states
Cruikshank v. U.S. 1876	- restored state rights
Reece v. U.S. 1876	- congress can't control voting rights outside of what 14th and 15th amendments had stated --> led to Jim Crow Acts
Munn v. Illinois 1877	- states can regulate interstate commerce, specifically including railroads - "Granger Cases"
Wabash v. Illinois 1877	- states can't regulate interstate commerce, specifically including railroads - Overrode <i>Munn</i> case
The Civil Rights Cases 1883	- companies can segregate
U.S. v. E. C. Knights Co. 1895	- Sherman Antitrust Act could be applied only to commerce, not to manufacturing
In re Debs 1895	- The court ruled that the government had a right to regulate interstate commerce and ensure the operations of the Postal Service, along with a responsibility to "ensure the general welfare of the public."
Plessy v. Ferguson 1896	- segregated seating on railroads - as long as accommodations are equal - segregation is okay
Holden v. Hardy 1896	- gov. can regulate miner working hours

Court Case	Significance
Cumming v. County Board of Education 1899	- communities can establish schools for white only, even if there are schools for blacks
Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka 1954	- segregation is illegal - Overrode <i>Plessy</i> case

Timeline

1865-1867: Sioux War

1865: 13th Amendment abolishes slavery

1866: 14th Amendment gives blacks right to vote and equal protection

1866: KKK founded

1867: Reconstruction Act

1868: President Johnson almost impeached

1869: Transcontinental Railroad completed

1872: Montgomery Ward opens

1872-1874: Buffalo destruction

1873: Panic of 1873

1875-1876: Sioux uprising

1876: Custer's Last Stand

1876: Bell patents telephone

1877: Edison invents phonograph

1877: Socialist Labor party formed

1881: President Garfield assassinated

1882: Chinese Exclusion Act

1882: Edison's station supplies power to 85 customers in New York

1883: Pendleton Act

1884: first roller coaster opens

1886: American Federal of Labor founded

1887: Interstate Commerce Act

1889: Edison forms Electric Light Company, later called GE

1891: Populist convention

1892: Homestead strike

1893: Panic of 1893

1894: Pullman strike

1900-1910: 9 million immigrate to U.S.

1901: President McKinley assassinated

1902: coal strike

1903: Wrights invent airplane

1903: Panama Canal built

1903: first World Series

1907: Panic of 1907

Civil War

Advantages v. Disadvantages

North	South
manufactured all war supplies	no manufactures at all
more people (including immigrants)	less men power (didn't use slaves)
better transportation system - railroads	collapsed transportation system, no railroads
fighting away from home: long line of communication	fighting within the known territory: familiar lands & local supports
lack determination, shaky commitment	defensive war: more determined
derp.	possible foreign allies: France and Britain
lack able generals	military leadership and tactics were stronger
continuous trades and production	cut from Northern supplies & Union blockade of sea ports

Battles in the Civil War

Battles	Victor	Significance
Battle of Fort Sumter 1861	Confederate	- Civil War began!
First Battle of Bull Run 1861	Confederate	- Union lost moral and president's confidence in the army
Battle of Hampton Roads 1862	Union	- Anaconda Plan - Union blockade - new technology - iron clad ships
Battle of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson 1862	Union	- Grant became popular - North v. South feeling heightened
Battle of Shiloh 1862	Union	- Albert Sidney Johnson killed - Confederate withdrawing from West - high union casualty
Second Battle of Bull Run 1862	Confederate	- "Stonewell" Jackson became well known - Pope removed --> McClellan in command
Battle of Antietam 1862	Union (minor)	- McClellan (ineffective strategies) removed from command --> hello Grant! new Commander in Chief - issuing Emancipation Proclamation
Battle of Chancellorsville 1863	Confederate	- Jackson was wounded --> couldn't destroy Hooker's army completely
Battle of Vicksburg 1863	Union	- important port acquired --> cutting Confederate into two pieces, destroying their connection - some Confederate army surrendered
Battle of Gettysburg 1863	Union	- Civil War turning point - no North invasion

Battles	Victor	Significance
"March to the Sea" (Sherman) 1865	Union	- destruction of Atlanta - North-South hostility
Battle of Appomattox Court / Appomattox Campaign 1865	Union	- Lee surrendered

Abraham Lincoln (1861-1865)

* * *

The Civil War

* = funding the Civil War

[Secession Crisis 1860-1861]

- SC seceded from the Union -> 6 more seceded until Lincoln came into office
- Buchanan didn't stop them
- after inauguration: + 4 seceded
- 4 stayed under Fed. gov. pressure

[Crittenden Compromise 1860]

- reestablishing Missouri Compromise and extend it westward to the Pacific
- North = free / South = slave
- Rep. opposed it (because it allowed slavery)

[Fort Sumter 1861]

- Charleston, SC
- "Federal Property," but part of seceded states
- Fed. gov. tried to send supplies -> war sparked

* [Income Tax 1861]

[Confiscation Act 1861]

- all slaves used for "insurrection" (fight for Confederate sides) = free

[Writ of Habeas Corpus suspended 1861]

- no legal protection for "disloyal"
- able to arrest anyone without court trial

[Trent Affair 1861]

- Union captured two Confederate's diplomats on English mail ship *Trent*
- Lincoln didn't want a war with Britain --> released them

[Washington abolished Slavery 1862]

- symbolic

[Homestead Act 1862]

- 160 acres of land for a small fee after living on it for five years
- 160 acres <-- too small for anything

[Morill Act 1862]

- gave lands to state gov. to fund education
- new state colleges and universities created

[(South) Conscription Act 1862]

- all white males to serve in three years
- protest --> repealed in 1863

[Legal Tender Act 1862]

- authorized the use of \$150 greenbacks (paper notes) to pay for government's bills and other private bills
- on good faith of the government.

* [Protective Tariff Bills]

- raise duties, revenues for war funding
- disappeared after the War was over

[Emancipation Proclamation 1863, Jan 1st]

- virtually didn't do anything but had the following effects:
 - 1) Set the goal of the War: it's not a war between two nations but a Civil War
 - 2) France and England would not participate in the war (abolitionists in England)
 - 3) hush off the war opposing sides: Committee of War Conduct is quieted.

* [National Bank Acts 1863-1864]

- new banks can join the system if they invest 1/3 to gov. securities
- eliminated currency (greenbacks) uncertainty

[National Draft Law 1863]

- forced draft all young adult males or pay \$300 or get another person

* [(South) Income Tax 1863]

- only made up to 1% of revenue

[54th MA Infantry 1863]

- all black regiment
- Colonel Robert Gould Shaw = command

[Woman's National Loyal League 1863]

- abolition + women's suffrage

[1864 reelection]

- McClellan (Peace Democrat): wanted immediate truce
- overwhelming votes for Lincoln

[End of the Civil War 1865]

- Robert E. Lee surrendered to Grant

[Reconstruction 1865]

- South placed under military rules

[Assassination of Lincoln 1865]

- John Wilke Booth sucks...

People in Civil War & Reconstruction

[Copperheads]

- Peace Democrats, opponents of the War

[Edwin Stanton]

- the secretary of war
- Stanton Affair

[Salmon P. Chase]

- the secretary of treasury
- authorized Cooke

[Jay Cooke]

- main financial contributor of the Union army
- war bonds

[Jefferson Davis]

- pres. of Southern Confederacy

[Scalawags]

- Southern white Republicans
- considered "traitors" in the South
- mostly poor

[Carpetbaggers]

- white Northerners coming to the South for \$\$\$

(after Reconstruction - the New South)

[Redeemers]

- South
- social conservatism + econ. development

[Bourbon Democrat]

- lower taxes, reduce spending, decrease state services, reduce supports for pub. school

Reconstruction

[Ten Percent Plan 1863]

- Lincoln
- 1) pardon to any Confederate who would take an oath of allegiance to the Union and accept federal policy on slavery
- 2) denies pardon to any Confederate officials and those who killed African American war prisoners
- 3) permit each state to hold a convention for new state constitution after 10% of the voters sworn allegiance to the Union
- 4) States could hold elections and resume full participation in the Union
- no rights to black
- Congress disliked it

[Wade-Davis Bill 1864]

- Radical Republicans
- when majority of the white males pledged their allegiance to the Union, then governor could hold state constitutional convention, voted by those who never served in Confederate army
- repudiate Confederate debt
- no explicit supports for slaves
- --> Lincoln pocket vetoed it

[Presidential Plan 1864]

- Johnson
- 1) pardon southerners who swore allegiance to the Union
- 2) permitted each state to hold a constitutional convention (no specific requirement)
- 3) States must void secession, abolish slavery, and repudiate Confederate debt
- 4) States then can hold elections and rejoin the Union
- 5) officially denied pardon to Confederate officials
- more generous to the South; Radicals disliked it

[Black Code 1865-1866]

- in the South
- curfews
- vagrancy laws --> not working? you are arrested! you will be whipped! you will be sold for a year's labor!
- labor contract --> unit = one year; giving up in middle of the year? you earn nothing!
- forbade blacks to own or lease farms, take jobs other than plantation workers or domestic servants

[Civil Rights Act 1866]

- blacks = citizens of the U.S. --> Johnson vetoed --> Congress overrode

[*Ex parte Milligan* 1866]

- military tribunals = unconstitutional
 - then Congress passed several bills to deny the Court jurisdiction in Reconstruction-matters

[14th Amendment 1866]

- born or naturalized in the U.S. = U.S. citizens
- "nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law"
- no discrimination

[Reconstruction Act of 1867]

- South under military rules, dividing it into five districts
- hold new elections to create new state constitutions
- all qualified male voters - blacks too - to vote in the elections
- barred Confederate from voting
- southern states must give equal rights to all citizens
- states must ratify 14th amendment

[Tenure of Office Act 1867]

- can't fire an official without discussion with the Senate
- to stop Johnson from intervening
- to protect Secretary of War (Stanton) cooperating with the Radicals

[Command of the Army Act 1867]

- forbade president from issuing military orders

[15th Amendment 1869]

- no citizen may be denied the right to vote "by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous conditions of servitude"

[*Texas v. United States* 1869]

- seceding = illegal

Conservative vs. Radicals

	Conservatives	Radicals
readmitting the South?	South must be readmitted to the Union as soon as possible.	South must be punished, and it will be placed under the military rules for certain amount of time.
examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan (1863) - Johnson's Presidential Plan (1869) - <i>Texas v. White</i> (1869) - Amnesty Act of 1872 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wade-Davis Act (1864) - Joint Committee (1866) - Reconstruction Act of 1867 - Impeachment of Johnson (1868)
granting African Americans Civil Rights?	Whites deserve better lives than African Americans because whites are more superior.	Civil Rights for blacks - they should have equal rights as white men.
examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Black Codes - Ku Klux Klan (1866~1870s) - <i>United States v. Cruikshank</i> (1876) - <i>United States v. Reese</i> (1876) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Civil Rights Acts (1866) - Fourteenth Amendment (1868) - Fifteenth Amendment (1869) - Enforcement Acts of 1870 and 1871
funding for development?	Funding would be given by the federal governments to individual states for them to reconstruct and develop infrastructures.	Funding would be given by the federal government to the states, and the money must be spent for benefits of both
examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - racial-segregated schools - <i>Civil Rights Cases</i> (1883) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Southern Railroad construction - Freedmen's Bureau (1865) - all southern states created public school systems (by 1872)
people	Andrew Johnson (NC) Southern Democrats	Charles Sumner (MA) Thaddeus Stevens (PA) Benjamin Wade (Ohio) Republicans

Andrew Johnson (1865-1869)

[Freedmen's Bureau 1865]

- to aid African Americans
- distributed food
- established school
- <Freedmen's Aid Societies> and other private & church groups in North

[KKK 1866]

- in South
- addition: Knights of the White Camellia
- used terrorism to bar blacks from voting

[Alaska Purchase 1867]

- U.S. Secretary of State, Seward
- Seward's Icebox, or Seward's Folly

[Maximilian Affair 1867]

- French Invasion in Mexico
- Johnson used 'Monroe Doctrine' and kicked French out

[Stanton Affair 1867]

- Stanton declared he is loyal to Congress not President --> Stanton fired --> violated Tenure of Office Act

[Impeachment 1868]

- impeachment charge dropped --> Johnson lost all power

[Transcontinental Railroad 1869]

- Promontory Point, Utah
- Union Pacific Railroad Company & Central Pacific: linked East and West

Economic Problems

[Crop-Lien (Credit) System]

- farmers got no \$ to start a farm --> borrowed \$, using crop production as credit
- bad years = no \$ to pay back; bad credit cycle

[Sharecropping]

- predominantly South
- farmers give some share to farm owner
- debt cycle: farm owners charged expenses / didn't pay them enough

[Tenant Farmer]

- paid rent, keep everything

Farmers' Grievances:

- 1) high freight rates
- 2) high interest rates
- 3) inadequate currency

West Expansion

[Comstock Lode 1858]

- Nevada silver mine

[Black Hills 1874]

- southwestern Dakota Territory gold mine

[Tom Sawyer 1876]

["Rocky Mountain School" 1880s - 1890s]

- Albert Bierstadt

- Thomas Moran

[Art Movement (Descendants from Hudson River School)]

- Frederic Remington

- Frederick Edwin Church

[Anaconda Copper mine 1881]

[Huck Finn 1885]

[Texas Ranchers 1886]

- near the Missouri Pacific railroad

- "long drive"

[Cowboys]

- Owen Wister's *The Virginian* 1902

- *Buffalo Bill Cody*

[Frontier Thesis 1893]

- Frederick Jackson Turner

- *The Winning of the Frontier in American History*

Indians

[Taos Indian Rebellion 1847]

- Mexican and Pueblo Indians attacked Americans

[Concentration Policy 1850s]

- gov. assigned each tribe of their own defined reservation
- treaties with unauthorized individuals

[Indian Peace Commission 1867]

- move Plain tribes to 1) Indian Territory (Oklahoma) and 2) Dakotas
- corruption

Incident	People	About
Apache and Navajo Wars 1861-1886	- Geronimo - Col. Carson	Carson kills many Apache. Geronimo surrenders. Navajo was about to surrender but Carson kills.
Sand Creek Massacre 1864	- Black Kettle - Col. Chivington	Chivington killed 500 surrendered Cheyenne and Arapaho led by Black Kettle.
Battle of Little Bighorn 1876	- Sitting Bull - Crazy Horse - Red Cloud - Lt. Col. Custer	U.S. tries to buy gold-rich Black Hills from Sioux. Talks fail. Custer and his people were overkilled.
Nez Perce War 1877	- Cheif Joseph - Gen. Howard	Howard orders Nex Perce to Idaho Reservation. Joseph leads 700 ppl to flight to Canada. His 200 warriors stops Howard's men until 40 miles short of Canada. 1885, survivors moved to Washington Territory Reservation.
Battle of Wounded Knee 1890	- Sitting Bull - U.S. 7th Cavalry	Ghost Dances stir up fears for Sioux uprising; Sitting Bull killed in an attempted arrest. His followers surrender but about 200 Sioux killed.

[Carlisle Indian Industrial School in PA 1879]

- emphasized practical skill (industry, esp.) education

[Dawes Severalty Act of 1887]

- Indians: get lands, get citizenship (but no title to their property for 25 yr, in fear of speculators)
- Bureau of Indian Affairs promoted assimilation

Ulysses Simpson Grant (1869-1877)

[Black Friday 1869]

- affiliating with Secretary of Treasury, Jay Gould and Jim Fisk drove up gold price

[Enforcement Act of 1870]

- banned the use of terror, force, or bribery to prevent people from voting because of their race
- specifically pointing at KKK
- (1871) authorized pres. to use fed. troops to protect civil rights

[Amnesty Act 1872]

- removed voting restrictions and office-holding disqualification for former Confederate except high officials and generals

[Credit Mobilier Scandal 1872]

- Credit Mobilier (French - fake company) used stockholding powers to make contracts of Union Pacific Railroad to its own company
- VP (Schuyler Colfax) accepted the bribe too

[Whiskey Ring 1872]

- Grant Cabinet making black money out from "whiskey ring" by filing false reports
- evading whiskey taxes

[Timber Culture Act 1873]

- homesteaders receive 160 additional acres of land if they planted 40 acres of trees on them

[Panic of 1873]

- spent too much on Reconstruction --> waning commitment to Reconstruction
- returned to Gold Standard -->

-->[Specie Resumption Act 1875]

- bye to greenbacks; they would be redeemed by gov. by new certificates based on gold value

[Trader Post Scandal 1876]

- Secretary of War (William W. Belknap) accepted bribes to make an Indian-post trader to stay in his office (Indian Ring)

Rutherford Birchard Hayes (1877-1881)

[Civil Service Reformers]

- did not use patronage system
- appointed qualified political independents to cabinet, fired excess employees
- ex) removed fellow Repub. Chester A. Arthur

[Compromise of 1877]

- Tilden (Demo.) v. Hayes (Rep.)
- Hayes promised:
 - appoint at least one Southerner to the Hayes cabinet
 - generous internal improvements
 - fed. aid for Texas and Pacific Railroad
 - no more fed. force in the South

[Desert Land Act 1877]

- provide lands, up to 640 acres, at cheap price
- requirement: irrigate their lands for 3 yr

[Great Railroad Strike 1877]

- against second wage cut (the American Railway Union = Eugene V. Debs)
- caused transportation paralysis
- Hayes sent fed. troops

[*Munn v. Illinois* 1877]

- states to regulate certain businesses within their borders, including railroads

[Bland-Allison Act 1878]

- required the fed. gov. to purchase and coin more silver
- vetoed by Hayes

Technology Development

Invention	Inventor
sewing company	Isaac Singer
transatlantic telegraph cable (1866)	Cyrus W. Field
typewriter (1868)	Christopher L. Sholes
steel to iron versatile method (1860s)	Henry Bessemer (English) William Kelley (American)
steel making method (1868)	Abram S. Hewitt
oil well (1869)	Edwin L. Drake
arc lamp for street (1870s)	Charles F. Brush
light bulb (1870s)	Thomas A. Edison
Telephone (1876)	Alexander Graham Bell
cash register (1879)	James Ritty
meatpacking (1880s)	Gustavus Swift
Radio (1890s)	Guglielmo Marconi
glider (1899)	Wright brothers
gasoline-driven motor vehicle (1903)	Charles and Frank Duryea
cars (1906)	Henry Ford

[Taylorism]

- named after Frederick Winslow Taylor
- subdividing tasks / assembly line

[Social Darwinism]

- survival of the fittest

[Labor Contract Law (repealed in 1885)]

- pay for passage fees and force workers to work under their companies & deduct the fees from their wages

Books & Ideas

* = industrialization

Book	Writer	Summary
* The Gospel of Wealth 1901	Andrew Carnegie	wealthy should contribute their excess for the good of the society
* Acres of Diamonds (speech) 1880-1900	Russell H. Conwell	self-made men
* Ragged Dick, Tom the Bootblack, Sink or Swim	Horatio Alger	rags to riches - laissez-faire capitalism is good!
Little Women 1869	Louisa May Alcott	strong independent women
* Dynamic Sociology 1883	Lester Frank Ward	civilization was not governed by natural selection but by human intelligence
* Progress and Poverty 1879	Henry George	monopolists are ruining our society; put single tax on land
* Looking Backward 1888	Edward Bellamy	nationalization of industry and socialist society is good
* How the Other Half Lives (photo) 1890	Jacobs Riis	sensational photos of poor residents
Sister Carrie 1890	Theodore Dreiser	women without support, exploited by men
Maggie: a Girl of the Street 1893	Stephen Crane	exploited street poor life
The Red Badge of Courage 1895	Stephen Crane	the Civil War
The Awakening 1899	Kate Chopin	oppressive marriage
The Theory of Prosperity 1902 The New Basis of Civilization 1910	Simon Pattern	redefined leisure, wealth --> desire

[Ashcan School of Art] --> "Armory Show" in NY

- John Sloan
- George Bellows
- Edward Hoppers

“Robber Barons”

Name	Industry
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Railroad / Steamships
Jay Gould	Railroads / Finance
George Pullman	Railroad cars
Leland Stanford	Railroads
Charles T. Hinde	Railroads / Hotels / Real Estate
John D. Rockefeller	Oil
Andrew W. Mellon	Oil / Finance
Henry Clay Frick	Oil / Steel
Andrew Carnegie	Steel
Charles M. Schwab	Steel
John Warne Gates	Steel / Barbed Wire / Oil
Henry Ford	Automobiles
Joseph Pulitzer	Newspapers
William Randolph Hearst	Newspapers
George Hearst	Mine
J. Pierpont Morgan	Banking / Finance

Unions

[Grangers 1866]

- Department of Agriculture --> sent Oliver H. Kelley to investigate Southern Farm --> Kelley founded the Patrons of Husbandry, or the Grange
- bulking, pressured state legislatures to regulate railroad costs and crop storage

[Farmer's Alliances mid-1870s]

- formed in Texas
- Mary Elizabeth Lease (Kansas Lawyer) pushed for growing less to raise price
- cooperative working, respond to natural disasters
- pushed fed. gov. to regulate econ.

[Colored Farmers' Alliance 1886]

- founded by Lovelady, Texas
- 1 mil. membership by 1891

[People's Party / Populists 1891]

- 1) increase circulation of \$
 - 2) unlimited minting of silver
 - 3) progressive income tax
 - 4) nationalization of communications and transportation systems
- nominated Iowan James B. Weaver, but barely won 1 mil. votes

[Molly Mcquires]

- coal region (western PA)
- militant organization

[The Knights of Labor 1869]

- all workers (women too) except lawyers, bankers, liquor dealers, professional gamblers
- goals: 8/hr a day, abolition of child labor
- launched strikes
- 1886: over 700,000 members --> 1890: 100,000

[American Federation of Labor 1881]

- Leader: Samuel Gompers
- only accepted skilled workers
- goals: 8/hr a day by 1886 May 1 or strike

[Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers]

- skilled workers
- involved in Homestead Strike

[Why Failure?]

- small % of total workers
- ethnic tension
- immigrants didn't plan to stay --> always moving for jobs
- state/fed. gov. supporting corporations

James A. Garfield (1881)

[Republican Spoils System Debate]

- Stalwarts (Senator Conkling): defending spoils system
- Half-Breeds (Senator James G. Blaine of Maine): reform the spoils system while remaining loyal to the party
- Independents: opposed Spoils System altogether
- Mugwumps: left Republican Party and joined Democratic Party, because they rejected spoils system altogether

[Garfield Assassinated 1881]

- Garfield: ally of Half-Breeds
- Charles Guiteau (mentally unstable lawyer) expected a job --> Garfield passed him over --> Guiteau shot Garfield
- made the nation aware of the spoils system

Chester Alan Arthur (1881-1885)

[Chinese Exclusion Act 1882]

- banned Chinese for 10 yr
- renewed in 1892
- 1902: made permanent
- Chinese decreased by 40%

[Pendleton Civil Service Act 1883]

- response to Garfield's assassination

Grover Cleveland (1885-1889)

[American Federation of Labor 1886]

- Samuel Gompers

[Haymarket Affair 1886]

- Chicago
- bomb killed 7 policemen and injured 67 others
- 8 anarchists arrested and sentenced to death
- symbol of anarchism
- The Knights of Labor was discredited

[Interstate Commerce Act 1887]

- regulated railroad charges between states, required rate to be proportional to the distance travelled
- set Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)

[American Protective Association 1887]

- Henry Bowers
- goal: stop immigration

[Immigration Restriction League 1887]

- Boston
- proposed "screening test"

Benjamin Harrison (1889-1893)

[McKinley Act 1890]

- raised tariffs to protect American industry --> led to rise in market prices

[Sherman Silver Purchase Act 1890]

- increased the amount of silver the gov. was required to purchase every month --> gold reserve decreased --> Panic!

[Sherman Antitrust Act 1890]

- prevent monopoly
- had only little effects

[Homestead Strike 1892]

- Frick and Carnegie attempted to get rid of Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers
- hired 300 Pinkerton

[Columbian Exposition in Chicago 1893]

- world fair
-

Grover Cleveland (1893-1897)

[1890s: Jim Crow Act]

- 14th amendment didn't bar segregation!
- *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896): segregated seating on railroads - as long as accommodations = equal, segregation = okay
- *Cumming v. County Board of Education* (1899): communities can establish schools for whites only, even if there's no comparable schools for blacks

[Panic of 1893]

- more than 600 banks declared bankrupts
- some blamed it on McKinley Act

[Pullman Strike 1894]

- governor of Illinois disagreed to send out state troops
- In re Debs

[Golden Cross Speech 1896]

- Democratic William Jennings Bryan
- industrial captains supported McKinley

Progressive Era Legislature

Legislature	Purpose
National Reclamation Act, 1902	Created to plan and develop irrigation projects
U. S. Forest Service, 1905	Created to manage the nation's water and timber resources
Hepburn Act, 1906	Authorized the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) to regulate railroad rates
Pure Food and Drug Act, 1906	Banned interstate shipping of impure food and deliberate mislabeling of food and drugs
Meat Inspection Act, 1906	Required federal inspection of meat processing to ensure sanitary conditions
Department of Labor, 1913	Cabinet department created to promote the welfare and employment of working people
16th Amendment, 1913	Gave Congress the power to levy an income tax
17th Amendment, 1913	Provided for the direct election of senators
Federal Reserve Act, 1913	Created Fed. Reserve System of government banks to supervise private banks and provide a flexible money supply.
Clayton Antitrust Act, 1914	Prohibited companies from engaging in certain specific activities, such as offering some types of rebates.
National Park Service, 1916	Created to administer the nation's parks
18th Amendment, 1919	Prohibited the manufacture and sale of liquor (repealed in 1933)
19th Amendment, 1920	Granted women full suffrage
Women's Bureau, 1920	Created within the Department of Labor to improve the status of working women

Progressive Era Organizations

organization	founded in, by	notes
WCTU (Women's Christian Temperance Union)	1873	- prohibition - women's suffrage
NAWSA (National American Woman Suffrage Movement)	1890	- Susan B. Anthony
Anti-Saloon League	1893	- prohibition
IWW (Industrial Workers of the World)	1905	- Bill Haywood - Eugene V. Debs - Socialism
NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People)	1909 W.E.B DuBois	- integration of black & white (not separatism)
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters	1925 A. Phillip Randolph	- first African American labor union to be recognized

writings

Author	Book Title
Alfred Thayer Mahan (1890)	The Influence of Sea Power Upon History
Herbert Croly (1909)	The Promise of American Life

William McKinley (1897-1901)

[Dingley Act 1897]

- raised tariffs on certain imported goods
- 47% - not bad

[Yellow Journalism]

- Hearst and Pulitzer

[McKinley reelected 1900]

[McKinley assassinated 1901]

- shot by an anarchists who opposed his imperialism

Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1908)

[Anthracite Coal Strike of 1902]

- TR acted as the mediator
- fed. gov. dismissed the strike, but workers' wages increased and hours were deducted

[Ida Tarbell 1902]

- The History of the Standard Oil Company

[National Reclamation Act 1902]

- funded irrigation projects for the arid lands of 20 states

[Roosevelt Corollary 1904]

- U.S. will intervene in Latin America affairs
- Europe must keep out of American continents

[TR reelected 1904]

[Square Deal]

- 1) conservation of natural resources
- 2) control of corporations
- 3) consumer protection

[Hepburn Railroad Regulation Act 1906]

- Authorized the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) to regulate railroad rates

[Meat Inspection Act 1906]

- Required federal inspection of meat processing to ensure sanitary conditions

[Great White Fleet 1907]

- American strong navy

[Bull Moose Party]

- result of: Taft dismissing U.S. Steel using Sherman Anti-Trust Act
- progressive party
- eventually resulted Wilson's victory

William Howard Taft (1908-1912)

[Pinchot-Ballinger Controversy / Ballinger Affair 1909]

- Forest Pinchot + Galvis vs Interior Ballinger (Taft guy replaced by Garfield, a TR guy)
 - Pinchot + Galvis claimed Ballinger was pro-trust (corruption)
- aroused TR vs Taft feeling --> Wilson was elected by split party

[NAACP formed 1909]

[Payne-Aldrich Tariff 1909]

- ended Dingley Act
- lowered certain tariffs on imported goods
- angered progressives --> split of the Republican Party --> lost 1910 congressional election --> Wilson won

[Triangle Shirtwaist Fire 1911]

- the fire that changed the workers' condition

Woodrow Wilson (1912-1921)

[Underwood-Simmons Tariff / Federal Reserve Act 1913]

- reimposed income tax
- lowered basic tariff (40% --> 25%)

[Smith-Lever Act 1914]

- establishes the Cooperative Extension Service and provides federal funds for cooperative extension activities.

[Keating-Owen Act 1916]

- prohibiting child labor

[Committee on Public Information (CPI) 1917]

- Creel Committee
- led by: George Creel
- gov. "censorship" against anti-war
- promotion for the war

[War Industries Board (WIB) 1917]

- led by: Bernard Baruch
- (Liberty Bonds)

[Espionage and Sedition Acts 1917]

- greatly weakened Socialist movement

[Selective Service Act 1917]

- randomly selected and drafted

[Chicago Race Riot 1919]

- 1919 July: a 17-years-old Black Boy was swimming on the Lake Michigan and accidentally drifted to Whites-Only beach --> a man threw a rock at him and the boy drowned --> blacks marched to white resident areas to protest --> whites marched back
 - 23 African Americans died + 15 whites, 537 people were wounded, destroyed hundreds housing

[18th Amendment 1919]

- prohibition

[19th Amendment 1920]

- women suffrage

[Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) 1917]

- Marcus Garvey
- self-help

[Wilson's Fourteen Points]

- no more secret diplomacy

- self-determination of all colonies/nations
- creation of League of Nations

[Red Scare]

- A. Mitchell Palmer's raid
- Sacco and Vanzetti

[Washington Conference 1921]

- U.S., Italy, France, Great Britain and Japan agreed to a formula of limiting the size of their navies and the size of their ships.

Imperialism Timeline

1898	De Lome Letter U.S.S. Maine Spanish-American War Treaty of Paris Hawaii (Queen Liliuohulani) acquired Puerto Rico annexed Teller Amendment (can't annex Cuba)
1900	Boxers Rebellion
1901	Platt Amendment (U.S. troops in Cuba)
1903	Panamanian Independence
1904	Panama Canal construction began Russo-Japanese War
1909	U.S. troops in Nicaragua
1914	Panama Canal opened Veracruz Incident (Mexico) WWI began
1915	U.S. troops in Haiti <i>Lusitania</i>
1916	U.S. troops in Mexico <i>Sussex</i>
1916-17	Pershing Expedition
1917	Zimmermann Telegram U.S. enters WWI
1918	WWI ended
1919	Paris Peace Conference

U.S. Entering WWI

- 1) **Unrestricted submarine warfare:** the Germans sunk the Lusitania which was carrying innocent civilians (along with supplies and weapons for Great Britain)
- 2) **The Zimmerman note:** an encoded telegram sent from Germany to Mexico. It stated that if Mexico invaded the US they would get back some of their land. Fortunately the British intercepted the message and cracked the code in time to warn us.
- 3) **Economic issues:** the US had invested over \$2.6 billion in the war. If the allied powers lost, we weren't ever going to get that money back.
- 4) **Russian revolution:** the Russians withdrew from the war because they were having a revolution in their own country. They also signed a peace treaty with Germany. This prompted concerns about the progress of the war, and allowed the US to make it a "war for democracy."

Culture & Lit.

Author / Date	Title
glorified the KKK / 1915	<i>The Birth of a Nation</i>
Sinclair Lewis / 1920	<i>Main Street</i> <i>Babbit</i>
T. S. Eliot / 1922	<i>The Waste Land</i>
F. Scott Fitzgerald / 1925	<i>The Great Gatsby</i>
first <u>sound</u> motion pictures / 1927	<i>The Jazz Singer</i>
Ernest Hemingway / 1929	<i>A Farewell to Arms</i>
Eugene O'Neill (playwright) / 1931	<i>Mourning Becomes Electra</i>

overall theme: criticized materialism and middle-class conformity in U.S.
lost generation, expatriates (mostly moved to Europe)

Author / Date	Title
Pearl Buck / 1931	<i>The Good Earth</i>
John Steinbeck / 1939	<i>The Grapes of Wrath</i>

overall theme: tomorrow will be better, life is worth living

Modern 1920s Culture

[Welfare Capitalism]

- businessmen believed that if they provided good-enough cares to workers then workers would not organize unions and demand for more

[Rise of Advertisement]

[Flappers]

- new women figure

[Margaret Sanger]

- birth control
- abortion
- family planning
- women have control over birth

[Movies & Theater]

- materialism

[Harlem Renaissance]

- W.E.B. Du Bois: writers' centers
- Poets: Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen, Zora Neale Huston
- Jazz Age: Louis Armstrong, "Joe" King Oliver

[Marcus Garvey 1920s]

- Universal Negro Improvement Association
- Black pride, econ.-development, nationalism
- Black Americans should go back to Africa

[Red Scares]

- (result of Bolshevik Revolution) Palmer's Raid 1919-1920
- Sacco & Vanzetti Case 1925

[Fundamentalism]

- anti-liberal and anti-secular movement

Warren G. Harding (1920-1923)

- * Republican's stance: isolationism
- * little gov. intervention
- * favored farmers by providing more loans
- * opposition of League of Nations

[Nineteenth Amendment 1920]

- votes for women

[Eighteenth Amendment 1920]

- prohibition

[Immigration Quota 1921]

- President Harding passed a law restricting immigration with a quota of 3% of that group's total U.S. population as 1910 census placed upon specific ethnic group.

[Washington Disarmament 1921]

- five-power pact
- limited naval sizes & ship building

[Anti-Lynching Bill 1921]

- more liberal on civil rights than President Wilson

[Fordney-McCumber Tariff 1922]

- raised import taxes to historically high levels

[Teapot Dome Scandal]

- corruption in the Veterans Bureau

[Harding dies 1923]

- bad health

Calvin Coolidge (1923-1928)

- * Republican's stance: isolationism
- * pro-business

[Coolidge becomes President 1923]

[*Adkins v. Children's Hospital* 1923]

- federal minimum wage legislation for women was an unconstitutional infringement of liberty of contract

[National Origins Act 1924]

- reduced the annual quota to 2% and based it on the census of 1890, prohibiting especially the entry of "aliens ineligible to citizenship" - referring specifically to the Japanese
- Mexicans and Puerto Ricans increased (not affected)

[Dawes Plan 1924]

- on German reparation

[Scopes "Monkey" trial 1925]

- science vs. fundamentalists
- Tennessee
- violation of Butler Act (banned teaching of evolution theory)
- Bryan vs. Darrow

[Geneva Disarmament Congress 1927]

- Big Five, but only Britain and Japan showed up (no France and Italy)
- 5:5:3 ratio (U:B:J)

[Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact 1927]

- outlawed declaration of war
- didn't do anything, virtually

[Sacco-Vanzetti Case 1927]

- red scare
- anti-immigration sentiments

Herbert Hoover (1928 - 1932)

- * Republican's stance: isolationism
- * pro-business

[Stock Market Crash 1929]

[Reasons Behind Great Depression]

1. Unequal distribution of wealth. There was not a large middle class. While wages were rising for the majority of workers, they were not keeping pace with the increase in the cost of living.
2. There was over speculation in the Stock Market, which was not regulated.
3. Americans purchased stock on credit. This was known as margin buying.
4. Overproduction led to deflation. Increased manufacturing and agricultural output, but wages that did not keep pace for the consumers to purchase all that was produced or grown. Hence, inventories increased and agricultural income remained low.
5. Buying on credit, known in the 1920s as installment buying. People bought without money to pay for the product in the future, when the bills became due.
6. Federal policies favoring corporations. Especially favorable to the large corporations were the taxes laws which were written to encourage business expansion.
7. Bank speculation without reserve. Banks were permitted to speculate in land and the stock market with little government regulations.
8. High tariffs and war debts helped spread the depression worldwide.
9. The Stock Market Crash of 1929 signaled the beginning of the Great Depression.

[Hawley-Smoot Tariff 1930]

- protective tariff --> decreased trade by 40%
- highest

[Hoover debt moratorium 1931]

- one-year *moratorium* on payments of World War I and other war *debt*, postponing the initial payments, as well as interest.
- refusal to cancel war debt: believed it was rightful debt, no cancel --> only Finland paid back at last

[Japan invades Manchuria 1931]

- start of war in Asia
- Stimson Doctrine: doesn't recognize any territory conquered by Japan

[Farmers' Holiday Association 1932-1937]

- Midwestern Farmers
- leader: Milo Leno
- "Stay at Home-Buy Nothing-Sell Nothing"

[Bonus Expeditionary Force 1931]

- veterans march to Washington
- 100 ppl died --> killed Hoover's chance for next reelection

[Reconstruction Finance Corporation 1932]

- facilitate economic activity by lending money in the depression

Franklin D. Roosevelt (1932 - 1945)

[First Hundred Days 1932]

- CCC, NRA, AAA, TVA

[Emergency Banking Relief Bill 1932]

- closed banks for next 4 days
- restored American confidence
- "fireside chat"

[Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act 1932]

- limited courts' power to issue injunctions and suppress workers' rights to strike

[New Deal begins 1933]

- refer to the chart
- (characteristics of ND)
- 1) increased fed. gov. role in economy
- 2) end of pro-business
- 3) Demo. became major party
- (what ND didn't do)
- 1) didn't sponsor equal rights amendment (women)
- 2) didn't establish the Bureau of Indian Affairs
- 3) didn't support civil liberties of African Americans
- 4) didn't provide legal recognition of migrant workers' union

[Twenty-First Amendment 1933]

- ended prohibition

[Glass-Steagall Act of 1933]

- established a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) to insure bank deposits.

[Economy Act of 1933]

- cut salary of federal workers and lowered pensions to war veterans (by repealing all federal acts regarding benefits for veterans)
- cut gov. spending

[Farmer Credit Act 1933]

- provided loans to farmers in debts

[Good Neighbor Policy announced 1933]

- Platt Amendment removed

[Philippine Independence Act 1934]

- Tydings-McDuffie Act
- complete independence for Philippine

[Fire Shell Message 1934]

- refusing to recognize gold-standard tied with International community

[Nye Committee munitions investigations 1934]

- suspecting corporations for dragging U.S. into WWI
- chaired by Senator Gerald Nye (North Dakota)

[“Second New Deal” 1935]

- (criticism)
- conservatives: high tax rate, gov. power in business, deficit spending
- leftists: AAA is immoral, too pro-business
- socialists: should go for nationalization
- (figures)
- Dr. Francis E. Townsend, Gerald Smith, Huey Long, Father Charles Coughlin, London

[Wagner Act 1935]

- *National Labor Relations Act*
- labor’s rights to organize strikes and bargain collectively
- protection from NRA

[Social Security Act 1935]

- est. federal-state system of unemployment compensation and old age pension
- based on employee’s income tax and total payroll tax

[Recession of 1937]

- 1) FDR’s cutting back gov. programs
- 2) Federal Reserve Board tightened the credit supply --> to slow inflation
- --> took \$ out of econ. --> recession; increase in unemployment rate

[Supreme Court “packing” plan 1937]

- ‘Judicial Reorganization’ bill
- made FDR quite unpopular

[United Auto Workers Union stage sit-down strikes 1937]

- labor movement during war time
- public did not welcome

[Second Agricultural Adjustment Act 1938]

- passed Supreme Court requirement

[Fair Labor Standard Act 1938]

- minimum wage and work week of 40 hrs

[Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) 1938]

- welcomed all workers, including unskilled
- leader: John L. Lewis
- split between AFL (which supported skilled)

[Neutrality Acts 1935-1939]

- 1935: banned the U.S. from selling weapons to nations at war
- 1936: banned loans to nations at war
- 1937: permitted trades with nations at war as long as goods sold were nonmilitary and the nations at war paid in cash and transported cargo themselves

[Arsenal of Democracy Speech 1940]

- encouraged defense preparedness

- supporting Allies

[Selective Training and Service Act of 1940]

- first peacetime draft

[Four Freedoms speech 1941]

5. Freedom of speech
6. Freedom of worship
7. Freedom from want
8. Freedom from fear (UN)

[Atlantic Charter 1941]

- ideal goals of the war: no territorial aggrandizement; no territorial changes made against the wishes of the people; restoration of self-government to those deprived of it; free access to raw materials; reduction of trade restrictions; global cooperation to secure better economic and social conditions for all; freedom from fear and want; freedom of the seas; and abandonment of the use of force, as well as disarmament of aggressor nations

[Lend-Lease Act 1941]

- ending cash-and-carry, buy goods on credit, allowed Britain to get munitions and supplies

[Pearl Harbor Bombing 1941]

- anti-Japan sentiments
- U.S. enters WWII

[Labor Disputes Act 1943]

- passed in concerns with strikes in essential industries
- gov. had power to takeover businesses that are necessary for national security

[G.I. Bill 1944]

- *Serviceman's Readjustment Act*
- 12,000,000 servicemen problem (esp. job competition)
- providing loans to veterans for housing and education

[End of WWII 1945]

- Germany (May) and Japan (August) surrender

[Yalta Conference 1945]

- Allies: reset boundaries

[FDR dies 1945 April]

- bad health

New Deal's Goal :: R³

[Relief]

- providing goods, clothing, shelter, and jobs to the unemployed
- ex) Works Progress Admin. (WPA)

[Recovery]

- laws aimed to improve economy
- ex) Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC)
 - made houses available to homeowners to prevent loss of their homes to mortgages

[Reform]

- long-term changes in economy running system; introduction to gov. intervention
- ex) Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
 - production of electricity
 - (criticized as socialism movement)
- ex) Reciprocal Tariff Act
 - lowered tariff
- ex) National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)
 - rights of workers (interstate)
 - admin. by National Recovery Administration (NRA)
 - (Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional)

Major New Deal Agencies

Agency	Purpose
Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA) 1933	Provided funds to state relief agencies
National Industry Recovery Act (NIRA) 1933	authorize the President of the United States to regulate industry and permit cartels and monopolies
Civil Work Administration (CWA) 1933	Provided federal jobs in building and improving roads and public facilities
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) 1933	Provided hydroelectric power, food control, and recreational opportunities to the Tennessee River Valley and surrounding areas
Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) 1933	Provided jobs to young, unmarried men (later women) to work on conservation and resource development projects
Public Work Administration (PWA) 1933	Sponsored massive public works projects such as dams and hydroelectric plants
* National Recovery Administration (NRA) 1933	Worked with industries to establish codes outlining fair business and labor practices
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) 1933	Insured bank deposits up to \$5,000
* Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) 1933	Attempted to raise farm prices by paying farmers to lower farm output
Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC) 1933	Home Owners' Loan Corporation Act; refinance home mortgages currently in default through exchange with bonds
Federal Housing Administration (FHA) 1934	Improved housing standards and conditions and provided home financing
Securities and Exchange Commissions (SEC) 1934	Regulated the stock market and protected investors from dishonest trading practices

Agency	Purpose
Works Progress Administration (WPA) 1935	Gave the unemployed work in building construction and arts programs (created more than 8 mil. jobs)
National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) 1935	Enforced provisions of the Wagner Act, which included the right to collective bargaining and other union rights
National Youth Administration (NYA) 1935	Provided education, jobs, recreation, and counseling for youth age 16 to 25
Rural Electrification Administration (REA) 1935	Provided loans for building power plants, extending power lines to rural areas, and wiring homes
Social Security Administration (SSA) 1935	Provided old-age pensions, disability payments, and unemployment benefits

* = declared unconstitutional

Court Cases FDR

Case	Summary
<i>Schechter Poultry Corp. v. U.S.</i> 1935	- The Court declared that the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional
<i>U.S. v. Butler</i> 1936	- AAA was declared unconstitutional - FDR prepared for court packing
<i>NLRB v. Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp.</i> 1937	- supporting Wagner Act
<i>Korematsu v. U.S.</i> 1944	- relocation of Japanese Americans = okay

Important Battle in WWII

* These will not appear on AP test

Battle / Date	Summary
Battle of Stalingrad (1942-1943)	Russians at Stalingrad stopped the German advance into the Soviet Union.
Battle of Midway (1942)	Naval battle - stopped a Japanese advance across the Pacific; considered the turning point of World War II in the Pacific.
Battle of the Bulge (1944)	Final attempt by the German to prevent the Allied invasion of Germany
Battle of Iwo Jima (1945)	MacArthur's path back to Philippines and Japan.
Battle of Bataan (1945)	At peninsula in the Bay of Manila, which has previously fell under Japan; allowed U.S. to recover from Pearl Harbor loss.

WWII - Gov. Agencies

Organization	Function
War Production Board (WPB)	- producing war materials
Office of Price Administration (OPA)	- prevent inflation - set prices - fair distribution of consumer supplies
War Labor Board (WLB)	- set disputes between business and labor without strikes
Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC)	- preventing employer discriminating against workers - esp. black soldiers
Office of War Information (OWI)	- gov. propaganda

Harry S. Truman (1945-1953)

[Potsdam Conference 1945]

- to discuss implementation of Yalta
- less successful

[Nuclear Bomb 1945]

- Hiroshima and Nagasaki

(why bomb?)

- 1) end Pacific war asap, let Japan surrender
 - * not Europe! Nazi was already close to dead!
- 2) prevent USSR intervention
- 3) show off U.S. power to USSR, so USSR would be more cooperative in postwar plans
- * U.S. was the only country with nuclear bomb in 1945

[Reconstruction of Japan 1945-1951]

- military control: Supreme Commander of the Allied Power (General MacArthur)

[United Mine Workers / UMW strike 1946]

- strikers cut off the energy supply to other industries
- Truman seized the mines and threatened to draft the strikers if they don't stop immediately

[Churchill's "Iron Curtain" Speech 1946]

- division between East and West Europe
- The Soviet Union has annexed Eastern European nations under communism, thus cutting them off from trading and diplomatic relationship with their Western European neighbors, which is condemnable

[Long Telegram 1946]

- written by George Kennan (American diplomat in Germany), sent to Washington
- called for containment policy

[Truman Doctrine 1947]

- U.S. would aid any nation resisting Communism

[Marshall Plan 1947]

- named after Secretary of State George Marshall
- sent more than \$12 bil. to Europe
- countries receiving aids were expected to become American allies

[Taft-Hartley Act 1947]

- banned closed shops (working env. only available for workers in unions)
- Congress overrode Truman's veto

[National Security Act 1947]

- reorganized the army, navy, and air force
- Department of Defense
- National Security Council
- CIA the American Spy networks

[The Hollywood Ten 1947~]

- blacklists of suspected communists in Hollywood industry

[Federal Loyalty Program 1947~]

- massive investigation of federal employees to eradicate any possible Communist influence within the government
- began under Truman because Republicans were attacking him for not pushing hard for killing off communists

[Dixiecrat 1948]

- basically, remember Dixiecrat as: conservative racist white Democrats who wanted fed. gov. to take its hands off from the South

[Berlin Blockade & Airlift 1948]

- USSR blockading Western Germany after Allies began to print united currency
- USSR finally gave up

[Hiss Trial 1948]

- Chambers specifically claimed that Hiss has passed him the State Department documents to him from 1937-1938.
- Hiss denied such conviction but sued instead Chambers for slander.
- Chambers in response produced microfilms of the documents and hid them in a pumpkin in his garden.
- Although Hiss was convicted he was not tried because of statute of limitations (which means that individuals are not tried after 7 years has passed from the crime)
- however, due to Richard Nixon's hard work Hiss was convicted of perjury and he has to serve several years in prison.
- => Nixon was voted to Senate in 1950 due to his rising popularity

[North Atlantic Treaty Organization - NATO - 1949]

- against Washington's Farewell Address
- collective security

[House of Un-American Activities Committee 1950s]

- in the House of Representatives
- publicized investigations to prove that communist has expanded in the U.S. due to loose control of the Democratic government

[Rosenberg Case 1950]

- Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are couples in the Communist party. The FBI accused Rosenberg for receiving the information about bomb from Ethel's brother, a machinist on the Manhattan Project in New Mexico, and passed it to the Soviet Union through other agents including Fuchs.
- April 5, 1951: sentenced to death --> June 19, 1953 executed

[Rise of McCarthy 1950]

- McCarthy made a speech in Wheeling, West Virginia, claiming that he has a list of 205 (later reduced to 57 then later 81) known communists in American State Department.
- expanded his accusation and became crusade against domestic subversion.
- millions of Americans were forced to take loyalty oaths and undergo loyalty investigations

[McCarran-Walter Act 1952]

- against immigration
- reaffirmed the quota system
- discriminated against certain immigrants from Asia and Souther/Central Europe
- Truman vetoed but the Congress overrode it

[Korean War 1950-1953]

- Black and White served together for the first time
- Douglas MacArthur suggests use of atomic bomb in China
- 'military-industrial complex' - U.S. military spending increased from 1/3 (1950) to 1/2
 - more than 3.5 mil. Americans were employed in military industries

Conferences WWII

Conference Name	Teheran	Yalta	Potsdam
Date	Nov. 1943	Feb. 1945	July. 1945
Leaders	Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill	Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill	Truman, Stalin, Clement Attlee
Achievement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> opening a second Western front against Nazi Germany recognized Japan as enemy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> divide Germany into American, British, French and Soviet occupation zones deal between U.S. and USSR: USSR would enter Pacific War with Japan soon after Germany surrendered <u>and</u> USSR would receive the two islands in the Pacific territory that Russia has lost in 1904-1905 creation of new organization: UN (GA + SC) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> establishment of post-war order peace treaties issues countering the effects of the war.
Conflicts	/	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> rejected Stalin's implementation of pro-communist "Lublin" Poles <u>vs</u> Roosevelt and Churchill rejected Stalin's high demands for war reimbursement from Germany 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> rejected Stalin's high demands for war reimbursement from Germany
Issues Unresolved	/	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stalin vaguely agreed to place pro-Western "London" Poles in Polish gov. and to hold "free and unfettered elections" Reunification of Germany is vaguely set 	/

Culture & Consumerism in 1950s

[To Suburbs!]

- cheaper, cleaner, wider, American idyllic dream
- due to rise of automobiles

[Beat Generation]

- criticized American conformity and hollowness of materialism
- "Howl": Allen Ginsberg (1955)
- *On the Road*: Jack Kerouac (1957)

[Youthful Rebellions]

- *Blackboard Jungle*
- *The Wild One*
- *Rebel Without a Cause* (James Dean)

[Rock 'n' Roll]

- Elvis Presley, Little Richard, Jerry Lee Lewis, Chuck Berry

[Television Rises]

- ABC, CBS, NBC
- ppl see lives they have never have access to watch...Blacks see white middle class life style (although they weren't accurate) --> Civil Rights movement
- led to rise of advertisement

[DDT awareness]

- used to kill harmful insects but turned out it kills humans too
- *The Silent Spring*: Rachel Carson
- env. movement

[Polio Vaccines 1954]

Arms & Space Race

* **Deterrence** *

policy of making the military power of the U.S. and its allies strong,
so enemy wouldn't dare to attack them

[Arms Race]

1949: USSR first nuclear war

1952: U.S. hydrogen bomb

1960s: Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBM)

[Space Race]

1957 *Sputnik I and II* (Soviet)

1958 NASA (U.S.)

1958 *Explorer 1* (U.S.)

1961 Yuri Gagarin in space (Soviet)

1961 Alan Shepard around orbit (U.S.)

1969 Neil Armstrong land on moon (U.S.)

~ Soviet failed to launch ppl to moon (Soviet)

1981 reusable space shuttle (U.S.) --> Soviet didn't have technology to develop it; marking end of the space race

[Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty 1963]

- ban nuclear bomb test

- (underground permitted)

[Outer Space Treaty 1967]

- banned military bases/weapons/tests in space

[Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty 1968]

- banned weapon-purpose development

- allowed energy source usage

Dwight D. Eisenhower (1953-1961)

[Nixon's Checkers Speech 1952]

- Nixon trying to free himself from secret funds provided by Rich Republicans
- "My wife Pat wears respectable Republican cloth coat."

[Dulles and Foreign Policies]

- Secretary of State: John Foster Dulles
- followed containment policy
- U.S. would eventually free Eastern Europe from Communist rules
- "massive retaliation": nuclear attack the U.S. would launch if USSR is too dangerous
- brinkmanship: "The ability to get to the verge without getting into the war is necessary art. If you cannot master it, you inevitably get into war. If you try to run away from it, if you are scared to go to the brink, you are lost."

[Nikita Khrushchev 1953]

- new leader after Stalin

[Army-McCarthy Hearings 1954]

- McCarthy attacked Secretary of the Army Robert Stevens and the arms services in general
- broadcasted national-wide (through Edward R. Murrow's TV shows)...to the public
McCarthy looked like a big bully and a witch-hunter
- Dec. 1954: the Senate voted 67 to 22 to dismiss McCarthy from the Senate

[New Look Army]

- reduced military spending by reducing troops and buying powerful weapons systems

[Social Security Recipients increased]

- due to New Deal favorers

[Interstate Highway System]

- no payment; funded by tax on gasolines and gas
- promoted tourism and the development of the suburbs
- faster travel

[*Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* 1954]

- overrode *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) "separate but equal" case
- "separate is unequal"
- Eisenhower was not terribly enthusiastic about this
- Governor of Arkansas sent National Guards to prevent Black kids from coming to school
--> Eisenhower sent Federal Troops to send kids to school

[Southeast Asia Treaty Organization SEATO formed 1954]

- esp. contain China

[Warsaw Pact 1955]

- Communist version of NATO

[Aswan Dam 1955]

- the U.S., hoping to drag Egypt (a third world) into its sphere of influence, offered to give \$270 mil. for dam construction
- Egypt hated Israel --> turned to USSR

[Suez Canal Seized 1956]

- Egypt attempted to raise money --> seized Canal --> the Britain, France and Israel invaded Egypt to regain it back --> the U.S. and USSR stopped them

[Eisenhower Doctrine 1957]

- permitted the U.S. to extend econ. and military aid to Middle Eastern countries that wanted it when they were threatened by Communists

[Civil Rights Acts of 1957, 1960]

- voting rights for Blacks
- punishments for crimes against blacks

[National Defense Education Act 1958]

- improve science and mathematics instruction in the schools to produce more scientists to compete with the Soviet Union
- provided millions of dollars in low-cost loans to college students and reduction in loans if those students became teachers

[Montgomery Bus Boycott]

- Rosa Parks's refusal to give her seat (as required by Jim Crow laws)
- Martin Luther King Jr. led boycotts --> downtown merchants lost money because blacks aren't coming to shop anymore --> Bus opens for both black and white use

[Greensboro College Students Sit-In Strike 1960]

- restaurant refused to serve blacks
- led to national-wide movement

[U-2 Crisis 1960]

- USSR shot down U-2 Plane
- Khrushchev canceled Paris conference and visit to U.S.

[Election of 1960]

- Rep.: Nixon
- Demo.: JFK (MA Senator) & Lyndon Johnson (Texas)

Major Civil Rights Protests 1954-1965

Year	Event & Outcome
1954	<i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> Supreme Court ruled “separate but equal” unconstitutional; ordered the desegregation of all public schools. Resulted violent protests in the Southern States followed.
1955-1956	Montgomery Bus Boycott Rosa Park was arrested for refusing to give seat to a white passenger; Martin Luther King Jr. led bus boycott. Bus company desegregated its buses. MLK emerged as a national figure.
1957	Little Rock Crisis Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus declared that he would not enforce integration and used National Guard to prevent African American students from entering; Eisenhower sent federal troops to escort the students.
1960s	Sit-Ins Peaceful actions sparked violent reactions and many protesters were jailed. The tactic gained momentum for the civil rights movement. Some opposition rose from Black separatists.
1961	Freedom Rides Attempts to desegregate interstate travel; led to mob violence. The Interstate Commerce Commission banned segregation in interstate transportation
1962	James Meredith Enrolls at the University of Mississippi The Supreme Court upheld Meredith’s right to enter the all-white institutions. Violence in the campus; another State-Supreme Court conflict.
1963	Protest Marches and Boycotts in Birmingham, Alabama Violence against peaceful protestors shocked the nation; under pressure, Birmingham desegregated its public facilities.
1963	March on Washington More than 200,000 people (both Black and White) demonstrated in an impressive display of support for civil rights. MLK’s “I Have a Dream” speech.

Year	Event & Outcome
1965	<p>Selma March State troopers attacked marchers. President Johnson used federal forces to protect the pathway from Selma to Montgomery. Thousands joined the march; called attention to the issue of voting rights.</p>

Civil Rights Measures

Measure	Purpose
Truman Executive Orders, 1948	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - required equality in the armed forces - established the Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services - banned discrimination in the hiring of federal employees
Civil Rights Act of 1957	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - established the federal Civil Rights Commission - created a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice - Increased efforts to protect voting rights
Civil Rights Act of 1960	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strengthened the 1957 act by giving courts more power to enforce fair voting practices - prescribed criminal penalties for bombing and bomb threats
Kennedy's Executive Orders, 1962	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increased enforcement of previous acts and the <i>Brown v. BoE</i> ruling - prohibited racial and religious discrimination in housing built or purchased with federal aid
Twenty-Fourth Amendment, 1964	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - eliminated the poll tax as a voting requirement
Civil Rights Act of 1964	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - banned discrimination in public accommodations - authorized the attorney general to institute suits to desegregate schools - outlawed discrimination in employment on the basis of race, sex, or religion - furthered efforts at protecting voting rights
Voting Rights Act of 1965	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - eliminated literacy tests as a voting requirement - gave federal officials the power to supervise voter registration
Open Housing Law, 1968	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prohibited discrimination in the sale or rental of most housing

Civil Rights Organizations

Name / Year	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) 1909	National Urban League (NUL) 1920	Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) 1942	Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) 1957	Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) 1960	Nation of Islam 1930	Muslim Mosque 1964	The Black Panthers 1966
Interracial?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y --> N	N	N	N
Leaders	- W.E.B. Du Bois	- Ruth Standish Baldwin	- James Farmer	- Martin Luther King Jr.	- Ella Baker - Robert Moses - Stokely Carmichael	- Elijah Muhammad - Malcolm X	- Malcolm X	- Bobby Seale - Huey Newton
Main Members	- middle/upper class - educated	- middle/upper class - Northerners	(no specific)	- South	- students - Southerners	- Muslims	- Muslims (branched off from Nation of Islam)	- militant
Tactics	- challenging laws that formed obstacles for African American Civil Rights	- move ppl out of South to major cities to eliminate poverty - pursue fair treatment at work - "education and persuasion"	- nonviolent demo. - sit-ins	- nonviolent demo.	- nonviolent demonstrations	- separatism - praying for Allah to create a Black Nation	- separatism	- violent; direct confrontation with police forces
Major Events	- <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> - Meredith case - proposal of antilynching bill	- Washington March	- Freedom Riders	- Washington March - Birmingham Protest - Selma March	- Freedom Riders	- black nationalism	- black nationalism	- black power movement

John F. Kennedy (1961-1963)

["New Frontier" vision]

- increase gov. aid to elderly
- combat racism
- improve education
- assist farmers
- against recession

[Peace Corps 1961]

- mission: provide teachers and specialists to the Third World
- "nation building" process

[Cuba Problems]

- Fidel Castro: receiving aids from USSR
- CIA planned unsuccessful Bay of Pigs invasion (1961)
 - sending Cuban exiles to invade Cuba, stir up the people and overthrow Castro
- Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)
 - posed a naval quarantine --> prevent any further supplies of weapons entering Cuba
 - the U.S. would search all ships coming into Cuba, and if any ships refuse to follow then the U.S. would fire. If USSR ignores the U.S. warning, then there would be the war between USSR and the U.S.
 - USSR demanded the U.S. to remove its missile in Turkey and leave Cuba alone, but JFK didn't like it --> USSR: just asked the U.S. to promise not to bother Cuba again

[Equal Pay Act 1963]

- men and women get the same amount of \$
- --> wasn't enforced

[Southern Christian Leadership Conference SCLC]

- Martin Luther King Jr.
- sit-ins, boycotts, peaceful demonstrations

[Congress of Racial Equality CORE]

- Freedom Riders movement: sit-ins on buses and other segregated areas

[Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee SNCC]

- voter registration and anti-segregationist activism

[Medgar Evers assassination 1963]

- Mississippi NAACP director

[Hot Line Agreement 1963]

- Moscow-Washington communication connection

[JFK assassinated 1963]

Lyndon B. Johnson (1963-1969)

["Great Society"]

- extended version of JFK's "New Frontier"
- 1) War on Poverty
- 2) Project Head Start: early schooling for children
- 3) Upward Bound: for high schoolers
- 4) Job Corps: trained unskilled
- 5) Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA): domestic Peace Corps
- 6) Legal Services for the Poor: provide legal counselor for those who can't afford lawyers
- 7) Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): increased federal aid to low-income apartment renters & more fed. housing projects

[The Civil Rights Act of 1964]

- JFK's vision, after his death
- outlawed segregation in all public facilities

[Equal Employment Opportunity Commission EEOC est.]

- enforce the fair employment

[Voting Rights Act of 1965]

- banned states denying blacks from voting

[Medicare Act 1965]

- medical service for those over 65, under Social Security System

[Water Quality Act 1965]

- fed. gov. checks water purity

[Economic Opportunity Act 1965]

- \$1 bil. for poverty relief
- est. Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO)

[Freedom of Information Act 1966]

- certain docs. and records available to citizens, including some secret docs

[Six-Day War 1967]

- Israeli victory

[Consumer Credit Protection Act 1968]

- show cost of credit to lenders

[Election of 1968]

- Demo.: Robert Kennedy & Eugene McCarthy
- Rep.: Richard Nixon & George Wallace
- Kennedy assassinated 1968
- --> Rep. was elected because of anti-war advocates

Great Society at a Glance

Legislation	Purpose
Economic Opportunity Act, 1964	Created to combat causes of poverty such as illiteracy. Set up community action programs to give the poor a voice in defining local housing, health, and education policies.
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), 1964	Sent volunteers to help people in poor communities.
Medicare, 1965	Provided hospital and low-cost medical insurance for most Americans age 65 and older.
Medicaid, 1965	Provided low-cost health insurance for poor Americans of any age who could not afford their own private health insurance.
Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965	Provided education aid to states based on the number of children from low-income homes.
Immigration Act of 1965	Eliminated strict quotas for individual countries and replaced them with more flexible limits.
The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 1965	Established to oversee the nation's housing needs and to develop and rehabilitate urban communities. HUD also provided money for rent supplements and low-income housing.
The National Foundations of the Arts and Humanities, 1965	Offered grants to artists and scholars.
Water Quality Act, 1965; Clean Water Restoration Act, 1966	Created water and air quality standards and provided funding for environmental research.
The National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act, 1966	Established safety standards for all vehicles to protect consumers.

Vietnam War

[U.S. recognizes Bao Dai]

- French-supporting emperor in the South

[Vietnamese War of independence began 1946]

- Ho Chi Minh asked for the U.S. aids but Truman never responded
- Truman continued to aid France

[Fall of Dien Bien Phu 1954]

- the U.S. didn't provide military aid to France --> France fell under Viet Cong

[Geneva Conference on Vietnam 1954]

- peace plan for Vietnam: divide Vietnam at the 17th parallel & hold election in two years to reunite Vietnam
 - North: Communist / Viet Minh
 - South: "democratic" / Viet Cong: (South Communist Vietnamese)
- rejected by Ngo Dinh Diem (South Vietnam) because he knew Ho would win the election

[SEATO formed 1954]

- Britain, France, Thailand, Pakistan, the Philippines, New Zealand, Australia

[JFK sends military advisors]

- increased the U.S. involvement in Vietnam
- "Green Berets" - military advisors

[CIA overthrows Diem 1963]

- Diem killed
- few weeks later JFK assassinated

[Laos bombing began 1964]

- to prevent Laos shipment of supplies to Viet Minh

[Tonkin Gulf Incident 1964]

- two American ships destroyed...alleged that North Vietnam fired
- Johnson passed Tonkin Gulf resolution: president can take any actions he saw were necessary to protect American interests in the region
- --> increased U.S. participation in the war

[First U.S. troops arrived Vietnam 1965]

[Air Force bombing raids in North Vietnam began 1965]

["Americanization"]

- sending more American soldiers in Vietnam
- many young men fled to Canada (30,000)

[Tet Offensive 1968]

- persuaded the American public that this war is not winnable
- underestimation of military experts
- North Vietnam is capable of large-scale offensives
- even U.S. embassy fell... Viet Minh = determined

[My Lai Massacre 1968]

- 400 citizens (women, children, elders) killed
- led to protests against the war

[Vietnamization began 1969]

- withdrawing troops (under Nixon)

[Kent State University Shootings 1970]

- student protestors killed
- division between young and middle America

[Air bombing in Cambodia 1970]

- Nixon believed that the U.S. must win the war...dragging the war
- "Operation Menu"

[Air bombing in North Vietnam 1972]

- forcing North Vietnam to negotiate
- "Christmas Bombing"

[War Powers Resolution 1973]

- prevent future President from involving the military in an undeclared war
- required President to ask for Congress approval & troops must not stay longer than 60 days

[American troops leave Vietnam completely 1973]

[Saigon fell to the North Vietnam 1975]

- along with Cambodia and Laos

1960-1975 :: Timeline

1960	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kennedy-Nixon presidential debate - JFK elected President
1961	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bay of Pigs Invasion - Freedom Rides - Berlin Wall built - Peace Corps & Alliance for Progress established
1962	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cuban Missile Crisis - Students for a Democratic Society formed
1963	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MLK began Birmingham desegregation movement - Civil Rights March on Washington - Diem (South Vietnam) overthrown - JFK assassinated - Betty Friedan's <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>
1964	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Johnson began War on Poverty - Freedom Summer vote registration in Mississippi - Civil Rights Act passed - VISTA established - Gulf of Tonkin Resolution - U.S. bombing of North Vietnam began - Johnson elected President
1965	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medicare began - Race riots in Watts - Malcolm X assassinated - American combat troops sent to Vietnam
1966	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NOW formed - Stokely Carmichael began Black Power movement
1967	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - race riots in Detroit and Newark - antiwar protest in Washington D.C. - Israel and Arab: Six-Day War
1968	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tet Offensive - Johnson announced he wouldn't run again - MLK assassinated - Robert Kennedy assassinated - Chicago Democratic Convention protests - Nixon elected President
1969	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Woodstock festival - Apollo 11 crew landed on moon - Stonewall riot (gay liberation movement)

1970	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - U.S. bomb Cambodia - Kent State Massacre
1971	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nixon visited China - Détente with the Soviet Union - SALT I
1972	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Watergate burglary - Nixon defeated McGovern - “Christmas Bombing” - Haiphong Harbor mined by the U.S.
1973	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - U.S. - North Vietnam signed Paris Peace Accords - <i>Roe v. Wade</i> - Yom Kippur War - Arab Oil embargo - VP Agnew resigned
1974	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impeachment proceeding against Nixon - <i>U.S. v. Richard Nixon</i> - tapes must be turned over - Nixon resigned; Ford succeeded him - Ford pardons Nixon
1975	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - U.S. left Vietnam completely

Richard Nixon (1969-1974)

[Détente]

- countries must respect each other and cooperate
- relaxed tension with the Soviet Union

[Nixon Doctrine 1969]

- the U.S. would withdraw troops from foreign land
- would let local gov. to check the spread of Communism

[SALT I 1969]

- Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty
- didn't ratify it because of Soviet invasion in Afghanistan

[Washington Omnibus Anti-Crime Law 1970]

- more authority to police enforcement
- Washington D.C. as an example

[Env. Policy Act 1970]

- White House report on env. quality

[Nixon visits China 1972]

[Moscow Summit 1973]

- Nixon signed ABM (Anti-Ballistic Missiles) Treaty

[Yom Kippur War and Shuttle Diplomacy 1974]

- Israeli victory
- Secretary of State Kissinger visited Middle East

[Watergate Scandal]

- Nixon organized "plumbers" (investigators against Pentagon Papers (the U.S. involvement in Vietnam))
- eavesdropped & broke into Watergate hotel (Democratic)
- Nixon refused to turn in the tapes --> Supreme Court ordered him to do so --> Nixon resigns --> Ford grants him a pardon immediately, so Nixon is not tried

Warren Court

liberal, “judicial activism” - interpreting constitution to create new policies

Court Case	Ruling
<i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> (1954)	schools must be segregated; “separate but equal” is unconstitutional
<i>Yates v. United States</i> (1957)	the First Amendment protected radical and revolutionary speech, even by Communists, unless it was a “clear and present danger” to the safety of the country
<i>Cooper v. Aaron</i> (1958)	enforcement of desegregation, led to “massive resistance” from the South
<i>Mapp v. Ohio</i> (1961)	prevented prosecutors from suing evidence seized in illegal searches; illegally seized evidence cannot be used in court against the accused
<i>Engle v. Vitale</i> (1962)	mandatory prayer meetings in schools are unconstitutional
<i>Baker v. Carr</i> (1962)	one man, one vote
<i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i> (1963)	Criminal must have a lawyer regardless of his or her ability to pay.
<i>Reynolds v. Sims</i> (1964)	state legislature districts (votes) had to be roughly equal in population
<i>Escobedo v. Illinois</i> (1964)	required the police to inform an arrested person of his or her right to remain silent
<i>Griswold v. Connecticut</i> (1965)	allowed the use of contraceptives
<i>Miranda v. Arizona</i> (1966)	suspect must be advised of his or her right to remain silent and must have rights to consult with a lawyer regardless of the ability to pay
<i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i> (1967)	allowed political speech in the form of protest arm bands in schools
<i>Terry v. Ohio</i> (1968)	police officers can stop and search people whom they believe held weapons

Burger Court

<i>Court Case</i>	<i>Ruling</i>
<i>Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education</i> (1971)	avored use of forced busing to achieve racial balance in schools
<i>Furman v. Georgia</i> (1972)	the Court overturned existing capital punishment statutes and established strict new guidelines for such laws in the future
<i>Roe v. Wade</i> (1973)	abortion is legal; all state laws prohibiting abortion are unconstitutional
<i>Milliken v. Bardley</i> (1974)	plan to transfer students across municipal lines to achieve racial balance is unconstitutional
<i>United States v. Nixon</i> (1974)	Nixon has to turn over the tapes to the Supreme Court
<i>Stone v. Powell</i> (1976)	certain limits on the right of a defendant to appeal a state conviction
<i>Bakke v. Board of Regents of California</i> (1978)	restrictive new guidelines for such programs as Miliken case

Gerald R. Ford (1974-1977)

[Ford Pardons Nixon 1974]

- only 1 month after Nixon's resignation
- "national nightmare is over" --> controversial responses
- made him generally unpopular

[Stagflation]

- stagflation = stagnation + inflation
- ineffective measures taken by Ford --> made him very unpopular
 - tax cut
- thanks so Vietnam War spending and Oil Shock (OPEC crisis)!

[two assassination attempts, Aug. 1975]

- due to Ford's pro-African American policies, the Southern whites hated him
- don't worry, Ford didn't die

James Earl “Jimmy” Carter (1977-1981)

[Jimmy Who? 1976 Election Campaign]

- “Washington Outsider” - lack national wide fame, which made him look like one of those who is not corrupted

[Carter Pardoned Vietnam War Draft-Avoider 1976]

[National Energy Act 1978]

- newly established: the Department of Energy
- self-constraint / control of energy

[Panama Canal Treaty 1978]

- Torrijos–Carter Treaties
- 1) return the canal to Panama by year 2000; 2) the U.S. has the right to take military action to keep the canal open

[SALT II 1978]

- vetoed by Carter

[Camp David Accords 1978]

- Sadat (Egypt) and Begin (Israel) signed peace treaty under Carter’s mediation in Camp David

[Iran Hostage Crisis 1979]

[Soviet invaded Afghanistan 1979]

[Moscow Olympic Boycott 1980]

- in response to Soviet Union’s invasion in Afghanistan
- Carter received many criticism

Ronald W. Reagan (1981-1989)

[New Federalism]

- attempt to eliminate fed. deficit by decreasing fed. gov. size and spending
- --> failed due to increased military spending and tax cuts --> led to HUGE fed. budget deficit (which made Bush suffer)

[Iran Hostages Freed 1981]

- thanks to Jimmy Carter, who promised to unfreeze Iran assets in the United States

[Assassination Attempt March 1981]

- "I hope you are all Republican." (Reagan was awesome).

[Reaganomics]

- supply-side economy
- Keynesian (spend more, economy revives!)
- tax cut --> stir investigation --> increase in consumer spending --> active economy --> increased in workers' earning --> good economy!

[Star Wars - Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) 1983]

- use ground-based and space-based systems to protect the United States from attack by strategic nuclear ballistic missiles
- escalated arms race

[Grenada Invasion 1983]

- a small Caribbean island
- the U.S. helped overthrow communist gov.

[Lebanon Bombing 1983]

- beginning of terrorism
- suicide bomb killing the UN peacekeeping forces

[Gorbachev became leader of the Soviet Union 1985]

- *glasnost* (openness)
- *perestroika* (reform)

[SALT II 1986]

- withdrawn

[Iran-Contras Affair 1986]

- the U.S. sold weapons illegal to Iran and used that money to support Contras (anti-communist groups) in Nicaragua
- "power of the purse" issue on stake

[Simpson-Mazzoli Act 1986]

- outlawed employment of illegal immigrants
- granted legal status to some illegal immigrants who entered the U.S. before 1982

George H. W. Bush (1989-1993)

[Bush and Tax]

- promised not to raise taxes --> Reagan left too much deficits --> had to raise tax --> popularity declined sharply

[Tiananmen Square *caution* June 1989]

- the U.S. didn't take action

[Berlin Wall Falls Nov. 1989]

- end of communism spread

[Panama Invasion Dec. 1989]

- Manuel Noriega (Panamanian president) attacked American soldiers who were placed in Panama to regulate illegal drugs exports --> Bush ordered Panama invasion --> 1990 Jan. 3rd: arrested Noriega and put him on trial

[Persian Gulf War Aug. 1990]

- Iraq Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait (for oil) --> the U.S. organized allies to fight against Iraq --> easy U.S. victory (that's what technology is for)
- Operation Desert Storm: air strikes against Iraq
- result: Iraq submitted a report UN making sure it got no weapons of mass destruction; Saddam Hussein remained in power

Foreign Policies by Documents

Doctrine / Year	Contents
Washington's Farewell Address / 1796	- the U.S. must maintain isolationism - political factions can be a problem; against sectionalism
Monroe Doctrine / 1823	- the Europe must not interfere or seek for colonial interests with American continents, and vice versa
Roosevelt Corollary / 1904	- the U.S. has rights to intervene in its neighbors - Latin America and Caribbean
Truman Doctrine / 1947	- containment: support any nations in need to halt communism spread
Eisenhower Doctrine / 1957	- extend containment policy to the Middle East
Nixon Doctrine / 1969	- "Silent Majority" - the U.S. would leave its allies and neighbors alone but would help if such danger (as nuclear bomb, missile, etc.) threatens them
Carter Doctrine / 1980	- the U.S. would use military force to protect American interests in the Persian Gulf region
Reagan Doctrine / 1981	- the U.S. would provide assistance to anti- communist or resistance groups to combat Soviet-backed communist gov. - but no direct military actions

List of References Used for this Packet:

- Princeton AP U.S. History Prep. 2012 ed.
- Barrons AP U.S. History Prep. 2012 ed.
- Barrons SAT U.S. History Subject Test Prep.
- Kaplan AP U.S. History Prep. 2012 ed.
- AMSCO AP U.S. History Prep.
- REA AP U.S. History Crash Course
- The Unfinished Nations, Vol. 1-2
- Prentice Hall: America
- and many other online sources